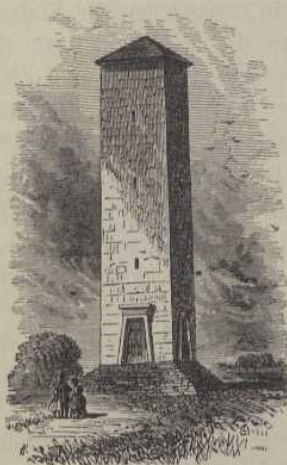


of New Orleans would never have been fought, for two weeks before the battle occurred a treaty of peace had been agreed



**Monument commemorating the battle of New Orleans.**

The monument stands on the battle-field at Chalmette, where Jackson won his victory.

upon between the United States and Great Britain. This treaty, known as the treaty of Ghent (the city where it was drawn up), settled nothing of importance. Both nations were tired of the war, and the treaty was simply an agreement to stop fighting. Nothing was said in the treaty about the impressment of seamen, which was the chief cause of the war, and there was no giving up of territory by either side.

So, far as outward and immediate results were concerned, both nations, at the end of the war, were precisely where they were at the beginning. Nevertheless the war was a good thing for the United States, since after the

treaty of Ghent no nation ever again treated our commerce on the seas as if we were weaklings unable to defend our rights. The War of 1812 was truly the second war for independence—commercial independence.

**153. The Tariff of 1816.**—The Embargo of 1807 and the War of 1812 cut us off from the foreign trade and threw us upon our own resources. As a result there was an increase in our manufacturing industries. By 1809 we were making our own furniture, our own boots and shoes, and our own candles. In 1814 Francis Lowell placed power-looms in his factory at Waltham, Massachusetts, and it was not many years before the mills of New England were supplying us with all the cotton goods we needed. After the War of 1812, however, American manufacturers were compelled to compete with foreign-made goods. English manufacturers rushed into our markets with their wares "as if to the attack of a fortress." In order to shut out some of these foreign goods and protect American manufacturers, Congress in 1816 raised the tariff—the import tax—on woolen and