

from the owner for the benefit of another person, not rendering public service—as unconstitutional, unwise, unjust, unequal, and oppressive.”

Were these doctrines carried into operation, as their advocates contend they ought to be, they would produce the most disastrous consequences not merely to the manufacturing states, but to the union at large. We should be constantly dependent on foreign nations for the most essential articles of our clothing, cotton, woolens, linens and silks, and for most of the manufactures of the various metals, which never could be carried to perfection, or to an extent adequate to supply our demands, without protection by duties; and thus notwithstanding we are blest with as many natural advantages as any nation and with more than most, a large portion of those blessings would, by a policy so enormous, be lavished on us in vain.

That our manufactures owe their establishment to protection by duties, is plain from the fact, that previous to the year 1811, when there was no protection, of that description, all attempts to establish the cotton manufacture, though we possess the raw material in such abundance had almost universally failed. The whole number of mills in 1808, in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, the chief and almost the sole seats of the manufacture, was only fifteen, working 8000 spindles, and consuming 300,000 lbs. of cotton annually. In 1810, we exported 93,261,482 lbs. but consumed only 3,000,000 lbs. Thus a nation may possess the utmost abundance of a raw material, and skill, talent, industry, and capital, and yet be utterly unable to establish an important manufacture, or to compete with foreign rivals, without governmental protection.

Our exports notwithstanding we manufacture at least \$25,000,000 per annum of cotton and woolen goods, are insufficient to preserve a favorable course of exchange. What then would be our situation, had we, in addition, to import this large amount of these articles! Our farmers could not raise sheep to advantage—our grain would be a greater drug at home and abroad than it is at present—our iron and other minerals would remain imbedded in the earth—and we should be destitute of any considerable articles to exchange with the foreign world, for the manufactures which would be indispensable for our comfort.

There can be no doubt that the multiplication of our sources of industry, by a proper encouragement to the great variety of the productions of labour to which our various soils and climates are adapted, must very materially benefit each vocation; because the consumers of every article produced, would then bear a greater proportion to those employed in their production.

And it is equally clear, that the increase of commodities, which would be first produced for exchange with foreign nations, would give an additional impulse to foreign commerce—and greatly increase our coasting trade, already much enlarged by the present state of our manufactures.

Prosperity among the farmers and manufactures must necessarily be followed by advantages in every mechanical employment; and the merchants and storekeepers by having enriched customers, will find their business more profitable, and subject to much less hazard.

It is not extravagant to assert, that without a system of protecting duties for manufactures, the grain-growing, and manufacturing states would be debarred of a large portion of the blessings the union is calculated to confer upon the United States generally.

It is assumed that protecting duties on the importation of foreign manufactures, greatly enhance the prices, and of course impose an oppressive tax on the consumer. Nothing can be more foreign from the fact. Alexander Hamilton exposed the fallacy of this notion above thirty years ago—

“When a domestic manufacture has attained to perfection, and has engaged in the production of it a competent number of persons, it inevitably becomes cheaper. Being free from the heavy charges which attend the importation of foreign commodities, it can be afforded, and accordingly seldom or never fails to be sold cheaper, in process of time, than was the foreign article, for which it is a substitute. The internal competition which takes place, soon does away every thing like monopoly and by degrees reduces the price of the article to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed.” In the application of this sound principle, it can be seen that, as far as the legislature of this country has produced its effect, it has operated to counteract that foreign preference which by creating artificially excessive supplies, and reduced prices,

and scarcity and enhanced prices, has often destroyed our infant establishments; whereas the steady and wholesome influence of domestic competition, has uniformly afforded those articles in great plenty, at a cheaper rate, and of better quality, as appears in the case of hats, boots, shoes, glass, chemical articles, nails, paper, the coarser articles of ironmongry, and many others with which the reflection of this reader will furnish him.

This theory has also been completely confirmed by the experience of Great Britain, where the duties have been uniformly higher than in any other country—and yet she is enabled to undersell almost all other nations in their own markets.

The case of coarse cottons with us, on which the duties are prohibitory, may here be also referred to as a striking corroboration of this theory. They are now sold at half the price they bore when imported, and are of double value in point of durability, making a difference of 75 per cent. in favour of the American consumer. Had no other instance ever occurred here, this alone would be sufficient to settle the question without appeal.

The attempts to establish the woolen manufacture during the first twenty years of the operation of our government, had so wholly failed, that in the year 1812 we were unable to furnish a supply of blankets for the Indians, to the amount of 6000 dollars, so that the secretary of war applied to congress to repeal the non-intercourse law, to enable us to procure them from Great Britain.

At the commencement of the war, our soldiers were destitute of suitable clothing until provided for, and that but indifferently, by the violation of the laws of the country, enacted against an intercourse, with the British nation, and until subsequently the establishment of our woolen manufactures provided a domestic relief.

The views thus presented, are left, with little illustration, to the public judgment: trusting that although there are many honest and enlightened supporters of different principles, yet such facts and experience can hardly fail to make good their true impression. The subject is of the first importance. The period has arrived for acting upon it. Concentration of effort is indispensable; and this society respectfully submit, that they have proposed the most effectual method by which the country may attain the highest degree of prosperity.

Vincennes, June 9.—On Sunday evening last, a destructive hurricane passed through this county—its direction a little south of east; and although of short duration, desolation marked its course. Houses, trees, fences, and every thing which lay in its range, was prostrated to the ground; in the prairie below Vincennes, every house with only 1 exception, was blown down or unroofed, the fences destroyed, the poultry, with a great deal of other property blown off and the small grain ruined. On river DuChesne, Mr. A. Purcell's out houses were unroofed, and his orchard and fencing blown down. Mr. T. Jordan's farm was considerably injured, and Mr. Beedle's farm almost ruined, all his buildings and fences down, and upwards of four hundred bearing apple trees totally destroyed.

The track of the hurricane varied from one to three miles in width, and its violence, as related by those who witnessed a part of its effects, is incredible; large trees were taken up, whirled through the air, and carried to a considerable distance and it is asserted that large trees were blown across the Wabash.

The mail road from Lawrenceville to this place is so filled with fallen timber as to render it impassable.—The storm appears to have commenced near Lawrenceville, (Ill.) and have not heard that it extended across White river.

It is truly a subject of congratulation that with the destruction of property, we have not to record the death, or even serious bodily injury of a single individual.

In this place, although we escaped the violence of the tornado, we had a shower of hail, which, for size of hail stones, exceeded any thing of the kind I had ever before witnessed—a number were picked up that measured eight inches in circumference, and a gentleman of respectability picked up and weighed four of them that averaged ten ounces each. Some few glass was broken by them.—*Western Sun.*

The National Journal contains a proclamation by the President, repealing, as regards the vessels and merchandise from the dominions of his holiness the Pope, all discriminating duties, the same having been repealed within the aforesaid dominions on the vessels and merchandise of the United States.—*N. Y. American.*

Greece and Turkey. Lord Cochrane entered the port of Napoli on the 15th March, his arrival has been hailed with the loudest acclamations. As he entered Napoli the women on the walls scattered flowers on him, and the government commissioner has shown him every attention.

The ports shew itself decidedly averse to accepting the proposals of the English and French ambassadors, and the Reis Effendi has been dismissed, because he did not protest with sufficient energy against all intervention. Six thousand of the new troops are to march immediately to Salonica, to go to the aid of Omar Pacha, who is closely blockaded in Negropont. Mr. Stratford Canning and M. de Ribeaupierre have daily conferences.—They had fixed on the 20th for the expiration of the time given for an answer, and yet they have taken no farther steps, though the divan has not given them an official answer.

The Paris Etoile of April 23, gives an analysis of the Greek Journals, from which we extract the following.

On the 4th of March, the Ottoman troops attacked three towers which general Callierghi had made himself master of a few days before in Piræus. Both parties fought desperately from the morning till the evening. The Turks had 700 killed and 300 wounded. The Greeks had only 10 killed and 20 wounded.

On the 2d of March, a proclamation of the government was published, announcing the blockade of the ports of Trikeri and Malo, as well as of the whole island of Eubœa, with a view to cut off the supplies of provisions from the besiegers of Athens.—The blockade was entrusted to the Hellas frigate commanded by Maullie, the Perseverance steam-boat, and the Ipsariot brig the Felton, commanded by captain Dimtri Bapa Nicolli. Some troops on board were to land at Oropo, where are the magazines of Redshid Pacha. The expedition was to be directed by the Bavarian colonel, Charles d'Heidecks, (Hedegger.) Gazette of Egina, Nos. 29, 30 and 31.

Karaiskaki, after having provided for the defence of Western Greece, had marched towards Attica.

Colletti, of Tantara, had cut off all communication between Redshid Pacha and Volo, where the Seraskier has his magazines of wheat, Journal of Hydra, No 270.

Brazil and Buenos Ayres. The war was still continued between Buenos Ayres and Brazil without any prospect of a speedy termination; negotiations, however, are said to be pending between the British minister at the court of Rio de Janeiro, and lord Ponsonby, at Buenos Ayres.—The possession of the Banda Oriental is the point on which the negotiations turn and both parties appear determined not to yield. Peace is desirable to both, for their finances are much impoverished, and recently the emperor offered for sale a large lot of the crown jewels in order to meet the exigencies of the treasury.—The commerce of Brazil is languid, and the country generally much depressed.—The Colombian privateer Pampiro, capt. Chae, has been captured by the Isabella frigate, and brought into Rio—She is the first square rigged vessel captured by the imperialists since the war!

BONAPARTE'S ECONOMY. A London paper says—Napoleon, in the zenith of his glory, had his stockings darned and even grafted. We have in our possession his tailor's and bootmaker's bills; there are charges for new cuffs and soleing and heeling his boots.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS of the city of Philadelphia now contain more than four thousand students. “Intelligence is the soul of liberty.” A well informed people, with arms in their hands, cannot be made slaves, and will maintain the right to pursue their own happiness.—*Niles.*

A writer in the Boston Courier mentions, that flour, to the value of nearly a million and a half, was imported into New-England in 1825. In 1821, the domestic manufactured articles exported, amounted in value to \$2,754,000; and in 1826 to \$6,000,000.

The force now employed upon the Louisville and Portland Canal is equal to more than 700 hands, and the work is progressing as fast as could have been anticipated. During the winter, owing to severe weather and high water, but little could be accomplished; but the persevering contractors are now increasing their force, and with no doubt, complete the canal, within the time stipulated. A great portion of the stone for the locks has been quarried, hewed and brought to the ground, and are

the most beautiful we have ever seen. The quarry is 3 or 4 miles below, in an extensive cliff, and will become valuable when the canal shall be completed, as it is believed that buildings may then be erected with stone, on as good, if not better terms than of brick.

[Louisville Advertiser.]

#### AMERICAN CANALS.

(A table, has been prepared from official documents, for the New-York Observer, containing a brief view of the important canals, whether completed, in progress, or contemplated, in the U. S. and the adjacent British North American provinces. It shows that there are actually completed within the limits of the United States, exclusive of improved navigation, 690 miles of canal, with 2245 feet of lockage, constructed at an expense of 14,500,000 dollars; and there are now in progress, and to a considerable extent under contract, 823 miles of canal, with 3,611 feet of lockage, to be completed in a few years, at an estimated expense of 10,250,000 dollars; making in all, completed and in progress, 1513 miles of canal, with 6266 feet of lockage, at an expense of 24,750,000 dollars. If to those we should add the canals seriously contemplated, and which will probably be completed in ten years, the whole length of canal line would be extended to at least 2000 miles. In England there are more than one hundred canals, extending 2630 miles, constructed at an expense of 132,000,000 dollars, and yielding an average income of ten per cent. on the capital invested.—England has been more than fifty years completing this extensive line of inland navigation. The people of the United States, will probably have completed a line equally extensive in less than 20 years from the time they commenced. Next week an account of the New-York canal will be inserted; after which, our own Wabash, in prospective, shall be duly appreciated.)—*Wabash Telegraph.*

CANALS. A Delaware paper speaking of the “Delaware and Chesapeake canal” says—This valuable and important work is apparently drawing near its completion. From the western end, some three miles as we are informed, are already finished, and on Monday last, several troops passed from the river Delaware on the eastern side of the village of St. Georges—a distance of four and a half miles, for the first time. The remainder of the work, which is included in the part commonly called the Deep Cut, is in rapid progress; and appearances justify the belief that the whole will be completed within a year from this day.

From an official report, recently published, respecting the Morris canal of New Jersey, it appears that that work will be easily finished in the course of the next year. It is intended to adopt the system of inclined planes, instead of locks, to surmount the greatest elevations. The expense is supposed to be less, and the saving of time very considerable.

Governor Lincoln, of Massachusetts, delivered his inaugural speech before both houses of the Legislature on Wednesday last. We learn from the Boston Daily Advertiser, that he urged upon the attention of the legislature, very forcibly, the importance of measures of public improvement, and for increasing the means and raising the standard of common education, particularly by the education of instructors.—*N. Y. American.*

COM. PORTER. A letter from Havana, under date of 19th ult. published in the Charleston Patriot, says; “Commodore Porter's ship is still at Key West, although he has left that place on a short trip to Vera Cruz; he sailed about 10 days since in the sloop Hound in that place; the object of his going down is not known. The Spaniards speak very seriously of his being permitted to send his cruisers out to annoy their commerce; and there appears to be but one opinion among the citizens that he ought to be attacked where he lays, and his vessels destroyed. The quote the taking of Pensacola as a precedent to be followed. It is the wish of every American that our government would do something on the subject. Of Porter's officers is here on his parole of honor; he is an American, and a lieutenant in the Mexican service; he has been treated by the authorities and officers at this place.

Ohio Wine.—Thirty barrels of wine have been made from the grapes of the county by a farmer near Dayton, Ohio; and near Germantown made one hundred barrels. Cultivation would doubtless improve our native grapes. The market price of the wine is \$15 per barrel.