

light. An increase upon "iron in bars, not manufactured, in whole, or in part, by rolling," or from ninety cents upon 112 pounds, to one cent per pound; upon "iron bars, manufactured in whole, or in part, by rolling," of 87 per ton of 2240 pounds; and upon "pig iron" of 12½ per 112 pounds beyond the present rates of duty; are the most material changes upon this article. Some amendments in the existing law, when evasions of the present duty have been discovered to exist by defects in the wording of the law, and some additions of duty upon particular descriptions of iron, and upon particular manufactures from it, complete the provisions on this subject.

The next subject in order, is that of wool and woollens. To these subjects the greater part of the testimony of the witnesses has been directed, and the committee have used every effort in their power to obtain precise information as to the facts as they do actually exist in relation to the interests both of the wool grower and the manufacturer of wool.—The real importance of these subjects to those sections of the country where wool is grown, and in which the manufactories are located, the feeling which has for some time agitated the public mind throughout the whole country, in relation, on the one side, to the injurious effects which such a measure would have upon the purchasers of woollen fabrics, have all conspired to induce this exertion on the part of the committee. They have therefore made the examination of the witnesses, upon those subjects, as minute as possible, &, perhaps, in some instances, they may appear tediously so. Indeed many of the questions put to the witnesses will afford abundant evidence that the committee have not had sufficient practical knowledge upon the subjects before them, to enable them to make a series of interrogations, the answers to which would place the testimony taken in the clearest light.—And when the members of the house shall have examined the evidence relating to the manufacture of woollen goods, the committee cannot doubt they will be entirely convinced that none but a person intimately acquainted with the various operations, could have drawn out a series of questions upon this subject, susceptible of clear and intelligible answers. The time of the committee did not authorize even an attempt to do this, and, therefore, the examinations, and particularly of some of the witnesses first examined, will appear, as they were really taken—the one answer, in many, if not in most instances, suggesting the subsequent question. It will also be found, that the manufacture of woollen goods is hardly susceptible of being reduced within the limits of exact mathematical calculation, so as to enable the committee to arrive with this kind of certainty, at the amount of duty which will furnish full protection, and at the same time, will not go beyond that point. Certain positions, however, they believe to be proved by the evidence they have taken, which furnish great assistance in approaching to correct conclusions.

In relation to manufactured wool of domestic growth, the committee consider it to be fully proved that the present prices, in our markets, are unusually low, and the sales very dull, and that these effects are produced by the combined influence of the large importations of foreign wool, and the excessive importations of foreign woollen goods. Contrary to the opinions of some of the witnesses the committee are strongly convinced that the provision of the present law, permitting the introduction of foreign wool, costing not exceeding ten cents per pound in the foreign market, at the almost nominal duty of fifteen per cent ad valorem, does admit wool, paying this duty, and invoice at and below this price, which, in quality and use, materially conflicts with the common native wool of this country.

This opinion is strongly corroborated by the presentation, by one of the witnesses, to the committee, of five different specimens of foreign wool, imported into, and during the last Fall, selling in the Boston market, at from six cents to fourteen cents per pound. The foreign invoices of all these wools were at a price not exceeding ten cents per pound, and consequently paid but a duty of fifteen per cent ad valorem. At least two of these specimens of wool, the committee believe, when properly cleansed, would clearly appear to be equal in quality to the common native wool of the United States; and the very rapid increase in the importations of these low qualities of wool, since the passage of the tariff bill of 1824, furnished the strongest reason to conclude that they are supplying the demands and answering the uses which the coarse wools of our country would, in most cases, well supply; and that the foreign article is sought, because, by means of the very low duty it now pays, it can be obtained at a less price than the domestic. There are also strong reasons for believing that, by importing several qualities of foreign wools in the grease and dirt, they are invoiced at a price not exceeding ten cents per pound, when, if the same wools were cleansed, as the foreign wools usually are for the market, they would necessarily invoice at a much higher price; and that, in this way, the spirit of the law of 1824 is, to a very considerable extent, evaded.

The law of 1824 imposed upon wool, costing in the foreign market a price exceeding ten cents per pound, a progressive duty, commencing at twenty per cent ad valorem—and ending at thirty per cent ad valorem. This duty reached its maximum on the first day of

the manner in which these low priced wools could be effectually reached, without imposing an exorbitant duty upon the higher and finer qualities, was first to be determined. And the bill, herewith reported, will show that the conclusion of the committee has been to impose a specific duty of seven cents per pound upon all foreign wool, without regard to its quality, and to retain, at the same time, the ad valorem duty, with a proposition to increase it from thirty per cent the present duty, to 40 per cent and to make it progressive, at an increase of five per cent per annum, to fifty per cent, and applicable to all kinds of wool; these alterations, if adopted by congress, will operate, proportionably, more heavily upon the coarse than upon the fine wools. But the committee suffer little apprehension from this fact, because they consider it satisfactorily proved that the capacity of this country to produce wool is only to be limited by the demand for the article; that the manufacturers they have examined are using much the largest share of the finer wools; that the coarse wools of this country are little sought, because foreign wools of a coarser quality, and answering the same uses, are procured at lower prices; and that, in the assortment of this country, for the purposes of manufacture, a larger share will fall within the low ranges, and will fairly supply the place of the coarse imported wools. And the committee will not disguise the fact, that it has been their intention, in the bill they should report, to extend every protection, which the nature of the case would admit, to the grower of American wool. If they have not done this, they have erred in judgment, and have not accomplished their own intentions. If the duties proposed upon manufactured wool are too high, and shall thus prove injurious to the manufacturer, and not beneficial to the farmer, then they have mistaken their proportions which the relative cost of the wool and the fabric will warrant, and have thus been led into unintentional error.

In relation to the additional protection required by the manufacturers of woollens, the committee have found themselves most in need of specific information. The law of 1824, imposing additional duties upon imports, was, at the time of its passage, no doubt believed by those who framed, and by those who supported it, sufficient, both in its provisions, and in the amount of its duties, to afford a fair protection to this important national interest. But experience has shown that this belief was fallacious, and that the operation of this law has disappointed both those who passed it, and those who sought its passage.

(Concluded in our next.)

FRESH MEDICINES.

DOCTOR McNAMEE respectfully informs the citizens of the Wabash country, and the public generally that he has just opened his

MEDICINE STORE

On Market street, next door to S. Tomlinson's store, in the room formerly occupied by F. Dickson—where he is now opening Medicines just received. During the month of June, he will receive from Philadelphia, several packages additional, to complete the assortment, and make it ample. In conducting this business, he has engaged the assistance of DR. WOOLVERTON, which he hopes will enable him to accommodate those who purchase for family purposes to their entire satisfaction; the advantage of correct prescriptions to such, will be obvious.—Physicians purchasing, may be assured of every article necessary in practice, and of genuine quality; none other will be offered.—It will be made their interest to favor him with their custom.—Country merchants may find it to their interest to give him a call, for such medicines as they may want.

E. McNAMEE.
Vincennes, May 15, 1827. 15-1f
Dr. WOOLVERTON, respectfully informs the citizens of Vincennes, and vicinity, that he has so far recovered his health, as to be able to assist Doctor McNamee, in the above business, & to resume his Practice, which he will do in the employ of Dr. McNamee.

J. D. WOOLVERTON

Commission & Storage.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has lately completed a large and commodious WAREHOUSE, on his wharf in Vincennes, on the Wabash river, where he will receive Goods on Storage, or Sell on Commission—and hopes by a strict attention to business, to share a part of the public patronage.

W. M. MIEURE.
Vincennes, Feb. 7, 1828. 1-1f

REFERENCES.

MATHEW MAIER, 3 New Orleans.
N. EMEON, & Co. 3 New Orleans.
JOHN MARSHALL, 3 Shawneetown.
SAM'L MARSHALL, 3 Shawneetown.
LEWIS MILLER, Natchez.
W. & J. LEWIS, Evansville.
DAVID S. CHAMBERS, 3 Louisville.
T. B. TILLAY,

N. B.—In addition to his former assortment, he has just received from N. Orleans, COFFEE, MOLASSES, SUGAR, MACKEREL, &c. Which are offered very low for cash.

W. M. MIEURE.

Tallow, wanted at this office.

PARKER'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PANACEA 3

Equal to Swain's, or any other,

AND ONE DOLLAR CHEAPER.

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM,

LIVER COMPLAINT,—ULCERS,

MERCURIAL, and

SYPHILITIC DISEASES.

Likewise, complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, Putrid Sore Throat, and the early stages of Consumption, &c.

MANY cases of Jaundice have been radically cured by using only a few bottles. Dyspepsia or Indigestion is removed by its powerful virtues, and where children are concerned, it is known to be a remarkable salutary operative, and for that purpose should be kept in families to be given in complaints incident to the change of seasons.

Purchasers are requested to observe, that the Genuine Medicine has the proprietor's name, in his own hand writing, on the label of each bottle, with the words, Parker's Panacea, on the seal of the cork. The label represents the Hydra subdued by Hercules, with a Mosaic emblem above.

This PANACEA is equal to any in use; it is pleasant to the taste, and requires no alteration in the diet—spirituous liquors to be avoided.

The proprietor is aware that for want of proper and certain information, his medicine may by some persons be ranked amongst numerous empirics, of the day; but he has the satisfaction of knowing that upon trial, these opinions will vanish, and give place to conviction of its superior merits. To pretend that all and every disease to which the human constitution is liable, will be cured by this medicine, would be false and absurd in the extreme; but it possesses uncommon efficacy in the relief and cure of certain obstinate and violent complaints, and those in many instances of the most alarming and distressing nature, can and has been fully substantiated.

Certificates and directions, printed in pamphlet form, accompany each bottle—price, \$2, or \$20 per dozen.

REMEMBER!—PARKER'S PANACEA, equal to Swain's, or any other—and one dollar cheaper.

LIST OF AGENTS

For the sale of Parker's Vegetable Renovating Panacea.

John Hart & Son, 18 South Second st.
Edward B. Garrigues, cor. of 6th & Market,
Thos. Oliver, N. E. cor. of Front & Catharine,
P. Williamson, E. cor. of 2d and Almond,
S. C. Shepard, No. 107 s. st. below Walnut,
Wm. Revault, s. w. cor. of 4th and Wood,
G. Garrison, N. W. cor. of 5th and Race,
Wm. Scattergood, cor. of 2d and Green,
Samuel Paxton & Sons, Trenton, N. Jersey,
Dr. J. B. Loring, cor. of Fulton & Gold sts. N. Y.
P. Dickson, cor. Lippard st. & Broadway, N. Y.
J. Rahm, cor. Greenwich & Murray sts. N. Y.
Samuel Clement, Salem, New Jersey.
J. P. Morton, Louisville, Kentucky.
Ebenezer Wight, Milk street, Boston, Mass.
C. S. Carter, Providence, Rhode Island.
Dr. M. Monerratt, Baltimore.
Thomas Lumfkin, P. M. King & Queen ch. Va.
Hotchkiss, Grissom & Clark, New Orleans.
H. M. Grissom, & Co., Natchez, Mississippi.
E. P. Langdon, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. Harlan, Wilmington, Delaware.
Wm. H. Taylor, Providence, Rhode Island.
T. Taylor, New Port, Rhode Island,
David Walton, Londongrove, Pennsylvania.
Ezra Eves, Fishing creek, Columbia co. Pa.
Abijah Abbott, Syracuse, New York,
Percy & Tannhill, Nashville, Tennessee.
John Williams, Utica, New York.
G. Hutchcock, Rochester, New York.
Pratt & Clayland, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jos. G. Oliver, Milford, Delaware.
David Schaffer, Reading, Pennsylvania.
C. W. Portaux & Co., Richmond, Virginia.
Dr. H. J. Hoffman, St. Louis, Missouri.
Wm. T. Williams, Savannah, Georgia.
S. Custer, New Haven, Connecticut.
Dr. Burgess, Washington City, D. C.
Dr. McRea, Wilmington, North Carolina.
John D. Moore, Columbia, South Carolina.
Edwin C. Estes, Athens, Alabama.
D. A. Vickroy, Miamisburg, Ohio.
Joseph Bringhurst, Wilmington, Delaware.
F. W. Leopold, Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania.
S. Babcock, New Haven, Connecticut.
R. Steel, Dringitt, Auburn, New York.
Southmayd & Boardman, Middletown, Conn.
Mr. Hutchings, New Brunswick, New Jersey.
S. Carter, New Haven, Connecticut.
M. A. Santos, Norfolk, Virginia.
R. & G. Moore, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
George Cannon, Nantucket.
Byers & Butler, Lexington, Kentucky.

Orders from any part of the United States, addressed to JOHN A. PARKER, No. 209, North Eighth, four doors above Wood street, or ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, Printers, Philadelphia, will be attended to.

The benefits of the above medicine are daily becoming more generally known, and the proprietor, J. A. Parker, to facilitate this desirable object, requests Editors who may be disposed to second his endeavours, to copy this advertisement, for the insertion of which any number of times less than twenty, a proportionate quantity of the medicine will be placed to their credit, which they may have directed to their order, by addressing a line to that effect, to Atkinson & Alexander, Philadelphia.

January 12—1-19

Rags! Rags! Rags!

CASH, or WORK, will be given for any quantity of clean LINEN or COTTON RAGS at the WESTERN SUN office.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Legislature of the state of Indiana, the undersigned will, on the

First Monday of April next, offer for sale at PUBLIC VENDUE, in the town of Merom, in the county of Sullivan, the following valuable tracts of land situated in the aforesaid county, viz.

S. W. Q. of Sec. No. 1, in Town. No 8 N. of Range No. 11 West.

S. E. Q. of Sec. No. 2, in Town. No. 8, North of Range No. 11 West.

West half of Sec. No. 36, in Town. No. 9, North of Range No. 11 West.

East half of Sec. No. 17, in Town. No. 7, North of Range No. 10 West.

S. W. Q. of Sec. No. 8, in Town. No. 7, North of Range No. 10 West.

East half of Sec. No. 24, in Town. No. 8, North of Range No. 11 West.

Those lands were purchased at the public land sales in the year 1816, and was at that time considered the first choice in the country.

Persons who may wish to receive information as to the quality and situation of these lands, are referred to Mr. Samuel Colman, of Merom—the tracts will be offered in quarter sections.

Also, will be offered in the town of Terre Haute, on the

Second Monday of April, (being court day) the following lots in, and adjoining to said town, viz—Out Lots,

Nos 67, 72, 33, 34, 55 & 47.

In Lots Nos 53, 70, 188, 200 & 201.

By reference to the Map of the town, it will be seen that the Inn Lots are well situated as to business, & the Out Lots present some of the most desirable situations for private residences adjacent to the town.

From one third, to one half of the purchase money will be expected in hand, and the balance in twelve months, to be secured by lien upon the property—For information as to the Lots in Terre Haute, inquire of James Farington, Esqr.

DIANA M. BULLITT, Admstr.,
of Thomas Bullitt, dec'd
SAM'L GIVATHMEY, Agent for
Henry Atkinson, & Mary A. Atkinson.

Feb. 15, 1828. 2-91

PROPOSALS

BY M. H. ANDREWS, PITTSBURGH, TENN.

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW LITERARY PERIODICAL,

ENTITLED THE

Crystal, & Ladies Magazine,

EMBELLISHED WITH BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS.

THE design of this publication is the development of the female talent of our country, particularly the western portion of it, by affording a vehicle for the literary contributions of such ladies as have either caught the inspiration of the muses, or have been wrapped in the more sober mantle of prose literature.

The work will comprise, brief moral tales, female biography, essays in prose and verse, and a spirited miscellany of humor and sentiment, the chief of which shall be from the pens of gifted females of America and the age.

The typography and embellishment of the Crystal shall be in a fine style of elegance. Each number will contain thirty-two octavo pages—be printed on fine paper, and accompanied with a beautiful copper-plate engraving, and handsomely printed cover. Twelve numbers of the work, containing near 400 pages of print, and 12 different engravings, will form a beautiful volume, to which a title page & index will be added.

TERMS—The work will be delivered to subscribers in the city and vicinity for one dollar and fifty cents payable on the receipt of the first or February number, or two dollars payable at the end of three months. Persons at a distance by enclosing ten dollars in advance will have eight copies of each number forwarded to their order. No subscription received from a distance unaccompanied with the cash.

15—Ladies into whose hands the Crystal may fall are respectfully solicited to undertake an active agency for the work in their respective places of residence.

The Editors in Indiana, are desired to publish the above, and act as agents.—Subscribers received at the Western Sun, office.

TO PRINTERS.

TYPE FOUNDRY & PRINTER'S

WARE HOUSE.

Corner of Vine & Centre sts. Cincinnati.

THE Proprietors of the Cincinnati Type Foundry have lately made considerable additions to their establishment, and are now able to furnish, on demand, on very short notice, TYPE, from fourteen line Pica to Nonpareil, mostly of new cut, and as a great variety of Fancy Job Type, Cuts, &c. as any Foundry in the United States, & at the same prices as at the Eastern Foundries:—also, Presses, Chases, Cases; Type-metal Reglet, cast to regular bodies; Brass Rule of every description; Printing Ink, of New-York, & Philadelphia make; Ball skins, Parchment, &c. &c. We will also procure Stereotype Plates, to order, from J. How's Foundry, Philadelphia, and deliver the same at Cincinnati free of charge, for transportation, commission, &c. &c. Printers who deal at this Foundry will please insert this advertisement conspicuously, nine times & forward their bills for payment.

O & H. WELLS.

Cincinnati, Dec. 17, 1827. 49-91

Post-Office Notice.