



WEBSTER

KENTUCKY FARM

ASSOCIATION.

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

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BY-LAWS

OF THE

Webster Kentucky Farm Association,

WITH A

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

OF ITS

ORIGIN AND OBJECT.

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E.B.S. 2/22/38

BY LAWS.

WHEREAS the undersigned have agreed to form an Association, for the purpose of saving a valuable estate from the grasp of the Slave Power, for the benefit of Freedom, the same containing six hundred acres of land in Kentucky, worth from thirty to fifty thousand dollars, and for the further purpose of securing said estate to its owner, Miss Delia A. Webster, who has suffered so much in the cause of Liberty :

Now, for the purpose of determining the rights and duties of the several parties, their officers and agents, and facilitating the objects of the Association, the parties hereunto, individually, and not jointly, each for himself and for his respective heirs, executors, and administrators, respectively agree, each with the other, as follows : To wit :

ARTICLE 1. The name of this Association shall be THE WEBSTER KENTUCKY FARM ASSOCIATION.

ART. 2. The Capital Stock of this Association shall be TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, divided into one hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

ART. 3. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, Attorney, four Trustees, and a Board of eleven Directors, to be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, to be held on the first Monday in January, (after the first year,) at twelve o'clock, M., whose services shall be gratuitous, except by special vote of the Association.

ART. 4. The duties of the President shall be to preside at all meetings of the Association, and perform such other duties as usually appertain to his office.

ART. 5. In the absence of the President, the Vice President shall perform the duties of the President.

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ART. 6. The Treasurer shall receive the Capital Stock, (ten thousand dollars,) \$10,000, and apply the same, as fast as it shall come into his hands, to pay off the mortgages now upon the place, and the residue he shall pay to Delia A. Webster, aforementioned. The Treasurer shall receive all other funds of the Association, and pay over the same as shall be directed by vote of the Stockholders, and shall select a Bank where all monies shall be deposited; keep a full and accurate account of all his transactions, and make a report of the same quarterly, commencing with the regular meeting in January. The Treasurer shall be required to give bonds, with three good and responsible sureties, which shall be accepted by the Stockholders, and such bonds shall be lodged in the hands of the Trustees.

ART. 7. The duties of the Secretary shall be to make a faithful and impartial record of each and every meeting of the Association, and to record the same in some suitable books provided by the Association; notify all meetings of the Association and Board of Directors, at least three days before the time of holding such meetings, either by delivering to each Stockholder, or leaving at his or her usual place of business, a written or printed notice thereof, stating the time and place of holding such meeting, or by sending such notice to them through the Post Office; each Stockholder being required to leave his address with the Secretary of the Association.

The Secretary, under the direction of the Association, shall keep a book in which shall be registered the names of all the Stockholders, with the number of shares held by each, and he shall issue certificates of stock, under the hands of the President, Treasurer, and Secretary, in the following form, viz:

BE IT KNOWN, THAT _____ of _____ is the proprietor of _____ share of the Capital Stock of the WEBSTER KENTUCKY FARM ASSOCIATION, subject to the following provisions: That Delia A. Webster, her heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, shall have the right and privilege of redeeming this Certificate at the expiration of, or at any time within ten years from the date of a certain Deed from said Webster to the Trustees of this Association, upon the payment of one hundred dollars and interest, at the rate of six per cent. per

W. A. S. L.

W. A. S. L.

annum, upon application to the holder or Treasurer; and in case said holder or Treasurer shall refuse to comply with the above conditions, this Certificate shall become null and void. At least, two witnesses of such legal tender shall be required, and record of the same made by the Secretary, in the records of this Association.

Dated at Boston, this _____ day of _____ in the year eighteen hundred and _____

Transferable by assignment and surrender of this Certificate.

The following may be the form of the Transfer, and may be endorsed on the Certificate :

BE IT KNOWN BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT I, _____
for value received, do hereby sell, transfer and assign
unto _____ share of WEBSTER KENTUCKY FARM
ASSOCIATION.

Witness my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____ A. D. 18 _____

ART. 8. The transfer of any share or shares shall be registered in a book to be kept as aforesaid, and when all the shares mentioned in a certificate, are sold or disposed of, such certificate shall be surrendered and cancelled before a new certificate is issued to an assignee, but whenever a less number than the whole is sold or disposed of, it shall be endorsed by the Treasurer on the old certificate before a new certificate of the share so sold and disposed of is issued.

ART. 9. In the absence of the Secretary, a Secretary *pro tem.* shall be chosen in his place, who shall keep a faithful record, and return the same to the Secretary in season to be recorded before the next regular meeting.

ART. 10. The property of the Association shall be held by four Trustees, for the benefit of the Association, upon the trusts, and subject to the provisions and restrictions set forth in these Articles. All liens and contracts relating to the property of the Association shall be made in the name of the Trustees, who are in all these doings to be subject to these Articles, and the votes of the Stockholders and Directors.

ART. 11. There shall be a Board of eleven Directors, five of whom shall constitute a quorum, whose duty it shall be to examine all books, audit all accounts, and oversee all business

of the Association, and they shall be required to make a semi-annual report; commencing with the regular meeting of each year.

ART. 12. The Trustees of this Association shall receive a good and sufficient Trust Deed from Miss Delia A. Webster, of her estate in Trimble County, Kentucky, comprising six hundred acres of land, more or less, and hold the same for the protection of the shareholders; giving the said Webster, her heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, the right and privilege of redeeming the whole or any portion of the same, at the expiration of, or at any time within ten years from the date of said Deed, upon the payment of the par value, with six per cent. per annum of each, any or every share of the capital stock of said Association, pursuant to the rights, privileges, and conditions embodied in certificates of said stock.

If, at the expiration of ten years, said Webster, her executors, administrators or assigns, shall have failed to redeem the whole of said shares, this Association shall have the right to dispose of the unredeemed portion of said estate, and after paying themselves at the rate of one hundred dollars per share, with six per cent. interest, the surplus, if any, shall be paid to said Webster, her executors, administrators or assigns, and the certificates surrendered; but in no case can all or any portion of said estate be sold prior to the expiration of ten years, except by and with the consent of said Webster.

ART. 13. The Treasurer shall be required to preserve duplicate certificates of each share, in his office; also, in case of transfer. And Miss Webster, her executors, administrators or assigns, shall have the right, at any time within ten years, not only of redeeming shares directly from the shareholders, but of purchasing any particular share or shares she may designate, on application to the Treasurer, and payment of amount of share and interest; when said certificate shall be rendered up.

ART. 14. The duty of the Attorney shall be to execute all legal papers and attend to all legal duties of the Association.

ART. 15. One eighth in number, and one fourth in amount of the stockholders, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction

of business at the annual meeting or any meeting duly called, as provided in article seven. Each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share, not exceeding five, but no stockholder shall have more than five votes.

ART. 16. Any of the provisions of the foregoing articles may, by a vote of two thirds of the stockholders present at any regularly notified meeting, and consent of said Webster, her executors, administrators or assigns, be altered or amended; but in no case without such consent.

ART. 17. Any five of the stockholders shall at any time when they deem it necessary, have authority to require the Secretary to call a meeting of the stockholders. And any three of the Directors shall have the power to require the Secretary to call a meeting of the Board.

ART. 18. Neither the Association nor the Directors, or any of them, or any other officer or agent of the Association shall have any authority or power to render liable any stockholder, by or upon any contract or contracts whatsoever, expressed or implied. Neither to put any incumbrance whatsoever upon the said premises, prior to the expiration of ten years from the date of aforementioned Deed.

ART. 19. Said Webster shall have the right to cut over, clear, fence, and make ready for the plow, not to exceed one hundred acres of the timber land, and the further right and privilege to improve and cultivate all the cleared ground, or lease the same, and to apply the proceeds therefrom in the manner and form following, to wit:

First.—To pay all taxes upon said estate.

Second.—To pay all expenses of said estate.

Third.—To pay six per cent. dividends to all the stockholders.

Fourth.—To apply the surplus, if there be any, to the redeeming of shares.

None of the proceeds or profits of said estate shall be used or appropriated for any other purpose than the interests of said Webster, and the general objects for which this Association was formed.

A full and accurate account shall be kept by proper officers or agents, of all receipts and expenditures, and submitted quarterly to the Board of Directors.

ART. 20. All stockholders subscribing before June 1st, shall pay their share on or before the tenth day of June, 1858; and all subscribing after said first day of June, shall pay on or before the first day of September.

WEBSTER KENTUCKY FARM ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association has been organized for the two-fold purpose of securing to Miss DELIA A. WEBSTER her inalienable rights, and of enabling her to save her valuable estate in Kentucky, from the grasp of the Slave Power, to the end that she may go on in the prosecution of her noble plans, and yet establish the great principle for the defence of which she has been so frequently immured in Southern prisons. To wit: the constitutional right of a law-abiding citizen to the peaceable possession of his own property, and the practical demonstration of Free Labor on Slave territory.

A brief outline of some of the leading incidents connected with this estate, and Miss Webster's untiring efforts to secure and retain the same for purposes of Freedom, may be interesting to those who are not familiar with the facts, as well as serviceable to any who may feel disposed to take an interest, that they may better understand the importance of the organization, and the unquestionable safety of the investment.

First Enterprise — Lexington Academy — Prosperity — Horizon Clouds — Mob at midnight — Imprisonment — Action of the Legislature — Release — Return East — Second Enterprise — Description of Farm — Trials at the outset — A Mob — A Calm — Free Labor — Prosperity — More Clouds — The Contest — Triumph — Quiet — A Storm brewing — Third

Arrest — Arrival of "Legree" — Escape — The Banditti — Noon-day Robbery — Court interference — Officer bribed — Pursuit — Fourth Escape — Another Arrest — Imprisonment — Suffering — Triumph — Seizure of Crops — Another Struggle — Victory — Bright prospects — Love for Kentucky, etc.

The long, cold winters, and the bleak, inclement winds of her mountain home, first drove Miss Webster to seek her health under the more genial skies of Kentucky. Finding that salubrious climate adapted to her frail constitution, in the year 1842 she adopted that State as her home. Soon after, she founded the Lexington Academy, and though known as an open and fearless advocate of anti-slavery, her school received the patronage of the highest and wealthiest in the city, at the same time the humblest and the poorest were also encouraged to come and participate in its advantages on equal footing with the rich, without money and without price. It continued to flourish and increase in numbers till it was difficult to obtain convenient rooms in the city, of sufficient size to accommodate such a group of young Ladies and Misses, for before this school had been in operation two years it numbered about one hundred pupils.

Suddenly, however, a dark, portentous cloud mantled the morning horizon of our youthful heroine, and she was destined to see her brightest prospects and her dearest hopes trampled upon by the cloven foot of slavery.

At the lone hour of midnight she was aroused from her slumbers by an armed mob, and without any form or warrant of law, incarcerated in close prison. Nor was she released until sick and suffering, her captivity had run through a period of seven score days, when the State Legislature, becoming cognizant of the facts, interceded for her liberty. Wearied with her long imprisonment, the freed captive now flew to her childhood's home, and was welcomed with open arms. Tenderly was her frail form watched over till restored to health.

Subsequently she engaged in teaching in New York City; but after a few years, the urgent solicitations of some prominent citi-

zens in Kentucky induced her to leave New York and return to that State. The Governor and people thought she would be safe in doing so, and she was well received.

Having long entertained a desire to establish, somewhere in the South-West, a school which should be permanent, and which would be to that region what Oberlin is to Ohio, or the Mt. Holyoke to New England, she spent some time in travelling to select a location, and was inspired with the belief that such a school might be located in Kentucky, with the happiest results.

In the spring of 1849, while passing down the Ohio River, her eye fell upon a charming site, precisely suited for such an institution. She at once endeavored to purchase it, but was unable to complete a trade and gain possession until 1852.

It is situated on the banks of the Ohio River, between Cincinnati and Louisville, and about midway between the Eastern and Western boundaries of Kentucky, immediately opposite the young and growing city of Madison, Indiana, which already has a population of fourteen thousand. The estate consists of six hundred acres of superior table land, stretched out on the summit of Mt. Orison, overlooking the river, alive with some three hundred steamboats, and the surrounding country for miles in extent. It is sufficient, not only to furnish ample grounds for the school, but to afford an opportunity to try the experiment of Free Labor on Slave territory; and would be a fine location for a city. For these combined purposes the location cannot be excelled, if *equalled*, in the Western World. A little above, and in sight of this place, the Big Kentucky River, so famous for her locks and palisades, mingles her waters with the Ohio; while just at this point the Ohio changes her course from due west to south, and within this right angle the banks rise to the height of three hundred feet, from which the table lands stretch back a distance of three or four miles, forming one of the most beautiful and enchanting hills on all the Western waters. Near its summit are two crystal rivulets, pouring down its sides, with meandering branches which supply the whole tract with pure and healthy water for both man and beast.

On its western border is a secret grotto, the hiding place of Day and Daniel Boon ; and on its eastern frontier is an Old Indian Fort, the romantic location and history of which attracts many visitors, and about which are still found great numbers of the Indian arrow-heads.

In a sacred arbor on the north-east is the rock *Jehovah Shalom*. There, overshadowed by the loved branches of an ancient Oak, oft knelt a maiden form to mark the fading of the stars, and watch alone, in silent awe, the earliest streak of dawn—signal for daily prayer. Morning's first ray and night's last star were witness to the worship from that altar ; and hence the oft consecrated hill bears the appropriate name — *MT. ORISON*.

The hills on the opposite side are embellished with costly mansions in full view. Casting the eye downward, you behold the city of Madison, on an inclined plane at your feet, only half a mile from you. This point is the terminus of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, which intersects, just back of the city, the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, both of which are now completed, in operation, and doing a heavy business. The Louisville and Lexington Railroad runs a little south of the farm.

There is a regular line of steamboats from Frankfort and the interior, which come down the Kentucky river to Madison. Also a morning and evening line of mail steamers from this city to Cincinnati and Louisville, thus rendering it easy of access from all points of compass, by railroad and steamboats. A steam ferry is in operation here, so that this place blends all the comforts and advantages of the city, with the retirement and rural pleasures of the country. Back of this is a rich farming country, which is gently undulating.

This whole estate is free from loose stones, possesses a deep, rich soil, easily tilled, and very productive. Three hundred and fifty acres are already cleared, fenced, and under cultivation, and will produce an average of fifty bushels of corn per acre ; grass and other crops in proportion. Fifty acres more are partially cleared, and with a little labor could be got ready for the plow. There is a small grove of thrifty young locusts upon the place,

useful for fencing. About two hundred acres are heavily timbered, mostly with beach, interspersed with rock-maple, white-wood, gum, white oak, and black walnut, much of which is valuable for lumber. The timber-land will average at least fifty cords of wood per acre, which retails in Madison at \$3.00 per cord. It can easily and at a trifling expense be transported to the Cincinnati market, where it retails at from \$7.00 to \$8.00, and wholesales at from \$4.00 to \$5.00, by the thousand cords.

In 1852 several individuals joined Miss Webster in her Free Labor enterprise. Some took an interest in the Farm, and others in the crops and improvements; but in less than six months the whole atmosphere was rife with threats and predictions that they would all be driven off on account of their anti-slavery; and scarce a year had elapsed after they moved upon the place, before some became intimidated by the threats of violence, and left, while the others were literally driven off the Farm and out of the State by lawless officials or soulless mobs. More than twenty persons were thus expelled. Miss Webster alone stood her ground and faced the enemy, declaring her constitutional rights and her intention to maintain them.

For some time she was left in peace; but at length the persecutions were revived, and numerous meetings held to devise means of driving her from the field. At one time she was waited upon by a committee of fifty slaveholders, delegated to demand of her to abandon her project and leave the State. Deeming their demand not only in the highest degree *unreasonable*, but *riotous*, she coolly reminded them that they were exposing themselves to the rigors of the law, and referred them to the State Constitution. At another time a committee was appointed to visit her, requiring her to sell her Farm to a company of slaveholders, to accept whatever price they pleased to pay, and quietly to leave the State. She pleasantly inquired if her rights as a citizen of Kentucky did not claim equal respect with theirs? If so, it would be more agreeable to her to purchase *their* farms at whatever price *she* might find it convenient to pay, for she would love to see this system established on all the farms in the county.

On one occasion the excitement ran so high that four different counties passed resolutions that no Northern man or woman should cultivate that Webster Farm.

Ere long the effects of this Free Labor experiment began to show itself an hundred miles into the interior of the State, and the fact that she was a defenceless woman, did not deter the chivalrous slave-holders from the most unlawful and desperate efforts to force her to employ slaves to work her Farm, or drive her entirely from her possessions on her refusal to do so.

Sternly refusing to surrender her rights in such a summary manner, Miss Webster was dragged before the court at Corp Creek, in the winter of 1854, and, placed under *ten thousand dollar bonds* to leave the State and never return; and on her refusal to give the required bonds, she was cast into Bedford jail, and there confined in a cold, damp, foul and filthy dungeon, where she was daily smoked for weeks, until life was nearly extinct. The Circuit Judge in another county, learning she was still alive, and unsubdued, granted a writ of habeas corpus, and after trial she was most triumphantly discharged.

Enfeebled in health she returned to her Farm and rural pursuits, and again employed a company of poor whites, who were actually suffering for the necessaries of life, paid them good wages, and set them at work, (herself superintending,) and succeeded in getting in large fields of corn, oats, and other crops, and was making a sure and steady progress in her great work, when again all sorts of rumors were put in circulation, and much said about slave property running down upon the hands of the owners, and about the decided diminution in the price of slave labor; and the conclusion of the whole matter was, that those who would save themselves from loss must unite in putting down Miss Webster, or put their slaves in their pockets.

A wealthy slave-holder, who owned one of the finest farms in the county, and who prided himself on his influence, having been a member of the State Legislature, volunteered to take the case in hand. He called, with several others, upon this lady, and after alluding to the great excitement that was raging against

her, frankly said that it was not because they had any confidence in the stale rumors that she was *running off slaves*, that they wished her to give up her possessions, for they were willing to admit that she was a peaceable, quiet, law-abiding citizen, against whom they could bring no just or legal charge; but that her plans, her system, and her example, however good in themselves considered, were operating directly against their institutions, and were gradually diminishing the value of certain property in which they were largely interested. Such being the fact, with all respect and good feelings toward her, personally, they must apprise her that unless she reconsidered her reply to the County Committee, they should feel compelled, in self-defence, to use their influence against her. For so long as she persisted in retaining that Farm, at the same time holding it too sacred to be tilled by slaves, so long it would be a subject of constant agitation; and they might better afford to sustain half a dozen anti-slavery lecturers, with the eloquence of Demosthenes, in their midst, than put up with the mischief of her silent but more potent example.

Shortly after this interview, (June, 1854,) she was again illegally arrested by a horde of men who surrounded her house, and would have removed her had she not been so feeble as to be likely to die on their hands. She was accordingly left in charge of an armed guard, upon her own premises, until she should recover. This aristocratic neighbor was one of her guard, and took this opportunity, as she was lying helpless in his hands, to upbraid her for not listening to his advice. Early one morning, as this sentinel had fallen asleep at his post, a private messenger stole the opportunity to inform her that the fatal hour had arrived when she was to be delivered up to the merciless "Legree," who had sworn violence. That he had arrived from the interior of the State with his posse of bloody hirelings, to receive her, and that they were rapidly approaching the house.

Knowing there was not a moment to be lost, she was nerved to effort, and made an almost miraculous escape to Indiana.

Foiled in their attempt to get possession of her person, this

infamous banditti next determine to put it out of her power to meet the coming payments upon her place; and to this end they rob her Farm of every thing that can be removed, including her furniture, library, and wardrobe, fifteen hundred bushels of corn, twenty head of cattle, forty swine, all her farming utensils, &c.

The Courts of Kentucky ordered this property returned to its owner, but this rich "Legree" bribed the officer or constable, (for the sheriff himself would have nothing to do with it,) sold the property and pocketed the proceeds; for the recovery of which a suit has been instituted against this man; and in the opinion of some of our best lawyers, the State of Kentucky is also liable for heavy damages.

Subsequently our youthful martyr was again re-arrested, and the fourth time thrown into prison, where her sufferings mocked description. But she suffered in a righteous cause, warring with the great arch enemy of our Republic; and, true to patriotism, was willing, if need be, to lay down not only her liberty, but her life, in defence of the sacred principles so dearly purchased by the blood of our fathers.

She has borne her tribulations like a philosopher, calmly viewing them as the legitimate fruits of that hydra monster we are fostering in our midst; and as but the natural result of defending her constitutional rights by that silent, deliberate, and constitutional attack upon so great and popular a crime.

Repeatedly have her large crops been seized, and virtually confiscated by the Slave Power, to defeat her meeting her yearly payments. Last Fall, in the worst of the crisis, an installment became due, and she applied for an extension. Encouragement was given that it would be cheerfully granted. Indeed she supposed it *was* so granted until the day had passed when the note fell due, when, by her default, all the balance of the purchase money was claimed by her creditor, and without notifying her he ordered the mortgage foreclosed at once, and the whole estate sold under the hammer. Distressed at the prospect of losing not only her entire property, but what is dearer far to her than any earthly possessions, the long cherished hope of estab-

lishing a principle, immortal as the soul, she immediately appealed for a few days' grace, that she might notify her friends. Even this request was coldly denied, and she could not understand the reason, until afterwards informed that letters had been written from Kentucky to her creditor in Virginia, apprising him that it was "*was dangerous to the interests of Slavery for Miss Webster to remain the owner of her Farm in Kentucky.*" By the payment of a certain sum, however, arrangements have been negotiated with his Attorneys, to stay proceedings for the present. And, now, the object of this organization is to pay up the balance of her indebtedness, so as to save the property for Miss Webster, and take a Trust Deed of the beautiful estate, giving her the right of redemption.

It is, indeed, the most charming Oasis in all the South. A lovely beacon light; the brightest, most peace-promising star that Slavery's realm can claim. Well may Kentucky hail its beauteous dawn above the horizon clouds that hid, awhile, its genial rays, and well may boast that now the storm and troublous clouds have passed, this steady light is shining, peaceful, in her midst.

Miss Webster's bravery of spirit remains undaunted, while her philanthropic heart throbs with unabated love for Kentucky. Fondly she turns to that State as her home, and looks forward to a time when they will hate slavery as the enemy of their peace, and welcome their exile back, as a child beloved.

Already many of the old Kentucky farmers are employing Free Labor; and some, even among the wealthy, are not afraid of thick boots and overalls, but go out into the fields and work side by side with their hired men.

The rich legislator, (or rather the sleeping sentinel, as he has since been called,) who was so officious in persecuting Miss Webster, has recently sold out his princely estate, and all his property in Kentucky, taken his slaves and moved farther south. There are but few slaves left in the county. White labor is becoming more and more respectable, and anti-slavery fast gaining ground.

The above are some of the leading facts in Miss Webster's case, the proof of which she has in her possession. She has an abundance of documentary evidence, copied from the records of Kentucky, and its courts, duly authenticated, and vouched by the proper officers, to satisfy the minds of the most skeptical. These evidences have been examined by some of the leading Divines of New England, (as well as by some of its ablest lawyers,) to whom she can refer, and who have cheerfully opened their pulpits to her, for a narration of these facts more in detail. She has, also, nearly ready for the press, a work which will contain both the facts and the evidence, and make a book of about five hundred pages.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE
OF THE
CITY OF MADISON, INDIANA.
ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 3, 1857.

OFFICERS.

SAMUEL M. STRADER, President; C. L. SHREWSBURY and WM. G. WHARTON, Vice Presidents; JOHN A. MARKLEY, Secretary; JOHN KING, Treasurer; C. COFFIN, S. POLLEYS, JOHN MARSH, WILLIAM CLOUGH, E. G. WHITNEY, and WILLIAM H. FITCH, Directors.

Statement of the Commerce and Manufactures of the City of Madison, Indiana, for the year ending January 31, 1857.

Number of houses engaged in the purchase and sale of produce and general merchandise,	116
Total amount of sales of produce and merchandise, . . .	\$5,004,200
Number of establishments engaged in Mechanical and Manufacturing pursuits,	138
Number of hands employed,	1474

*

Total value of mechanical and manufactured products,	\$2,622,263
Establishments employed in other industrial pursuits, . . .	16
Number of hands employed,	41
Product of the same,	\$74,809
Total amount of sales of produce and merchandise and value of industrial products,	\$7,701,272

Exports and Imports of the year ending January 31, 1857.

Exports,	\$5,398,674
Imports,	\$5,453,267

MADISON is situated on the north bank of the Ohio River, one hundred miles below Cincinnati, and fifty miles above the city of Louisville.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, of which Madison is the county seat, is one of the most populous and wealthy counties in the State. Of the ninety-one counties in Indiana, only one has a larger representation in the State Legislature. In addition to this county, a district of country on the Kentucky side of the river, almost its equal in extent, and containing some of the most highly cultivated farms in the valley of the Ohio, is naturally connected with the city of Madison for all purposes of immediate trade. It may be here remarked that within a circuit of twenty-two miles of the city, there are more than thirty villages, besides seven county towns, (two in Kentucky and five in Indiana.) There are five plank-roads leading from Madison to various portions of Jefferson and the adjoining counties. By steam-ferry, communication is kept up with the Kentucky shore, at Milton; and on the north, and in close proximity to Madison, is the busy town of North Madison, with its machine shops, agricultural fair-grounds, and roads in all directions.

THE CITY is located in a beautiful and picturesque valley, which, with the hills on the Kentucky shore, and those of Indiana, and the bold curve and broad sweep of the Ohio River, affords a fine panoramic view, not surpassed in effect by any western scenery.

LOCAL ADVANTAGES.—Being at the extreme northern line of the great bend of the Ohio at this point, Madison is nearer to the rich and fertile districts of the central part of the State, than any other important town on the river. The products of that section, intended for a southern market, as well as for Wheeling and Pitts-

burgh, and the eastern cities connected with those points, can be more readily transferred to boats at Madison than at any other place on the navigable waters of the West. The sugar, coffee, cotton, and other articles from the South, as well as the iron, coal, salt and other freight from the upper Ohio and its tributaries, intended for the interior of the State, find at *Madison the shortest railroad communication offered by any city on the river.*

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c.— Among these may be mentioned the elegant Court House recently erected, two spacious Market Houses, several public School edifices, Banks, three Fire Engine Houses, with complete apparatus and heavy alarm bells; eighteen Churches, six Hotels, &c. The river front extends over a mile within the city limits, and at convenient intervals ample wharves have been provided at public cost. In respect to harbor and wharf facilities, no place on the Ohio is more highly favored. The city is built upon a plain, gently ascending from the margin of the river, and admitting grades by which every street is perfectly drained. Broad, well paved walks extend through the streets, with stone flags at the principal crossings.

THE GAS WORKS AND WATER WORKS,— The latter owned by the city, furnish brilliant light and pure water, at a moderate cost to all consumers. Many of the principal streets are lighted at public expense; and the supply of water from an elevated head, (at the Clifton Springs,) besides the convenience to families, manufacturing establishments, and other usual purposes, affords such complete protection against fire as no other city in the State can claim. It may be properly stated here, that in well improved streets, compactly built rows of business houses, and the conveniences of a city generally, Madison is without a rival in Indiana, to say nothing of the newer Western States; while the numerous handsome private residences, with highly cultivated grounds, and avenues lined with ornamental trees, give evidence of comfort, neatness and taste, and have secured for it the just reputation of being one of the most beautiful cities of the West.

THE CLIMATE is genial and comparatively mild, and the winters of short duration. Those who have experienced the severe winters of the North, and yet would avoid the long-continued, oppressive heat of more southern latitudes, will find here the happy medium.

HEALTH.—In this important particular, Madison may safely challenge comparison with any place of the same size. In its exemption from fever and ague, congestive fever and chills, and similar diseases so generally prevalent during portions of the year in western towns, it has an advantage which has been freely admitted by the residents of other cities. With the complete system of drainage that has been so wisely adopted, the finely graded streets, and the ample supplies of pure, soft water, it may be justly claimed that few towns any where are so well situated as regards protection against disease. The statistics of mortality having been carefully collected and preserved for several years, the means are at hand, practically to show by official records the great advantage possessed by Madison in respect to health — *a most important consideration, and one that cannot be too highly estimated by the thousands who are seeking new homes in the West.*

THE POPULATION of the city at the last census was 12,000.

CHURCHES.—Among the houses of worship are the following: Associate Reformed; Baptist; Christian; Episcopal; Lutheran; Methodist (three); Methodist Reformed; German Methodist; Presbyterian (Old School); Presbyterian (New School); Roman Catholic, and others.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.—There are in the city six public schools, under the charge of fifteen teachers. In addition to these may be mentioned a seminary for young ladies; a school for girls; an academy for boys; besides several other schools for both sexes, under the charge of competent teachers. Within an hour's ride, by plank road, is the pleasant village of South Hanover, in which is located a College of well-established reputation, with handsome and commodious buildings, recently erected, and under the charge of a President and several Professors.

LIBRARIES.—Besides those provided at public expense for the township and county, there is an incorporated Library, open at all hours of the day and evening, and containing several thousand volumes of well-selected books.

BANKS, INSURANCE, &c.—There are four banking establishments, three of which are incorporated; two local Insurance Offices, and six foreign Insurance Agencies. The large amount of private capital in the hands of individuals in the city and vicinity, is an important addition to the money resources of Madison.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE.—The Jobbing Houses of the city, in Dry Goods, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, sell at prices as low as those prevailing in Cincinnati and Louisville. The same remark applies to the Iron, Drug, and Queensware stores.

COMMERCIAL FACILITIES.—Some of these are already enumerated under the head of Local Advantages. It is proper here to refer particularly to the

RIVER CONNECTIONS, which are direct with Cincinnati and Louisville, by regular lines of passenger packets, making two trips daily to each city. Direct communication is had also by steamers on the Kentucky River, with the rich district of country in Central Kentucky; by freight and passenger boats on the Ohio, with Wheeling, Pittsburgh, and intermediate ports; also with Paducah, and other places on the lower Ohio; thence to St. Louis, St. Paul, and all towns on the Upper Mississippi; and by regular packets to Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburgh, Natchez, New Orleans, etc.

BY RAILROAD, the city is connected with all the principal towns in the interior of the State, with daily trains to Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Davenport, St. Louis, Cairo, and other cities. The advantages already enumerated, including the direct and quick connection with the trade of many of the finest counties in the State, as well as an adjoining State, have given prominence to Madison as the third largest pork packing point in the West, and have led to the establishment of extensive Flour Mills, Starch Factories, Breweries, Grain Distilleries, etc. It may be here mentioned that the merchant mills of Madison, as well as the slaughtering and pork packing establishments, are among the most extensive and complete, in every respect, that can be found in this country; and Madison brands enjoy, in the New Orleans, Charleston, New York, Boston, and European markets, as high reputation as is conceded to any other.

MANUFACTURING FACILITIES.—For the class of manufactures needed in the vast district of country west and south-west, with which our city is connected by railroad, or by river navigation, the advantages of this location can scarcely be overstated; and as those sections of country, which can obtain their supplies so readily from Madison, become more densely populated, the demand for articles produced by mechanical skill and labor must of course constantly increase.

COAL AND IRON are furnished by barges and other economical modes of transportation, from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, at a trifling advance upon the cost at the mines; the transit of coal, metal, and ore, for six or seven hundred miles, being often accomplished at less than one dollar per ton. The mines of Indiana are also accessible by sixty or seventy miles of railroad.

COTTON is brought directly from the plantations upon which it is grown, at a cost averaging less than five dollars per ton for transportation.

WOOD for fuel is delivered in the city at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per cord.

TIMBER. — It is not too much to assert that for abundance, convenience, cheapness and quality of timber, including particularly Oak, and most descriptions of building timber, this location is without a parallel in the whole country. The Oak is peculiar for its rigid and enduring qualities, and is wholly unsurpassed for the purposes of Ship and Steamboat building, Railroad Cars, Farming Implements, and all other purposes requiring the utmost tenacity and endurance of material. Poplar, and other light building timber is abundant, and is exported to St. Louis, and other points on the Mississippi, in quantities of from five to ten millions of feet per annum. Shingles are shipped to a considerable extent up the Kentucky River. Large quantities of planed lumber from the mills of the city, sash, doors, blinds, cooperage, furniture, &c., are sent in the same direction, and to points on the western and south-western waters, as well as to the interior of our own State by Railroad.

BUILDING STONE, Brick Clay, Limestone, Hydraulic Lime, Sand and Gravel, are abundant.

MARBLE. — Near the city, and easy of access by water, is a quarry of valuable Marble, beautiful specimens of which may be found in buildings here, and in some of the most elegant edifices of neighboring cities.

BREADSTUFFS. — As a Grain and Flour market, Madison stands among the first of the Western cities, receiving, in addition to the flour manufactured here, large consignments from the inland counties. Vast quantities of Wheat and Corn are also brought from the same sections, as well as from the Kentucky River and the Wabash. The "staff of life" is always procurable, therefore, at a moderate price.

PROVISIONS can be obtained from the extensive establishments in the city, so well known as among the largest in the western country, or may be purchased directly from the producer at prices far less than in the Eastern markets, as may be readily understood when the cost of transportation, damage, waste, and dealers' profits are considered.

GROCERIES can of course be supplied at lower prices than is possible in any interior town. Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Fish, and other heavy articles being brought by the river, are sold at the lowest wholesale prices of the largest western cities. These advantages, with many others not enumerated, have attracted attention, and given impetus to industrial enterprises.

THE MARINE RAILWAY AND BOAT-YARD, three large Foundries, and Machine Shops, Railroad Car Works, Engine Builders, Brass Foundry, Steam Cooperage Manufactory, Veneer Mill, Planing Mills, Starch, Candle, Soap and Glue Factories; Boiler makers, Carriage and Implement makers; Fan Mill, Saddle Tree, and steam Furniture Factories, and many others, employ a large number of hands, and are doing a successful business. Additional establishments in several of the same branches are needed to supply the large demands from places easy of access.

In addition, there are peculiar advantages here for the establishment of the following: — A Rolling Mill, Nail Factory and Steam Hammer, Locomotive Works, Ship-Building, Agricultural Implements, especially for a Southern market: Stearine and Star Candle Factory; Paper making, Paints, Stoves, Hollow-ware, Saddles, Trunks, Harness, Hats, and Clothing, (for which a large Southern trade might be secured:) Tanneries, Potteries, Last and Peg Factories; all kinds of work in Leather; Tin, Copper, and Japanned ware; Cutlery, Buckets, Tubs, and all kinds of Wooden Ware and Willow Ware, in short, for every description of manufactures needed in the great and growing West, and for the cities and plantations of the South.

VINEYARDS, ORCHARDS AND GARDENS. — The soil, climate, and elevations in the vicinity of Madison are admirably adapted to the cultivation of the Grape; and the Catawba, Herbemont, and other wines are already manufactured to considerable extent. Fruit, and garden products of every description, find ready sale in our own and neighboring markets.

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LIBRARY
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TO THE ENTERPRISING.— To men of industry — to men of capital — to all who are seeking homes in the West for themselves and their children — who prefer a healthy locality to exposure in malarial regions — who would avail themselves of the conveniences of a city already well established, rather than submit to the discomfort, exposure and deprivation of social enjoyment, incurred so frequently in the settlement of a new country — to all who wish to obtain property at *low prices and moderate rents*, instead of yielding to the exorbitant demands of scheming speculators in pretentious towns — the facts contained in this Circular are respectfully submitted.

The Board of Trade would invite all who are seeking new locations in the West to *visit* Madison, and make examination, *personally*, as to the advantages offered, as compared with other places; being confident that *such an examination must result in a most favorable impression as to the opportunities existing here for the accumulation of wealth and the enjoyment of life.*

Applications to any officer of the Board, in person, by letter, or telegraph, for further information, will receive prompt attention.

MARCH, 1857.

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for each day the book is kept overtime
