

Annual	74,876	barrels of ship bread	"		
Message	15,466	kegs " do	"		\$ 292,167
	33,122	hogsheads of tobacco	"		3,776,770
	495,366,332	pounds of cotton	"	\$ 41,983,922	
	24,039	turns of rice	"	<u>418,577</u>	<u>42,402,499</u>
					\$ 55,937,232

The remainder of the sixty-four millions is made up of the production of the forests and the sea, and of various articles of domestic manufactures, such as hats, saddles, coaches and other carriages, boots and shoes, and household furniture. The manufacture of iron, and of iron and steel, amounted to nearly one hundred thousand dollars; and hence it may be seen how materially this branch of domestic industry depends on the admission of foreign iron at a low rate of duty.

While our domestic exports to Great Britain and her dominions, exceeded sixty-four millions, our imports fell short of forty millions. The domestic exports to the rest of the world amounted to less than fifty millions, and our imports to sixty-eight millions; and of the amount imported, six millions were re-exported to the British dominions. Our exports and imports, of course, vary from year to year, but the statement now given will show, that our trade with England is of the utmost importance to the whole Union, and especially to the agricultural States. It will show too, that if we give encouragement to foreign industry by purchasing British manufactures, Great Britain gives encouragement to that immense amount of American industry, which is employed in the production and transportation of the cotton, tobacco, flour, grain and other articles, which she receives from us, in return.

It may be supposed that Great Britain will receive an equal amount of American produce, whether we increase the duties on her manufactures, or leave them at the present rate. To accomplish the purpose of the American system, it will be necessary to regulate the tariff in such a manner as to exclude or materially diminish, the importation of foreign manufactures, and give us our own the benefit of the home market. Great Britain would then perceive that her export trade to this country was of very little value; and might be induced to give a preference to other nations, and exclude our broad-stuffs from her markets. She could not procure an immediate supply of tobacco from other countries; but by means of discriminating duties, she might encourage the cultivation of it in every climate adapted to its growth. Admitting however, that a protective tariff would not diminish our exports, a deprivation of our present markets, the question arises, whether it would not operate as a tax upon American industry, and as a discouragement to the various pursuits in which nine-tenths of the people are now engaged, and which they think they have a right to follow without the interruption of government. It is impossible to state in a message, all the objections that might be fairly urged against the protective system; and my object is merely to point out some of its