

Twenty-Ninth Congress. SECOND SESSION.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1840. SENATE.

PERMANENT PRE-EMPTION SYSTEM. Mr. Clay, of Alabama, reported, without amendment, the bill introduced by Mr. Benton for establishing a permanent pre-emption system...

GRADUATION BILL. Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill for the reduction and graduation of the price of Public Lands...

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FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE. Mr. Adams of Mass. after the presentation of various bills from the committee on claims, asked leave to refer the bill before Congress at the last session to the committee on manufactures. The bill caused some feeling in the House.

The motion of Mr. Adams was not in order, but on leave, the whole subject was discussed for an hour by Mr. Adams, Mr. Pickens, Mr. Wise, Mr. Cushing and others.

A motion followed to suspend the rules of the House for the purpose of submitting a motion first made by Mr. Adams, to refer the bill under consideration to the committee on manufactures.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion carried by the triumphant vote of 131 to 41.

A question arose as to the proper committee of reference. Mr. Adams moved that the committee on manufactures should have charge of it.

Mr. Wise and Mr. Pickens claimed its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means. The Previous Question brought Mr. Adams' motion in order, and reference to his committee was ordered, 109 to 60. The House soon adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1840. SENATE. HEIRS OF FULTON. Mr. Sturgeon presented a memorial strongly urging upon Congress the settlement of the claims of Fulton's heirs.

The bill to amend the act for the prevention and punishment of certain crimes against the United States, was passed. TAXES ON CIRCULATING MEDIUM. Mr. Benton, on leave, introduced a bill to impose a tax on bank notes, and other paper designed as a circulation.

His purpose was, he said, to revive the tax on circulation which existed in 1819, and to impose a tax on all bank notes over \$20 of the same amount as was then imposed on notes below \$20...

readily to the decision of the Chair—but he held this a matter of principle, and he must ask an appeal from the decision of the chair.

The Vice President said he would be happy to hear the suggestions of the gentleman, and to get the judgment of the Senate.

Mr. Webster called the attention of the chair and the senate to the rule, which directly denied the right of the mover of a proposition to withdraw it, even after it had been seconded—or after it had been read.

The discussion was continued on the point of order till a late hour; when, at last, Mr. Benton rose, and said he would waive his right to withdraw his motion. He would ask leave to do so.

Of course this, as a matter of courtesy, was granted mem. con. and then the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE. The Speaker presented several Executive communications. A few petitions were received and referred.

PROSPECTIVE PRE-EMPTIONS. The Speaker announced as the business next in order, the memorial from the Legislature of Illinois, presented yesterday by Mr. Reynolds, remonstrating against the mode of disposing of and price of the public lands lying within the States recently admitted into the Union, which he moved should be referred to the committee on the Public Lands, with the following instructions:

To report a bill to grant prospective pre-emptions to settlers on the public lands, and to reduce the price to settlers according to the value of said lands.

Mr. Reynolds spoke at length on this motion; and was followed by Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson in a masterly speech.

Mr. Hubbard, of N. Ham. then obtained the floor, and on his motion the House adjourned.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF. From the Boston Atlas. THE EFFECT OF THE PRUSSIAN TARIFF ON THEIR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

The importance of the union of the German States for the purpose of commerce has been gradually increasing, and now has produced so great a change in their relations with other parts of Europe, that all nations are interested either for their success or their failure.

The loss which has resulted from this confederation to the British manufacturers makes it a sore subject to them, since they are obliged to look abroad for new markets, or to force the sale of their goods, at low prices, either in this country or in their colonies.

We trust they will soon find this country as bad a drain for their unsaleable cotton and woollen fabrics as Prussia and the confederated States, if the experience of the last three years has not almost already convinced them of it, and they will be obliged to unload themselves in China or some other country, where there is no danger in smuggling, as there is here.

What the Zoll Verein has been to the States that compose it, our tariff has been and will be to us, and on this account we cannot but be interested in its success. We cannot be jealous of the advancement of a country which, like ourselves, is making an effort to do for herself what the habits of the people peculiarly fit them for, instead of being dependent on the foreigner.

The commercial union commenced in 1824 with Bavaria and three small states, it now includes Prussia and the states which have come to an agreement with her—Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse, the Thuringian States, Nassau, and Frankfurt, with a population of twenty-six millions.

The principle of this union is common duties on imports and exports, levied in such a manner as to encourage home production, the trade being free between the states, as with us. This principle has already begun to change the sentiment of German nationality from fancy to facts, and as it is decidedly a popular measure, it may be the means not only of maintaining peace among themselves, but of spreading their friendly relations abroad. But the most striking features of improvement are seen in the growth of the towns, the improvement of the roads and building of railroads, the increase of wealth and comfort in every part of the states, and the gradual decrease of importation of many kinds of manufactures.

This regulation of the duties has not been made with such care that it should not exceed a certain percent, as our own, nor being levied on the quantity and not the value, they sometimes amount up as high as 80 per cent. on coarse fabrics, when the rate is only 5 or 10 on fine. Yet so strong was the inclination and genius of the people for manufacturing, that by importations of models of machinery, and by encouragement to first rate foreign mechanists and mechanics, the price of cotton and woollen goods has not, at any time, been much higher than when they were imported from England, and now both are manufactured for the same, and in some instances, even at less expense.

Passing over all the articles which are comprised in the tariff, except cotton and woolen, we will give a few facts in relation to these which will show the advantage of protection for the rest, and by what rapid strides improvement advances under a wise system, even in the old countries. Every body in New England has felt the advantages of the tariff, individually, and in the growth of the national wealth. In cotton goods we have for several years commanded the home markets, and our competition with England abroad has become so considerable as to cause uneasiness to her manufacturers. Our woollen interest, though at times more profitable than the cotton, has been subject to violent fluctuations, from one of which it is just recovering, and which it is supposed will not be feared when the reduction of the tariff opens our market to foreign wool, in case this does not take place, when the

production shall have increased so as to make lower and more regular prices.

The increase of the imports of cotton into the states of the league during five years, from 1832 to 1837, which is the last published account, was from 117,911 cwt. to 187,858 cwt. or an increase of 40 per cent. The imports into Hamburg during eight years increased 150 per cent. and in the Prussian States alone, the import rose from 38,568 cwt. to 240,315, an increase of more than 600 per cent. The cotton yarn imported into the states of the league rose from 172,110 cwt. to 321,940 in 5 years, or 54 per cent., and has been growing as rapidly since. Of twisted cotton yarn the imports increased during the same time 31 per cent. The increase of machinery was in the same proportion, and the decrease of importation; so that the whole of the league now import four cotton goods than Prussia alone did in 1832.

The excess of the cotton manufactures exported over the amount imported is equally remarkable. While in 1830 it was only 6272 cwt., it had regularly increased till it amounted, in six years, to 70,776 cwt. The duty on cotton goods is 50 six dollars per cwt., the raw cotton is free.

Wool is also free. The duty on yarn is 8 six dollars per cwt., and on cloths 30 R. D. The importation of wool into the Prussian states is chiefly of the coarse qualities employed in Posen and Silesia, and is supposed to be about 12 per cent. of the home growth. The average importation is 45,008 cwt., and during the last 6 years the increase of that brought into the States of the League has been 60 per cent. But this being for particular purposes, it must not be supposed that the home growth is not enough; on the contrary, it has increased, and the exportation in 1838 was 24 per cent. more than it was 6 years before, or 122,072 cwt., and the production may be estimated at about 33 million pounds. The yearly consumption for each person is about 1 lb., or a little more than a quarter, according to McCulloch, which he supposes 4 lbs.

Progress is shown most surely in the exportations, which have increased within 6 years 34 per cent., and this year will be at least 75,000 cwt., or more than 4 times the amount imported.

The manufacture has the advantage of an established growth of wool, which insures a supply, and though inferior to the British, the German cloth, like our own, particularly those made in Lowell, are equal to them in the spinning, weaving, and earlier processes, as well as in most of the colors, though somewhat inferior in finish. But the machinery now growing into use will remedy this, and render the Germans successful competitors with the English and French.

THE WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE IN PRUSSIA, AND GROWTH OF MANUFACTURES IN SAXONY. We gave, a few days ago, some facts in regard to the operations of the Zoll Verein or German Tariff Association, and endeavored to show that the prosperity of all the nations comprised in the League has been greatly promoted by it; that individual and national wealth has increased, that public improvements have been projected and completed, on a scale heretofore unknown in those countries; that from its growing advantages and the increased comfort in living which is found to result from its operations, the league is popular with all classes, and will probably be rendered still more powerful by the accession of other States.

We do not mean to enter into any discussion from these data, in regard to the principles of our own Tariff as it is, or as it will be, though we think that the time will come, when all that is known will be put in requisition to ascertain the best policy to be pursued in regard to it, not for New England alone, but for the whole country.

Some more particulars in relation to the German Tariff may not be uninteresting, as they apply to the woollen manufacture, which we considered partially the other day, a manufacture which is at this time exciting more than ordinary interest, from its late depression in comparison with its former success, and from the prospect there is of a speedy revival of its former importance.

That we should grow our own wool and manufacture our own woollens in this bleak climate, is as natural as that we should make our own fires; and no one who looks at the facilities we have in water power—the cheapest of all movers, in our immense tracts of pasture land for sheep, in our machinery, now brought, by a few enterprising individuals, to the same perfection which has reached in Europe in the genius of the people, equally quick to copy and to invent, no one who considers their advantages and the success which has so often accompanied them, and who knows how strong the feeling is through the country to protect and encourage the growth of wool and the consumption of it, will doubt its steady advancement.

In the year 1816, the great bulk of the woollens consumed in Prussia, were imported from England. The only manufactures were those established in families, the females of which, with their single loom, produced enough during their leisure hours in winter, for their use during the year. What was not taken up in this way was exported, to be manufactured abroad, and returned, with the additional price of the manufacture, and the profits charged by the English or French capitalist. At this time the number of sheep in Prussia was 8,000,000; but after the adoption of the Tariff the number rose to 12,000,000, in 1828, and at present falls little short of 17,000,000, the increase being chiefly of the sheep which produce the fine wool. It is estimated, that 10 sheep produce 92 Prussian lbs. which is 23 3/5 lbs. of our weight, making the total amount 40 million lbs. A part of this is exported, and the quantity used in the country is supposed to be about 27 million lbs.

This increase in so short a time, in an old country, were changes are made only with great care, and with a certainty of

success, is very remarkable. It was in vain that the act of the English Parliament, prohibiting the export of machinery, was enforced—it was impossible, as they have been taught also from this side of the water, to prevent the exportation of the heads and hands which made it. The simple and beautiful machinery of the cotton mills works of the Middlesex woolen mills, like the mills of Prussia and the woollen factories of the Plattendorf, show how fruitless is a narrow legislation to prevent their establishment; and the improvements which are so often making, (we can speak for our own) display the mechanical genius of the people who have adopted them.

In fact, the English Act which prohibited the export of machinery, was only an encouragement to the establishment of "machine shops" elsewhere, and we believe that at the present moment, the English machinery is neither cheaper than the Prussian nor better than our own.

Saxony came into the league in 1832. Before this time up to 1806, manufactures had made little progress there; during this year the Berlin Decree made a demand for goods which could not be supplied, and the result of the battle of Leipzig was a continuation of it. The establishments, however, which grew up under this monopoly of trade, could not compete, after the peace, with the supplies which poured in since then from England and France. Since she has joined the league, her progress has been rapid and regular. In 1830 there were 86 cotton spinning establishments, having 301,000 spindles, and employing 5400 adults and 2400 children. In 1834 there were 91 mills, with 375,000 spindles, and at the close of 1837, when the last enquiries were made; there were 124, with 490,000 spindles, an increase of 30 per cent., in 4 years.

The advance of the woollen manufacture has been equally remarkable. In 1831 there were 85 establishments, with 45,000 spindles; in 1834 there were 117, with 77,400 spindles, the increase being in application of the joining of the league; and in 1837 there were 144, with 102,000 spindles, an increase of 127 per cent., in 7 years.

Thlinen manufacture flourishes equally well, and the making of machinery, which was commenced before 1834, and pursued without success, is now prosperous under the direction of the Machine Company, with a capital of a million of dollars.

We take the annexed articles from the Harrisburg Intelligencer, heartily concurring in the sentiments they express.

THE NEW CABINET. While we agree in the main with the democratic press generally, in the views taken of the indecency, if not absolute impropriety, of dictating to the President elect, who should be his official advisers, we can also, we think, perceive contingencies upon which the discussion of the comparative merits of suggested appointees may become not only proper, but an incumbent duty. It is not, however, our present purpose to enter upon a discussion of the kind. Our object is, to interpose our dissent to the error of a very few of our contemporaries, who profess an indisposition to express any opinion as to the persons who should be appointed to the Cabinet, but undertake what we consider far more objectionable, to say who should not be in it. They would in this way exclude two of the most able and popular statesmen of our country: we mean, of course, DANIEL WEBSTER and HENRY CLAY. We do not agree in the propriety of the argument, by the way, we perceive the force of the reasoning employed.

It is affirmed that Mr. CLAY has determined not to ask or accept office under President Harrison. But we cannot perceive the justice or propriety of making Mr. Clay's alleged determination a reason for excluding Mr. Webster from any post to which the interests of the nation may seem to call him. We do not object to this new species of political ostracism, on grounds personal to Mr. Webster. We can of course, know nothing of his individual desires or wishes. But we look at the question in a much more important aspect. Offices are created for the benefit of the people, who are deeply concerned in having them well filled. On this account and in this view, we feel it to be our duty to speak. Shall the nation be denied the right to command the services of Mr. Webster, by a process of reasoning which would elevate him above the obligation which every citizen is under, to serve his country; when that country requires his services? We think, may we know, that the people cannot and will not understand such reasoning. They have been accustomed to regard his pre-eminence, his long services in the councils of the nation, and his great experience and prudence in public affairs, his plain and accessible manners and deportment, not only with admiration and affection, but as a fund for the Government of the country, upon which they might draw, with the confidence that he had too much patriotism to protest the draft.

We repeat that the nation has a right to the services of Mr. Webster, and we conceive that at no period in the history of the country have such services as he can render, been more imperatively required. Our distinguished, able, and virtuous President elect, will receive the Government from his predecessor deranged in all its parts. We need not enlarge on this topic. The people have voted for a change—a radical change, and they expect one. To repair the evil of their great ability as well as virtue. They had regard to this when they gave their suffrages to General Harrison. It is, however, not more their will that he should be elevated to the first office in their gift, than that he should be permitted to call to his aid in the administration of the government, such citizens as may be required for that great and important work. They know that the President will have an arduous and difficult task, and they expect that the patriotism, the ability and the experience of the best men in the nation, will be at his command to help him to perform it.

Besides this, it will readily occur to every one; that in a government like ours, where so much depends upon public opinion, it is not only important that the Government should be well conducted, but it is also important that it should have the confidence of the people. In other words, it should be popular as well as able. To make it so, a proper regard must be had to the different sections of which our country is composed. The South, the North, the Middle and the Western States, must be equally consulted. Hence, a Cabinet to be popular, must be composed of citizens from these different sections of the country. If this be conceded, (and no man acquainted with the genius of our government and the character of our people, will question it,) it follows that in constituting a cabinet, the President will look to the Northern and Eastern States for a member. As the object of this is to give a proper popularity to the administration, he will of course in making his selection, choose the man most acceptable to the citizens of the section from which he is chosen.

Then ask the citizens of New England, whom they will present for a seat in the Cabinet of General Harrison; and they will answer with a shout of enthusiasm, Daniel Webster! In every point of view, therefore, we would consider the exclusion of Mr. Webster from a seat in the cabinet, as unjust to himself, and injurious to the best interests of the country. We feel assured that an administration, with the patriot and statesman, General Harrison, at its head, and Daniel Webster in the Cabinet, will command the confidence of the nation, and confer blessings and benefits upon the people.

U. S. Senator from Georgia. We are pleased to learn that JAMES Mc PHERSON BERTIN has been elected by the Legislature of Georgia, a Senator in Congress for six years, from the 4th March next. The Democratic party of Georgia could not have made a better selection. Mr. Bertin is a gentleman long known to the American people as possessed of talents of high order, and an integrity which cannot be shaken. In Georgia he deservedly exercises a great influence. As a proof of this we may mention the fact, that it was principally owing to his exertions that the vote of Georgia was cast for Harrison and Tyler. When the nomination was made at this place in December last, the Democrats of Georgia determined, how unwisely it is not necessary for us to say, to stand aloof and take no part in the Presidential contest. But Mr. Bertin threw himself into the breach, and by his giant exertions succeeded in turning the current of public sentiment; and when the May convention met in Baltimore, Georgia appeared there in the person of her representatives, announcing her determination to go for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." The result is recorded in letters of light, and Georgia has covered herself all over with glory. For much of this glory however, she and the nation are indebted to Mr. Bertin.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION. The regular correspondent of the New York Courier, writing from Washington under date of the 7th inst. has the following paragraphs: "Mr. CLAY, it is understood, will not accept of an appointment [under the administration of General Harrison] at home or abroad. On this point he is said to be inflexible. He will remain, I believe, in the senate of the United States until the new Administration shall be launched and fairly afloat, giving to the policy of the President, such a support as may be consistent with his own patriotic views and that fame which he has so nobly and so gallantly won.

"Whether Mr. WEBSTER will or will not be offered the Department of State, for which he is pre-eminently qualified, it is not for me to say. But I may state the opinion which some of General Harrison's personal friends entertain and express. They say that if Mr. Webster will accept the office of Secretary of State, or a Foreign Mission, he ought not to be neglected. The same language is held by some of the most distinguished friends of Mr. Clay. That gentleman I have not seen since my arrival in Washington; he has been in Baltimore, but I learn has returned this day to the city. From those signs of the times, I have no doubt Mr. Webster may fill either of the above stations, if he pleases."

THE CABINET. Extract of a letter from Ohio to the New York Commercial. OTTO, Nov. General Harrison has passed on his journey through this place. He has stated that Daniel Webster he should offer any place in his cabinet, or any place in the service of his administration, which Mr. Webster may think proper to accept. Moreover, when General Harrison, in a conversation with Mr. Clay, expressed his determination to invite Mr. Webster to select his place in his cabinet, Mr. Clay declared that such a course was due to the esteem and confidence of the nation, and that if he (Mr. Clay) had been elected President, it would have been his first object to avail himself of the transcendent talents of Daniel Webster. Mr. Clay has expressed an intention to remain in the Senate, having once held the office of Secretary of State.

Now, no matter what you see in the newspapers, what I have written you will find to be true, and all who suppose General Harrison means to fly so low as to expose himself to the shots of those who usually aim at small game, will find themselves totally mistaken; and, again, those wise sages who have foretold the disengagement of Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay, in the future progress and maintenance of the whig cause, will inevitably prove false prophets. They are united; cordial, and mutually friendly, resolved that all evil minded persons, shall have no other reward for their pains, than to see them hand in hand

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The resolution lies over for one day. Mr. Everett of Vt. one of the committee on Foreign Affairs, offered a resolution calling for all correspondence not incompatible with public interest relating to the affairs of China.

A resolution was adopted inquiring of the Clerk as to the falling of the chandelier—whose fault it was—and whether the manufacturer had been paid.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE. Mr. Adams of Mass. after the presentation of various bills from the committee on claims, asked leave to refer the bill before Congress at the last session to the committee on manufactures. The bill caused some feeling in the House.

The motion of Mr. Adams was not in order, but on leave, the whole subject was discussed for an hour by Mr. Adams, Mr. Pickens, Mr. Wise, Mr. Cushing and others.

A motion followed to suspend the rules of the House for the purpose of submitting a motion first made by Mr. Adams, to refer the bill under consideration to the committee on manufactures.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion carried by the triumphant vote of 131 to 41.

A question arose as to the proper committee of reference. Mr. Adams moved that the committee on manufactures should have charge of it.

Mr. Wise and Mr. Pickens claimed its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means. The Previous Question brought Mr. Adams' motion in order, and reference to his committee was ordered, 109 to