

THE ADAMS CENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Ad.

Vol. VIII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1824.

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CONDITIONS.

The "ADAMS CENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance for Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, are published THREE TIMES for One Dollar, and for each continuance after Twenty Five Cents.—Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

NOTICE

Is Hereby Given,

TO all Legatees, Creditors, or other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons herein after named, will be presented to the Orphan's Court for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 25th day of May next, viz:

The account of Daniel Harman, one of the Executors of Jacob Shetrone, deceased.

The account of William M. Taggart, Esq. Administrator de bonis non of John Elder, deceased.

The account of Jacob Bushman and Michael Miller, Executors of Henry Bushman, deceased.

The further account of Samuel Lilly and George Stigers, Executors of John Stigers, deceased.

The account of Jacob Lefever, administrator of John Little, deceased.

The account of William B. McGrew, Executor of Alexander McGrew, deceased.

The account of George Smyser, administrator of Christian Wampler, deceased.

The account of Daniel Eyster and Nicholas Ginter, Executors of George Reinecker, deceased.

The second account of Adam Long, one of the Executors of Peter Long, deceased.

The account of Frederick Snyder and Henry Snyder, Administrators of Michael Snyder, deceased.

The account of David Asper, administrator of the Estate of John Asper, deceased.

The account of Walter Smith, Executor of Alexander Dobbin, deceased.

The account of Jacob Eyster, one of the Executors of Christian Rife, deceased.

The account of William Gilliland, administrator of James Fleming, deceased.

The account of David Wills and Robert McMordie, administrators of James Black, deceased.

The account of Henry Stock and John Coldren, administrators of John Stock, deceased.

The further account of John McCaughy, administrator of James Scott, deceased.

The account of James Range, one of the Executors of Jacob Shetrone, deceased.

The account of Armstrong Campbell, administrator of Elizabeth Stewart, deceased.

The account of Jacob Ziegler, administrator of Elizabeth Gilbert, deceased.

ALSO,

The Guardianship account of Andrew Bushman, guardian of David Wible, minor son of Stephen Wible, deceased.

George Ziegler, Reg'r.

Register's-Office, Gettysburg, April 24.

Bermudian FACTORY.

THE Subscriber returns sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the assistance which they have rendered him, and hopes they will continue their custom; as his machines are in complete order, and will manufacture Wool into Cloth of every description, on terms to suit the times. He will commence taking Wool at Mr. Herbert's Tavern, in Gettysburg, on the 15th of May, and at Mr. A. King's, in Hunter's Town, on the 22d, and return the rolls every two weeks, and continue to do so through the summer.

Charles Oldroyd.

May 4,

NATIONAL INTERESTS.

We give to-day, (says the Baltimore Federal Republican,) a synopsis of Mr. CLAY'S able speech on the TARIFF. It presents a true picture of the suffering state of the country, and with a force of elocution, and a solidity of argument, peculiar to that distinguished statesman, it displays the means of public relief. To that end, we hold as most essential, three measures, which are now before the American people—the first is, the creation of an adequate circulating medium, in the shape of a NATIONAL CURRENCY, founded on the AGGREGATED WEALTH of the UNION. The second, a due protection of the HOME INDUSTRY—and the third, an entire abolition of the barbarous and unchristian practice of imprisonment for debt.—These principles being adopted, would incalculably tend to accelerate the improvement of our best interests, and to secure the real independence and glory of this favored republic.

CONGRESS.—The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports.—Mr. Condit in the chair.

Mr. CLAY then took the floor in reply to the observations of Mr. Barbour. We regret that we were not in the house at the commencement of his remarks, in the course of which, we understand, he complimented the talent displayed by the honorable gentleman from Virginia, in his remarks. When we entered the house, Mr. Clay was depicting the general distress which prevails through every part of the country. It was painful to go into this subject; but as it was the duty of the

physician to examine into the nature of the disease, before he could apply the healing remedies, so was it the duty of the statesman to investigate the diseases which may affect the body politic, with a view to the same necessary object. He glanced at the situation of England, which ever since the memorable battle of Waterloo, for the last nine years, had been gradually increasing in prosperity, while we, ever since the conclusion of the last war, have been sinking into deeper distresses. We have not enjoyed the legitimate blessings of peace. The prosperity of England he referred to her protection of her domestic interests; and our distress he attributed to the want of that protection here. The ratio of increase in our population is about four per centum per annum; as the population shall become more dense, the ratio of increase will be diminished; but taking it now at a ratio of four per centum per annum, the ratio of increase of our surplus produce is the same. The ratio of increase in every other country is nothing like our own. England indeed, may, by the encouragement she gives to her manufactures, duplicate her population once in about 40 or 50 years, but no other country kept pace with her increase. He adverted to the policy of foreign countries prohibiting every article of our produce except such raw materials as would give employment to their manufacturers and increase to their revenue. He glanced at the corn laws of England, and the maximum to which grain must there arrive, before importation was allowed. He contended that the foreign market was not adequate to the consumption of the surplus produce of American labor. This could only be sustained by a view of exports and imports. The honorable Speaker then reviewed the exports of our country from 1795 to 1823; and to explain the apparently flattering exports for the last year, which was 47 millions, he stated that 28 millions of this amount was for cotton, rice and tobacco. He particularised flour, Indian corn, wheat, pork, &c. and showed with a comparison of last year with 1803, that the foreign market was inadequate to the consumption of our surplus produce, as was evident from the fact that the exports had not kept pace with our increase of population. He argued, that as nearly two-thirds of our export trade was confined to the three articles he enumerated, the far greater portion of the country contributed nothing to these exports. The two-thirds was furnished by about two millions out of the ten millions of American population. He saw no prospect of improvement in the foreign

market, and delineated the increasing evils which must result from a preference of a foreign to a domestic policy. There was nothing behind nor before four-fifths of the country but gloom and despondency, unless a domestic policy should be introduced. A dependency on foreign markets must lead to languishment, bankruptcy and ruin. We must diversify the objects of our industry, and make them suitable to the various wants of the country. We must naturalize the arts of Europe in our own country, if we would make our country prosperous and happy. Of all the wants under which the country now labors, the want of employment is worst. Create a new business, and the evil will be diminished. The procurement of home markets for our own produce is not only necessary to supply employment, but to supply our other necessities. The desiderata in political economy are the same as in individual life; and the principal of these is—what is the best means of directing the aggregate labour of the country, so as to produce internal wealth? If the agricultural industry can find a market for its produce at home, he has no cause to seek for a market abroad, but when the home market can be glutted with foreign produce at cheaper rates than home industry can supply it, there is no security that he shall reap the harvest of his labor. If we can fabricate our clothes at home, and have no ability to purchase foreign cloths, we increase the consumption of our own raw material, encourage our own manufactures, and however the dandy dressed in Bond street clothes, may sneer at the domestic coat, it is much better than no coat at all. If, by the passing of this bill, employment be given to 500,000 persons more than are now employed, what would be the effect? If this 500,000 are manufacturers, they will be consumers of agricultural produce, and non-producers. What will they consume in a year? They would consume upwards of 900,000 barrels of flour, exceeding all the exports of the last year by 200,000 barrels, besides a proportion of other staples.—The foreign demand would not thus be diminished. It would continue notwithstanding the creation of a new market at home; and he called on the House to consider the instantaneous impulse which would thus be given to our agriculture.

If we refuse to commence this domestic policy, and continue our foreign policy, we give to English agriculture that support which by a change of system we should thus give to our own. If it be said that we should thus create a vacuum in our own commercial intercourse with England, it may be answered that we shall fill that vacuum with the manufactured articles produced by the 500,000 additional persons employed in our country. He referred to the introduction of machinery, the effect of which he described to have been to make Europe react upon Asia, enabling Europe to send back into the heart of Asia, peopled with myriads, the raw material manufactured for the use of her myriads.—England alone, by her machinery, performed the labor of 224 millions of able bodied labourers, while America only operates with a power of 10 millions; so that England operates in the accumulation of wealth, as relates to the U. S. in the proportion of 11 to 1. She was thus enabled to resist the whole combined power of Europe, combined in one individual, when all the countries of the world drooped and desponded; to prosecute the war alone, with vigor, and to a triumphant issue.

The honorable Speaker enlarged on the vast money-power of England, arising from her artificial labour. During the war, her revenue had in one year equalled 70 millions sterling, or exactly 400 millions of dollars, while our revenue has been only 20 millions, making a much greater disproportion than 11 to 1, as he had calculated. He next spoke of her commerce; and stated that her commerce was now greater by one fourth than it had ever been in a time of war. While our tonnage had in a few short years been diminished half a million, the tonnage of England has increased. He deprecated any reconstruction of his argument. He disclaimed any intention of standing forward the indiscriminating enologist of English policy. He knew the corruptions which prevailed in her

government, and the oppressions which existed, but it was with a view to her political economy as related to her protecting policy that he thus expressed himself. With regard to the poor rates of England, he differed from many authorities highly respected here, he thought it an admirable system.—The honorable Speaker then went on to take a view of the manufactures of England, in their various departments. He contended that neither with respect to agriculture or to manufactures, was it so well situated as this country, or even France. She was obliged to import all her raw materials, while we have every facility for their production on our own soil. In the fabric of silk, with all her capital, machinery and skill, she is behind France, simply because, with equal skill, France produces in herself the raw material. It is curious to trace the policy of England in regard to protection. She not only protects herself against all foreigners, but one part of the kingdom against another.—Such as England against Scotland, and England against Ireland. He then went into some comparative views on the subject of taxation. In England the taxes amounted to about two pounds fifteen shillings per capita; and he would ask how England, with about fourteen millions of population, could raise a revenue beyond that raised in France, from a population of nearly double that of England? He would answer, that it was owing to the protection which England gives to her manufactures. Wealth, power, follow in the train of protection as naturally as the shadow follows the substance. He adverted to the proportion of taxation in Ireland, Spain, and France, as well as in America; and showed that it was here about two dollars per capita, which was less than it is in Ireland. He brought forward these facts, not to justify taxation here, but to show the great and growing wealth of England. Were we even as wealthy as England, he would not pursue her policy to this extent. In speaking of Spain, he rescued her from some of the imputations which had been thrown upon her by the gentleman from Virginia. She had advantages greater than England, it was true, and she had lost all her manufacturing greatness, all her commercial greatness; but he did not attribute this degradation so much to her religion, as to her pursuit of opposite courses of policy clashing with each other and necessarily tending to ruin. He would call upon his countrymen to submit no longer to pamper British pride, and to give ground for the boast of Britain that she gained more from America now, than when she was a British colony; but, by the adoption of a wise and American policy, to foster our own industry for the supply of our own wants.

The Hon. Speaker went on to reply to a remark which fell from a gentleman lately in ridicule of the balance of trade. He explained the nature of the balance of trade, and enforced its importance as a subject of calculation. In all nations it is regarded; all writers acknowledge its existence. He contended that the balance of trade was, at this moment, against us, and that to deny it was absurd. It was said trade would regulate itself. So would the finances of a spendthrift heir, they would regulate themselves in a jail; and trade might regulate itself to poverty.

From these observations, the Hon. Speaker came to the consideration of the bill now on the table, and the various objections which had been urged against it. It had been called a monster, and even combinations had been threatened against it. He replied first to the objections founded upon the physical and local qualifications of the south. He wished to guard every section of the country, but he could not go to extremes with his friends from the south, in their desire to prostrate the interests of all the other sections, at the foot of that one which was the most degraded, and which would be to make us, in fact, the slave of slaves.

He repelled the assertion and inference, that it was intended by the bill to tax the south for the north. One argument brought forward against the bill is, that it will diminish our exports. He replied to this objection, both by facts and arguments, of which it would be impossible to present even an abstract in this evening's paper.—The third objection to the tariff—that it will impair our navigation. This

he also denied, and contended that it would be a variety of regulations and restrictions. He then alluded to the various pursuits of the country in the following order—agriculture—manufactures—navigation. He then replied to the objection, that the bill before the House would diminish the revenue. He adverted to the fact that when our population was only four millions, and our revenue five millions, our debt was 75 millions. It is now 20 millions; and our population is 10 millions, and our revenue 20 millions. If our debt was 300 millions, we could pay the debt more easily than the 75 millions could have been paid by the four millions. With regard to our excise, he was not so much scared as many gentlemen seemed to be. It was not so greatly different from an impost. They were both voluntary—they were both taxes on consumption, the only difference is the mode of collection. He adverted to the extraordinary regularity with which both the taxes and the excise were collected in England. In the year 1822, on a call for the number of prosecutions in the collection of the assessed taxes, the answer was, not one, and in the excise, not more than 200 in all the three kingdoms.

The Hon. Speaker called on the House to look to facts and experience. The eagle does not more vigilantly watch his prey, than the British manufacturer does the election, the policy, the legislation of this country. He had been informed, from sufficient authority, that the British manufacturers, even this very Spring, in anticipation of the passing of this Tariff which would exclude their articles, have deluged this country with their manufactures.

BALANCE OF TRADE.
Extract from Mr. Rankin's speech delivered in the House of Representatives, on the Bill to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports.
"The balance of trade with other nations, it is said, is against us, as appears from the Treasury reports, and books of the custom-houses. Indeed! The balance of trade has in this way appeared against us constantly, from the origin of our government, and foreign nations continue to deal with us, and we not ruined! Suppose an American merchant exports from one of the ports of the U. States, a cargo estimated, at the custom-house, at \$5000, which he carries to the West Indies, and in exchange, obtains the produce of that country, worth \$10,000, which, instead of bringing immediately home, he disposes of in some port of Europe for a cargo of merchandise valued at \$20,000, which he imports to the very place he previously left with a cargo valued at \$5000. In this instance, the balance of trade appears against us—we have imported \$15,000 more than we have exported; yet, \$15,000 are gained to the nation. Suppose, again, the merchant exports a cargo valued at \$10,000, where exported, and which, at the port of destination, he is compelled to sell for \$5000; with which he returns to the United States. Here it would appear, we are doing an excellent business, because a balance of \$5000 more is exported, as appears on the books of the custom-house—yet the nation has lost \$5000. The fallacy of this thing is, that when our trade is prosperous, the balance is always apparently against us, but when our trade is most disastrous, the balance is in our favor, in the way I have mentioned. To this you must add many cases where nothing is expected of any value, and where things of value are imported, the products of mere labor. Two or three cases of that kind may be mentioned.

We have upwards of 800,000 tons of tonnage engaged in foreign trade, and which brings to those engaged in it about \$70,000 per annum, which is acquired by mere industry, is imported in the produce or manufactures of other countries, and appears on the books of the custom-house that amount against us in the balance of trade. A quantity of ice is annually carried from the North to the West India Islands, which brings to the United States, in the produce of those Islands, about \$100,000, and in that case also, as nothing is exported, that can be valued at the custom-house, a balance of trade of \$100,000 appears against us. A most profitable trade to the Pacific presents, also, a large item in that balance of trade. A fishing vessel leaves

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