EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV.---NO. 35. EASTON, MD.---TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1832. WHOLE NO. 191.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance. Advertisements are inserted three times for One Dollar; and continued weekly for twenty-five cents per square.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty of Limits between the United States of America, and the United Mexican States was concluded and signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries, at Mexico, on the 12th January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight:

Whereas, also, an additional article thereto was concluded and signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries, at Mexico, on the 5th April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, which Treaty and additional article are word for word as follows:

The limits of the United States of America, with the bordering territories of Mexico, having been fixed and designated by a solemn treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, between the respective Plenipotentiaries of the Government of the United States of America, on the one part, and of that of Spain on the other: And whereas, the said treaty having been sanctioned at a period when Mexico constituted a part of the Spanish Monarchy, it is deemed necessary now to confirm the validity of the aforesaid treaty of limits, regarding it as still in force and binding between the United States of America and the United Mexican States:

With this intention, the President of the United States of America has appointed Joel Roberts Poinsett their Plenipotentiary; and the President of the United Mexican States their Excellencies Sebastian Camacho and Jose Ygnacio Esteva:

And the said Plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Article I.

The dividing limits of the respective bordering territories of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States, being the same as were agreed and fixed upon by the above mentioned treaty of Washington, concluded and signed on the twenty-second day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the two high contracting parties will proceed forthwith to carry into full effect the third and fourth articles of said treaty, which are herein recited, as follows:

Article II.

The boundary line between the two countries, west of the Mississippi, shall begin on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Sabine, in the sea, continuing north along the western bank of that river, to the 32d degree of latitude; thence, by a line due north, to the degree of latitude where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Natchitoches, or Red river; then, following the course of the Rio Roxo westward, to the degree of longitude 100 west from London, and 23 from Washington; then, crossing the said Red river, and running thence by a line due north, to the river Arkansas; thence, following the course of the southern bank of the Arkansas, to its source, in latitude 42 north; and thence, by that parallel of latitude, to the South sea: the whole being as laid down in Melish's map of the United States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the first of January, 1818. But, if the source of the Arkansas river shall be found to fall north or south of latitude 42, then the line shall run from the said source due south or north, as the case may be, till it meets the said parallel of latitude 42; and thence, along the said parallel, to the South sea. All the islands in the Sabine, and the said Red and Arkansas rivers, throughout the course thus described, to belong to the United States, but the use of the waters, and the navigation of the Sabine to the sea, and of the said rivers Roxo and Arkansas, throughout the extent of the said boundary on their respective banks, shall be common to the respective inhabitants of both nations.

The two high contracting parties agree to cede and renounce all their rights, claims, and pretensions to the territories described by the said line; that is to say: the United States hereby cede to his Catholic Majesty, and renounce forever, all their rights, claims, and pretensions to the territories lying west and south of the above described line; and in like manner, his Catholics Majesty cedes to the said United States all his rights, claims, and pretensions to any territories east and north of the said line; and for himself, his heirs, and successors, renounces all claim to the said territories forever.

Article III.

To fix this line with more precision, and to place the landmarks which shall designate exactly the limits of both nations, each of the contracting parties shall appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who shall meet before the termination of one year from the date of the ratification of this treaty, at Natchitoches, on the Red river, and proceed to run and mark the said line, from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red river, and from the Red river to the river Arkansas, and to ascertain the latitude of the source of the said river Arkansas, in conformity to what is agreed upon and stipulated, and the line of latitude 42, to the South sea. They shall make out plans and keep journals of their proceedings and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein.—The two Governments will amicably agree respecting the necessary articles to be furnished to those persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary.

Article IV.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, within the term of four months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, we the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have hereunto affixed our respective seals.

Done at Mexico, this twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, in the fifty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, and in the eighth of that of the United Mexican States.

J. R. POINSETT. [L. S.]
S. CAMACHO. [L. S.]
J. Y. ESTEVA. [L. S.]

Additional Article to the Treaty of Limits concluded between the United States, of America and the United Mexican States, on the 12th day of January, 1828.

The time having elapsed which was stipulated for the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Limits between the United Mexican States and the United States of America, signed in Mexico on the 12th of January, 1828; and both Republics being desirous that it should be carried into full and complete effect, with all due solemnity, the President of the United States of America has fully empowered, on his part, Anthony Butler, a citizen thereof, and Charge d Affaires of the said States in Mexico; and the Vice President of the United Mexican States, acting as President thereof, has, in like manner, fully empowered, on his part, their Excellencies Lucas Alaman, Secretary of State and Foreign Relations, and Rafael Mangino, Secretary of the Treasury, who, after having exchanged their mutual powers, found to be ample and in form, have agreed, and do hereby agree, on the following article:

The ratifications of the Treaty of Limits, concluded on the 12th January, 1828, shall be exchanged at the City of Washington, within the term of one year, counting from the date of this agreement, and sooner should it be possible.

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and effect as if it had been inserted word for word in the aforesaid treaty of the 12th of January, of 1828, and shall be approved and ratified in the manner prescribed by the Constitutions of the respective States.

In faith of which, the said Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and affixed their respective seals. Done in Mexico, the fifth of April, of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, the fifty-fifth of the Independence of the United States of America, and the eleventh of that of the United Mexican States.

A. BUTLER, [L. S.]
LUCAS ALAMAN. [L. S.]
RAFAEL MANGINO [L. S.]

And whereas, the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on the fith day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two by Edward Livingston, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and Jose Montoya, Charge d Affaires of the United Mexican States, on the part of their respective Governments.

Now, therefore, be it known That I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith, by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord [L. S.] one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-sixth.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:
EDW. LIVINGSTON,
Secretary of State.

THE TARIFF.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

On the adjustment of the Tariff.

Treasury Department, April 27, 1832.

Sir: In obedience to two resolutions of the House of Representatives, of the 19th January, 1832, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to collect information as to certain manufactures in the United States, and 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 tariff of duties 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 Potomac, and in the State of Ohio, requesting their aid in collecting the information desired, and also sought personal references with eminent manufacturers and other gentlemen acquainted with the subject.

Some of those, however, who had been selected as agents, declined acting; and owing to that and other causes, with which it is not necessary to trouble the House, more time has been employed in executing the intentions of the department than was anticipated. The importance of despatch was fully appreciated, but, until the returns could be received, to enable the undersigned to communicate the facts called for by the House, he did not deem himself authorized to submit any suggestions, or recommend any particular modification of existing duties.

These returns have but recently begun to come in, and have yet been only partially received; but rather than incur greater delay, at this advanced period of the session, or longer disappoint the expectations of the House, the undersigned has the honor to communicate the returns as far as they have come to hand, and will continue to transmit others as they may be received at the department.

In complying with so much of the resolutions of the House as requires the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate his own suggestions, he is well aware of the delicacy and responsibility of the task he has been instructed to perform: he is profoundly sensible, however, of the importance of the crisis which has induced the demand; and he has entire confidence in the liberal patriotism with which every honest effort, for the adjustment of its acknowledged difficulties, will be received.

If the raising the proper amount of revenue were the only object, or could alone guide these suggestions, the task would be comparatively easy; but the crisis presents a different and far more complicated subject. The impost system of the United States has been for many years, incidentally, but so intimately connected with the growth and protection of American capital and labor, as to have raised up great national interests, indispensable to the prosperity of the country, and which cannot be lost sight of in any new adjustment of the system. How far other interests, in different portions of the Union, can be satisfied in the system now to be framed, without injury to these important interests, is the question which makes a compliance with the direction of the House, a labor of great delicacy, and of still greater difficulty.

In the circumstances which at present require a general reduction of the revenue, it is not believed practicable to preserve, for any length of time, the degree of protection hitherto afforded to those interests which have grown up under the past legislation. The state of public feeling throughout an important portion of the country, which, with greater or less intensity, calls for a revision of the existing tariff, is not to be disguised. Both patriotism and wisdom dictate that this sentiment should be respected, and, as far as may be compatible with the common weal, that it be satisfied, not from any unworthy motive, but under that obligation of duty which requires that all be regarded with an equal eye; that all be borne upon with an equal hand; and, under that no less solemn obligation, to preserve, by any reasonable concessions, our inestimable Union.

Fully impressed with these considerations, and in the belief that, by their resolutions, the House has required suggestions for a general reduction of duties on the articles comprehended in the existing tariff, the undersigned has felt it to be his duty to deal with the subject in that spirit, and has now the honor to submit the result of his investigation and reflection in the form of a bill accompanying this letter.

He does not intend it so much for a perfect scheme, as to embody those suggestions which he has been called upon to make in a definite and intelligible shape; and, while looking to the patriotic object of the resolution, which has also guided his own judgment, he cheerfully assumes the responsibility of the scheme presented, he will derive no less gratification if that object can be better attained by any other plan which wiser counsels may devise.

The basis of the bill now submitted, is a total repeal of the act of the 19th of May, 1828, from and after the third of March, 1833, and a limitation of the revenue afterwards to be raised, by a new system of duties, to the existing expenditures of the government, and to such other necessary expenditures as the exigency of the public service may require, and Congress, in its wisdom, may authorize.

The estimate which was presented in the late annual report from this department, of the amount to be received into the Treasury from customs, in the year 1832, was founded, chiefly, upon the importations of the year 1831; and, the receipts from that source will not be great enough to be safely relied on for the payment of the public debt within the time proposed, the duties cannot be materially, if at all, reduced, consistently with that object, earlier than the period indicated.

If the duties be reduced, as proposed in the bill to take effect in March, 1833, the 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 year, 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 estimate for the effects of a diminished importation, or an unusual re exportation of 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 operation.

Yet, however equally a prospective reduction may enable the importers to adjust the supply to the demand, it is believed that a considerable reduction should be made for these contingencies. It is doubtful whether they would leave any surplus, but if any, a small one. And in carrying into effect a great change like this, it would be imprudent to incur the risk of a scanty or defective revenue, merely to avoid the chance of a small surplus.

If a reduction of $10,000,000, or upwards, should be made, to go into operation immediately, it would effect not only the future revenue, but that which has already accrued, and which forms the chief basis of the receipts in to the Treasury during the present year.—Whatever amount, receivable from the customs in this year may be now in bond, it cannot be doubted, that before these bonds become due, a re-exportation would take place of all such articles as should be included in the reduced tariff, and be in a situation to entitle them to debenture. Such articles could not enter into competition with those imported under the reduced tariff, and would necessarily be re-exported.

In regard to the proper time for the reduction to go into operation, the advantage, which all parties interested—the producer, manufacturer, importer, consumer—would derive from timely notice of any important changes in the rates of duty, is a consideration which also, ought not to be overlooked.

For the objects mainly intended to be provided for, an annual revenue of $15,000,000 is estimated to be necessary. Of this amount, until Congress shall otherwise determine, the sum of $3,000,000 may be estimated to be received from the public lands. Should Congress hereafter determine to dispense with this source of revenue, any deficiency thereby occasioned may readily be raised by a small augmentation of the duties proposed by the bill upon the class of articles which are taxed solely for the purpose of revenue, or may be distributed among the whole.

The remaining $12,000,000 it is proposed to raise exclusively from duties on imports, in the manner particularly provided for in the bill.—It is estimated that, by this mode, the whole annual revenue from customs calculated upon the importations of the year ending on the 30th September 1830, after deducting re-exportations, will be reduced more than $10,000,000, and upon that portion of them commonly called protected articles, more than $3,000,000: and also, that the rate of the whole duty from customs calculated upon the cost of the imported merchandise in the same year exclusive 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 quite so great, owing to the reductions already made in the duties on tea, coffee, molasses, salt.

A great number of articles of the first necessity, or partaking of the character of raw materials, have been relieved from duty altogether; and on many of the necessaries of life, and those principally consumed by the poorer classes, a duty almost nominal has been imposed.

An opinion has been heretofore expressed by the undersigned, in favor of a prospective and gradual reduction of the existing duty on articles embraced by the protective system; but it has been departed from in the bill, in deference to respectable opinions from other quarters, but principally to what is understood to be the wish of the manufacturers themselves, who prefer a system permanent in its character to one liable to change.

It has not been supposed practicable to offer any reasonable scheme of compromise, and for the adjustment of existing differences, which should not avoid the incongruity in the act of 1828, from the extravagant duty on the raw materials, and the well founded objections to the system of minimums.

It is believed that the producer of the raw material, and especially the grower of wool, will receive an ample indemnity for the concession now required, in the constancy and steadiness of the market, which the sure and permanent success of the manufacturing establishments will not fail to afford for his commodity, and in the cheapening of his general supplies. Independently of these considerations, however, it will appear by the statement, accompanying the bill (marked A) that, the duty imposed by the bill on raw wool, at 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 unnecessary and extravagant rate of duty, and as encouraging the commission of frauds difficult, if not impossible to prevent. It is believed that the effect, already, has been to exclude the fair American importer, in a great degree, from the trade, and to leave 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 manufacturer against the superior capital of his foreign rival, and 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 guards in the bill, may accomplish 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 rate of duty on the raw materials, and the low rate of duty on all other articles of general consumption, the American manufacturer may, as is believed, bring his merchandise into market upon terms of equality in cost with the foreigner, it is not doubted that the ad valorem duty proposed by the bill, with cash payments, and a duty on sales at auction, will be fully adequate to guard against the superiority of foreign capital, and the fluctuations of trade. It is a rate of profit in ordinary times not enjoyed by any other branch of industry not necessarily exposed to greater risk and vicissitude.

The imposition of a revenue duty merely, on coarse wool not raised in the United States, and on the coarser denominations of cloths, is believed to be a concession due to the south and to the southwestern portions of the Union, and which may be made without serious detriment to the manufacturer.

Without some concession of present advantages from all interests, any scheme of adjustment must be considered as hopeless.

The bill now submitted, proposes to raise the revenue, with as little inconvenience as possible to all parts of the Union; it designs to leave all the great national interests adequately protected, while, it lessens the duty on raw materials and articles of necessity.—Greater protection might be given, and the growth, both of the raw material and of the manufactures, might be more rapidly encouraged. It is believed, however, that by the sale of duties in the bill, the advancement and prosperity of each will be certainly attained; and it is for those interested to consider, whether it be not wiser and more patriotic to be content with a certain and permanent, though more gradual process, than by contending for extreme protection to endanger their own interest, and ultimately disturb the harmony of the Union.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LOUIS McLANE.
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Hon. the Speaker,
of the House of Representatives.

The bill accompanying the Secretary's Report is as follows:]

A BILL further altering the duties on imports, and for other purposes, accompanying the Secretary of the Treasury's Report to the House of Representatives, of the 27th of April, 1832.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the 31 day of March, 1833, the act entitled "An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the 19th of May, 1828, 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 fines, penalties, and forfeitures, which may have been incurred under the same.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the importation of articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties, that is to say.

1st. On wool, unmanufactured, the value thereof, at the place of exportation, shall not exceed ten cents per pound, five per cent. ad valorem, and when the value shall exceed ten cents per pound, twenty per cent. ad valorem: Provided, that wool imported on the skin shall be estimated, as to weight and value, as other wool.

2d. On manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, not otherwise specified, the value whereof shall not exceed fifty cents a square yard, ten per cent. ad valorem; on worsted stuff goods, and woollen and worsted yarn, twenty per cent.; on mits, gloves, bindings, blankets, hosiery, and carpets and carpeting, twenty-five per cent.; on flannels and baizes, and all other manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, thirty per cent.; and on ready made clothing, fifty per cent.

3d. On all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem: Provided, that all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a competent part, not dyed, colored, printed, or stained, shall be valued at thirty cents per square yard, and, if dyed, colored, printed, or stained, shall be valued at thirty five cents per square yard; and, on nankeens imported direct from China, twenty per cent. ad valorem.

4th. On all stamped, printed, or painted floor cloths, forty three cents a square yard; on oil cloths, of all kinds other than that usually denominated floor cloth, and on floor matting, usually made of flags or other materials, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

5th. On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole, or in part, by rolling, ninety cents per 112 lbs.

6th. On bar and bolt iron, made wholly, or in part, by rolling, thirty dollars per ton.—Provided, that all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other form less finished than iron in bars or bolts, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars or bolts, and pay duty accordingly.

7th. On iron in pigs, fifty cents per 112 lbs; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one and a half cents per lb; on all other casting of iron, not otherwise specified one cent per lb.

8th. On iron or steel wire, not exceeding number fourteen, five cents per lb.; over number fourteen, nine cents per lb.

9th. On round iron, or braziers' rods, of three sixteenths to eight sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron in nail or spike rods, or nail plates, slit, rolled, or hammered; and on iron in sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron slit, rolled, or hammered for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, three cents per lb; on iron spikes, four cents per lb; on iron nails, cut or wrought, five cents per lb., on tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per lb.; on square wire, used for the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, twelve per cent. ad valorem; on anvils and anchors, and all parts thereof, manufactured in whole or in part, two cents per lb; on iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, manufactured in whole or in part, three cents per lb. and no drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of iron cables or parts thereof; on mill cranks and mill irons, of wrought iron, four cents per lb; on mill saws, one dollar each; on blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, two and a half cents per lb.; on muskets, one dollar and fifty cents per stand; on rifles, two dollars and fifty cents each; on all other fire arms, thirty per cent ad valorem.

10th. On axes, adzes, hatches, drawing knives, cutting knives, sickles or reaping hooks, scythes, spades, shovels, squares of iron or steeel, bridle bits of all descriptions, steel yards and scale beams, socket chisels, vices and screws of iron, called wood screws, thirty per cent ad valorem: Provided, that said articles shall not be imported at a less rate of duty than would have been chargeable on the material constituting their chief value, if imported in an unmanufactured state.

11th. On steel, one dollar and fifty cents per 112 lbs.

12th On japanned wares of all kinds, on plated wares of all kinds, and on all manufactures, not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, pewter, lead, or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, a duty of twenty five per cent. ad valorem: Provided, that all articles manufactured, in whole, of sheet, rod, hoop, bolt, or bar iron, or of iron wire, or of which sheet, rod, hoop, bolt, or bar iron, or iron wire, shall constitute the greatest weight, and which are not otherwise specified, shall pay the same duty per lb. that is charged by this act on sheet, rod, hoop, bolt or bar iron, or on iron wire, of the same number respectively: Provided, also, that the said last mentioned rates shall not be less than the said duty of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

13th. That all scrap and old iron shall pay a duty of twelve dollars and fifty cents per ton; that nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use; and all pieces of iron (except old) of more than six inches in length, shall be rated as bar, bolt, rod or hoop iron, as the case may be, and pay duty accordingly.

14th. On unmanufactured hemp, fifty dollars per ton; on sail duck, ten cents a square yard; and, on cotton bagging, three and a half cents a square yard.

15th. On all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component part, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, twenty-five per cent ad valorem; and on all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component part, twenty per cent.

16th. On brown sugar and syrup for making sugar, two and a half cents per pound; and on white clayed, or powdered sugar; three and one-third cents per pound.

17th. On salt, five cents per fifty six pounds.

18th. On coffee, half a cent per pound.

19th. On teas of all kinds imported from China, and other places east of Cape Good Hope, and in vessels of the United States, one cent. per pound.. On all teas imported from any other place, or in vessels other than vessels of the U. States, ten cents per pound.

20th. On slates of all kinds, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

21st. On window glass, not above 8 by 10 inches in size, 3 dollars per hundred square feet; not above 10 by 12 inches, 3 dollars and 50 cents per hundred square feet; and if above 10 by 12 inches, 4 dollars per hundred square feet: Provided, that all window glass imported in plates, uncut, shall be charged with the highest rates of duty hereby imposed. On apothecaries' vials, of the capacity of four ounces and less, one dollar per gross; and not exceeding eight ounces, one dollar and twenty-five cents per gross.

22d. On olive oil, in casks, 12½ cents a gallon.

23d. On the wines of France, viz: red wines, in casks, 6 cents a gallon; white wines in casks, 10 cents a gallon; and wines of all sorts, in bottles, 22 cents a gallon.

24th. On the following articles, an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent, viz. barley; grass, or straw baskets; composition wax, or amber beads; all other beads not otherwise enumerated; lamp black; shell, or paper boxes; hair bracelets; hair, not made up for head dresses; bricks; paving tiles; brooms of hair, or palm leaf, Cashmere of Thibet; down, of all kinds; feathers, for beds; palm leaf, or palmetto hats.

25th. All articles, not herein specified either as free, or as liable to a different duty, and which, by the existing laws, pay a higher duty than fifteen per cent. to pay an ad valorem duty of fifteen per cent. from and after the said 3d day of March, 1833.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, in addition to the articles exempted from duty by the existing laws, the following articles imported from, and after the 3d day of March, 1833, shall be exempted from duty, that is to say—Cocoa; almonds; currants; prunes; figs; raisins, in jars and boxes; raisins, all other; black pepper; ginger; mace; nutmegs; cinnamon; cassia; cloves; pimento; camphor; corks; crude saltpetre; side-arms; say—cutlasses, daggers, dirks, swords, hangers; flax unmanufactured; quicksilver; opium; quills, prepared; tin, in plates and sheets; brass, in plates; marble; hair cloth and seatings; blue vitriol; argol; gum Arabic; gum Senegal; epaulets, of gold and silver, sac dye; madder; madder root; nuts and berries, used in dyeing; sumach; saffron; tumeric; woad, or pastel; aloes; ambergris; Burgundy pitch; bark Peruvian; cochineal; capers; calomel; chamomile flowers; coriander seed; cantharides; castanas; catsup; chalk; coculus indicus; coral; corrosive sublimate; dates; filberts; filtering stones; frankincense; grapes; gamboge; hemlock; henbane; hones; hornplates, for lanthorns; ox horns; other horns; and tips; India rubber; ipecacuanha; ivory unmanufactured; ivory black; juniper berries; maccaroni; mill stones; musk; nuts, of all kinds; olives; oil of juniper; paintings and drawings; rattans, unmanufactured; reeds, unmanufactured; rhubarb; rotten stone; tamarinds; tortoiseshell; tinfoil; shellac; sponges; sago; spyglasses; telescopes; sextants; quadrants; hair pencils; Brazil paste; tartar, crude; vegetables, such as are used principally in dyeing and in composing dyes; weld, and all articles used principally for dyeing, coming under the duty of 12 1 2 percent.; all other dyeing drugs; and materials for composing dyes, all other medicinal drugs, and all articles *not enumerated* in this act, nor the existing laws, and which are now liable to an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That from, and after, the 3d day of March, aforesaid, so much of any act of Congress as requires the addition of 10 or 20 per cent. to the cost, or value of any goods, wares, or merchandise, in estimating the duty thereon, or as imposes any duty on such addition, shall be repealed.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That from, and after, the 3d day of March, aforesaid, where the amount of duty on merchandise (except manufactures of wool or of which wool is a component part) imported into the United States, in any ship or vessel, on account of one person only, or of several persons jointly interested, shall not exceed 200 dollars, the same shall be paid in cash, without discount; and if it shall exceed that sum, shall at the option of the importer, or importers, be paid, or secured to be paid, in the manner now required by law, one half in three and one half in six calendar months; and that, from and after the said 3d day of March, so much of the 62d section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved the 2d of March, 1799, as authorises the deposite of teas, under the bond of the importer, or importers, shall be repealed.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the 3d day of March, aforesaid, the duties on all manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, shall be paid in cash without discount, or at the option of the importer, be placed in the public stores, under bond at his risk, subject to the payment of the customary storages and charges, and to the payment of interest at the rate of six per centum per annum while so stored: Provided, that the duty on the articles so stored shall be paid one half in three and one half in six months from the date of importation: Provided, also, that if any instalment of duties be not paid when the same shall have become due, so much of the said merchandise as may be necessary to discharge such instalment shall be sold at public auction, and, retaining the sum necessary for the payment of such instalment of the duties, together with the expenses of the safe keeping and sale of such goods, the overplus, if any, shall be returned by the collector to the importer, or owner, or to his agent or lawful representative. And provided also, that the importer, owner, or consignee of such goods may, at any time after the deposite shall have been made, withdraw, the whole, or any part thereof, on paying the duties on what may be withdrawn, and the customary storage and charges, and of interest.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the 3d day of March aforesaid, foreign manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, which may be sold at public sale, other than sales under execution, decrees, and process of courts in the United States, there shall be reserved by the seller, one and a half per cent. on the amount of such sale for the use of the United States; and no such sale shall be made but in the presence of an officer of the customs, in places where there shall be one, for which purpose reasonable notice shall be given to the collector of the district, or such officer of the customs as he may designate for that service; and an account of the merchandise sold, certified, and approved by the officer of the customs present, shall be rendered by the seller to the collector, the said one and a half per cent. paid over to him within twenty-four hours after such sale. And if any person shall make such sale without the presence of an officer of the customs, or shall fail to render such an account within the time required, he shall forfeit and pay to the United States two hundred dollars; or if he shall fail to pay over to the collector as is hereby required, the one and an half per cent. accruing to the United States on such sale, he shall forfeit and pay to the United States, double the amount of such per centage.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That, in all cases where the duty which now is, or hereafter may be, imposed on any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, shall by law, be regulated by, or directed to be estimated or levied upon the value of the same square yard, or of any other quantity or parcel thereof, and in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any ad va-

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13073-0361.jpg