Westerm Carolinian.

If is even wise to abstitu from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little representation in expectably seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Changing

BY BURTON CRAIGE

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. MONDAY MAY 14 1832

THE TA I'F.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY On the adjustment of the Tariff.

THEASURY DEPARTMENT, April, 27, 1835 the House of Representatives, of the 19th January, 1832, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to collect information as to gertain manufactures in the United States, gad to communicate the same to the House, with such suggestions as he may think useful, with a view to the adjustment of the tariff, and with such a turiff of dubes on imports, in his opinion be best adapted to the advancement of the public interest; the undersigned has the honor to report, that, for the purpose of effectually complying with the presumed object of the House, as soon as proper agents could

be selected, he addressed circulars (a copy of which is now transmitted) to gentlemen in the States north of the Potemac. and in the State of Ohio, requesting their aid in collecting the information desired. and also sought personal conferences with aminent manufacturers and other gentlemen acquainted with the subject. Some of those, however, who had elected as agents, declined acting; and owing to that and other causes, with which it is necessary to trouble the House, more fine has been employed in executing the

intentions of the department than was anticipated. The importance of despatch was fully appreciated, but, until the reguns could be received, to enable the undersigned to communicate the facts called authorized to submit any suggestions, or recommend any particular modification of

to come in, and have yet been only partialby received; but rather than incur greater delay, at this advanced period of the ses-

seived at the department.

I complying with so much of the resolstions of the House as requires the Secre. plus. tary of the Treasury to communicate his ewn suggestions, he is well aware of the delicacy and responsibility of the task he tion immediately, it should effect not only has been instructed to perform; he is profoundly sensible, however, of the impor- ready accrued, and which forms the chief tance of the crisis which has induced the basis of the receipts into the Treasury du-demand; and he has entire confidence in ring the present year. Whatever amount low rate of duty on all other articles of honest effort, for the adjustment of its as may be now in bond, it cannot be doubted knowledged difficulties, will be received. that before those bonds become due, a re-If the raising the proper amount of revenue were the only object, or could alone guide these suggestions, the task would be included in a situation to entitle guide these suggestions, the task would be included in a situation to entitle guide these suggestions, the task would be included in a situation to entitle guide these suggestions, the task would be included in a situation to entitle posed by the bill, with cash payments, and printing, or copying, will also be allowed.

You will necest upon it; and the rate of profit on such terms as you shall think reasons. It is interest upon it; and the rate of profit on such terms as you shall think reasons. It is interest upon it; and the rate of profit on such terms as you shall think reasons. It is interest upon it; and the rate of profit on such terms as you shall think reasons. It is interest upon it; and the rate of profit on such terms as you shall think reasons. It is interest upon it; and the rate of profit on such terms as you shall think reasons. It is interest upon it; and the rate of profit on such terms as you shall think reasons. It is interest upon it; and the rate of profit on such terms as you shall think reasons. It is interest upon it; and the rate of profit on such terms as you shall think reasons. It is interest upon it; and the rate of profit on such terms as you shall think reasons. It is interest upon it; and the rate of profit on such terms as you shall think reasons. It is interest upon it; and the rate of profit on such terms as you shall think reasons. It is interest upon it; and the rate of profit on such terms as you shall think reasons. It is interest upon it; and the rate of profit on such terms as you shall think reasons. It is interest upon it; and the rate of profit on such terms as you shall think reasons. It is interest upon it; and the rate of profit on such terms as you shall think reasons. It is interest upon it; and the rate of profit on such terms as you shall think reasons. It is interest upon it; and the rate of profit on s States has been, for many years, incident- necessarily be maxported. ally, but so intimately connected with the growth and protection of American capi- tion to go into operation, the advantage not necessarily exposed to great risk and tel and labor, as to have raised up great which all parties interested—the produ vicissitude. sational interests, indispensable to the cer, manufacturer, importer, consumerprosperity of the country, and which can- would derive from timely notice of any ly, on coarse wool not raised in the Uninot be lost sight of in any new adjustment important changes in the rates of duty, is ted States, and on the coarser denominain different portions of the Union, can be be overlooked. satisfied in the system now to be framed, is the question which makes a compliance 000,000 is estimated to be necessary. Of with the direction of the House, a labor of this amount, until Congress shall other-

country, which, with greater or less insolemn abligation, to preserve, by any reaconable concessions, our inestimable Un- customs, calculted upon the cost of the

Fully impressed with those considerations, and in the belief that, by their resolutions, the House has required suggesions for a general reduction of duties on the articles comprehended in the existing ariff, the undersigned has felt it to be his buty to deal with the subject in that spirit, and has now the honor to submit the reult of his investigation and reflection in A great number of articles of the first he form of a bill accompanying this necessity, or partaking of the character of

He does not intend it so much for a perect scheme, as to embody those suggesions' which he has been called upon to nake in a definite and intelligible shape; nominal has been imposed. ed, he will derive no less gratification if protective system ; but it has been depar- to the latter, however, would be in the

1828, from and after the third of March; acter to one liable to change. 1833, and a limitation of the revenue at . It has not been supposed practicable to terwards to be raised, by a new system of offer any reasonable scheme of compro its wisdom, may authorize.

The estimate which was presented in of minimums. the late annual report from this department, of the amount to be received into raw material, and especially the grower of the Treasury from customs in the year wool, will receive an ample indemnity for 1832, was founded, chiefly, upon the im- the concession now required, in the conportations of the year 1881; and, as the stancy and steadiness of the market, which receipts from that source will not be greater than may be safely relied on for the payment of the public debt within the time proposed, the duties cannot be materially, cheapening of his general supplies. Inif at all, reduced, consistently with that object, earlier than the period indicated.

the bill to take effect in March, 1883, the the duty imposed by the bill on raw wool, amount which, according to the principles adopted in forming the estimates for 1832, may be estimated as the receipts from the customs in 1833, will be about \$18,000,-000, which sum, after providing for the payment of the debt in that your, would leave, for all other objects, \$15,500,000.

Should the public expenditures amount to \$15,000,000 after the payment of the debt in 1833, there would be a surplus in that year of only \$3,500,000.

No allowance, however is made in this stimate for the effects of a diminished importation, or an unusual re-exportation of for by the House, he did not deem himself those articles which may be included in the reduced tariff, and might not be necessary for the consumption of the country before the reduced tariff should go into These returns have but recently begun operation. Yet, however equalty a prospective reduction may enable the importers to adjust the supply to the demand, it is believed that a considerable reducsion, or longer disappoint the expectations tion should be made for these contingen-of the House, the undersigned has the cies. It is doubtful whether they would as they have come to hand, and will con- And, in carrying into effect a great change bour to frasmit others as they may be re- like this, it would be imprudent to incur the risk of a scanty or defective revenue. merely to avoid the chance of a small sur-

> If a reduction of \$10,000,000, or upwards, should be made, to go into operation immediately, it should effect not only receivable from the customs in this year, general consumption, the American man-

In regard to the proper time of reduc-

great delicacy, and of still greater diffi- wise determine, the sum of \$3,000,000 In the circumstances which at present public lands. Should Congress hereafter serve, for any length of time, the degree ed may readily be raised to a small aug. in designs to leave all the great national of protection hitherto afforded to those in- mentation of the duties proposed by the terests which have grown up under the bill, upon the class of articles which are lessens the duty on raw materials and ar-

> also, that the rate of the whole duly from the disturb the harmony of the Union.
>
> That the harmony of the Union.
>
> I have the hour to be, very respectfulimported merchandise in the same year, ly, exclusile of all charges, will be reduced from about forty-five per cent to about twenty seven per cent. The difference, however between the rate of duties since 1830, and that under the bill, will not be The Hon. the SPEAKER, quite so great, owing to the reductions already made in the duties on ten, coffee,

raw materials, have been relieved from duty altogether ; and on many of the necessities of life, and those principally con-

esponsibility of the scheme now presentisting duty on articles embraced by the our manufacturers. The great advantage

than which wiser counsels may de- fable opinions from other quarters, but od in the country, and which cours very The basis of the bill now submitted, is the wish of the manufactures themselves, ent rates, is extravagantly high. a total repeal of the act of the 19th of May, who prefer a system permanent in its char-

Siz: In obedience to two resolutions of duties, to the existing expenditures of the mise, and for the adjustment of existing the House of Representatives, of the 19th Government, and to such other necessary differences, which should not avoid the inexpenditures as the exigency of the pub-tic service may require; and Congress, in travagant duty on the raw materials, and the well founded objections to the system

> It is believed that the producer of the the sure and perminent, success of the manufacturing establishments will not fail to afford for his commodity, and in the dependently of these considerations, however, it will appear by the statement ac-If the duties be reduced, as proposed in companying the bill (marked A) that, by a price not less than forty cents a pound is secured to the domestic producer of that article. Other statements, showing the operation of other parts of the bill, will be prepared and transmitted as they may be found necessary.

The system of minimums is regarded as imposing an uncessary and extravagant rate of duty, and as encouraging the commismon of frauds difficult, if not impossible to prevent. It is believed that the effect, already, has been to exclude the fair A. merican importer, in a great degree, from the trade, and to feave it in the hands of others less scrupulous as to the restraints imposed by the laws.

The most plausible ground on which this system can be defended, is, the security it affords to the manufacturor against the su perior capital of his foreign rival, and the occasional excessive influx of the foreign merchandise.-But an ad valorem duty of sufficient amount upon the actual value of the goods, fairly ascertained under the same object not less effectually. From information derived principally from the statements of eminent manufacturers, a duty of 10 per cent. on the manufactured article, beyond that on the raw material, would, of itself, equalize the cost of the domestic and foreign article, and afford a sufficient protection to the manufacturer against foreign competition in the ordinary course of trade. If, by the reduced

The imposition of a revenue duty meresion due to the South and to the south wes-

Without some concession of present ad-

interests adequately protected, while it will be respectfully received. past legislation. The state of public feel- taxed solely for the purposes of revenue, ticles of necessity. Greater protection ing throughout an important portion of the or may be distributed among the whole, might be given, and the growth, both of The remaining \$12,000,000 is proposed the raw material and of the manufactures tensity, calls for a revision of the existing to raise exclusively from duties on imports might be more rapidly encouraged. It is riff, is not to be disguised. Both patri- in the manner particularly provided for believed, however, that by the scale of duby and wisdom dictate that this senti- in the bill. It is estimated that, by this ties in the bill, the advancement and prosshould be respected, and, as far as mode, the whole annual revenue from cus-be compatible with the common weal, toms, calculated upon the importations of and it is for those interested to consider that it be satisfied, not from any unworthy the year ending on the 30th September, whether it be not wiser and more patriotmotive, but under that obligation of duty 1930, after deducting re-exportations, will ic to be content with a certain and permawhich requires that all be regarded with be reduced more than \$10,000,000; and, nent, though more gradual process, than an equal eye; that all be borne upon with upon that portion of them commonly call- by contending for extreme protection to an equal hand; and, under that no less ed articles, more than \$3,000,000 : and, endanger their own interest, and ultimate-

Your obedient servant, LOUIS McLANE; Secretary of the Treasury.

Of the house of representatives.

The following statement exhibits the comparative prices of wool, at the present rate of duty, and at 20, 224, and 25 per cent. The only description of wool that can enter into competiton with the American, is that from England and the Nethsumed by the poorer classes, a duty almost erland; and when the charges of freight, insurance, and difference of exchange, are will excuse me for reminding you of the ad, while looking to the patriotic object of An opinion has been heretofore express added, is evident that a duty of 20 per ct. necessity of despatch. he resolution, which has also guided his sed by the undersigned, in favor of a pro- while it would amply protect our own prowe judgment, he cheerfully assumes the spective and gradual reduction of the ex- duet of wool, would also materially benefit

Cost per lb.,		1975		1	or 60 10	4 48/10	1 97 10	37.10	4 44,10
Long fer in	40 015	19 36, 100	25 40, 100	473110	35 \$2 100	432.160	2 90,100	5 08 100	434.00
Cost per th.	6 1	1.1	8.100	2,100	000	8,100	2,81,100	7 30 160	4,30,100
tid and test	130	17	1.1	r	1 1	3	g.	1 1	4)
a erage rate of	29	1111	14		2.0				
at present									
Cost at place of exports	879	2,796	7.00.1	8.99	310	147	855	39	8

F	1	oie.	-3	. 2	great or	
From	1	a coie	por.	9.00	. 19 kg	die.
peter	P	. metrica	dantie	Adr	Repu	a .
de :	1	h As	or we	Ca and	ne.	A Am
-6	3	Britis	Hay	Potru	A Part	APric Mex

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. February 7, 1832.

Sta : The House of Representatives having, by two resolutions, presed the 19th

ult, copies of which are enclosed, requested this Department to obtain information on various matters connected with the manufactures of the United States, it has been deemed proper that the Department should avail itself of competent assistance, to collect and report such facts as may be guards in the bill, may accomplish the necessary to a full knowledge of the subject. It is hoped that it may suit your convenience to afford such aid in respect to the State of You will be at liberty to pursue your inquiries either by a

sistants. You will be allowed as a com-

a different and far more complicate subnot enter into competition with those imequate to guard against the superiority of
foreign capital, and the fluctuations of trade
object which they have in view is of the complexed, in the same State and county It is a rate of profit in ordinary times not little st importance to the prosperity and . A mount of articles assumily many enjoyed by any other branch of industry harmony of the people of the United States factured since the establishment of the being no less than a re-adjustment of manufactory; description, quality, and he Tariff on terms that may reconcile all value of each kind? these preliminary, inquiries, which the tweenforeign products and domestic proof the system. How far other interests, a consideration, which also, ought not to tions of cloths, is believed to be a concess. House of Representatives has confided to ducts? For the objects mainly intended to be tern portions of the Union, and which may the purpose of directing your attention to articles of manufacture imported from the home market.] without injury to those important interests, provided for, as annual revenue of \$15, be made without serious detrinect to the those facts which seem necessary to a full abroad, and from what countries? understanding of the subject, the annexed queries have been prepared. It is not in- dren employed, and average wages of each vantages from all interests, any scheme of tended, however, to exclude any others class? may be estimated to be received from the adjustment must be considered as hopeless. that you may think pertinent. And, In the circumstances which at present public lands. Should be understood by those concerned, that revenue a general reduction of the revenue any deficiency thereby occasion nience as possible to all parts of the Union; any information which they may consider The bill now submitted, proposes to moreover, you will be pleased to cause it essential to a just view of their interests county, in other States, and in foreign

The great division of opinion that exists apon the subject of the resolutions, readers it difficult to carry, on any inquiries relating to it in a manner satisfactory to all. But it is the especial duty of those to whom they are are confided, to pursue them with the utmost practicable impartiality - seek. ing, without regard to their bearing upon any particular theory, such facts as, when brought together from all parts of the country, may enable Congress in its wisdom to act as the true interest of all may

Having collected the desired information, you are requested to present it in a condensed form in a report, and to accompany the report with all the original returns and communications from which it may have been derived.

I shall, also, be happy to receive, in a separate communication, any information that you may deem material, and any suggestions that you may think useful, whether er from yourself or others, with a view to the adjustment of the tariff upon the prin-ciples of the late annual report of this Department-a copy of which is enclosed.

The information called for by the House being desired as a basis for legislation on competition in the bonne market, with the subject during the present session, you similar articles imported? I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Tathe House of Rep. Jan. 19, 1882

CONORES OF THE PRITED STATES.

Preasury he requested to collect such facts and information as may be in his power, of labor, and what portion of the pro of the extent and condition, generally, of capital? the numufactures of wool, cotton, hemp, iren, sagar, salt, and such other articles as are manufactured to a considerable tent in the United States, and report the other demestis productions? same to this House as early as may be practical during the present session for factures, such as you make, are produced the use of Congress; and that he also be in the United States, and what amount in requested to transmit the aforesaid infor- your own States ? nation, to accompany it with such a tarof duties upon imports as, in his opinion, may be best adapted to the advancement of the public interest. Attest MW. ST. CLAIR CLARKE,

Clerk of the House of Rep., of U. S.

22d CONGRESS-IN SESSION. CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, In the House of Rep. Jan. 19, 1832,

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to obtain information as to the quantities and kinds of the several articles manufactured in the United States, during the year ending the 30th September, 1831, particularly those of iron, cotton, wool, hemp, and sugar, and the cost thereof: and, also, the quantities and cost of similar articles imported from shroad during the same year; and that he lay the same before this House as early as may be practicable during the present session of Congress, together with uch information as he may doom material, and such suggestions as he may think useful, with a view to the adjustment of the tariff.

Attest: MW. ST. CLAIR CLARKE, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

QUERIES.

1. State and county in which the man

2. Kind or description of the manufac tory; and whether water, steam or other

3. When established; and whether

personal examination, by correspondence joint stock concern?
with those qualified to afford the information, or by the employment of capable as lings, and water power, and in machinery 5: Average amount in materials, and in

pousation for your services and expenses cash for the purchase of materials, and dollars for every twenty mices payment of wages?

journey, which you may find accessary to 6. Annual rate of profit on the capital make, and a like sum for every day which invested, since the establishment of the

may be occupied in the business, when not manufactory-distinguishing between the ufacturer may, as is believed, bring the travelling. Such assistants as you may rate of profit upon that portion of the capmerchandise into market upon terms of see fit to employ, may be engaged by you full which is borrowed, after providing for

the great interests of the country-deep | 10. Quantity and value of different kinds solicitude is felt by the Department that of raw materials used-distinguishing be-

it, shall be well and truly answered. For 11. Cost in the United States of similar

12. Number of men, women, and chil-

13. How many hours a day employed; and wnat portion of the year?

14. Rate of wages of similar classe otherwise employed, in the same State an countries 75

15. Number of horses or other animals employed?

16, Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory I If not, how far they are sent to market

17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent ? 18. Where are the manufactures consumed?

are exported to foreign countries; and if

20. Whether the manufacture is said by the manufacturer for eash; and if or credit, at what credit? If bartered, for

21. Whether the cost of the manufac tured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory, and whether the incre has been in the materials or the labor and at what rate? 22. The prices at which the manufac-

fures have been sold by the manufacturer. since the establishment? 23. What rate of duty is necessary to

enable the manufacturer to enter into

24. In any change necessary in levying or callecting the duty of such articles, to

and if it he a joint stock company, what which wool is a compensat part, thirty

been converted into fixed capital, or re tained as a final for contingent or at

26. Wast portion of the cost of you Resolved, That the Secretary of the manufactures consists of the price of the reasury he requested to collect such facts raw material, what portion of the wages

> 27. What amount of the ugricultural productions of the country in consumed your establishment, and what amount of

28. What quantify or amount of manu

29. If the duty upon the fureign manu-facture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 124 per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manu-facture at reduced prices !

20. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you em-

ploy your capital?

81. Is there nov pursuit in which you could engage from which you could de rive greater profits, even after a r duction of the import duties to 12} per cent. ? 32. Are not the manufactures of salt

and iron, remote from the points of impor tation, out of foreign competition within a the exfent of that circle?

84 What amount of reduction of the du-

ties would enable the actual or real capi-tal employed to yield an interest of 6 per capt.; and how gradual the reduction abould be? 35 If minimums should be abolished

and the duty assessed upon the actual val-ue of the imported article in the American can port, what rate ad valorem duty we be equivalent to the present with the n

36 What would be the operation of this change upon the frauda at present suppose sed to be practised ?

27. Preportion which the production

the American manufacturers bears to the

39. Extent of individual and household manufacture in the United Slates, as how much it has encreased since the taris of 1824 7 39. Average profit of money or capital

in the United States

40. Average rate of wages ? [Norg.-These enquiries relate, p particularly to manufactures carried particularly to manufactures carried ation is not necessary. It will be sufficient to elate in the argraphs the amount of capital amployed, the value of the man ufactured articles, in the miniber of persons employed, the rate of wages, the rate of profit upon the capital, what portion a like materials is of Abstrices production to what extent furnion articles of the like to what extent foreign articles of the bi kinds enter into the domestic consumpted and what reduction of doty couls be made without increasing foreighn competition is

A BILL further altering the duties on imports, and for other purposes, acco panying the Secretary of the Treasury Report to the House of Representative of the 27th of April, 1832,

Sec. 1. Be it chacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That from and after the 3d day of Murch 1833, the act entitled " An act in altera tion of the several acts imposing duties on imports. approved the 19th of May, 1628, shall be repealed; except so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery and collection of all duties which shall have accrued under the said act, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all finds, penalties, ar feitures, which may have been in nder the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further constral, The in lieu of the duties now imposed by Is on the importation of articles have uniformentioned, there shall be levied, collects and paid, the following duties, that is

ne whereof, at the place of exportati shall not exceed ten cents per pound, for per cent. advalorem; and when the voexceed ton conts per pound, twent imported on the skin shall be estin as to weight and value, as other wool-

2d. On manufactures of wool, o which wool is a component part, not other wise specified, the value whereas shall no toed fifty cents a square yard, ten per it, advalorem; on worsted suff goods i worlien and worsted yard, twenty pe osiery, and carpets and carpeting, twen 25. What has been the rate of your ty-five per cent. on flamels and baies, profits, annually, for the last three years; and all other manufactures of w.ol., or of