

COMMUNICATIONS.

FENELON.—No. VI.

To the People of the western country, and particularly Indiana.

I promised in my last to analyze the statistical table given in that number. It will be seen that in 1793, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, although they contained a million fewer inhabitants, black and white, than the grain growing states, that is to say about 750,000 white persons, exported nearly 7,600,000 dollars worth of their produce, while the grain growing states, with a much larger proportion of white population; that is to say about 1,850,000 whites, exported a little more than 8,000,000 of dollars worth of theirs. It is worth while to see how much these exports amount to for each white person, for that may be said to be the surplus of each person's labor; but as at this period no value is officially given to the exports, and the one I have added is merely conjectural, I shall omit it as to this year, and take the remaining periods, when the values are officially reported. For example, in 1803 the southern population amounted to 1,992,933, I calculate the whites at two-thirds of that number, which will be found nearly correct as to those states; the other states contained 3,313,050, in the whole, and in this district I calculate the whites at nine-tenths, from which the following results appear:

In 1803, 1,328,656 white persons, in the South, exported \$16,584,000, equal to \$12.50 per man.

In the same time, 3,981,747 white persons, in the grain growing district, exported \$15,760,000, equal to \$5.28 per man.

In 1803, '10, '11, 1,711,637, southern persons exported \$57,364,000, equal to \$10 per man per year.

In the same time, 4,205,204 Eastern and Western persons exported \$39,631,000, equal to \$3.13 per man per year.

In 1821, '22, '23, 1,991,115 southern whites exported \$37,670,298, equal to \$14.66-1-3 per man per year.

In the same time, 5,888,735 Eastern and Western whites exported \$29,766,528, equal to \$1.66-1-3 per man per year.

I have, in the above calculation, taken only the white population; the object was to discover the surplus of labor for each individual, exported from the United States, and it can no more be said that a slave accumulates surplus property than a horse, for they are considered as property in every case, except in making out the apportionment of representation. I have likewise left out the product of the fisheries and the forests, as the first are open to be worked by all the citizens, and not confined to any district of country, and may have been enumerated in the different states where they belong, and if the latter were added, it would not vary the calculation, I presume, one per cent, indeed both added will not vary it eight. The foregoing table gives an awful practical illustration of our commercial operations, so far as the East and West are concerned in them. Let us, while on this part of the subject, take another view of it. The southern population, or the district which we have been considering, contains 3,326,592 souls, black and white, they exported of their surplus labor in 3 years \$37,670,298, equal to \$8.77 per man a year. There are about 2,200,000 slaves—the surplus of their labor amounts to \$10,440,000, which is about a 34 more than the surplus labor of 6,000,000 of free white persons in the Eastern and Western states. This is a state of inequality, which I think our Southern brethren ought not to ask us to continue in. It will be seen that their exports have been gradually increasing ever since the year 1800, whilst ours have, from little, dwindled down to less, and, indeed, almost nothing. It is a terrible state of affairs, when six millions of free people cannot find a market for more than about ten millions of dollars of the products of their labor in 1 year, and it is still more humiliating to see 2 millions of their neighbors enjoying a market at the same time for about 30 millions. They ought not to object to our seeking a domestic market under those circumstances, especially too, when by doing so, we are placing the country in a more perfect state of independence. I think, at any rate, they cannot hope to succeed upon the argument, that our encouraging the domestic industry of the country, is taxing the man for the benefit of the few, unless, indeed, they can make it appear, that two millions are the many, and six millions the few.

I must pass on to another of their objections, or rather their arguments.—They say, "that if the manufacturing branch of industry, needs the aid of government, and cannot sustain itself without it, it is an evidence that it ought to be abandoned, and that we ought to pursue some other business." The fact of abandoning it, or, in other words, not lending it a support, is the very cause why it will not sustain itself. How came England to outdo all Europe in manufacturing? was it by letting the business

remain unprotected? A peep into their statutes of import duties, will decide that matter. Let us, for example, look at the duties on woollens, about which our southern brethren made such a heavy complaint last winter; woollens generally pay here a duty of thirty-three per cent. ad valorem; while in England, where they carry on the business to so much perfection, they are fifty per cent; cottons, stamped or stained, are 75 per cent. in England, and only twenty-five per cent. here, except as it may be varied in some measure by the established minimum; Iron, in bars, pays in England a duty of \$28 per ton weight, while it is but \$18 here; corn, wheat, &c., are entirely prohibited at this time, and indeed at all times, unless they be so scarce as to be worth two dollars and twenty two cents a bushel. And here let me observe, that on almost all articles of manufacture in England, before the revision of the tariff in 1819, the duties were much higher than now. For example, on woollens before that time, and even during the late war, there was a duty of about \$7.55 on every yard, of every description of cloth, and by this means were their manufactures brought to the perfection, which they have attained. They may now do away all duties, and they could scarcely find a rival, for there is no man but knows, and it is every day's observation, that the permanent establishment of any business, enables it to bear down all opposition. Our Southern brethren say we should follow something else, what shall we follow? They say farming, we have seen what is the amount of our market, as compared with theirs. Shall we follow commerce? we have seen the beggarly account of that. Shall we all be farmers? to whom shall we sell the surplus products of our labor? not to England, for during the last year she purchased of us but two hundred dollars worth or thereabouts, indeed we have seen she will not suffer us to enter her market. It is useless to talk about farming when a market can be found for no more than one dollar and sixty six cents worth of surplus produce in a year for each persons engaged in it. In such a state of affairs we might eat the fat and marrow of our neasts and wear their hides for clothing, and I do not know what we could turn our attentions to, for a livelihood, except it might be, to balls, routes, theatres, peddling, fiddling or dancing. Again, our Southern friends tell us, par rassonneur, "that the duties necessary for the protection of our manufactures compelled them to pay a tax, they were to derive no benefit from, as they manufactured none." True, they manufacture no woollens, no cottons, no linens, but they certainly manufacture sugar to a very large amount, and are protected by a very heavy duty, and I recollect very well when a threat was made in 1824 to strike off that duty, there was much feeling evinced concerning it by them. The duty on the importation of brown sugar is three cents per pound, while the original price for the article I believe is at this time not more than from 8 to 10 cents, and on molasses, a duty of five cents a gallon. Let us make some calculations concerning this business, and see if the charge of taxing the many to benefit the few, will not rest upon the heads of our accusers. There were made in the year 1818-19 thirty six millions pounds of cane sugar, or thirty thousand hogsheads. In 1824 there were made forty thousand hogsheads, and about twenty thousand hogsheads of molasses. I presume we may say there are now fifty thousand, hogsheads of sugar, containing 1000 lbs. each, these are worth to the proprietors at least 3 cents per pound, amounting to four millions of dollars.

There are about one hundred millions of pounds of sugar consumed in the United States in one year, by computation of persons who have reflected upon the subject, that is, about eight pounds to every individual. There are annually made in the South, about 2,500,000 gallons of molasses, worth, I presume 25 cts. a gallon, amounting in the whole say to \$634,000. There were likewise in 1825, imported into the United States, twelve millions five hundred thousand gallons, making the aggregate fourteen millions five hundred thousand gallons. There are raised in the Southern states perhaps two hundred millions of pounds of cotton, which will average 12 1-2 cts. a pound, amounting to twenty five millions of dollars. Mr. Niles, very justly I presume computes there to be about one hundred and sixty millions of pounds consumed in the United States annually: on this article there is likewise a tax or duty of three cents a pound, which our Southern brethren say, raises the price to the amount of the duty—from all which items we form the following table, or tax bill, which the Eastern and Western states pay to the Southern, to wit:

On 100,000,000 pounds of sugar at 3 cents a pound \$3,000,000
On 15,000,000 gallons of molasses at 5 cents 750,000
On 160,000,000 pounds of cotton at 3 cents 4,800,000
Total \$8,550,000

I say nothing of Indigo at 15 cents per pound.

Eight millions five hundred and fifty thousand dollars are taxed upon the East and West, by the South for the support of their domestic industry, and yet there never has been a complaint uttered by either the East or West that I have heard of. So much then for their argument, "that they want no protection and will grant none."—Indeed they are right enough when they say they need no protection. A communication which appeared in the Charleston Courier and to which all credit is due, states, that in 1812, 200 hogsheads of sugar were made in that year by 28 laborers—in 1816 it appears by a letter to a member of Congress that Major Butler of Georgia on 35 acres of land, cultivated with 17 hands, produced 140,000 pounds sugar, and 75 hds. molasses; John McQueen established 18 acres of cane, from which he made 2400 pounds sugar per acre—equal to 44784 pounds. From which the indefatigable Editor of the Register, makes the following calculations

140,000 lb. sugar worth on the ground	\$23,800
75 hds molasses at \$80	6,000
Product of 85 acres & 17 hands	\$39,253
18 acres produced 44,784 lb.	7,613
23 hds molasses	1,840
The value of the labor of 23 hands in one year	\$33,253

Let us however, reduce the sugar down to ten cents a pound, and the molasses to \$40 per hd. it will then stand thus

130 acres land produced, with the labor of 23 hands \$22,398,40.

Well indeed, may our Southern brethren say they need no protection. Where is the farmer in this country, or in the East, that can make with the same number of hands and amount of capital one-fifth of that money in a year? or where is the *woollen factory*, with three times the amount of capital, burthened with this much reprobated tariff, that can make half the money? my object is not to enter into philosophical discussions concerning this subject, but merely to illustrate practical truths; not to engage in labored disquisitions on abstract principles of political economy, but to develop the fatal results of the operations of our present miserable polity. But there is one thing I must beg leave to notice, and that is, the eight millions of duties we pay for the protection of Southern industry, is very nearly, so much money thrown away, as to ourselves and the community generally. The encouragement given to domestic manufactures, enures to the benefit of the whole Union, while the peculiar situation of our Southern brethren enables them to appropriate nearly the whole amount of their protective duties, to their own exclusive and individual profit. It is well known that all kinds of *common* manufactured articles can be made, to an indefinite extent, which being the case, the protecting duties operate as a motive for many to engage in the business, and thereby produce competition. This competition is not only calculated to secure, in a very short time, a reduction of price, but further forms a stimulus to arrive at the greatest possible perfection in the shortest possible time—not so in relation to the products of Southern labor; the scarcity of good sugar land in the climate congenial to it, and the difficulty of preparing the soil for its culture, renders it impossible to produce the article to an indefinite extent, whereby competition is excluded, and the monopoly secured to the producers, and of course the whole, or nearly the whole of the duty, operates as a bounty to them exclusively. The same observations in a great degree, will apply to the cotton growers.

I may hereafter find leisure perhaps, to go more at large into this kind of reasoning, and I have no hesitation in saying, that it can be demonstrated, nay indeed my friend Mathew Cary has proved it beyond all controversy as I think, that our Southern brethren are as deeply interested in the protection of domestic manufactures as we ourselves are. And I now record it as my opinion, that in less time, than ten years, the Southern people will be as much in favor of the protecting principle, or the tariff bill as it is called, as the East and the West. It is much to be regretted indeed, that a difference so inexorable, should exist between us, on points vitally affecting our dearest interests. It insinuates itself into all our political movements, mars our political intercourse, and uselessly impedes our march to national glory. Our Southern friends, (as well as ourselves) have evils enough to combat, without waging an eternal war against correct principles. I must come to a close for the present, in my next, I shall attempt an examination of the woollens bill so called.

Yours &c. FENELON.

The New York American states that the dog Apollo, exhibiting at the American Museum—and whose performances are almost incredible—was sold a few days since, for the sum of eight hundred dollars.

FOR THE PALLADIUM.
THE MECHANICS.—No. II.

The merchant introducing those articles of distant manufacture, purchased with the proceeds of the toil and labour of his neighbor, to the almost entire exclusion of home industry, can furnish, as he thinks, strong reasons, but which is indeed a pitiful excuse, in justification of his course of dealing. He tells us that he can purchase those articles at a distance of five or six hundred miles from home, pay freight, commission &c., and sell them for the same price paid for the home manufactured article, and realize a net profit of 25 percent. But let me ask that merchant so completely wrapt in his own sordid, selfish views, the cause of this material difference in the cost of those articles, purchased abroad or at home, and if he possess the least degree of candour, he will tell you that when he purchases those articles abroad, he purchases a large amount, for which he pays cash; which enables the artisan or manufacturer to purchase his yearly stock at the lowest possible price. But if he purchases the same articles of home manufacture, from his neighbor, he calculates to pay in trade, in goods from his own store, securing to himself a double profit; realizing an advance of 25 percent upon his goods, and the same upon the manufactured article. He will pay no more for the article manufactured at home, than he pays abroad. Will this enable the western mechanic to purchase his stock, which cash alone will procure?

Is this a correct course? Is this good policy? Is this supporting and encouraging mutual interests, and dispensing mutual benefits? I think not, and every member of the community possessed of reason, will think with me. Let the merchant purchase his articles of the home manufacturer; let him pay the same price for the same articles, and for the same amount; let him pay cash, although that cash is drawn from the labour and industry of the western farmer and mechanic; and he enables the artisan to purchase his stock; it enables him to keep on hand a constant supply of articles in his line; it excites him to labour; it encourages him to redouble his exertions; it creates bustle and activity; and instead of the mournful cry of hard times, you will hear nothing but the joyous song of the artisan, while he pursues his labour. The sound of the hammer and anvil of the blacksmith; the wedge and mallet of the tin plate worker; the bustle of the shoe-maker; the activity of the hatter; will take the place of dull stillness, that otherwise pervades our western villages; and each person in the vicinity will reap some share of the general joy of prosperity. Instead of idle carts and cattle, large piles of wood, lounging laborers, and idle mechanics, filling our streets and public places, you will see the streets in front of vacant lots, filled with stone, brick, timber, and other materials for the purpose of erecting dwellings. The surplus cash of the mechanic, the rich reward of his industry and skill, is expended in building, or otherwise improving the village; which is of primary importance. In order to illustrate the fact, let it be supposed that the amount of manufactured articles, purchased abroad, and sold at the different stores in this town, such as hats, shoes & boots, hardware, cutlery, saddles and bridles, tin ware, and such other articles as can be manufactured in the place, will amount to \$3,000 per annum; divide this sum proportionably among the different classes of mechanics; the farming and labouring class of the community share its benefits; its influence is felt by all. But on the contrary, if it goes abroad, we see it no more. In the present state of affairs, let the farmer or mechanic purchase any article from the merchant, he is compelled to pay cash. Every dollar thus paid to the merchant, is hoarded up, until he has amassed a sufficient sum to justify a journey to some eastern city for a new supply. Does the merchant, from the proceeds of his exertions, improve the village? does he assist in improving the roads and bridges? or are the proceeds of his occupation carefully laid up for the purpose of encouraging foreign industry? His whole attention is directed to the best possible means of drawing every single dollar from circulation; and when the toil and fatigue, the trouble, and perplexity, of the day's trade is over, he retires to his desk to count his treasure, calculate his per cent., and devise new plans, by which he may the better blind his customers, and draw away the resources of the country for his own personal benefit, regardless alike of the results or the effects which may be produced. And let me here remark, that, if the merchant really felt an interest in the general welfare and prosperity of the whole, he would look forward for more lasting interest, and more general benefits to himself and the community at large; he would at once abandon his present course, and unite in effecting and supporting a system of policy entirely contrary to the one now pursued; and from which he would realize far greater and more lasting benefits. It cannot be contradicted, with any chance of success, but that the prosperity and wealth of the

farmer and mechanic is the very life and soul of any country; and in proportion to their advancement to wealth and independence, the whole community share in its good effects. It is their exertions and labour which supports and enlivens commerce, and produces an exchange of different commodities between remote nations. It is their labour and indefatigable industry which supports and enriches the merchant or dealer; it should therefore be the merchant's interest to encourage and support agriculture and the arts, by which we are all more or less benefited.

In my next I shall endeavor to point out the steps to be taken, and the means to be resorted to, in order to produce a change; and which I think will, if entered into with spirit and energy, create mutual benefits, protect and preserve mutual interests, and give to the labouring and industrious part of the community that weight and influence to which they are justly entitled.

A MECHANIC.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

WAR NEWS,

From the Upper Mississippi.

Extract from a letter, written by a house in St. Louis, to a gentleman in this city, dated 12th July, 1827.

"We learn, by the arrival of Governor Cass, that the Winnebago Indians have commenced hostilities at Prairie du Chein, and the mining districts. The citizens at the Prairie were much alarmed, had left their habitations, and taken refuge in the fort, where they were making exertions to defend themselves against an attack. We are also informed that the Miners in the neighborhood of Fever River were a good deal alarmed, "The Indians have been harassing them, and a boat, either ascending or descending the river had been completely riddled; two men on board were killed and two badly wounded. Among the latter is the clerk of the steam boat Mexico. On the arrival of this news, an express was immediately sent to Gen. Atkinson. He arrived in town on Tuesday afternoon, and held a consultation with Gen. Clarke and Governor Cass, the result of which is, that 6 companies of the 1st, and the whole of the 6th Regiment, all under the command of Gen. Atkinson, will immediately proceed up the river. The steam boats Indiana and Gen. Hamilton are both engaged to convey the troops and stores, and as the river is in fine order, it is hoped an immediate check will be given to further hostilities."

Extract, of a letter from Mr. O. Reynolds to maj. Wm. Barr of this city.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.

In consequence of hostilities commenced by the Winnebago Indians, the boats engaged to transport your army stores, have been stopped. The keel Missouri was stopped at Prairie du Chein, the cargo stored in the fort (to which the citizens had fled) and the boat sunk to protect her from the Indians. The boats in which the remainder is shipped, will stop at Rock Island. It is impossible to proceed with the stores until some protection is procured, as men will not proceed further. Two boats returning from St. Peters were attacked, (one belonging to me) and two men killed and two wounded. I shall take proper methods to secure the cargo and boats so far as is in my power.

OTIS REYNOLDS.

Captain Wray, of steam boat *Veloci-pede*, writes—"I forward you a letter from Mr. Reynolds, advising you of the situation of the cargo in the keels. He observed to me that it would be impossible for him to proceed on, as the men had deserted the boat; in consequence of which I called on Gen. Atkinson, at Jefferson Barracks, and he told me he would start with a regiment on Sunday, 15th instant, and he would see that it should be forwarded, if possible by sending a detachment of troops with it. Gov. Cass had ordered out the militia."

Extraordinary.—Mr. Brady, one of the men who were wounded by the accidental discharge of the cannon, died on Sunday morning last, and was attended to the grave, in the afternoon, by a very numerous throng of our fellow citizens. He is the fourth member of the family who has met with his death by the accidental explosion of gun powder. Two of the brothers were blown up, and instantly killed, at Mr. Du Pont's powder works. A third was upon the opposite side of the Brandywine at the time, and the only one there who was hurt, but was so much injured that he died in a few days after. The father than came to the determination of putting Terrence out of the way of powder, and accordingly bound him apprentice to the cordwaining business, at which he was habitually labouring when he was called away to the celebration; where he met the fate which had been so carefully guarded against. How mysterious are the dispensations of Providence.

Delaware Gazette.

The Ontario Repository contains a notice for every young Farmer, from the age of 18 to 25, to appear at the Court House, in Canandaigua, on the 4th of July, for the purpose of *Mowing a race*—and he who mows the most grass in one minute is to receive a premium scythe. Good! Ontario appears to take the lead in matters of this kind.—*Batavia Times*.