



HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 31, 1850.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

THE "HUNTINGDON JOURNAL" is published at the following rates, viz: If paid in advance, per annum, \$1.75; If paid during the year, \$2.00; If paid after the expiration of the year, \$2.50; To Clubs of five or more, in advance, \$1.50.

A Change.

Hereafter the "Journal" will be published on Thursday morning in place of Tuesday as heretofore. We make this change for the benefit of our readers. The present arrangement of the mails will enable us, by this change, to give later news, as we almost invariably receive the important news in the early part of the week.

We are indebted to our friend, Mr. B. FULLERTON MILES, for the copy of a Lecture by CHARLES D. MEigs, M. D., delivered before the Jefferson Medical Class, in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. We have read this Lecture with great pleasure. It is replete with wit and wisdom.

Major RAYMOND, of the Whig, has our thanks for a copy of Judge TAYLOR's sentence of Hutchison.

The length of Secretary CORWIN'S Report has excluded our usual variety, but we feel sure that none of our patrons who read it, will feel dissatisfied on this account. It is an able production, and should be in the hands of every voter in the land. We hope arrangements will be made to give it an extensive circulation. That truth is stronger than fiction, is verified by this able state paper.

The Old Year is about to breathe its last. Before the issue of another number of our paper 1851 will have commenced its course. We have neither time nor room for any reflections on the demise of 1850, or the advent of 1851, but must content ourself with simply wishing all a "Happy New Year."

Our CARRIER requests us to say that he will have the pleasure of waiting on the PATRONS of the Journal to-morrow morning, and hopes to be kindly received.

Our Representatives at Washington are now enjoying the holidays, and consequently doing very little for the good of "the dear people."

Harrisburg Papers.

PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH.—This old and ably conducted Whig paper continues to be published at \$3 per annum. For six months, including the session of the Legislature, during which it is issued semi-weekly, \$2. The proprietors also propose to issue a Daily Telegraph during the session at \$3 for a single copy; two copies for \$5; five copies for \$10, if sent to one post office.

DAILY AMERICAN.—This is the title of an exceedingly neat little daily paper, just published at Harrisburg, by Geo. BENSNER & Co. The American is Whig in politics, and the first number gives evidence that it will be conducted with ability. The Pennsylvania Intelligencer has been discontinued, and its place is to be supplied by the Weekly American. We wish this new enterprise success. Terms of the Daily American, \$4 per annum.

STATE JOURNAL.—This is the title of a new weekly Whig paper to be started at Harrisburg, on or about the first of January. The prospectus says it will support the State and National administrations, and will be thoroughly and radically Whig. For our own part we have no reason to doubt the sincerity of these professions, and hence cannot but deprecate the harsh premature attacks which have been made on this enterprise. We know the gentleman who is to conduct this new paper, and we know that no man of his years in the State has performed more disinterested Whig labor. His name has not yet appeared, but we suppose will on the appearance of the paper. The mass of the Whig party of Pennsylvania are firmly attached to Gov. JOHNSTON, and will rally around his standard a second time with greater enthusiasm than they did the first, and hence it is folly to think that any set of men in their senses would dream of starting a Whig press to oppose him. We ask, therefore, for a suspension of public opinion in regard to the "STATE JOURNAL," until it has an opportunity to speak for itself.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—WILLIAM McGLANCHLIN, aged 60 years, was found on the 18th inst., in Mifflin township, Cumberland county, frozen to death. He was of intemperate habits.

METHODIST MISSIONS.—The domestic missions of the Methodist Church, according to Bishop JAMES, comprise 320 stations, and employ 357 missionaries. Connected with these are about 30,000 church members.

A PAINFUL RUMOR was afloat in Washington and Baltimore Cities on Thursday, that the boat in which Jenny Lind and suite started from Wilmington, N. C. for Charleston, was lost during the storm on Monday night. Later accounts, however, announce the safe arrival of the steamer at her destined port. The boat had been blown out to sea, but fortunately weathered the storm. The intelligence of the Nightingale's safety was received with great satisfaction.

Our State legislature will meet on next Thursday. We trust the Members will hurry through with the business.

Trial and Conviction of Alexander Hutchison.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Blair County, of the murder of NATHANIEL EDMUNSON.

The defendant was arraigned on the 18th inst. Able counsel appeared on both sides. D. H. HOFFIAS, Esq., District Attorney, and S. STEEL BLAIR, Esq., for the Commonwealth; and T. P. CAMPBELL, JOHN BROTHERLINE, A. P. WILSON, and T. C. McDOWELL, Esqs., for the defendant. The speeches of these gentlemen, on both sides, are spoken of in the highest terms. The following gentlemen were selected and sworn as jurors, viz:—Joshua Burley, Wm. Loudon, Geo. Potts, Thomas Crisman, Edward McKiernan, Peter Pool, Samuel F. Cooper, Samuel Shellenberger, Abraham Storr, Joseph Stilller, Joshua Loooper and Thomas Hunter.

The counsel for the defendant instructed him to plead not guilty, and put in the plea of insanity. The examination of witnesses and argument of counsel occupied the Court up to Monday evening of last week, when the case was submitted to the jury by His Honor, Judge Taylor, in an able and lucid charge. On Tuesday morning the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty of Murder in the first degree.

The prisoner was brought into Court on Thursday morning, the 26th inst. After motions in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial, were argued, and over-ruled, he was ordered to stand up, and was asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him. To this inquiry he replied, through his counsel, that he had nothing to say. JUDGE TAYLOR, then proceeded to address, and pronounce sentence upon him, as follows:—

SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON.—After a patient hearing of your case, which was continued at your request an entire term, and compulsory process at the expense of the county given you, to bring any witness you might name, affording you every facility to meet the available means against you, and availing yourself of the humane and cautious provision of the law extending to every prisoner a right of challenge which may almost be said to render the jurors that try him of his own choice; after a patient and careful examination of all the evidence you could adduce; after having the benefit of the labors of learned and able counsel, whose zealous efforts in your behalf, and your great efforts in your own behalf, all of which brought to your aid every thing which zeal, ingenuity, and argument could furnish, and whose eloquence, melting your jury to tears, threw into the scale in your behalf the commiseration of every feeling heart,—you stand before us convicted of the wilful, deliberate, and premeditated MURDER OF NATHANIEL EDMUNSON;—of the high crime of murder of the first degree; and you are here to receive the awful sentence of the law!

Your youth, and your present unhappy situation,—apparent as it is that you enjoyed not those early advantages calculated to preserve from errors' path,—appeal strongly to our sympathy; but you stand before us convicted of the highest crime known to the law, and public justice sternly requires that you should suffer the penalty. It is a fearful penalty; but it is the penalty which the law affixes to an awful, an appalling crime! The law of Nature and of Revelation, alike denounce it against the wilful and deliberate shedding of human blood. Its infliction upon you cannot, indeed, restore to the bosom of his family your victim; but it will tell all others, in tones of dreadful warning, that the life of a fellow being, of whatever race or cast, or whatever worth be to his country, can only be taken at the peril of the soul.

The killing of the deceased you have not denied; nor have you denied any of the attendant facts which show it to be murder of the highest grade. The testimony shows that it was done coolly and deliberately; that it was done in a premeditated manner; that it was done with a gun and a cherished grudge,—made again shortly before loading the gun, and twice repeated immediately before you discharged it, with steady and fatal aim. It has been urged that you were not capable of understanding the nature of the act.—But you had sufficient understanding and intelligence to do your duty on the boat, so as to meet the charges of a "murderer," and to be entrusted by Capt. McCue, who knew you well, with the command of his boat that very trip. Those who were with you constantly on the canal that last season, and who had an opportunity of observing, saw nothing unusual in your conduct. The singular acts ascribed to you by several witnesses, at different times, observed but a few minutes, or at most not over an hour or two, and while those acts were engaged at the time saw nothing unusual in your actions or conversation, are more satisfactorily accounted for OTHERWISE, than upon the supposition that you were insane. But your conduct at the time of the fatal occurrence showed none of those alleged symptoms of derangement—noting but the following, out to execution of a grudge and an expressed determination of revenge. Like a staunch murderer, steady to his purpose? You were not then exhibiting one of the strange freaks mentioned by the witnesses.—You were quietly sitting on the boat, when Edmundson, excited by the violent assault you had made upon him a few minutes before, spoke to you. In that position, you made the threat, "Nathan, don't say me, or I'll shoot you." And to Edmundson, still sitting, you repeated it—"Nathan, don't say me, or I'll shoot you!" And it was not until after he had said something else, that you rose up, and went for the gun, and put your threat in execution. There is no discoverable evidence of mental delusion impelling you blindly to the act. There was too much calculation, and too much method, in this madness.—It was the madness of a heart, regardless of social duty, and fatally bent on mischief!

If it were not an irresistible conclusion from all these facts, that you were capable of understanding the nature of your offence, and of knowing that it was wrong, your reply and assent to Capt. McCue's rebuke when you last threatened, in his hearing, to shoot Edmundson, and when he said that "he would not like to have the negro's blood on him," and the dissatisfaction and disgust which you properly expressed in prison, at the visit to you, in the solemn circumstances in which you were placed, of a near relative intoxicated, show that you are not destitute of moral perception. These remarks are not made to wound your feelings, but to show you that this Court approves the verdict of the jury which fixes your guilt; and to impress upon you our solemn conviction that you have no reason to hope that anything will save you from suffering the penalty of the law. Do not deceive yourself a moment with a thought of being pardoned; but enter at once, and earnestly, upon the work of preparing for death. Unlike poor Edmundson, solemn prayer will be allowed time for reflection and repentance, and to make your peace with God. Let these golden days and months, be wisely employed!

You were capable of knowing that the deed was wrong. This is sufficient to render you justly punishable. It is highly and unreasonably to say that it is needed to enable you to seek and find forgiveness from God. Look unto HIM for pardon. Look unto Jesus Christ, the sinner's sin, who came into this world and died for sinners, "even the chief." To do this, does not require the capacity of a strong or highly cultivated mind. It is but, with true penitence, and a firm reliance upon Him as a Saviour, to seek,—to ask; with a

burdened heart, and an eye of faith, to look and live! And what encouragement have you to listen to the instructions of His ministers who will visit you and instruct you in the great work of preparation for the trying and solemn hour of death, by that melting display of tenderness and compassion which He exhibited when He opened the portals of paradise to the dying thief who was suffering the penalty of crime by His side upon the cross; and whose prayer, then, for His own murderers, was, "FATHER, FORGIVE THEM!" It only remains to pronounce the sentence of the law. That sentence is— That you, Alexander Hutchison, be taken hence to the place from whence you came, within the walls of the jail of the county of Blair, and thence to the place of execution within the walls or yard of the jail of the said county of Blair, and that you be hanged by the neck; until you are dead.

A Fugitive Slave Case.

A case occurred in Philadelphia, on Saturday the 21st inst., which shows how the Fugitive Slave Law can be used by such men as the Commissioner for that city, to aid kidnappers in stealing free men and selling them into slavery. The person taken called himself Adam Gibson, but it was alleged that his real name was Emery Rice, and that he was an absconding slave, the property of Wm. Knight, of Cecil county, Maryland. He had resided in New Jersey, and attended the New Market, South Second street, with produce. He is apparently about twenty-four years of age. On Saturday afternoon, about one o'clock, whilst standing at the corner of Second and Lombard streets, he was arrested by Geo. F. Alberti, Wm. McKinly, and Robert Smith, who told him that he was charged with stealing chickens. He resisted the attempt, when a pistol was placed at his head, and he was put in a carriage and hurried to the office of the United States' Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Shortly afterwards, the Commissioner, E. D. Ingraham, Esq., appeared, and without much delay, at once proceeded in the case. Proof was made that Mr. Knight had a slave named Emery Rice, but not a particle of evidence was produced to show that the person arrested was Rice, except the say-so of a fellow named James F. Price, who admitted in his cross-examination that he had once been arrested for kidnaping. On the other hand, two colored men swore positively that they had known the man arrested from childhood, and that his name was Adam Gibson. This statement could no doubt have been substantiated by other witnesses, but the Commissioner, with indecent haste and a want of humanity, as disgraceful to himself as it was inconsistent with the ends of justice, refused to give the prisoner any time to produce witnesses, and at once handed him over to the claimants. And now for the sequel. The alleged slave was taken to Maryland late on Saturday night, in the custody of several officers, and was introduced to Mr. Knight, his reported master, on the following day. The moment that Mr. Knight saw the negro, he said that he was no slave of his—that Emery Rice was a much older man, and of a lighter color. He remembered Adam Gibson, who was a slave in his neighborhood, but he neither knew nor cared how he obtained his liberty. If, said he to the officer, you see Emery Rice, tell him that he had better go to Canada, for if I get hold of him, I will keep him as long as I can. Gibson was at once permitted to remain, and was placed on the cars, but by some means got off on the road, and walked to Philadelphia, where his arrival was greeted by a large crowd. Gibson has brought suit against his captors, and also indicted them for conspiracy to deprive him of liberty.

Notwithstanding there was a burst of indignation in Philadelphia against Commissioner Ingraham, for his outrageous conduct, the Pennsylvania, the paid organ in the North of the Slave Aristocracy, compliments him for his great promptness; and even when it turned out that Gibson was a free man, persists in saying that Ingraham acted properly. A few more such cases of promptness on the part of these negro-catching Commissioners, will raise such a storm at the North that no threatened consequences can prevent the Fugitive Slave Law from being repealed.

Later from California.

The Steamer Cherokee arrived at New York on Friday, with dates from San Francisco to the 15th ult., gold dust of the value of over \$2,000,000, and four hundred passengers. The Cholera was abating at San Francisco and Sacramento. Trade was generally dull; the markets well supplied at moderate prices. Mining is partaking of a more scientific character, and the mines will yield a better return. An extra session of the legislature was talked of. The number of passengers that arrived at San Francisco, from Oct. 1, 1849, to Oct. 31, 1850, was 43,615—of which 30,123 were Americans.

Three men, with twelve others employed to aid them, \$10.00 per day, per man, in twenty-five days obtained \$75,000 worth of gold on the Yuba river. This is called "a streak of luck." A gentleman in Santa Cruz during the present season realized the nice little sum of \$5,000 from six acres of land, planted with potatoes alone. There was a destructive fire at Sacramento city on the 9th of November, which occasioned a loss of about \$45,000.

A man was shot, and dangerously injured, on Saturday night last, at Parkersburg, Chester county; by whom is unknown. Suspicion, however, rests on a colored man, who had been accused of being a slave and threatened to be informed on by the man that was shot. It has caused much excitement in that vicinity.

An Old Block.—The Pittsburg American notices an arrival in that city of a runaway couple, from Lancaster Pa., the groom being an old farmer of 75, worth \$30,000, and the bride a blooming girl of 18. The old gentleman is a fool, of which he will soon be convinced. As to the young lady we say nothing.

The Locofoe State Committee are now engaged in a beautiful quarrel among themselves, and gradually extending to their party in general throughout the State, on the subject of holding a separate Convention for the nomination of candidates for Supreme Judges. A portion of the Committee have called a meeting of its members on their own hook and against the wish of their Chairman, to nullify the call for a separate Convention. Both factions are deserving of the fate of the Kilkenny cats.

Secretary of the Treasury's Report.

Below we give the most important portions of Mr. CORWIN'S annual report, as Secretary of the Treasury, which was submitted to Congress a short time since. We give a synopsis of the statistical and other portions of the reports the details of which are not of immediate interest to our readers. That portion of it which relates to Home Industry we have given in full, and it will be found particularly clear, able, and interesting.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The gross receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, inclusive of the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July 1849, were \$49,606,713.

The expenditures for the same fiscal year amounted in all to \$48,000,168. Balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1850, \$6,604,541.

THE ESTIMATES FOR 1851. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, are estimated in all, at \$47,258,996. The expenditures at \$48,124,668.

THE COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS AND SURVEYORS OF INTERIOR PORTS, have been found insufficient for the prevention of frauds and undervaluations.—These frauds demand the immediate supervision of Congress. They have been, and continue to be, systematically perpetuated, and are confined neither to one class of articles, one market, or one port of the United States. He earnestly urges upon Congress, to inquire into the practical operation of our present system of duties upon the foreign cost or values of merchandise, being fully satisfied that the longer it is continued, the stronger will be the inducements for the commission of frauds.

THE PUBLIC DEBT. On the 30th of November, last, the Public Debt was \$64,228,228. THE YEAR 1852. The estimated expenditures for the year 1852 are \$48,124,998.

FRUITS UPON THE REVENUE. The Secretary says that the provisions of the Act of July 1836, have been found insufficient for the prevention of frauds and undervaluations.—These frauds demand the immediate supervision of Congress. They have been, and continue to be, systematically perpetuated, and are confined neither to one class of articles, one market, or one port of the United States. He earnestly urges upon Congress, to inquire into the practical operation of our present system of duties upon the foreign cost or values of merchandise, being fully satisfied that the longer it is continued, the stronger will be the inducements for the commission of frauds.

THE IMPORTS AND THE PUBLIC DEBT. The estimated receipts from customs, as presented for the remainder of the current year, and for the year ending 30 June, 1852, are based upon a continuance of the present large amount of imports. Aside from the increased quantities, and the estimated purchases of stock, we have to provide for \$7,220,952.89 of the public debt which matures within the next two fiscal years.

HOME INDUSTRY.

The system of ad valorem duties, however well adapted to many articles of trade, when applied to all, without discrimination, restriction, or safeguard, has been proved by the experience of this Department, to be subject to many and strong objections. Its tendency is to cherish a spirit of overtrading greatly injurious to the industry of our own country in all its departments, and, in its final results, fatal to the revenue. Considering this system only in its operation upon revenue, it is believed that the experience of the most enlightened commercial nations of Europe has proved it to be impolitic and unsafe. Under the operation of the British tariff, revised in 1846, the whole revenue derived from articles paying ad valorem duties has been only an average of about \$38,000 (\$182,000) per annum; in a gross receipt, from customs of \$22,000,000 (\$183,000,000) being levied from imports, and the evident design of Parliament was to make specific duties the source of revenue from imports, so far as it possibly could be effected. A like policy has also been pursued by the other commercial nations, and, in general, results, fatal to the revenue, are opposed to both the controlling principles just stated. I have reference to an equal, or higher rate of duty on the raw material, than upon the manufactured article of which it is composed. Such provisions certainly take from the manufacturer and artisan, that encouragement which the present law doubtless, to some extent, was intended to afford, and also check the importation of the raw material at a price, and subject all the products of labor to enormous fluctuations in the markets abroad, arising from the disturbed condition of those nations, with whom our foreign commerce is chiefly carried on.

Under the present system, duties are higher when the article imported is highest, and when the purchaser and consumer can least afford to pay the duty; and lowest when the price of the article is lowest, and when the consumer can most afford to pay it. Thus, if an article costs \$10, a duty of thirty per cent. would compel an addition of \$3; if that article falls in value to \$5, then the duty reduced one half.

That cannot be a wholesome system of taxation which follows the consumer in his purchases, increasing his burden when prices are high, and tending to the ruin of his business when they are low. It is a heavy additional duty levied on the consumer. It was the policy of 1846, that if that article falls in value to \$5, then the duty reduced one half.

The objection to the present system, from commercial fluctuations in prices, is constantly forced upon the attention of the Department by instances of extreme inequality and prejudicial operation. The European price of iron was, in 1846, greatly above that which has prevailed for the last two years. If the duties upon bar iron have been levied in strict accord with foreign cost, they would now be but little more than one-half of what they were in 1846. By this process, besides the immense injury inflicted upon domestic industry, our own exports are made to fluctuate with the accidents and revulsions in foreign commerce, and these accidents and fluctuations, which originate abroad, are imported with their attendant mischiefs.

Our revenue, as already stated, must be mainly dependent on duties on imports. Those imports from abroad can only be paid for by exports made up of the products of our labor in all its varieties, and in the variety of business, consequently shall exceed the value of our exports abroad in any given year, to the extent of such excess do we create a foreign debt. If this operation be repeated for only a few years, it is obvious that it will effect the withdrawal from us of a quantity of the precious metals equal, or nearly so, to the amount of the accumulated debt, bringing with it bankruptcy in all departments of business, consequent inability to purchase foreign goods, and thus, for the time, create a ruinous depression in the receipts into the treasury. It then becomes equally the duty of Congress and the interests of the people (if possible) so to regulate imports as to confine the importations into this country, to an amount about equal to the exports of our own as can find a market at remunerative prices. The very statement of the foregoing well established laws of trade

would seem to furnish a safe guide in all legislation on the subject.

Whilst importations should be secured in amount sufficient at a practical rate of duties to supply the wants of the treasury, such duties should be adjusted in a manner to affect favorably all industrial pursuits at home. If duties on the necessary imports should have the effect to impair the ability of the mass of the people to purchase and pay for foreign goods, then importations to that extent must cease, and in consequence the revenue to an equivalent amount would be diminished.

It is believed that our own experience has shown that our exports cannot be greatly extended, as some have supposed, by low duties upon foreign goods in our ports. It is a fact, within the observation of all, that merchants and ship-owners are which interest can impart, and all the skill which experience can supply, to send abroad any and every product of this country which can anywhere find a profitable market. These agencies, which are always active, extend our export trade at all times to the utmost limit of advantage to the producer or carrier. If at any time a given article of export should be carried beyond the foreign demand, the effect would be to depress the price, and bring loss upon all concerned. If a foreign market is in like manner forced upon our own market beyond the required supply, the effect of reduced prices, while it inflicts often ruinous losses upon the importer from abroad, is felt by those engaged in producing the like article at home, in consequences tenfold more injurious, as the reduction of price in our own market, as well as to our effects, may be employed in such manufacture or productions. Thus, while the injury is temporary and limited in its effect upon the importer, it is often lasting and widely extended upon the labor of our own people. We see and feel it in the sudden breaking up of establishments not yet sustained by an amount of capital which can afford to encounter temporary suspension of sales and reduced prices, or not to work with that skill and economy which long experience alone can impart. In such instances, labor is suddenly withdrawn from a diversity of pursuits, and driven to the production in a limited sphere; this again brings an over-supply of whatever may be produced by the common employments, while in the end it leaves the market of the article, whatever it may be, the property of the foreign supply alone.

The result in the end, to the consumer is invariably a rise in the price of such article, and there being no competition with the foreign producer, he has possession of the market, and, of course, supplies it at the highest price which the demand will give him. His prices and profit, unchecked by competition in such cases, continue to rise with the increased demand and diminished home supply.

The operation and effect of these laws of labor and trade, it is believed, have been generally exhibited in the history of our country.—It is from such experience that the general principles upon which our tariff laws are based, have become the common opinions of the people. Hence the almost universal impression in our country prevails, that, in assessing duties on foreign merchandise, such discrimination should be made as will have the effect of producing all articles which can be manufactured at home in such quantity, if possible, as to raise up two markets for the consumer, the home and the foreign—each competing with the other, so that he may not be left to the mercy of one, and that the foreign one alone.

The happy indirect effect of such legislation upon the labor, and, consequently, on the permanent prosperity of our own country, is not the least of its benefits, of the blessings it confers, by giving diversity to the occupations and industrial pursuits of the people, labor is rewarded and the ability to consume foreign products is attained and the wants of the national treasury, dependent entirely upon duties collected upon foreign imports are amply supplied.

While the great end—that of a competent revenue be thereby reached by this policy, a larger amount of exports is at the same time obtained towards paying for the required importations. Our exports, as the commercial statistics will show, are made up mainly of cotton, rice, tobacco, breadstuffs and provisions. These are the products of the soil, and are shipped to foreign ports without more labor, as an element of price, than is necessary to fit them for the market in their first and simplest condition. Our statistics disclose the fact, also, that breadstuffs and provisions, of which we can produce a larger surplus than any other people form comparatively a small addition to our exports, particularly in years of plenty abroad. These articles, in the production of which so large and interesting a portion of our people are engaged, cannot find a market abroad at such prices as the farmer can afford to receive, except when famine or war create a foreign and exceptional demand.

In 1847, a year of famine in Europe, we exported of breadstuffs and provisions, without mention of the calamity which created the demand, \$68,701,121. This extraordinary export, while our own market was fully supplied, put beyond doubt our ability to supply of these articles a surplus far exceeding the ability of any other country provided a market for them, which was not the value in transportation. The extraordinary demand of 1847 was not due to any legislation of our own or foreign nations. It was the result alone of the famine in Europe. Since that time the operation of the British revenue act of 1846 has wholly removed the duties upon such foreign agricultural products as are used for food, and our entire competition abroad with those nations. This free passage through British custom-houses has not, however, increased the British demand, for we find our exports diminishing in proportion as the effect of the famine is overcome by the subsequent abundance: thus the export of breadstuffs and provisions in 1847 was \$68,792,101; in 1848 \$37,472,731; in 1849 \$38,155,307; and in 1850 \$26,031,573. Our exports of these articles were \$17,528,227; in 1846, \$17,196,102; and, at the ratio of decrease exhibited since 1847, will, in 1851 but little exceed the latter amount.

The exports of rice in 1827 amounted to \$2,345,908; in 1837, to \$2,309,279; and in 1848, (the year after the famine,) to \$2,331,824; in 1850, to \$2,631,557. These dates embrace a period of high and low duties, of comparative free trade at home and in the principal market abroad. These facts disclose the fallacy of the principle so frequently urged, that, by imposing heavy importations under a system of low duties, we necessarily create a large corresponding demand abroad for our own productions.

Whatever truth there may be in this principle, as applied to the trade between other nations, it would be a fallacy, in consequence of the nature of their productions and manufactures, if it has not the same application to the United States, from the single fact that nearly all the supplies which the latter furnish to foreign nations of articles of necessity, the consumption of which is limited to actual wants and cannot be forced beyond that demand, by adventitious circumstances. When a high degree of prosperity exists in the United States, we see a large increase in the consumption of most foreign productions, which may be generally classed under the head of luxuries, but we have no such class of articles to tempt foreign nations in like manner to extend their purchases from us, in reciprocity for extended supplies from them.

No nation will purchase from us, no matter how prosperous may be her condition, a larger amount of breadstuffs than the deficiency in her own ability to supply will require, even though we buy from her double or treble the amount of her productions. So, in like manner, when her crops fail, she not only will, but must, take from other countries, though it be three or ten-fold what they take from her. This principle was fully exemplified in the

year of 1847, when our immense supplies of breadstuffs to Europe caused such a heavy balance in our favor, even though it did increase our imports from the very cause already alluded to, of creating such a degree of prosperity in the country, as to extend our desire and ability for the consumption of such articles of foreign luxuries as we could not supply ourselves, and the opposite result is exhibited at the present time, when we are making excessive importations, not only without an equivalent extra demand, but, on the contrary, with a diminished one from Europe, far below what she took from us, when our importations were so much less than they now are.

The foregoing statements show that the farming population of the country, without any extraordinary stimulus, can produce a supply equal to \$68,701,121 to meet any urgent demand of a foreign market, an amount more than equal to the average value of the export of cotton from this country.

But we find this sum of nearly sixty-nine millions, which rewarded the toil of the farmer of the country in 1847, dwindled down in 1850 to the comparatively insignificant amount of \$26,031,573—falling off in the rewards of labor of the farmer alone in two years of \$42,669,548.

When it is remembered that a very large proportion of the citizens of this country are engaged in the business of farming, and how much of the permanent wealth and true glory of the republic depends on their well-being and prosperity, it would seem to be a duty of enlightened self-interest, as well as a duty of patriotism, so to mould, if possible, the laws regulating trade and revenue as to furnish for them at home, a permanent market with remunerating prices. As no such market can be found abroad, it may well suggest the inquiry whether legislation in providing of necessity, for revenue, shall not, by encouraging a diversity of employment in our own country, supply the only safe and sure market for our farming productions which can be obtained.

The policy here suggested is strengthened by a comparison of the value and amount of the home as compared with the foreign market. It has been estimated that our consumption of food, raiment, furniture, &c., is about \$100 for each individual. Of this sum from \$6 to \$7 are of foreign productions, which, as we have seen, are not more than a proportion of about \$150,000,000. It will at once appear how insignificant this amount is when compared with the amount of home products consumed. Upon the basis of \$100 per head, the foreign production furnishes \$6 50 per head, or, in the aggregate, \$150,000,000; the residue, or \$93 50 each, requires annually the sum of about \$2,100,000,000 to be supplied by our own industry. Our average consumption of imports per head, for thirty years has been \$3 94. Any material excess over that average, as in the years 1835-'6, and 1839, has been surely followed by the most disastrous results. The imports of the past year have exceeded in amount only by the year 1836; and, if the official figures could be made to represent the true cost of the imports of the former year, even 1836 would, it is believed, not be an exception. The imports of the first quarter of the present year shows an increase of more than \$18,000,000 over the corresponding quarter of last year, indicating an importation for the current year, greater, by many millions, than the imports of any previous one, and a consumption per head proportionally larger, whilst the markets abroad, in view of the prospect of an increased demand for our exports.

These exports, as already stated, consist principally of articles of necessity, and nearly all of them raw materials in their crude state, and if we therefore wish to occupy the place among commercial nations that our advantages of position and our vast resources warrant, we must greatly increase the amount of our exports. This can only be done by an increase of manufactures. During the past year our exports of cotton have amounted to \$71,984,616. While of domestic cotton manufactures we have exported only to the extent of 4,734,424. And during the same period the importations of cotton manufactures entered for consumption, have amounted at the foreign valuation \$10,655,939.

The exports of cotton from the United States exceed in importance those of any raw material exported from any other country, and at the present time it is our only export that is essential to any other nation, but it is believed to be a mistaken policy for any nation to send its materials to distant countries, to be manufactured into fabrics for its own use.

Possessing this most useful staple in abundance, and of the best quality, we ought greatly to increase its manufacture and secure to ourselves a portion of the profits which other countries enjoy therefrom. In order to impress our people with the value of this production of the United States, and the means that it affords of extending our internal and foreign commerce, I subjoin several tables exhibiting in some degree its importance. We exported in—

Table with 3 columns: Raw Cotton, Cotton Manu., Cotton Manu. Exports. Rows for years 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850. Total values for each year.

The countries which take the largest quantity of our raw cotton are Great Britain and France; and our exports of cotton to these countries were as follows during those years to these countries were as follows—

Table with 2 columns: To Great Britain, To France. Rows for years 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850. Values for each year.

Which shows how largely Great Britain is dependent upon this manufacture for her commercial prosperity. Of the above amount the U. States received from Great Britain, per British vessels, for 1848, to the extent of \$8,291,986. Our records for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848, show an importation of cotton manufactures from Great Britain amounting to 14,477,978. The United States should share in the profits of manufacturing her own great staple, and in proportion as we increase the manufacture of this and other materials of which we have an abundant supply, shall we be enabled to command the produce, manufactures, and coin of other nations. Our entire export of bread-stuffs and provisions to all the most important and valuable markets of the world, will scarcely amount to the value of the cotton goods imported and the duties thereon. These statements are intended to show how important an article in the commerce of the world, is the cotton of the United States, and if manufactured by our own citizens, how widely our commerce might be extended. Instead of an importation of nearly \$300,000,000 of cotton manufactures in a single year, our annual exports of those manufactures should be \$100,000,000. The warehouses of the United States will not be filled with products and manufactures of other nations, so long as we are content to export our cotton and other materials in their crude state, and import the most common articles of clothing. Our policy should be, by every constitutional means, to encourage the manufacture of our own