

expended in vain; and ill success will deter others from the same pursuit. This latter consideration, we hope will have its due weight with Congress, especially when the circumstances are recollected under which our most considerable manufactories were established. The non-importation act, but particularly the embargo act, by interrupting the trade of Europe, created a demand for articles which could not be obtained from abroad, and to supply which many workshops were erected. Out of one establishment arose another. If Congress are disposed to encourage them, *now is the time*. A moment so favorable to do so may not occur for years; since many citizens are disposed to engage in them, if those which are erected prove successful. Success crowns every step with popularity, and produces imitators and followers; whereas, misfortune has a contrary effect. Damped would this spirit be, if the expected settlement of our differences with foreign nations, were to occasion such an influx of foreign commodities as to undersell our manufacturers. Then those buildings, workshops and warehouses, upon which so much labor and money has been expended, would lie waste, and their proprietors, with the loss of purse, would have the additional mortification of being considered merely as projectors.

But should our disputes with foreign nations end in war, and at this moment, when new codes of maritime law are hourly proclaimed, and the peaceful pursuits of all neutral nations are interrupted by the great belligerent Powers of Europe; when old States are daily overturned, and new kingdoms are as often erected; we cannot calculate upon preserving peace for a moment: would not a Congressional act for the permanent support of the mechanics and manufacturers of the country much encourage those citizens who are disposed to devote their capital to those pursuits, and as much assist our Government in the vigorous prosecution of war? You have made provision for the permanent support of a navy; and in any war in which you might engage, this must be used as a great means to annoy an enemy. Your navy, as well as the shipping of the United States, have heretofore depended upon foreigners for the supply of cordage and sail cloth. You must have clothing also for the navy and army, and depend upon the internal resources of the country for the supply of those articles. The people must likewise depend upon the home market for the supply and sale of every thing.

The mechanic and manufacturer, with the protection which Congress could promise, would work with spirit, confidently expecting a constant remuneration for their labor. Whether, however, this protection should be afforded by bounties, or by prohibitory, or protecting duties upon all articles which the country can produce, or in whole or in part by loans, as recommended by the present Secretary of the Treasury, the subscribers will not presume to point out. We will, however, state that, as capital is much wanted by mechanics and manufacturers, a combination of those means, might be attended with salutary effects.

As citizens of the State of Kentucky, permit us to add a few considerations, arising out of the local situation of our country. Kentucky is rich in soil, but remotely situated from the seats of commerce. Her proximity to Indiana and Ohio, subjects her to continual drains of treasure for the purchase of United States' lands. Large sums of money are annually sent off for foreign productions; and the merchants of the United States, who are the real collectors of the revenue, pay our duties to the treasury. Protected as we are by the strong arm of, and attached to, the Union, with this arrangement we are satisfied. But when the fisheries of New England are not only protected by duties, but encouraged by bounties; when, comparatively speaking, no public moneys are expended here, but all at Washington and on the sea board, for the support of Government and the protection of a commerce, in which, from our local and insular situation, we cannot participate; we think we have a rightful and just claim to some indemnification; and this can only be given to us by encouraging and protecting our internal industry.

Wherefore we pray that Congress will take this subject into consideration, and, as in duty bound, we shall ever pray, &c.

LEWIS SANDERS,

And one hundred and twelve others.

11th CONGRESS.]

No. 337.

[3d SESSION.]

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 22, 1811.

In the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The People of the United States, by the adoption of the Federal Constitution, established a General Government for special purposes, reserving to themselves, respectively, the rights and authorities not delegated in that instrument. To the compact thereby created, each State acceded, in its character as a State, and is a party; the United States forming, as to it, the other party. The act of union, thus entered into, being, to all intents and purposes, a treaty between sovereign States. The General Government, by this treaty, was not constituted the exclusive or final judge of the powers it was to exercise: for if it were so to judge, then its judgment, and not the constitution, would be the measure of its authority.

Should the General Government, in any of its departments, violate the provisions of the constitution, it rests with the States, and with the People, to apply suitable remedies.

With these impressions, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, ever solicitous to secure an administration of the Federal and State Governments, conformably to the true spirit of their respective constitutions, feel it their duty to express their sentiments upon an important subject now before Congress, viz: the continuance or establishment of a bank. From a careful review of the powers vested in the General Government, they have the most positive conviction, that the authority to grant charters of incorporation, within the jurisdiction of any State, without the consent thereof, is not recognized in that instrument, either expressly, or by any warrantable implication: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the Senators of this State, in the Senate of the United States, be, and they are hereby, instructed, and the Representatives of this State, in the House of Representatives of the United States, be, and they hereby are, requested, to use every exertion, in their power, to prevent the charter of the Bank of the United States from being renewed, or any other bank from being chartered by Congress, designed to have operation within the jurisdiction of any State, without first having obtained the consent of the Legislature of such State.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he hereby is, requested, to forward a copy of the above preamble and resolution to each of the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States.

JOHN WEBER, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

P. C. LANE, *Speaker of the Senate.*

In the House of Representatives, January 11, 1811.

Read and adopted. Attest:

GEORGE HECKERT, *Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

In Senate, January 11, 1811.

Read and adopted. Attest:

JOSEPH A. M'JIMSEY, *Clerk of the Senate.*