

Indiana Palladium.

EQUALITY OF RIGHTS IS NATURE'S PLAN—AND FOLLOWING NATURE IS THE MARCH OF MAN.—BARLOW.

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AN ADDRESS

From the Administration Committee of Hamilton County, to their fellow citizens.

At a general meeting of Administration Committee of Hamilton County, held at Reading on the 27th Sept. 1827, the following Address was unanimously adopted, and three thousand copies of the same, ordered to be printed for circulation.

WM. RUFFIN, Chairman.

B. DRAKE, Secretary.

The Administration Committee of Hamilton county, believing that the prosperity, freedom and happiness of the people of the United States, mainly depend upon a perseverance in that course of policy, emphatically denominated the American System; and believing also, the more correctly that system is understood, the more numerous will be its friends;—respectfully submit to their fellow citizens, a few facts and statements, to which they earnestly invite the attention, and serious consideration of all parties, and especially the farmers, manufacturers, and mechanics of the country.

It is a truth, universally admitted, that it is bad policy for a nation to depend upon a foreign country, for articles indispensably necessary to the comfort and happiness of its citizens, when such nation possesses all the means for furnishing the same article from its own resources.

It may be said with truth, that when the Agriculture of the country is in a flourishing condition, that country is prosperous; but no permanent prosperity can be enjoyed, when agriculture languishes, and the farmers are poor. What is the present condition of the Agriculture of Ohio? are our farmers rich? or are they likely to become so under the existing state of things? no intelligent man will answer in the affirmative. A more delightful region cannot be found than that known as the Miami Country, as it regards either its fruitfulness, its climate, or the hardy, industrious, and enterprising character of its inhabitants; and yet with these blessings and advantages, the farmer is compelled to toil from year to year, for a mere subsistence for himself and family: And this must continue to be the case until a home market, shall enable the Agriculturist to dispose of his surplus produce at a price which shall compensate him for his labour. Any other than a home market, to any useful extent, will be sought in vain. The policy of Great Britain shuts out from our ports every article of our products which she can obtain elsewhere, and her policy will not be changed for our benefit.

The United States imported from Great Britain, during the year ending on the 30th September 1826, of goods, wares, and merchandize; \$26,131,969 And exported to that country in the same period,

Making an excess of imports of	5,718,752
This sum of \$20,413,217 of exports, includes the following items:	
18,357 bbls of Flour, worth,	\$73,346
124,770,915 lbs. of Cotton, worth,	15,829,651
Tobacco, worth,	2,774,443
Other articles not named	1,735,777
	\$20,413,217

By this statement it may be seen, what share Ohio, and the other grain growing States, possess of the benefits of a trade with Great Britain:—cotton and tobacco alone, forming more than nine-tenths of the amount of our whole exports to that country: of the remaining tenth, rice and other articles, the products of the Southern States exclusively amount to 4 or 500,000 dollars, leaving for Ohio and the states East, West, and North of her, about \$1,500,000.

It may be asked where shall a market be found for our surplus produce? In answer to this question the following extracts are made from a speech, delivered by Mr. Clay, in the House of Representatives, on the 30th and 31st of March 1824, in support of an 'American System' for the protection of American Industry. The entire speech, cannot be too often read by every friend to the true interests of his Country. Mr. Clay says, "The greatest want of civilized society, is a market for the sale and exchange of the surplus of the produce, of the labour of its members. This market may exist at home or abroad, or both; but it must exist somewhere, if society prospers; and wherever it does exist, it should be competent to the absorption of the entire surplus of production. It is most desirable that there should be both a home and a foreign market, but with respect to their

relative superiority, I cannot entertain a doubt. The home market is first in order, and paramount in importance. The object of the Bill under consideration, is to create this home market, and to lay the foundation of a genuine American policy. It is opposed; and it is incumbent on the partisans of the foreign policy (terms which I shall use without any invidious intent) to demonstrate, that the foreign market is an adequate vent for the surplus produce of our labour. But is it so? Foreign nations cannot if they would take our surplus produce.*** But if they could, they will not. The policy of all Europe is adverse to the reception of our Agricultural produce, so far as it comes into collision with its own; and under that limitation we are absolutely forbid to enter their ports, except under circumstances, which deprive them of all value, as a steady market. The policy of all Europe, rejects those great staples of our country, which consist of objects of human subsistence. The policy of all Europe, refuses to receive from us any thing but those raw materials of smaller value, essential to their manufactures, to which they can give a higher value, with the exception of rice and tobacco which they cannot produce."

This being their policy, what ought to be ours? Seeing that no foreign market can be obtained, it is clearly our policy to create one at home, and this is to be done by manufacturing for ourselves, instead of importing from foreign countries such articles as our wants demand, and to the production of which we possess every necessary material.

In the language once more of the great Champion of domestic industry, we must adopt a genuine American policy—we must counteract the policy of foreigners, and withdraw the support which we now give to their industry and stimulate that of our own country.

On this subject, some remarks from the York Recorder, upon the 'American System,' are worthy of perusal. They are as follows:—

"There are persons who feel an interest in endeavoring to persuade the farmers, of this neighborhood, that the protection of Domestic Manufactures, is to them an unimportant matter;—a subject about which they have no cause to give themselves any concern. To meet this fallacious doctrine, it is necessary only to state a single fact. There were imported into Boston alone, during the last year, for home consumption, 209,704 barrels of flour: Of these 119,202 barrels—much more than one half, went from the port of Baltimore, which is the principal if not the sole market, for the flour produced in York county. During the same year, the whole of the exports of this article from the United States to Europe, amounted to but 56,675 barrels. The demand for flour, created by the Manufacturing establishments of New England, is therefore of the utmost importance to our farmers. One single district in New England, takes from us three times more flour, than all Europe together; and the whole amount taken by the Eastern States, exceeds 628,000 barrels. Annihilate that demand, and would not the farmers of this country feel the effects in all their operations? Great clamour is attempted to be raised against Mr. Adams' administration, because through the perverseness of the British Ministry, our trade with the British Colonies is turned aside from a direct to a circuitous channel, and the farmers are told, that in consequence, they are suffering grievously. Our produce still finds its way to the colonies, because the planters cannot do without it; but if the trade were totally lost, of what consequence is that boasted mart, in comparison with that of New England? The colonies take from us 114,000 barrels: New England takes 628,000 barrels. The colonial trade is fluctuating and precarious; that with New England is steady and sure. The former depends upon the caprice of a foreign government, and we can be debarred from it without notice or ceremony. The latter rests on the broad basis of national policy, and if the people are true to their own interests, in fostering effectually and wisely the domestic industry of the country, it will be permanent as the union, and increase with the increase and spread of our population, and the development of our internal resources. To satisfy themselves that they have an interest in the encouragement of manufactures, our farmers need only enquire who it is that now buys their flour, and what it is that now keeps up the demand and the price. Such an inquiry will show the immense advantages resulting to the farming com-

munity from the adoption and enforcement of the American System."

That the American System ought to be persevered in, is clearly proved not only by the success, in every branch of manufactures, which has received adequate Legislative protection, but also by the reduced price, and superior quality of the American fabric. For the proof of this position we need make but a single reference.—Every one will recollect the slazy hums which we formerly imported from India at 2 and 3 shillings per yard; in place of which, we have now, in our domestic cottons, the substantial product of the American loom at from 12 to 20 cts. per yard, of which valuable article, there are now exported about six millions of dollars annually. 'But this,' in the language of Mr. Hopkins, "is said to be the growth of Legislative hot houses, in violation of sound economy. Let us then abolish it again, import hums from the other side of the globe, and for the benefit of our southern political economists, let them send so much more cotton to England and try its effect upon the price."

That those manufactures which have received adequate legislative protection, are in a flourishing condition throughout the union, is undeniably true. The following list of manufacturing establishments, principally for cotton, taken from Niles' Weekly Register, speaks volumes upon this subject, and must be highly gratifying to every friend to the prosperity of his country.

"There are between 30 and 40 Cotton Factories in New Hampshire.

The capital invested in Manufactures in Massachusetts may be estimated at between twenty-five and thirty millions of dollars.

In Rhode-Island there are about 90 Cotton Mills, and new ones are building.

In New-York from 15 to 18 millions of dollars are employed in manufactures.

At Patterson, New Jersey, there are 15 Cotton mills, requiring 1,500,000 lbs. of Cotton annually to supply them, with 700 power and hand looms. In the little county of Delaware there are 157 mills and factories;—five of the factories employ 1,038 persons,—one of them has 200 power looms.

Four thousand weavers find employment in Philadelphia.

Delaware has many valuable Cotton Mills.

In Maryland, in the counties of Cecil, Baltimore, Frederick, and Washington, there are many large and important factories. The entire number of persons employed in all the different manufactures in the United States cannot be less than two millions."

It is manifest that the woollen manufactures throughout the United States do not enjoy that prosperity which attends the manufacture of Cotton; and this must be attributed to the want of equal Legislative protection; for with such protection, there can be no reason assigned, why they should not prosper as well as cotton manufactures, and others which have received such aid. The farmers of the United States, but more especially the farmers of Ohio, are deeply interested in, and would derive greater advantages from, the success of the woollen manufactures than from any others.

The climate of Ohio is admirably adapted to the raising of sheep, and the number of that useful animal within the state, is already immense. In the single county of Jefferson, there are 25,000 sheep,—one individual (Mr. Dickinson) having on his farm about 3 eighths of that number. But owing to the small demands for wool, and the consequent low price of the article, the raising of sheep at the present time is an unprofitable business, and like the growing of bread stuffs, affords the industrious farmers of Ohio, but a bare subsistence for their families. The establishment of Woollen manufactures, would not only increase the price of wool, but also enhance the value of Agricultural products, by creating for them a steady market of home consumption. To be in a flourishing condition, the Agriculturist of the country should furnish to the manufacturer, the raw material, and also, subsistence for the workmen employed in manufacturing it. Every farmer well knows that the raising of sheep would be a profitable branch of his business, if a fair price could be obtained for their wool, and he knows as well, that under existing circumstances, such a price cannot be procured. Mr. Abishai Way, a gentleman largely engaged in the wool trade in a letter dated Pittsburgh, June 21st, 1827, says, "Last year I bought in this place about 50,000 pounds of wool, at all prices, from 18 to 25 cts. per pound, amounting to nearly \$20,000. This year the quantity of wool in the county is greater than the last, but the prices much lower. For the same kind of wool that I bought last year at 18 cents, I now pay but 12 1-2 and 13 cents, and for the finest, I pay but 50. This great depression in the price, arises from the want of a market. There is now I believe more wool grown in the United States than there are manufactures in operation to work it up: So that if foreign wool should be entirely prohibited at once, no benefit would result to the wool grower, unless he could at the same time, have an increased consumption of the article at home. I was in Philadelphia and New York last February, while the woollen bill was under discussion in Congress; it was then the general belief that the bill would pass: the manufacturers were waiting to know the certainty of its passage before they could buy wool, and I was also anxiously looking for its passage, to sell."

Here let us pause and inquire how it happened that this bill was lost? And whence came the opposition to it? It is time these matters should be investigated, and that the people should know their friends from their enemies. The following is a correct statement, and will furnish to every candid man, a conclusive answer to these enquiries. It is derived from an address of Judge Beatty, a highly respectable and intelligent member of the Kentucky Legislature.

"On the tariff of 1818 the votes of the House of Representatives stood thus:

	for	against
The 7 northern States, including New York	44	14
The Southern States, including Tennessee,	3	46
The four middle States, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey,	29	8
The 5 Western States (excluding Tennessee)	12	3
	89	71

All six votes from Tennessee against the Tariff of 1818!

On the Tariff of 1824 the votes of the House of Representatives stood thus:

	for	against
The 7 northern States,	41	31
The 8 southern States,	1	64
The 4 middle States,	34	7
The 5 western States,	31	00
	187	102

The whole seven votes of Tennessee against the Tariff, and all the votes of Kentucky for it.

On the Tariff of the last session the votes of the House of Representatives stood thus:

	for	against
The 7 northern States,	61	9
The 8 southern States,	1	62
The 4 middle States,	25	12
The 5 western States,	19	11
	106	94

All the votes of Tennessee, except one absent, against the bill.

Upon the same bill in the Senate the votes stood thus:

	for	against	absent
The 7 northern States,	11	0	3
The 8 southern States,	0	12	4
The 4 middle States,	3	4	1
The 5 western States,	6	4	0
	20	20	8

The bill was lost by the casting vote of the Vice President. And thus the most important bill for the Agricultural interest of the eastern, western and middle states, that ever came before Congress, was rejected. It is remarkable that not a single vote of the Tennessee delegation was given in favor of either of these three bills. The Tennessee Senators, also voted against the bill of last session, and both of our senators, warm advocates of Gen. Jackson's election to the Presidency, also voted against the bill, as did every Jackson member from Kentucky, in the Lower House.

With the foregoing facts in view, can it be expected that a candidate brought out under the auspices of Tennessee, originally, and supported by Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and his own State, the whole of whose Representatives voted against every tariff bill from the year 1818 down to the present time, should be favourable to the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures. It is as clear as the sun at noon day, that throughout every stage of the tariff bill, Gen. Jackson's friends were the enemies of protection to wool and woollen goods, and by a reference to his votes, in the senate, it will as clearly appear, that Gen. Jackson

himself is decidedly hostile to the "American System."

On the subject of Internal Improvement, Judge Beatty says:—

"I will refer to a few cases, in which the yeas and nays were taken in the Senate. On a bill authorising a subscription of stock in the turnpike from Columbus to Sandusky, every senatorial vote from Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, was against it, except Mr. Eaton who was absent.

On a motion to strike out an appropriation (in a bill from the House of Representatives) for surveys, in aid of Internal Improvements, the same vote was given as in the last case, including Mr. Eaton and Mr. Rowan in favor of the motion.

On engrossing a bill for the repair and protection of the Cumberland road, all senators from the states above named, were against the bill, except Mr. Eaton; Mr. Rowan was absent.

But a proposition, the object of which was to reduce the revenue, and thereby deprive the government of the means necessary to make Internal Improvements, very readily meets the support of Southern gentlemen: Thus, on a proposition, to reduce the duty on foreign wines, coffee, and tea, every Senator from the Southern States voted for the measure, except four, who were absent. Rowan and Johnson from Kentucky, also voted for this measure.

On a motion to strike out wines from the foregoing bill, every Senator from the eight Southern States voted against striking out wines, except White from Tennessee, who was absent. Rowan and Johnson from Kentucky, also voted against striking out wines."

For nearly twenty years the citizens of Ohio have been friendly to Domestic Manufactures, and Internal improvements, and have on various occasions, declared themselves to be in favour of that policy, which would protect the crec, and promote the other; and it is believed, that no man could have been elected to represent them in the councils of the nation, if he had even been suspected of hostility to those important measures. The voice of the State has been too distinct to admit a doubt, whether manifested in the halls of Congress, in the State Legislature, or in smaller assemblies: No man dare offer himself a candidate for the suffrages of the people who is unfriendly to the American System; a strong feeling in its favor pervades all classes,—and yet we have those among us, who would blast all the expectations of its friends, by driving from power, the men who have been its ablest advocates, and putting in their places, those who have been shown to be its most inveterate enemies. It has been proved that Gen. Jackson, and his friends, in both Houses of Congress, have generally voted with the enemies of every measure proposed for the protection of American Industry. It has also been shown that with the exception of Mr. Eaton's vote on the Cumberland road bill, they have opposed Internal Improvements by voting against the following bills:

1st. A bill authorizing a subscription to the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike. 2d. A bill to appropriate \$30,000 for surveys in aid of Internal Improvements. 3d. A bill for the repair and preservation of the Cumberland road. And with all this positive proof of their hostility to our interests, staring us in the face, we are all called upon to make the Chief of this opposition President of the United States.

Gen. Jackson is supported for the Presidency by many western people because, they say, the General is a western man; and therefore, take it for granted, that his feelings and interests correspond with their own. Had these persons but reflected for a moment, they would have discovered that Gen. Jackson is not a western, but a southern man, both in feeling and interest. The State of Tennessee, in which Gen. Jackson resides, differs from Ohio in several important particulars.

Tennessee is a Slave State,—Ohio is not. Tennessee derives its population from the Southern States—Ohio from the middle and Northern. The great staple of Tennessee is Cotton, which is admitted into the ports of Europe. The great staples of Ohio, are flour, beef and pork, which are shut out of all ports of Europe. Tennessee sends her cotton to be manufactured by English workmen, and uniformly opposes every measure for the protection of our manufactures at home. Ohio is prohibited from sending any of her great products to England, and is a warm advocate for the American System, which encourages Ameri-