

The growth of wool, hemp and flax, and of other articles, must be resorted to by the farmers, and the manufacture of them be encouraged and supported, else the greatest and most important branch of business the agricultural, will fail to produce a reasonable profit to land owners and those who till the soil; and a comparative state of want, (in the present condition of society,) become the portion of this chosen and peculiarly valuable people—the free cultivators of their own lands—the best depository of the morals, the rights and the liberty of their country—the class which must mainly defend our institutions at arms—the bone and the sinew of every nation in the world. And besides, are their forests and their mines, the gifts of GOD for the benefit of his creatures, to remain useless and valueless, because their products, in a rude state are not required for foreign exportation? No—no, they have a natural and unalienable right to make such products useful and valuable, and they must and will have manufactures of them at home, with roads and canals for the supply of the domestic market, seeing that otherwise they will be considered as rejecting the bounties of heaven, to their own misery, degradation and shame. That little work, the improvement of the navigation of the Schuylkill, in Pennsylvania, will yield a greater annual money-profit, for coal and iron brought to us by it than the whole foreign export of the state affords to the inconsiderable valuable body of free men and farmers in the powerful commonwealth. Those great works, the New York canals, by opening ways to the market, are, or soon will be, in the actual production of more profit to the land holders and farmers of New York and Vermont &c, than the whole value of the products of agriculture exported from all the states, east and west, located north of the Potomac, and containing a large majority of all the people of the United States. The trade which quietly passes down the Susquehanna, in the produce and property of farmers and other land owners on the shores of that river, and its tributaries, and which chiefly centres at Baltimore, tho' the navigation is hazardous, is of its self equal to about one half of the whole value of domestic articles exported from Baltimore to foreign places; which includes nearly all the Maryland tobacco, with a considerable quantity from Ohio, and large supplies of flour, &c, brought by land from the adjacent parts of Pennsylvania, Virginia, &c. These things are seriously asserted, and we are sure that they are substantially true. Similar cases might be multiplied without end, to shew what is the home market compared with the foreign one, and how insignificant the last is, except as a regulator of the other, to about seven eighths, perhaps of the people of the United States who personally till their own fields. The hides of their cattle when manufactured into leather, are worth much more than that part which they have in the immediate foreign trade of the United States—and yet their share of the expenses of the navy and foreign missions, &c, incurred for the immediate defence of the interests of the trade, is pretty nearly, or about, two millions of dollars a year. But they pay this tax cheerfully—as well from patriotic principles as from self interest, well knowing that whatever gives profitable employment to any portion of their countrymen is beneficial in making a market for themselves.

[Mr. Niles then proceeds to the consideration of some other great staples of our country: tobacco, sugar, and cotton. The produce of tobacco was greater before the revolution than at present. Even in 1758, Maryland and Virginia alone exported 70,000 lbs, while all the States only exported 99,000 in 1823! The foreign market demands only a certain quantity; and if more is exported the price will be proportionably reduced. The culture of this article has declined in the slave states; and Ohio now bids fair to supersede even Maryland in the production of her celebrated smoking tobacco.

The sugar crop of Louisiana is about 44 millions of pounds, the duty on which, if imported, would be \$1,320,000—which is, in effect, so much bounty paid to the sugar planters. The sugar annually consumed in the United States may be about 120 millions of pounds—76 millions imported, and 44 millions domestic production. The duty on the imported sugar is 3 cents per pound; which is a severe tax upon that part of the labouring population which uses it: a person who uses 2 pounds a week actually pays a tax of 3 dollars and 10 cents a year, to protect the sugar planters.

The cultivation of cotton has increased astonishingly; but it has outstripped the profitable demand. In 1791, the United States exported less than 200,000 lbs, but in 1824, the export was 142,369,000 lbs. The crop of 1826 is estimated at 720,000 bushels, an increase of 150,000 on the year preceding. Such an increase cannot continue. Even now, it is a very unprofitable article of culture, and the cotton planters complain as loudly of "hard times" as the grain growers. One fourth of the whole produce is supposed to be used in our own manufactorys.]

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Selected from Eastern Papers.

*Great Britain and Ireland.* The corn question had again been postponed until the 26th of February, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Canning.

Forgeries to the amount of £100,000, are said to have been discovered in Scotland; and that the principal delinquents have fled to America.

The Catholic association have voted Cobbett's Register out of that body in consequence of some remarks upon counselor Bric, who lately fell in a duel.

A requisition has been presented to the lord mayor of Dublin for a public meeting to check combinations among the working classes and the outrages which result from them.

A pamphlet has been published giving an exposition of the joint stock companies from which it appears, if the accounts given may be relied on, that the years 1824 and 1825 give rise to no less than 624 new money making projects, requiring towards their completion the reasonable sum of rather more than 372 millions sterling, and this exclusive of many provincial, Scotch and Irish companies. Upon the above projected capital, there was actually paid, not including premiums, 17,600,000; which, at the present price of the several stocks, is worth in the market about £9,000,000 sterling.

In a late debate in the British house of commons on the navy estimates for the year, the members made themselves very merry upon the subject of our naval victories and the superior excellence of our ships. Among other things sir. J. Yorke observed, that in America they were building such extraordinary ships, that they must have extraordinary men. Patagonia chaps, eight feet and a half high, to navigate them. (A laugh.) [They will be navigated—and, possibly, may cause a laugh on the other side.]

Sir G. Cockburn said, that when, in the last war, a British frigate was captured by an American frigate, and before the extraordinary difference of strength between the two ships was publicly known, did not that event cast a great damp on the public feeling? If the admiralty were to permit the possibility of such an unequal contest to continue they would not do their duty. [Well!]

The thirty three miles between Liverpool and Manchester are performed by coaches in two hours and three quarters! Half a minute is allowed for changing horses, at which eight persons are employed, four to remove the horses and four to place fresh ones to the coach.

*France.* The Constitutional says a great number of the electors of Paris greatly alarmed by a succession of ministerial acts and projects which threaten to deprive them of their rights guaranteed to them by the charter, are at this moment signing a petition to the king.

The Paris Greek committee have recently communicated to the friends of the Hellenist cause, a statement of their pecuniary affairs. From this document it appears that the receipts of 1825 and half of 1826 amounted to 1,472,530 francs, and the expenses to 1,217,955 francs. The receipts of the last quarter of 1826 amount to 963,725 francs, of which the sum of 381,125 francs came from abroad.

*Spain.* The affairs of Spain at home seem to command as much attention as those abroad, as appears from the following extract of an order issued by the director general of the police:

"That within the peremptory term of three days from the date of this paper, any person who shall have in his possession, or shall receive any paper whatever tending to disorganize the government of the king our lord, shall be bound to deliver it to the police. It is understood that every individual, whatever may be his class or condition, with whom, after the time prescribed, may be found any incendiary paper shall be arrested and tried as a state criminal, if it be proved that such a writing was in his possession two hours, and without the allegation that he found it, or received it by the post, being available for the defence."

Notwithstanding this rigorous measure all the provinces are said to be filled with writings, setting forth the vices of the present system of government.

*Colombia.* Bolivar's conduct on his return to Colombia, both to his friends and enemies appears to give rise to much speculation, and to have puzzled the knowing ones.

Paez is not less perplexed; it is said, than others who have endeavored in vain to account for, or explain what they consider as very mysterious.

We understand that col. D. Vallenilla has resigned his office, as intendant general of the department of Maturin, and that general S. Marino has been appointed to succeed him. Col. Vallenilla is one of the distinguished patriots who have always held very high and responsible offices in Colombia, and has served from an early period of the revolution of the country, both as a soldier and as a politician.

Recent advices from Colombia, from the most respectable sources, give out that Bolivar designs, if possible, to establish the same form of government also in that country and in Peru; to unite these Republics with Bolivia into a General Confederacy, and be himself made President over the whole, for life, with power to nominate his successor. He intended, it is said, to carry this plan into effect immediately after his return from Peru, but he found the other members of the Administration so opposed to it that he was prevailed upon to suspend his purpose for a time and wait for the Grand convention of Colombia to consult on a reform of the present Constitution. After the disorders produced by the insurrection of Paez, he took upon himself the extraordinary powers allowed by the constitution, in cases of exigency; in other words, assumed a Dictatorship, in which he acted without the control of a Congress. Since that time we learn, he has imposed restrictions on the Press, forbidding any papers to be published which shall contain strictures on his proceedings. Comment on such a measure as this is hardly necessary.

*Nat. Intelligencer.*

*German Universities.*—In all the German states there are 22 universities, with 1,055 professors and 15,746 students. The greatest number belonging to any one of them is 1,688, at Vienna; the smallest 201, at Rostock. The population of Germany is 36,000,000; Catholic Germany has 19,000,000, and only six universities; the Protestant states contain 17,000,000, and have 16 universities.

*Teneriffe.*—A hurricane has swept over the Canary islands, and committed great ravages on life and property. There had not been less than 250 lives lost; upwards of 340 houses have been completely destroyed, and 650 head of cattle drowned. It was impossible to describe what had passed; in one night one third of the whole surface of the valley of Ortao, a fertile district of Teneriffe was converted, from a highly beautiful landscape, into a dreary rock and unproductive wilderness.

*French Clergy.*—The gifts made to the clergy of France between 1802 and 1822, are 384 houses, 1,077 pieces of ground, 309 hectares of land, and 28 libraries, besides which there have been restored to them 56 churches, 37 chapels and abbeys, 3 convents, and 174 parsonage houses. From this statement it is concluded, that one inhabitant out of 6,000 bequeaths the whole or part of his property to the clergy. The revenue of the church previous to the revolution, was estimated at seventy or eighty millions.

*BRITISH DEBT.* Bell's Weekly Messenger gives the following account of the rise of the national debt of England.

At the revolution, in 1689, £1,054,925

At the peace of Ryswick, 1697 21,515,742

At the peace of Utrecht, 1714 53,681,076

At the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1758 78,293,313

At the treaty of Paris, in 1773 183,259,275

At the peace of Versailles, after the American war, in 1783 238,232,248

At the peace of Amiens, 1802 499,752,073

Amount of the debt in 1813 600,000,000

Estimated amount, on the 5th of January 1827, 900,000,000

#### BOZRAHVILLE.

"When manufacturing villages began to rise up in New-England, fears were started that their tendency would be demoralizing to the rising generations, but daily experience teaches us that this had not been the case; but, on the contrary, confirms me in the opinion, that the more compact our social intercourse, the more knowledge prevails, and the more morals and virtue are cherished. I am led to these reflections from the known-happy state of society in Bozrahville. They are all literally a church-going people, and as the following statement will show, not a less reading community. Having some knowledge that a general spirit of reading and inquiry prevailed there, and that an unusual number of periodical publications were circulated in the village, I have taken some pains to ascertain the particulars on this point, and now offer them to the public.

The number of families in the village are 18; adults about 90; weekly papers 12; ken 26; religious 4; monthly publications 43; religious 41; literary 1; scientific 1; making about 4 periodical publications to every family, and nearly one to every individual. This, I feel assured, affords a more favorable view of the literary and religious character of the inhabitants of Bozrahville than can be presented of the same number of inhabitants of any district of New-England where they are solely engaged in either agricultural or mercantile pursuits.

A CHELSEAN.

*Rail Road Stock.*—The friends of the Rail Road will be rejoiced to hear, that the subscription in this city already exceeds the number of shares proposed to be taken. We have frequently had occasion to advert with feelings of honest pride, to the manner in which this noble undertaking has hitherto been carried on, displaying an energy which reflects the greatest honor on the gentlemen who devoted themselves to it. Success is, in our opinion, now no longer doubtful; the road to wealth and prosperity lies before us, and it only remains to let prudence be our guide in pursuing it. We have no doubt, from the judgment displayed in every stage of the enterprise, that proper means will be taken to secure to us the aid of the best talents and information, in the prosecution of the work, either by sending abroad some of our gifted countrymen, who may observe what has been done there, or by offering such inducements as will bring to us foreigners, whose abilities and experience will prevent the possibility of a false step at the onset. On this every thing now depends, and we do not hesitate to state, that from our observation of the past, we have no fears for the future.

Baltimore Chronicle.

*Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.* The subscription books of the company were closed on Saturday the 31st ult. of which day alone were taken 13,387 shares, making, with those previously taken, 41,788 shares, inclusive of the 5,000 allotted to and taken by the corporation of Baltimore. The amount of money, therefore, subscribed by this city alone, is 4,178,000 dollars divided amongst 20,000 names. It will be remembered that only fifteen thousand shares are allotted to individuals, so that each name will be entitled to 7-10ths of a share, or seven shares for every ten names, which will be further reduced by the subscriptions in Frederick and Hagerstown, which are not yet ascertained, but are supposed to amount to 2,000 shares. It is believed that of this subscription which outruns so largely the fund contemplated to be raised, but a comparatively small part has been made with a view to speculation.—American.

In one of the last numbers of the Halifax Arcadian, we find the following paragraphs:

From the present aspect of American affairs, we are inclined to think that Mr. Adams will not, for some time, be in want of employment. Congress has risen without adopting any measure to meet the commercial difficulties which exist between our Government and the United States, thereby leaving the Gordian knot of difficulty.

The question of indemnity for spoliations upon the property of American citizens, committed by France under the Napoleonic Dynasty, is also agitating a large portion of the Union.

In addition to these foreign difficulties, Mr. Adams has to contend with a powerful domestic opposition to his administration, which is exerting every nerve, and invoking the shade of every slur and grievance, to fright him from his stool of office.

Gov. Troup and the Georgians also fair promise of an internal struggle in maintenance of principles which, if established, will strip the General Government