THE UNION.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 14, 1845.

☞Israel E. James, C. W. James, H. M. Lewis, S. H. Stevenson, J. F. Johnson, J. H. Stevenson, W. A. Pierce, James Pierce, James K. Whipple, W. H. Weld, O. H. P. Stem, B. B. Hussey, John B. Weld, Jos. Hammitt, and R. A. Henry are authorized to receive new subscribers, and make collections for the "Union."

☞J. Zigenfuss is authorized to receive subscribers to the Union in Pennsylvania.

☞Robert D. Johnson, of *Galveston*, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the "Union," in Texas.

Volney B. Palmer is our agent for obtaining subscribers and advertisements for the "Union," in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. His offices are southeast corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore; northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia; Tribune buildings, opposite the City Hall, N. York; No. 12 State street, Boston.

We are requested to say the same gentlemen are authorized to make collections for the "Globe."

We devote a large portion of this evening's paper to Mr. Woodbury's masterly eulogium on Gen. Jackson. We recommend it to the earnest attention of our readers.

OUR DUTY TO TEXAS AND TO OURSELVES.

We could scarcely anticipate that there would be one American who would hesitate to arrest, by our own arms, the invasion and devastation of Texas, by advancing Mexican troops. Never were wiser or more moderate and considerate instructions given by our government, than in the case discussed in Mr. Donelson's excellent correspondence. We wait until our own propositions for reunion are accepted by the Congress as well as by the convention—that is, both by her *government* and her *people;* and yet the "New York Courier and Enquirer" complains of our Executive pledging himself to assist Texas in such an emergency. We know not whether we are more astonished or indignant, upon such an occasion. We must not, we suppose, draw a cordon around any Mexican post which may be east of the Rio Grande! We must not prevent them spreading over the territory of Texas—or, rather, our own territory!

Give us rather the generous spirit of an American whig, as developed in the following anecdote of Mr. Winthrop, of Boston, who speaks in the right vein, and in the place where it is most important to speak as an American:

"At the celebration of 'the fourth' in Boston, R. C. Winthrop, member of Congress from the city, is reported to have responded to a toast to the Congress of the United States, as follows:

"He was unwilling to say anything which might seem to be in violation of the political neutrality usually observed on the occasion of celebrating the national independence. Yet he felt constrained to express an opinion upon a subject which had been regarded somewhat as of a party character. At this moment, he said, there is now assembled a convention in Texas, which will this day, in all probability, add another star to the Union. He could not say he was prepared to rejoice very warmly in such an event; but if it occurred, he would receive the new State with the feelings of an American citizen, whose duty it is, not only to stand by his country as it is now, but to stand by his country as it hereafter may be. This was the feeling he would cherish and inculcate with regard to Texas, Oregon, or other accessions of new States; and he concluded with the following:

"'OUR COUNTRY—Bounded by the St. John's and the Sabine, or however otherwise bounded or described, and be her measurements more or less—still *our country;* to be cherished in all our hearts, to be defended by all our hands.'"

"Lend me your ears." (Shakspeare.

We are intimately acquainted with the author of the following communication, and can vouch, at once, for the steadiness and purity of his republican principles, and the energy and ability with which he has uniformly maintained them. He is also a public man, who has "done the State some service." That he now advises, is well-intended, well-considered, and well calculated to arouse the vigilance of the republican party, and to lull the little jealousies of its smaller cliques. There is only one passage of the letter which we have taken the liberty to modify, because we happen to be better informed than our friend is of the President's firm determination—of the decided advantages which that position gives him of reconciling the little jarring elements of our party, and of imparting to his whole administration that noble character of disinterestedness, and, consequently, of moral force, which is so important to carry out the principles he has proclaimed, and the pledges he has given, under the resolutions of the Baltimore convention. "A Republican of '98" would not, of course, seen the long article in the last "Union," which sketched with a free (and we may say bold, certainly ingenuous) pencil, the progress and principles of the administration; the wishes of Mr. Polk, and the manly course which he means to pursue. We know, that if we were to publish the article of our correspondent's letter, it would be instantly misconstrued by the perverse ingenuity of the illiberal presses of the whig party. We think due to our correspondent, however, to retain the part which he asserts at the end of his communication. It may have its effect in bringing the republican household into better order:

To the Editor of the Union:

"A stitch in time saves nine." There is no maxim of practical life of more universal value than this; no wise man will reject its counsel, whether in the affairs of individuals or of States. History, ancient and modern, is full of illustrations of its value, and furnishes us many melancholy instances of extensive calamities to those countries whose rulers have disregarded it. Its efficacy should be now on the broad theatre of our own country. Two clouds have appeared in the horizon of the republican party, boding disastrous consequences to them, unless we avert them now, when it may be done. Nine months from the moment at which I pen these lines, nothing being done in the interim, and a cloud not having been taken, the tempest they will have engendered cannot be managed or resisted.

I has been with profound regret, that I have seen my position manifested by several republican journals to quarrel with the President for certain removals and appointments he has made. If the grounds of complaint were confined to the qualifications of those removed or appointed, I should have no objection to it, if founded in fact; for it is not to be presumed that the President knows personally one in a hundred of the applicants for office, or the incumbents; and he must, therefore, rely altogether upon the representations and testimonials of his friends. If he err, as sometimes he must—for letters of recommendation are generally overwrought—the error is not his, and must be set down to the account of those who misguide him. But when we see the friends of particular gentlemen in north and south, objecting to this and that rival and appointment, upon grounds unwarranted by the facts—upon the allegation that they have been made to eject a Van Buren or Calhoun man from office, or to put the friend of one of them into office because he was such—the question assumes a different form, and is one of grave importance. The motives of the President are arraigned, a partisan character is given to his acts, calculated to inflame the passions of large portions of the party, and weaken the moral force of his administration. Nor are these the only evils to be apprehended from this ill-judged line of conduct; it must produce a rupture between the friends of particular gentlemen, whose interests they would advance; and distract, and so weaken it, as to make its defeat in 48 inevitable. These truths must be self-evident, and such consequences it is the duty of every republican to avert. We trust that every man of party, who desires to uphold its faith and to gain the ingrests of the country—and we hope all do—will at once unite to rebuke these parti-cavillers. No man who has ever filled the magistracy, has employed higher motives, or more sedulous attention to public affairs than President Polk. His whole conduct shows a fixed desire to administer the government upon its true principles, and to do in all things what will most benefit his country. He is not a man of impulse, but a cool head and pure heart, who seeks for the lights to guide him in all he does. He is no tool; and all attempts to induce him to employ power for any such purpose, will be promptly and firmly repelled. He was elected by the whole party, and will know no divisions in it.

There is another consequence which it would be well for all inconsiderate partisans to look to. If the partisans of other gentlemen will consider for a moment, they will see clearly that no good can accrue to their favorites by the course which they are now pursuing; and that, in every point of view, it is most likely to be fatal to them. The people will, at the proper time, take the subject into their own hands; but in no event, I am satisfied, will they nominate any man whose friends have disturbed the harmony of the party, or impaired its strength; which the President is so wisely striving to consolidate.

These, sir, are my views of the effects of the misadvised conduct of some of the friends of gentlemen deemed fit to be elected to the presidency, and of the duty of all true-hearted republicans. What I have said is the result of my own reflections upon the dangers which threaten us, and for them I am alone accountable. Time will prove their truth and value. Let every man take heed of them.

A REPUBLICAN OF '98.

The Baltimore correspondent of the "Boston Atlas" repeats, in the very face of our assertion, that—

"In the defence of the 'Union,' it is now *admitted* that Mr. McLane is to be intrusted with the Oregon question, and that, this adjusted, he will return home. True, it is contended that the *main* negotiation on Oregon will be kept on this side of the Atlantic; and this strengthens the view I took in my last, that Mr. McLane was to do all the correspondence, settle the ground of the adjustment, and that then the treaty was to be signed in Washington. Mr. Webster made a boundary treaty in Washington, and why should not Mr. Buchanan do the same thing? But what folly it is to talk about conducting a negotiation in two places, as far apart as London and Washington, at the same time! Is the 'Union' so blind, or so dull, that it cannot see or comprehend the ridiculousness of such a proposition?"

We expressly said that Mr. McLane was *not* to be intrusted with the Oregon question, but that the *main* negotiation was to be kept on this side of the Atlantic. Is this correspondent "so blind, or so dull," as not to see or comprehend that incidental or collateral questions might come up, on which it may be competent for our minister in London to give some explanation? The British government desires to save the time which might be necessary to send the point to this side of the water. They state their doubt to Mr. McLane; and he gives what he understands to be the intention or position of his government. The negotiation then goes on at Washington. All this is clear. It is likely to happen every day, although the negotiation itself is conducted at Washington. Can any man, who pretends to understand anything of diplomacy, be so dull as not to comprehend this? We repeat, that the negotiation is to be conducted here; and that Mr. McLane knows it, and approves it.

We respectfully submit it to the "Charleston Mercury" whether such "bald, disjointed chat," as its Washington correspondent of the 7th July furnishes, is worthy of its columns. Why, for instance, state that Messrs. Hunter and Seddon visited this city on Sunday, "the day on which it is well known the President will not receive any company?" "Messrs. Hunter and Seddon are both well known and ardent friends and supporters of Mr. Calhoun; and this fact appears very significant. Does it indicate a 'stand-off' policy?" Why not add the fact, that these gentlemen saw the President as friends, conversed with him freely as friends, and, we undertake to assert, left him as warm, if not warmer, friends than ever. Why does the correspondent add, "I learn, also, that a few days ago, Mr. Sims, member of Congress from South Carolina, who succeeded the lamented Campbell, was also in this city; and *he* called neither upon the President nor Mr. Ritchie. Ominous!" Ominous, indeed! Whether Mr. Sims did us the honor to call upon us, we know not, for many gentlemen call at our little box whom we do not see. Or whether he visited the President, we do not think it worth while to inquire; but Mr. Sims did us the favor to call at the "Union" office, and subscribe for the paper.

We clip the following from the Nashville Whig of the 5th July:

"APPOINTMENTS OF POSTMASTERS.

"George Crawford, of Cincinnati, has been appointed postmaster of that place, in place of Col. Wm. H. Taylor, (Gen. Harrison's son-in-law,) dismissed."

Where did the Whig obtain his information that Mr. Taylor had been "*dismissed?*" Such is not the fact. The President found Mr. Taylor in office, and suffered him to remain in office until his term of service expired. Upon the expiration of his time, the office became vacant, and Mr. Crawford was appointed to fill it.

As Mr. Taylor (according to the Whig) was Gen. Harrison's son-in-law, we suppose it was intended to enlist some sympathy for him, and manufacture political capital in a small way. Such statements, though small, are disreputable to their authors, and are without excuse.

A NEW PRESS IN NEW YORK.

We hail the return of Mr. Slamm to the political press of New York with great satisfaction. We regretted his retiring from "the Plebeian," which he conducted during the campaign with signal ability and success. No editor was more active in supporting the nominee of the Baltimore convention—no one more zealous in supporting the annexation of Texas. We welcome him again into the editorial ranks, at the head of the New York Globe. He is again prepared to serve the cause with his accustomed chivalry. His duty to his party and its principles is too deeply implanted in his nature, to permit the minutest deviation from the course he has ever pursued. We cannot entertain a doubt, that so long as he controls a press, its great object will be the harmony and integrity of the republican family—"sustaining and maintaining the right; denouncing and repudiating the wrong." We recommend the new paper, therefore, to the support of the republican party. The following is its prospectus:

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE GLOBE,

A daily democratic newspaper, to be published in the city of New York,

LEVI D. SLAMM, Editor.—CASPER C. CHILDS, Publisher.

The first number of the GLOBE, a daily journal, devoted to the advocacy of democratic principles, and to the harmony and integrity of the democratic party, will be issued on the 1st of September, instant, as a *specimen number*, and appear regularly on and after the 15th instant. It will be edited by the subscriber, and published by Casper C. Childs, long and favorably known as a democratic publisher.

In its political character, the *Globe* will be distinguished by its unwavering and energetic support of the principles and measures upon which the present chief magistrate was nominated and elected. It will oppose any tariff, or project of tariff, not founded upon the revenue principle, in contradistinction to the principle of restriction. It will oppose any union between banks and government, and urge the re-establishment of the independent treasury, with such alterations or improvements as the circumstances and exigencies of the country may require. It will maintain inviolate, so far as its influence may extend, the rights of the several States, and resist any policy of the federal government designed or calculated to trench upon them. It will maintain that our right to Oregon "is clear and unquestionable," and advocate the extension of our political institutions, wherever and where ver the people of any country in North America seek to live under their protection. In a word, the editor will endeavor to make the *Globe* an advocate and exponent of the policy and views of the popular party of the day, giving to the general administration the warmest support, when its action is not incoonsistent with the principles or circumstances upon which it came into power.

It may as well be said here, as at another time, (and the present aspect of the politics of the State warrants it,) that the *Globe* will be the uncompromising opponent of abolitionism in whatever form it may present itself, and by whomsoever it may be agitated, encouraged, or whenever or wherever it may be agitated. If this question is to be temporized with and traded upon, it will not be by consent of the editor of this paper; nor does he believe the great mass of the republican party of the North will yield their assent.

The *Globe* will contain the news of the day, the most reliable election returns, proceedings of public meetings, and, except when the excitement of politics will necessarily fill its columns, contain such matter, selected and original, as will not fail to render it an interesting family paper. Though in every sense a plain political journal, the *Globe* will be made to commend itself to support as a chronicler of the news, incidents, and miscellany of the day.

The subscriber feels that he can with confidence appeal to his political friends throughout the Union for their co-operation in insuring the *Globe* a large circulation.

LEVI D. SLAMM.

New York, July, 1845.

TERMS.—To city subscribers, nine cents a week. Single copies, two cents.

To mail subscribers, four dollars a year, payable invariably in advance. Subscriptions taken for six months.

Weekly.—Published every Saturday, to be issued on the 15th October.

Terms: One dollar a year. Twelve copies to one address, ten dollars; six subscribers, five dollars.

All communications in relation to the business department of the New York Globe must be addressed, *post paid*, to Casper C. Childs, New York.

Communications intended for the editor, to Levi D. Slamm, New York.

The Princeton steamer stopped at Norfolk on Wednesday; and, after exchanging salutes with the Pennsylvanian, started for Philadelphia. The Portsmouth Era says:

"We learn that orders have been received by Commodore Wilkinson to place the Constellation under the command of Captain Stockton; and that she is to be immediately changed into a steam vessel, on the principle of the Princeton, and driven by the Loper propeller.

"The Constellation will be immediately docked, and some thirty feet added to her length; her upper deck taken off, and she will be put in a state of thorough repair throughout."

[The impression is, that the Constellation can no longer sail as a frigate, her guns being too small. She would be no match for frigates built according to recent models. To make her serviceable, it has been recommended by the most experienced officers to make a corvette of her, to which propellers could be attached. Captain Stockton has recommended lengthening her thirty feet; but no order to that effect has, as yet, been given.—UNION.]

SUGAR.—We give an official article on the introduction of American sugar into Great Britain. The New York Albion states, that Spain is now claiming a similar privilege for the admission of her sugars from Cuba and Porto Rico, upon the strength of her reciprocity treaties.

NAVAL.—The United States ship Portsmouth was at Valparaiso April 8th. She made a passage from Norfolk to Valparaiso in seventy-one days, ten of which she lay in Rio Janeiro.

Letters received in New York, dated on board the United States ship Raritan, May 22, say that the officers and crew had enjoyed excellent health since their arrival on the Brazil station. There was not a death on board, with a complement of five hundred men, for more than a year.

[The Raritan accounts are to the 22d, but the commodore writes nothing at that date—simply enclosing papers of a formal character.—UNION.]

SIGNS FROM TENNESSEE.

Extracts of letters from East Tennessee.

"KNOXVILLE, June 30, 1845.

"I acknowledge the receipt of the 'Union,' containing the article on the Tennessee election. Thank you for it. Brown spent a day with me last week; he is an over-match for Foster, and is fighting him a manly battle, and will be elected. We will *gain* in East Tennessee three (at least) *new members of the legislature.* Blackwell will beat Crozier for Congress, but it will be a hard fight."

"MARSHALL'S FERRY, E. TENN., "July 1, 1845.

"We are in fine spirits about the governor's election in this State. Brown, I think, is certain to be elected. Johnson will be elected in the first, and Blackwell in the third districts. This district doubtful."

Letter from Lieut. P. K., an intelligent officer of the U. S. 1st Dragoons, to an officer in Washington City.

"THE BANKS OF THE NEBRASKA, OR PLATTE, Friday, May 30, 1845.

"DEAR ——: We arrived last night on the banks of the Platte. The distance, as marched, is 250 miles from Fort Leavenworth, and has been performed in twelve days. This is rapid marching over a prairie country, where its grass is the sole subsistence for our cattle. The command is in a fine state; every man and horse as efficient as on the day of starting. The Colonel (Kearney) selected 50 men per company—46 mounted, and 4 as teamsters. We have one company wagon, carrying 10 days' stores, besides officers' provisions and camp equipage for troops; two howitzers; ten quartermasters' teams, driven by dragoons, and two light staff wagons—one the surgeon's, the other the colonel's; 30 head of oxen, and 25 sheep, driven on the hoof; and four citizen-teams, that are turned back as fast as emptied.

"On leaving Leavenworth, we marched for several days on our last year's trail, to the Pawnee towns. We then struck off more southerly to the Great Oregon emigrant *trail*, which we intersected on the 6th day—the distance being one hundred and twenty miles from Leavenworth. We had the pleasing prospect of one of the numerous caravans on its winding way, as we neared the trail. Since then, we have passed four companies. Each company is generally divided into fractions of about 50 wagons each, following at the distance of half a day's march apart. Each company has its regular constitution: its executive officers, as captains, sub-captains, and judges. They encamp and move with military regularity, and form a *carré* (square) with their wagons to enclose their cattle at night. I have been surprised at the *remarkably* select appearance of the emigrants. All seemed highly respectable—many rich. They are mostly in families, with some few extra young men, seeking their fortunes and wives in Oregon. The wagons are generally good and strong, fitted up so as to be comfortable habitations. They have also tents for the young men and stronger boys. All seem cheerful—the men contented, and the women tidy. Sometimes you see the young women riding and knitting—sometimes walking with an elastic step, that betokens freedom from all hardship. They have some articles of furniture, and have plenty of butter and milk on the route. One party—of forty-six wagons—alone had fifteen hundred milch cows and oxen. Our coming among them has given seeming confidence.* Our officers and soldiers mix with them, with that friendly and considerate feeling due to our fellow-citizens emigrating boldly to new homes in a distant land. If Oregon is filled up with only such material as this, it will indeed be a choice gem in this Union. Not one of these parties has liquor with it. I omitted to mention that their marches average twelve miles per day. From what I learned from several of them, I should say that the expense, per grown person, of getting to Oregon, must be less than twenty dollars—which sum is fully made up on every head of stock driven to Oregon. Of the thousands of cattle of the emigrants, we have only seen two oxen dead on the road; and those died of the murrain. You now and then find calves that have given out, but very few. As this emigration and the territory of Oregon form topics of such interest at present, I hope, dear sir, that you will excuse my so long dwelling on them.

"The number of souls in the parties already passed by us, amounts to about one thousand. There are many parties ahead; and many yet to start from Missouri. Yesterday's march was our most trying one. We had had bad grass the night before; and, with our half-fed animals, had to pass the great dividing ridge between the Little Blue and Platte rivers. This is eighteen miles across, from water to water. We found ourselves somewhat unexpectedly on it, and had to make (circuitously) a thirty-mile march. Twenty-two to twenty-five is our usual daily distance, now that we are on the beaten trail. Night before last, Lieutenant Franklin, of the topographical engineers, came up, having started from Leavenworth on the afternoon of the 23d; and thus making two hundred and seventeen miles in five days and a part of one, travelling on the unknown prairies. As his instruments were a day's march in the rear, the Colonel left him five picked men, and two good pack mules, to bring them up. His previous escort were to return to Leavenworth—being men whose time is nearly out. Major Wharton (left at Fort Leavenworth) did not give us credit for the rate of our marching.

"Yesterday we met villanous-looking Pawnees returning from their spring buffalo hunt. I hope, dear sir, on my return, to send you some results of my own."

*One of the objects of the expedition, as was some time since stated in the "Union."

[Official information has been received at the War office down, to the 3d of June, representing that the expedition was "making good progress, having reached the junction of the North and South forks of the Platte—about 350 miles from Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri."]

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—JULY 14, 1845.

Notice to exporters of American sugar.

By an act of the British Parliament, passed on the 24th of April last, fixing the duties on the importation of the sugars of various countries into the British islands, it was enacted, that her Majesty might from time to time declare, by order in council, that the sugars of certain countries, not named in the act, should be admitted for consumption in the British islands, on payment of duties to the amount of one pound three shillings and four pence on the hundredweight of *brown sugar*, and one pound eight shillings on the hundredweight of *white clayed* (not refined) *sugar;* provided, that such sugars should be accompanied, in every case, by a certificate from the British consul, or other authorized officer of the British government at the place of shipment, that they were the growth of the country in which such place is situated.

Immediately after the passage of this act, an order in council was issued, declaring the sugars of the United States admissible, under the reduced duties above specified; and several cargoes of American sugar accordingly arrived in the British ports, some of which, not being accompanied by the required certificates of origin, were at first refused admission. On representation by our minister to the government at London, special orders were obtained for the admission of these cargoes; but, as such favors cannot be expected always, the attention of our merchants is particularly directed to the third and fourth sections of the act of Parliament, respecting the said certificates, of which the following is a copy:

"SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That no sugar shall be admissible to entry for home consumption, at the said duties of one pound eight shillings, or one pound three shillings and four pence per hundredweight, respectively, unless the master of the ship importing the same shall have delivered to the collector or comptroller, at the port of importation, such certificate or certificates as hereinafter are mentioned; nor unless said master shall also make and subscribe a declaration, before such collector or comptroller, that such certificate or certificates was or were received by him at the place where such sugar was taken on board, and that the sugar so imported is the same as is mentioned therein."

"SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That, in case such sugar shall be imported from China, Java, or Manilla, or from either of the countries named in such order in council, as hereinbefore is mentioned, the certificate so to be given to the collector or comptroller at the port of importation shall be under the hand and seal of the *British* consul, vice consul, consular agent, or other officer appointed in that behalf, by her Majesty, at the place where such sugar was taken on board, and shall certify that a declaration in writing had been made, and signed before such consul, vice consul, consular agent, or other officer, by the shipper of such sugar, and that the same was really and *bona fide* the growth of the country in which the same was so taken on board; and shall also certify that such consul, vice consul, consular agent, or other officer, had examined the contents of such declaration, and believed the same to be true."

NAVY DEPARTMENT—ORDERS, &c.

JULY 12.

Lieutenant George W. Harrison, ordered to the Cyane.

Purser Charles O. Handy, placed on furlough.

Purser John N. Todd, detached from the sloop Marion, and placed on furlough.

Passed Midshipman Tenant McLanahan, ordered to the Cyane.

Midshipman Samuel B. Elliott, to the Cyane.

Midshipman Robert Milligan, on leave three months.

Robert Hunter, appointed acting sailmaker, and ordered to the Cyane.

GALVESTON, June 29, 1845.

DEAR SIR: I arrived here this morning. The despatch for Commodore Stockton is placed in the hands of the American consul, the commodore having sailed for Norfolk, with the intelligence of the passage of the resolutions of annexation by the Texian Congress.

I am informed that Major Donelson is on his way to Austin. I shall proceed across the prairies, the shortest route.

Mr. Marshall, bearer of despatches from Major Donelson, was buried this morning. He died of fever, caused by exposure in the prairies.

There is but one feeling in Texas, and that is so strong as to be a curse upon the opponent of annexation.

I will write upon my arrival at Austin.

Yours, truly,
L. A. BESANCON.

HON. GEORGE BANCROFT.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was held on Saturday morning last, agreeably to a call from the president and directors, to take into consideration the question of accepting the law of the legislature of Virginia, authorizing the construction of the railroad through that State to the city of Wheeling, on the Ohio river. There was a very large number of stockholders present, and a decided majority of the stock was represented.

The meeting was organized by calling John Nelson, esq., to the chair, and appointing J. J. Atkinson secretary.

Mr. T. S. Alexander appeared as the representative of the stock subscribed by the city of Wheeling; but, on examination, it was ascertained that the subscription of that city was made conditional, and that the conditions not having been fulfilled, the subscription was vacated some time since, as provided by law. Wheeling, it was therefore decided, is not a stockholder in the company.

A communication was received from Mr. McLane, the president, which was read. It reviewed at length the law of the legislature of Virginia, and earnestly recommended that it should *not* be accepted.

A motion was made to postpone action on the subject at this time, but the motion was lost by a large majority.

Mr. J. P. Kennedy then offered a preamble, setting forth at length *why* the law should *not* be accepted, and concluding by a resolution "respectfully declining to accept the law of Virginia;" which was unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned.—*Nat. Int.*

THE ENGLISH IN SOUTH AMERICA—PATAGONIA SEIZED.—John Bull has taken possession of Patagonia, as appears by the following:

Capt. Deming, of the ship Mexico, arrived yesterday in 92 days from Valparaiso, reports that Capt. Rogers, from London, arrived there 1st April, and informed him that he had landed Capt. Gardner, of H. B. M. navy, and Mr. Hunt, in Cape Gregory Bay, Straits of Magellan, on the 20th February. They have gone to this desolate region for the purpose of civilizing the Patagonian Indians. Capt. Rogers also stated that he remained in Cape Gregory bay five days, and built them a comfortable home for the winter.

Patagonia is a fine country, though occupied by fierce and savage tribes of Indians. It is twice as large as Canada. The climate is somewhat similar to that of England. It fronts on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and commands the entrance to both, at the Straits of Magellan. It is supposed Great Britain has thus put her foot down upon American territory as a conqueror; and how far she intends to go, it is impossible to say.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE WHITE HOUSE.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership, under the firm of Farquhar & Knoblock, for the purpose of conducting the Grocery and Feed business, at the corner of 7th and H streets, where they would be happy to supply their friends and the public generally with any and everything in their line, at the *lowest* market prices.

THOMAS C. FARQUHAR,
FREDERICK L. KNOBLOCK.

July 14—3t

UNION COPPER COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an assessment of two dollars per share has been laid on the stock of this company, payable on or before the 5th of August next ensuing, at the office of the secretary and treasurer, F street, near the Treasury Department, Washington, or to Jos. H. Adams, esq., president of the New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, State street, Boston.

THOS. L. SMITH,
July 14—3tw3w Sec'y and Treasurer.

FOR SALE, 300 cords of best quality yellow pine wood. Also, hickory, oak, and anthracite coal; which will be delivered for cash on reasonable terms.

PETER CASANAVE,
July 1—2aw3w 10th street and canal.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

[From our regular correspondent.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1845.

One of the most important questions that will require the attention of the new Congress, is the adjustment of the tariff of 1842, on principles satisfactory to all sections of the country. One great principle seems to be settled by men of all parties; and that is, that no more revenue should be raised by taxation, than an economical administration of the government requires.

Our political tariffites, who expect to raise a whirlwind, that they may ride into power upon the storm, embarrass the action of the government greatly. A calm, cool, and deliberate consideration of this important measure, with reference to the true interests of the country, will bring all the conflicting sections of the Union nearer together, and I hope speedily settle the vexatious question. The welfare of the people requires that it should be permanently arranged, so that men making investments in manufactures, may know how to calculate. Many persons in this State are of the opinion (of which I am one) that no tariff can be adjusted that will secure to the business of the country a steady market, under a fluctuating currency—such as we have had for the last thirty years. From the history of the past, we must draw our lessons for the future. In reviewing the expansions and contractions of the unrestricted paper system of the country for the last quarter of a century, it will be seen that it has had a most commanding influence upon the prices of property, produce, and labor. It is only necessary to refer to a few instances of recent date, to establish this position. In 1834, the bank loans and discounts amounted to $324,119,499; the imports of the country amounted for the same period to $126,521,332; and the sales of the public lands to $4,857,600. In 1836, only two years after, the loans and discounts of the banks were increased to $475,506,080; the imports to $189,980,035, and the sales of the public lands to $24,759,600. This increase in importations and the sales of the public lands was caused by the increase of bank accommodations, *occasioned by the surplus revenue being deposited in the State banks*, and by them loaned out. Here was an increased importation of foreign merchandise, in two years, of $63,459,703—flooding the country with a vast excess of goods, to the great injury of all our own manufacturers, and to the ruin of many of them. This increase in bank accommodations caused a spirit of speculation all over the land, never paralleled in any former period. Land, produce, labor, and indeed everything, assumed a false value. This lasted only a short time; after which, the contraction ensued, which, in its effects, was most ruinous. None suffered more severely than the manufacturers; yet they never attributed their embarrassments to the right cause. If, then, my position is sound, that the sudden expansions and contractions of the currency unsettled business, as well as changed the prices of all manufactured articles, the first duty of government will be, to regulate the currency in such a manner that these sudden changes will not take place. How this is to be done, is the great question.

At the present time, the surplus revenue deposited in the banks amounts to more than seven millions of dollars, and *forms a great part of their capital.* This is now loaned out to the importers and mercantile men generally. Should the government call for this amount suddenly, it will cause another panic. The only effectual way to prevent these sudden changes in our circulating medium, which is so injurious to our manufacturers as well as to other business men, is to separate the government money from the banks, so that they may have no influence over the surplus revenue. The banks will then be able to furnish the merchant and business man with regular accommodations, and panics will cease. During the twenty-four years' existence of the Bank of the United States, we had expansions, contractions, and panics—all caused by the sudden increase and decrease in bank paper. The duty of government is plain; and that is, gradually to withdraw the government funds from these institutions, if compatible with the laws of Congress, and thus promote the interest of our manufacturers, and indeed all business classes, by a substantial and permanent policy.

The Lancaster Fencibles, who have been enjoying the hospitalities of Washington and Baltimore for a few days past, are expected in this city this afternoon in the Baltimore cars, on their way homewards. When I say to you that this corps is almost without a rival in the perfection of its discipline, I say what, no doubt, hundreds of your citizens will confirm. It is composed of a body of young men, who were trained under the eye of Captain (now Judge) Findlay, an officer of very superior merit; and they have reduced the art of arms to quite a science.

The whigs of this city denounce Mr. Bela Badger very bitterly, on account of his dying speech when the "Morning Post" gave up the ghost. They say that he has been well paid, and now repays their kindnesses by playing the prophet against them, and predicting their overthrow in the city at the fall election. The natives say they will carry the city; but this (much as I should like to see a change in the administration of the city government) is a result which I hope will not take place. Yet I should not be astonished if it did. The whigs will not, of course, unite with the natives (much as they sympathize with them in principle) in Philadelphia, because they would lose by the operation, and because they believe they are strong enough to beat them. The democrats, of course, *cannot* unite with either whigs or natives; and you may be assured they will not. They will maintain their independent and distinct position and organization, and fall or rise in the defence of their principles. Whether Mr. Badger and his friends, who have certainly been active whigs, will declare against the regular whig ticket, and go with the natives, remains to be seen.

A board of commissioners, whose duty it is to see to the erection of a State hospital for the insane, at Harrisburg, are now in session at that place, and with every prospect of a successful termination to their labors. This good work is one of the results of the philanthropic and benevolent endeavors of Miss Dix, the well-known friend of the insane poor, and the benefactor and comforter of the unfortunate in all classes, who made a powerful appeal in behalf of such an institution during the late session of our State legislature. She is the sister of the Hon. John A. Dix, one of the New York United States senators, and is a woman of great ability and nobleness of character.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1845.

To the Editor of the Union:

Among other questions likely to occupy much of the time of the coming session of Congress, that of the tariff will be prominent. The fortunate annexation of Texas increases our territory, and greatly enlarges the field of operation for our industrious population. The Oregon question settled, will open new regions for agricultural and other pursuits; but a reduction of the present enormous, unjust, and unequal tariff, appears to be of nearly equal importance, for it affects directly the comfort and happiness of every man, woman, and child in the Union. Although the comfort, the happiness, or the ability of the people to pay, has been very little regarded by the manufacturers or framers of the present onerous tariff, still I would not follow their example, and introduce harsh measures. I would not grind them to powder, because the manufacturers have thrust the people between the upper and nether mill-stone. But the tariff *must* be reduced—greatly reduced; and if to the revenue standard, the country would owe a debt of gratitude to the leading spirit who accomplished it. Much is expected from the present Secretary of the Treasury. His well-known views upon this great question are believed to be in harmony with the mass of the people, and much is expected from him. This question is very ably discussed, at times, in the columns of the "Morning News" of this city, and much practical knowledge of the subject is presented through that paper to the public. One of the greatest objections to the present tariff is its gross injustice and inequalities—taxing gold chains, watches, &c., 7½ per cent., which are used alone by the rich, while the farmer's log-chain is taxed 50 per cent. or more. Taxing gems, pearls, and precious stones, intended for the high-born dame and lady of fashion, but 7 per cent; while the smoothing-iron of the less wealthy but industrious housewife is taxed 60 per cent. But the following, which I find in the "Morning News" of to-day, shows the injustice of the present tariff in still more glaring colors, if possible:

BEAUTIES OF THE TARIFF.—Attention has often been called before to other "beauties of the tariff," contrasting the high duties imposed on necessaries of popular consumption, with the low ones on luxuries which find their market only among the rich. We have not before seen the article of *lace* noticed, as it is done by a well informed correspondent as follows:

"The article I wish to refer to, is that of *lace*. Every family throughout the country uses more or less of the article of lace, for trimming and other purposes. Silk lace is expensive, and few but the really wealthy can use it in any great quantity. Cotton laces are cheap, and are used by every female who has not means of purchasing the silk article. Now see how these tariff makers have managed to throw the tax, or burden of this great article of consumption, upon the poor, and almost entirely exempt the rich. A few days since, I saw an invoice of the silk lace, amounting to about one thousand dollars, which weighed twenty pounds. It pays duty by weight, at the rate of $2 60 per pound. Of course, the whole amount of duty on the invoice was but $50, or five per cent. I at the same time saw an invoice of cotton laces, amounting to one thousand dollars, which paid a duty of $200, or 20 per cent. Let me state it thus: The rich, in buying one thousand dollars worth of lace, pay a tax to the government of only $50. The poor or middling classes, in buying one thousand dollars worth of lace, pay a tax to the government of $200; and this is the tariff so just in itself, so equal in its benefits, and so necessary to the prosperity of the country! Its justice is but robbery, its benefits but cruelty and wrong. Let its iniquities be swept from the statute-book."

Surely so much iniquity cannot be sanctioned by an American Congress.

The correspondence of Major Donelson with the Texian government is considered here most creditable to himself and to the administration.

I have little or no city news. The French opera draws nightly crowded houses at the Park. The already celebrated Mrs. Mowatt appears on Monday night at Niblo's; and the notorious Polly Bodine is to have a new trial.

HOMO.

SAVANNAH, July 8.

To the Editor of the Union:

Our city and county have been engaged to-day in paying honor to the memory of the illustrious Jackson. At sunrise, the measured tolling of bells, and the frequent discharge of cannon, reminded us of the mournful yet pleasing duty to which the day was consecrated;—mournful, because our country had lost its most eminent citizen; pleasing, because we were about to contemplate his glorious life, and recall his Christian death. Our citizens, in order to attest their grief at this great calamity, closed their stores, suspended business, and wore crape. *All* seemed anxious to offer up their grateful homage to the departed great; and it was a most gratifying spectacle to see party feeling, like ascending smoke, lose itself in the wide-spread firmament of national grief. At 10 o'clock, the Savannah Hussars, Captain Herb; two companies United States troops, Lieutenant Steptoe; Republican Blues, Captain Anderson; Jasper Greens, Lieutenant Jackson; Phœnix Riflemen, Captain Mills; together with numerous societies, and a large concourse of citizens, constituting the longest procession I have ever seen in our city, moved from the Exchange toward the Independent Presbyterian church. This, though a very large building, was crowded to excess; and it was more than half an hour before all could obtain entrance.

The exercises were opened by singing

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

An appropriate prayer was then offered up to the Throne of Grace by Rev. Dr. Preston; after which, a beautiful ode (by H. R. Jackson) was sung. The Hon. M. Hall McAllister then rose, and for more than an hour we were enchained by the fervid eloquence of this gifted man. After presenting a lucid sketch of the life and services of Andrew Jackson, he directed our attention to the "salient points" in his character, of which he gave a forcible analysis. He introduced us, as it were, to the boy, and we loved him; thoroughly acquainted us with the man, and we admired him; described the character of the sage, and we venerated him. The orator touched but lightly on the civil life of this extraordinary man; in his own language, "he would not strike one discordant note in the general dirge which proclaims a patriot gone."

The oration was worthy of its illustrious theme, worthy of its talented author, and calculated to make all who heard it better *citizens* and better *men*. I hope it will be published; for the sentiments it breathes cannot be too widely disseminated.

The ceremonies of the day were closed by singing, and a benediction by the Rev. Edward Neufville.

The late glorious news from Texas, communicated by "The Union" of the 3d instant, leads us to hope that, ere long, this bright star will be added to our national firmament. Should that rich and extensive territory be annexed to our domains, in the words of the orator of the day, "much of the merit of the great political achievement will be due to Andrew Jackson."

Yours,
AULUS.

P. S.—The whig convention, on Monday last, unanimously nominated George W. Crawford as their candidate for governor. The "Georgia Journal," the whig organ at Milledgeville, says *not a word* about the enthusiasm or *large* number of delegates at the convention. And as they have omitted mentioning it, we cannot but conclude that there was an abundance of neither.

"Our distinguished Senator," Judge Berrien,