

# The Edgefield Advertiser.

M. LABORDE, Editor.

"We will cling to the pillars of the temple of our liberties, and if it must fall we will perish amidst the ruins."

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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## The Edgefield Advertiser,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum if paid in advance.—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription.—and Four Dollars if not paid within Six Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, at the end of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements are cheerfully inserted at 25 cents per square, for the first insertion, and 43 cents for each continuation. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All advertisements intended for publication in this paper, must be deposited in the Office by Tuesday evening.

All communications addressed to the Editor, (post paid) will be promptly and strictly attended to.

## New Spring and Summer CLOTHING.

WE have just received a beautiful assortment of GOODS for Gentlemen's Summer Coats, Pantalons and Ties, which they are prepared to receive in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE, and on reasonable terms. Also, a general assortment Ready Made Clothing, suited to the season.

## HATS, SHOES AND BOOTS.

1200 Pair of Shoes and Boots each of the best style and variety have just been received by the Subscribers, which together with their former Stock, make a general and complete assortment seldom found in the country.

## New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they have just received a large supply of choice English, French and American goods embracing every variety of staple and fancy goods, suited to the Spring and Summer trade. Also a large supply of Groceries, Crockery, Saddles, Hats, Shoes and Boots, all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Those who wish to get good bargains will do well to give them a call.

G. L. & F. PENN. & Co.  
Edgefield, March 14, 1838. if 6

## School and Miscellaneous BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have on hand a general assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books, amongst which are Smith's Arithmetic, Smith's Geography and Atlas, and Smith's Grammar, which are highly approved of and recommended by the best teachers.

G. L. & F. PENN. & Co.  
Edgefield, March 14, 1838. if 6

## Improved Cotton Gins.

THE Subscribers having established a COTTON GIN MANUFACTORY in the Town of Hamburg, S. C., on the improved system of Mr. Boatwright, long known to the public, they warrant their Gins to be equal if not superior to those of Mr. Boatwright, on account of an alteration, which, in their opinion, is a decided improvement: that is, instead of blocks of wood on the ribs, they have adopted the plan of making the ribs of their Gins entirely of steel and iron, which have proved by experience to be far more durable.

Mr. Boatwright having declined the ginning business in Augusta, Mr. L. B. COOK, who conducted it there for him, being one of the partners in the concern, they will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

Gins repaired at the shortest notice.

COOK & KENNEDY,  
Hamburg, S. C., April 19. if 11

## Perfumery.

COLOGNE, in small bottles, assorted sizes, Hermitage Extract, Florida Water, Ess. Cinnamon, Oil of Cloves, Fancy Perfume Vials, Bear's Oil, Kephala, N. Smith's Perfumery, Saponaceous Compound, Fancy Soaps, Naples Compound Shaving Soap, &c.

Just received and for sale by NICHOLSON & PRESLEY, if 10

## Books and Stationery.

SMITH'S Arithmetic, Geography and Atlas, and Grammar, and a good assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books, also Letter and Foolscap Paper, Ink, Quills, Slates, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by NICHOLSON & PRESLEY if 12

## Notice.

SMITH'S Grammar, Geography and Atlas, on the Productive System. Also, Smith's Practical and Mental Arithmetic, with a variety of other School Books, may be found at the Store of C. A. DOWD, if 5

March 7, 1838

## POLITICAL.

### REMARKS OF MR. F. W. PICKENS, OF S. C.

On the Independent Treasury Bill, and the collection of public dues in gold and silver.

The bill to provide for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, being under consideration in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Pickens rose and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the remarks which I propose to address to this committee, it will be my object and desire to avoid dwelling on those topics that I urged on a former occasion when this subject was under consideration, and also to avoid, as far as possible, touching upon those points which have been elaborated with so much ability on a recent occasion in the other end of this capital.

The provisions of the bill under consideration are plain & simple. Its leading trait, and, I trust, to separate the Government from all bank agency in the collection and disbursement of its revenues; to collect gradually, in small portions, through a term of about seven years, these revenues in the constitutional currency of the country. It proposes, in the execution of this design, to use two principal receivers, with moderate salaries, and five additional clerks, who shall not to exceed two thousand dollars each. It secures their faithfulness by ample bonds and security. It makes it a crime for any of them to use directly or indirectly any of the public moneys, except under the directions of law, and punishable with fine and imprisonment and the forfeiture of bonds. The whole appropriation required to provide proper places for the safe keeping and disbursement of the money, is the sum of \$10,000, and the annual cost, salaries and all, will but little exceed \$25,000—These are the features of this bill. And now I would ask where are the monstrous forms in which it has been clothed?—Is it a crime for this Government honestly to take care of its own revenues? Has it come to this, that we dare not trust the banks without incurring their denunciation, and the bitter curses of a thousand presses that live and flourish under the patronage flowing from their stipends and seducing systems? Did the fathers of our constitution ever dream that this Government which they were forming was necessary to be made dependent upon corporations, which

every State and Territory of this Republic? One of the great and leading objects of its framers, was to relieve this Government from that dependence for revenue upon the States, which formerly existed under the old articles of confederation. And the error now is, not that we propose to make our revenue independent of the States, but of the moneyed corporations of the States. We are surely in a singular position.—Gentlemen are imbued with feeling and sympathy for the banking system, and who have been in the habit of tracing our prosperity to its influence, have become rapt in such indignation and bitterness under the idea that the Government is waging war upon it. Sir, they only view the surface of things. Look abroad for a moment upon the world, and contemplate daily events—the deep foundations of despotism throughout Europe—that scepticism, as it were, in relation to all those dogmas which have so long held a sway over the human intellect—that close investigation which belongs to the age—will, producing the most profound impressions. The Government is only impeded on under circumstances, which it can now have but little control.—It is the spirit of the age moving upon the face of society.

Let not gentlemen push on in their mad career and denunciations. If they do, as certain as destiny they will finally produce a revolution, which will overthrow every banking institution in this country. Let their passions & sense their present position, before they rush finally into that which is worse. Whatever triumphs of the day may appear to the contrary, it will be but a temporary check. The spirit of a great and free people is at work on the subject, and to attempt to check reform in the banking and credit system at this late day, is as to chain the fettered torrent on the precipice. Gentlemen may be deceived by appearances; true we have a drained and damaged Treasury; the Executive Government, divorced and separated from banks as fiscal agents by recent events, is shorn of much of its power & patronage, and appears prostrate under the latter war waged upon it by almost a thousand banks. On the other side, we see combined the resources of at least one hundred millions of dollars, with men of talents, and energy, and industry, and the bright prospects of success and triumph opening upon the future. With them the road to wealth and power, and distinction seems clear and broad. These events are well calculated to make the timid waver, and the doubtful falter. But, sir, these things have no terrors or temptations for me. I look with a biding confidence to the redeeming spirit of a free and enlightened country.

Mr. Chairman, much has been said in eulogy of the credit system. Sir, I concur in that eulogy to a certain extent. The modern system is to make credit supply the place of capital almost entirely. There is, no doubt, a vast increase of the resources and comforts of society by banks and capitalists lending their credits to aid those who are without credit, in the purchase of property—and thus exciting enterprise. We see through this operation many gigantic schemes of modern society, which seem to

have given a new life to the world; but while we look at this bright side, let us not forget to contemplate the dependence and obligations thus created, and the fearful power which is thereby added to those institutions and those men who manage and control this credit. It gives them the main-springs of life, & enables them to touch the tenderest fibres which vibrate through the whole body politic. To this I have nothing to say, so long as its operation is confined to the business wants and commercial enterprise of the community. But when this interest seeks to become allied with the Government, and demands that credit and circulation shall be received and treated as money, then it becomes a grave political question, involving the highest principles of liberty. The whole object is, not to use their credit, which they have an undoubted right to, but, also, to subsidize the credit of the Government in their operations, and for their interest. This it is which has heretofore produced an unnatural expansion in the credit system, and will need the circulation, beyond demands, in the actual business of the country.

A sound credit system, not stimulated by a connection with Government, but limited by the competition and enterprise of individuals, or banks upon a safe basis, is the life of civilized society. But when it becomes stimulated and expanded by the artificial fiscal action of a Government, then it becomes dangerous, and throws the business and the property of the country under the control of the speculator, and the profligate. The whole frame of the body politic then grows bloated and excited, which finally ends in convulsion and paralysis. This is the credit system that I war upon, as vicious and dangerous in the extreme.

Mr. Chairman, much has been said of the sublime merits of the banking system, as the true source of modern prosperity and power. Spain and Turkey have been held up to us as examples of bad money Governments, while England has been painted in all the glowing colors of fancy, by way of contrast. In looking over the debates which took place some years since, in favor of the restrictive system, I find precisely the same language used, and the same countries held up in contrast, to exhibit the sublime merits of the "prohibitory policy." They seem to be the same speeches that are now delivered, except that every thing in the prosperity of England was then attributed to the restrictive system, while now it is to the banking system. Such a loose range of thought as this is only calculated to widen the field of declamation, and enable some to gather the ornaments that adorn a brilliant imagination. Sir, it is a miserable and contracted idea to attribute the prosperity of England to her banking system. No! it arises from the fact that she has the noble inheritance of the common law, which throws its broad shield over every human being who treads upon British soil; it arises from the fact that her people swear upon the Holy Evangelists, & are capable of enjoying personal liberty; it is because she can produce her Hampdens, and her Sydneys, who have the moral courage to perish upon a principle. These are the causes which have developed her vast resources—enabled her to stretch her power across the four quarters of the habitable globe, and exhibit the moral grandeur of Christian civilization, united with physical prowess, in such wonderful combination as to command the study and the admiration of the world. When England is quoted as an example for us to follow & imitate, to make it suitable, you must first make us a consolidated nation, with a Government equal in power to the omnipotence of Parliament.—What may do for a very compact people under one Government, may be unsuited to an extensive territory, embracing all varieties of interests, with twenty-six separate Governments. England has an annual revenue of \$250,000,000, and disbursements to make in all parts of the world. What may be a necessary fiscal system to her may be utterly unnecessary to us. Her magnificent monarchy, may be entirely unsuited to a republican people.

Sir, in many points of view, it is a great blessing that we have encountered this recent shock in our system. It will force us to examine a complicated subject, which deeply affects the distribution of wealth, & the political liberty of all. And it is a little curious to trace on the first commencement amongst us of this system which has made such rapid strides towards remodeling, not only all society, but even our Government. \* Alexander Hamilton, about the year 1790, commenced to make the impress of his genius upon every thing around him. He was ardent, bold, and energetic in all his plans. With a full perception of the ground upon which he stood, he always marched to his object with a heart that never faltered. The convention which formed the constitution did not make the Government as strong as he desired it to be.—He had contemplated the English constitution with admiration and delight, and, without considering the difference of circumstances, he thought it a perfect model for our adoption. But the republicans of that day thought differently; and he, coming into the Administration after the formation of the Government, determined to make up by construction what it wanted in specific grants of power. The funding system introduced by him created a stock interest, which formed the nucleus that has increased in power, and made a rallying point for moneyed influence which he desired to subsidize for the stability given to the British Government by a fixed aristocracy. I do not mean at present to question the financial ability developed in funding our

national debt, and substituting public credit for capital, but only to speak of the political effects produced upon our whole system by these measures. The 30th section of our first revenue law under the constitution, in 1788, is in these words: "The duties and fees to be collected by virtue of this act shall be received in gold and silver coin only." There is no doubt in import in these words. Yet, in a very few months afterwards, Hamilton, as Secretary of the Treasury, issued the following important circular to collectors of customs:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 22, 1789. "SIR: In consequence of arrangements lately taken with the Bank of North America and the Bank of New York, for the accommodation of the Government, I am to inform you that it is my desire that the notes of those banks, payable either on demand or no longer period than thirty days after their respective dates, should be received from you as such by the Treasurer of the United States, &c."

Thus we see that the Secretary then contracted "gold and silver coin only" to other bank notes payable thirty days after date. It will be remembered that at that time there were no banks at all in large portions of this Union, and thus, while the supporters in our section were compelled to pay in "gold and silver coin only," in other sections they could pay in the notes of two banks, even though they might not be redeemable until thirty days after date. There is no man so stupid who cannot understand the operation of this system. The Secretary then made his report to Congress at the next session in justification of this circular. This report is dated 22d April, 1790. In that document he uses, amongst others, the following reasons:—"That the extension of their (bank notes) circulation by the Treasury is calculated to increase both the ability and the inclination of the banks to aid the Government." And he further says, in the same report, "bank notes being a convenient species of money, whatever increases their circulation increases the quantity of current money." About three months after this report was made, Congress passed another act, on the 14th August, 1790, and in the 25th section of it expressly re-constituted the circulation of "gold and silver coin only," contained in the 30th section of the last act. And yet now, attending this, the law was disregarded.—The Secretary clearly shows that he well understood the operation of things even at that early day. These were the circumstances under which was formed the nucleus of that great stock interest, into whose power the Government has been thrown, and which now demands as a right what was at first granted as a favor. Sir, in tracing out these events it is well for us to consider the motives and the objects of those who then held the future destinies of this Government in their hands. Hamilton thus expressed his language in 1791—"Purge it (the British constitution) of its corruptions, and give to its popular branch equality of representation, and it would become an impenetrable Government; as it stands at present, with all its supposed defects, it is the most perfect Government which ever existed." Sir, this sentence speaks a volume. It is language of living truth that no man can mistake. It is wonderful now to look back and see his sagacity and fore-sight in forming those measures for which he so much admired in the British constitution, and in which he thought ours so defective. We have witnessed the progress of this system until it has now spread through our whole country, reaching in its ramifications all interests in society, not only demanding an alliance with this Government, but threatening to dictate law to this confederacy.

Mr. Chairman, in deciding upon the action of a Government, there are far more important matters to be considered than the pecuniary interest of this or that class in society. And let no man deceive himself by the plausible and beautiful theory that all classes in the body politic have a mutual dependence and harmony of interest blended together. Let no man suppose that which adds power and profit to a species of capital necessarily has a corresponding effect upon labor. I utterly deny the ingenious doctrine, lately put forth from very high authority, that there is no such thing in this country as capital and labor, that all are capitalists and all are laborers. This is certainly a new discovery left for modern invention. There never was a community, constituted under political power, which would not finally, in the progress of time, classify itself into capitalists and laborers, and that which may be a blessing to one may be a curse to the other. With a view that we may understand that there is a difference in the interests of some of the community, and with no other view at present let us look at the operation of the banking system on this country in reference alone to the expense of the currency it furnishes. Calculate circulation as it was in January 1837, at \$148,000,000, and then add to that the \$72,000,000 specie lying in vault to sustain circulation, and upon which interest must be made by those who keep it, as to indemnify them for its use in this agency. And then we have, upon adding them together \$220,000,000, upon which the interest will be \$15,000,000 annually. This is equal to the whole tobacco crop of the United States. Who receives this interest, laborers or capitalists in bank stock? And this is but a small item in the amount of their profits and dividends. Banks, too, in modern times claim an identity with the people, as if they were one and the same. No wonder, then, that we hear there are no capitalists, no laborers—that all sections are the same, and all classes the same.

Again, while on this point, let us look a moment at the peculiar operation of his bank currency upon those who depend upon daily labor, and see if there be no difference of interest. When banks furnish the circulation of a country, they unquestionably have the power to expand and to contract the circulation according to their views of interest or policy. Suppose, then, prices to settle down under a state of contraction, & then expansion commences to take place. What do we see? Stocks go up; personal property rises; and wages for daily labor are the last to rise. The desire of the institutions is to lay out all, over and above what is necessary for supplies, in property. How can this be done when wages are at a stand and property rising, under an expanding currency thrown out by banks, and stimulated to enlarge, as they have been heretofore, by Government's aid?

It is this desolating operation of expansion and contraction which brings productive industry at the mercy of fictitious capital, and it is all vain to tell us there is no difference. It is a stable gold and silver currency under which labor flourishes, and through which it is calculated with certainty, as to the acquisition of property; and it is a paper expanded currency on which speculators flourish and revel in spoils plundered from others.

No difference between labor and capital? Go, in the depth of winter, to the frozen banks of the Miami, or the deep forests of the Mississippi, and ask the hardy pioneer if there be no difference between his lot and that of the princely speculator, who gives out for himself a barony from your splendid domain. Ah! sir, go into the back streets and alleys of your large cities, and ask the tenants in their thousand hovels, if there be no difference in their lot and those who live under the droppings from the palaces which have sprung up like magic throughout our land to give us the blessings of an expanded paper currency? Perhaps, sir, you were to pause for a reply, you might hear some one exclaim, in the bitter anguish of a despairing heart, merciful God, is this the equal justice of a free country! The doctrine, that all classes in society are mutually dependent on each other, and benefits to one class are benefits to all, is utterly untrue, and the legislator who habitually acts upon such a notion, perpetrates evil deeds, and is a tyrant. That is the very doctrine by which the aristocracy of the old world obtained its supremacy. Those who would overthrow an established clergy, do so upon the avowed ground that it is held corresponding to the rights from all other classes in society. By the same sort of philosophy a nation may be deluded into the support of the stars and the dependents of royalty. Sir, the profound truth is that there are conflicts in all communities, and that Government is the wisest and the freest which abstains from creating any artificial class who expect to live by its favor or flourish upon its bounty. Not only are there different classes in society, differently affected, but, in this extensive country, there are different sections deeply and vitally affected, in different ways, by the fiscal action of this Government. Look over that balmy land that expands its exuberant bosom under the genial rays of the southern sun, with its rich exports, amounting, in some years, to near \$400,000,000, and what do we see? Much of this vast product actually taken to northern ports, and again reshipped, while three-fourths of the returning imports upon the same route, are brought back again through the same convolutions of direction. Is this a natural operation? No. It arises, in a great degree, from the fiscal action of this Government. Your impost system operates, so as to collect, indirectly, two-thirds of your revenues from the exports of the country; and the same interests which have formed this system, also have a power to control the disbursements. The result of which has been to collect two-thirds of the revenue from the exporting interest, and to discharge the same amount in the non-exporting region. This it is that has made your towns and your cities languish and die in one section, while they have sprung up and flourished, to the astonishment and admiration of the world, in another section. Connected with this subject, also, it is a matter worthy of notice, that about three-fourths of the paper credits of the country have heretofore issued, also, from the non-exporting region. These credits have circulated as money, and ever since Hamilton's Treasury order in 1789, the whole Government has been devoted, in its fiscal action, to give that circulation the pre-eminence and attributes of gold and silver currency.

This operation has given those who issued these credits precisely the same power over the productive industry and labor of the country, as if they had actually held that much capital in gold and silver. The great struggle now is, whether those exports which have an intrinsic value at home and abroad, shall form the basis of a bank of credits and exchanges, or whether banks of discount and circulation, allied by, and allied to the political power of the community, shall produce an artificial and unsound system?

The merchants of the West have been for the most part, from the first, with eastern credits, and have given their purchases that direction, at the expense of the provision producing interest.—This artificial system, fostered, as it has been, by the action of this Government, allied with the banks which hold the credit circulation, has raised a class of men, and forced their trade into non-exporting channels. It is their cash sales into the staple, or exporting States, which gives them their high net property. That system, which benefits the former, indirectly produces excesses and evils upon them. As cotton rises at their cash prices also. If, instead of selling their stock in one market and buying goods

any other, they were to buy and sell in the same region, they would save at least one operation of exchange. And the result of this would be, that the circulation where they made their sales would not only serve their purposes, but would be actually a premium. Add the only reason why this is not the fact now, is from the indebtedness of their merchants, who trade where the former interests do not sell. This would be remedied, if it had not been for the artificial aid afforded by Government in its fiscal action, to the banking interests, at the expense of the agricultural. The present nominal rate of domestic exchange is not the slightest evidence of what ought to exist under a sound and healthy state of trade. The operation extended by the public to the possession of specie payments, together with the large debtor interest now in society, gives the banks the complete power of the country, and makes it their interest, in many instances, to depress the value of their own bills. Many make out of exchange what this I profit. Exchange now, is only, the difference in paper circulation, at different points. If those who raise the specie value only act in concert, they could command and control proper exchanges. There is no part of the world, the course of whose trade is more anomalous than the west at present. It had its own anomalous system in their artificial alliance, with the private and tariff interests of the country, and has never been righted itself. If things were changed, and they will find it entirely their interest, hereafter, as it has been with all other sections, to purchase where they make their largest cash sales.

Those schemes of internal improvement, by which we are now proposing to connect the exporting regions directly with the provision producing country, are founded in an artificial reciprocity of interest. It is the natural trade between the two regions which is to support them. While they are now struggling for existence, as it were, let not a benevolent Government such a direction as to fill the lands of that artificial class, who from their connection with its bounty and power heretofore have been enabled to monopolize the net profit of trade, and give it such a direction as the interest may dictate. If they do, it will be fatal to the investment of capital which have been made in this, under the calculation that we were to have a fair and impartial opportunity to control that portion of trade which God and nature provided to be common. I do not mean to say that this Government. Only do I wish to see the net profit of trade, in maintaining the position I do on this bill. I consider myself as maintaining one branch of that great free trade system which which it has been the pride and glory of my State to be identified.

Let us look for a moment into this artificial system. We find at present a stock in the whole trade and exchanges of the country, and in the stock market who hold the paper of circulation control the property and the products of the nation. Exchanges have changed their whole nature.—They used to be considered the difference between cash and a bill of exchange payment on some distant point. But now it is the difference between the paper circulation at one point, and its value in the paper circulation of some other point. The credit of one section, and the non-exporting region, remains stationary, and exchanges rise. The paper circulation, for instance, in Mississippi, may be thirty per cent. below the capacity of convert the circulation in Mississippi into legal currency, and the capacity to do the same with the circulation in New York. Now what is the interest of New York to receive that at only five per cent. lower specie par value, from want of convertibility, at thirty per cent. below par value? Ye this is exactly what is required from the Government in what is now called equalizing exchanges. There never was greater fraud conceived than this operation. It is to give more net loss than a bounty to the banking interest, at the expense of the producing interest of the non-exporting region. The only true and legitimate basis of exchange is the trade between different parts. Give the banking interest the privilege and power of having the circulation of their credit received and treated as cash or money, and you at once give the direction and monopoly of trade. Give them the power of discounting, and you give them the power of discounting, and you give them the commerce of the country shall flow directly through their hands both going and coming, and will may they afford to equalize exchange by identifying themselves through the tributes they levy upon the productive industry of the country. Sir, it is this whole system, allied as it has been to the fiscal action of this Government, that has been the cause of monopolizing trade, and forcing the exports as well as the imports through certain northern cities, at the expense of all that section which lies south and west of this place. And the great pressure which has been felt principally in the northern cities, arises in a great degree, from the fact that, heretofore they have received an unusual and important impulse from the vast quantities in the Treasury, and from their disbursements, during the revenues of the Government, for the benefit of dividends to private stockholders. When this unnatural and an unjust state of things is withdrawn, we begin to see trade, like water, finding its natural level, and in receding it is no strange that many should be left to struggle who have been heretofore sustained by the flood of the Government's Treasury. Things will now become simpler and safer; and if you do not see such rapid increase, you will see more honesty and stability, and the hand of interest will be blessed, although stockholders and speculators may suffer.

At this point Mr. Chairman, it strikes me that on part of the country, by non-exporting the interior West. Their operations are the same. Their hand single interests in the West, stock and provision trade. The most profitable part of their commerce is their cash sales in the exporting region. It is this which gives them their greatest ability to purchase elsewhere.—Amongst this interest all things fall. The monopolists of all kinds are to be found where you sell, but not where you buy. They do not buy where they make their greatest cash sales, and consequently, they have double exchange against you. [The concluded in our next.]

With, Printing and Education of a Book.—The following twenty-five occupations are engaged in the production of a single book: The author, the rag merchant, the paper maker, the stationer, the quill dresser, the ink maker, the type founder, the press maker, the roller maker, the chase maker, the pressman, the compositor, the reader, the folder, the gatherer, the stricker, the twine maker, the thread merchant, the leather seller, the binder, the copper-smith, the designer, the engraver, the copper-plate printer, and the book seller.—Glasgow, C.