

founded on the amount of capital which the manufacturers had embarked in the business. They had returned this capital at upwards of three millions of dollars; but when you come to analyse the particulars of this imposing sum, two millions of it are found to be taken up with wooden vats, and their scantling roofs, which are in a state of daily deterioration, and must rot in a few years, whether used or not. Such items could not be counted as capital, unless when new, or nearly so; and it is not to be presumed that any new works have been erected since the problem of paying the public debt has been discussed and solved; and a great reduction of taxes looked to as a consequence of that event. Another portion of the capital was in kettles, also a perishable item, to which the same remark extends as to the wooden vats. A third large item in the estimate of capital is a great number of wells and furnaces, left to stand idle or purpose, in order to make less salt and demand higher prices for it. Deducting all these items, or so much of each as ought to be deducted, and it would probably turn out that the boasted capital in these works did not exceed the amount of one year's tax upon the people to keep them up. That tax has been shown to be for 1829, \$1,200,000 of direct duty; merchants profit upon that sum at the rate of 50 per cent, making 600,000 dollars; and 450,000 dollars more for the loss of 30 lbs. in every bushel. In all two millions and a quarter of dollars. The real capital, in all human probability, does not reach that sum. The capital to be effected by the repeal of the duty cannot be the one half of it; for all the interior works, all those in upper Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, in Ohio, in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, are beyond the reach of foreign salt, except at an advance of 2 or 300 percent, upon its cost. They are protected without a tariff, by locality, by distance, and by the expenses of transporting foreign salt into the fair and legitimate sphere of their supply and consumption. Doubtless it would be better for the consumers to buy all the works, and stop them, than to go on paying the present enormous duty, and its accumulated burdens, to keep them up. But this alternative cannot be necessary. The people cannot be driven to this resort. After reducing the duties on tea, coffee, wines and chocolate, the duty upon salt must fall. The American system cannot keep it up. It cannot continue to tax the first necessary of life, after untaxing its luxuries. The duty was repealed *in toto*, under the administration of Mr. J. H. Wilson. The probable extinction of the public debt enabled the Government at that time to dispense with certain taxes, and salt, took precedence then to tea, coffee, chocolate and wine. It cannot be necessary here to dilate upon the uses of salt; but in repealing that duty in England, it was thought worthy of notice that salt was necessary to the health, growth, and fattening of hogs, cattle, sheep and horses; that it was a preservative of hay and clover, and restored mouldy and flooded hay to its good and wholesome state; and made even straw and chaff available as food for cattle. The domestic salt makers need not speak of protection against alum salt. No quantity of duty will keep it out. The people must have it for the provision trade; and the duty upon that kind of salt is a grievous burden upon them, without being of the least advantage to the salt makers.

Mr. B. said it was an argument in favor of keeping up these duties, that in time of war we should have to depend upon the home supply. He said we had no war at present, nor any prospect of one, and that it was neither wise nor beneficial to anticipate, and inflict upon ourselves beforehand, the calamities of that State. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." When the war comes we will see about the price; in the mean while the cheaper we get it now the higher we shall be able to pay for it then. But he did not admit the argument. The making of salt was a plain and easy business. It required no skill or experience. If a part of the works stop when the price becomes low, they will start again the day it rises. If the whole were stopped now they would all be in full operation in the first few months of war. Besides many works were stopped now. On the Kanawha 24 furnaces, capable of making 400,000 bushels per annum, are returned by the owners as idle. On the Holston only one well is worked, making 500 bushels a day, when 10,000 could be made. At many other places a part of the works are stopped, and for the purpose of making a less quantity and getting a higher price. If the owners thus stop their works for their private advantage, they must not complain if the interest of the people should require more of them to stop.

Mr. B. said there was no argument which could be used here in favor of continuing this duty which was not used in vain, in England; and many were used there of much real force

which cannot be used here. The American system, by name, was not impressed into the service of the tax there, but its doctrines were; and he read a part of the report of the committee on salt duties, in 1817, to prove it. It was the statement of the agent of the British salt manufacturers, Mr. William Horne, who was sworn and examined as a witness. He said: "I will commence by referring to the evidence I gave upon the subject of rock salt, in order to establish the presumption of the national importance of the salt trade arising from the large extent of British capital employed in the trade, and the considerable number of persons dependent upon it for support. I, at the same time, stated that the salt trade was in a very depressed state and that it continued to fall off. I think it cannot be doubted, that the salt trade, in common with all staple British manufactures, is entitled to the protection of government; and the British manufacturers of salt consider that, in common with other manufacturers of this country, they are entitled to such protection, in particular from a competition at home with foreign manufacturers; and in consequence they hope to see a prohibitory duty on foreign salt.

Such was the petition of the British manufacturers. They urged the amount of their capital, the depressed state of their business, the number of persons dependent upon it for support, the duty of the government to protect it, the necessity for a prohibitory duty on foreign salt, and the fact that they were making more than the country could consume. The ministry backed them with a call for the continuance of the revenue; one million five hundred thousand pounds sterling, derived from the salt tax; and with a threat to lay that amount upon something else if it was taken off of salt. All would not do. Mr. CALCRAFT, and his friends appealed to the RIGHTS AND INTERESTS of the PEOPLE, as overriding considerations in questions of taxation. They denounced the tax itself as little less than impurity, and an attack upon the goodness and wisdom of God, who had filled the bowels of the earth, and waves of the sea, with salt for the use and blessing of man, and to whom it was denied, its use clogged and fettered, by odious and abominable taxes. They demanded the whole repeal; and when the ministry and the manufacturers, overpowered by the voice of the people, offered to give up three fourths of the tax, they bravely resisted the proposition, stood out for total repeal, and carried it.

Mr. B. could not doubt a like result here, and looked forward, with infinite satisfaction, to the era of a FREE TRADE in salt. The first effect of such a trade would be to reduce the price of alum salt, at the importations, to eight or nine cents a bushel. The second effect would be to get rid of the tariff regulation, which substituted weight for measure, and a return to the measured bushel of 80 lbs instead of the weighed one of 50. The third effect would be to establish a great trade, carried on by barter, between the inhabitants of the United States and the people of the countries which produce alum salt, to the infinite advantage and comfort of both parties. He examined the operation of this barter at New Orleans. He said this pure and superior salt, made entirely by solar evaporation, came from countries which were deficient in the article of food, in which the West abounded. It came from the West Indies, from the coasts of Spain and Portugal, and from places in the Mediterranean; all of which are at this time consumers of American provisions, and take from us beef, pork, corn, corn meal, flour, rice, potatoes, &c. Their salt costs them almost nothing. It is made on the sea beach by the power of the sun, with little care and aid from man. It is brought to the United States as ballast, costing nothing for the transportation across the sea. The duty alone prevents it from coming to the United States in the most unbounded quantity. Remove the duty, and the trade would be prodigious. A bushel of corn is worth more than a sack of salt, to the half starved people to whom the sea and the sun gives as much of this salt as they will take up and pack away. The levee at New Orleans would be crowded; the ware houses would be crammed with salt; the barter trade would become extensive and universal, if this odious duty was suppressed: a bushel of corn, or of potatoes, a few pounds of butter, or a few pounds of beef or pork, would purchase a sack of salt; the steam boats would bring it up for a trifling sum; and all the upper States of the GREAT VALLEY where salt is so scarce, so dear, and so indispensable for rearing stock and curing provisions, in addition to all its obvious uses, would be cheaply and abundantly supplied with that article. Mr. B. concluded with saying, that, next to the reduction of the price of public lands, and the free use of the earth for labor and cultivation, he considered the abolition of the salt tax, and a free trade in foreign salt, as the greatest blessing which the Federal Congress could now bestow upon the people of the West.

*Illinois Election.*—By indisputable authority we learn that JUDGE REYNOLDS has been elected Governor of Illinois, by a considerable majority over the Rev. Mr. KINNEY. Reynolds and Kinney both professed to be Jackson men, and during the canvass, there was no little strife between them which had the best claims to the character of friend to the present administration.

*Ind. Democrat.*

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Mr. Culley:*—I have read a few of the last numbers of the "Western Statesman," with attention; and but for a long acquaintance with the senior editor, I should have read them with surprise. I have heard of sameness, and want of variety, in countries; of sameness in description in history and novels; I have heard of monotony in a public speaker; of a barren country; of a barren mind; and of a barren newspaper: still, in each some slight gentle variations could be found. But the senior editor of the Statesman has furnished the world with an exception to all things.

It is all sameness, all monotony, without the least variety. The senior editor out Herod's an ancient lover, for he tho' all for the bottle, was a *lute* for love; and is only to be matched by the old woman, whom the king gratified with two wishes. The first was, as much snuff as she wanted—The second, a little more snuff.

So with the senior editor; he is all for Clay, all for veto,—all veto, all Clay; and when asked what else, replies a little more veto on Clay. "Like the troubled ghost of Banquo," they are always present.

Why slumbers the junior editor? or is he kept behind the scene, and when least expected, to be thrown upon us, like a shower of "coffin handbills?" He is said to be a gentleman of much editorial talent. If so a slight effort would break the dull scene, and change the sleeping prospect into variety, beauty, and interesting grandeur; at least, he could change the source, and repeat with as much ease and familiarity the word *potato*, as the senior editor could Clay and veto. Why suffer his lank, lean, partner to wield the editorial department, whose blood, vocal and musical powers, lie in the medium between either extreme? Away with such an editor.—He is not only "nameless," but senseless. *JUNIUS.*

We deem it proper to remark upon the above, that the writer, in our opinion, is in error when he attributes all the original matter in the Statesman, to the pen of the senior editor. We claim to have some knowledge of the business habits of Mr. Gregg, and should feel very backward in attributing to him even an equal portion of the editorial labors with Mr. Dowling. Indeed, we are certain that unless goaded on by pinching necessity, or aroused by a sense of feeling, (common to all grovelling animals,) he rarely ever moves or acts—content that the world shall wag on in its own way, if he but only can enjoy ease and a portion of its sweets, secured by the industry of others.

### EXAMINER—No. V.

Among the many calamities, originating from unconstitutional acts by unconstitutional officers, there is not any class of citizens that it will probably fall harder on, than the *Constables*. They are generally men of honest and judicious behaviour; pursuing a course of duty that they think will bear the most scrutinizing inspection. They have three objects in view, viz. honor the office—not injure themselves—& do justice to all parties. What will be the fate of a constable, who takes an execution from a magistrate, who has vacated his office by legally officiating in another office, and by the supposed virtue of said execution, levies on property and goes through all the forms of law; puts the property under the hammer and knocks it off to the highest bidder? The defendant discovers that the whole process is unlawful, and a mere act of usurpation, prosecutes the constable for his property and damages, and complains of him before the grand jury, and he is indicted for usurpation and unlawful proceedings.

Officers, beware of your official acts; be positive that your precepts and law instruments come from legal and proper authority; take no unconstitutional business, even from doubtful officers, and avoid trouble.

When neither obligations nor honor will bind men to their duty, we have a prelude to unrighteousness and degeneracy. "When the wicked rule, the land mourns."

Constitutions avilest nothing, unless we pay a strict & rigid compliance to their injunctions; otherwise they are a dead letter. In all countries, where the office of a magistrate, is converted into a machine to procure a livelihood to its possessor, it has ninety-nine times of一百, been one of the greatest curses that ever the human family lay under; but where the office was solely used to keep the peace, and transact business, if actual necessity, it was a blessing, that could not be very well dispensed with. Look to our sister State Kentucky, there we see a beautiful sample; there the justices have very little or no fees; there the magistrates procure their living independent of their offices; there the magistrates do not go from store to store, and from creditor to creditor, to collect notes and accounts of all descriptions, to grind in their magistrates office for the fees. When they collect monies for creditors it is from actual necessity and not for fees.

How citizens, look at this, and put your hands on your hearts and reflect on the misery, wickedness, and destruction of those single justice's law machine courts, for making money and supporting families. Does not the evil call for something to be done to remove the iniquity? Yes, fellow citizens, you have the power within your own reach, why not use it; instruct your representatives to repeal all those acts giving fees to justices of the peace, and reduce the constables fees, also so that both will seek support by other means, and the evil in a great measure will cease. Make some small compensation to the justices independent of the parties at law; say, for instance, give the oldest justice in the county the Sheriff's office for one or two years, and let the next by seniority, and let the 2nd oldest magistrate hold the treasurer's office the same term of time with the sheriff, and so on alternately.

Perhaps you will think all my suggestion are out of order, as the constitution makes a provision for electing sheriffs. You well know, at stated times, that clause could be altered, but the fees could be so regulated as to restore a regular system of justice, disengaged of the present great evil of magistrates, seeking employment in their offices for the fees. *Examiner.*

## WHAT IS FEDERALISM?

The Somerset (Maine) Republican, in replying to the question, "what constitutes a federalist?" among a variety of other well-digested facts, enumerates the following evidences of federalism, democracy, or national republicanism, which are only various names for the same thing.

"That man who is continually complaining that the power of the people and the individual states is gaining the ascendancy over the general government is a federalist; let him call himself by what appellation he pleases, so far as this principle of government is concerned.

He who advocates those measures which tend to build up one class of citizens at the expense of another, thereby favoring generally the few to the injury of the many, creating monopolies and building up what the elder Adams called "the natural nobility of the country," so far as this principle goes, is a federalist. That man who would stretch our constitution, under the pretence of "providing for the national welfare," to make appropriations from the Treasury for making internal improvements in roads and canals, &c. in the present unequal and expensive mode, is so far a federalist. And the man who advocates all these and every other project for strengthening the arm and increasing the power of the general government, is not only a federalist but has the mark of an aristocrat of the first water. Those who hold doctrines the reverse of these in any age or country are democratic in their sentiments.

The Jackson Central Committee of Maryland was reorganized at Baltimore on the 24th ult. by the appointment of officers; among other resolutions they adopted the following:—

"Resolved, That the friends of General Jackson find themselves reduced to the alternative of again embarking in a political contest, or of surrendering their principles to a party now distinctly organized, to erect itself upon the fair fame of the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory," and that they feel it to be their solemn duty to rally around the administration of the people's choice."

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chairman, to prepare an address to the people of Maryland, upon the subject of the foregoing resolutions."

These examples of timely and vigilant preparations for the contest that is approaching are salutary, and ought not to lose their effect. It is time to be on the look out. The opposite party is rallying at every point. Let us be fully prepared for them—give them Jackson play, a genuine New Orleans route, once more.

*The last Resort.* The worshippers of Mr. Clay are using every stratagem to impress a belief upon the public mind that he is supported by the farmers and mechanics of the country,—the working men, the bone and sinew of the land. For this purpose dinners are got up, bearing the false inscription of "the Farmers and Mechanics," when, in truth they are composed of Judges, Lawyers, Doctors, &c. while the working men, who, by the by, are not man worshippers, are at home on their farms, or in their work shops, attending to their respective avocations. But now is the important crisis. Mr. Clay is looked up to as the last hope of an expiring of opposition. His dinner speeches must be viewed with an eye of contempt by every honest man, and friend of his country. His whole object is to heap calumny upon the head of the Chief Magistrate of this happy nation, and to tear the never fading laurels from the brow of the Hero of New Orleans.—But those slanders, like his vile opposition to Gen. Jackson on the Seminole question, will recoil upon his own head. *Indianian.*

In the coalition papers we notice two publications which may pass for forgeries—one a letter purporting to be written by Mr. Jefferson, praising Mr. Clay to the skies—the other a piece from the Long Island Star, giving reasons why the editor has forsaken the Jackson party, when it is well known that he always was a violent Adams man, and has come out merely to injure the Jackson Party, by a Yankee trick. Mr. Jefferson according to his grand son's account always considered Mr. Clay as a showy orator, without either political information or sound judgement acquired from experience.

*Muskingum Messenger.*

*Population of Nashville, Tennessee.* White males 2006, do. females 1548; slaves 1803, free colored persons 204. Total 5,560.

## CELEBRATED BANKERS.

The subjoined interesting account of the celebrated bankers—Rothschilds, is translated from the German Conversations Lexicon:

Mayer Anselm Rothschild, the father of the five Rothschilds of Europe, was born at Frankfort upon the Main, A. D. 1743. His parents, who died when he was in his 11th year, were devoted people, who discovered in their son early tokens of remarkable capacity, and directed all their attention to giving him a good education. Being destined to literary pursuits, he used great diligence in acquiring the sciences which were taught at the school of Furtw, and after some years returned to his native place. Here he obtained a familiarity with antiques, and old coins. This was not only, in its results, productive of many important connexions, but a source of no inconsiderable emolument. As he had also become versed in the accomplishments of the accountant, he received various offers of important posts. He accepted one of these in Hanover, and was there for many years the manager of a rich banking house. On his return to Frankfort he married, and established upon a small capital, the fruit of his industry and economy, the banking house which is still in operation.

In a short time his skill, and the tried correctness of his principles, acquired for him the confidence of distinguished houses; he held important commissions; his credit and his fortune increased. His sphere of operation was greatly extended by the patronage of the Landgrave, afterwards the elector of Hesse, who became acquainted with his skill and merit, first by the purchase of some ancient coins, and afterwards discovered his worth by other means as a trusty and useful agent. He appointed Rothschild Court agent in 1801, in which post he found his services so important, that as long as he lived, he never ceased to give him tokens of good will and confidence. It was during this period, 1802, 1803 and 1804, that he negotiated the first loan contracted for by his house with the court of Denmark to the amount of ten millions.—Rothschild was prized by the citizens of Frankfort. The Grand Duke who, as is well known, had conferred upon the Jews the full enjoyment of civil and political rights, called him to a seat in the electoral college; a distinction by which this Prince, in a special manner evinced his wish to reward Rothschild for the many favors which he had communicated to his fellow-citizens in time of distress. In 1812 he was taken from his family by death, after he had blessed his ten children, and enjoined upon the five sons in particular, the command of inviolable unity and affection. And never has a paternal legacy been more fully or conscientiously discharged.

It is a singular trait in the character of this family, that all its members appear to take counsel of the shade of their father, in every important affair—often mentioning him in discourse, recall his maxims of prudence and experience, and never breathe his name without veneration. In 1813 occurred those political events which introduced the house of Rothschild, by an unbroken series of cash and credit negotiations, to that rank in the commercial and financial affairs of Europe which it now enjoys. Within the period of twelve years the amount of money raised through the medium of this house by different sovereigns of Europe, has been between eleven and twelve hundred millions of *Gulden*; of which about 500 millions have been taken up by England, 120 by Austria, 100 by Prussia, 200 by France, 120 by Naples, 60 by Russia, 10 for certain German courts, and 30 for Brazil. The question how the house of Rothschild could undertake and complete such vast negotiations within such a time has puzzled more than one merchantile and political head. Two principles have regulated all their operations. The first was the determination of the five brothers to conduct their whole concerns in common. This was the rule which was left them by their dying father. Since his death every proposition, from whatever quarter, has been made the subject of their joint deliberation. The other principle upon which they have acted is to conduct no speculation with a view to exorbitant gain; to define the limits of every enterprise, and so far as human skill and foresight can reach, to leave nothing to mere chance.

There are now living Anselm, the eldest brother, born June 12, 1774, principal of the Frankfort house; the second Solomon, born Sept. 9, 1776, alternately residing at Berlin & Vienna, but chiefly at the latter city; the third, Nathan, was born Sept. 16, 1777, a man who, by his acuteness in finance, and important services, has acquired the confidence of the first British statesmen, and has lived in London, since 1798; the fourth, Charles, born April 23, 1788, residing at Naples since 1812; the youngest, Jacob, born May 15, 1792, residing at Paris. *Morning Journal.*

Population of Vicksburg Miss. 911.