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.. Scott, from Pennsylvania, observed, that commerce and agriculture were inseparably connected, and that nothing commercial ought to be adopted, which would injure agriculture, on which it so essentially depended. *He disapproved of the immoderate zeal in favor of manufactures."*

"Mr. Boudinot moved for fifty cents. The question on that sum was taken and carried." (*See American Museum for 1789, pages 418 and 423; volume 5th.*)

The deliberations of Congress on this subject resulted in the passage of an act entitled, "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandises imported into the United States;" the preamble of which was as follows:

"Whereas it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the **ENCOURAGEMENT and PROTECTION of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES**, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandises imported. *Be it enacted, and so forth."*

It will not escape observation, that this act was not only mentioned, but projected by men who had aided in the formation of the federal constitution; and as if to mark its connexion with the memorable event that preceded it, was approved by President Washington, on the fourth July, seventeen hundred and eighty nine.

"The immoderate zeal of manufactures" seems not to be confined to the present day, but to have entered into the profound and enlightened deliberations of the fathers of the constitution, upon next to the first act that is to be found in the statute book of the nation. The conclusion deducible from circumstances like those, cannot be resisted.

The opinions of Mr. Jefferson are no less unequivocal. He was not a member of the first Congress, nor of the convention that formed the constitution of the United States; but he was deeply skilled in the science of our government, and no man was more jealous of its constructive powers.

In his message to Congress in eighteen hundred and eight, Mr. Jefferson said, "The suspension of our foreign commerce, produced by the injustice of the belligerent powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation in which we have been thus forced, has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains, that the establishments formed and forming will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and