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FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1823.

NO. 1232.

MANUFACTURES, NO. HI.

FOR THE RECISTER.

entlemen-In my former numbers, T have avored to bring into view those general ciples of policy which are all important o the welfare of our Republic. I will now fer you some remarks on their practical neration, and the nature of the opposition which has been raised against them,

One of the points which has caused the most discussion and agitation is, the effect that restrictions upon the importation of foreign manufactures will have upon the revenue It would appear strange to a distant observer, conversant in political matters, that an assertion should be roundly made in our public councils, that a temporary and moderate increase of duty on such articles imported, as we wish to see manufactured at home, would have the effect of so curtailing our revenue, as to render a speedy resert to excise duties and an oppressive system of internal taxation necessary. Nothing can discover more plainly the weakness of a cause, than a resort to such a clamorous declaration. intended evidently to lead the public mind sway from the merits of the subject, and a. rouse the fear of an occurrence utterly beyoud the scope of probability, and only conjured up to delude by its hideans appear. ance. The word excise is a te rific term ; and it is made use of because it is so, in the same manner that a child is deterred from wantlering abroad by the fearful monition that goblins are in the street.

What is the truth of the case? Have we notalready imposed duties on imported goods for the purposes of revenue, and have these duties destroyed the source of that revenue by preventing importations? Certainly not. According to our abilities, we import as much now, as when the duties were lower; although we have dispensed with the system of excise which then existed. A small increase in our manufactures has taken place ; but in no wise sufficient to affect materially the revenue on that account. Every man of discernment will be able to judge for himself of the effect upon the revenue by an increase of duty upon some articles, for the temporay purpose of encouraging the introduction and increase of the home manufacture. Suppose a double duty is laid upon such articles : t will require the hou e manufacture of one half of our supply before the revenue will be lessened one cent. If the whole importation should be cut off by our own industry, then a new source of revenue may be created by taxing the very article thus manufacured at home; not by excises, but by rules not more rigorous than are now enforced in the collection of imposts. The only difference in the effects of the collection will be, that the manufacturers will be subjected to the accountability instead of the merchants. But this is only reasoning to the end of re-butting at once a flimsy and futile argument; for it does not follow, that the same articles must furnish the same means of revenue; as, our internal means being augmented by the introduction of more occupations, and the expenditure preserved at home, our com-nerce would receive new vigor and extension, and thus furnish additional means of re-

This reasoning, however, contains admissions beyond the scope of common calculation. We have no reason to believe that an increase of imposts will lessen, but, on the contrary, for some years, at least, increase the revenue. What will be the effect then? Will this prove a tax upon the consumer to be given as a premium to monopoly !. No-If more revenue is wanted than would accrue from present duties, the addition will be requisite to supply the want, instead of resorting to the odious system of excises, which is such a bugbear. But if no more revenue is wanted than our present duties will raise, it will become the business of Congress to con over the general tariff, and cull from the hst of dutied imports such articles as form a part of our present necessaries, and which we cannot manufacture or produce at home. Might not Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c. be relieved of their load! To talk then, of the destruction of our resources by, introducing manufactures, or of the necessity of reforting to a more oppressive system of collection, is altogether illusory. Equally abfurd is it to speak of monopolies by laying viscriminating duties in favor of our manufac-

-A monopoly is the exclusive possession of a thing. Now, if we check the introduction of foreign fabrics, by increasing the duties, ve make no monopoly, but rather prevent fereign monopoly; unless, as a nation, we can le said to monopolize our own means of supply. But individuals have no advantage over each other. A general encouragement s given to all; and the effect to be produc ed is to make it the interest of the people to follow the occupations thus encouraged, soon as other less profitable employments, which are now followed, because habit and he ease of the pursuits throw them more rectly in the way. When habit and exerience have become matured, the cometition being brought home, and the more onvenient application of customers enabling hem to be their own purchasers, these very circumstances will reduce the prices of our own fabrics as much below what they now ecessarily are, for want of habit and practice, as the difficulty that is to be encountered in the outset is great. A plain fact will Ungress consented to lay an encouraging duty upon coarse cotton goods. Before that, internately, coarse India Cottons and coarse comestic cotton goods were retailed amongst us at from 25 to 30 cents per yard. Now the same quality of cotton goods can be bought cost, by the piece, is proportionably lessened. the two Houses of Congress, forty thouset the manufacture of these goods is but sand dollars.

still in its infancy; and has made but partial progress. It has, however, taken deep root, and the scions are seen spre ding in different directions. Nor has it furnished a monopoly for the Yankees. New-York and the other middle States are considerably engaged in it; and even some scions have penetrated, by the laws of free internal trade. heneath the rubbish of prejudice and political bigotry, into this southern region; and if half the industry which is used to promote other branches of improvement in the Southern States, were employed in their culture, we should have a nursery of Cott n Manufa turers in a short time, more valuable to the State than the gold of Cabarrus, and all the resources of our mineral kingdoms. while they are circumscribed in their appli-

cation by narrow minded policy. Think not, gentlemen, that I wish to discourage patriotic associations for any species of improvement. Agricultural improvements may enable us, even in our present state, to lessen the labor of the working class, if no more; and if manufactures are encouraged, and labor thus partly diverted into another channel, there will be as much or more demand for agricultural products from fewer hands. Navigation and roads cannot be as well promoted by any other means as manufactures; and every endeavor of patriotism to accomplish their progress, requires manufacturing establishments to complete the enterprize. Much less are you to suppose that I discountenance the plans of my learned and scientific friend Walter Raleigh. His luminous Fssays have afforded me very sincere gratification. He holds the brilliant light of science over the natural sources of our own wealth, and draws the lines of distinction necessary to prepare their application to all the useful arts. The few Essays which he has already published, are worth a hundred speeches in Congress in favor of letting trade regulate itself.

AN INDEPENDENT CITIZEN Warren County.

The following letter from the Rev. Gordon Hall, one of the American missionar es at Bombay, has just been received. It contains a draft of one hundred dollars, in favor of the Massachusett Peace Society, being the amount of a donation by the Rev. Mr. Jeffries, of Bombay.

To the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Peace

DEAR SIR-I have very great pleasure in sending you the enclosed draft. The Rev. Henry Jeffries is one of the Hon. East India Company's chaplains on this establishment. He has become a convert to peace sentiments, and by the perusal of a volume of papers published by your ever to be revered Society. As every other man ought to do, he wishes to prove his faith by his works, and to contribute of his substance, as well as his good wishes and prayers, for the accomplishment of the society's object -He will also esteem it an honor to be admitted a member of the Society.

He some time ago led me to h pe that he would himself address the Societ? on its benevolent and Christian object. I still hope that he will do so, though he has not yet furnished any thing written to be communicated.

I have also had the happiness of witnessing the rise and progress of peace sentiments in several individuals in this region, and in more instances than one, these converts have been constrained by the force of truth and grace to resolve on changing their red coats for black ones.

Should it meet the views of the Society, I would solicit a few copies of the Society's reports and tracts, to be sent to us from time to time. They would not fail, I think to do good .-Proof, in addition to the accommpany ing, may be adduced to show that the detached tracts of the Society that have heretofore been sent us have subserved, in a happy degree, the object of the Society. My heart is with you in this object, and wishes its speedy and complete accomplishment : which may God grant for Christ's save.

I am dear sir, very affectionately

Laws of the United States.

G. HALL

An act making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twen-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated for the year one thousand eight han ired and wenty-three; that is to say:

For compensation to the officers and attendants of the Senate and House of Representatives, twenty-nine thousand two hundred doing s.

For expense of fue, stationery, printby retail at from 15 to 20 cents; and the ing, and all other contingent expenses of

For the expenses of the Library of Congress, including the salar of the Librarian, one thousand nine hundred and fi'ty For the gradual increase of the Library,

wo thousand dollars. Fer compensation to the President of

the United States, twenty-five thousand

F r compensation to the Vice President of the United States, five thousand dollars, For compensation to the Secretary of State, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the Department of State, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said Department, including the messenger in the Patent office, one thousand four hundred dollars, in fall of all allow-

For the accidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expenses of printing the laws. and for extra copying of papers, eighteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For preparing and reporting an additional Commercial Digest, pursuant to a resolution of the House of Representatives (Representaves,) of the twenty-first January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, one thousand dollars.

Fer compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, per act of twenti th April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For an additional clerk in said office, rom first of July, one thousand eight hun red and twenty-two, to thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thou-and and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the First Comptroller, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Second Comptroller, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven bundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the office of the First Auditor of the Treasury, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger, in said office, seven hundred dollars, in ful of all allowances.

For compensation to the Second Audi for of the Treasury, three thousand dol-

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Second Auditor, sixteen thousand two hundred dollars. For compensation to the messenger in

said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances For compensation to the Third Audi-

for of the Treasury, three thousand dol-

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Third Auditor, twenty-three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation o the messenger and assistant in said office, one thousand and

fifty dollars, in full of all allowances. For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dol-

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor, per act of wentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fifth Auditor, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For two clerks, to complete the duties of the Commissioner of the Revenue, transferred to the office of the Fifth Auditor, two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Agent of the Treasury, transferred to the office of the Fifth Auditor, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For one clerk, on the business of the

said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances. For compensation to the Treasurer of

office of the Treasurer, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to an additional clerk. and also for an assistant to the chief clerk, as allowed since first of January, one thouhundred dollars.

of all allowances.

For compensation to the Commissioner | two thousand and sixty-eight dollars. of the General Land Office, three thougand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said commissioner, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, and pay of a laborer, nine hundred and forty dollars, in full of all allow-

For compensation to the register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the register, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger, including the allowance for stamping ships registers, eight hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For an assistant messenger in said office, three hundred and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, office of the Surveyor General, :wo thoutwo hundred and fifty deliars.

For allowance to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea letters; for expense of translating foreign languages, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; for stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses in the Treasury Department, and the several offices therein, including the expenses of stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three,

thirty thousand three hundred dollars. For allowance to the superintendent (superintendant) and four watchmen, employed for the security of the State and Treasury Buildings; for the repairs of engines, hose, and buckets, one thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of

War, six thousand dollars. For compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Secretary of War, twenty-

two thousand six hundred dollars, For compensation to the Messengers in said ffice, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Paymaster General, two thousand five hundred dol-

For compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Paymaster General, three

thousand one hundred dollars. For compensation to the Messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full

of all allowances. For compensation to the Commissary General of Purchases, three thousand dol

For compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, two thousand eight hundred dol-

For compensation to the Messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full

of all allowances. For compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Adjutant General, two thou-

sand one hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation to the Glerks in the Ordnance office, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, (subsistance) two thousand one

hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the

office of the Chief Engineer, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the Surgeon General's office, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the War Department, including fuel, stationery &c. six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For the contingent expenses of said office, two thousand dollars. For compensation to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, ten thousand five hun-

dred dollars. For compensation to the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, two theasand dollars.

for compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, per act of twentieth April, one For compensation to the messenger in thousand eight hundred and eighteen, three thousand five hundred and fitty dol-

For compensation of three clerks and a the United States, three thousand dollars. Draftsman, as allowed by the acus of ap-

For compensation to the clerks in the || propriation since the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, four thousand dollars. .

> For compensation to the Messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For contingent expenses of said office,

seventeen hundred dollars. sand eight hundred and nineteen, twelve | For allowance to the superintendent and four watchmen, employed for the se-For compensation to the messenger in | curity of the War and Navy buildings, said office, seven hundred dollars, in full | and for the incidental and contingent expenses, including oil, fuel, and candles,

> For compensation to the Postmaster General, four thousand dollars. For compensation to two Assistant Post-

> masters General, five thousand dollars. For compensation to the Clerks in the General Post Office, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand seven hun-

dred dollars. For additional clerk hire, and other expenses in the General Post Office, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, three thousand four hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-eight

For the salaries of two additional clerks in the General Post Office, oue thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For contingent expenses of said office! four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor Gel neral, two thousand dollars. For compensation to the Secretary of | For compensation to the clerks in the

> sand one hundred dollars. For compensation to the Surveyor south of Tennessee, two thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the

office of the said Surveyor, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Illinois, Missouri, & Arkansas, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the office of the said Surveyor, two thousand dol-

For compensation to the Surveyor in Alabama, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the office of the said Surveyor, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings at Washington City. one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the late Commissioner of Loans in Georgia, from the second September, one thousand eight hundred and eight, to the thirteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and ten; for printing and stationery, as settled at the Treasury, one thou-sand three hundred and sixty-five dollars se-

· For compensation to the officers and clerk of the Mint, nine thousand six hundred dol-

For persons employed in the different operations of the Mint, ten thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses and repairs; cost of machinery; and for allowance of wastage in the gold and silver coinage of the Mint, ten thousand one hundred and fifty dollars

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Arkansas Territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Arkansas Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Michigan Territory, aix thousand six hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Michigan Territory, three hundred & fifty dollars. For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Florida Territory, including arrearages, (arrearges) for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, eleven thousand six hundred and forty-nine

dollars and seventy cents. For compensation and travelling expenses of the members of the Legislative Council; and for the contingent expenses of the Territory; including arrearages (arrearges) for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, thirteen thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-four cents.

For compensation to three Commissioners to settle Land Claims in said Territory, including arrearages (arrearges) for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two nine thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars and eleven cents.

For compensation to the Chief-Justice, the Associate Judges, and District Judges of the U. States, including the Chief-Justice and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia, seventy eight thousand four hundred tollars. For compensation to the Attorney General

of the United States, three thousand five hundred dollars For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Attorney General, eight hundred

For compensation to the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to sundry District Attorneys and Marshals, (Marshalls) as granted by law, including those in the several territories, nine thousand nine hundred seventythree dollars and sixty-three cents.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the U. States, including the District of Commbis, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and for defraying the expences of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, sixty five thousand dollars.

(Continued on fourth page)