National Interests.

ADDRESS OF THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NO. II.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1819.

Dr. Smith's maxim, discussed in our first number, inevitably involves in its consequences, as we have proved, the destruction of those manufacturing establishments, of which the productions can be purchased "cheaper abroad than they can be made at home;" and its necessary result is, to deprive those engaged in them of employment. The doctor, after having inflicted a deadly wound by this maxim, undertakes to provide a sovereign and infallible remedy for the evil, which to do him and his disciples justice, we shall exhibit in his own words; —it remains to examine how far the prescription goes to remedy the evil or any part of it.

1. "Though a number of people should, *by restoring the freedom of trade, be thrown all at once out of their ordinary employment, and common method of subsistence*, it would by no means follow, that they would thereby be deprived either of employment or subsistence."*

2. "To the *greater part* of manufactures, there are other *collateral manufactures* of so familiar a nature, that a workman can easily *transfer his industry* from one to the other.

3. "The greater part of such workman, too, are occasionally employed in *country labor*.

4. "The stock, which employed them in a particular manufacture before, will still remain in the country, to employ an equal number of people in some other way.

5. "*The capital of the country remaining the same, the demand for labor will still be the same*, though it may be exerted in different places and for different occupations."†

Here are five distinct propositions, more clear and plain than Dr. Smith's usually are; but all highly erroneous, pregnant with ruin, and calculated to lead those statesmen astray, who square their system by them; as we hope to make appear.

The main point is the facility of "*transferring industry*" from one branch to a "*collateral manufacture*." All the rest are but subsidiary to, or explanatory of this fallacious assumption.

Two questions arise here, both important, and both demanding affirmative answers, in order to support the doctor's hypothesis.

The first is, are there such "*collateral manufactures*" as he assumes, to which men, bereft of employment in those departments of manufacture, which are to be destroyed by the doctor's grand and captivating idea of "*restoring the freedom of commerce*," may "*transfer their industry?*"

It may be conceded, that there is an affinity between the weaving of cotton and woolen, and a few other manufactures. But this cannot by any means answer the doctor's purpose. Where will he, or any of his disciples, find "*collateral manufactures*" to employ coach-makers, watch-makers, shoe-makers, hatters, paper-makers, printers, book-binders, engravers, letter-founders, chandlers, saddlers, silver-platers, jewellers, smiths, cabinet-makers, stone-cutters, glass-makers, brewers, tobacconists, potters, wire-drawers, tanners, curriers, dyers, rope-makers, brick-makers, plumbers, chair-makers, glovers, umbrella-makers, embroiderers, calico-printers, paper-stainers, engine-makers, turners, wheel-wrights, and the great variety of other artists and manufacturers? There is no such affinity as he has presumed. And it may be asserted, without scruple, that if by what the doctor speciously styles "*restoring the freedom of trade*," five hundred, or a thousand, or ten thousand hatters, shoe-makers, printers and chandlers, for instance are thrown out of their "ordinary employment," there is no "*collateral manufacture of so familiar a nature*," that they "*can easily transfer their industry from one to another*."

We state a case, plain and clear. We will suppose five hundred workmen, and a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, employed in the manufacture of watches, coaches, and silver plate; and that Switzerland, or Paris, or London, fills our markets at such rates as overwhelm at once all competition, and suppress the manufactories. Where are the "collateral manufactures," to receive those oppressed and forlorn workman, whose prospects, and those of their families, are thus blasted? Are they to become hatters, or shoe-makers, or tailors, or saddlers, or weavers, or smiths or carpenters? Is there a man who can persuade himself into the belief of such an order of things? Is there a man who can persuade himself, that "*the general industry of the country will not thereby be diminished?*" No: & it is a matter of inexpressible astonishment, that such an idea could have ever been hazarded, in a sober and serious book, intended as a guide to statesmen and legislators. It will not stand the test of a moment's investigation. As well might we suppose, that, on hunting up the courts of justice, and expelling the whole corps of lawyers, they might at once commence the medical profession, without any previous study as that hatters, or tailors, or shoe-makers, or weavers, or watchmakers, or printers, whom the grand system of "*purchasing commodities cheap*," and the equally grand system of "*restoring the freedom of commerce*" might bereave of employment, should find those "*collateral manufactures*" which Dr. Smith has so kindly provided for them.

We explicitly declare, that we are far from charging the doctor with an intention to mislead or deceive. We believe him, like many other theorists, to have been duped by his own system. But be this as it may, we trust that it will appear that a more deceptious ground never was assumed. We use strong and unequivocal language; as the political heresy we combat is of the most pernicious tendency; is supported by the most imposing and formidable name in the whole range of political science—and has among its disciples a large portion of those of our citizens whose situations, as legislators of the union and of the several states, render their errors on this vital point pregnant with the most destructive and ruinous consequences.

We now come to our second question. Suppose that every branch of manufactures, without exception, has some "*collateral manufacture*:" can those who are divested of employment, by "*restoring the freedom of trade*," "*transfer their industry*" so "*easily*" as Dr. Smith supposes?

We answer distinctly, No: or, at all events, on so small a scale, as to be unworthy of notice, in discussions involving the best interests and the happiness of nations. To test the correctness of this opinion, let it be observed, that in manufacturing countries, all departments are generally full; and not merely full, but there are almost always supernumeraries in abundance; and therefore, had these "*collateral manufactures*" really existed to the full extent the doctor's theory would require, and not been "fancy sketches," derived from his fertile imagination, there would be no vacancy, to which the objects of the doctor's care could "*transfer their industry*."

Although this appears so plain and palpable, as not to admit contradiction or dispute, yet on a point of such magnitude, it cannot be time ill spent, to illustrate it by example.

There are very few branches between which there is so much affinity as the cotton and woolen. And if the doctor's theory would ever stand the ordeal of examination, it would be in the case of these two "*collateral manufactures*."—Suppose, then, that, by the introduction of East India goods, four or five hundred thousand persons (about one-half of the whole number engaged in the cotton manufacture) in England, are at once thrown out of employment. Can any man be led to believe, that they could find a vacuum in the "*collateral*" woolen "*manufacture*," to which "*they could easily transfer their industry?*" Fatuity alone could harbor the supposition. They will find all the places full and overflowing.

But the strongest argument against the doctor's "*collateral manufactures*," and "*transfers of industry*," remains. He obviously did not calculate the results of his own system. He did not take into consideration, that, to give it free operation, its pernicious effects would not be confined to one or two branches of industry. It would extend to the whole body. The flood of importation would bear down, in one mass of ruin, all those articles within his description of being "purchased cheaper elsewhere." What then becomes of his "*collateral manufactures*," and "*transfers of industry*," and "*employment of capital*," and all those elegant sounding phrases, with which he rounds off his paragraphs? Are they not swept away, "like the baseless fabric of a vision," not leaving a trace behind?

The doctor, with great gravity, informs us, that "*the greater part of such workmen are occasionally employed in country labour*." This is most extravagantly erroneous; for of all the manufacturers in England or any other country, there is not probably one in ten, perhaps not one in twenty, that has ever been in his life six months at "*country labour*." Their habits and manners wholly incapacitate them for that kind of employment. A jeweller, a watch-maker, a hatter, a shoe-maker, or a weaver, would be almost as unfit for "*country labour*," as a ploughman, or a gardener, or a shepherd, to make hats or coats.

But suppose for a moment, through courtesy, we admit with Dr. Smith, that all these different manufacturers are so much accustomed to "*country labour*" as to be adepts at it, what inference is to be drawn from the admission?—Did the doctor believe, did he intend the world to believe, or does there live a man who can believe that when by the grand project of "*restoring the freedom of trade*," and "*buying commodities from foreign countries* which can supply us with them "*cheaper than we ourselves can make them*," thousands and tens of thousands of people are "*all at once thrown out of their ordinary employment, and common means of subsistence*," they can find employment at "*country labour?*" However extravagant & childish the idea is, the doctor must have meant this, or the words were introduced without any meaning whatever.

But it is well known that except in harvest time, there is in the country no want of auxiliaries. The persons attached to farms are generally, at all other seasons, amply adequate to execute all the "*country labor*" that is necessary.

Dr. Smith, in order to prove the impropriety of those laws whereby rival manufactures are wholly excluded, observes,

"If the domestic produce can be brought there as cheap, the regulation is evidently useless. If it cannot, it is evidently hurtful."‡

This passage is ambiguous, and is written in a style different from the usual one of Dr. Smith, who is as lavish of words as any writer in the English language, and equally lavish of explanations and amplifications. But there he falls into the contrary extreme. He does not condescend to give us the why or the wherefore. He leaves it to the reader to divine why "*the regulation is evidently useless*,"—why "*hurtful*." We must therefore endeavor to explore the meaning. It appears to be, if we understand the first sentence of this maxim, that "all restrictions or regulations," in favor of domestic industry, to the exclusion of rival manufactures, are "*useless*" if "*the articles can be made at home as cheap*" as the imported ones; because in that case the domestic manufacturer, is secure from injury by the competition.

This is highly erroneous. Suppose our woolen manufacturers sell their best broadcloth at eight dollars per yard, and that foreign broadcloth to an immense amount, is imported "*as cheap*." Is it not obvious that the glut in the market, and the ardent competition between the two parties, would produce the effect which such a state of things has never failed to produce, that is, a reduction of the price below the minimum at which the manufacturer could support himself by his labors, and that he would therefore be ruined?

We now proceed to consider the last proposition:

"The capital of the country remaining the same, the demand for labor will still be the same though it may be exerted in different places,' and in different occupations."§

To prove the extreme fallacy of this position, we will take the case of any particular branch, in which there are one hundred manufacturers, each worth ten thousand dollars, "*a capital*" together, of one million, whose business is destroyed by the "restoration of the freedom of commerce," and the purchase of articles from abroad, cheaper than we ourselves can make them." It is well known that the property of manufacturers generally consists in buildings for their works, machinery, raw materials, manufactured goods, and outstanding debts. The result of "the restoration of the freedom of commerce," on Dr. Smith's plan, would be to reduce the value of the four first items, from twenty to fifty per cent, to bankrupt a large proportion of the proprietors.

As this is a point of considerable importance, we shall take a single instance, which is always more easily comprehended than a number, and yet affords as clear an illustration.

We will suppose the case of a tanner, worth thirty thousand dollars; of which his various vats, buildings, and tools are equal to ten thousand; his hides and leather, ten thousand; and his outstanding debts, an equal sum. By the inundation of foreign leather, we will suppose, at half price, he is unable to carry on his business, which sinks the value of his vats and buildings three-fourths, and of his stock half. At once his fortune is reduced twelve thousand five hundred dollars: and thus, with a diminished capitol and broken heart, perhaps in his old age, he has to go in quest of, but will not find, a "collateral manufacture," to employ that diminished capital. Analogous cases without number would occur, by the doctor's system of "restoring the freedom of trade:" and let us add, as we can with perfect truth, and we hope it will sink deep into the minds of the citizens of the United States, that throughout this country, there are cases equally strong, to be met with in great numbers, which no man of sound mind and heart can regard without the deepest sympathy for the ill-fated sufferers, and the deepest regret at the mistaken policy which produced such a state of things.

It therefore irresistibly follows, that Dr. Smith's idea, that "the capital of the country will be the same," after the destruction of any branch of manufacture, is to the last degree unsound: and, of course, that the superstructure built on it partakes of its fallacy.

The doctor gravely informs us, "The taylor does not make his own shoes, but buys them of the shoe-maker. The shoe-maker does not attempt to make his own clothes, but employs a taylor."‖ And he adds further,

"By means of glasses, hot-beds, and hot-walls, very good grapes can be raised in Scotland, and very good wine too can be made of them, at about thirty times the expense for which at least equally good can be brought from foreign countries. Would it be a reasonable law to prohibit the importation of all foreign wines, merely to encourage the making of claret and Burgundy in Scotland?"¶

From these positions, to which no man can refuse assent, he deduces the specious, but delusory maxim of "*restoring the freedom of trade*," which, in fact and in truth, is nothing more nor less than impoverishing the nation, and sacrificing domestic industry at the shrine of avarice, in order to purchase goods "*cheaper than they can be made at home*."

But by what process of sound reasoning does it follow, because the shoe-maker will not turn tailor, or the tailor shoe-maker; or because it would be folly and madness to exclude foreign wines, in order to introduce the culture of the vine in Scotland, a country wholly unfit for that object; that therefore thousands of men, employed in useful branches of business, diffusing happiness among tens of thousands of workmen and their numerous families, and enriching their country, are to have their usefulness destroyed, their prospects blasted, their workmen with their families reduced to distress, and the country exposed to a ruinous drain of specie.

A large portion of Dr. Smith's work, indeed the most important part of it, depends on those maxims. They are the basis whereon it is erected. If the basis be solid and impregnable, the fabric will stand firm; but if the foundation be sandy, the superstructure will crumble into ruins. We trust we have fully proved that the foundation is thus sandy; and that the necessary and inevitable consequence follows, that the theory itself is wholly untenable and pernicious.

With one more extract, we shall conclude this review:

"That foreign trade enriched the country, experience demonstrated to the nobles and country gentlemen, as well as to the merchants; but *how, or in what manner, none of them knew!*—The merchants knew perfectly in what manner it enriched themselves. It was their business to know it. But *to know in what manner it enriched the country, was no part of their business!* The subject never came into their consideration, but when they had occasion to apply to their country for some change in the laws respecting foreign trade."**

It is hardly possible to conceive of a passage more absurd or erroneous than this. That "the nobles, and country gentlemen, and merchants," were ignorant "how foreign trade enriched their country," is almost too ludicrous to be assailed by argument, and is a strong instance of the delirium, in which enthusiastic theorists are liable to be involved, by the ignis fatuus of their visionary views. Can there be found a man, in the wide extent of the United States, to believe that Sir Joshua Gee, Josiah Child, Theodore Janssen, Charles King, Thomas Willing, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, and the thousands of other merchants, of equal mind, who have flourished in Great Britain and this country, were ignorant "in what manner foreign commerce enriched a country," without the aid of the Wealth of Nations? It is impossible. Take any man of sound mind, who has followed the plough, or driven the shuttle, or made shoes all his life, and state the operations of trade to him for fifteen minutes, and he will rationally account for the "manner in which foreign trade enriches a country." Indeed, a merchant's apprentice of six month's standing, could not mistake "the manner." Any one of them would at once pronounce, that foreign trade enriches a country, exactly as farmers, planters, or manufacturers are enriched; that is, by the very simple process of SELLING MORE THAN THEY BUY. No nation ever was, none will ever be enriched in any other way. And it is unaccountable that Dr. Smith should have supposed that it was reserved for him to make such a grand discovery. The principle was well understood by the merchants of Tyre, 3,000 years before Adam Smith was born. And we hope to satisfy our fellow citizens, before we close these addresses, that if Spain be one of the most forlorn and wretched countries in Europe, it has not arisen from ignorance of the true principles of political economy, but from neglecting them, as well as the counsels of her wisest statesmen. Ustariz, who flourished about an hundred years since, in that ill-fated and impoverished country, has, as we shall make appear, ably developed the grand principles of that noble science, in a system as far superior to Dr. Smith's, as the constitution of the United States is superior to the form of government of Spain.

We had proposed to enter into the examination of sundry other positions and maxims of Adam Smith, equally fallacious. But we postpone it for the present, and fondly indulge the hope that we have convinced our fellow citizens, that he is not quite so oracular and infallible as his disciples have contended; and that the nation which takes him for a guide, is in the high "road to ruin."

P. S. But a week has elapsed since the publication of our address No. 1.; and recent advices from England and the East Indies afford the most powerful corroboration of the views therein given. In the former country, cotton had fallen, in a few days, from twelve to fifteen per cent. and was likely to fall still lower;†† the other staples of our country were likewise in a very unpromising state for the shippers.—And in the East Indies, preparations are making to prosecute with ardor the cultivation of the best cottons.

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* Wealth of Nations, Hartford, 1818, I. 329.

† Wealth of Nations, I. 330.

‡ Wealth of Nations, I. 319.

§ Idem, 330.

‖ Idem, 320.

¶ Idem, 321.

** Wealth of Nations, I. 303.

†† From the Aurora of April 6th, 1819.

"EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM LIVERPOOL, DATED "16*th Feb.*

"Enclosed herein, we hand you a price current, which will shew you, that cotton has declined considerably. Upland is now selling at 15 to 16½*d* per pound. The importations have been greater than we expected—and we have accordingly to recommend to you, not to ship that sort, unless you can obtain a good quality at 20 cents, which, from the intelligence we have, is very unlikely. Rice has been sold at 34*s.* 6*d.* per hundred weight; but we should advise you not to touch it at a higher price than $4. Indian corn is selling at 4*s.* 7*d.* a 4*s.* 10*d.* per bushel.

"Wheat and flour are now excluded by the operation of the corn bill, until the 2d of next May, and very probably for three months longer. American sweet flour is selling at 42*s.* a 47*s.* per barrel. Sour at 32*s.* a 36*s.*—so that you must not ship it.

"P. S. 23d FEBRUARY. Since the foregoing was written, cotton has declined one half penny per pound; in consequence of which we would recommend you not to ship at a higher rate than 18 cents. Indian corn is also lower; more than 4*s.* per bushel cannot be got to-day, which will produce a loss to the importers of fully 50 per cent. In other articles we have no alteration."

☞ Accounts since received, state that cotton had fallen to 14*d.* and was expected to sink to a shilling, which is equal to 22 cents.

Colonization Society.

ADDRESS

OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, TO THE PUBLIC.

The period has arrived when the American Colonization Society is called to increased activity and extended operations. The attention of the Society has hitherto been principally engaged in collecting and diffusing information. The information thus collected is sufficient to satisfy every candid and judicious inquirer, that the establishment of a colony on the west coast of Africa is safe and practicable, and that it will be of great benefit both to this country and to Africa. We believe, likewise, that there is a debt of justice and moral obligation due from the people of this country to Africans, and their decendants in both continents, which can be discharged more satisfactorily and beneficially, to each, in this way, than in any other. The Board of Managers therefore, some time since, came to the resolution of commencing the colony as soon as funds could be procured, and the necessary arrangements made. The Board have since been engaged in preparatory measures for these arrangements, a brief statement of which it is proposed to lay before the public. In the number of circumstances which have since occurred to strengthen their hands and encourage their hearts, to animate their zeal and quicken their diligence, they gratefully recognise the smiles of Providence on their humble efforts.

It is already known to the public, that the Managers laid before Congress, at the last session, a great variety of documents, and other valuable information, relative to the proposed colony and the slave trade, selections from which have been published by that body, with the Second Annual Report of the Society. The shortness of the session, and the mass of other important business before Congress, did not leave sufficient time for the discussion and consideration of the question of colonization. At the close of the session, however, an important law passed, entitled "An act in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade." This law was zealously supported by the friends of the Society, and, shortly after its passage, a committee was appointed by the board to wait on the President of the United States and the heads of departments, to tender the services of the Managers in any way in which they might be useful in carrying it into effect. From the Measures adopted by the Executive, it is probable, that there will be a number of captured Negroes to be provided for before the end of the year; and assurances having been given that, if the Society would procure a proper situation in Africa, the captured Negroes should be put under its care, and be provided for at the public expense, the course to be pursued by the Board could no longer remain doubtful. A number of free people of color, in different parts of the United States, have already offered themselves for the colony. To select those best qualified to lay the foundation of this infant establishment, the Managers feel it of the utmost importance to its future character and prosperity. To aid in this and other important preparatory measures, the Board has appointed the Rev. William Meade, of Virginia, agent of the Society. To those who know Mr. Meade, the value of his labors and the importance of his pastoral services, this appointment will be one of the highest pledges which the Managers can give to the public of the importance of the duties in which they are engaged, and of their zeal and perseverence in their discharge.

The Managers have entered upon these duties, and engaged in these measures, with an humble dependence upon Divine Providence, and a firm reliance on the justice, humanity, and liberality of their fellow citizens, that the necessary pecuniary aid will be afforded for the prosecution of their plans. For the purpose of collecting funds, and of giving and procuring information, agents will be sent to the different cities in the United States, and to such other places as will be convenient. It is hoped that associations will be formed in different parts of the United States to aid the Society. Over so widely extended a country much must be left to the voluntary exertions of the people.

We have however, now to make a more pressing call of immediate relief and aid. A few days since, the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, transmitted to the Board of Managers an advertisement in a Georgia newspaper, offering for sale on the 4th of May next, thirty or forty negroes, who had been introduced into the state in violation of the law *prohibiting* the slave trade. (1.) The law of Georgia, directing these sales, passed December 19th, 1817, and may be found in the appendix to the Second Annual Report of the Society, p. 91, letter 1. By the third section of that law, it is provided, "That if, previous to any sale of any such persons of colour, the Society for colonizing the free persons of color, within the United States, will undertake to transport them to Africa, or any other foreign place, which they may procure as a colony for free persons of color, at the sole expense of said Society, and shall likewise pay to his excellency the governor all expenses incurred by the state since they have been captured and condemned, his excellency the governor is authorized and requested to aid in promoting the benevolent views of said Society in such a manner as he may deem expedient."

The Board unanimously determined to avail themselves of the privilege contained in this law, and to send an agent to Georgia to comply with the conditions, and to take charge of these unhappy victims of violence and fraud, for the purpose of returning them to their native soil. Preparations are making, with the aid of the government, for a safe asylum, (2) where they will be provided for and instructed till the colony can be prepared for their reception. Providence has thus enlarged the sphere of usefulness and the field of exertion for the Society. The Managers are called to a more active duty, and an opportunity is thus given to the public, in the commencement of our operations, to test the sincerity of those expressions of detestation so frequently uttered against the slave trade, and of those frequent professions of sympathy for the abused and oppressed Africans. The call is urgent, the occasion pressing, the time short; much is to be done in a few days, or these unhappy beings will be beyond our reach. It is supposed that about five thousand dollars may be required for this object; &, as there is not time to make personal application to individuals, it is requested that the auxillary Societies and individuals favorable to this object, will make immediate exertions to raise funds to enable the Board to comply with the conditions of the Georgia law. Money collected for this purpose, and donations for the general object of the Society, may be forwarded to *David English*, cashier of the Union Bank of Georgetown, District of Columbia, Treasurer of the Society.

We know that we commence our operations and make this call at a time peculiarly embarrassing. Times and seasons are in the hands of Him who doeth what seemeth him right, and can overrule all to our good. He who giveth for such objects, but lendeth to the Lord. We have followed what we believe to be the openings of Providence. This time may be selected to try our faith, and test our sincerity. The widow's mite was more acceptable than the costly offerings of the great. Will not, then, the sacrifices now made in a proper spirit, be more acceptable than the offerings from the overflowings of abundance?

By order of the Board of Managers,

E. B. CALDWELL, Secretary.

JNO. UNDERWOOD, Recording Secretary.

(Note 1.)

From the Georgia paper.

SALE OF AFRICAN SLAVES.

On Tuesday, the 4th of May next, in the town of Milledgeville, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, between thirty and forty prime African slaves, which have been taken possession of by the state of Georgia, in consequence of their having been introduced contrary to the laws of the State, and of the United States. Indisputable titles will be made, and prompt payment required.

By order of the Governor,

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Ag't.

March 6, 1819.

(Note 2.)

George W. P. Custis, Esq. of Arlington, the grandson of Mrs. Washington, cheerfully offered the use of his Island near Cape Charles, at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and accompanied the offer with a refusal to accept any compensation. It is called Smith's Island; and is happily adapted, and most favorably located for the purpose; and has been selected by the President of the U. States for the captured Africans, till they can be sent to Africa.

☞ Editors of Newspapers will oblige the managers by giving the above an insertion.

Newspapers.

FROM THE NATIONAL MESSENGER.

Among the many vehicles established to promote public benefit, few can be said to vie with the Newspaper, when conducted by those who are duly apprized of the importance of their station. Discreet public journals are, at this time, invaluable sources of information and profit to the citizens of our widely extended and happy nation: and what is peculiarly pleasing, every attempt made with a view to contribute to our prosperity, through this channel, meets with its deserved approbation and reward. A rigid observance of the noble principles of integrity and honor—a disinterested zeal for the fame and prosperity of our republic, are the only requisites in order to insure a complete success to the editor. His patriotic efforts never fail to make an indelible impression upon the gratitude of those whose own breasts are inflated with the same 'heaven-born' principles—and the approving smiles of the *virtuous* and the *good are only worthy* to be cultivated by the independent American. The well organized newspaper: ffords a cheap compendium of information on all the various subjects that concern us in this, and the world to come. So extensively disseminated is this kind of knowledge, that, like our inestimable sacred writings, the most recluse and obscure of our species may participate in its benefits "without money, and without price."

But were all the glowing powers of Athenian eloquence exhausted, they could not sufficiently pourtray the dark assemblage of evils that originate from the press, when it falls into the hands of those whose hearts are moved, and whose conduct is segulated by principles in direct contradistinction to those which we have noticed in the former part of this essay. When a press becomes devoted to the rancour of a party—when it becomes the sordid engine of the ruthless calumniator, it has for its sweep private character and a country's reputation, militates against religion and morality, and has, for its final end, the entire prostration of the lofty bulwark of national freedom. L.

From the Salem Gazette.

Several *weighty* reasons why I in particular, ought to be excused from taking the Newspapers.

There's no occasion for *my* taking the papers; I am in neighbor ————'s store every day, and see it as soon as it comes.

There's no use in *my* taking the papers, for we can't have it a minute after it comes into the store, one or another catches it up so quick.

I can have no need to take the papers, I can always read them at the *barber's*.

I need not take the papers; for I am so much among the people, that I can hear all the news at the post office, and see the arrivals in Boston papers, and that's all I want to know.

It is no matter about *our* taking the papers (a man once told the printer;) Father generally goes to meeting every Sunday, & comes back by Mr. M——'s, as it is no more than three miles and a half out of the way through the woods, and borrows his paper every week.

I don't want the paper; there's a parcel left at the school house every week, and the boys bring one home for us to read.

We don't want the paper, for there's one or two at the house for back neighbors, that we read.

I don't want the paper but a few minutes, just run over the Foreign News, to see what Congress or the Legislature are about, or to look at the Advertisements, and one will lend one long enough for that, without taking it myself.

And I, who live so near the printing office can go there and see the papers from all parts of the Union. It is, therefore, unnecessary for me to subscribe for any paper.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A contest of some interest has arisen between Gov. Smyth and the House of Assembly of the British province of New-Brunswick. It appears that the Governor directed that a duty of *one shilling* should be paid on every ton of ship timber exported; the object of which was declared to be to prevent the waste and destruction of the King's woods. The House of Assembly considered this as an infringement on their perogative to institute taxes, and passed a resolution reprobating the measure in strong terms. This produced a message from the Governor, denouncing the resolution as interfering with the Executive authority—asserting that the duty was not of the nature of a direct tax, and expressing his expectation that the resolution would be rescinded. On the 23d March the Assembly took the message into consideration, when a motion was made to expunge the resolution from the journals of the house; which was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Humbert, Miles, Wilmot, and Allen—4.

NAYS—Messrs. Easterbrooks, Pagan, Porter, Smith, Chapman, Johnston, Ward, Peters, Calverley Scovil, Agrew, Wetmore, Brittain, Yeamans, M'Kay, Campbell, Simonds, Dow, and Fraser—19.

So the motion did not prevail; and the resolution was sustained. Immediately after this decision, the Governor *dissolved the Assembly!* This is considered as an "*appeal to the people*," who will probably return the same members, and thus fix the Legislative and Executive authorities in permanent hostility. The effect will be, that the Assembly will deny the usual supplies and the Governor can only help himself by a redissolution, or by repealing the *timber duty*. The revolution in the United States originated in a *three penny duty* on tea. Many of those who voted in the negative above, are decendants of the Americans who emigrated in 1783; who appear to have inherited a portion of the Old Whig spirit of their ancestors, whatever may have been the tory notions of their fathers.

Boston Centinel.

The following is a curious *Order of the Day* issued by BONAPARTE, when First Consul, on the occasion of an act of suicide committed by a horse-grenadier—

Extract from the Orderly Book of the Horse-grenadiers of the Cousular Guard.

Order of the 22d Floreal, (year 10.)

The Grenadier GROBBIN has destroyed himself in consequence of a love affair. He was otherwise a respectable man. This is the second event of the kind which has happened in the corps within a month.

The first Consul has directed that it shall be inserted in the Order of the Day of the Guard, that a Soldier ought to know how to subdue sorrow and the agitation of the passions, that there is as much courage in enduring with firmness the pains of the heart as in remaining steady under the grape-shot of a battery. To abandon one self to grief without resistance, to kill one self in order to escape from it, is to fly from the field of battle before one is conquered.

(Signed) BONAPARTE, First Consul.

A true copy. BESSIEPS.

Amongst the late batch of Peers, recently made in France, we find no less than six of Napoleon's old Marshals, namely: the Duke of Albufera—Duke of Coneghiana—Duke of Dantzic—Prince of Ecqmul—Count Jordan—Duke of Treviso.—Also, Admirals Truguet, Verniel, and Messrs. Chaptal, Lacepede, Latour Maubourg, Portalis, Rapp, &c. &c. *Philad. Gaz.*

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