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WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

Remarks on the policy of encouraging Manufactures, and other internal resources.

(CONTINUED.)

In the fourth place, with such a change in the direction of our capital would cease all the principal causes of war with foreign powers.

How much consumption of wealth, distraction of industry and diminution of happiness follow in the train of foreign wars I shall not attempt to delineate. The national feeling, on this point, is sufficiently correct, and it will appreciate, at its due value, whatever course shall be the most effectual in the preservation of peace. This great effect would indisputably flow from the proposed alteration in the direction of our capital.

Does not the course here pointed out appear to be that which nature and common sense universally recommend? In private life does the man who has abundant employment on his own farm, or in his own work shop, go abroad in pursuit of occupation? Would not such conduct expose him to the reproach and derision of all who knew him? Would not the solidity of his judgment or the purity of his motives be impeached? If in abandoning his own peculiar province, he necessarily rushed into the midst of enemies, regardless of justice or honor, and too powerful to be resisted by him, would he not be denominated a madman? Would not the finger of scorn be pointed at him?

And yet—when we come dispassionately to reflect on the subject, does it not appear that a close analogy exists between the conduct of such an individual and that of a nation, which full of internal resources and possessed of every blessing that a bountiful Providence can bestow, disregarding these inappreciable advantages, rushes abroad into scenes of *certain peril* in quest of *ideal benefits*?

It is, however, the remaining branch of this enquiry that, in the present crisis of affairs, comes more home to our feelings. Our dependance on foreign powers principally flows from the supply we receive from them of manufactured articles. This will appear from the following statement, derived from an official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, exhibiting the average annual amount of importation into the United States for three successive years.

The average annual amount of importations is stated at 55,946,838 dollars, which may be classed as follows—

Manufactured articles, viz.

Foreign merchandize,	35,080,000
Nails and spikes,	440,000
Lead and manufactures of lead,	214,000
Steel,	144,000
Beer, ale and porter,	74,000
Cheese,	36,000
Boots and shoes,	90,000
	36,078,000

And all other articles, viz.

Coal,	36,000
Salt,	765,000
Rum,	3,755,000
Geneva,	584,000
Brandy,	1,763,000
Wines,	2,151,000
Teas,	1,397,000
Coffee,	1,535,000
Sugar,	3,972,000
Molasses,	1,942,000
Cotton,	55,000
Pepper,	120,000
Indigo,	157,000
Cocoa,	178,000
Pimento,	36,000
Hemp,	919,000
All other articles,	513,000
	19,858,000

From this statement it appears that about two thirds of the goods we import are manufactured dry goods.

The same report states our exports to be, on an average of three years 39,928,000 dollars, consisting of the following articles, viz.

Flour, wheat, corn, rice and every other species of vegetable food,	13,040,000
Dried and pickled fish,	2,848,000
Beef, pork, butter, cheese, and every other species of animal food,	3,728,000
Cotton,	6,940,000
Tobacco,	6,143,000
Lumber, naval stores and potatoes,	4,387,000
All other articles,	2,842,000
	39,928,000

These statements embrace the most important facts on this subject, and such as ought to constitute the basis of all the reasoning that is offered.

The first circumstance that presents itself is, that the articles we export are of the first necessity to Europe, while the greater part of those we import are either luxuries or such as we might raise ourselves.

Of the former description are cotton, tobacco, lumber, naval stores, and potashes, the value of which amounts to 17,470,000

And a large portion of those articles, which contribute to animal subsistence, say one half,	11,000,000
Making	28,470,000

Of the latter description are rum, geneva, cotton, indigo, hemp, nails, and spikes, lead and manufactures of lead, beer, ale and porter, cheese, boots and shoes and coal, which are valued at 6,508,000

And a very large portion of dry goods.

It follows, from this difference between us and foreign nations, that they must have our raw materials; while we may, or may not, take the greater part of those articles which are at present derived from them.

The next circumstance that presents itself is, that although we may carry on manufactures to a great extent, we shall not immediately diminish the foreign demand for our raw materials. The workmen of Europe must have bread, and they can obtain it no where else than from us; they must likewise have the raw materials which they work up, and they can no where obtain them on such advantageous terms as from the U. S. Of foreign manufactures we consume about 36 millions—say that two thirds of these are made out of the materials with which we supply them—Now it may be confidently affirmed that an equal bulk of these materials when manufactured will be ten times as valuable as in their raw state. It will consequently follow that should we supply ourselves from our own factories with twenty four millions of those fabrics which we at present receive from foreign markets, while we diminished the receipts of foreign powers from us to that amount, we should only diminish our receipts from them two million four hundred thousand dollars. In this interesting point of view the nation gains ten dollars for every dollar's worth of raw materials that are manufactured among ourselves of the kind hitherto manufactured abroad.

But there is one consideration which will perhaps exclusively decide the question, whether it is our policy to extend our manufactures—will the individual, who now follows the plough, gain by going into a workshop? Will he make more money by it? And will those great agriculturalists who cultivate their thousands of acres derive a greater profit by employing their capitals in extensive manufactures?

We are ready to meet this enquiry, and to answer it in the affirmative.

It may be said, that the existing state of the country is the most conclusive refutation of this position. It may be alledged, with apparent triumph, that inasmuch as almost every man who can purchase a farm goes upon it in preference to pursuing a mechanical profession; this is a demonstration that his interest dictates the preference of the one to the other. But the answer to this argument is easy. There is no doubt that prejudice has in a great measure decided the point. It has been fashionable from our infancy to eulogise the agricultural state—A number of years ago it was unquestionably our interest to pursue it almost exclusively. The sentiment, then so wisely entertained, has received the sanction of habit; and we unreflectingly conclude what was right then to be equally correct now, without making any allowance for a change of circumstances; without paying any regard to our increased and more compact population, our improved means of intercourse, and above all, our augmented capital, so great as to have taken to itself a carrying trade for the supply of other nations superior to our own proper trade. It by no means follows that what was correct policy when we were in a colonial state, with but narrow resources, is equally correct in a state of independence and when our resources have received so vast an augmentation. But the greatest reason, probably, for a preference of the agricultural state arises from the cheapness of lands, and from the consequent facility with which a man may purchase a farm. Thousands possess the means of thus setting up for themselves in agriculture, who have not the means of purchasing the tools and necessary materials for a manufactory. The wisdom of such a preference, under these circumstances, cannot be disputed. Independence and comfort are its fruits; and there can be but little doubt of the propriety of the individual, thus circumstanced, acting in this way. But what a large mass of inhabitants are differently situated; who either have no capital whatever, or who have large capitals which they wish to employ to the greatest profit. These are the two classes of men by whom manufactures are usually carried on.

Now it is a fact, which the least enquiry will establish that the compensation paid to the laborer in the field in the U. S. is lower than that paid to the journeyman mechanic. Does not this demonstrate that we are ripe for manufactures? That agriculture has been relatively carried too far? It is not easy to speak precisely on this subject; but it is believed to be very near the truth to say that the average price of agricultural labor is fifty cents, while that of mechanical labor is above a dollar a day. This is unquestionably the case in the middle states. This proves that the individual, who now labors in the field would eminently promote his interest by engaging in some mechanical occupation.

Let us, in the next place, examine into the effects of such a change of employment on the wealth of the whole community.

The surplus production of the U. S. is forty millions, making, as we have computed, about a twelfth part of the whole production. Estimating those who labor at one third of our whole numbers, and those who pursue agriculture four fifths of the whole number of laborers, this surplus production may be considered as raised by the labor of about 130,000 persons. If these 130,000 persons were transferred from the plough to the workshop, their labor would probably produce an amount equal in value to their wages and one half more. This is an extremely moderate calculation, which every man in the least acquainted with manufactures will allow. This would produce an annual amount of work equal to fifty-eight millions and a half of dollars, which exceeds the present surplus production of agriculture eighteen millions and a half.

(To be Continued.)

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer.

Sir,

Your extract from the reports of the Agricultural Society respecting the number of horses paying taxes in England and the quantity of acres required for their food induces me to state the saving by water conveyance on 500 000 barrels of flour.

1st. A waggon with four horses carries at most 12 barrels, consequently there must be 41,666 trips, and if each trip going and coming requires only 5 days, there will 208,330 days with 4 horses amounts to 833,320 days work of horses; water carriage saves the labor of all these horses.

2nd. The hands in a boat are four, and they carry 100 barrels; consequently 500,000 barrels would take 20,000 men—five days or 100,000 whereas waggons would employ 208,330 drivers.

3rd. The wear and tear of waggons is more expensive.

4th. The roads would be less cut up.

5th. The canals going through lime, marble and stone quarries, and by iron, copper and other mines, would aid their transportation.

6th. Manure, plaster of Paris and goods of all kinds would be cheaply and safely conveyed on each side of a canal.

Let the farmers consider all these benefits resulting from inland navigation, and they will be all advocates for canals.

Behold Great Britain with a territory not more extensive than our state of Virginia, exporting more guineas worth of productions, than the whole United States, with fewer hands productively employed—as more than 6 millions of her 10 millions are state creditors, tax gatherers, soldiers and seamen. Behold her bearing a debt of 500 millions sterling and combatting with success against five times her own population.

God has given us abundance of water to turn machines and to convey our productions smoothly and cheaply from one extremity of the continent to the other.

"A word to the wise."

CIVIS.

The following hand bill has been circulated at the polls in the Western District. We shall make no further comment upon it, than merely to remind our readers, that Mr. Hatheway is the same whose secession from the federal party, and address to the electors of Oneida, in behalf of Morgan Lewis, at the last election, they may perhaps well recollect. It was in April, 1804, that Mr. Hatheway, in the address above alluded to, abjured the federal and adopted the republican creed.

Albany Register.

FEDERALISM UNMASKED.

It is with the deepest regret that I submit to the public an extract of a letter, which has remained with me for three years, as secret as death itself; and would have so remained for ever, did not the good of our country demand, that a PLOT, which threatened its existence, should be exposed to public view. Under these impressions all considerations of private confidence must be laid aside. Plots, against a legal existing administration, mild and pacific in its measures, are obnoxious in the extreme, and not to be countenanced or concealed for a moment; neither would this have been, had not hopes been entertained that the plot would fail, while the revengeful spirit which concerted the same would die away, and that occasion would not require its being made known. But when I call to mind the regular system which has been pursued by the federalists and Burr, from the time of his election to the office of Vice President down to the present moment—taking in view their efforts to make him President—then their plots (herein disclosed) to make him governor of the state of New York—then of late, as we have seen this same Burr in our capitol, flush with money, plotting the subversion of our government, and boasting a connection with our "*first blood*"—then seeing him in the heart of our country, enlisting soldiers, raising armies, preparing an armament, building a fleet—and in all this having the good wishes of our federalists, and no doubt supplied with their money; when we see this same man arraigned before courts and juries, and by them acquitted: when we hear the tongue of a federalist excusing him, and calumniating our executive for his energetic measures against Burr—taking all these things into view, they irresistibly force a conviction on the mind, that a plot has long since been laid by the Federalists and Burr—and has been, and is to be pursued to the last extremity, if nothing short will subvert our present administration. They also irresistibly force a conviction on the mind, that I should stand inexcusable to my country, if I withheld any information which would tend to develope this *horrible domination!* If my conviction, in a full view of the premises, is not well founded, I shall receive that censure from the hands of the public, which the disclosure of a confidential letter merits. In the event of this publication, should the same spirit of *federal revenge*, which in the extract is breathed forth against the administration, be turned against me—& should the federal darts, poisoned with corruption as they are, assail me from every quarter, I may perhaps fall a victim. They may kill me, but this publication they cannot kill. This vile, this odious, this unprincipled PLOT WILL LIVE, when the existence of all who are concerned in it is at an end.—It was this which decided my politics—It was this which caused me to declare to the federalists of the county of Oneida—"Here I halt—I can proceed with you no farther." The extract is from a letter written by a member of Congress.

J. HATHEWAY.

EXTRACT.

"*Washington, February* 27, 1804.

"The movements of *Burr* disturb the quiet of *their souls*—he will shake the very centre of their *conclave*. You may rest assured, my good fellow, that if our friends will but *play true*, Burr will chastise these usurpers of power with a rod they deserve; he is no more one of their party, tho' for *certain purposes*, must so appear—*rely upon this as true*. He is the only person who can chastise these fellows, and policy dictates our unity to give him a support—all our friends in this city have the same opinion; *all the judges of the supreme court are united with us* in this opinion.

It is a matter of great surprise among our federal friends here, how Hamilton can take so imprudent a part. Report says that H——n made a long speech in favor of Lansing and against Burr. I fear his *personal resentment* to Burr, and not policy, governs his conduct. All our federal friends now in this city are looking up with anxiety to the election in New-York—their hopes are founded on the *success of Burr*—tho' this should not be known to any but *real friends*. What have we to expect from Lansing, he is nominated by Clinton and Spencer, and their creatures—he must and will be their tool. The old governor is to be Vice-President, and all will be united to the great mammoth of democracy by ties too strong to be broken. We can do nothing of ourselves against the mighty torrent; shall we not then rather join the *enemy of OUR ENEMY* than the enemy of *Burr & us both? Think well of this question!*

"G. GRISWOLD."

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

IN our paper of the 26th of September last, we published a letter which had been written to Mr. Jefferson in November 1792, on the subject of sheathing vessels with Palmetto boards to preserve them from the ravages of the worm.—As the vessel in which it was sent was unfortunately lost, the letter did not come to hand.—The importance of the subject is a sufficient apology for bringing it again before the public. It was stated in that letter that the writer had a number of Palmetto boards "sawed three-fourths of an inch thick, with which, in April, he sheathed a small rowing boat, and kept her moored through the summer, in a situation exposed to the attack of that destructive insect. She was taken out of the water and examined by several persons concerned in shipping and commerce, who decided in favor of the experiment. The sheathing was perfectly sound and had not been touched by a single worm, although there were an abundance of them strewed over it—it was also free from grass and weeds. Upon cutting into the sheathing, it was found not to have imbibed more water than a pine board would have done, as at the depth of one eighth of an inch it was perfectly dry. He sheathed a two inch plank of yellow pine, with a Palmetto board, and moored it in salt water, in the first week in April, where it remained until the 24th of October—it was then taken out and examined. The Palmetto was as free from worms, barnacles, weeds and grass, as the day it was put into the water, but the pine plank was perforated throughout, and was entirely covered with barnacles, &c." The boat on which the experiment was made was lost seven years after, at which time, the sheathing was as sound as when it was put on. It had only been scraped and payed with half stuff once a year.

Since the publication of that letter we have examined a schooner belonging to Col. Shubrick, of this city, sheathed in the way recommended. It appears to possess many advantages over the common mode of sheathing with either pine boards or copper. Not being so elastick as the pine, the Palmetto, when it has acquired its shape, retains it without straining to recover itself—and its wiry fibres are too hard to be cut by the worms. The inhabitants of the Southern States know that the Palmetto is indestructable under water, and impervious to the worms; all our wharves are evidences of these facts. We were at first apprehensive that the nails would draw, but on enquiry we find this not to be the case. The Palmetto can be cut into boards of a convenient size, and when payed over with the usual stuff, looks as well and as neat as the usual sheathing. It is infinitely cheaper than copper, is the produce of our own country, and can be obtained in abundance.

We submit it to the consideration of the Secretary of the Navy, whether it would not be a desirable object to try the experiment on one or two of the smaller armed vessels of the government. If it is found to answer all the purposes of copper without its expense, it will be a sufficient recommendation of its importance—The gentleman who first made the experiments and published the result of them, is entitled to the thanks of every ship owner in the United States.

FROM THE BERKSHIRE REPORTER.

The following is extracted from a letter written by Henry Ingersoll, (son of Mr. Jonathan Ingersoll, of Stockbridge,) to his brother-in-law, the late Thomas Allen esq. of this town, dated at "Carthagena, October 26, 1806," received from New-York.

"Dear Brother,

"I embrace a very uncertain opportunity of informing my friends of my unhappy situation. I left New York under promising circumstances, in good spirits, and with an idea, of soon returning to enjoy with my friends the reward of prudence and industry. But alas! vain hope! behold me now doomed to groan in a foreign country, under the galling chains of slavery, for a term of TEN years deprived of liberty and of all I hold dear in life.

"I shall give you a particular account of the expedition in which I was engaged, as well as what happened to myself. Francis de Miranda, (born in this country,) with the assistance of a few friends in the United States, fitted out the Leander, capt. Lewis, with the intention of revolutionizing some of the Spanish provinces in South America. Col. Smith, of New-York, was Miranda's principal agent in engagement to go on the expedition, who kept the destination of it a secret, but assured them it was fair and honorable, & likewise authorised by the United States. There was a company of dragoons engaged, under the idea of guarding the mail from the city of Washington to New-Orleans. A number of officers engaged, who were to take command of their respective companies, &c. at their destined port. Four printers, besides myself, were likewise engaged. The whole amounted to about two hundred

"We sailed from New-York the 2d Feb. 1806, in the Leander of 16 guns, and arrived, at Jacquemel the 17th, where we lay until the 27th March, during which time 2 schooners