MR. WEBSTER AND THE MANUFACTURERS.

A LETTER FROM DAVID SEARS.

BOSTON, May 27th, 1843.

Dear Sir—Understanding that an erroneous impression has been made upon some of our friends in relation to a letter lately addressed to Mr. Webster, and signed by me and others, and that they apprehend its purpose to be a movement towards a voluntary abandonment of the principle of protection, and of course injurious to the interests of New England I feel it proper, as the writer of that letter, to express an opinion, and, as far as depends on me, to put their fears at rest.

You are well aware—and the information comes from a quarter to leave the fact hardly doubtful—that in all probability the industry of the North is approaching a point at which it must either successfully resist its opponents, or yield to their power. The great interests of the South in cotton, rice and tobacco, are striving to unite with them the wheat and grazing interests for a purpose, which if successful, may prove extremely prejudicial to the north, and whose combined action will be seen and felt at the coming session of Congress.

You know how very precarious the existence of the present tariff is—the power which the Whigs had at command could hardly carry it, without assistance, even in a Whig Congress—and that it is very doubtful if it survive the next session except some means be devised to give the subject a more impartial investigation than it is likely to have at present, and less influenced by local prejudice, and party politics. Let me ask the favor, therefore, of our friends to look at this matter in a practical point of view, and examine these facts. I believe they will then agree, that the utmost skill and vigilance should be exercised to preserve this very principle of protection, which they think has been assailed. Let them count the array which will probably be brought against it in the approaching legislative assembly. They will find it very formidable—such as we can with difficulty resist—and if we may judge of the future by the past, our position is critical.

The tariff has not yet been fully comprehended nor its details properly adjusted by any committee of Congress to whom it has lately been intrusted.—Neither can it be expected that it will be, while these committees are formed as they are at present, and forced to report prematurely. Sufficient time is never given them—and if it were, too many foreign subjects are intruded into the discussion to enable them to make a full investigation. Political motives are brought to bear upon them, and electioneering management to sway them; while local interests, striving for selfish objects, are ever in motion to dictate each section of the bill. I do not say that these are known truths, but they are prevailing opintons.

And who are to compose the next Congress? Will it be more enlightened, more statesmanlike, more honest than the last and those who have preceded it? Will the interests of the North be more fully, or more ably represented? Will protection of free trade be in the majority? Is it not to be feared that a change of policy, and a change unfavourable to us will follow a precipitate action on the present law? And if so, how can such action be avoided? I believe it can be, by the appointment of a Commission to digest a liberal and judicious code for legislative action, connected with preliminary movements between this country and other countries, by which the views and wishes of each nation may be known and if possible adjusted to mutual advantage.

In the Parliament of England, before any great measure is adopted by government, which will in any way affect the property or industry of masses of the people, the subject is thoroughly examined by a permanent committee; witnesses are called to prove each fact in detail—a correspondence is opened on all sides—no mode of investigation is omitted—and full time for deliberation is given. And thus these committees become possessed of every part and parcel of the subject, and all the bearings of it, and report understandingly, and due reliance may be placed on their reports.

This is precisely what is pointed at by a part of the letter alluded to. It is suggested that the ablest men of the nations interested, should be appointed on a Commission to meet and amicably discuss the great subject of international trade for reciprocal benefit. And if the parties can agree upon preliminaries, then to report them for legislative action. Nothing more. This could do no harm—it might do much good. At all events, it would postpone the discussion of the subject in legislative councils until a mass of evidence and facts was collected to enable each nation to act with a clear understanding of the policy of the other, and in the spirit of friendly relations. The purpose is one of peace and good will. Instead of hostile acts, restrictions and prohibitions, injurious to all and of benefit to none, we should have an amicable conference, and an honest effort for mutual accommodation. No other idea is thrown out than an "adjustment of *preliminaries* in the important question of international trade." And how? "By the appointment (on our part) of the only individual (Mr Webster) to whom the *several* interests of the North and South can look with equal confidence." For what? For protection.—And is there any thing to be feared in this? Is not Mr. Webster able to cope with any statesman or diplomatist of any country? We think he is; and though we may admit he has equals, we acknowledge none his superiors.

To entrust the interests of New England to their ablest defender is no voluntary abandonment of them. To be desirous that he should use his skill and talents to protect them, is not to give up protection. And until it can be shown that our best and ablest men are no match for the best and ablest of Europe, we have nothing to fear.

Our friends must not allow themselves to be alarmed at every new position which is assumed. Let them read again the letter. They will find it to be no more than a concurrence of opinion on topics which had previously been the subject of friendly conversation. They have not the slightest reason to fear either that Mr. Webster, to whom it is adressed, or the gentlemen who have given it the sanction of their names, intend to desert the interests of New England. Have they not one and all, a considerable stake in those interests? And what can be their object except to secure, if possible, stability and success to *each individual interest*?—They are not agitators for political effect—not one of them is an office holder or an office-seeker. They are not President makers, or leaders in any form; but private citizens who are anxious for their country's good, by whomsoever governed, and willing to surrender something of a present advantage for the sake of permanency and peace. Very respectfully, your friend and servant,

DAVID SEARS

Robert G Shaw, Esq Beikmap street.

CORN STALK MOLASSES.—We have recently been presented with a bottle of this molasses, which is the richest article of the kind we have ever seen. It was made in Pendleton district, S. Carolina; and without machinery to grind, or proper kettles to boil it, from one acre of comsion land, not particularly enriched was made ninety gallons of the article in hand. This specimen, as we have stated, is finer than any thing of the kind we have seen. Two thirds seems to be sugar, thick and delicious enough to make even a sick man's mouth water; and what could not a well one do in the premises, in a fair set to with good warm corn, or buck wheat cakes, with fresh butter and this delicious article proportionably.

We hear with great pleasure, of various experiments being made for the production of this article. We entertain no doubt, but that Georgia can produce her own Sugar and Molasses; and from her own native corn stalks, abundantly to supply her own population. And we have just as little doubt that duty, as well as interest, imperiously requires her to do so.

We shall keep this bottle of Corn stalk Molasses in our counting room for the inspection of those who may desire to look at it, and especially our agricultural friends, whom we invite to inspect it. And we would, when they do look at it, and discover its exceeding richness (for this is really sugar houses syrup, & worth at least double the common molasses)—we repeat, when they have looked at this fine article, and are told that it is *the up country of Carolina, from common* land, ninety gallons, worth at least, $15 was the produce of one acre, we shall emphatically ask them the question—what other crop can they offer to put in competition with this, either on the score of comfort for their families, or in actual receipts by its sale? It is time, high time that the rally cry above all others, of our State, from the mountains to the coast, should be, in relation to the fair and energetic development of our means of our prosperity and happiness. 'Georgia expects every man to do his duty'—*Georgia Recorder.*

The Baltimore Patriot says—

THE CROPS.—The growing crop around this city is variously reported. In some sections the wheat has been much injured by the fly, and in others gives a promise of a fair yield. The corn is very backward, and in some cases the cutworm has been at work—so that even last week there was replanting going on. The oats look well. Yesterday we had a fine shower, which must have been very useful to the corn; but the weather in the afternoon became quite cool, and the thermometer to day is not above seventy.

POTATOES.—The Richmond Compiler gives us the following circumstance connected with the history of this valuable esculent. It says: 'A friend has sent us an old & queer looking book, entitled 'The ancient and present state of the county and city of Cork,' &c. by Charles Smith, M. D.' By a turned down leaf, we are directed to a paragraph in it relating to the introduction of potatoes into Ireland. As we suppose all know this vegetable was transported from this country, where it was in use by the Indians, to Ireland, by Sir Walter Raleigh, and we learn from this old book that he landed at Cork, where the first potatoes were planted. 'The book says: 'The person who planted them, imagining that the apple which grows on the stalk was the part to be used, gathered them; but not liking the taste neglected the roots till the ground being dug afterwards to sow some other grains the potatoes were discovered therein; and to the great surprise of the planter, greatly increased; from those few this country was furnished with seed.'

CROPS.—We believe on all hands it is admitted that, without casualty, there will be abundant crops of Wheat and Oats made this summer. During a recent visit to an extensive wheat growing region of North Carolina, we learnt that the prospect of an excellent crop was highly flattering:

In Virginia, we hear from all quarters that both Wheat and Oats promise every thing which the farmer could reasonably ask. The Tobacco crop, we belive from all we can learn, will be a decided failure this year. In some parts of the country the plants have been entirely destroyed, and we hear that every where they have turned out badly.—Petersburg (Va) Int.

OUR CROPS.—The recent frosts destroyed most of the early and tender garden vegetables in this vicinity, particularly at a distance from the river. The corn was cut down to the ground, but it is now shooting up again. The fruit generally was not injured, but in some places the apples were more or less so.—From the best information we can obtain, the rye crop has been injured, and both rye and wheat will not be an average crop. In some parts of our country not more than half a crop of wheat is anticipated; whilst in others an average crop is calculated upon. As the season has advanced, the prospects of heavy crops have diminished—Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE CROPS—The Annapolis Republican says: We are pleased to learn that the prospect of the Wheat crop in the lower part of this county is very good—The Farmers say, they believe that they will have as fine a crop as they ever had. The Corn looks bad, the worm having been at work.

SILK.—The N York Tribune speaks of the report of the New England Silk Convention recently held at Northampton as a most cheering document to all friends of this new branch of American industry. The report embodies returns from great numbers of silk culturists, showing by definite and pertinent facts, the gradual but uniform increase of silk, and the efficacy of the existing tariff in promoting its prosperity.

OREGON—*Convention at Cincinnati.*—A Convention of persons friendly to the settlement of Oregon Territory by citizens of the United States, has been called to meet at Cincinnati on the third fourth and fifth of July next. A committee has been appointed to prepare reports to be read before the Convention, on the following subjects:

"1st. A history of our most important relations and negotiations with England, since the peace of 1783, and also a statement of their present situation, probable tendency & apprehended consequences.

"2d. A history of Mr. Monroes Declaration, of 1823: That the American continent was not to be considered subject to colonization by any European power; and of the circumstances under which it was made; also to indicate and define its proper application and extension, and set forth such vindication of the principles involved as is afforded by the laws of nations of nature, and of necessity.

"3d. To examine the feasibility of a communication between America and Europe across the North American continent and compare the probable facilities with present and other proposed routes between and across the continent of Europe, Asia and America. The probable influence of the settlement of the Oregon *on the destiny and history of the Caucasian* race, on general science, and on the commercial and political systems of the world.

"4th. A discourse on the value, extent and probable destiny of the Oregon Valley."

Whenever the course of emigration is finly set towards the Oregon country, the settlement of that territory must follow very rapidly. The advantages of trade which the occupation of the Pacific coast will give may for a time cause the new settlements to spread along the line of the seaboard; but soon it must happen that the population extending gradually back from the coast will meet the advancing tide of emigration from the east.

These remarks may seem to have a very distant reference to any events likely to happen in this generation. But the progress of our population Westward has continually run before conjecture; the rapidity of its advance has hardly ceased to surprise, as it has been signalized by one phenomenon, before a new surprise has arisen at the appearance of another. In respect to the Oregon country there will be special inducements to draw emigrants thither, far stonger than those which have usually enticed our people Westward. The breadth of our territory moreover, becomes narrower as one proceeds beyond Arkansas and Missouri, so that the current of emigration being compassed within a limited channel, it will be likely to rush forward with increased velocity and force.

EMIGRANTS FOR OREGON.—The 'Liberty Banner,' published in Clay county, Missouri, says:

'We are informed that the expedition to Oregon now readezvoused at Westport, in Jackson county, will take up its line of march on the 20th of this month—The company consists of some four or five hundred emigrants, some with their families. They will probably have out one hundred and fifty wagons, drawn by oxen, together with horses for nearly every individual, and some milch cows. They will we suppose, take as much provision with them as they can conveniently carry together with a few of the implements of husbandry. There are in the expedition a number of citizens of inestimable value to any community, men of fine intelligence and vigorous and intrepid character, admirably calculated to lay the firm foundation of a future Empire."

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes—

There is a considerable increase of tolls on the Public Works, for April and May, over last year for the same time. There has never been so much produce carried eastward. The quantity of cotton has doubled, and the tobacco, bacon and flour, has greatly increased. I believe that the net income over repairs and expenses, will this year exceed $800,000. As soon as I am able, I will send you an abstract of the business done on the Public Works for April and May.

BUNKER HILL, &c.

At Baltimore, the President was addressed by David Hoffman, Esq. In reply, among other things, Mr. Tyler said:

"I go up to Bunker Hill, where the first blood was shed in that memorable contest which eventuated in the establishment of the happy institutions under which we live, to pay my obligations, along with my countrymen, at that shrine. I could not have justified or even excused myself in remaining in the Presidential mansion, with my arms folded, when my countrymen were rushing thither to make their free-will offering.

Nor would it be possible for any American citizen to wander over our extensive country without feeling a glow of patriotic devotion. Whether he find himself on the Aroostook or in the wilds of Florida, so lately the scene of turmoil and bloodshed, he is ready to exclaim, in a spirit of enthusiasm, this is my country. And how rapidly has that country sprung into existence! But two centuries ago a grain of civilization was planted at James-town, in my native State—then at Plymouth, and afterwards at your own St. Mary's. And now, like the grain of mustard seed, it has grown into a stately tree, and the dews of the two oceans water its branches."

HARRISON'S WIDOW.—The political contest in Tennessee says the New York Tribune, is very spirited. Gov. Jones and Gov. Polk are both on the stump, speaking alternatively to audiences of 500 to 1000 daily. Jones is in feeble health but can talk. At Pulaski, Polk condemned the last Congress for voting the balance of Gen. Harrison's first year's salary ($18,000) to his widow. In reply Gov. Jones showed from the journal that Polk himself voted to give a gratuity of $31,000 to the widow of Com. Decatur! We rather think the Ex Governor won't disturb the Harrison matter again.—How low it must be to attack a Whig Congress for giving the President's widow the amount of his salary for the unexpired year in which he died, when a Van Buren Legislature of this State *unanimously* did the same by the widow of Gov. De Witt Clinton under precisely similar circumstances, and the like has been done in almost every similar case! Is there no sense of manliness or shame in a demagogue? This cry about Gen. Harrison's salary is most loathsome. No Congress of whatever politics, would have done less

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One of the editors of the New York Express, who has been on a visit to the James River district, near Richmond writes thus respecting the crops in that region:

The James river country is a great wheat growing region. No where else in the United States except on some of the western prairies, are there such vast fields of wheat. Every thing, therefore relating to the wheat crop here is important. *As wheat loves a cool air till it is* ripening, the backwardness of the season and the rains have not injured it in the least, but on the contrary as far as my observation has extended, there never was a better prospect for a good wheat crop. Much, however, depends upon the weather for the two or three weeks to come when the harvesting will commence in earnest. If hot moist weather should succeed, the rust, as a matter of course, will suddenly change all these prospects now so bright. The fly has made its appearance on some plantations, but as yet has created no general alarm.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.—A terrible storm extending about 10 miles in length and 4 in width, passed over Lexington, Ky. on the 28th ult. It is described as being most terrific, and in its course up rooted trees, levelled houses, barns, &c., and raised fences from the earth. A large number of Cattle were killed, though fortunately no human life was lost. At Mount Zion, says the Lexington Observer, a meeting house, about four miles from the city, on the Russell's road, the congregation were engaged in public worship, and in the mid-st of the service, the house was uprooted, and three of the walls levelled with the ground, and yet strange to relate, not a solitary individual received any injury. Other escapes equally marvellous took place.

STRIKING LESSON.

'You teach,' said the Emperor Trajan to Rabbi Joshua, 'that God is everywhere, and that he resides among your nation. I should like to see him.'

'God's presence is indeed everywhere,' replied Joshua, 'but he cannot be seen, no mortal eye can behold his glory.'

The Emperor insisted.

'Well,' said Joshua 'suppose we try to look first at one of his ambassadors?'

The Emperor consented. The Rabbi took him into the open air at noonday, and bade him look at the sun in its meridian splendor.

'I cannot,' said Trajan, 'the light dazzles me.'

'Thou art unable,' said Joshua, 'to endure the light of one of his creatures, and canst thou expect to behold the resplendent glory of the Creator? Would not such a light annihilate thee?'

HOW ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS TALK.—One journal of liberal politics but decided respectability says, that, with the exception of the Duke of Kent, the late Duke of Sussex was the only honest man among the sons of George the Third; that George the Fourth was a heartless debauchee—the Duke of York a systematic swindler and blackleg; and that of the survivors, the one is a villian and the other a fool.—*Pennsylvanian.*

GEORGIA.—The Loco Focos of Georgia held a Convention last week, and nominated Mark A. Cooper (a member of Congress elect) as their candidate for Governor.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, June 17.

FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

The following report has been sent us for publication—We comply with the request, as we did with the call for a public meeting on the same subject and the result of that meeting heretofore published in our paper. We desire it to be understood however that we in no manner endorse the proceedings of the meeting alluded to, nor the action of the committee. We entertain the honest conviction that the Law of the last session for the collection of the State and County taxes should have been faithfully, honestly and literally carried out, and the poor pensioners, and all other creditors of the State and County would then have received their rights and dues. If neither now receive them it will be from the proceedings of those who have biased public sentimen against the enforcement of the Law of the last Legislature and on them must fall the odium of the creditors of the State going unpaid—as a matter of public interest and at the request of the respectable committee we insert their report below.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

We the undersigned committee appointed on the 30th ultimo, at a Convention of Delegates in Easton, to confer with the Commissioners—REPORT,

That on the 6th inst. we called on the Commissioners, and presented the following proposition for their consideration viz. that the Commissioners issue to those claimants against the County who require it, a Certificate, which certificate, shall entitle the bearer to a credit for the same on his County tax and that the Commissioners will receive, and place to the credit of the bearer, such Certificates until a Collector shall have been procured when they shall cease to issue, and receive said Certificates. That such Certificates as may be then outstanding will be received, and settled by the Collector as similar claims have been heretofore against the county—on the 13th inst. the Commissioners informed the Committee, that the proposition submitted to them was in part the practice pursued by their board and to that extent they will continue it viz, that they will issue by their Clerk, Certificates to those having claims against the county, which Certificates will be received by the Collector when obtained, in payment of county dues, or cashed as by former Collectors—the said Certificates can also be transferred to the credit of the holders on the Levy list by their Clerk.

This arrangement we hope will meet the object contemplated in the Resolution under which we were appointed, that is to say, to enable the poor in the almshouse, out pensioners and others having claims against the county to receive such an amount as to relieve them from that destitution, and want to which they might otherwise have been exposed.

EDWARD LLOYD,
JAMES DAWSON,
NICHOLAS MARTIN,
THOS PIERSON. } Committee.

Repudiation Repudiated by the Loco Foco Party of Baltimore.

The Loco Focos of Baltimore in full town meeting assembled have repudiated the proceedings of their party in Harford county—The leading men of the party were assembled and passed strong resolutions against the proceedings of their brethren in favor of postponement of the payment of the State Tax—we begin to think it time for Whigs to wake up and act, when even the Loco Focos come out against such doctrines. We have no room this week for the resolutions, but will give them in our next.

REPUDIATION IN CECIL COUNTY.—It is our unpleasant duty to notice another repudiating meeting in Maryland. It was held at Elkton on the 3rd inst. The Cecil Democrat of Saturday calls it 'a meeting of the Democratic party'—but the authority by which that name has been assumed will hardly be recognized by the party in this city. A committee appointed at a previous meeting made a Report through Mr. Forwood, the Chairman, the tenor of which seems to be in accordance with the proceedings of the Harford meeting recently held. The ground is taken that the people are not able to endure the present system of taxation; that the act of the last Legislature to dispose of the public works is detrimental to the public interest; the law providing for the collection of the State and County taxes is denounced; the COUPON law is condemned; and the report, going still further into a consideration of the affairs of the State, declares the Senatorial term of six years to be aristocratic, insists that it should be reduced to three years, and concludes by urging 'a thorough and radical reform' in the judiciary system.

The author of the Report, Mr. Forwood, has already acquired some notoriety as the leader of the repudiators in the Legislature at the session before the last. He appears disposed to maintain his reputation in that line. But we shall be much mistaken if the people of Cecil suffer themselves to be drawn into the dangerous path of repudiation by delusive representations appealing to motives which good and true men cannot entertain with safety to their own consciences. If there be not manliness enough in the hearts of freemen to endure sacrifices for the preservation of their own honour and the pledged faith of their State it will be apparent to others, if not speedily so to themselves, that they are neither worthy of the blessings of free institutions nor competent to maintain them.—*American.*

From the Balt. Patriot of June 13th.

REPUDIATION.—It seems that the small party of repudiators in Cecil county have held a meeting at which Mr. Forward, (the leader of the Repudiators) made a report, taking the same ground that was assumed by the Harford meeting. Like the Harford repudiators, they presume to call themselves "Democrats," and to speak for the Loco Foco party.—We had hoped that Mr. Forward, who was rejected by the people of Cecil county last fall, in his efforts to return a seat in the House of Delegates, had ceased from agitating this question. But it seems, from the report of this meeting, that he is still engaged in the bad work, notwithstanding the rebuke given him by the People at the polls last October.

We regard, however, the meeting in Cecil as of very little account, and we are sure that the number who attended was so small as to satisfy all that the dishonest policy which the repudiators recommend, is held in no favor by the people generally of the county. There is no danger, as the result of this meeting proved, of Cecil county leading itself to the support of repudiation. Nor is there, indeed, any danger that any county will poll a majority of votes in favor of the scheme, if it were submitted to the popular voice. The only thing therefore, to be regretted in these meetings, aside from their injurious effect abroad on the credit of the State, is the connection with them of some gentlemen of large personal possessions and some political influence. To be sure, these are very limited, but still that a man of some worldly means, and who may be supposed to have some care for the honor of the State, where his home fixed, sould give his countenance to such a dishonest scheme as is the suggestion of repudiating the debts of the State, may have the effect of enticing others into the affair, and thus involve more in the disgrace which must attach to all who take part in the scheme, than would otherwise be entrapped into it.

We therefore warn the People who may be swayed by the example of their more wealthy neighbors, to beware of the scheme. The stain which a participation in it would cast upon their characters, will descend to their children. For it is not possible for the father to counsel and practice dishonesty without his offspring suffering from the bad reputation of the parent. The payment of the State tax for the time be difficult—in some cases it may even require privations. But better, far better, that these should be endured, than your children lose the rich legacy of an honorable name. Let no man think, then, that he may be excused for supporting this dishonest scheme because his neighbor, who is wealthy and can easily pay the tax advocates repudiation. The shame of each man is his own and his childrens, and in the matter of honesty there is no middle course, and no shifting it from one to another.

If the wealthy man courts infamy, the more is the reason that the humble in means should follow the ways of honor. The first may leave to his children a bad name and plenty of worldly goods—the latter can bequeath to his children the reputation which strict honor and probity confers. With these his children may work their way penniless through the world, more happy, certainly more respected and more happy, certainly more at ease in mind than the rich man's dishonored son. In all respects the advantage in the case is on the side of the poor but honest man. We again warn the people of the State from being enveigled into the support or the scheme of repudiation, by the example of any man who may affect to know more about it, or may in other matters exercise influence.—Look at it as we may, repudiation is only another name for dishonesty—for barefaced cheating—and should therefore be opposed, as all who support it should be avoided.

From the London Globe of the evening 18th May.

AMERICAN REPUDIATION.

The following petition is to be presented to Congress by the Rev. Sydney Smith, Dean of St. Paul.

The humble petition of the Rev. Sydney Smith, to the House of Congress at Washington.

I petition your honorable house to institute some measures for the restoration of American credit, and for the payment of debts incurred and repudiated by several of the states. Your petitioner lent to the state of Pennsylvania a sum of money, for the purpose of some public improvement. The amount, though small, is to him important, and is a saving from a life income, made with difficulty and privation.

If their refusal to pay (from which a very large number of English families are suffering) had been the result of war, produced by the unjust aggression of powerful enemies; if it had arisen from

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