



THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1831.

MR. BOON'S CIRCULAR.

In devoting an hour or two to the substance of this gentleman's circular letter, published in last week's *Gazette*, I have no intention to release his official acts from the able grasp of "Corn-planter"—it is only in the necessary performance of editorial duties that I say one word in anticipation of what he may urge shortly. Mr. Boon will probably soon discover that my correspondent is a man who reflects much; and though his remarks may want polishing, they are to the point—he will find him, in the end, to be a plain, intelligent, and patriotic "corn planter," the force of whose exposure cannot be affected by unmerited censure and abuse.

Mr. Boon should now be aware that his political maneuvering cannot acquire strength or power by false pretences or by the personal abuse of others—nor can his volunteer avowal of support of General Jackson for the next Presidency afford him any shelter under which his erroneous votes and mistaken opinions can be concealed. A majority of the people of our Congressional District must know, by experience, the worthlessness of the party slang of the day; and what is more, they now know how to meet it—they will no longer suffer themselves to be imposed upon by its echoes. No deceitful practices for the furtherance of party will satisfy them hereafter. He who represents them must be capable, and willing to labor for his constituents, as the people can no longer remain unmindful of their own interests.

Mr. Boon does not deny his vote on the repeal of the duty on Foreign Sugar—What will some of his warm friends south of White river say to this? Those who have contended, through "thick and thin," that he, only voted for the consideration of the Bill—I ask again, what will they say to this avowal of our Representative? A vote which was intended to fritter away the Tariff by piece-meal! The gentleman's notions of political economy appear to be, that, as Sugar is an article of general necessity, any duty imposed on the importation of that article is "an imposition upon the farmers and mechanics of the country." He would endeavor (though in a very awkward way) to make the Farmer and Mechanic believe, that every thing of "general necessity," the growth or manufacture of foreign countries, upon which a duty is levied, should be admitted free of duty; or the duty operates as a tax on one class of our citizens for the benefit of another class. This doctrine, every thinking man knows, would soon prostrate our home industry, particularly in the grain growing states. The bearing of Mr. Boon's vote in relation to the duty on Sugar, and his argument in justification, are of a character not to be tolerated. Upon this point let me direct the attention of my readers to the conclusive Report of Mr. Dickerson, in another column of this day's paper—let me ask a due consideration of its principles, and also of the sentiments made known in the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louisiana, to Senator Johnson of that state. It recently appeared in the *National Intelligencer*:

"I have read with attention your letter to the Secretary of State, on the subject of Sugar. It contains a clear view of the matter. There are, however, some errors in point of fact, which it is important should be rectified. You state, for example, that we take annually fifty thousand barrels of corn. This is entirely a mistake; the quantity is much nearer five hundred thousand—I am confident it cannot be less.

The number of slaves is underrated—there are more than 35,000; and all the working hands on the plantations do not average four bushels.

The number of horses I think too few. In the year 1829-30, the account taken in the Indian nation, the number that passed were 9780—more than half came to the Sugar region. They do not last seven years; five from the age at which they arrive is nearer the truth.

A steam mill, kettles, &c. cost on an average six thousand dollars. There are 725 plantations; there are only one hundred of these supplied with steam engines. The agitation of this question produces a most unfavorable effect—it retards the progress of improvement and damps the ardor of enterprise—few slaves will be bought for sugar this year; perhaps not 20 twenty engines will be put up; a much greater quantity of Corn will be planted—Virginia and Maryland, and all the West, will feel the effect of this discussion. In five years, if this subject had been left untouched, we should have doubled the quantity of Sugar, as well as the amount of our purchases from the other

States, and the price would have been gradually reduced to four cents.

We formerly made our own provisions, but it was found better for all parties to exchange with the West. They may get Sugar a little cheaper from the Islands, but with what will they buy it? Can they sell corn, pork, oats, flour, lime, horses, mules, beef, cattle, steam engines, sugar-boilers, to a greater extent than they can now?

I am satisfied that the cutting off the market of the lower country for the productions of the upper, would very sensibly affect the value of them, and thereby the value of bonds in the West; and does not South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississipi, see the effect of turning our labour back again to cotton, which will increase the quantity 300,000 bales, and does not Virginia and Maryland, see what effect this would produce upon the value of slave labor?

The condition of the slaves is improving very fast in the Sugar Region; many of the largest planters have already excellent brick houses, and that accommodation is extending to all the plantations. It is very easy to make and lay the brick, and it requires less expenditure of money. The slaves are well clothed, and abundantly fed with the best provisions. There is nothing I remark with more pleasure than the improvement which takes place in the appearance of the slaves on coming from the north and being settled on the Sugar plantations."

The matters now and heretofore noticed, in regard to Domestic Industry and Home Trade, stamp the doctrine of Mr. Boon as counterfeit coin, unworthy of currency in the Wabash Market. Our Farmers and Mechanics are mutually benefited by each other's labour, and support each other; and when such men as Mr. Boon would allow foreign products or manufactures to interfere with theirs, it becomes the duty of all, to leave them where their notions cannot injure the country.

The veto Message of President Jackson has aided and contributed to arrest the progress of Internal Improvement in the West; and Mr. Boon appears to be a warm advocate of the ruinous doctrine of that message. Why has he omitted to inform his constituents in Knox, Daviess, and the adjoining counties, the cause or the defeat of an appropriation for the great western mail route from Louisville to St. Louis? Why was it defeated in the House of which he was a member, after having passed the Senate? Was that appropriation an "attempt to carry the measure beyond the means to sustain it?" No, no—Mr. Boon, perhaps, thinks he can pass on without investigation, upon Gen. Jackson's credit; and therefore, his omissions as well as his acts are accounted for. The exact immediately following, from the *National Intelligencer*, will aid the enquirer after truth, in estimating Mr. Boon's views:

"During the administrations of Mr. Madison and Monroe, the Bank of the United States was chartered, and the great system of protecting our domestic arts, and manufactures, and promoting internal improvement adopted, or rather enlarged. The former measure to remedy the evils of a vitiated currency, &c. and the latter to counteract the policy of foreign nations, and to save us from the powerful and overwhelming competition which the general peace of Europe would necessarily produce. General Jackson was identified with both these administrations, and while a member of the Senate of the United States, gave them his practical support, especially as to the Tariff and Internal Improvement. Under these circumstances many of the friends of the Tariff and Internal Improvement, may well have been deceived and misled, and they have no cause of self-reproach.

The late Message clearly points to a new and opposite system from that pursued by Madison and Monroe; so far, at least, as it regards much of what is interesting and valuable in our domestic policy, and parties must now be formed with a view to the opposing systems and their relative merits. In this state of things it appears to the writer, a National Convention is imperiously called for; that portion of the friends of the Tariff and Internal Improvement, and of the National Bank, who, under a mistaken belief supported General Jackson, may now have an opportunity afforded them to be represented in the Convention. This will be but respectful to the disappointed, and a tribute due to their feelings and integrity of purpose. Whether A or B shall be selected is an insignificant question when compared to the great system denounced and in jeopardy. In fact, the public mind cannot be too soon diverted from MEN TO MEASURES; it is no longer a question between Mr. Clay and Gen. Jackson; but whether we shall protect our citizens, one and all, in the exercise of their lawful and useful pursuits, against the hostility and competition of the world, thereby securing the true independence of our country; and whether we shall have a cheap and easy intercommunication with one another. The man most likely to be acceptable to the greatest majority of the friends of this favorite system, ought to be put in nomination. And whether it be Mr. Clay or Judge McLean, or any other fit person, is but a minor consideration."

Mr. Boon has anew proclaimed his adhesion to the party now in power, in regard to the next Presidential election. I do not go with a few who cry "Any one but Jackson"—yet never will I vote for him until he shows, and not merely avows, a friendship for domestic industry, and the improvement of the country. The editor of the *Louisville Journal* speaks very nearly my sentiments on this subject—He says,

"We admit that Jackson does not possess a single qualification for the Presidency; that he has not done a single good act with a good motive; that he has violated every pledge, he ever gave, that he has applied hundreds of thousands of the nation's money to his private use—all this and more we freely admit; but still there is a great number of 'sassy nothings,' that we should be unwilling to see elevated to his place. We object to the country's being visited with the curse of another corrupt and wicked dynasty—one, which might originate new troubles and confusions, and unusual, if possible, new fountains of abomination."

But as Jackson **WINTING**—others in the country **not** **WINTING**—are not, therefore, for it at the *Gazette* right

sort of body, and if we cannot get such an one, we have no anxiety to exchange one bad body for another bad body, in order to tantalize the country with hopes deferred. We think that the people will agree with us—and that after witnessing the enormities of Jackson's administration, they will learn to elect men for their talents and qualifications. It will require an able, upright, and intelligent statesman to bring order out of the present chaotic condition of our public affairs, and we believe, that no one of the "sassy bodies" is so competent to this task as Henry Clay."

I now leave Mr. Boon and his publications, to my readers and to "Corn-planter," who is quite able to defend himself from the attacks of the Colonel.

FIRE!—On Tuesday night last, the two story frame building occupied by Mr. D. Whitmore as a carriage maker's shop was consumed by fire. So rapid was the progress of the destructive element, that not a single article was saved. Three stage coaches which had been drawn up near the buildings for repairs were also destroyed.

The pupils attached to the Academy of the Messrs. Allen, underwent an examination on Wednesday last. It resulted much to the satisfaction of the visitors—and was equally honorable to the teachers and students.

A Bill confirming the selections of Land heretofore made for the Michigan Road, has passed the Senate of the U. States.

MR. DICKERSON'S REPORT.

The subjoined Report presented by Mr. Dickerson, a Senator of the United States (heretofore a warm friend of Gen. Jackson) will supersede some intended remarks upon Col. Boon's circular and his vote on the Sugar Bill. All that is considered necessary in addition, in order to expose the mistaken views of our representative in his vote on this subject, will be found in another column. To protect the industry of the country, it is Congress alone that can regulate the duty on foreign products. The vote of Mr. Boon, and his misapplied reasons in attempting to defend it, will be found monstrous, when brought to the test of duty. It will only be premised here, that it is hoped the gentleman will not bear "fool imputations" upon those who truly represent the course he has taken. If he is ashamed of the part he has performed, he should disavow it hereafter, and be grateful to the honest men who have arraigned and exposed it to his conviction. Let him not attribute Mr. Dickerson's official report to "low designing political desigues," who are, he says, "ever on the alert to destroy the reputation of honest men." This charge can be cast back upon himself with effect. What can we send from Indiana, and particularly from the Wabash, to pay for Foreign Sugar? We have no eastern outlet—consequently all our produce must be taken to the markets below. Necessity—policy—patriotism—and our own interests, dictate to us the exclusion, from abroad, of all we can encourage and raise for home markets—our dependence on these is subject to no foreign legislation, and wise and enlightened nations have adopted regulations and restrictions suited to their own peculiar interests. Every country should protect its own products, and no nation should receive upon equal terms the products of other countries. A shallow partisan, in his political strife for office, would make the United States an exception to this general rule—and such aspiring men seem only to have a small portion of sagacity—such as their own views oblige them to call into exercise.

We want an exchange of articles within our own proper limits—we want to be independent in reality—and we gladly (upon equal terms) will exchange with foreigners for those articles that cannot be produced at home. But as Mr. Boon's circular has been adverted to, in another column, I will here leave his doctrine to reconcile itself with the truth, as set forth by Senator Dickerson. The people I hope will look into this matter; and I trust "all classes of our citizens, whether they be rich or poor, male or female," will give the following document a candid and an attentive perusal.

IN SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

Feb. 16, 1831.

Mr. Dickerson made the following report:

The committee on manufactures, to whom was referred the bill to reduce and fix the duties on sugars imported into the United States, have had the subject under consideration, and beg leave to report—That, in making up their opinions upon this subject, they have not had the aid of any petitions, remonstrances, or documents of any kind, to show the necessity or propriety of reducing the duties on sugars, in accordance with the provisions of the bill submitted to them.

Their attention, however, has been called to a letter of the secretary of the treasury to the speaker of the house of representatives, of the 10th of last month, upon the subject of the cultivation of the

sugar cane, and the manufacture and refinement of sugar. In this they find much information, obtained from sources on which great reliance may be placed, shewing the necessity of continuing the present duties on sugars.

The duty of two and a half cents per pound upon brown sugar, when we obtained Louisiana, was evidently imposed for revenue alone; during the late war it was doubled for the purpose of revenue. Under these duties, however, the culture of the sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar grew up to a degree of importance, that well merited the attention of the national legislature; and in 1816 the duty was fixed at three cents per pound. As this exceeds the duty laid before Louisiana was obtained, by a half cent per pound, it may be considered that the duty has been increased to that amount for the protection and encouragement of one of the most important products of agriculture and manufacture which this country can boast of.

Small as this additional duty was, its effects have been very decided and extensive. It has diverted a large portion of the capital and labor, heretofore less profitably employed in producing rice, cotton, and tobacco, to the production of sugar, thereby relieving, to a certain extent, the cultivators of those articles from the pressure created by the over production.

It appears that a capital of about forty five millions of dollars is invested in establishments for raising the sugar cane, and for manufacturing sugar and molasses in Louisiana alone. That the produce of these establishments amounted in the year 1828 to 87,965 hogsheads of sugar, which is nearly two thirds of all the sugar consumed in the United States. That the produce of the crops of 1830, in Louisiana, is estimated at 100,000 hogsheads. And it is further estimated that we have land enough, proper for the cultivation of sugar, to yield a sufficient supply of this article, for the entire consumption of the United States, for fifty years to come.

This exhibits the most satisfactory evidence of the great resources of our country, and of the untiring industry and enterprise of our citizens; and it is a circumstance no less gratifying, that, while our establishments for producing sugar have been rapidly increasing, the price of the article has been constantly decreasing; and sugar, which five years ago sold in our markets for ten cents per pound, is now selling for six cents per pound. The competition between the foreign and domestic production has reduced and kept down the price, as well in our own markets as in the markets of the islands from which we make importations; so that, without doubt, the consumer, both here and there, purchases the article at a cheaper rate than he could do if no more sugar was produced in the United States now than was produced in the year 1816.

The price of sugar will still continue to fall, if, as many believe, the profit of capital invested in establishments for producing sugar is greater than the capital employed in the production of rice, cotton, and tobacco; for the capital employed in the latter establishments will be transferred to the former, until there shall be an equality of profits among them—Increased production will increase competition in our markets, which must end in a reduction of prices.

The producers of sugar believe, and with good reason, that a reduction of the duties upon foreign sugar would be destructive of the investments which they have been invited to make by the laws of congress. The benefits which have resulted from the protection of the additional half cent duty upon sugar would be lost, should that protection be withdrawn, and should the duty be reduced to one cent per pound upon brown sugar, agreeably to the last section of the bill; it would carry ruin to a large portion of our citizens, who have invested their capital in sugar plantations; and it would be attended with the loss of property to the amount of many millions of dollars.

As the production of sugar in the United States is now in a train of successful experiment, the committee think it would be contrary to every principle of sound policy to check its progress by removing the cause of its prosperity. They consider the production of this article, even if confined to Louisiana alone, as one of national importance; and one in which every state in the Union has a deep interest.

All who furnish the capital and labor, the steam engines, mills, kettles, tools, carts, wagons, ploughs, horses, mules, oxen, pork, beef, fish, corn, flour, and other provisions, and all articles of clothing necessary for those engaged in the production of sugar—all these participate in the advantages of this important branch of industry. This renders Louisiana dependent upon the southern and western states for a part of her capital, labor, and supplies; and the middle and eastern states for a large portion of the residue, and every state in a greater or less degree dependent upon Louisiana for an article indispensably necessary to the health and comfort of every individual in the union.

This mutual dependence which cannot fail to attach by the strongest ties the most southerly member of the confederation to those of the south, the north, and the west, is a consideration of high importance in a political point of view, when we are admonished by the signs of the times to strengthen and not to weaken the amicable relations among the states.

The transportation of domestic sugar is already an object of great importance to our commerce and navigation. To

supply the middle and eastern states with this article from New Orleans requires as much shipping as to obtain it from the West Indies, and affords to the shipper as good a profit in the one case as in the other. But the profits of the trade, if carried on with the West Indies, must be divided between the merchants of the two countries, while, if it is carried on with New Orleans, the whole profit must remain with our own citizens.

The bill provides that the permanent duties upon sugars shall be such as might have been levied by the act of the 4th of July, 1789, that is, three cents per pound upon loaf sugar, and one cent per pound upon brown sugar. This, therefore, in the opinion of the committee, is a bill for raising revenue upon sugar, as much so as it would be if no duties had heretofore been laid upon this article. A bill imposing duties upon articles of importation, whether such duties shall be greater or less than those established by pre-existing laws, is equally a bill for raising revenue, and can only originate in the house of representatives.

The committee, therefore, direct that the bill referred to them be reported without amendment, and that their chairman, at the proper time, move for its indefinite postponement.

A Postmaster in Ohio, who occasionally sends us letters, is in the habit of stamping his name upon them with type. This is not strictly legal, and we are obliged to pay postage for them; the law requires the name of the postmaster who *franks* to be written on the letter.—*Sat. E. Post.*

Perhaps this Postmaster's education has been somewhat neglected, and he is now learning to make his A B C's. If he perseveres, in a short time he will be able to write his name, instead of using type.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

At the request of a gentleman of this place, I insert the subjoined extract of a letter from a neighboring county.

"I have heard many names mentioned for congress at the August election, but know not upon what authority, except that of Mr. Boon, who no doubt offers.—Mr. Blake's name I see published at a distance from home; I do not believe he will keep it before the people. Does John Ewing intend to present himself? My object is to take a stand at once; and I think it is hardly possible for any opponent to come near the vote Mr. E. would receive in this quarter. I have heard the name of our judge, and a lawyer of your place mentioned: they may be very well in their place; but the country can be represented, I hope, without applying to either bar or bench. It is with earnestness and sincerity I declare my opinions—and I want no array of names to secure the re-election of Ratliff Boon. My estimate of his talents and natural sagacity is not high. Let Mr. E. start against either single handed, and I would pledge my faith upon the result—his success would be as certain as any such event could be in the womb of time."

From the *Western Sun*.

Mr. STOUT,

I have read an article in a late number of the "Vincennes Gazette" signed "Corn-planter," in which the author of the article has thought proper to introduce my name eleven times, pronouncing me a "fool" and a "mad man," for having voted for an enquiry into the expediency of reducing the duty on sugar; an article of such general consumption among all classes of our citizens. This pretended "Corn-planter," has no doubt convinced the public, that he possesses much ability for low, vulgar, and personal abuse of others; but if I am not much mistaken in the real Corn-planters of Indiana, he will find it very difficult to convince them, that it is right that they should be taxed for the exclusive benefit of the sugar cultivators in Louisiana or any where else. Too many of our traders to the New Orleans' market, know that the protection given to the cultivators of sugar in Louisiana, has never induced them to give our traders any the better price for their corn, beef and pork. Sugar, in the general, bears a uniform price at New Orleans, whereas, advantage is taken of the peculiar situation of our traders in produce, from Indiana, and many of them are compelled to make a large sacrifice in the value of their produce, or in other words, they have to take just whatever price the Louisianians are pleased to give them.—

It, however, I shall be found in error in reference to this subject, I stand to be corrected by my constituents, whose interests and wishes, I have ever faithfully represented when made known to me. Respectfully, &c.

R. BOON.

People of easy fortunes discourage a budding genius; the latter, not in the least attentive to their arrogance, suffers without complaint; foreseeing that when he has arrived at his full growth their walk compared to his, will be but a mere crawling.

Creditable Crimes.—Mr. Baron Vaughan, by singular intrepidity of expression, in addressing the Grand Jury of Shropshire the other day complimented the county on the "highly creditable nature of the crimes" he found on the calendar.

Good Credit.—The members of a certain society having become somewhat remiss in their attendance, it was proposed to pay their debts, and dissolve the concern. "Pay our debts indeed!" said a wag, "not adjourn now, while we can do so with credit."