

# The Kentucky Advertiser.

WINCHESTER, (Kentucky)—Printed by PATTEN & FINNELL.

NUM. 84.]

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1816.

VOL. II.]

## CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS, if paid within three months from the time of subscribing, or THREE DOLLARS at the expiration of the year.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next.

No subscription will be received for a shorter term than twelve months unless paid in advance.

Subscribers whose papers are sent by private post will be charged 37½ cents per annum postage for those sent 15 miles, and a further distance in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted for 50 cents the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those coming from the country must be accompanied by the CASH, or they will not be attended to.

Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

## From the Massachusetts Spy.

This folio of four pages, happy work! What is it but a map of busy life, its fluctuation, and its vast concerns!

Cowher.

Although it is true, as a general proposition, that Newspapers tend to the corruption of literary taste, yet they have very many advantages which ought not to be overlooked. There are, to be sure, some papers, whose indelicacy and immortality are such as to overbalance all the benefit that may be derived from them. Such publications ought not to have the least countenance from decent men. But from most of the papers published in this country much rational amusement, and frequently much instruction, may be derived. To the yeomanry of our country, whose industry does not afford them leisure for much reading, a newspaper is an epitome of what is "new, curious, and useful." To the man of letters, it affords a very acceptable relaxation from his labours while it stores the mind with the passing events of the age. With this the man of business may unbend himself from the cares or anxieties in which he is so constantly immersed.

But there is one benefit to be derived from newspapers, which I do not recollect to have known urged. I allude to the instruction which may be obtained from them by the young. In most of the families in this country, there are very few books; and those are either too antique in their outward appearance, or otherwise too uninviting, to allure the attention of children. Indeed comparatively few children are acquainted with but any school books, and to them they acquire an habitual aversion. Either they have not the means of procuring books, as is the case in most families, or if books are at their disposal, they have not the inclination to read them. Early accustomed to consider it a task to read, it requires a long time to overcome their dislike. But the newspaper, though of humble pretensions, is, in some measures, a remedy for these difficulties. Its cost is beyond all comparison less than that of any other publication, except the Bible. It is within the reach of every family. Not a house which may not obtain it. Its contents are almost as varied as the imagination of man. As a history, it contains the record of all the transactions of the age. Facts are there registered, important to the knowledge of our own times which its readers, should they live long enough, would never find related by the historian. They are given too with that particularity which never fails to engage the attention of the reader. What book of history ever excited the interest that is felt, when we peruse and re-peruse the narrative of a battle on which the fate of nations depend; or of the stupendous revolutions of empire which involve the happiness of millions? What man of letters, with all his fondness for classic history ever dwelt on the story of Cæsar's ambition and of Pompey's misfortune; with half the enthusiasm with which he hangs on the narratives of the fluctuating fortunes of Napoleon and Louis? The value of a newspaper as a history, is very much enhanced at the present day, when empires tremble, and thrones totter and crumble into the dust. Our own country will, in future, in some degree be affected by every revolution of kingdoms. Already has Europe drawn us within its vortex. Already have been registered the achievements of our own countrymen in a contest into which European politics had plunged us. The history of the age, then, is rendered doubly interesting to us, and no family ought to be without the means of becoming well acquainted with it.

But the newspaper does not give us merely the events of the day. It notices improvements in the arts, manufactures and agriculture of the country. Useful information on some

one of these subjects is to be found in almost every paper. Besides the news of the moment, the artist may hear of the progressive skill of those of his profession; the manufacturer learn the improvements which ingenuity is devising in the processes of his trade; and the agriculturalist receive information of the advances to perfection which skill and industry are so constantly making in the various departments of husbandry. In addition to all this a proportion of each paper is usually allotted to literature—to poetry and miscellaneous subjects. In some few instances, this department is of itself worth the price of the paper, and, in all, is of considerable value.

So various and valuable are the contents of a newspaper. By its constant variety and novelty it is calculated to allure the attention of the young, and to make them constant readers in spite of the strength of prejudice. They will find it affording continual amusement, and will soon learn to take an interest in every thing that occurs; and, thus, storing their minds with many valuable ideas upon other subjects, they will become possessed of the history of their own times. This is a consideration of great importance. They who are to be the future men of our country, should know, when they take a part in its concerns, what it has been, as well as what it is. They will then be more able to trace political affects to their causes; can appreciate better the characters of public men; and exercise their right as citizens with more understanding. Where I a parent, I would make it an object to select some paper, unexceptionable as to its decency and morality, for the use of my children. Whatever they were unable to understand of themselves, I would explain. They should be taught to recollect from week to week, the event of which they had read, and to consider of especial importance whatever related to this country.

When men are balancing in their own minds, whether they will pay the paltry sum that will purchase a newspaper for the sake of gratifying their curiosity, they ought to recollect that their families have no other way of obtaining the information which is by that means afforded; and that however indifferent they may feel to what is passing in the world, the knowledge of it is of vast importance to their children. It would seem that this consideration alone ought to decide in favour of newspapers. But how many other reasons might be urged in support of their utility. To the middle aged and old also, they are a rich source of profit and delight, of gratification which cannot in any other manner be obtained, if at all, at so cheap a rate. But a consideration of this part of the subject is not within my plan. I have completed my purpose in speaking of the advantages to be derived by the young. Repeated acquaintance with persons who have been accustomed, from their infancy, to the reading I have recommended, and the complete knowledge they have manifested, of the history of the times, especially as it respects our own country, have induced me to bear the testimony to the utility of newspapers.

## CONGRESS.

Through the attention of the Hon. JAMES CLARK, our Representative in Congress, we are indebted for the following very interesting and able

## REPORT

Of the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to which was referred the memorials and petitions of the manufacturers of Cotton Wool.

The committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to which was referred the memorials and petitions of the manufacturers of cotton wool, respectfully submit the following

## REPORT.

The committee were conscious that they had no ordinary duty to perform, when the House of Representatives referred to their consideration the memorials and petitions of the manufacturers of cotton wool. In obedience to the instructions of the House, they have given great attention to the subject, and beg leave to present the result of their deliberations.

They are not a little apprehensive, that they have not succeeded in doing justice to a subject so intimately connected with the advancement and prosperity of agriculture and commerce—a subject which enlightened statesmen and philosophers have deemed not unworthy of their attention and consideration.

It is not the intention of the committee to offer any theoretical opinions of their own, or of others. They are per-

suaded that a display of speculative opinions would not meet with approbation. From these views, the committee are disposed to state facts, and make such observations only as shall be intimately connected with, and warranted by, them.

Prior to the years 1806 and 1807, establishments for manufacturing cotton wool had not been attempted, but in a few instances, and on a limited scale. Their rise and progress are attributable to embarrassments to which commerce was subjected; which embarrassments originated in causes not within the control of human prudence.

While commerce flourished, the trade which had been carried on with the continent of Europe, with the East Indies, and with the colonies of Spain and France, enriched our enterprising merchants, the benefits of which were sensibly felt by the agriculturalists, whose wealth and industry were increased and extended. When external commerce was suspended, the capitalists throughout the Union became solicitous to give activity to their capital.

A portion of it, it is believed, was directed to the improvement of agriculture, and not an inconsiderable portion of it, as it appears, was likewise employed in erecting establishments for manufacturing cotton wool. To make this statement as satisfactory as possible—to give it all the certainty that it is susceptible of attaining, the following facts are respectfully submitted to the consideration of the House. They show the rapid progress which has been made in a few years, and evidently the ability to carry them on with certainty of success, should a just and liberal policy regard them as objects deserving encouragement.

In the year	Bales of Cotton manufactured in manufacturing establishments.
1800	500
1805	1,000
1810	10,000
1815	90,000

This statement the committee have no reason to doubt; nor have they any to question the truth of the following succinct statement of the capital which is employed, of the labour which it commands, and of the products of that labour:

Capital,	\$40,000,000
Males employed, from the age of 17 and upwards,	10,000
Women and female children,	66,000
Boys, under 17 years of age,	24,000
Wages of 100,000 persons averaging \$150 each,	\$15,000,000
Cotton wool manufactured, 90,000 bales an'ty, to	\$27,000,000
Number of yards of cotton, of various kinds, yds. 81,000,000	
Cost, per yard averaging 30 cents,	\$24,300,000

The rise and progress of such establishments can excite no wonder. The inducements to industry in a free government, are numerous and inviting.—Effects are always in unison with their causes. The inducements consist in the certainty and security which every citizen enjoys of exercising exclusive dominion over the creations of his genius, and the products of his labour; in procuring from his native soil, at all times with facility, the raw materials that are required, and in the liberal encouragement that will be accorded by agriculturalists to those who, by their labour, keep up a constant and increasing demand for the produce of agriculture.

Every state will participate in those advantages. The resources of each will be explored, opened and enlarged. Different sections of the Union will, according to their position, the climate, the population, the habits of the people, and the nature of the soil, strike into that line of industry, which is best adapted to their interest and the good of the whole; an active and free intercourse, promoted and facilitated by roads and canals, will ensue; prejudices which are generated by distance, and the want of inducements to approach each other and reciprocate benefits, will be removed; information will be extended; the Union will acquire strength and solidity, and the constitution of the United States, and that of each state, will be regarded as fountains from which flow numerous streams of public and private prosperity.

Each government, moving in its appropriate orbit, performing with ability its separate functions, will be endeared to the hearts of a good and grateful people.

The States that are most disposed to manufactures, as regular occupations, will draw from the agricultural states all the raw materials which they want, and not an inconsiderable portion also of the necessaries of life; while the lat-

ter will, in addition to the benefits which they at present enjoy, always command, in peace or in war, at moderate prices, every species of manufacture, that their wants may require.—Should they be inclined to manufacture for themselves, they can do so with success, because they have all the means in their power to erect and to extend at pleasure manufacturing establishments. Our wants being supplied by our own ingenuity and industry, exportation of specie to pay for foreign manufactures, will cease.

The value of American produce at this time exported, will not enable the importers to pay for the foreign manufactures imported. Whenever the two accounts shall be fairly stated, the balance against the United States will be found to be many millions of dollars.—Such is the state of things, that the change must be to the advantage of the United States. The precious metals will be attracted to them, the diffusion of which, in a regular and uniform current through the great arteries and veins of the body politic, will give to each member health and vigour.

In proportion as the commerce of the United States depends on agriculture and manufactures, as a common basis, will it increase and become independent of those revolutions and fluctuations which the ambition and jealousy of foreign governments are too apt to produce. Our navigation will be quickened; and supported as it will be by internal resources never before at the command of any nation, will advance to the extent of those resources.

New channels of trade, to enterprise, no less important than productive, are opening, which can be secured only by a wise and prudent policy appreciating their advantage.

If want of foresight should neglect the cultivation and improvement of them, the opportune moment may be lost, perhaps for centuries, and the energies of this nation be thereby prevented from developing themselves, and from making the boon which is proffered, our own.

By trading on our own capital, collisions with other nations, if they be not entirely done away, will be greatly diminished.

This natural order of things exhibits the commencement of a new epoch, which promises peace, security, and repose, by a firm and steady reliance on the produce of agriculture, on the treasures that are embosomed in the earth, on the genius and ingenuity of our manufacturers and mechanics, and on the intelligence and enterprise of our merchants.

The government, possessing the intelligence and the art of improving the resources of the nation, will increase its efficient powers, and enjoying the confidence of those whom it has made happy, will oppose to the assailant of the nation's rights, the true, the only invincible Aegis, the unity of will and strength. Causes producing war will be few. Should war take place, its calamitous consequences will be mitigated, and the expenses and burdens of such a state of things will fall with a weight less oppressive and injurious on the nation. The expenditures of the last war were greatly increased by a dependence on foreign supplies. The prices incident to such a dependence will always be high.

Had not our nascent manufacturing establishments increased the quantity of commodities, at that time in demand, the expenditures would have been much greater, and consequences the most fatal and disastrous, alarming even in contemplation, would have been the fate of this nation. The experience of the past teaches a lesson never to be forgotten, and points emphatically to the remedy. A wise government should heed its admonitions, or the independence of this nation will be exposed to "the shafts of fortune."

The committee, keeping in view the interest of the nation, cannot refrain from stating that cotton fabrics imported from India, interfere not less with that encouragement to which agriculture is justly entitled, than they do with that which ought reasonably to be accorded to the manufacturers of cotton wool. The raw material of which they are made is the growth of India, and of a quality inferior to our own.

The fabrics themselves, in point of duration and use, are likewise inferior to the substantial fabrics of American manufacture. Although the India cotton fabrics can be sold for a lower price than the American, yet the difference in the texture is so much in favor of the American, that the latter may be safely considered as the cheaper.

The distance of most of the western States from the ocean, the exuberant richness of the soil; and the variety of

its products, forcibly impress the mind of the committee with a belief, that all these causes conspire to encourage manufactures, and to give an impetus and direction to such a disposition.—Although the western States may be said to be in the gristle, in contemplation of that destiny, to which they are hastening, yet the products of manufactures in those States are beyond every calculation that could reasonably be made, contrary to the opinion of many, who have supposed that the inducements to agriculture and the superior advantages of that life, would suppress any disposition to that sort of industry. But theories, how ingeniously solved they may be constructed, how much soever they may be made to conform to the laws of symmetry and beauty, are no sooner brought into conflict with facts, than they fall into ruins. In viewing their fragments, the mind is irresistibly led to render homage due to the genius and taste of the architects; but cannot refrain from regretting the waste, to no purpose, of superior intellects. The western States prove the fallacy of such theories; they appear in their growth and expansion to be in advance of thought; while the political economist is drawing their portraits, their features change and enlarge with such rapidity, that his pencil in vain endeavors to catch their expression, and to fix their physiognomy.

It is to their advantage to manufacture, because, by decreasing the bulk of the articles, they at the same time, increase their value by labor, bring them to market with less expense, and with the certainty of obtaining the best prices.

Those States understanding their interest, will not be diverted from its pursuit. In the encouragement of manufactures, they find a stimulus for agriculture.

The manufactures of Cotton in making application to the national government for encouragement, have been induced to do so, for many reasons. They know that their establishments are new and in their infancy; and that they have to encounter a competition with foreign establishments, that have arrived at maturity, that are supported by a large capital, and that have from the government every protection that can be required.

The American manufacturers expect to meet with all the embarrassments which a jealous and monopolizing policy can suggest. The committee are sensible of the force of such considerations. They are convinced that old practices and maxims will not be abandoned to favor the U. States. The foreign manufacturers and merchants will put in requisition all the powers of ingenuity; will practise whatever art can devise, and capital can accomplish, to prevent the American manufacturing establishments from striking root and flourishing in their rich and native soil. By the allowance of bounties and drawbacks, the foreign manufacturers and merchants will be furnished with additional means of carrying on the conflict, and of ensuring success.

The American manufacturers have good reason for their apprehensions; they have much at stake. They have a large capital employed, and are feelingly alive for its fate. Should the national government not afford them protection, the dangers which invest & threaten them, will destroy all their hopes, and will close their prospects of utility to their country. A reasonable encouragement will sustain and keep them erect; but if they fall, they fall never to rise again.

The foreign manufacturers and merchants know this; and will redouble with renovated zeal the stroke to prostrate them. They also know, that should the American manufacturing establishments fall, their mouldering piles—the visible ruins of a legislative breath, will warn all who shall tread in the same footsteps, of the doom, the inevitable destiny of their establishments.

The national government, in viewing the disastrous effects of a shortsighted policy, may relent; but what can relenting avail? Can it raise the dead to life? Can it give for injuries inflicted, the reparation that is due? Industry, in every ramification of society, will feel the shock, and generations will, as they succeed each other, feel the effects of its undulations.—Dissatisfaction will be visible everywhere, and the lost confidence and affections of the citizens, will not be the least of the evils the government will have to deplore. But should the national government, pursuing an enlightened and liberal policy, sustain & foster the manufacturing establishments, a few years would place them in a condition to bid defiance to foreign competition, and would enable