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Maryland Journal.

VOL. II. ROCKVILLE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1846. No. 30.

Public Entertainments.

FARMERS HOTEL,
(Corner of 8th and D Streets, formerly kept by Mr. Owen Connolly.)

THE undersigned having taken the above hotel, most respectfully informs the citizens of Montgomery county and others, that he can accommodate both man and horse in the best possible manner, and earnestly hopes to have a share of the public patronage. He can accommodate one hundred horses. His Ostlers are obliging and attentive. He pledges himself to use every effort to give satisfaction to all who may please to patronize him. His Bar is supplied with choice wines and liquors.

PATRICK MORAN.
Washington City, May 23, 1846—tf

STEVENS' HOTEL,
Georgetown, D. C.

THE subscriber having taken the old establishment formerly conducted by John Hays, on High street, Georgetown, D. C., and having fitted it up in the most comfortable manner, is ready to accommodate all who may patronize him as well and on as reasonable terms as any in the District. Having had some experience in the management of public houses, the subscriber flatters himself that he knows how to make his guests comfortable. He assures the public that his *TABLE* shall be inferior to none, and his *BAR* supplied with the best liquors that can be procured.

Travellers and Wagoners will find it to their advantage to stop at his house, as it is situated in the most business part of the town. He has a large *STABLE*, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of provender, for the accommodation of Drovers, &c.

jan 28—1y REZIN STEPHENS.

Beall Street Hotel.
Georgetown, D. C.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Montgomery county, that he has lately opened this house for the reception of guests, and that he is determined that nothing on his part shall be omitted in endeavoring to make it worthy of the patronage of the travelling community, as well as the public generally. His *TABLE* will at all times be furnished with the best the market can afford, his *BAR* with choice Liquors, and *STABLES* with attentive ostlers and plenty of the best provender.

This house is situated on Beall St., Georgetown, D. C. and will be found a quiet retreat for the visitor and traveller. The proprietor trusts that urbanity and attention to the comfort of his guests, together with his moderate rates of fare, will secure him a liberal share of public patronage.

DROVERS will find it to their advantage to give him a call. HANSON RIDGAWAY.

nov 19—1y

CONGRESS HALL,
Penn. Av. nearly opposite Coleman's.

PERSONS having business at the seat of Government will find it an advantage to stop at this house, as they can have their meals at the *table de hote* or in the eating saloon; where oysters and game, and the earliest productions of the season, will be served in every variety of style.

Careful and attentive waiters, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of guests.

Regular boarders received at moderate prices. Suites of parlors for private parties at any time. P. H. KING.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20, 1845.

PLUMBE

NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY AND PHOTOGRAPHERS FURNISHING DEPOTS—Awarded the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid Colored Daguerreotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

PORTRAITS taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

INSTRUCTIONS given in the art.

A large assortment of APPARATUS and STOCK always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

☞ New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chesnut St.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover Sts.; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore St.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main St.; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church St.

june 20—12m

MORE LIGHT.

CALL and see the rich and beautiful Lamps and Mirror Branch Candlesticks, exhibited at the Fair by Messrs. Cornelius & Co., of Philadelphia, now on sale, with a complete assortment of other Lamps and Girandoles from the same factory, at prices lower than ever offered in the District.

Also, Patent Coffee Mills, Platform and Counter Scales, by Livingston & Co., Pittsburg, which will be sold at reduced prices, at

BOTELER & McGREGOR'S
june 13 Housefurnishing store.

National Livery Stable.

WALKER & KIMMELL respectfully announce that they have opened the spacious and commodious *BRICK STABLE*, lately erected by them on C street. Their new stable has excellent and superior accommodations for upwards of one hundred horses; and have ample room for forty carriages. The new stable and carriage houses are situated within one hundred yards of Gadsby's, Brown's and Tyler's hotels. The Exchange Hotel (conducted by THOMPSON TYLER) is immediately opposite the National Livery Stables.

The advertisers intend to keep every kind of vehicle—such as Coaches, Barouches, Buggy Wagons, &c. which may be had at the shortest notice for hire, by the month, week, day or hour. Saddle horses also hired in the same manner. Horses will be taken at Livery on terms as reasonable as at any other establishment. Members of congress and other gentlemen bringing their horses and carriages to the city, can be accommodated with excellent stabling, good coach houses, and attentive ostlers. *HORSE DROVERS* visiting this city will at all times be safely accommodated, and on reasonable terms.

WALKER & KIMMELL.
Washington, Feb. 7, 1846.

Hatters, &c.

Fashionable Summer Hats
and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

M. H. STEVENS & EMMONS,
(Late O. Fish & Co.)
Occupying two Stores, No. 1 & 2, Brown's hotel.

WE invite attention to a large and well assorted stock of Goods consisting in part of *EXTRA LIGHT BLACK BEAVER & MOLESKIN HATS, RICH SEAL OREGON BEAVER, WHITE & PEARL "GOSSAMERS"* weighing only 3 oz.—*PANAMA, LEGHORN*, and every other kind of Straw Hats.

The American and Franklin Institutes of New York and Philadelphia at their last Fairs awarded no medals for the *best* specimens of Hats.

In the department of *FURNISHING GOODS* we offer ready made Shirts, under do., Drawers, Cravats, Collars, Hose, Gloves, Suspenders, Perfumery Fine Razors, Dressing Cases, Canes, Umbrellas, &c., &c. Also for travellers—Pocket Revolving Pistols, Life Preservers, Carpet Bags, Trunks, &c. Also, Pike's Portable Magnetic Electrical Battery.

Strangers and others will find in the extent and variety of our stock, and in the facility of supplying many wants at one establishment, a desideratum not often attained. Our prices are uniform in all cases, and as low as in the Northern cities. M. H. STEVENS & EMMONS

june 13 Washington City, D. C.

EXTENSIVE
HAT, CAP, AND FUR Establishment.
North side of Bridge St., between Congress & High Sts. Georgetown, D. C.

WM. F. SEYMOUR, Proprietor of the above establishment, having lately newly furnished, remodelled, and enlarged his store room, for the purpose of enabling him in future to conduct a larger and more extensive business, would most respectfully announce to his customers in town and the adjoining counties of Maryland and Virginia, that he has recently returned from his usual semi-annual visit to New York and Boston, with a large and choice selection of every description of goods in his line, comprising a varied and general assortment of the most beautiful styles, of rare and superior finish, than can be found elsewhere in the District.

Having made his purchases exclusively for cash, with a strict personal attention to his business, added to a practical acquaintance with it, and at not more than half the expense sustained in the adjoining city, he flatters himself that he has advantages superior to any other establishment in this District; and, in view of the above, purchasers are requested to examine all the markets for themselves, and then call on him, and they will be convinced that his goods are superior and lower than they have seen elsewhere. As he is determined to sell cheap, and maintain his reputation for keeping constantly on hand the most fashionable and general assortment, he has now ready for inspection and sale a large stock of—

AUTUMN HATS,

modelled after the beautiful pattern of Leary & Co., of New York, which, by its symmetrical proportions, and becoming shape, has taken precedence over all other styles introduced in that city, and from indications not to be mistaken will be the one universally adopted by the fashionable in this District for the present season: as Nutria Beavers, Mole Skin, Cassimeres, Russia and Silks, got up of the finest fabrics and beautiful lustre, with brims scientifically curled to suit each individuals taste. Hats neatly finished to order, by a peculiar art known to himself, to fit with comfort, in the most difficult cases, in two hours notice. A large assortment of—

CAPS,

of every variety of style and material, as gentlemen's travelling cloth, octigon, hat-shape, soft finish, Spanish, hunting, Prussian, Hessian, cloth fur trimmed, guard, ring, hair seal, fur seal, muskrat, glazed of all patterns and prices, silk velvet for infants, of beautiful patterns; and many other kinds. Arrangements have been made with the manufactures and importers to keep up the assortment at the present *cheap* rates for the season.

MUFFS AND LADIES' FANCY FURS, some new and uncommon kinds, in endless variety, now on hand, which the subscriber pledges to sell as low, or lower, than they can be purchased for in the District.

nov 26-y WM. F. SEYMOUR.

REMICK'S
Fashionable Hat, Cap & Fur EMPORIUM.
South side Bridge St. Georgetown, D. C.

THE subscriber now offers to the gentlemen of fashion as well as to the economist, an extensive and inviting assortment of fall styles Moleskin, Beaver, Cassimere, Russia and Silk *HATS*, superior in their manufacture and mode of finish, and varying in quality and price to suit the means of all who may favor him with their patronage.

Also, a general and elegant assortment of gentlemen's Cloth and other Dress *CAPS*, of the most approved shapes and patterns. Boys' extra and medium quality low crowned Hats, a beautiful article for youths, with a handsome variety of boys and infants' velvet and other Caps, richly trimmed and ornamented.

The attention of the Ladies is called to a large and elegant assortment of *MUFFS*, which in point of quality are unequalled.

dec 3—1y T. REMICK

Auctioneering.

AT the request of a number of friends, I have determined to offer my services to the public as *AUCTIONEER*. I will attend all sales at the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms.

jan 7—tf M. H. LETTON.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or otherwise, are requested to make payment to Mr. Julius West, who is authorized to collect and receipt for the same, on or before the 1st of September next. All persons having claims against the subscriber, will please present them immediately for payment.

june 13—3 mo. ALFRED SPATES.

SPEECH OF J. G. CHAPMAN,
In Defence of the Tariff of 1842,
Delivered in the House of Rep., August 1, 1846.
(CONTINUED.)

Let me now ask what is to be the effect upon the finances and the wealth of the country by abandoning the system of 1842, and adopting a system akin to free trade. How is the necessary amount of revenue to be raised? The expenses of the Government have not been less than from twenty-five to thirty millions a year; and I need not say that our expenses are likely to increase with the growth and population of the country. If some twenty-five millions were required when the population did not exceed seventeen millions, and the territory was much more limited than it now is, how much more will be required when the limits and jurisdiction shall extend to the Pacific ocean? And I doubt not, sir, that some chart or map may be found, with a "red line" drawn from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, designating the limits and jurisdiction of this Government, to which we are hastening by progressive Democracy, or by inevitable destiny.—How, sir, is the revenue to meet the expenses of this Government to be raised? The Secretary tells us, by low duties—that low duties will induce a larger amount of importations, and that will yield the adequate amount of revenue. Time will not allow me to examine the soundness of this theory; and, for the sake of the argument, I will admit that the necessary amount will be raised. But by what means, and what will be the effect upon the wealth of the country? Our exports have amounted to about one hundred millions of dollars' worth a year; the imports to near one hundred and twenty millions. If one hundred and twenty millions, at an average rate of duty of about 30 per cent., which has been about the average duty, under the present tariff, have yielded but twenty-six millions of revenue, what amount of imports will be required, at an average of 20 per cent., to yield the same amount? One-third more, sir. And if our exports have not been equal to our imports, how is the excess of imports, one-third more, to be paid for? Sir, the debt of the country will again accumulate at the rate of fifty millions a year; and how long can this continue? For a year or two you may get revenue enough; but soon you will find the credit of the country destroyed, and your Treasury without a dollar. How, then, will you replenish it? Will you resort to an income tax, or direct taxation? Which of the many interests of the country will best bear the necessary exactions for the requisite revenue? Your manufacturing establishments will have been broken up, and the capital now employed in them will have sought new channels of enterprise, and most of it may have been placed beyond the taxing power of the Government.—Sir, there is but one interest on which your system will be brought to bear; it is the landed interest—the planters and farmers of the country. Upon them will the system of free trade—beautiful, visionary, and Utopian as it is—fasten its deadly influence, and, vampire like, draw from it the vital fluid of its existence. But, sir, what is to be the effect of your system upon the wealth of the country? And here I am brought to examine an opinion expressed by my friend from Virginia, (Mr. Hunter.) whom I do not see in his seat. Sir, that gentleman's opinions, as a statesman, are entitled to great consideration and respect; but the statistics of the commerce and the revenues of the country lead me to conclusions different from the opinions here expressed by him. I find, in the speech of my honorable friend, the following sentences: "Nothing can be clearer than the proofs adduced by Sir Robert Peel, from experience, that the result of every removal or mitigation of the restrictions upon commerce had been to increase the production and wealth, and to enlarge the sources of taxation of the country. From which proposition there mentally flows the corollary, that every increase of duty beyond the revenue standard for protection diminishes not only the wealth, but the revenue of a nation." I take issue sir, with the learned gentleman, my honorable friend from Virginia, upon the truth of his corollary; and from the tables of the Treasury, the revenue statistics of the Government will show that a contrary corollary is true.—Now, sir, let us look to the effect of the tariff for revenue, of 1833, upon the imports and exports of the country, and see how it affected the revenue and wealth of the nation. Take the last three years of the compromise tariff, and we find the imports to have been, viz:

			Of which was specie:
For 1839	$162,092,132	For 1839	$5,595,176
1840	107,141,519	1840	8,882,813
1841	127,946,177	1841	4,988,633
	$397,179,828		$19,466,622

And the exports were:

			Of which was specie:
For 1839	$121,028,416	For 1839	$8,776,743
1840	132,085,946	1840	8,417,014
1841	121,851,803	1841	10,034,332
	$374,966,165		$27,228,089

Deduct $27,288,089, the amount of specie exported, and we have 347,738,076 dollars of domestic and foreign productions exported in those three years, and leaving a balance of $59,441,752 against the trade and wealth of the country in that period. Now, sir, let us look to the imports and exports of the country for the three years next after the passage of the tariff of 1842, or rather, sir, for two years and a half, the commencement of the fiscal year of 1843 having been changed; and we shall see, for two and a half years after the tariff of 1842, how the beneficial effect of that system was felt, in relieving the indebtedness of the country produced by the operation of the act of 1833. For the two years and a half, the imports were, viz:

			Of which was specie:
For 1843	$64,753,799	For 1843	$22,320,335
1844	108,435,035	1844	5,830,429
1845	117,254,564	1845	4,070,242
	$290,443,398		$32,221,006

And the exports were:

			Of which was specie:
For 1843	$84,346,480	For 1843	$1,520,791
1844	111,200,114	1844	5,454,214
1845	114,646,606	1845	8,606,495
	$310,193,200		$15,581,500

Deduct $15,581,500, the amount of specie exported, and we have $294,511,700 of the foreign and domestic productions exported during that period, and being $4,168,302 more than we imported in two and a half years, and the actual wealth of the nation increased to that amount. So that under the tariff of 1842, which is denounced as being too high for revenue; the balance of trade was in favor of the country to the amount of four millions one hundred and sixty-eight thousand three hundred and two dollars, and the wealth of the nation was increased to that amount in two years and a half; whereas, for the three years preceding the passage of the tariff of 1842, the balance of trade against the country was fifty-nine millions four hundred and forty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars, and the wealth of the country was consequently diminished to that amount. Look further at the operation of the two systems. Under the tariff of 1833, which was called a tariff for revenue, there was imported in those three years specie to the amount of $19,466,622, and there was exported specie $27,228,089; being an excess of exports of specie of $7,761,467, in those three years. Look at the next period, the two years and a half after the passage of the tariff of 1842, and in that period there was imported $32,221,006 of specie, and exported of specie $15,581,500, being an excess in favor of imports of specie of $16,639,506. So that the balance was against the country in the first period, and in favor of it largely in the second. Now, sir, look at the comparative effects of the two systems upon the revenue of the country for those two periods. In the first, the revenue from imports were:

For 1839 - - -	$20,560,439 90
" 1840 - - -	10,159,339 44
" 1841 - - -	12,780,173 64
	$43,499,952 98

And in the second period, they were—

For 1843	$5,602,033 07 for six mos.
" 1844	25,758,416 22
" 1845	26,653,809 86
	$58,014,259 15

Being $14,514,296 17 in two years and a half under the tariff of 1842, more than it was in three years preceding the adoption of that system. Thus, while the Government is deriving a revenue from imports adequate to its expenses, the balance of trade is in favor of the country, and the wealth of the nation is increasing instead of being diminished, as it was under a horizontal tariff of 20 per cent.; and I think, sir, the corollary of my learned friend from Virginia is demonstrated not to be correct.

I maintain, Mr. Chairman, that the wealth of the country depends more upon the approximation in the amount of its exports to its imports, than it does upon the amount of its imports. No country should import more than it exports; as an individual should not buy what he does not want, or what he cannot pay for, so no country should take of another more than it can pay for by its own productions. This is a plain principle of domestic economy, equally applicable to the economy of a nation.

Now, Mr. Chairman, what effect has the tariff of 1842 had upon the labor and industry of the country, and upon the prices of all necessary commodities?

And first, upon prices:

The Tariff of 1842 is denounced as being altogether protective in its operation—as being oppressive upon the planter and farmer, and other classes of citizens who consume the products and fabrics which are the subjects of incidental protection, for the benefit of the manufacturer. Sir, I had no agency in the passage of the tariff of 1842, and its friends have never contended that it was perfect in all its details. What financial system is? But, sir, has it not answered the purposes of its enactment! It was adopted as a revenue measure, as has been sufficiently shown during the debate upon the present system. I take leave here to state my own opinions as to what is a proper tariff, that I may not be misunderstood. I would tax all articles of luxury, which do not come in competition with our own productions, to the highest revenue point. I would so impose duties upon such foreign productions as come in competition with the industry and labor of our own citizens, as would afford fair, reasonable and adequate protection to our own citizens; and where the resources of our country required to be developed, and protection was necessary for that purpose, I would impose duties upon similar foreign productions, so as to afford the required and necessary protection at home. I would in all instances give the preference to our own citizens, and the protection to dometic labor over foreign. Such, I conceive to be, in the main, the operation of the tariff of 1842.

Now, Mr. Chairman, is that system oppressive? Does it increase the price of commodities? Is it true in any one particular? If it is, let those who make those assertions prove them—prove them by facts, by the statistics of the country. One fact, which commends itself to the sober, common sense of the country, is worth a thousand theories; and I challenge those who make these bold and broad assertions to prove them true, in any one particular. By all the rules of argument and of logic they are bound to do it, or to yield the point; and they who denounce protection in any shape, and assert that it increases the burdens of the country, are bound to prove the truth of their assertions; and if they have heretofore failed, and continue to fail, as they must, I insist upon it, that those gentlemen who are so desirous of lessening the burdens of the people, and of affording them cheaper and better commodities, are bound to sustain that system which has uniformly had this effect. Sir, the people understand this subject practically as well as politicians. They are feeling its operation, and they are becoming satisfied that their burdens are lightened by it, and that, so far from being oppressive to the consumer, it makes them more independent, by the supply of every commodity, the reduction of prices by that supply, as well as by the home market which the system affords, and the advantages to the community, by the operation of the system, upon the currency and exchanges of the country. Sir, I rely upon the known intelligence and business capacities of our people to sustain and acknowledge the truth of those facts, upon which the wisdom of this system is based. If the duty imposed upon the foreign article is added to the cost of production of the home manufactured article, the prices which have ruled in the market, during the several periods of high tariffs, and low tariffs will show it. If the consumer of the home product has to pay more for it, in consequence of, and in proportion to, the duty imposed upon the foreign similar article, then have those prices been higher under the existing tariff than they were before; or, if not, the prices and wages of labor have been reduced, to enable the manufacturer at home to reduce the cost of the production of the article. If the price is less, the cost of production must be less; and labor being the principal ingredient in the cost of production, the price of labor must have been reduced, if the anti-protective theory be true. But, sir, I aver that, in no single instance, can a single article be pointed out, which has had the necessary protection, and made in this country, which has been enhanced in price; and, while the home production is afforded at less cost, there has been a regular increase of the wages of labor.

I will attempt, in the course of my argument, to assign the true causes for the reduction in the prices of all domestic productions, apart from the advance in the wages of labor, which has been consequent upon the protective system.

In the consideration of this branch of the subject, let me call the attention of the committee to a few of the many paragraphs in the Secretary's report that are worthy to be noticed. In page 3 of the report, document 6, the Secretary says: "The receipts for t[illegible] of this year are less by $[illegible] than the rece[illegible] last year. [illegible] is the progressive diminution of the importation of many highly protected articles, and the substitution of rival domestic products;" and yet, sir, the same tariff bears upon those articles this year as it did the last, and under its operation the importation diminishes, and rival domestic products are driving the foreign article from the market. And why so, sir? Why are fewer foreign articles of the description referred to by the Secretary imported this year than in the same space of time last year? Because the domestic article can be sold for less price this year than it could the last. The price is coming down under the protection. Rival establishments have been built up here at home. Competition is going on. The supply has increased, while the demand is stationary; and that has given the domestic article the ascendancy. The foreign article can be furnished at the same cost that it could last year. It is subject to the same duty and restrictions, and no more, and is admitted under the same circumstances. There must, then, be another cause for the substitution of the domestic article, which did not exist to the same extent last year. There is, sir. It is the advance of your system. The additional supply of the home article.—The supply produced by competition increasing faster than the demand, the price diminishes, and the foreign article is displaced. It is the certain progress and inevitable consequence of the system of judicious protection.

This admission by the Secretary is enough to prove my position. Certain articles are protected by the act of 1842. In the first quarter of the fiscal year '44—'5, under the operation of the protection afforded to certain articles, a larger amount of goods were imported. In the first quarter of the year commencing July 1, 1845, and ending October 1, a lesser amount, sufficient to raise two millions of revenue, of the same articles were imported, and yet the price of those articles was not increased. Was it? If it was, I ask that those articles be specified that the country may determine the fact. And why was the amount of importations so much less? The Secretary has told you, sir, because the foreign article was displaced by a substitution of the rival domestic product. Would it have been so, if the domestic product could not undersell the foreign? No, sir. And yet it does displace it, and, therefore, must sell for less than it sold for last year. The fact of a smaller importation of certain articles which our own productions have displaced, while the prices have not increased, is sufficient proof that the duty is not added to the cost of the article: it is proof of the advance of our manufactures, and that the price is not affected by it. The price of every article is regulated by the demand and the supply. If the demand exceeds the supply, a tax upon the article would *increase the price of it pro tanto, and be added to the cost of its production.* If the supply is equal to the demand, the price will remain steady so long as the equilibrium is maintained; and, if the supply exceeds the demand, the prices are correspondingly diminished, and the price is not affected by the duty. I maintain these to be sound principles of political economy—sound in theory, and true in fact. The operation and effect of protection has been, and ever will be, to increase the supply by creating competition; and the more decided the protection, and the more uniform and permanent it is believed to be, the more certain will be the competition which will be created, and the supply which that competition will produce.

(To be continued next week.)

Among the important matters passed during the recent session of congress, the following may be regarded as the most prominent:

1st. The Oregon Notice; 2d. The Declaration of War with Mexico; 3d. The Ratification of Oregon Treaty; 4th. The Ad Valorem Tariff; 5th. The Warehousing Bill; 6th. The Sub-Treasury; 7th. The River and Harbor Bill; 8th. The French Spoliation Bill; 9th. The Smithsonian Bill.

THE CROPS.—Conjecture is becoming certainty. The hay crop is immense, and can hardly be sold at any price, except when the roads are bad: $4 per ton will be the average price in these parts until next summer. The wheat harvest is also abundant, more than an average. Oats and peas are light; and potatoes will be uncommonly scarce and dear. The rot is said to have appeared in the U. States, committing fearful devastation in the potato fields. From the present appearance of the plant, Canada will not escape.—*British Whig, 12th instant.*

THE MEXICAN WAR—The Union copies from the North Carolina Standard a statement of the reasons for the defeat of the Locofocos in N. Carolina. Among these is the "Mexican War." Well, we had thought that this was a very popular matter. It is not intended, hereafter, to make the Mexican War a scape goat for all the sins of the administration—is it? It is not going to be said now that the administration never wanted this war, is it?—*Alex. Gaz.*

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