EDITED BY THOMAS RITCHIE.

THOMAS RITCHIE & JOHN P. HEISS,
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

TERMS:

DAILY,	per year, for one copy		$10 00
"	" "	five copies	40 00
TRI-WEEKLY,	" "	one copy	5 00
" "	" "	five copies	20 00
" "	" "	ten copies	35 00
WEEKLY	" "	one copy	2 00
"	" "	five copies	8 00
"	" "	ten copies	15 00

The name of no person will be entered upon our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance.

Distant subscribers may forward us money by letter, the postage on which will be paid by us, and all risk assumed by ourselves in its safe transmission.

The country paper will be published tri-weekly during the sessions of Congress, and semi-weekly during the recess.

Subscribers will be notified some days in advance of the time when their subscriptions will expire.

Subscriptions for a period less than a year will be received on terms proportioned to the above annual rates.

A postmaster's certificate of remittances in payment for subscriptions or advertisements will be a sufficient receipt therefor. The notes of any specie-paying bank will be received.

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

Twelve lines, or less, three insertions	$1 00
Every additional insertion	25

Longer advertisements charged in proportion.

The Daily Union.

VOLUME II. "LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION." NUMBER 31.

WASHINGTON CITY, FRIDAY NIGHT, JUNE 5, 1846.

BY A. GREEN, Auctioneer,

LEMON and orange trees, fancy goods, extracts, shaving cream, hair-brushes, &c., &c., at auction.—On Saturday, the 6th instant, I shall sell at my auction-room, Concert Hall, near Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, at 4½ o'clock, p. m., the best and handsomest lot of trees, fancy goods, &c., ever offered at auction in this city, viz:

8 fine lemon trees, in full bearing
1 fine Chinese orange
Fine work and dressing-cases, for ladies
Fine shaving and travelling cases for gentlemen.
Fine tea-cases, writing-desks, pearl paper cutlery, &c.; shell combs; ivory handle, hair and other brushes, of every description and variety; pearl watch-cases; Chinese and gilt inkstands; Rodgers's knives.
Also a large lot of extracts, colognes, shaving-cream, soaps, &c.
Also several fine music boxes, with other beautiful articles, not necessary to enumerate.

The ladies and gentlemen of the District are particularly invited to attend the sale, as it will be worthy their attention. Please be punctual to the time.

A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

June 3—3t

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOT AT AUCTION, ON 8th street.—On Tuesday, the 9th instant, I shall sell on the premises, at 6 o'clock, p. m., part of lot No. 18 in square No. 407, fronting on 8th street west, 30 feet 6 inches, running back 50 feet, near the corner of D street, adjoining the Farmers' Hotel, and containing 1,530 square feet.

The above-described property is in the most rapidly improving and business part of the city, and presents many inducements to persons wishing to make a good investment.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance in 6 and 12 months for notes bearing interest.

A. GREEN,
June 4—4t Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE sale of goods at auction at the National Fair in Washington.—On Monday, the 8th June, at the building erected for the National Fair, will be offered at auction one of the largest and handsomest assortment of articles of American manufacture ever submitted to the public. It will be impossible to enumerate the goods in the limits of an advertisement. They embrace every variety in dry goods, boots and shoes, cabinet ware, agricultural implements, mechanics' tools, and articles of luxury, comfort convenience, and necessity. The sale will be well worthy the attendance of dealers from a distance, as a similar opportunity may never again occur. The goods will be sold by wholesale, and the sale continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery on the day of sale, which will commence at 10 a. m.

Terms cash.

B. HOMANS, Auctioneer.

June 21—tf

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On Monday next, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., I shall sell at the residence of the Rev. M. H. Smith, on New York avenue, between 12th and 13th streets, an excellent lot of parlor, chamber, and kitchen furniture, nearly new. We enumerate in part—

Mahogany hair-seat sofas, arm rocking chairs, &c.
Do. dining, breakfast, and sofa tables
Do. writing table and desk, with drawers
Do. workstands, fine washstnks, &c.
Do. bureau and dressing glass
Painted wardrobe, &c.
Cane and wood-seat chairs, ottomans, &c.
Two fine gilt-frame and other glasses
Giradoles: solar, hall, and other lamps
Feather beds, hair mattress, bedding, and bedsteads
Parlor, stair, and chamber carpets, rugs, &c.
China, glass, crockery, and Brittannia ware.
Also, a good lot of kitchen utensils, among which is a first rate cooking stove, complete.

Terms—cash. A. GREEN,
June 3—3ThSM Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction, on Saturday, the 11th day of July next, on a credit of one and two years, equal payments, bearing interest from the day of sale, bonds and approved security to be given, the farm of 206 acres, owned and occupied by Basil Loveless, at his death. It lies just within the north western limit of the District of Columbia, about five miles from the city, on the turnpike, which branches a half mile beyond the farm into the roads leading to Rockville, Brookville, and Coleville, Maryland. 120 acres are in wood, a great portion of it oak and chestnut fit for fencing. There are several fine springs, and a rich bottom of 40 acres, adapted to meadow, with a good mill-seat on Rock Creek. The rest is on the elevated plain which divides the waters of Rock Creek and the waters of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac. A height not far from the road, eligible as a building site, commands a fine view of the surrounding country. The Sugar Loaf mountain, in Maryland, some 30 miles distant, is distinctly visible. The homestead on the road was used as a tavern, and proved profitable. The soil is well adapted to clover, is kind and easily improved. The place is recommended to purchasers by its high and healthy situation, its neighborhood to one of the best markets in the Union, and its immunity from taxation, the taxes within the District and out of the city being little more than nominal. The sale will certainly be made at the time appointed, without bidding in by any of the heirs, none of whom are able to become the purchaser. The title is believed to be indisputable.

F. P. BLAIR, Agent,
Appointed to make sale and distribution among the heirs.
June 3—2awts [Inteligencer]

THOMAS H. CHAMBERS, formerly conductor to Dubois & Stoddart, piano forte manufacturer, No. 385 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—All piano fortes sold at this establishment are warranted to stand the action of any climate.

Reference in Washington, Dr. J. A. Houston, office of the "Union."

June 3—6m

Admission reduced to 25 cents.

LAST WEEK.

GRAND EXHIBITION of illuminated chemical Dioramas, at Carust's Saloon, commencing on Monday evening, June 1, and continuing during the week:

1. Milan Cathedral.
2. Crucifixion.
3. Holy Sepulchre.
4. Belshazzar's Feast.

R. WINTER begs leave to inform the citizens of Washington and vicinity that his exhibition will be opened as above, when he trusts his endeavors to please will insure him a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on him in other cities.

Admission 25 cents, children half price.

Doors open each evening at 7½, commencing at 8½ o'clock precisely.

Day exhibitions on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 4½ o'clock. For full particulars see small bills.

May 30—1w

OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION B. & O. R R.,
Washington, June 2, 1846.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that on and after Thursday next, the 4th inst., a train of cars will be despatched from this depot daily (except Sundays) for Baltimore at 12½ o'clock, p. m., by which passengers will be able to connect with the 3 o'clock train for Philadelphia.

By order:
SAMUEL STETTINIUS,
June 2—6t Agent.

THIER'S HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—Complete in two large volumes, for $1 25. F. TAYLOR.

STEAM SHIP GREAT BRITAIN.—As there is a doubt of the above ship being entirely ready for sea on Saturday, it has been thought advisable to detain her till Monday, the 8th instant, on which day she will positively sail, at 3 p. m.

RICH. IRVIN.
NEW YORK, June 1, 1846.

New Daily Line to Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport, Old Point Comfort, &c.

Whole fare from Washington or Alexandria, to Norfolk, $5 50.

The public are hereby notified that passengers are now taken by the Potomac steamboat and Richmond and Fredericksburg and Richmond and Petersburg railroads to Norfolk, Virginia, at the low rate of five dollars and fifty cents, including meals on the James river boat.

Passengers by this superior line leave Washington at 9, a. m., on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, arrive at Richmond at 5, p. m., (early enough to view its beautiful scenery,) where they lodge; and leaving Richmond at 5, a. m., for Port Watthall, on the Appomattox, there take the fine steamboat Augusta—which has been put in first-rate order—for Norfolk, where they arrive between 1 and 2, p. m. Returning, leave Norfolk at 8, p. m., lodging on board the Augusta, arriving at Richmond to breakfast, and at Washington by 4 p. m., the same day.

The public may rest assured that it is the determination of the proprietors to keep up this line permanently, and to accommodate travellers between Richmond and Norfolk in the best manner, and at the lowest rates.

For tickets or further information, apply to Captain J. Rogers, on board the Potomac steamboat Powhatan, or to

GEORGE MATTINGLY, Agent,
At Washington, D. C.
April 22—eod2m

Selling off! Selling off!! Selling off!!!
$10,000 in fancy goods.

S. PARKER, having determined to close his present business, will sell out his entire stock of new and fashionable fancy goods, *by retail*—consisting, in part, of rich and common fans, reticules, purses, gold pencils, flower stands, work-boxes, kid and silk gloves, ribands, flowers, thread laces, millinery, &c., &c., &c. A great variety of hair-brushes, combs, nail-brushes, tooth-brushes, French perfumery for the hair, Cologne water, soaps, &c., affording a fine opportunity for such as desire to make RICH PRESENTS at a very cheap rate. The goods will be arranged for sale by Monday morning, May 25th, and continue till they shall all be sold.

For rent, the store and house at present occupied by myself; and, to a good tenant, I will rent it low.

Possession given the last of July, perhaps earlier.

For further particulars inquire at S. PARKER'S perfumery and fancy store, Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

May 23—3taw2w
[National Intelligencer and Columbian Fountain.]

BINDING for Harper's Pictorial Bible.—Subscribers to this work can have their copies bound in the same style, and by the same workmen, with the copy now exhibiting at the National fair, for $7.

Numbers on hand to complete imperfect sets.

June 1 F. TAYLOR.

NEW BOOKS.—A Discourse of the Baconian Philosophy; by Samuel Tyler of the Maryland bar, p. p. 426: Frederick Mayland, 1846.

This is the only systematic development of the Baconian philosophy ever attempted. The author has anticipated Mr. Mell in the most important of his logical views, set forth in his system of logic, just reprinted in this country. Mr. Tyler had published these views in the Princeton Review long before Mr. Mills's book appeared in England. Mr. Tyler, and not Mr. Mills, is entitled to the credit of first promulgating these views. The scope, however, of Mr. Tyler's book is entirely different from that of Mr. Mills's, and embraces a much larger field. An outline of this book was published two years ago under the same title.

For sale at
GEORGE TEMPLEMAN'S,
June 4 Penn. avenue.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS,
May 5, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, provided for in the articles of association, will be held at the banking-house on Monday, the 6th day of July next, for the purpose of electing trustees to manage the affairs of the bank for the year then next ensuing.

The polls for such election will be open from 10 o'clock, a. m., till 3 o'clock, p. m.

A punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the board of trustees:
RD. SMITH,
May 5—eodt6July Cashier.

Foreign Periodicals.

REPUBLICATION of The London Quarterly Review,
The Edinburgh Review,
The Foreign Quarterly Review,
The Westminster Review, and
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

The above periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The wide-spread fame of these splendid periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor, and forbearance not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—whig, tory, and radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are tory; the "Edinburgh Review," whig; and the "Westminster," radical. The "Foreign Quarterly" is purely literary, being devoted principally to criticisms on foreign continental works.

The prices of the reprints are less than one-third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the American over the English reader.

TERMS.

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

For any one of the four Reviews,		$3 00	per annum
For any two	do	5 00	"
For any three	do	7 00	"
For all four of the Reviews		8 00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine		3 00	"
For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews		10 00	"

CLUBBING.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

☞ Remittances and communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers. The former may always be done through a postmaster by handing him the amount to be remitted, taking his receipt and forwarding the receipt by mail, post paid; or the money may be enclosed in a letter, post paid, directed to the publishers.

N. B. The postage on all these periodicals is reduced by the late post office law to about one-third the former rates, making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.

***In all the principal cities and towns throughout the United States to which there is a direct railroad or water communication from the city of New York, these periodicals will be delivered free of postage.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., publishers,
112 Fulton street, New York.
May 12—law6w

NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS—Twenty-four Years in the Argentine Republic, embracing its civil and military history before and during the administration of Governor Rosas, by Col. J. Anthony King, in 1 vol.

Animal Magnetism, or Psycodunamy, by Theodore Leger, of medical faculty of Paris, &c., 1 vol.

Copernicus Refuted on the Solar System, by an Anglo-American.

Memoirs and Writings of Hugh Swinton Legare; fresh supply.

Just received and for sale by
GEO. TEMPLEMAN,
Next corner 4½ street and Penn. avenue.
May 26—

A MEETING of the Texas and Rio Grande Company will be held at the office of the company, 61 Wall street, on the second Monday in June, at 12, m., for the election of officers, and for such other business as may be submitted to them.

DANIEL E. TYLEE, President.
May 16—law4w

$25,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 23, for 1846.
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, June 13 1846.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of	$25,000	1 prize of	$1,750
1 do	10,000	1 do	1,500
1 do	5,000	10 do	1,000
1 do	2,000	15 do	500

20 prizes of 250.
&c. &c. &c.
13 drawn numbers out of 66.
Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.
Certificates of packages of 22 wholes, $100
Do do 22 half 50
Do do 22 quarter 25

$50,000 capital!!—$20,000!! $10,000!!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 24, for 1846.
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, June 20th, 1846.
MAMMOTH SBHEME!
1 grand capital of $50,000!

1 prize of	$20,000	1 prize of	2,853
1 do	10,000	50 do	1,000
1 do	5,000	100 do	500
1 do	3,000	130 do	300

&c., &c., &c.
78 number lottery—13 drawn ballots.
Tickets only $12—halves $6—quarters $3—eighths $1 50.
Certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets $160 00
Do do 26 half do 80 00
Do do 26 quarter do 40 00
Do do 26 eighths do 20 00

$30,000.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 25, for 1846
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, the 27th of June, 1846.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	1 prize of	$2,500
1 do	10,000	1 do	2,000
1 do	6,000	50 do	1,000
1 do	3,140	20 do	500
1 do	3,000	&c.,	&c.

75 number lottery—12 drawn ballots.
Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.
Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets, $130
Do do 25 half do 65
Do do 25 quarter do 32 50

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
May 20—2awd&cp

GREAT English Remedy for coughs colds, asthma, and consumption.—The great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption, is the Hungarian Balsam of Life, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine in the curse of pulmonary diseases, warrants the American agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community; cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished physicians as confirmed and incurable. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most desperate of cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping-Cough, and Croup.

☞ Sold in large bottles at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this great English remedy, may be obtained of the agents gratuiously.

DAVID F. BRADLEE, sole agent for the United States, 119 Court street, Boston.

T. W. DYOTT & SONS, general wholsale agents, No. 132 North Second street, Philadelphia.

Special depot at the Bookstore of ROBERT FARNHAM, corner of Eleventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington city. Also for sale by the principal Druggists.

June 5

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 21st, 1846.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock on Saturday, the 20th day of June next, for the delivery of fourteen hundred cords of best quality seasoned pine wood, upon the wharf at the navy-yard in this city, the quality of the wood to be approved by the commandant of the yard, and to be measured by a person to be selected by him, and the expense of the same to be paid by the contractor; the delivery to commence in ten days from the time the offer is accepted, and to be completed on or before the 1st day of January next. Payments will be made upon bills properly approved, in thirty days after delivery, deducting therefrom ten per cent. until the whole is delivered. All offers made must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons, who must signify their willingness to enter into bond in case the offer is accepted, and none others will be considered.

W. B. SCOTT,
May 21—2aw Navy Agent.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!—The People, by M. Michelet, Professor of History in the college of France, &c.

The Life of Martin Luther, gathered from his own writings; by M. Michelet.

History of the later Roman Commonwealth; by Thomas Arnold, D. D.

Received and for sale by
GEO. TEMPLEMAN,
Next corner 4½ street and Penn. avenue.
May 29

NAPIER'S PENINSULAR WAR.—History of the war in the peninsula and in the south of France, from 1807 to 1814, by Col. Napier, for $3 50.

Also, the fine copy, in four volumes, with an accompanying atlas of engraved illustrations, military maps, &c., &c. F. TAYLOR.

June 1

NEW CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY—Corrected up to date by the postmaster of the House of Representatives. For sale by

June 1 F. TAYLOR.

Alexandria Piano ware-room.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS—WILLIAM PRATT, professor of music, King street, near Washington street, Alexandria, has constantly on hand an assortment of superior Piano Fortes, manufactured by Nunns & Clarke, of New York, without and with Coleman's beautiful Æolian Attachment, all richly finished, with harp pedal, complete; several in both rosewood and mahogany, just received and for sale on the most eligible terms. Old pianos taken in exchange.

May 11—eod2w

FINE Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.—SAM'L W. BENEDICT, No. 5 Wall street, New York, would call the attention of persons visiting the city to his large assortment of chronometer, duplex, lever, and other fine watches, imported direct from the best makers in Europe, and will be warranted perfect in every respect, and correct time keepers. Also a handsome pattern of anchor escapements. Watches for ladies.

Mr. Cottier, who has been at the head of the repairing department for the last five years, will give his personal attention to the repairing of all fine watches.

Spoons, forks, cups, and every description of silver ware.

May 20—d3w

THE UNION.

COMMUNICATED TO THE UNION.

RICHMOND HILL,
Liverpool, May 15, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR: I am very much obliged to you for sending me copies of three letters you wrote to the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, bearing dates the 7th and 16th January, and 23d February, and for the very flattering manner in which you are pleased to speak of my judgment, in noticing an extract from a letter of mine to Mr. Rolfe, of the 16th October last.

In justice to myself—and I hope without producing on your part any change of opinion as to my judgment—I must totally dissent from the inference you have drawn from this insulated paragraph, that it is in support of your protective duties. My arguments merely went to show that the landlords of this country had no just right, by high duties, to exclude your wheat, flour, maize, &c.; for that the natural advantages that they, through our manufactures, possessed, enabled them to transmute a large quantity of grain into hardware, broadcloths, &c., for exportation; and that their monopoly kept us in a state of commercial warfare with you and other corn-growing nations, who have the means, to some extent, of supplying our wants on as good or better terms than they can do. No class interest in any country—whether farmers, landlords, or manufacturers—ought to be sustained by protective or prohibitory duties for their benefit, or to enable them to carry on a business which is a misapplication of skill and capital, and not only injurious to those who are more immediately laid under contribution, but to the country at large.

The United States have advantages which we do not possess for sustaining your natural and *native* industry in the manufacture of wheat, maize, rice, cotton, tobacco, pork, &c; and it is not important to you whether they are exported as wheat, maize, rice, &c., or transmuted into cotton, pork, or tobacco, which overpays you, but is your interest. The words "*native industry*" have been very much abused, as applied to the making of manufactured goods only. It is still more *native*, as you are situated, if applied to the cultivation of the soil.

There is no doubt that we can manufacture many articles cheaper than you can; and it is equally incontrovertible that you can supply us with much that we cannot obtain elsewhere so advantageously. Now, the question to be answered is simply this: Is it our interest respectively to take from each other such articles as we can import cheaper than we can make, or produce them at home? I cannot conceive there will be a moment's hesitation in answering in the affirmative. Neither, I think, will it be disputed that the more we can induce other nations to take what we can advantageously produce and spare with advantage, it is our interest to do so; and I see no way so effectual to accomplish this end as by removing all protecting and prohibitory duties. If other nations are obstinate, and will not reciprocate mutual benefits, do not let us aggravate the evil, and punish ourselves by retaliating and depriving ourselves of many of the necessaries of life by high duties, which, to the extent the duties are imposed, must produce this effect; as it costs us more labor to obtain and supply our wants. When these prohibitions are carried too far, they either annihilate the trade altogether or smugglers step in, as in Spain, to the injury of the revenue, and demoralization of the nation; and we have ample proof, from experience, that moderate duties produce the most revenue; and that, by removing restrictions, we have materially increased our exports to nations who have become more stringent in their prohibitions. I send you the Anti-Monopoly society's report for last year, in the appendix to which you will find proof of this. I would throw commercial treaties to the wind, and act solely as I deemed it the interest of my country, without reference to what other nations do—never losing sight of the *fact* that no people can *import* without *exporting* an equivalent—we cannot *sell* without we *buy*—we are not generous enough to *give* the products of our industry, without obtaining for them something that is more valuable to us than that with which we part, and the farther we can create these exchanges, the more both parties and the nation are enriched—for their labor, skill, and capital are then turned to the best possible account, by creating the greatest quantity of value to make exchanges with. Just take one example of the injustice that heavy duties do in injuring your farmers, and all those who buy woollens, cottons, hardware, &c., &c. Let us suppose you charge a duty of fifteen per cent. on woollens, as you did at one period, and that two barrels of flour then bought, or exchanged for, one piece of cloth; but, to sustain your manufacturing pursuits, you induce the government to raise their duties to one-third on the previous cost and duty, which would be less than your present rates, then it requires three barrels of the farmer's flour to buy the same quantity of woollens—which is a positive loss to him and to all other purchasers, who must part with a larger value of property to obtain this cloth, without any corresponding advantage to the manufacturers, unless they have some local or natural advantages: they may not derive more than a living profit out of their trade, when all the rest of the country is heavily taxed to sustain them in their business; if the manufactures have more than a fair profit, it is equally unjust that others should pay for their exclusive benefit. Just fancy us forcing the growth of pine apples in England, and you breeding Shetland ponies at New Orleans. This is nothing but a strong illustration of the folly and waste of labor and capital, in attempting to effect what others can do for us, on much better terms. A tailor can make clothes infinitely better and cheaper than a shoemaker; a shoemaker can do the same with shoes, much better than the tailor; now what would be the effect of laying countervailing or prohibitory duties between these two parties? Would it not punish both, by compelling them to make a worse article, and at an unprofitable and greater expenditure of labor, than if each was left to his own natural trade to supply the other with clothes and shoes? Can there be a doubt of this? Now fancy the trade of New York and Boston, interfered with by countervailing and prohibitory duties. Go a step further, and imagine the nations of the earth all pursuing the same suicidal policy, and I leave you to draw the inference. The effect appears to me as clear as the sun at noon, yet this is the policy, so far as nations are concerned, that you advocate.

Almost all your protection publications, which I have had an opportunity of reading, more or less say that all you want is reciprocity; now on this point we are about testing the sincerity of such declarations; for I hope the packet of the 19th June will carry you out an account of the death-warrant of our corn-laws, &c., &c., having received the royal assent, and that we are about to give your flour, wheat, Indian corn, cotton, lard, &c., &c., free admission to our consumers.

It is true our government, with a view to raise revenue, prohibits the growth of tobacco in Great Britain, although it can be raised of a very fair quality in Ireland and better for the consumers than the adulterated trash now used by them. This gives you a complete monopoly of our market for that article, although it will continue taxed. It is your interest that this course should be pursued, but I much question whether it is ours. I am not without hope that even here, by-and-by we will get the duty reduced, unless by your prohibitions you put it out of our power to pay for what we want by our exports direct or indirect; for this is the limit, and the only limit there ought to be to trade. Your farmers and planters are a much less intelligent and shrewd people, than I take them to be, if they do not clearly see that having all the world for customers, and all the nations of the earth open to draw such articles from as they want, is not much better for them than to be placed in the position of having only one customer to sell to, whose interest it is to buy cheap, and only one monopoly and protected country (the home market) to go to for supplies—for let it be disguised or mystified as it may, this is the practical effect of prohibiting imports by excessive duties; it is national suicide. I must again repeat, and we must never lose sight of this fact, without we buy we cannot sell; there is no such thing as a one-sided trade; it is impossible.

You seem afraid of panics occurring from the specie leaving your shores. I beg to ask whether the large measure of protection both you and we have hitherto had, has prevented those panics? If not, why rely on it for producing this effect in future? Protecting duties have the very reverse effect of what you allege—they aggravate the evil. Panics will always occur in commercial countries, but with less intensity when the channels of commerce are not obstructed and dammed up by unwise restrictions. Your banks being obliged to curtail their discount when there are heavy calls on their vaults, is a necessary and salutary check to excessive speculation, and helps to prevent its going to dangerous lengths, disorganizing the trade of the country, and producing great distress to many.

I wrote you a few hasty lines when I first was made aware of the use made of the extract of my letter to Mr. Rolfe; but since you have favored me with a copy of all your letters, I felt called on to endeavor to show the error you have fallen into, not only in a commercial point of view, but in a moral one. The more we are depending on each other the better. Mutual interest begets strong friendships, and greatly decreases the chances of war, and it allows commerce to spread civilization and Christianity to the remotest corners of the world.

Believe me, my dear, sir,
Ever sincerely your friend,
WILLIAM BRENT.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, esq.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNION.

ST. GEORGE'S,
Bermuda, April 25, 1846.

DEAR SIR: Perhaps a short notice of this singular group of islands, whose characteristics are not very generally known in the United States, may not be wholly without interest to you. They are situated in latitude 32° 12'—590 miles from Cape Hatteras, the nearest land—are about 400 in number, and are said to contain about 1,300 square acres. Many of the islands are, however, mere rocks, covered with a thin soil, on which stunted cedars hardly gain a foothold. Twenty-two miles from E. to W. is, I believe, their extent, and no where will the land exceed in width *three miles*. From the little map which I send herewith, you will get a better idea of their position and comparative size than I can otherwise give you.

Nature has made the islands almost impregnable. On the north, the reefs extend quite fifteen miles; at the east, about four; at the northeast, five; and at the northwest and west, about seven; and the channels are narrow and intricate. St. George's harbor is most accessible, and affords excellent anchorage for vessels of any burden. The main entrance is quite narrow—I should think not over one hundred yards in width. To a nervous person, *beating* into this harbor seems rather a delicate operation; but accidents rarely happen. The channel is very deep, and a vessel may run close to the rocks without danger. Vessels drawing eight or ten feet are able to enter this harbor through the "ferry;" and it is common for them, when the wind is ahead in the main channel, to go out through that passage. St. David's island completely landlocks the harbor. It is difficult to get a vessel, drawing more than twelve feet, into Hamilton; and the entrance is circuitous—for instance, if the land is made at the west, and the vessel gets through the "cuts," or passages through the reefs, she passes round Ireland island, down between the "stags," and from thence *picks* her way to the harbor; and she cannot get out again, unless the wind is in a certain direction. Or, instead of passing Ireland, she may run down the south side of Bermuda, passing St. George's, and go up the channel on the west side, as in the dotted line. Hamilton is a small town, but being, as you observe, in the centre of the largest island, is a place of considerable trade, and is the seat of government. Not far from Hamilton, on the northern shore, is Mount Langton, the residence of the governor. It is a beautiful place, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country and the sea. St. George's has about the same population as Hamilton. The valley in which it is situated is open to the harbor on the south, and the narrow, high-walled streets, and prison-like appearance of the business part of the town, give it rather a forbidding appearance to a stranger. The hills around St. George's are generally fortified, and the fortifications are of a most permanent character. Ireland island is also garrisoned, and is the naval depot for the station. Southwest of Hamilton, on Gibbs's hill, 245 feet from high-water level, a cast-iron light-house has been erected, not yet lighted. From high-water level to centre of lamp is 361 feet 9 inches, and 378 feet 9 inches to top of the vane, and should be seen from the deck of a vessel 26 or 27 miles, and may, depending on the state of the atmosphere, be seen 39 or 34 miles. There are about 1,300 convicts on the islands, who are kept at work on the fortifications.

The rock of the islands is of a peculiar character. It seems to be composed wholly of finely pulverized shells, and resembles *hard mortar*. When first quarried it is white, very porous, and so soft, as to be easily cut with a saw, yet when "cured" by exposure to the air, it becomes hard, and is universally used for building. Roofs even are covered with thin slabs of this same stone, and when the whole building is plastered, and whitewashed, it has a very neat and pretty appearance. It is a common sight to see a man sitting by the road side, cutting with a hand saw, from large blocks, this thin slating.

The cedar is the universal growth, and is said to be (for Bermudians are partial to their country,) a relative, if not the cedar of Lebanon. Early impressions cause us to regard the "cedars of Lebanon" as the monarchs of vegetation, and I can but think one of those venerable trees would turn a cold shoulder to a member of the Bermudian branch, should one of that puny family dare to claim a very near relationship. But the wood is highly prized for ship building, for it is fine grained, very heavy, and almost indestructible. Most of the tropical fruits, and many of those of the north, can be produced here. The peach grows luxuriantly, and the sweet orange is quite equal to the Cuba. The cultivation of fruit, however of any kind, is but little attended to. Coffee can be raised, and tobacco grows wild; and when properly cured, is of excellent quality. The palmetto often attains a height of 20 or 30 feet. Arrow-root is the staple. It requires but little attention, and is not much affected by the winds, which are very destructive to other crops. Orange and peach trees in the winter season (the fall is the time of planting) are often completely stripped of their blossoms by the winds. I observed a few days since the tops of some Irish potatoes blackened by the winds as much so as if they had been touched by frost. I have been told that the potato rot (confined to the Irish potato) has made its appearance here; but is confined to crops where the *seed was obtained from America*. Two crops of potatos can be raised in a year.

The appearance of the land is a continued succession of steep elevations, covered with low cedars and a coarse short grass. In the valleys the soil is of a bright red color, owing probably to the decomposed cedar. Here the cedars grow to a larger size, and some valleys are almost darkened by those trees. So narrow is the land, that there is hardly a spot that does not command a view of the water, and in a driving storm, the spray will almost fly from sea to sea, and yet there are but few of the natives who have ever been off the rocks of Bermuda. The roads are excellent, are often cut through the hills, and in passing over the country, one often finds a perpendicular and smooth wall of solid rock from 10 to 20 feet high on either hand. The views from the hill tops are very beautiful—water on all sides, and literally dotted with islands—some covered with a dense growth of cedars, on others growing in clumps, their dark foliage contrasting beautifully with the snow-white buildings that are perched on the hill-tops, or nestled in the valleys, and every blade of grass as green as if nature had just given it an additional coloring.

As to the climate, my experience has not been very favorable. In January, February, March, and even in this month, we have had a great deal of unpleasant weather. Violent rain storms, high winds, and a damp atmosphere, that chills one more than really cold dry weather. It is not cold enough to make frost, but it seems to chill one's very bones. Dwellings are generally damp; for the stone, when not properly plastered, will absorb water like a sponge; and yet, in but a few houses, are there to be found fire-places. I do not wonder that people die here with consumption—living without fires, in dwellings so damp that one may almost wash his face in the drippings from the walls! I think I never experienced a more changeable climate: it varies with the wind. During those northern storms, Bermuda looks truly dismal; and it is then that those terrible reefs, that girdle the islands, make themselves visible. Miles seaward, north and south, the sea is piled up in an unbroken wall of foam upon the reefs—the rain falls in torrents, and the winds literally *yell* as they pass. Wo betide the vessel that, at such times, touches the rocks: Oak and iron melt at the touch.

There are some springs on the islands; but rain-water is generally used. Every dwelling has its tank—stone, cemented within. Often, in the country, the side of a hill is paved with stone slabs, plastered, and whitewashed, to catch the rain; and from these slides, resembling banks of snow, the water runs into tanks at the foot of the hill. Many dwellings have another curious appendage—a pond for fish. Near the shore, an excavation is made in the rock, eight or ten feet deep, and fifteen or twenty feet in diameter, then walled four or five feet high above the surface. Through the rock the tide readily flows, and fish live in them in perfect health. These ponds are the Bermudian's pork barrel. The largest one that I have seen, appropriately called the "Devil's hole," is at least *six rods* from the sea, and contains hundreds of grouper and rock-fish, so tame that they will take food from the hand. I think none of the fish in that pond will weigh less than ten pounds—some thirty, and perhaps more.

The population of all the islands, aside from the military and convicts, is a little less than 10,000. In industry and thrift, the Bermudian is not inferior to his Yankee neighbor; and in fair dealing, and strict observance of the Sabbath, not behind the New Englander.

Some weeks ago, from a hill on the north side, I was watching a number of whales that were playing not over two miles from the mouth of the harbor. It was a lovely morning; the air was as soft as summer, and the sea as smooth as an inland lake. I asked a man, who lay on the grass by me, why, at such a favorable time, the boats were not out. He remarked that it was the Sabbath day. Whether intended or not, I felt it as a reprimand, but was surprised to hear it made, for the man was meanly clad, depended on whaling and fishing for a livelihood, and any one of the monsters sporting near us was worth two hundred dollars.

Were you aware of the fact, for I am informed that it is true, that a large portion of the powder used at the battle of Bunker Hill, was sent from Bermuda?

These islands are comparatively barren rocks—but even here agriculture is being attended to. Governor Pakenham has done more for Bermuda in this respect (and I may say in every respect) than all its former governors; and he is universally and deservedly beloved. Who founded this library?—established this society?—imported this breed of animals? etc., etc., and the answer is, Governor Reid. His aim seems to be the benefit of the people; and he is not sparing of his private means to attain his ends. He remarked to me yesterday, that had he, when he came here, found Bermuda cultivated as it ought to be, that perhaps, from the want of something to do, he should have died of ennui.

"The sprig of shilalah and shamrock so green"

ought to be found together; but I am able to send you only a specimen (and a *dry* one, too,) of the "shamrock."

Occasionally during the winter season, a vessel that has met with an accident at sea, or been driven off the coast, put in here for repairs, which serves a little to relieve the monotony of existence. The stories that are sometimes told by the masters of these vessels make us think a sailor's life not to be envied. There is now in this harbor a schooner that sailed January 12th from