publican society for that and other purposes. After their profusion of other charges, which they could not substantiate, is it to be presumed that they would have omitted this charge, if it had been true, and thus could have substantiated it? Their not having made it, is almost conclusive proof with me, that it did not exist. But further, what does General Carbery say upon this subject? That he is in habits of intimacy with Mr. Smith, and that he never heard him express a sentiment in favor of the separation of the union, but often the reverse. That he did, however, on one occasion hear Colonel James Taylor express an opinion in company with several persons, that a separation of the union would take place at some distant time, say ten or twelve years. And upon his asking col. Taylor, after retiring from the company if he did not think it imprudent to express that opinion, even speculatively; col. Taylor admitted, that he thought it was; and made some patriotic observations on the occasion.

This leads me to examine the second question in relation to this point. Even admitting that Mr. Smith did express the opinion attributed to him by col. Taylor *as his own*, was it done with any criminal interest? I am satisfied it was not.

(Mr. Giles's speech to be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA

PREMIUM SOCIETY.

THE Directors of this society have resolved to offer premiums for the following articles, manufactured in, and of materials, the growth of the United States. The goods which shall be offered in competition, must be lodged at the store of the *Domestic Society*, No. 6, South Third street, Philadelphia, on or before the second Monday in November next, and proper judges, to be appointed by the board of managers, will determine to whom the premiums shall be given, on the following day.

Premium 1—Fifty Dollars.

For the best piece of superfine broad cloth, 20 yards or more long, and 6 quarters wide. It must be made from the fleece, or wool shorn from the living sheep—and that which in dying, dressing, finishing, &c. shall come the nearest to imported superfine broad cloth shall be preferred.

Premium 2—Thirty Dollars.

For the second best piece of broad cloth, of the same description, and under the same restrictions as the preceding.

Premium 3—Thirty Dollars.

For the best piece of forest cloth, 25 yards long, and 1 yard wide—and made of the same description of articles as are prescribed for premium one and two.

Premium 4—Twenty Dollars.

For the best piece of forest cloth, made of the same materials as the foregoing, 25 yards long and three quarters wide.

Premium 5—Twenty Dollars.

For the best piece of fancy cloth, for vests, made of cotton and wool, at least 25 yards long and three quarters wide.

Premium 6—Twenty Dollars.

For the best piece of dressed flannel, in imitation of Welsh flannel, 25 yards long and 1 yard wide.

Premium 7—Fifteen Dollars.

For the best piece of flannel, made of a cotton chain and filled with wool, not less than 25 yards long, and 1 yard wide.

Premium 8—Fifteen Dollars.

For the best piece of cotton goods, twilled and raised on one side to imitate flannel, not less than 25 yards long and three quarters of a yard wide.

Premium 9—Fifty Dollars.

To the individual, or company, who first sets up a throwing or thread mill, and lodges, as a specimen, at the Philadelphia Domestic Society's store, at least 50 pounds weight of the grey and colored kinds—the Scotch Dundee thread such as is used by taylors, upholsterers, bookbinders, &c. is the thread recommended for imitation.

Premium 10—Twenty Dollars.

For the best piece of cotton shirting of a fine, smooth, hard texture, not apt, like muslin, to adhere to the skin by perspiration, and in all respects best calculated to supercede the use of Irish linen; to be not less than 25 yards long and 1 yard wide.

Premium 11—Thirty Dollars.

For the best piece of cotton cloth, at least 25 yards long, well adapted for the outer clothing of working persons. Neatness, comfort, and durability will be considered in estimating the merit of this article.

Premium 12—Twenty Dollars.

For the best piece of sheeting, 33 yards long and 9 eighths wide—made of linen chain and cotton filling, bleached and finished fit for sale.

Premium 13—Twenty Dollars.

For the best piece of sheeting, 33 yards long and 9 eighths wide, in imitation of Russia sheeting.

Premium 14—Fifteen Dollars.

For the best piece raven duck, in imitation of the Russian manufacture, not less than 30 yards long and 28 inches wide.

REGULATIONS.

Every competitor must mark in a distinct manner, upon the outside of his bale or parcel, the name of the article it contains, and the number corresponding with the number of the premium offered by this advertisement, and to each piece of cloth, &c. a ticket expressing the length and number of the piece, and in the inside of each bale or parcel, must be inclosed a note, sealed with wax, containing in the inside the name and designation of such competitor, and upon the back of this sealed note, must be written the name and number of the article to which the note refers, which note shall not be opened 'till after the judges have determined the preference, and not at all if the goods should not gain a premium.

The society with every article accompanied with an open invoice, without the proprietor's name, but impressed with the same seal that is on the sealed note, specifying the lowest wholesale ready money price, at which he is willing to sell.

This society reserves to itself, a power of giving such part only of any premium, as the performance shall appear to deserve, and in case of its not possessing any merit, to withhold it entirely.

Every competitor found entitled to a premium, must, before receiving payment, make oath or affirmation, before a magistrate as follows, and produce the magistrate's certificate thereof.

"I ———, do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm) that the ——— lately produced to the Philadelphia Premium Society for competition, in my name, was fairly and truly manufactured in the United States, either by myself or persons employed by me, and for my behoof, out of materials the growth and produce of the United States"—and the gainers upon the articles 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, must insert in their affirmation or oath—"that the article is entirely made from American fleece wool shorn from the living sheep, and no part of wool pulled or shorn from the skins of slaughtered sheep." It is expected no person will present any goods for competition, who cannot conform to this affidavit and the foregoing regulations, as a deviation from them, can on no account be permitted.

Competitors will observe, that whether they are successful or not, their goods will be sold by the agents of the Domestic Society, agreeably to their established practice, unless the proprieter shall give orders to the contrary, in which case, the goods will be returned to their order.

No person or company will be allowed to gain more than two of these premiums, and those for different articles.

JOHN DORSEY,
President.

Attest—GEO. BARTRAM, *Secretary.*

The address of the Philadelphia Premium Society, to the people of the United States.

The natural pursuit of mankind is happiness; it is to procure and preserve it, that domestic and national associations are formed. Civil institutions, and all the arts and cares of government are properly intended for this supreme purpose. Even wars, when undertaken for justice sake, and not for ambition, have in view only the ultimate security of society, and the happiness of those who compose it. American independence was asserted for this end; the blood that was shed to secure it, was a sacrifice, an evil that was endured, was deemed of of inferior magnitude to the unhappiness that is inseparable from subjection.

For twenty-five years our country has realised the wisdom of the founders, and the solidity of the principles upon which our national association was established. No other nation in the circle of vulgar history, has enjoyed so much prosperity, nor so little of civil evil, for an equal length of time.

But the old world is undergoing a total change, and when or where the current will settle into tranquillity, it is not in human sagacity to foresee. But although separated from the theatre of convulsion by a vast ocean, our happiness and peace have been endangered by the jealousy, the policy, or the necessities of contending nations, from whose influence it is at once our moral duty and our social interest to preserve our country disentangled.

The new situation in which we are placed, in relation to the rest of the world, naturally requires enquiry and deliberation on the means by which the purposes of society can be best ensured to us. Deriving so much of our habits, both of acting and thinking, from the various nations whence our people have sprung; those habits kept alive by the intercourse which subsists between those nations and our own; the very necessities which our infant state as a nation subjected us to on the close of the revolution; and the prejudices which arose out of the ease and independence which our vast country afford, and the facility with which landed property can be acquired, have all contributed in some measure to render us not so well prepared for the critical situation of the world, as perhaps we may require.

Every reflecting mind must perceive at a single glance, the imperious call upon America at this moment to provide for the maintenance of independence, and of a strict avoidance if possible, of every the most remote concern in the troubles of the European world. A bare consideration of our own principles of national association, will place the subject in a proper point of view—and by contrasting our condition with that of Europe at this moment we see in a stronger light the policy which we have to pursue. The ancient world now struggles between two powers—one of whom claims the dominion of the ocean, and the other actually dominates over all the continent of Europe. Their contention has virtually excluded us from intercourse with them on either element; and a serious reflection arises from this solemn fact—*had we made a proper use of our internal resources, we should not now be affected by the wars of nations* 3000 *miles distant.*

But this was not so much the fault of our minds as the effect of our habits—our very abundant comforts and superfluities have contributed to our present privations and critical situation; but there is enough of wisdom and of means to remedy all our evils real and apprehended, if we are only guided by that reason which has hitherto distinguished us as a nation above all our contemporaries:—our first concern is to overcome the most formidable of all our enemies, that is *prejudice*—and much has been already accomplished in that way. We have heard of a legislator who entertained a sentiment, that no dwelling-house should be so near to another, as that the barking of a neighbor's dog should be heard; others have entertained the opinion that there was no rational existence but in vast and populous cities.

In like manner it has been held as an universal principle, that manufactures were not necessary to public prosperity, nay, they were the bane of society; that agriculture alone was all that was requisite for a nation. These are the *extremes of prejudice.* The truth, as is usual in all human affairs, occupies a middle place.

The circumstances of nations are so dissimilar, that few principles of political economy will be perfectly applicable to any two. The most fertile agricultural country of Europe, the Netherlands, was at one period the most manufacturing—it was also the theatre of the most frequent and desolating wars. The narrow territory, and accidental origin of Holland, made it mercantile and maritime; the little territory of Geneva, was for ages a prodigy of virtue and wisdom, wholly supported by manufacture. It would be ridiculous to talk of agriculture at Malta, or the vintage in Great Britain, of planting cotton and the sugar cane in Canada, or establishing the woollen manufacture in Jamaica, or the Phillipine islands.

The natural and rational wants, and the means of supplying them, must always be the only criteria of national principles of economy. It would be deemed very absurd to propose to the people of America to import wheat from Sicily, or maze from Bengal, although both those products may be had cheaper in those countries than we can raise them ourselves. It would be equally ridiculous to import ploughs and harrows from England, or raw cotton from Surat, while we can make the one and produce enough of the other to supply all the world.

Let us then persevere more and more, for many triumphs have been already obtained over *prejudice*—was any public improvement ever more opposed than that of public roads, the all important advantages of which are now universally acknowledged?

In the colonial period, when the hats manufactured in Pennsylvania were prohibited from sale in N. York or Virginia, Massachusetts or Carolina, the evil was perceptible only by those who manufactured; yet it operated as a tax on every man who wore a hat; twenty years ago, our saddles and bridles, to the amount of a million of dollars annually, were imported from Europe, to which we sent the raw hides which were returned in that shape, and at a difference of 20 dollars for one in value: we now make sufficient of those articles for home consumption, and can afford to export to double the amount that we imported twenty years ago.

The manufacture of shoes was exactly so circumstanced.

From the single port of Philadelphia two or more vessels were constantly employed in importing hollow iron wares from Bristol in England; that import has ceased—because *we make them ourselves.*

How has this change of circumstances taken place? What has been the effect?

These are the considerations to which we have endeavored to lead—*the change has been effected by the sagacity of individuals, whose industry has triumphed over general error and prejudice.*

But the effect is the most important consideration—that effect has been in a two fold form productive of national advantage. The establishment of every manufacture, has retained the amount expended in the purchase of the articles in domestic circulation, and thereby preserved the real circulating capital, which is the medium that represents production, in our own country. The million of dollars sent abroad for saddles, shoes, or iron wares, would remain abroad, and reward the industry of a people, who never consumed a barrel of flour or our corn; the same million expended at home rewards as many hands, and sustains as much of the true strength of the nation, in the people who are the manufacturers for our comforts and the consumers of our own productions.

The second and great political effect which operates at the present time, is, that while foreign nations oppress us, and by superior naval power, interdict us from commerce abroad, we are, so far as we are not competent to supply ourselves with necessaries, but through a foreign medium—*dependent* on those who supply us for so much of our comforts; and so far our national independence is imperfect.

Undoubtedly there are nations who must from natural causes, ever labor under this dependence—Great Britain is perhaps the most dependent nation in Europe; because depending on manufactures and commerce, having few of the materials for manufacture within herself, she is at once bound by political necessity, to maintain foreign colonies, and foreign trade, and a navy to protect both, in order to procure the means upon which her existence as a power depends.

But surely it would be the extreme of infatuation for a nation possessed of all the resources of the first necessity for use, for comfort, and even for luxury, within itself, to send her raw productions abroad, exposed to risks and delays, and the uncertainty of foreign markets, and to receive the same goods in a manufactured state at a price enhanced from 7 to 20 times the first cost—yet such has been the policy that the U. States have blindly pursued, overlooking permanent security and independent peace and prosperity, in the momentary avidity of adventure and speculation.

Events have brought about a season in which every man who really values the blessings of American government and social happiness, must perceive the true interests of the union. Every man must perceive that the exchange of superfluities is the only natural commerce; and that a profit on the exchange of goods, one sort the growth of the soil from the industry of the farmer, and the other the product of the fields or the forests, improved by the ingenuity and labor of the manufacturer, must give both a greater variety for choice and a certainty in the gratification of our rational comforts and wants, when to be had at our own doors, and without paying tribute to foreign nations, who are insensible to the good which they derive from our consumption.

Every man must perceive, that it would be impracticable in the order of civil society, for a nation like this to be confined exclusively to agriculture: for it would be to infer the absurdity, that man in society is subject to no other want than food; or that there was a willingness in the nation to be dependent on other nations for all those articles which go to the support and comfort of man, as well under the vicissitudes of seasons as in a variety of climates;—it would be saying to the human mind, "stifle thy insatiate passion for knowledge, forego all the gifts of genius and mind which Providence has so bountifully but needlessly bestowed upon thy species, and emulate the rude aborigines of your woods:"—for such would necessarily be the retrogression, and their fate would assuredly be ours; because the very dependence for the necessaries of life on a foreign nation would immediately subject a nation without arts to nakedness, and the privations of all those articles which contribute to the enjoyments of a civilized and liberal people, at the caprice of that nation.

The great principle of social policy is to possess such a proportion of all the various professions, farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, and merchants, as the natural productions and civil wants, the means of purchase, and the superflux for exchange afford; in a society so constituted, the means for export is ever abundant; and the nation so circumstanced is always independent; because independence does not consist so much in the accumulation of pecuniary wealth, as in the possession of all that is necessary to ease and convenience, and our rational enjoyments. A nation, possessed of these, would need neither armies, nor navies, nor taxes. Our fortunate country is exactly calculated for such a nation, if we have but the wisdom to make the right use of our resources and improve our condition. The progress already made only within fifteen or sixteen years, surpasses all that has been done in the annals of mankind; and ought to be a proud and auspicious omen of what we can and will do, whenever the American people look into themselves, and shake off the prejudices and fatal attachments which have so long bound them in the slavish trammels of European monopoly.

The Premium Society of Philadelphia has been instituted with a view to invite the nation at large to the consideration of those first interests which are here feebly but fairly represented. It is the purpose of this Society to offer premiums for the encouragement of articles of useful industry. The premiums are the product of voluntary contribution, and the society neither derives emolument nor any other reward from the objects which they propose, than the gratification which they must feel in common with every faithful citizen, in promoting the prosperity of our happy country.

In looking over the vast field of human industry, which contributes to the strength and substantial wealth of a nation;—articles of the first necessity, such as food, appear to be more abundant and plentiful, and labor better rewarded than in any other country.

In the catalogue of wants, there appear to be four classes.

First—Articles of the first necessity, such as cloathing of different descriptions.

Second—Articles of necessary utility, which go into the convenience of both sexes, such as needles, pins; articles for house furniture; use and ornament; blanket and carpet weaving.

Third—Articles necessary to the execution of arts and manufactures, such as wire drawing, file cutting, hinge casting, door locks, and table cutlery, woodscrew making.

Fourth—Luxuries, or those articles, which as the production of foreign nations, are pernicious and wasteful, by carrying abroad vast sums of money, for little other than the momentary shew of evanescent and capricious fashion; such as millinery, straw and chip hat manufactures; kid and other like leather articles, such as gloves, and Morocco leather.

The Philadelphia Premium Society in the first instance deem it expedient to limit their premiums; first by the amount of each premium, and next regard the primary importance and utility of the articles; which are all comprised in the first class, or articles of the first necessity, such as clathing of various kinds, materials, and qualities; leaving to a more enlarged experience, and the result of the present experiment, to determine the further extension of their plan; and at the same time hoping to excite in each of the states a congenial spirit, and the establishment of some similar institution.

With these views, the Philadelphia Premium Society, have offered to to the citizens of the United States, without preference of any state, the foregoing premiums, upon the terms and conditions specified.

The subscription to this institution is one dollar annually, which will be received by the following persons:

John Dorsey, President.
John Goodman, Vice-President.
Hugh Henry, Treasurer.
George Bartram, Secretary.

Managers.

W. Y. Birch,	*Abm. Small,*
James Ronaldson,	*John Lang,*
Thomas Wood,	*John Connell,*
Joseph Garlick,	*Saml. Smith,*
Saml. Carswell.	

Philadelphia, July 25 1808.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

New-York, August 3.

By the arrival of the Havanna packet, capt. McDonald, from Havanna, we have received intelligence of the utmost importance. It is peculiarly interesting to the U. States. In the nature of things it was impossible that Spanish South America should continue long in their degraded situation, and the late revolution in Spain has accelerated an event which has been long expected. In a commer-