

views. (D.) The entire revenues from customs in 1840, was \$15,104,790 63, of imports \$39,130,921, were from Great Britain and its dependences, yielding at the average ratio of tariff, about twelve millions of duties—our exports of the same year to Great Britain of Cotton, Flour and Tobacco, were \$48,713,486. The duties paid in Great Britain, on \$3,388,809, on the estimated value of Tobacco exported, were \$23,537,205. On \$41,945,334, value of Cotton exported were paid \$3,247,880 29, less than four millions of Tobacco exported, yielding to England a revenue of ten millions more than the duties on her entire exports to this country, and exceeding the entire revenue from duties on all imports, more than eight millions of dollars. When an inequality so grossly exists in favor of the staples of Southern labor, apprehensions of that section, as the result of any attempt to procure justice from the Government can be scarcely entertained. While our country has progressed in population and therefore, in consuming ability to an almost unexampled extent, the tariff revenues of the country have fallen off. In 1822, with a population of less than ten millions, duties were collected from eighty-three millions of imports, to the amount of twenty-four millions of dollars. In 1842 with a population of more than 17 millions, the Government, realized from one hundred millions of imports, sixteen millions of revenue,—the solution is facile. In 1822, more than seventy-five millions of all imported articles bore duty,—under the liberal system of the latter period, by which the citizens of Maryland have been plundered by legal sanction, thirty millions of the hundred, imported, were free of duty.

The tariff of '42 to a certain extent has repaired this evil and its results are already an intelligible comment upon the wisdom of previous action. In Boston alone the revenues of 1843, exceeded the revenues of 1842, by six hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. It cannot be doubted in the opinion of your committee, that further revision and modification would materially enlarge this source of revenue. Those articles of consumption on which the nearest proximate rate of duty to prohibition may be borne are luxuries, the non-necessaries of natural existence, the essentials of artificial or habitual life. The revenue derived by England from the article of Tobacco, a mere luxury is infinitely larger than from any other source, and our scale of imports present many a similar subject for experiment and profit, far beyond the duty they now bear. Your committee then argue that, for supposed deficiencies of revenue arising from the withdrawal of the land fund, there are ample sources of supply beneficial to the agricultural interest,—indicated by the constitution,—sanctioned by the approval of the sages of the Republic—without an “inevitable resort” to that most onerous and last relief for State necessity, direct taxation.

Your Committee take higher ground; we deny to the General Government the right to apply the land fund to the ordinary pur-