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CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is *two dollars and fifty cents per annum*—but if paid half yearly in advance, two dollars only will be charged.

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*From the National Intelligencer,
To a member of Congress.*

Sir, It will not be denied that Domestic Manufacturers derive considerable benefit and support from the fiscal arrangements of the Government which enhance the price of foreign rival fabrics; but much of this benefit is incidental, and no part of it costs the Nation any thing; it is all rendered subservient to the supply of the public treasury.

This benefit, in a regular settled state of trade, might have gone far to have enabled our Domestic Industry to maintain a competition with the products of foreign labor and art, in the markets of the country; but, under the existing circumstances of the case, when the fabrics of the principal Manufacturing Countries in Europe and of India, which had accumulated during the late war, when they could not be freely circulated, and which even now are prevented from circulation by prohibitions and restrictions, under most of the Governments of Europe, are thrown on our markets, I may say the only free unrestrained market in the world; this encouragement has been found inadequate to their support: It only tended to complete the ruin of the Proprietors, by encouraging them to persevere in the hope of better times, when foreign fabrics would bring their cost in the market: an illusion that has constantly disappointed their expectation. The prices of their Manufactures have been borne down and depressed, in a ruinous degree by the redundant quantity of foreign rival fabrics in the market, constantly selling below cost.

In the year ending 30th December, 1816 the treasury Report shows a surplus of Imports over our entire exports, in foreign and domestic articles, of 46 millions of dollars. Thus has the money that would have supported the labor and industry of the country been drawn away to support the industry, feed the poor, and encourage the Manufactures, of foreign countries.

Now, Sir, is not this a bad compliment to our fellow-citizens, to a numerous and respectable Class that have embarked their fortunes in a lawful business, within our jurisdictional limits? a business too highly beneficial to the general interests of the Nation, and intimately connected with its security and Independence; the protection of whose interest has never cost the nation one cent, who can have no direct or particular interest in the protection of Commerce and Agriculture; and yet have, at all times, contributed cheerfully, in money and per-

sonal service, for their protection? It is not a bad requital of the Manufacturers, for their protection and other classes of the community, to suffer their interest, their all to be thus destroyed, or drawn from them by Aliens, under the very eye of the government? Are the Manufacturers, and the mechanical and laboring classes connected with them, bound to follow the Merchant with protection to the remotest seas while they are thus unprotected at home?

There is no reciprocity in this. The different classes of the American people are all citizens of the same republic, confederated together for mutual security and protection, all are bound to participate in the burdens and expense, and entitled equally to participate in the benefit and protection, of the government; and nothing will more effectually strengthen the bonds of Union that bind the different States, and different Interests, of the Nation together, than a strict, undeviating adherence to this principle.

The manufacturing interest, and the other Branches connected with it, have received no adequate protection: foreign rivals have been suffered to bear them down in the market of the country, and sport in their ruin: while these classes have contributed much for the protection of Commercial and agricultural interests. Whatever support the Manufacturers and other classes connected with them have received, has been in a great measure incidental, and without expense. They have a large balance in their favor with the government, and in this view of the subject have a fair claim to that full adequate protection against the evils that assail their interest, that has been granted to other classes, when assailed.

The Manufacturers, and others connected in interest, ask not ships of war, or the sacrifice of blood and treasure, for their protection: They ask merely for municipal regulations, that are perfectly compatible with, and called for by, a due regard to the general interest of the nation; such regulations as are reasonably calculated to keep our aggregate purchasers from foreign nations fairly within our aggregate means of payment.

Be assured, Sir, the American people do not think this any thing unreasonable: The people, generally, have been taught by dear bought experience, that such regulations are essential to the general interest and prosperity of the country. They have been taught, redundant imports, or, in other words, an excessive foreign debt, beyond their natural means of payment, not only exhausts their wealth, but is ruinous in its bearing on the Money concerns of the nation, in the exhaustion of its precious metals, the consequent curtailment of Bank issues, and the derangement of the circulating medium.

Pray, Sir, do you not underrate the intelligence and powers of calculation of the American people, when you say 'they are not convinced of this?' They are an intelligent people, and most of them know the effects of buying more than they have to sell; they know that it brings on poverty and distress in their families, and they know how to apply this principle to the great family of the nation: they know, if it continues as it has done, to buy more from foreign nations than it sells, it will in like manner become poor and distressed:

This is no longer, in their estimation, matter of speculation, or mere theory: it is now an existing matter of fact, they feel the evil, the distress is every where realized, and the remedy clearly and frequently indicated.

The U. S. must so far yield to the policy forced on them by other nations, as to rally round their own interests, to protect their own industry, bring their own labor into action and husband their own resources. The ruinous system of throwing our ports open to foreigners, to deluge the country with the products of their labor and art to an amount far beyond our necessities, and beyond our natural means of payment; and to draw from us our specie in return, and thereby to inflict on the country an evil, in its consequences, of the most ruinous and alarming nature, to the peace, prosperity, and moral character of the nation: This system has been weighed in the balance of public opinion, and found wanting.

And what do we get in return for this monstrous sacrifice? Nothing but revenue. The people see and feel the effects of this policy, and would willingly pay ten times the amount of the duty, on the redundant and unnecessary part of our importations, in some way more congenial with the general interests of the nation. This is no longer the cause of the manufacturers; it is the cause of the American people. The ruin incident to the course of policy pursued, has taken a wide range; it has made its way into every section of the country, and to every class of society.

The principal benefit of trade is confined to exportation: The amount of this is what we earn. Importation is what we spend; and, beyond the necessary supply of our wants, it is not only no benefit, but is ruinous and wasteful. The true Policy of the nation would be to send our surplus products to foreign markets, as extensively as in our power, and draw as little on this fund for foreign supplies, as possible; the balance if any, would, be so much added to the national wealth.

Now Sir, there is scarcely a farmer in the country, that cannot make these calculations; that does not see the benefit of this course, and the ruin that results from unrestrained importations. Government gains the duty it is true, on the redundant or unnecessary quantity imported; but the people pay dearly for this mitigation of their burdens. For this pitiful boon, the solid interest of the country, in its labor is sacrificed, and incalculable evils follow in its train.

Let the labor of the country be brought into action; supply our wants more extensively from our own country; buy less from foreign nations; keep our money more at home: encourage and support our own poor, by paying them for their labor in the supply of our wants; cease to lavish our wealth, to the extent we have done, on foreign luxuries, to feed and clothe the poor of foreign countries, while our own are left to starve for want of employ. Restrain reasonably the importation of foreign luxuries, by increased duties, or other means calculated to keep the supply within the limit of our necessities, and our ability to pay.

These are views generally familiar to the people, and objects of their desire; and from their reasonableness, their evident coincidence with the public good, they in

dulge a hope of seeing them supported with triumph, on the floor of Congress at the approaching session of that honorable body.

I now take leave of your 7th number, and remain, with great cordiality and respect your obedient servant,

A PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

THE HORSE OF THE COLUMBIAN RIVER.

Will rank with the finest of his species in the known world. His size is fifteen or sixteen hands, even in a state of nature, unprovided with food or shelter by the hands of man. His form exhibits much bone and muscle, but not the mass of flesh which is found on the fat European horse. His limbs are clean and slender; the neck arched and rising: the hoofs round and hard; the nostrils wide and thin. He is equally distinguished for speed and bottom. He runs rapidly for a long time; rivalling in this respect all that we have heard of the English hunting horses. In other respects, in the docility of his nature, and his capacity to sustain hunger and hardship, in his powers to provide food for himself and his master, he is wholly unrivalled. He is readily trained to the business of his master's life, that of hunting, and pursues the game with all the keenness of the dog and with equal sagacity and more success.—He will run down the deer in the prairies with or without his master on his back, and when overtaken will hold it with his teeth. When rode after game he needs no guiding of the bridle to direct him. He will pursue a drove of buffaloes, and coming up with them, will stop one by biting him with his teeth. The animal bitten immediately wheels to defend himself with his horn; the horse wheels at the same instant to avoid it; and at this moment when the side of the buffaloe is presented the Indian lets fly an arrow which often passes entirely through his body. The wounded animal always turns out of the drove to lay down and die; the horse and his rider pursues the gang to make fresh slaughter. Another horse trained to a second part of the game, with other Indians, take the trail of the wounded buffaloe, which is butchered and carried into camp. These things seem incredible; but we have them upon the authority of Lewis and Clarke, and a great number of traders who have been upon the Columbia river since the time of their discovery; some of whom are in town.

The capacity of this horse to sustain fatigue, and to provide food for himself, is equally astonishing. He is galloped all day sometime eighty or ninety miles in the space of ten or twelve hours, and is then left to shift for himself during the night.—In the spring, summer and autumn he finds no difficulty. The short and sweet grass of that country gives him an abundant and nutritious repast. In the winter and towards the mountains, where the snow is several feet deep, his unerring instinct tells him where to search: he scrapes away the snow with his hoof till he comes to the ground, and rooting there with his nose finds wherewith of moss and grass to sustain his life. On the borders of creeks and rivers he feeds on the bows of willows, and other soft wood which his master has sometimes the kindness to fell for him with his hatchet.

This fine animal is found on the banks