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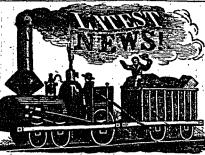
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Wilmington, (Del.) August 5th, 1845.

Philada, Jan. 24, 1846.

AND PUTTSVILLE



JOURNAL. GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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VOL XXII.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1846.

NO. 10.

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Berks. April 26, 1814 E. O. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, pottsville, pe.
65-Office in Market st., at the Emporium Office. 50
June 22.

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Pottsville, Feb. 7, 1846.

6—1y*

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Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed, Bast & Repplier, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS n Dry Goods, Groceries Flour, Feed, &c. in Suubury s Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pa WALTER J. TAYLOR.] [WALTER S. MCCLENACHAN.

TAYLOR & MCCLENACHAN, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Greceries Liquors, Flour and Feed &c CORNER OF SECOND & SUNBURY STS. MINERSVILLE, PA. Charles B. De Forest,

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Boston Business Cards. C. J. F. Binney, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT. And Agent for Coal, Iron and Mauufactures, 1 City Wharf, Boston, Mass. Advances made on consignments Amos Binney, Esq., Boston

Amos Binney, Esq., Boston Messrs. Grant & Stone, 'Brown Earl & Errington, 'Weld & Seaver, Baltimore. Boston, Dec. 20, 1845. WILLIAM MUIRREID, MERCHANTS' HOTEL. 41 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

August 24th

MINERS' JOURNAL. THE TARIFF & AGRICULTURE.

Since the receipt of the last foreign intelligence, powerful effort is making to induce the Agriculand open her ports to American Bread Stuffs .-This is another great deception which the present the community, to their true interests, we pub-

Session. Facts and figures can always be relied upon with more conficence than more theory: The greatest benefit which the farmer derives from our present system, is the home market which it creates. It is to no purpose that the farmer raises more produce than he can consume, unless he can dispose of his surplus. And who are the consumers of this surplus? To whom does he sell his beef and pork his butter and cheese, his grain, and whatever else he may have for sale? Not to his brother farmers. They have enough and to spare. His great market is among agricultural, and the great difficulty the farmer has to contend with, is the want of a market for his produce. The encouragement given to the manufactures and mechanic arts, takes a share of our citizens from agriculture, where they are pro-

ducers, and converts them into consumers of agri-By the late census it appears that there were 792,000 persons engaged in manufactures and trades in the United States; and as the mining interest is as much dependant upon our present system of policy as manufactures, we can with propriety, add those engaged in mining to this number, which will give in round numbers 807,000 persons engaged in these pursuits. It is also manifest, from a slight inspection of the census returns that thousands of ordinary mechanics, or household manufacturers, are not included in the list of manufacturers. If to these were added the whole number of laborers of all kinds employed in and about the premises, including those engaged in transporting the raw materials, &c., the number would be greatly increased. The numbers engaged, directly and indirectly, in these pursuits, and in producing the raw materials, which would in a great' degree be useless, were it not for domestic manufactures, together with their families and denendants, must amount to about 4,000,000 of our population. These are consumers of agricultural products. Such a market is by no means to be despised. It has been estimated that about fifteensixteenths of all the grain and potatoes produced in the United States are consumed at home, either directly or indirectly, or in the form of animal food; only one-sixteenth being sent abroad in either of these forms. According to the estimates made by the Commissioner of Patents, the amount 317,-340 bushels; and by the Commercial docuand flour sent abroad, reckoning five bushels of wheat to a barrel, was only 7,235,968 bushels, being about one-fifteenth of the whole crop. It also appears by the report of the Commis that there was raised in the country, in 1842, 441,-829,246 bushels of Indian corn; and the Commercial document shows that only 1,684,000 bushels were sent out of the country, leaving more than 410,000,000 to be consumed at home. The importance of a home market will appear from the fact, that the New England States consume, annually, beyond their own production, about 7,000,-u00 of bushels of wheat in the shape of flour, which is about 500,000 bushels more than the average export from the whole country for the last five years. Of grain, other than wheat, Massachusetts and Rhode Island consume, of the product of the grain-growing States, at least 3,675,-000 hushels, which is nearly three times the amount that is sent abroad annually. The annual consumption of Massachuseets alone, of the pro-

ducts of other States in the Union amounts to more than \$40,000,000; being equal to one-half of the annual exports of our own product, less the manufactured articles. We have already said that those engaged in manufactures, the mechanic arts, and in the mining business, with all their laborers and dependents together with their families, would amount to about 4,000,000 of our population. These are consumers of the grain and meat of the middle and western States, and this market is worth ten times as much to the farmers of this country as all other markets of the world. If we were to estimate the worth of the products of the soil consumed by them to be worth but twelve cents and a half each per day, it would in a single year amount to \$172, 500,000. It has been estimated by those conversant with the subject, that those engaged in the

iron business alone, consumed more than nine millions of dollars worth of agricultural products annually. The business which is sustained or encouraged by the tariff, not only creates a demand for the products of the soil, but it brings the market near the farmer's own door. This is illustrated by the iron interest. That useful ore is generally found in the interior of the country, far from any seaboard market; by the manufacture of the iron, a market is created in the midst of the agriculturalists, where they can dispose of their produce in their own immediate vicinity. Manufactures and the mechanic arts not only furnish a market for the products of the soil, but they enhance the value of the soil itself. The total amount of capital employed in tate in the country vastly beyond that amount .-up from manufactures, or any other cause, the rom real life.

while either of the States of Kentucky or Ohio ican importers, as a class, are satisfied with our produce that sum annually. The butter and revenue law, and are ready to remonstrate against cheese exported during the last commercial year its repeal 1 , . . .

State of New York. Now, what becomes of the yast amount of agricultural products which are raised in the country? They are not, to any considerable extent, sent abroad. The markets of most of the world are either wholly or partially tural portion of the community to advocate free closed against us; with the exception of cotton and tobacco, our agricultral exports do not exceed about \$16,000,000 annually. Now what becomes of will meet this country in a spirit of reciprocity the vast surplus of our agriculture? It is not consumed by the agriculturalists themselves. It is true that those engaged in commerce consume a portion of it, but after this there must still be a Administration are endeavoring to practice upon surplus left on the hands of the producers. This the people, and in order to counteract its effects, surplus is now consumed by the manufacturers, and open the eyes of the agricultural portion of and miners, and mechanics, multitudes of whom

thirtieth of the annual value of the dairies of the

the community, to their true interests, we pub-lish the following extracts from the able Report of Mr. Hudson, made to Congress, during the last home market, but these manufacturers and miners and many of the mechanics would become agriculturalists-producers of articles which are, the present time, struggling for a market. Take off the encouragement now given to the wool grower, and he would become a producer of wheat or corn; remove the duty on sugar, and the sugar plantations would be converted into cotton fields, and that great staple, which has now almost out-grown its market, would become still more abun-

dant, and the prices would further decline.

Compared with the foreign, the home market is the most valuable in every respect. A market in the manufacturers and mechanics—the very class of men whose business would be prostrated by a sure than any foreign market. The demand is repeal of the Tariff. Our country is essentially constant, and may always be relied upon, whereconstant, and may always be relied upon, whereas the foreign market is always uncertain. Suppose that one of the western States had 100,000 barrels of flour to dispose of annually, and they looked to Great Britain for a market; that market would depend upon the crops in Europe; when the crop was good upon the continent, England would take but 50,000 barrels; and when the crop, was short, she would want 150,000 barrels.— Though her annual demand would amount to 100,000 barrels, on an average, yet it would fluc-tuate from 50,000 to 150,000. Under these circumstances, the farmer could make no calculations how much wheat to sow. This uncertainty, de-pending upon contingences which he could not pessibly forcises, would hang like an incubus up-on him, and paralyze his efforts. But let the same State depend upon the home market created by manufactures, and the farmer can calculate with great certainty. He knows that there are 100,000 persons employed in manufactures, and that they will want a barrel of flour each; and he knows that the crops on the eastern continent will have little or no connexion with the demand here. Under these circumstances he knows, with a good degree of certainty, how much to sow; and, being sure of a market his industry will redouble, and he will realize a greate, profit from his labor. Eyory practical man knows that much depends upon the certainty of a market; and from this glance at the subject it may be seen, at once, that the home market is more sure than the foreign. But this difference between the foreign and home market would be still greater in time of war. In case of hostilities with a great maintime power, like Great-Britain, whether our commerce were with her or fosters the one, cannot be detrimental to the with any other foreign nation, it would be in a great degree cut off, so that the foreign market of wheat raised in the country in 1842 was 102, would fail. These considerations show conclusions where the country is 1842 was 102,

peace and his only reliance in war. Viewed on a large and liberal scale, manufactures and agriculture are only different departments of the same great system of human industry; and whatever tends to give prosperity to one will give prosperity to the other. They are not only mutually dependant upon each other, but both need the fostering care of the Government .-The case of wool and woollers is a case in point. The wool-growing interest has become an important one, and is more widely diffused through the whole country than almost any other. The annual product may be estimated \$16,000,000 -Withdraw protection from wool and this great interes; would languish; withdraw protection from woolen manufactures, and the influx of foreign woolens would destroy the woolen establishments, and by destroying them, would destroy the market of the wool-grower. The great interest of wool growing, which is becoming one of the most important in the country, especially to the western States, depends entirely upon the encouragement given to woolen manufactories. The wool-grower cannot send his wool abroad; and his market at home depends almost entirely upon the en-

couragement which the Government gives to the manufacturer of weollen goods. From every view we have been able to take of this subject, the committee are persuaded, that our present system is of vital importance to the farmer, and that its overthrow would be fraught with rum to every department of human industry. We admit that the effect might first be felt by those engaged in manufactures and the various handicrafts Standing, with reference to this policy, in the front rank, they would receive the first shock. But the evil would not stop here—the tide of ruin would roll on, and the mighty wave would become more destructive by bearing upon its bosom the wrecks which it had produced in its course. In our country at least, agriculture and manufactures must flourish or fade together. These great interests are one and inseparable, and he who would sunder them; would do violence to the laws by which

the universe is governed. We are aware that it has frequently been said, that our present system is injurious to commerce out we are not convinced of the soundness of this position. The merchants and ship owners, whatever may have been their views on this subject ir former times, are now becoming satisfied of the foliative of that position. The inerchants and importers petitioned for the passage of the tariff, and the memorial from Boston is signed by some of the principal merchants, who remonstrate against manufactures, mining; and the mechanic arts, in the modification of the tariff, on the ground that the United States, cannot be less than \$400,000,- it would be injurious to commerce and navigation. 000, and we have no hesitancy in saying, that the We know it has been said, that the doctrine of sum thus invested, increases the value of real es-) free trade has taken deep root in the great commercial emporium, and that the mercantile interest in Whenever manufactures flourish, there is a demand that city regard our present system as oppressive for agricultural products at remunerating prices; so | While the committee are ready to admit, that the that the cultivators of the soil receive their full free trade theory has many advocates in the city share of the benefits of protection. The price of New York, they are not ignorant of the fact, land and agricultural products depends materially that many of these free trade gentlemen are foron their proximity to a market. Go through the eigners, or are connected with foreign houses; and country and you will see lands of the same intrinhence have an interest adverse, not only to this sic value selling, for agricultural purposes, at pri-country, but to the American importers, whom ces ranging from two dollars to two hundred dol-they have in a great degree supplanted. So comlars per acre, when the main consideration which pletely had foreigners, before the passage of the affects the price is their situation with reference to present tariff, monopolized the business of New a market. Whenever or wherever avillage springs | York, that, in 1812, seventy-four per cent. of the commerce of that city with Europe, was on forprice of land is increased for miles around. Not eign account, as shown by the books of the customonly do the great staples of agriculture increase in house. The committee have no prejudice against value, by the proximity of a market, but a thou- foreigners. When they emigrate to this country sand little nameless articles assume a value un- for the purpose of becoming citizens, to enjoy the known before. Gardening is introduced; milk is blessings of our institutions, and to aid in their disposed of at great profits; the summer and fall support, we hid-them a hearty welcome, and ten-fruits, before nearly worthless, find a ready markte; der to them our most cordial sympathy. But we and even the stones are converted into bread, receive with some distrust, the doctrines of foreign This is no picture of the imagination, but a drawing speculators, who come to this country for a short period, to amass a fortune by defrauding our reve-Compared with the foreign, the home market is | nue , laws. The frauds committed by them, as the most valuable in every respect. What be-comes of the vast amount of wheat and grain pro-gard them as the true guardians of American induced in our country? But little of it, comparatively, is sent abroad. The State of Ohic, alone, We admit that the doggine of free trade has made produces four times as much wheat as is exported some progress in the gity of New York, but we annually; and the little State of Delaware produ- attribute this more to the influence of foreign gold, ces twice as much Indian corn as is annually sent hired agents, and pensioned presses, than to any abroad. The export during the last year, of pork, natural deductions from the practical workings of bacon, lard, and swing, amounted to \$2,623,000, our present system. We believe that the Amer-

amounted to \$388,000, being not more than one-But how does the protective system injure commerce! The commerce of the United States drew its first breath in the protective system, and its present respiration is to be ascribed to the same policy. And it is strange, indeed, that the very policy which first created, and which still sustains merce, should be thought injurious to it. But if there were any rivalry between commerce and manufactures-if encouraging the latter was injurious to the former, we know not why the in-terests of 792,000 of our citizens engaged in manufactures should be sacrificed to promote the interests of 117,000 engaged in commerce. We see no reason why the many should be sacrificed to the few. But is the encouragement afforded to manufactures injurious to communerce? We think not Our imports will be according to our ability can system is calculated to produce, and is now roducing, is the life of commercial enterprise; and whatever drives the plough or the machinery, ends at the same time to spread the sail. This consideration of itself, is a sufficient reply to the objection, that the tariff is detrimental to the comnercial, interest. But there are other consideraions which show the weakness of this objection. Many of the articles consumed in manufactures are brought from abroad, and as the raw materials are more bulky and heavy than the manufactured articles, more shipping is employed in supplying the raw materials than would be necessary to supply, the article manufactured. This principle is lustrated in the case of refined sugar. Without protective duties, a large portion of our sugar would so imported in its refined state; but the duty of six cents per pound upon refined sugar, induces the sugar-refiners to import the brown sugar, which they manufacture into loaf. Now it must be manifest that more shipping is employed in bring-ing to our refiners the raw sugar, than would be requisite to bring the lesser quantity of the re-fined, to supply the wants of the people. Our manufactures, by increasing the business connex-ion between different portions of the country, ncrease the coasting trade and the internal com-

nd we think it will appear that our commerce is oping the resources of the country. The manucles, our shipping have a double employment.-The refined sugar, to which we have referred, is an instance in point. We have already said, that more shipping is required to import the raw sugar than would be requisite to bring in the refined sugar which we consume. But this is not all-the brown sugar imported is, after it is manufactured into loaf, exported to the amount, on an average, of more than a million of dollars annually. Thus do our manufactures give life and energy to our commerce, and hence the protective system, which

But it is said that our present tariff imposes a duty upon all the materiuls used in building and less than 25 or 30 cents. It also appears, by the sively that the home market must, after all, be the fitting out ships, and is a tax of at least five dollars same efficient report, that the average cost of fitting out ships, and is a tax of at least five dollars happens in this case, that every article which goes into the building and fitting out of ships, has fallen in price since the passage of the late tariff. The fall upon the various articles ranges from 2 to 35

From the view we have given of the subject, it, will be seen that our present system is equally beneficial to the three great interests -- agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. It is not designed for any one interest, but for all; not for the capital, but rather for the labor of the country. It is a great mistake to suppose that the protective system is designed for any particular class of can we come e with them for the market of our citizens. Its advantages extend to all callings England? The onmittee believe that he odds and employments, and no one derives greater ben-

citizens, and should, as far as possible, throw its any great advantage." is adapted to the wants of the laboring class, they may be protected against the restrictive legises, that if they were to devise a plan by which the they would, above all things, recommend the re-

peal of the present tariff, that our laborers might be turned out of employ, or be compelled to accept the rate of wages paid to the pauper laborer of the old world. The English market is not so important as is generally supposed. Her production increases in land, and on the continent, capital is worth-only a ratio greater than her population. From 1828 three or four per cent, while in this Country it is to 1833, inclusive, the importations of wheat and worth from six to eight. European later costs flour from other countries into Great Britain, for home consumption, amounted on an antinal aver age to 14,793,000 bushels, and from 1831 to 1841. they amounted, on an average, to 14,187,000 bush- American in mulacturer or mechanic compete with els, annually; showing a falling off of more than those of Europe? We want protective duties 4 per cent., while her population was increasing at the rate of some 9 per cent, in the same length of tal and cheap labor. Cive or dates barely sufficitime. It is true, that for the last four years, ent to make up these inequalities, and our farmers owing to the character of her crops, she has in- and mechanics, our manufacturers and mayigators, ported about 18,500,000 annually; but this has been brought about by causes which cannot be expected to continue. Tooke, one of her most approved writers on this subject, informs us that wheat was so plenty and so cheap, that it was our institutions. The leading characteristic of used for feeding cattle sheep, and swine, and also for beer and distillation; that this induced the farmers to sow less wheat, and that this period of plentra to sow less wheat, and that this period of plentra was the source of the control of the source of t ty was followed by severe winters and unfavorable to secure to labor its just raward. View the con seasons for harvests, so that the importations have

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siderable for a few past years, cannot be expected to last. In fact, if we take a period of ten years, from 1831 to 1840, inclusive, it will be found that we have exported to Great Britain the aggregate amount of 9,104,800 bushels, and have imported from Great Britain, during the same period, 719,-300 bushels—leaving a balance of exports of 8,-385,500 bushels, being but 838,550 bushels as the annual average for ten years. Nor have we reason to suppose that there will be any particular mprovement in the English market. Her agriculture improves faster than her population increases, and the large amount of unreclaimed lands in the Kingdom gives us an assurance that she will be as able to supply her own market for ten years to come, as she has been for ten years past. It has been estimated that Great Britain conumes about 104,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, and of this 96,000,000 is produced within the Kingdom, leaving only 8,000,000 of bushcls to be supplied by other nations. Now, where can she obtain this supply of 8.000,000? By an official Report of Commissioners, appointed for that purpose, made to the English Parliament in 1842, it appears that the ports on the North Sea. and Bultic alone, can now furnish twice that amount, and the quantity can be further increamerce. Add to this the amount of manufactured products which are shipped to foreign countries, a considerable supply from the Black Sea. Under a considerable supply from the Black Sea. Under Gare these circumstances, we confess we are not able not injured by stimulating the industry, and devel- to see any great prospect of an increased demand oping the resources of the country. The manu- for our breadstuds in the English market. Even factured articles, the fruit of protection, which are | if Great Britain should repeal her corn laws, of ent to every part of the world, amount, annually, which there is not the slightest prospect, it would to about \$10,000,000—being about one-tenth of buffer oxyort of domestic productions. The advantages resulting to our commerce from this source must be manifest. On many of these artithan it is at our ports, and the cost of transportalish Parliament in 1841, it appears that the average price of wheat at Odessa, Warsaw, Dantzic, and Hamburg, for seven years, ending with 1840, was about 77 cents per bushel; while the average price at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, during the same period, was \$1 40, or if we omit, as we ought to do, the year 1838, when the prices were unusually high, the average would be about \$1 30 per bushel. Here is a difference of at least 50 cents per bushel against us. The difference may not be as great at the present time; but we cannot estimate the difference at ortation from the Baltic, &c., to Great Britain, is 13 cents per bushel, while according to the Report of the Commissioner of Patents, the usual cost of freight from our ports to England, would be 36 cents per hundred, which, reckoning a bushel of wheat at only 50 pounds, would be 18 cents per bushel. If we were to estimate wheat at the ports on the Baltic at 90 cents to the bushel, and our wheatat our ports at \$1 15 the bushel, this would make a difference of 25 cents in the first cost; to this we might add 5 cis. the difference in freight, making 30 cents difference in favor of wheat from the north of Europe. How, then are so against us, that we cannot successfully efits from it than the day laborer. By encour- maintain the competition. Perhaps, it may aging manufactures and the mechanic agts, you be thought that we prove too much, and that create a demand for labor, and so enhance the the argument would bring us to a result not susprice. Wages, like every thing else, depend upon tained by facts—that we cannot send our wheat the laws of demand and supply. When manufactures flourish there will be a demand for labor, such is nearly the fact. We send but little wheat and it is then that the poor man receives the great- in its unmanufactured state to the British market. est reward for his toil; it is then that his income | There will always be some trade between nations is the greatest, and his labor brings him the most like the United States and Great Britain, in arti abundant return. Many of our hardy laborers cles which give no profit. A ship about to sail, have no property but their ability to toil—no capital but their own physical frame. Now by produced to take it at a price farbelow the remuneratecting our own industry, we enable the poor man | ting one, rather than to go in ballast, or with half to earn a larger sum, and in this way we, to all a cargo. This, together with the fact, that we practical purposes, increase the amount of his caphave been largely indebted to British merchants ital; or, which is the same thing, make his present and manufacturers, and must pay in something, capital more productive. If the laborer, by the has induced an exportation of grain in a greater encouragement given to home industry, is enabled to earn thirty dollars a year more than he could have carned without this stimulus, we actually, for the time being, confer as great a favor upon-send to the English market, is sent in the form of send to the English market, is sent in the form of the time being, confer as great a favor upon-send to the English market, is sent in the form of the time being. him as though we had deposited \$500 for his ben-efit, and secured the interest to his use. The laboring man, more than any other, has an inter-that a barrel of flour would be less, either in weight est in protection. The rich capitalist has less in- or bulk, than the wheat of which it is composed, o treest in this policy. His tens of thousands would perhaps yield him a greater return if labor was depressed, and the great staples of agriculture were Britism is rather a forced trade, and we confoss rendered cheaper; but the honest laborer, who de- we see no just ground for the belief that it will pends upon the fruit of his own toil for the sup- materially improve. It is true that the improved port of himself and family, has a direct personal and improving modes of transportation wittenable interest in the price of labor. When business is the western grain-growers to send their wheat depressed he is the first to suffer, and when it re- more readily to the market; but nearly the same vives he receives the largest share of the benefits. and be said in relation to the interior of Europe Though Government is bound to sustain all its | On that score, therefore, we cannot expect to reap

protective shield around every interest, yet its first From the view which the committee have precare should be extended to the weak and defence- sented on this subject, it will lie seen that they adless. The poor man, more than any other, needs here to the present system, because they believe the fostering care of the Government. The rich it to be truly an American system-one which is man can, in a great degree, protect himself; but adapted to our wants and suited to our condition. the man who carns his bread from day to day by We plead not for the manufacturers, as such, but the sweat of his brow—he it is who needs encouragement and protection from an unequal formay be employed; we plead for the bumblest of eign competition. The committee are so fully our citizens-for the poor and defenceless-of impressed with the belief that our present policy whatever class, sex or condition. We ask that rich would be made richer, and the poor pooter, I thorers ask nothing but a fair field. On the ground of a just reciprocity they have nothing to fear; but; without protective duties, the odds are fearfully against them. The two great items which go into productions of all kinds, are capital and labor; and in both of these the foreigner has a manifest advantage over our citizens In Engfrom five to nine shiftings per week, exclusive of board, while in this county tabor dostanearly that per day. Under these circumstances, how can the mainly to counteract the influence of cheap capi-

from 1832 to 1838, the wheat crops were so abun- tal and labor, which raises them in value far above dant, that the United Kingdom produced all that the European standard. We are separated from was necessary for her own consumption; may, that the old world by distance, and by the nature of