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TARIFF PROCEEDINGS AND DOCUMENTS

1839-1857

ACCOMPANIED BY

MESSAGES OF THE PRESIDENT,
TREASURY REPORTS, BILLS, AND
LAWS OF 1857

(IN THREE PARTS)

Part 3.



WASHINGTON
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GEORGIA.

CIRCULAR No. 1—QUESTIONS.

1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory; description, quality, and value of each kind?
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory; if not, how far they are sent to a market?
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and if so, where?
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much, in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory, and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?
24. Is there any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?
25. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last 3 years? and if it be a joint-stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures such as you make are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?

30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?

31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent?

32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron, remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them; and what is the extent of that circle?

33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?

34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent? and how gradual the reduction should be?

35. If minimums should be abolished and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?

36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practiced?

37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturer bears to the consumption?

38. Extent of individual and household manufactures in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1842?

39. Average profit of money or capital in the United States?

40. Average rate of wages?

Town or county.	From whom.	No. of question.	Answers to Circular No. 1.
Near Augusta.....	Wm. Schley, president Richmond factory.	1	Georgia, 10 miles south of Augusta.
		2	Cotton and wool factory, for the manufacture of negro clothing and other coarse fabrics. Spin no yarns finer than No. 12. Water power.
		3	October, 1833. An incorporated joint stock company.
		4, 5	Whole investment \$28,000.
		6, 25	19 per cent clear profits per annum, averaged for the whole time up to January, 1844. Since then an average profit of 25 per cent per annum.
		7	More or less vigilance, industry, and economy.
		8	Money at interest will yield 8 per cent. The planting interest does not yield more than 5 to 6 per cent.
		9, 10	Can not answer.
		10	450 bales cotton and about 10,000 pounds wool—all grown in Georgia. No foreign articles used.
		11	Not answered.
		12	50 men, women, and children—very few men; mostly women and children. Wages ranging from 10 to 50 cents per day, except the overseers of rooms, who receive \$1 per day, and the principal manager, who receives \$3.20 per day.
		13	The whole year, averaging 12 hours per day.
		14	Can answer only for Georgia. Wages of men do not exceed 50 cents per day for agricultural purposes; the boys, during the ploughing season, would not receive more than \$4 per month and board. Women and children could not be employed at all.
		15	4 mules; employed in hauling goods to Augusta, etc.
		16	Mostly at home; when a surplus, sent to other parts of Georgia, to New York, and New Orleans.
		17	They do not; because the weight of our coarse goods, together with the expenses of transporting the raw material and importing the manufactured goods, are a sufficient protection against Europe, or the Northern and Eastern States. We get the raw material at the first cost from the planter.
		18	Mostly in this State and in the vicinity of the factory.
		19	None, except a few to New York and New Orleans.
		20	Usually sold on 6 months' credit; 5 per cent off for cash.
		21	Prices of labor about the same. The rise and fall of manufactured goods have been governed by the prices of the raw material.
		22	All sorts of prices. Heavy cotton osanaburgs, ½ pound to the yard, we now sell at 8 cents; 8 ounces, at 7½ cents; striped goods, from 11 to 13 cents, according to quality and cost of the dye stuffs, etc.
		23	None at all.

¹ So in his answer. The first is a mistake, as the answer refers only to 9.

Town or county.	From whom.	No. of question.	Answers to Circular No. 1.
Near Augusta.	Wm. Schley, president Richmond factory.	24	Do not know.
		25	No answer.
		26	Raw material, oil, leather, repairs, and other incidental expenses, about 50 per cent; labor, 25 per cent; and profits, 25 per cent.
		27, 28	Not prepared to answer.
		29-31	Want no protection. If all duties on such goods as we manufacture were abolished, we should still continue our business, as much more profitable than any other investment we could make in Georgia.
		32-34	Know nothing of these matters.
		35	About 100 per cent. The duty now, under the minimum valuation, on all the cotton goods we make, is 6 cents per yard. If the minimum were abolished, and the goods we make cost, say 6 to 7 cents per yard (which is probably what they would be valued at), then the duty, to be equal to the present one, would have to be from 75 to 100 per cent ad valorem.
		36-40	Know nothing of these matters.
		1	Georgia, near Columbus, Muscogee County.
		2	Cotton and wool. Water power.
Muscogee County...	John Fontaine, a stockholder and agent of the Columbus factory.	3	1834. Joint-stock company.
		4	Capital originally \$25,000; at present \$50,000.
		5	Price of materials has varied every year; the price of labor but little since the factory went into operation.
		6	The first 4 years no profits; since then about 20 per cent. It was a cash capital, consequently no interest was paid. It did not pay the first 4 years, as we had neither skill nor experience.
		7	As soon as our hands acquired skill, and the manager ascertained from experience when and how to purchase the raw material, and when and where to dispose of the goods, the establishment became profitable.
		8	The planting interest here, when properly managed has averaged 8 per cent profit.
		9	The establishment has been gradually enlarged, and an increased quantity made every year. At this time we spin about 300,000 pounds of clean cotton annually, about half of which is sold in yarn; the balance is made into heavy cotton osenaburgs. The yarn is sold at 15 cents per pound—the osenaburgs at 8 to 10 cents per yard. There is also about 25,000 pounds of wool spun and woven, which is made into heavy negro cloth, and is sold for 30 to 33 cents per yard.
		10	We use the cotton made in the neighborhood. We use some foreign, but mostly domestic wool.
		11	No such goods as we make are imported. They can not be brought from any country, and sold at the prices we sell for. If there was no duty (as we make a very heavy article, and the price of the raw material is so much lower here), we should fear no foreign competition. The home competition is all we have to fear in these goods.
		12	About 70 hands, mostly women and children. Average price of labor about \$9 per month. They board and clothe themselves; we furnish houses.
		13	10 to 12 hours per day; and every day in the year, except Sundays.
		14	The price of labor in other occupations varies, but none pay better than manufacturing. In other countries cheaper.
		15	None.
		16	Some sold at the factory, but mostly by agents in the adjoining States.
		17	No foreign goods of the same sort are imported into the United States.
		18	In Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas.
		19	None exported to foreign countries.
		20	Part for cash, and the remainder on credit.
		21	Cost of the goods has lessened by an increase of experience, and the cost of the raw material is less; the price of labor has varied but little.

Town or county.	From whom.	No. of question.	Answers to Circular No. 1.
Muscookee County ..	John Fontaine, a stockholder and agent of the Columbus factory.	22	At the commencement the price of cotton was 8 cents; we then obtained 25 cents per pound for the yarn, and 14 cents for osnaburgs. The price of cotton now is 6 cents, and we get 15 cents per pound for yarn, and from 8 to 10 cents per yard for cotton osnaburgs. A fair profit is now made, owing to improvements in machinery, and experience and skill in labor.
		23	No protection is necessary, for reasons already given for goods such as we manufacture; but for fine goods, which require great skill, a tariff is necessary; but not having experience in such matters, leave it to others to say to what extent.
		24	Does not answer the question.
		25	For the last 3 years have divided about 20 per cent; previous to that time no dividend—retaining the profits as a contingent fund.
		26	A stock of the raw material sufficient for 6 months is kept on hand. Labor is paid every month.
		27	Have already stated the amount of cotton and wool consumed by this factory. About 200 persons reside at the factory, who consume considerable provisions from the country.
		28	Not prepared to say how much of the same goods is used in the United States. About 10,000 bales of cotton manufactured in this State of the same character.
		29	Already answered.
		30	If manufacturing were abandoned, would go to planting.
		31	Have made 20 per cent by manufacturing for the last 7 years, and have been planting during the same time at about 8 per cent; but consider the planting operation safest and best, as manufactures are liable to greater dangers, and have frequently to be maintained at a loss. When not in operation the machinery soon injures. There are many articles on which the duty should be more than 12½ per cent; but how much more I can not say.
		32	Does not answer.
		33	Very little borrowed capital in the United States by factories.
		34	Legislation can not equalize the value of capital or labor; it is so much under the influence of foreign capital and local competition. All we want is to be let alone—equal laws to protect person and property, and let us use our labor as we may think best. Some will make 20 per cent; others become ruined by the same business. The cotton spinners throughout the Union require no protection. We must have a revenue tariff, and for these factories there is no good reason for discrimination.
Cobb County	W. B. Bulloch collector at Savannah, in relation to Roswell factory.	35-40	Not answered.
		1	Georgia, Cobb County.
		2,3	Cotton goods and cotton and wool. (Joint-stock company; water power. Some little uncertainty whether this last answer is correct, as the statement is that "Roswell factory," as well as several others which are enumerated, manufacture, as above stated, "and are mostly joint-stock companies," etc. The remark is supposed to apply to the first named equally with any other.) Established 1839.
		4	Capital, \$70,000.
		5	About \$5,000; \$4,000; \$9,000 to \$10,000.
		6	20 per cent; none borrowed. Portion of profits applied to increase the capital.
		7	Fluctuations in price of raw material, repairs of machinery and buildings, cause an increase or decrease of profits.
		8	4 to 8 per cent.
		9	\$35,000 to \$40,000.
		10	No foreign and from \$16,000 to \$18,000 domestic products.
		11	Can not answer.
		12	112 men, women, and children; average wages \$150 per week.
		13	12 hours per day all the year.
		14	About the same wages in this country.
		15	17 horses and mules to take off goods.

Town or county.	From whom.	No. of question.	Answers to Circular No. 1.
Cobb County.....	W. B. Bulloch, collector at Savannah, in relation to Roswell factory.	16	At the factory, and orders are received from a distance of 300 miles.
		17	No foreign competition in articles similar.
		18	Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee.
		19	None from this factory.
		20	Cash and 4 months' credit, and bartered for feathers, wax, tallow, and iron.
		21	Cost of the manufactured article has fluctuated but little; cost of material more or less.
		22	7 to 9 cents per yard for cotton, and 25 to 30 cents on cotton and wool.
		23	None required nor ask for any but revenue duty.
		24	None.
		25	22 per cent paid out at every semiannual dividend; a portion of profits, besides, left for contingent and other objects; leaves a surplus of from \$10,000 to \$12,000.
		26	Not answered.
		27	About \$600 corn and wheat, and \$2,600 other domestic productions.
		28	Do not know.
		29	Would continue.
		30	Would not abandon.
		31	None.
		32	No salt manufactured in the State. The iron works at least 100 miles beyond foreign competition.
		33	\$70,000; none borrowed; portions of profits left to increase.
		34	Requires no duties for protection, and would continue. Increase of factories would of course reduce prices by competition when more is produced than is consumed. We have never supplied the demand from the commencement.
		35-40	Not answered directly. NOTE.—The letter of W. B. Bulloch, collector at Savannah, Ga., dated Sept. 23, 1845, furnishes to the department the following particulars in addition to those given above: "Manufactories in Georgia: Roswell factory, Cobb County (given above); Athens Manufacturing Co., Clark County; Georgia Co., Clark County; Columbus Co., Muscogee County; Elbert Co., Elbert County; Scull Shoal Co., Green County; Easton County; Putnam County; Upson Co., Upson County; McCallpin factory, Upson County; Schley's factory, Richmond County; Rock Mills factory, Hancock County; Deametre's wool carding factory, Baldwin County; Thomaston Manufacturing Co., Upson County; Wayman's Manufacturing Co., Upson County." He also states that "associations have been formed in Columbus, in Muscogee County, and in Augusta, Richmond County, which promise manufacturing establishments upon an extensive scale"; that the capital of the "Athens Manufacturing Co. (established in 1836) is \$94,000"; and that the answers given in the case of the "Roswell factory, to the questions propounded will, in a great measure, elucidate the affairs of all the others." That "the Athens company last year divided 24 per cent, with as good a prospect for the present. Increase of profit arises from an increasing demand in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, and Louisiana. 1,000 bales, or 350,000 pounds cotton, at 5 cents, is the annual consumption, amounting to \$17,500. Wool consumed, \$2,000. No goods of like character imported from abroad." [The latter remark is general and applies to cotton and woollen manufactures of Georgia.] "A average number of men, women, and children, 75 to 80; all white; largest proportion, women. Cost of the manufactured article to the manufacturer has undergone an annual decrease in the value of the materials. Labor, stationary; average labor, 12 hours. Manufactures sold for cash. Supposed profits on capital otherwise employed in the county and State, about 12 per cent. The Georgia manufactures require no protection. Similar manufactures exist in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, and Tennessee; but to what extent is not known. No manufactures of salt in Georgia, but several of iron in the counties of the

Town or county.	From whom.	No. of question.	Answers to Circular No. 1.
Cobb County.....	W. B. Bulloch, collector at Savannah, in relation to Roswell factory.	<p>Cherokee country, beyond the reach of foreign competition, and commanding a ready market in the neighborhood. Decatur, in De Kalb County, manufactures to some extent; can not tell whether they have been influenced by the tariff of 1842." Mr. Bulloch also states that "a correspondent, and one largely interested in one of our manufacturing establishments, states that 'no manufacturer will abandon if his profits yield 10 to 12 per cent, and that one of the shrewdest northern manufacturers (Mr. Merrill) of New York, who has a factory near Athens and is now concerned in building an extensive one on the Oconee River, in Green County, told me the present rate of duties was a large protection, and he expected to retire with a fortune before competition could bring it down to 12 per cent profit; that our factories in the interior increase their profits by having a store from which the operatives are supplied and also the resale of articles received in barter; that any number of operatives can be had in Georgia whose average wages will not exceed \$1.50, and no reduction of duties will now stop the increase of manufacturing establishments; and a war with Europe would not deprive us of the necessities of life and materials for Army and Navy.' The aggregate capital invested in manufacturing establishments in Georgia must amount to a million of dollars and is rapidly increasing. The profits upon such investments are considered greater than on that of any other species of property. Duties beyond a revenue standard seem not to be required, even by those engaged in" manufactures.</p>

CIRCULAR NO. 2—QUESTIONS.

1. What agricultural products are raised in your State, and which, if any, of the staples of cotton, rice, or tobacco?
2. What portion of its capital is engaged in their production?
3. To what extent are its commercial, mechanical, manufacturing, and navigation interests immediately connected with or dependent upon them?
4. What has been the annual average profit on capital employed in their production on well-conducted farms or plantations for the last three years, since the passage of the tariff of 1842, including the crop of that year, and deducting all expenses incident to the production of the articles, their preparation for market, the transportation to the place of sale, and the sales themselves?
5. What has been the annual profit of the capital so employed for the 10 years preceding 1842, under the reduction of the duties by the act of 1832 and the compromise act of the next year, estimated in the same way?
6. What has been the annual average price of these agricultural products and staples during the same periods, respectively; and what the annual average income per hand, or laborer, deducting all expenses, during the same periods, respectively?
7. How far have prices and profits during the periods referred to been affected by the operation of the tariff laws, and how far by the state of the currency?
8. Does the State raise a sufficient supply of horses, mules, hogs, and of cattle, meats, and other provisions; if not, from what places does it draw its supplies; and what has been the average annual amount and what the prices for the last three years, and also for the 10 preceding? If there has been a difference between them, to what do you attribute it?
9. Are the commercial, mechanical, manufacturing, and navigation interests of the State so immediately connected with and dependent upon the agricultural products and staples that their profits increase or diminish in the same, or very nearly the same, proportion with them?
10. Have the average prices of what are called the protected articles been as low in proportion to the average prices of the staples for the last three years as in the preceding 10, making allowance for the effects which the average prices of the raw materials during the respective periods referred to must have had on the cost of making such articles; if not, to what do you attribute it, and to what extent has it affected

the growers of the staples and the State at large in the increased cost of their production and the general expense of living?

11. Does the State export any other articles of its own product besides the agricultural products and staples; if it does, of what description are they and to what extent have their prices and the aggregate amount in value been comparatively affected during the same periods?

12. What proportion of the aggregate amount of articles of every kind that the State makes for export are exported and consumed abroad; are their prices governed by the foreign or home demand; to what foreign markets are they principally shipped; do you meet competitors in them from other countries with similar articles for sale; do the high duties imposed by the present tariff lessen your ability to meet them successfully? and if they do, state how.

13. Is there any such immediate connection between imports and exports that a country can not continue to import for any great length of time a greater amount in value than it exports, or vice versa, export for any great length of time more than it is permitted to import, estimating fairly the value of each; and if there be, to what extent must the present duties affect ultimately the value of the exports of the country?

14. Have you any manufacturing establishments in your State; and if so, of what kind are they? What is their number and what amount of capital is invested in them; what descriptions of goods do they make, and what has been the profit on their investment for the last three years? Are the present duties necessary to keep them in operation with profit? If not, what amount, if any, would be required to give a profit equal in amount to the average profit of growing the great staples of the State for the last three years or the 10 preceding?

15. Is your State now or have its citizens been at any former period engaged in the business of shipbuilding or that of navigation, and to what extent; what is the present condition of those interests; how have they been affected by the tariff laws; and what is the effect of the present duties upon them?

16. What proportion does the capital invested by your citizens in commerce bear to the value of its agricultural products and staples; have the commercial interests of the State been affected by the tariff laws; if so, how and to what extent?

17. Would the establishment of a warehouse system promote the trade and increase the commerce of your State?

18. How would the abolition of drawbacks, in connection with a warehouse system, operate upon the commerce of your State?

19. Are there any, and what, articles on which a debenture or drawback ought to be allowed on their reexportation which would operate beneficially upon the trade of the country, and equally to all classes of citizens, but on which no debenture or drawback is now allowed?

20. What articles are there of foreign manufacture which come into competition with similar articles manufactured in the United States the duties on which are so high as to amount to a prohibition of the foreign articles?

21. How are the interests of the several great interests of your State affected by the minimums of the present tariff, and the rule requiring duties to be paid in cash, without the establishment of a warehouse system, or admitting goods in entrepot?

22. What articles are there now in the list of those duty free on which a moderate duty might be levied without being onerous to any class and which would operate equally on all; and what amount of revenue might be levied by such a duty on these articles?

23. What is the comparative operation of the present tariff upon the manufacturers and the other classes of our citizens as to articles used in manufacturing and other articles consumed by them respectively? State the particular articles.

24. What is the effect of the present system of duties upon articles, especially those extensively consumed, which are manufactured only to a very limited extent in the United States; and how do these duties operate upon the interests of the other industrial classes of the country?

25. Are there any, and what descriptions of goods or other commodities consumed in your State which are either very greatly enhanced in price or altogether excluded by the operation of the present tariff; for what prices might such goods or commodities be imported, independently of the duty; and what are the prices actually paid by the consumers for these articles or such others as are substituted for them; is the consumption of these articles or their substitutes extensive in your State and is it peculiar, or nearly so, to your State or any other particular States; what is the aggregate amount of duties now paid to the Government on such articles; and what amount would be paid under a tariff graduated entirely with a view to revenue?

26. Do the present duties benefit in any respect those engaged in growing the agricultural products and staples referred to; and if not, can they be so modified in any

other way than by reducing them so as to benefit the growers; has the State prospered, or not, under those duties; if not, to what do you attribute its cause? If the high duties, explain to what extent and in what manner they have affected the prosperity of the State.

27. What quantity of wool is raised in your State, what is its price per pound since the tariff of 1842, and what its price per pound for the 10 years preceding?

28. What mines are worked in your State; what quantity of metal or mineral has been produced; what has been the price since the tariff of 1842 and for the 10 years preceding?

Town or county.	From whom.	No. of question.	Answers to Circular No. 2.
Savannah.....	Jos. Cumming.....	1	Cotton and rice are the articles of product and exportation.
		2	No answer.
		3	The products above named support all the business of the State.
		4	Not more than 5 per cent. The product of cotton has been unfavorable for some years compared with previous results. Public opinion has varied considerably as to the cost of producing cotton—some 5, some 6, some 7 cents per pound; but this depends on lands, location, etc. At 10 cents at the shipping ports a fair profit reaches the planter, leaving 7½ to 8 cents on the plantation. That price has been uncommon since the tariff of 1842. In 1844-45 cotton did not average more than 6 cents at the ports, gross, 1½ cents off for expenses. The tariff has no doubt had its effect upon this article, but the extent is not easily determined, as the article is one of constant speculation. The foreign consumer paid a considerable, and in some cases a large, profit to the shipper from hence in 1844-45; showing that prices were below the mere exchange or barter rate. The British consumer made a large profit and increased his consumption, while he could not, under our tariff, compete with us in many manufactures of cotton. It is fair reasoning that he could have afforded higher prices under a freer trade with us.
		5	Not more than 7 per cent, as lands and slaves are estimated by the prices of cotton in 1844-45. It might be 3 to 3½ per cent under the full operation of the tariff. Nothing more uncertain than the average of cotton planting under any circumstances; but the grower may be benefited or injured by various causes, etc.
		6	The income per hand, or slave, has not exceeded \$35 since the tariff of 1842, 1844-45 being assumed as its demonstrated operation—\$50 to \$60 usually.
		7	Can not say definitely, as consumption had overtaken growth; but since 1842 there has been a falling off of 2 to 3 cents per pound; but the crop of 1844, on which the tariff acted most decidedly, was very large and appeared to be beyond contemplation.
		8	It does not, except that low prices reduce the ability to purchase. Incidentally, therefore, the tariff must affect them.
		9	I should not think so, in any absolute sense, but there must be dependence. In this quarter the ownership of vessels and manufactures is a small interest. Low prices of cotton are favorable to navigation interests, as freight to market makes such an item of charges against sales.
		10	Temporarily some protected articles have this season declined in price, but after very low prices for cotton, part or whole of their substance. The effects of the tariff of 1842 can not be seen extensively in so short a time, although, in many instances, they are not to be mistaken.
		11	It does not in any material quantity.

Town or county.	From whom.	No. of question.	Answers to Circular No. 2.
Savannah	Jos. Cumming	12	Cotton and rice are consumed abroad principally. Prices are governed by foreign demand—France, England, and the Continent for cotton. The home demand is a very effective auxiliary, but too feeble to operate extensively on either rice or cotton; both are increasing for two or three years past. The island of Cuba is a large consumer of rice, but that crop is very much distributed. Great Britain takes nearly two-thirds of the cotton product of the United States. Prices are governed by that market. Competition is found there from various sources, and the high rates of the present tariff lessen our ability to meet that competition, as British manufactures are excluded in no inconsiderable degree. If American cotton were not an indispensable it would be still lower. As an article for use no cotton can successfully compete with ours, and the low prices continued must eventually give us the trade exclusively. We should hasten that by reducing the tariff.
		13	Any country importing and consuming more than she exports can not grow rich; there must be sale or exchange. Free trade can alone mark the true levels.
		14	There are some small establishments for manufacturing cotton and wool. They are said to pay 15 to 25 per cent; they are generally prosperous; can not state the amount of capital employed. Several of them have said they do not care about the tariff; but they must be benefited by it. Prices rose in 1844, but declined in 1845. A duty of 20 to 30 per cent would place the manufacturers in a better position than the agriculturist.
		15	No. The tonnage owned partially or totally in this State does not exceed 7,000 tons. The low prices of articles for shipment must, in general, operate favorably to navigation interests.
		16	The capital in this State employed in trade is not to be compared with the agricultural.
		17	It would, as our merchants could operate here, and not be prevented from want of capital, although New York would supply the State very largely; still the system would be advantageous to us.
		18, 19	No answers.
		20	Many; iron, cheap English and woolen goods, etc.
		21	The minimum system is one of deception; cash duties, in places of small capital, are prohibitory in their effect.
		22	There are many; I name tea and coffee; can not say.
		23	Can not enter into particulars; the tariff was made under the instruction of manufacturers.
		24	The effect is to exclude foreign competition; and the industrial classes must pay tariff prices, such as cupidity may fix, with reference to a prohibition and monopoly, which is maintained under the specious name of "the American system."
		25	There are many such; I can not name the articles in order, but consider iron, sugar, and salt as three very important, for which there are no substitutes; and many woolen goods, for which we pay a larger price in consequence of the tariff; and it is presumed that the price thereon is raised, as the foreign are excluded; can not say as to the amount of duty now paid, or that might be paid, under a graduation of the tariff, on the articles alluded to.
		26	They do not; they can be modified only by reduction, so as to benefit our agriculture; the State has not prospered under these duties; we are not interested in these duties; we want free trade and free competition; the tariff depresses greatly our great staple, cotton, and when that is done we are vitally injured.
		27	The quantity is very small; prices are low, usually; is not aware that the tariff has affected it.
		28	Gold is found in various parts of the State and worked to some advantage; iron mines are coming into use on a moderate scale; the latter will increase under the present tariff, and not be discontinued under any probable tariff.

Town or county.	From whom.	No. of question.	Answers to Circular No. 2.
Savannah.....	Robert Habersham....	1	Cotton and rice, principally; with corn, potatoes, wheat, etc.
		2	Probably at least three-fourths.
		3	These interests are all, to a very great extent, connected with and dependent upon agriculture.
		4	Average annual profit on capital so employed has been from 6 to 8 per cent, after all expenses of preparation and sale.
		5	No answer.
		6	The price of cotton during the 10 years preceding 1842 has been about 13 cents; since 1842, about 6½ cents; rice has not varied much—say, for the period first named \$3 per 100 pounds, and for the last three years \$2.75.
		7	Prices have been affected to some extent by the tariff, but cotton more by the overproduction of that staple.
		8	Does not raise a sufficient supply of horses, mules, hogs, cattle, and provisions; amount imported is very great; prices were higher during the 10 years preceding 1842 than for the last three years.
		9	These interests are immediately connected with and dependent on agriculture, and the profits increase or diminish in the same proportion with it.
		10	The average prices of what are called the protected articles have been lower in the last three years than during the preceding; but not as low in proportion to the average price of the raw materials during these periods, respectively which may, in part be ascribed to the tariff, but still more to the overproduction of the raw materials, as applied to cotton.
		11	Does not export any other article of its products, except the staples named.
		12	About four-fifths of the articles made for export are consumed abroad, the prices being governed by the foreign demand; principally shipped to England, France, Germany, and the West Indies; the East India rice comes in competition with that grown by us; the high duties imposed by the tariff lessen our ability to meet that competition successfully, by inviting high duties in return on our staples, in the countries which consume them.
		13	There is such a connection; and a country can not for any length of time import a greater amount than it exports, estimating fairly the value of each, and vice versa; the present duties must, by reducing the amount of imports, diminish the value of our exports very materially, but to what extent can not say.
		14	We have 20 or 30 manufacturing establishments in the State; they manufacture cotton goods; capital employed over \$1,000,000. Profits for the last three years considerable, say 20 per cent per annum. The duties increase their profits, but are not necessary to keep them in operation at a fair profit; a moderate duty would make them as productive as those growing the great staples.
		15	The State has not been engaged in shipbuilding, except to a limited extent.
		16	The capital engaged in commerce bears a very small proportion to that invested in agriculture; probably not one-twentieth. The commercial interests have, to a limited extent, been affected by the tariff; to what extent can not say.
		17	A warehouse system would be of some advantage to the State.
		18, 19	No answers.
		20	Osneburgs and cotton bagging are articles of foreign manufacture which come into competition with the domestic manufacture of the same articles, and on which the duty amounts nearly to a prohibition.
		21	The several great interests of the State are affected by the minimums of the present tariff and the rule requiring duties to be paid in cash, without the establishment of a warehouse system, or admitting goods in entrepot, by creating obstacles to importation.
		22	Coffee and tea are articles on which a moderate duty might be laid; but can not say to what extent, or what revenue would be derived.
		23	No answer.

Town or county.	From whom.	No. of question.	Answers to Circular No. 2.
Savannah	Robert Habersham ...	24	The effect of the present system of duties, especially upon articles extensively consumed, which are manufactured only to a limited extent in the United States, must be to raise the price of such articles, and in that way operate injuriously to the other industrial classes of the country.
		25	No answer.
		26	The present duties do not in any way benefit those engaged in the agricultural products and staples referred to; nor do I see how they could be modified in any other way than by reducing them so as to benefit the growers.
Do	W. B. Bulloch, collector, incloses answers from I. Cohen.	27, 28	No answers.
		1	Cotton and rice.
		2	Three-fourths at least.
		3	Almost entirely.
		8	It does not. It draws its supplies of some from different parts of the United States; principally, however, from Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, and Maryland. The article of bacon for the last three years has averaged about 7 cents per pound, and the 10 preceding about 10 cents per pound; the prices of hogs have differed in about the same proportion. This difference is owing to increased importations, also the increased quantity raised by the planters, the low prices of our staples for the last few years having caused them to turn their attention to the same.
		9	They are.
		11	It does of lumber, the prices of which, for the last three years, have been, on an average, 25 per cent below those of the 10 preceding years.
		12	Three-fourths; and their prices are regulated by the foreign demand. They are principally shipped to Liverpool, Havre, north of Europe, and Cuba; though East India cotton and rice we meet competition from in England and the north of Europe, and the East India rice we meet competition from in the British West India islands.
		15	But to a very limited extent, and that little has not been either favorably or unfavorably affected by the tariff laws.
		16	A very small proportion.
		17	It would materially.
		20	Osnaburghs, hemp bagging, coarse cottons and woollens, hats, shoes, cutlery, nails, hoes.
		22	Coffee and tea.
Do	I. George, inspector of customs, Savannah.		<p><i>Statement of the cotton crop of Georgia for the year ending Aug. 31, 1845.</i></p> <p>Exported from Savannah:</p> <p>To foreign ports—</p> <p>Upland..... 175,965</p> <p>Sea island..... 6,108</p> <p>Coastwise —</p> <p>Upland..... 120,570</p> <p>Sea island..... 1,901</p> <p>304,544</p> <p>Burnt in Savannah..... 1,900</p> <p>Stock in Savannah, Sept. 1, 1845..... 2,736</p> <p>Stock in Augusta and Hamburg, Sept. 1, 1845..... 5,919</p> <p>315,009</p> <p>Deduct stock in Savannah and Augusta, Sept. 1, 1844..... 19,659</p> <p>Total bales..... 295,440</p>

Town or county.	From whom.	No. of question.	Answers to Circular No. 2.
Savannah	I. George, Inspector of customs, Savannah.	<p><i>Statement of rice exported from Savannah for the year ending Aug. 31, 1845—Continued.</i></p> <p>To Great Britain..... 1,175 To France and other continental ports..... 728 To West Indies..... 10,499 Coastwise..... 15,830</p> <p>Total casks..... 28,232 Value of the foregoing exports, estimated at the average price of each product during the aforesaid period:</p> <p>286,535 bales upland cotton, at \$21.. \$6,237,235 8,009 bales sea-island cotton, at \$70.. 560,630 28,232 casks of rice, at \$20..... 564,640</p> <p>Total value..... 7,352,505 The foregoing exports have paid in freight, at the low rates current the last season, as follows:</p> <p>182,073 bales shipped to foreign ports, at $\frac{1}{4}$d. sterling and exchange..... \$642,568 122,471 bales shipped coastwise, at \$1.25..... 153,089 1,903 casks rice shipped to European ports, at \$5.25..... 9,991 10,499 casks rice shipped to the West Indies, at \$2.50..... 26,243 15,830 casks rice shipped coastwise, at 75 cents..... 11,873</p> <p>Total amount of freight..... 843,764</p> <p><i>Statement showing the annual average price of cotton and rice at Savannah, Ga., for the years 1833-1841.</i></p> <p>Upland cotton:</p> <p>1832..... \0.10\frac{1}{2}$ 1833..... .11$\frac{1}{2}$ 1834..... .15 1835..... .16 1836..... .15$\frac{1}{2}$ 1837..... .11$\frac{1}{2}$ 1838..... .09$\frac{1}{2}$ 1839..... .12 1840..... .08 1841..... .08$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Sea-island cotton:</p> <p>1832..... .20$\frac{1}{2}$ 1833..... .15 1834..... .22$\frac{1}{2}$ 1835..... .37$\frac{1}{2}$ 1836..... .43$\frac{1}{2}$ 1837..... .40$\frac{1}{2}$ 1838..... .31$\frac{1}{2}$ 1839..... .40 1840..... .24 1841..... .23$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Rice:</p> <p>1832..... 2.75 1833..... 2.59 1834..... 2.81 1835..... 3.18 1836..... 2.93 1837..... 3.75 1838..... 4.22 1839..... 3.72 1840..... 3.43 1841..... 3.18</p> <p>In addition to the foregoing tables Mr. George furnishes a list of the manufacturing establishments in the State, and states that they manufacture cotton goods and cotton and wool; that they are mostly joint stock companies, and water the motive power; capital estimated at \$1,000,000; annual profits for the last three years 18 per cent; duties beyond a revenue standard are not required by the proprietors to keep them in successful operation; citizens have not been engaged for many years in shipbuilding; a ship of 500 tons is being built at Brunswick, Glynn County; the amount of register and enrolled tonnage of the port of Savannah is 1,496 tons.</p>

Town or county.	From whom.	No. of question.	Answers to Circular No. 2.								
Savannah.....	I. George, inspector of customs, Savannah.	<p>The duties imposed by the present tariff enhance materially the cost of the principal materials used in the construction and equipment of ships; were they reduced to a more equitable standard there is but little doubt that a State contributing, as this does, over \$840,000 annually in the freight of her products to the navigation of the country would desire to share a portion of it, and thus increase her business capital.</p> <p>Accompanying the foregoing returns and tables, received through W. B. Bulloch, collector, Savannah, Ga., is also a letter from A. A. Smets in relation to the lumber business in that place. Mr. Smets states that the value of lumber exported now is tenfold of what it was 25 years ago, although not near what it will be. Value of exports for the year ending the 1st of September last as follows:</p> <table><tr><td>Steam sawed lumber.....</td><td>\$155,000</td></tr><tr><td>River lumber and shingles.....</td><td>19,000</td></tr><tr><td>Ranging timber.....</td><td>42,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><hr/>216,000</td></tr></table> <p>Exclusive of this the amount of the same articles for home consumption was near \$100,000. Number of hands employed is as great as would be necessary to produce at least 65,000 bales of cotton. This business renders lands valuable which are unfit for the cultivation of cotton; this business is also beneficial to the navigation interests; this branch is steadily increasing; the forests afford supplies which are inexhaustible. A sudden impulse has been given also to another branch in consequence of the article being admitted, by a recent act of Parliament, free of duty into British ports, viz, oak staves. This article, almost unknown amongst our exports, will hereafter figure as an important item. The quality of the oak is said to answer better in the English market than the northern oak.</p> <p>In the English market Georgia pine enjoys an undisputed preeminence over all other American pines, etc.</p>	Steam sawed lumber.....	\$155,000	River lumber and shingles.....	19,000	Ranging timber.....	42,000		<hr/> 216,000
Steam sawed lumber.....	\$155,000										
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