

At a meeting of the PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF MANUFACTURES AND THE MECHANIC ARTS, held May 15th, 1832, it was

Resolved, That the friends of Domestic Industry who assembled in Convention in October last, be requested forthwith to call public meetings at their respective places of residence, in order to remonstrate against the Tariff Bill proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sen—"The Pennsylvania Society" have instructed us to address you with the foregoing resolution, and to represent their conviction, that a prompt and firm expression of the voice of the people, conveyed in memorials to Congress, without delay, can alone save our country from the serious blow about to be inflicted on its prosperity by the proposed bill of the Secretary of the Treasury.

By this bill the wool grower will be destroyed. Wool now pays a duty averaging 65 per cent., and by the new law will pay only 5 per cent. on the coarsest, and 20 per cent. on the middling and fine qualities. Under the present protection, of 65 per cent., American wool, in 1829 1830, and 1831, only averaged 30 cents per pound.

To complete the ruin of this great agricultural interest, woolen yarns, which now pay a duty of 36½ per cent., are to be admitted at the same duty as wool—viz 30 per cent.; thus destroying at one blow, the grower, carder, spinner, and dyer of wool. Those manufacturers who shall continue their business, and they will be but few, will not want American wool, as it will be much cheaper for them to use foreign woolen yarns.

The woolen manufacturers will also be seriously injured, and many of them destroyed. Their coarse cloths now protected by duties of fifty-five per cent., are to pay only ten per cent.; and the finer cloths are reduced in the duties from 30 to 20 per cent.

The manufacture of Sericets, which consumes two-thirds of all the wool used in factories in the United States, at least 20 millions of pounds, will be destroyed; the protection on the great bulk of them being reduced from 48 per cent. to 10 per cent.

Cotton yarn, of which little or none is now imported, is reduced from 100 to 25 per cent. Under the new duty, Nos. 15 to 30, which cost in England 17 cents, will pay only 4½ cents per pound duty, and can be imported to sell at 23 cents per pound. Many other articles, of which some are imported, from their being fully protected, and from their being an ample supply at home, are now to come in at low duties of 20 and 15 per cent., and in some cases, free of duty.

Nearly all the mechanical and manufacturing interests of the United States are attacked by this bill—most of them being seriously injured, and many of them being entirely destroyed.

The duties on that national article, Iron, and its manufactures, are also considerably reduced by this bill. While protection is thus taken away from our mechanics, manufacturers, and laborers, a bounty is to be paid to merchants and navigators on every ton of their vessels. The whole scheme is an attack upon the masses of the laboring classes, for a reduction of protection is a reduction of their wages.

The tendency of this bill is to deprive the American farmer, laborer, and mechanic, of employment, for the benefit of the farmers and laborers, and mechanics, of foreign countries.

The surplus revenue of the treasury will not be lessened, but will be for a time greatly increased, until the poverty of the people prevents them buying foreign goods.

The protection of American labor was enacted by the votes of its citizens—it is by their voices, loudly and promptly proclaimed to their representatives in congress, that they can avert the ruin which threatens them.

We annex a statement of the present duties on most of the articles imported into the United States, with the duties as proposed by Mr. McLane, showing the reduction of protection.

We remain, &c.

CHARLES J. INGERSOLL,
LEWIS WALN,
JOHN R. COATES,
JAMES MOTT,
J. F. LEAMING, } *Committee.*

PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1832.

STATEMENT,

Showing that under a duty of 20 per cent. our Wool will not bring 40 cents per pound.

The cost of importing foreign Wool, in 1832, is as follows:

<i>British South Down</i> , which intermixes with our common to half blood wool, costs in England, 9d. to 1s. sterling; say 1s. or 22 cents. Ship- ping charges, 4 per cent., 80-100, cost abroad	Cts. 22-80 per lb.
Changes—freight 2 per cent., exchange 10 per cent., loss of interest 3 per cent., insurance 1½ p. c. and other expen- ses 1 per cent., say 17½ per cent.,	Cts. 4.00
New duty 20 per cent., on 22 cents 80-100,	4.56
	— 8.56
	Cts. 31.35-100

Cost here, with all charges and interest, 31 cents 35-100 per lb.

The present price of American common and half blood is about 40 cents, and if Mr. McLane's bill passes, will fall to 31 or 32 cents, or lose 7 to 8 cents.

The charges on importing wool are about 37½ per cent., at a duty of 20 per cent.

The wools costing abroad as high as 18s. or 20 cents, can be imported at 40 cents per pound.

And at this price the following wools may come in—

English Merino, washed fleeces, costing	1s. 3d.—15d.	29 cents.
" South Down	9d. to 1s.—13d.	25 "
" Fleeced Wool	1s.—13d.	22 "
Spanish Cachora, in London,	1s. 3d.—15d.	30 "
" Estremadura, do.	1s. 3d.—15d.	29 "
" Lamba', do.	1s. 3d.—15d.	29 "
Portugal, common, do.	1s.—13d.	22 "

} all charges in }
} London add }
} ed except }
} duty. }
} 1s.—13d. }
} 22 "

Besides these, the wools from the Cape of Good Hope, Jutland, Smyrna, and South America, all interfere with and lower the prices of American wool, together with the wools from Germany and Austria, which compete with our finest.

Forty cents per pound, on an average, is not a compensation to the farmer who does not live near a large city, where the meat is valuable. The annual cost of keeping a sheep, in the common way, is \$1. 2½ pounds of washed wool, at 40 cents, gives this sum—and the farmer has only the increase for his capital employed, and risk of loss from dogs, accident, and sickness.

Prices of wool in New York, May 19th, 1832, and falling: the duty averaging on the foreign 65 per cent.

American, Saxony fleece,	lb.	55 a 65	Foreign Spanish hat wools,	lb.	50 a 55
Do. full blooded Merino,	do.	45 a 50	Do. Saxony,	do.	50 a 75
Do. ½ and ¾ do.	do.	35 a 42	Do. South Down, fleeces,	do.	23 a 40
Do. Native and ¼ do.	do.	25 a 35	Do. Smyrna, No. 1,	do.	25 a 28
Do. pulled lambs' No. 1,	do.	38 a 40	Do. do. No. 2,	do.	27 a 34
Do. do. do. No. 2,	do.	25 a 31	Do. do. Tamers,	do.	15 a 20
			Do. Mexican,	do.	15 a 20
			Do. Buenos Ayres,	do.	10 a 22

4 cts. per lb. and
20 cts. per ad. wt.
duty.

Articles Imported now or formerly.

Articles Imported now or formerly.	Quantity or value duty is levied.	New duties with the 1898 act added.		New duties with the 1898 act.		Reduction of Duties.	Loss of Protection.
		Spec. Ac.	Ad. Val. Per Ct.	Spec. Ac.	Ad. Val. Per Ct.		
ARMS—Sole and fire.							
Swords, Berks, &c.							
BRIDLE BITS.							
BRUSHES.							
BUTTONS—Of Ivory, Horn, or Wood.							
BOLTING CLOTHS.							
COACH LACE.							
CORKS—(freely made here).							
COPPER—Manufactures of, Bottoms and Vessels of.							
COTTON—Manufactures of piece goods uncolored, to pay 25 p. cent. on all costing under 30 cts. per sq. yard.							
COTTON YARNS, Threads, &c. now pay 15 cts. per lb. or 25 p. c. on a valuation 60 cts.							
DRUGS & CHEMICALS.							
ALLUM—(None imported, being made here)							
COPPERAS—(None imp'd, present price \$21 per 112 lbs.)							
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE—and all Mercurial preparations, (Little or none imp'd)							
IVORY BLACK.							
PRUSSIAN BLUE.							
SALTPETRE Refined. (double)							
TARTAR—Red and Crude.							
VITRIOL—Blue (none imported, being a domestic supply)							
Oil of (none imported).							
EPAULETTES—Extensive manufactures, and employing females.							
On real gold and silver, or half.							
FLAX—Raw.							
GLASS—Cut.							
Plain.							
Vials, 6 oz. and under.							
HATS—Lithorn, Straw and Chip.							
Fur, Leather & Silk.							
Palm Leaf or Palmetto of this latter article, above two millions are manufactured, employing Women and Children.							
HAIR CLOTHS and Seatings.							
HEMP—Cotton Bagging.							
HORN—Plates for Lanterns, Ox and other horns & tips.							
INSTRUMENTS—Telescopes, Quadrants, Sextants, Musical, Pianos, &c. &c.							
IRON—Manufactures of							
Brazier's Rods or round iron, nail or spike rods, split, sheet or hoop.							
Fig.							
Bar, Bolt, Rolled as English.							
Do. do. Hammered.							
HARDWARE, &c.							
Axes, Knives, Scythes, &c. paying.							
Cutting Knives, Wood Sawes, &c.							
Screws weighing 25 lbs. and upwards.							
Spikes.							
Steel and Iron Wire.							
LEAD—Pipes.							
Pipe, Bars, Sheets.							
Shot.							
Red and White Lead.							
SUGAR of—Litharge and Orange Mineral.							
Note—By the new bill, the Tariff of 1892 is repealed, and any articles not specified, pay duty under the Tariff of 1894.							
LEATHER—Manufactures of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. &c.							
MARBLE—Manufactures of.							
MATTING—for floors.							
OIL CLOTHS—Floor.							
Table.							
OIL—Olive.							
PENCILS of Black Lead.							
QUILLS—prepared.							
SALT.							
SLATES—Roofing.							
Cylinder.							
SUGAR—Brown.							
White.							
WOOD—Manufactures of.							
WOOL—Pays now a duty of 4 cts. per lb. and 30 p. c. ad. val. and on the importations of 1890, which were coarse wools, and cost on an average only 14 cents per lb. averaged 25 p. c.; but are estimated usually as equal							
By the new bill, wool is to pay 3 p. c. on all costing 10c. and under, & 20 p. c. on all above 10 c. aver. of new duty 14 p. c.; reduction of duty 32 p. c.							
WOOL—Manufactures of.							
By the new Bill the minimum to be done away and the duty to be 10 per cent., on all costing 50 cts. and under per square yd. and 30 p. c. on all above 50 cts.							
CLOTH—paying 14 cts. duty per square yd. equal to.							
Do—valued at 50 cts.							
Do—do. \$1							
Do—do. \$2 50							
Do—do. \$4							
Do—costing over \$4							
FLANNELS & RAISES—paying under the 30 cts. minimum 45 p. c. or 22 1/2 cts. per square yard.							
BLANKETS paying now.							
HOSIERY, Gloves, Mitts, &c.							
CARPETS—of Brussels, &c. as paying now per square yd. Ingrain, &c.							
Others.							

UP The article of *Saltstons* requiring 20 millions pounds of Wool, will be nearly destroyed by this bill.

WOOLLEN & WORSTED YARNS

Quantity or value duty is levied.

New duties with the 1898 act added.

New duties with the 1898 act.

Reduction of Duties.

Loss of Protection.

These are the duties as taken on the 1898 bill by Mr. Mc Lane.

The loss of Protection cannot be shown, as the former duties were prohibitory in many cases.

Manufacturers Convention
Philadelphia

May 25 1832

PA

John Forrester
Washington

D.C.

