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 passed by the House of Representatives.

See—"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 60 per cent, and the new law will pay only 5 per cent. Under the present protection, 60 per cent, American wool, in 1829, 1830, and 1831, only averaged 40 cents per pound.

To complete the ruin of this great agricultural interest, woolens generally, which now pay a duty of 36 per cent, are to be admitted at the same rate as wool—that is, 50 per cent; thus destroying at one blow, the grower, carder, spinner, and dyer of wool. These manufacturers who continue their business, and they will be few, will not want American wool, as it will be much cheaper for them to use foreign woolen goods.

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 20 to 30 per cent.

The manufacture of sericists, 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 40 per cent to 30 per cent. Certain yarns, of which little or none is now imported, is reduced from 100 to 75 per cent. Under the new duty, N. 15 to 20, which cost in England 17 cents, will only pay 41 cents per pound duty, and can be imported to sell at 5 cents per pound. Many other articles from which some are imported, from being fully protected, and from their being an ample supply at home, are now to come in at a low duty of 20 and 15 per cent, and in some cases, free of duty.

Nearly all the mechanical, 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 the national articles, iron, and its manufactures, are also considerably reduced by this bill. While protection is thus taken away from our mechanics, manufacturers, and laborers, a revenue is to be paid to merchants and navigators on every ton of their vessels. The whole scheme is an attack upon the stage of the laboring classes, for a reduction of protection, and 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 exerted by the votes of its citizens—it is by their votes, loudly and promptly proclaimed to their representatives in Congress, that they can aver the win 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 WALK, JOHN R. COATES, JAMES MOTT, J. P. LEAMING.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15th, 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:

British South Down, which interferes with our common to half blood wool, costs in England, 9d to 10d. sailing: say 1x or 2x cents. Shipping charges, 4 per cent, 80-100, cost abroad

Chis. 25-30 lb

Chis. 4.00

Now duty 30 per cent, on 20 cents 0-100,

Chis. 4.00

Cost here, with all duties and interest, 31 cents 35-100 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 23 cents, or lose 7 to 8 cents.

The charges on importing wool are about 350 per cent, at a duty of 20 per cent.

The wool is costing abroad as high as 10d or 20c, can be imported at 83 cents per pound.

And at the price the following wool may come in—

English Merino, washed fleece, costing £3 6, 10d, or 350 per cent.

South Down, $1. 2d.

Spanish Merino, in London, 2 x 3 6, 10d, or 350 per cent

Lancaster, do.

Portuguese, common, do.

Besides these, the wool from the Cape of Good Hope, Java, Sumatra, and South America, all interfere with and lower the price of American wool, together with the wool from Germany and Austria, which compete with our wool.

Fifty cents per pound, on an average, is not a compensation to the farmer who does not live near a large city, where the market is valuable.

The annual cost of keeping a sheep, in the common way, is $1. 25 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 sheep, sickness, and other accidents.

Price of Wool in New York, May 17th, 1833, and sailing the duty averaging on the foreign 45 per cent,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American, Saxony fleece</th>
<th>lb.</th>
<th>80 a 65</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do. full blooded Merino, do.</td>
<td>45 a 54</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>36 a 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>32 a 40</td>
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<td>Do.</td>
<td>29 a 31</td>
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<td>Do.</td>
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<td>Do.</td>
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<td>Do.</td>
<td>10 a 15</td>
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</table>

Foreign Spanish long wool, lb. | 20 a 35 |

Do. Saxony, do. | 20 a 35 |

Do. South Down, do. | 20 a 35 |

Do. Spanish, do. | 20 a 35 |

Do. Mexican, do. | 18 a 20 |

Do. Buenos Ayres, do. | 15 a 18 |