

so much of the executive message as relates to communications from the states of Ohio, Delaware and Kentucky, on the subject of the tariff; and also a communication from Louisiana on the same subject, Report,—

That they have had the same under consideration, and after mature deliberation, they are not a little apprehensive that they have not succeeded in doing justice to a subject so intimately connected with the advancement and prosperity of agriculture and commerce—a subject which has engrossed much of the time of our most enlightened statesmen, and has not been deemed unworthy of their attention and consideration. And, as it is not the intention of the committee to offer theoretical opinions of their own or of others, being persuaded that a display of speculative opinions would not meet with approbation—*from these views* the committee are disposed to state a few facts, and make such observations only as shall be intimately connected with the important subject committed to their consideration. And believing that it is admitted by all, that prior to the year eighteen hundred and nine, establishments for the manufacture of many of the most important articles, such as those of cotton, wool, &c. had not been attempted, but in a few instances, *in this state*, or even in the United States, and on a very limited scale; therefore their rise and progress are attributable in a great measure to the embarrassments to which commerce was subjected at about that period, which embarrassment originated in causes not within the control of human prudence; it will therefore be perceived, that while commerce flourished, the trade which had been carried on with the continent of Europe, and with the colonies of Spain and France, had enriched our enterprising merchants, the benefits of which were beneficially felt by the agriculturalists whose wealth and industry were thus increased and extended. But when external commerce was suspended, or embarrassed, the capitalists throughout Maryland, and throughout the whole Union, became solicitous to give activity to their capital. A portion of it was directed to the improvement of agriculture, and not an inconsiderable portion of it was likewise employed in erecting manufacturing establishments; therefore the rise and progress of those establishments can excite no *wonder*—as the inducements to industry in a free government are numerous and inviting. and as effects are always in unison with their causes, therefore those inducements chiefly consist in the certainty and security which every citizen enjoys under our