From the Washington Union.

The Confessions of the Manufacturers.

We find in the Intelligencer of this morning a column of correspondence in relation to the new tariff, and to Mr. Webster's proposed amendment of it, which we deem important and remarkable enough to be laid at length before our readers. The letters of the manufacturers and of Mr. Webster clearly establish, in the first place, that the protectionists reject the idea of a *compromise* between the tariff system embodied in the act of 1842, and that which is maintained in the act of 1846. Messrs. Chambers and Davis say that Mr. Webster's proposed amendment "retained all the principles and all the regulations of the act of 1842." Mr. Webster himself, in his reply, is equally explicit. He says "this amendment neither attacks nor abandons *the principles nor the policy* of the act of 1842. On the contrary, it retains all the principles of that important law, and maintains *its whole policy*." This statement covers the whole ground. The protectionists go for the law of 1842, principles, policy, and all. The friends of the new tariff think those principles and that policy objectionable and unjust; and hereupon issue is joined.

What is meant by the advocates of the tariff of 1842, when they speak of its "principles and its policy?" They do not mean its rates of duty, it appears; because, while intending to retain all the "principles and policy" of the law, they propose to *change* its rates of duty. Now, besides these rates of duty the law of 1842 presents two other leading and characteristic features. They are the *specific* principles and the *minimum* principle—the principle, that is, of taxing, in some cases, articles according to their quantity, and not according to their value, and the principle of affixing, in other cases, a *false value* to an article by law, in order to tax it more heavily. These are the "principles" and the "policy" which the whigs seek to retain in our revenue system.

Now the first remark which occurs in relation to these two *principles* is, that they are wholly self-contradictory. The first principle denies that the tax should pay any regard to the *value*. The second principle recognizes value as the basis of taxation, and only claims that the law shall make that value *enormously false*, for the purpose of levying in an underhand way a tax two or three hundred per cent. higher than the country would endure if it were laid openly. And in support of such *principles* as these, the whigs are willing, they say, to go before the people! These principles, they claim, should be *permanent* in our revenue system! And, be it observed, that the law of 1842 levies these *specific* and *minimum* duties just where they are not needed. The *minimums*, as being the greater outrage upon reason and justice, are applied to those forms of cotton manufacture which *need the least protection*; while the *specific* duties are laid generally either upon those articles, equal *quantities* of which differ most in *value*, as silks for example, or else upon that class of articles whose value can be most easily ascertained—such, for example, as the various manufactures of iron.

These blunders seem to have been committed in the law of 1842 as if for the purpose of taking from that act all pretence of a right to stand as the permanent revenue system of the country. This unskilful *application of specific* duties burdens them with perhaps an unnecessary odium. They are bad enough in themselves; but injudicious arrangement seems to have taken pains to make them worse in the act of 1842 than they need be. The true charge against such duties is, that always, and under all circumstances, and when applied most skilfully, *they must discriminate against the poor man*. The following illustration, which we find in the Journal of Commerce, puts this in a clear light:

"Take for instance, the article of raw sugar. A specific duty of 2½ cents a pound, as in the tariff of 1842, makes sugar worth four cents a pound pay precisely the same tax as another quality worth eight cents a pound. And, as cheap sugar is generally consumed by the poorer classes, and fine sugars by the affluent, it follows, in the case supposed, that the poor man pays twice as large a tax in proportion to the value of the article he consumes as the rich man does; whereas, if they paid in proportion to their property respectively, (the usual basis of taxation,) the rich man would pay, perhaps, a hundred times, if not a thousand, more than the poor man. The whole system of raising revenue by duties on imports is a hard one for the poor man, since his bodily wants are as great as the rich man's; and, although poverty compels him to consume cheaper articles, and perhaps in less quantities, yet, in the most favorable view of the case, his taxes for the support of government are out of all proportion to his means. If, in addition to this, he has to pay as much duty on inferior articles as his rich neighbor pays on choice qualities of the same articles, the injustice is so flagrant that it is strange any fair-minded citizen can countenance it for a moment. Yet this injustice is inseparable from a system of specific duties.

"The same thing may be said of the whole system of *minimums*. It requires that all articles of a particular class, not exceeding a given value per pound or per yard, shall be valued at the rate, and charged with duty accordingly. For instance, the tariff of 1842 requires that 'all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not dyed, colored, printed, or stained, not exceeding in value twenty cents per square yard, shall be valued at twenty cents per square yard,' and pay a duty of 30 per cent. on that valuation. Some descriptions of cotton manufactures are not worth more than five cents the square yard, we presume, while others may be worth twenty cents. Now, according to the minimum principle, the five cent cloth, (mostly used by persons in moderate circumstances,) would have to pay just as much duty per yard, as the fine fabric worth four times as much. Thus, if a hundred dollars worth of the fine article paid $30 duty, a hundred dollars worth of the coarse article would have to pay $120. This is the sort of *protection* which the system of minimums gives to the poor man; the protection of paying four times as large a tax, in proportion to the value of what he consumes, as the rich man; whereas the latter, on the score of property and means, ought to pay, perhaps, a hundred times as much as the former."

The defence of this enormous system is, that specific duties, and even minimums, are necessary *to avoid frauds*. This objection to the new tariff has been, for want of a better, greatly insisted on. But it is strangely wanting in plausibility. Much has been said of false invoices, as if the importer had only to falsify his invoice, and so pay under the *ad valorem* system as little duty as he chose. The fact is, that the value of the goods taxed is to be settled, not by the importer's invoice, but by competent and skilful appraisers. They are to appraise the goods at their actual market value *in our ports*—in New York or Philadelphia, not at Canton nor at Manchester. In this point of view, the appraisers, whose business it will be understand the state of our markets, will give only such regard to the importer's invoice as it may seem entitled to. They may, if they please, take the invoice as *prima facia* evidence of the actual cost of the goods, and so approximately of their actual worth in our markets. But it is only *prima facie* evidence. The appraisers must value the goods upon their own judgment, after all. Yet the importer is obliged to present an invoice; and one provision of the new law goes far towards making this invoice a true exponent of the value of the goods. For the law provides that, if the value placed upon the goods by the importer, on entering them at the custom-house, is less by 10 per cent. than the value at which they are subsequently appraised, then 20 per cent. *additional* duty upon the appraised value is to be levied and collected.

It is to be observed that this 20 per cent. additional duty does not involve at all the question of fraud; and it may reasonably be supposed that importers will not readily understate their invoice prices at such a risk. If they do so, the 20 per cent. additional value upon the price adjudged by the appraiser, will be collected whenever the appraiser shall deem the invoice too low. The "principles and the policy," therefore, of the act of 1842, so far as these are involved in specific and minimum duties, do not seem necessary for the avoidance of fraud.

But the correspondence which we give below makes another admission which we deem yet more important than that above referred to. The gentlemen representing the various branches of manufacturing industry all agree that the rates of duty in the law of 1842 may be reduced twenty-five dollars in every hundred, and yet leave the protection large enough to satisfy even *the protected interests themselves*. Mr. Webster accepts this view of the subject, and replies in substance that the high rates of 1842 were not intended to be permanent; "that they were deemed essential when the law passed, as at *that time* all the great industrial interests of the country were depressed and prostrated." We look upon this admission, that the taxes of the law of 1842 ought to be reduced one dollar in every four, when coming from the very men who now profess to stand up for the whole "principle and policy" of that law, as being a very striking admission.

The Secretary of the Treasury has proved in his report, that the law of 1842 taxes the community to the amount of eighty millions in the shape of increased prices, for the sake of putting a nett revenue of eighteen millions into the treasury. It is consoling now to hear from the manufacturers, and from Mr. Webster, that twenty millions of this enormous taxation subserves no good purpose whatsoever, not being at all wanted to sustain the protected interests. We submit to these advocates of the old tariff, that when a law taxes the people to such an amount, and yet collects one dollar in every four of its taxation wholly without any good purpose, and that, too, on the admission of its friends themselves—we submit that the whole "principle and policy" of such a law cannot well be sustained before the country. We should imagine that the protectionists might make up their issue more prudently. But this is no affair of ours. They have made their election. They go for the restoration of the law of 1842. That is the question which they bring before the people. On that question we meet them with the most unwavering confidence. We commend this significant correspondence to the perusal of our readers:

To the Editors of the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1846.

GENTLEMEN: In the letter of your New York correspondent, published in the National Intelligencer of this morning, we find the following paragraph:

"NEW YORK, July 28, 1846.

"In a former letter I gave you my view of the new tariff bill, and the rumored proposition for a compromise. It remains unchanged. A very large majority of the whigs are opposed, and most decidedly opposed, to any compromise bill which shall surrender the great and leading principle of specific duties. Abandon that, and you abandon every hope of honestly collecting the duties. A majority of the invoices presented at the custom houses will be fraudulently and yet readily sworn to. On this point I can speak of facts within my own knowledge while deputy collector."

This would imply that the proposition which had been contemplated to be made for amending the bill lately passed was a proposition for a "compromise," and a proposition which "surrendered the great and leading principle of *specific duties*."

We cannot well conceive how your correspondent should have been so exceedingly uninformed in regard to the proposition of which he speaks, since it had been published in the New York papers, and might have been read by all.

That proposition was no compromise, either by name or character, in any other sense than as an amendment proposed to any bill, essentially altering its character and provisions, in order to make them more useful and more acceptable may be called a compromise. The proposed amendment, in this case, surrendered no specific duty, not one; it retained all the principles and all the regulations of the act of 1842. Its only object was to reduce some of the higher rates of duties imposed by that act, which, however necessary when, the act was passed, are deemed not necessary now. We cannot say whether it be true that a large majority of the whigs in the city of New York are opposed to this amendment or not. If they are, it must be because, like your correspondent, they have not made themselves acquainted with it. But we have the means of knowing, and we do know, that those interested in the protection of domestic manufactures, so far as there has been time for them to become acquainted with the proposed amendment, were decidedly in its favor, without an exception, to our knowledge.

We have seen and conversed with many persons, and have seen some hundreds of letters, and we say with confidence that the men of business of the country were entirely satisfied with it, and that they do and will deeply regret that it was not adopted. The provisions of that amendment, carried into a law, under circumstances likely to make that law permanent, is exactly such an act of legislation as the great interests of the country now require. This is our opinion, and we believe it to be the general opinion among those who hold the protection of the *domestic* interests of the country in the highest degree of regard, and are most deeply committed to its continuance.

We will be obliged to you to give publicity to this note, and also to publish the correspondence which we herewith place in your hands; and remain, gentlemen, with much respect, your obedient servants,

THO. CHAMBERS, of Pennsylvania.
ISAAC R. DAVIS, of Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1846.

SIR: We have been made acquainted with the substance of a proposition which it is understood you think of submitting to the Senate as an amendment to the bill now pending in that body for reducing the duties on imports and other purposes.

We understand the proposition to be in effect to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert: "That from and after the first day of December next there shall be a reduction of 25 per cent. of the duties, whether specific or ad valorem, now imposed by law, on articles of imported merchandise whereon duties exceeding 30 per cent. ad valorem are now charged, excepting brandy and other spirits distilled from grain or other material, and on wines: *Provided, nevertheless*, That duties on articles now charged with more than 30 per cent., shall not be reduced below 30 per cent."

We are fully of the opinion, as persons deeply interested in the manufactures of the country, that if this amendment be adopted, and the bill so amended pass into a law, the various branches of domestic industry will be so far supported and sustained that those engaged in them can live, and if passed by such a majority as may promise steadiness and durability, we should hail the passage of the law with great gratification, and remain, most respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

TAOMAS LAMB,
President of the Boston sugar refinery.
THOMAS LAMB,
President of the New England Worsted Co.
THOMAS CHAMBERS,
Anthracite coal and iron.
WM. A CROCKER,
Representing all the manufactures of iron in Massachusetts; also, all the manufactures of copper in the United States.
H. L. STEANS,
Representing linseed oil manufactures.
JOSEPH S. LOVERING & Co.,
Sugar refining interest in Philadelphia.
M. H. SIMPSON,
Representing manufactures of wool cordage, cottons, and carpets.
JOHN MARLAND,
Representing worsted, mousselaines de laines, and flannels.
ELISHA PECK,
Representing iron interest.
MURDOCK, LEAVITT & Co.,
For railroad iron.
ERASTUS CORNING,
Representing iron interest.
E. P. TILESTON,
ALLEN C. CURTIS,
Paper interest of Massachusetts.
RUSSELL HUBBARD,
Paper interest of Connecticut.
DANIEL L. MILLER, JR.,
Philadelphia chemical manufacturing interest.
ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Representing the iron and cotton interests of portions of Dutchess and Orange counties, N. Y.
JOHN McCANLES,
Coal interest, Schuylkill co, Pennsylvania.
ROBT. KILTON,
Iron interest, Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.
BENJ. F. POMROY,
Anthracite iron interest, Pennsylvania.
JOHN COOPER,
Delegate from Columbia co., Pennsylvania.
WARREN MURDOCK,
Manufacture of iron in Wareham, Mass.
GARRICK MALLERY,
J. SCHOLFIELD, JR., of Boston.

To the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1846.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of this date, and am happy to learn that you concur with me in thinking that the proposition which I have prepared as an amendment to the pending bill is suited to the present condition of the country, and will probably be acceptable, under the circumstances, to those concerned in all the great domestic and industrial pursuits, or at least that they can live under it. My own judgment is entirely clear and satisfied on the subject. This amendment neither attacks nor abandons the principles or the policy of the act of 1842. On the contrary, it retains all the principles of that important law, and maintains its whole policy. It is true, it proposes a large reduction on the higher rates of duties imposed by that law. Those high rates were deemed essential when that law passed, as at that time all the great industrial interests of the country were depressed and prostrated. Under the benign influence of that law, those interests have revived and attained to such a degree of strength, as to justify the hope that, with strict economy, and by the progress of improvement, they may be able to sustain themselves with a reduced degree of protection. But this hope is very much founded on the idea that, if what is proposed to be now done, it shall be considered as an arrangement which is to be durable, and which shall relieve men engaged in these pursuits from the evils of constant uncertainty and apprehension.

But I cannot say, gentlemen, whether I shall move this proposition. Others must be consulted. If I should find among them the prevalence of such sentiments as I entertain myself, I shall bring the amendment forward, especially if it should appear that the very extraordinary and dangerous measure now before the Senate is likely to become a law. To the success of a great movement of this sort, union of purpose and harmony in action are essential. Without reasonable expectation that such union and harmony may be produced in a considerable degree among the friends of the present law, and the existing policy of the country, it would be imprudent to submit the proposition to the Senate.

I am, gentlemen, your obliged friend and very humble servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Messrs. LAMB, CHAMBERS, CORNING, and others.

SUICIDE FROM POVERTY.—Haydon, the English Historical Painter, committed suicide recently, as we learn from the London papers. Before his death, Haydon wrote to several distinguished men with whom he was acquainted, soliciting pecuniary assistance; amongst them, Sir Robert Peel. It was during the week which preceded the downfall of the government. The only answer he received was from the First Minister of the Crown, who, at the time, was as sorely troubled by his political anxieties as the applicant was by his poverty. Yet, to his credit be it said, Sir Robert Peel was the only party who responded. He sent the artist a $50 note, expressing regret that Haydon's necessities compelled him to make the application. In a few hours the poor fellow was no more, but he records with gratitude Peel's generosity in his diary. On hearing of his melancholy exit, Sir Robert Peel sent $200 to the family to relieve their more pressing requirements.

Remarks of Mr. Dallas,

In explanation of his vote on M'Kay's Bill.

The President rose and said:

The Senate being equally divided on this important question, I may be indulged in briefly stating the principal reasons for the vote I am required by the constitution to give.

Excluded in any participation in forming or modifying the bill, I am bound to sanction or condemn it in the shape in which it stands. The responsibility is deeply felt. It belongs, however, to the office assigned to me by my fellow citizens, and will be assumed with frankness, and, I hope, not unbecoming firmness. The consequences of my decision, either way, may seriously affect the country. No one can entertain, as to that, a profounder solicitude. But, after summoning to my aid the best purposes and best lights that I can command, the consequences, be they what they may, must be hazarded.

The system for obtaining the revenue necessary to support the government is established, directly or indirectly, by the people of the United States, within the limits, and agreeably to the prescribed forms of the constitution. Whatever is ascertained to be their will on the subject, all should undoubtedly acquiesce in. That there are known and approved modes by which their will expressed, cannot be questioned; and that public officer who reads that will with candor and integrity, may feel assured that he conforms to the institutions of his country when he makes it the guide of his conduct. To my mind ample proof has been furnished that a majority of the people and of the States desire a change, to a great extent, in principle, if not fundamentally, in the system heretofore pursued in assessing the duties on foreign imports. That majority has manifested itself in various ways, and is attested by its representatives in the other house of Congress, by whom this bill has been approved, and whose votes undeniably indicate the popular sense in the large proportion of eighteen out of twenty-six States. In this Senate an analysis of the vote before me discloses that while six States (Ohio, Virginia, New Hampshire, Georgia, Michigan and Maine) are equally divided. eleven (Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina and Vermont) are against, eleven (Arkansas, Missouri, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, New York, Texas, Tennessee and Florida) are for the change. Peculiarly situated as I am in my relation to the national legislature, these impressive facts cannot be overlooked. In a case free from constitutional objection, I could not justifiably counteract, by a sort of official veto, the general will.

The struggle to exert without abatement the constitutional power of taxation in such a manner as to protect by high duties on imports many of the productions of our own soil and labor from the competition of other countries, has endured for more than thirty years. During that period a system of high taxation has prevailed with fluctuations of success and failure. It is as vigorously and as exactingly insisted upon now as ever; and indeed it would seem in some instances, as if the longer the advantage of a particular tax was enjoyed, the stronger became the desire for its continuance, and even its augmentation. And yet it ought to be remembered that this exercise of the taxing power by which the great mass of consumers are made to swell the profits of a few branches of industry, was originally intended to be temporary, to be continued only so long as its continuance was necessary to the industrial independence and safety of the whole people. Such was the language, the inculcation, the spirit, in which it was proposed and justified by its earliest wisest friends. The design was to foster feeble "*infant*" manufactories, especially such as were essential to the defence of the country in time of war. In this design, the people have persevered until, with some, but not weighty exceptions, these sapplings have taken deep root, have become vigorous, expanded and powerful, and are prepared to share the common lot of human pursuits, and to enter with confidence the field of free, fair, and universal competition.

The arrival of this period of time, long promised, has been anxiously looked for by a large and justly respected portion of our fellow citizens, who deemed themselves peculiar and almost exclusive sufferers by the policy of protection. They have sometimes—perhaps imprudently—endeavored to anticipate it. Their numbers, at first entitled to influence only from their patriotism and intelligence, have gone on gradually increasing as the system ripened to its fruit, and they now constitute what I am bound by registered facts to regard as a decided majority of the people and of the Union.

It is undoubtedly true that this change of financial arrangement, brought about by public opinion, "*which everywhere ought to guide and influence statesmen*," should, nevertheless, be characterized by moderation, nay, by scrupulous tenderness for those interests of our fellow citizens that are to be affected by it. The legislation which encouraged their investments, their educational training, or their habits, should cease, finally and firmly, if required, but still soothingly and gently, and hence I may be pardoned for expressing a regret that certain provisions which, in their bearing seem to me trenchant and sudden beyond the calls of the occasion, have been allowed to remain as parts of this bill. Were it in my power to except these provisions from the operation of my vote, I would do so; but viewed as a whole, as a measure to accommodate a vast and intricate subject to the prevailing sentiment of the American people, to reduce the burdens artificially imposed on the laboring and productive masses, and to reconcile diminished restrictions of trade with increased contributions from it, I cannot resist the impression that the bill is more equal, more tempered, and more just than the act of 1842, which it supersedes. That it deals with some pursuits and resources of my native commonwealth less kindly than she might well expect, does not relieve me from my duty, but only makes its performance personally reluctant and painful.

In aid of these considerations, adequate perhaps, in themselves to control my vote, there is another, which I am free to confess, nothing but an unforeseen, sheer, and pressing public necessity could ever induce me to forego or forget. In strict concord with the letter and spirit of the constitution, the Vice President of the United States, now called upon to act, is the direct agent and representative of the whole people. In advance, and dependent upon contingent results, it is perfectly competent to this, his national constituency, to give instructions, and to receive pledges for their execution. On this identical subject of a tariff of duties on imports, whatever may have been the course of local and casual inconsistency, my own honor can admit of no disclaimer of instructions that were formerly announced, and my own good faith stands inviolable to a pledge voluntarily given. If by thus acting it be my misfortune to offend any portion of those who honored me with their suffrages, I have only to say to them, and to my whole country, that I prefer the deepest obscurity of private life, with an unwounded conscience, to the glare of official eminence, spotted by a sense of moral delinquency.

The presiding officer having given the casting vote in the affirmative, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

ACCUMULATED PROPERTY.—The Phila. Ledger refers to history to show how the great accumulation of landed property in the hands of the few, has always operated injuriously to the interest of the many. Arguing analogously of the result which is to follow from a state of things in this country, it says: "Three-fourths of the houses and stores in New York city, are the property of three or four men, among whom is *Louis Phillippe, King of the French*. All Boston belongs to scarcely a dozen families. Immense estates are bought of the nation by capitalists in the cities, and other immense estates are *leased* by aristocrats in the country. Seven-eighths of the city of Detroit are owned by two or three landlords, and *leased* to multitudes of tenants. As the country advances, the landed aristocrats will increase, and cling more pertinaciously to the soil, till the majority of its cultivators shall become mere tenants. Like causes produce like effects, and landed monopoly will produce in our country as in all others, the poverty, ignorance, degradation and slavery of the majority. Let us stop its destructive march, before it has got beyond our reach."

It is a shame—a burning shame, that citizens of the Republic should be called upon to fight their country's battles for eight dollars a month, and when killed, thrown promiscuously into trenches—their bodies scarcely covered from the wolves and vultures—their names allowed to go down with their bodies—and other citizens no better—not half so brave or patriotic, *claiming* all the glory of a war, and treating with cool contempt the unfortunate soldier, who, perchance, has lost a leg in his country's service.

Message of the President of Oregon.

From the Oregon Spectator.

THE MESSAGE.

To the honorable the Legislative Assembly of Oregon:

FELLOW CITIZENS—Allow me to congratulate you on your return to this place, again to enter on the important duties assigned to you by your constituents.

By the latest dates we have from the United States, we are informed that the affairs of Oregon still remain unsettled, no arrangement having yet been entered into between the United States and Great Britain fixing the boundary line between the two governments.

In my last message I suggested several alterations in the militia law, and would again call your attention to the subject. At present, all is peace and quietness, but should any thing occur requiring the aid of the military, every thing should be ready for immediath and prompt action.

The currency is another subject on which you will be called to act. That a legal tender should be provided for the payment of liabilities, besides gold and silver, we are all aware The precious metals are very scarce in this country, and by most persons not to be had.

What shall be the legal tender is an important question for you to decide. If all the articles produced, raised and manufactured in the country, are made legal tenders, no person will sell anything he has to dispose of unless there be a special contract drawn up, designating how and in what manner the seller is to receive his pay—this will cause much inconvenience to both parties. Wheat, in my opinion, should be the only article used in this country as a legal tender, in addition to gold and silver. It is, at present, the staple article of our country—can be procured by all the settlers in abundance, can be readily disposed of by the merchants and others, and is not a perishable article.

The next question is, where shall the article or articles, made a legal tender, be delivered? If the debtor is allowed the privilege of delivering wheat at any point on the navigable rivers, and thereby discharging his debt, it will throw all the trouble of getting it to market on the receiver; this should not be; the trouble should devolve on the one who, by delivering his produce, is relieved from his liability. Oregon city is at present the business place, and for the convenience of all parties, would, in my opinion, be the best depot for the country.

Other articles and other places of deposit can be agreed upon between the parties who are transacting business together. Our business is to provide for a man, who, being in debt to another, is pressed for silver, and informed that nothing else will answer in payment; we must in some way provide to relieve him from this difficulty, but, in doing this, we should be cautious not to throw the door too wide open, for, in doing so, we may break down all confidence, and do more injury than good.

We are visited occasionally by vessels for trade and other purposes. I think it would be well to have an officer appointed to reside at the mouth of the river, whose duty it should be, on the arrival of any vessel, to board her and deliver the captain a copy of the law relating to the sale, &c. of ardent spirits; many complaints have come from the inhabitants at the mouth of the river, that spiritous liquors have been distributed among the Indians from different vessels, causing much excitement among the Indians, and in one case leading to a war between two parties of them.

It cannot be expected that a stranger on his arrival should be acquainted with the law on this subject, and he may deal out to Indians and others enought to do a great deal of mischief, before he becomes acquainted with it, unless some steps are taken by you to inform him. The officer so appointed could inform the proper authorities, should the captain then persist in selling liquor, and the necessary steps to enforce the law could then be taken.

There should be a sealer of weights and measures appointed, and no weights or measures used in the colony excepting such as are stamped by him; by this means, a uniformity in our weights and measures would be brought about, and one source of complaint removed.

The boundary lines between some of the districts have not been defined, and persons living near the borders of such districts do not really know in which district they reside. I would call your attention to this subject, that you may examine into it, and define the boundary lines.

It will be necessary to decide upon and locate the seat of government the present session I would recommend that a committee be appointed by your body, at an early day, to take this matter into consideration.

A large emigration has this year crossed the Rocky Mountains, and the individuals who composed it are now in our midst, and make one with us. after passing through many scenes of difficulty and privation.

There has been more suffering than usual among the emigrants the present season, perhaps in some measure owing to the largeness of the party, which numbered over two thousand persons, but principally owing to an attempt made by some of them to shorten the way; they failed in their object, and many of them perished in consequence of the difficulties they encountered, encumbered as they were with their families and cattle, in an untried route. Something should be done to facilitate the arrival of emigrants among us; nearly all the difficulties they encounter occur between Walla Walla and the settlements, and perhaps I may bring it still nearer, and say between the Dalles and this place.

If there can be a remedy provided for this, it should be done at once, and an easy and safe conveyance provided for the emigrant, who may hereafter seek to make this land his home. Two plans have suggested themselves to me; one is to employ one or more of the old settlers, who profess to be acquainted with the pass leading through the mountains from Fort Boisy, or thereabout, to the upper settlements in the Willamette, to take charge of a party, whose duty it shall be to examine the route, mark it out, and report to a committee appointed by you. All the particulars of the route should be carefully noted down, particularly the distance between camps where water can be procured, and the quality of the water, together with the quantity of grass land that may be in the route; whether there are any sandy deserts to cross that would be difficult for cattle to pass over, for want of water and proper food.

The other plan is to complete the road that has been commenced by Mr. Barlow and others, South of Mount Hood. Either of these plans will require funds, and I would recommend that a committee be appointed by you, whose duty it shall be to enquire into the feasibility of either of either of the plans, and to obtain subscriptions from the settlers of the colony to carry the one fixed upon into operation; the amount required I have no doubt can easily be raised.

I have made the following appointments during the recess of the Legislature:—W. H. Wilson, First Judge for the district of Champoic, in place of E. E. Parish, who refused to accept the appointment. Also, Robert Moore, Judge for the Twalaty district in place of H. Higgins, resigned. There is a vacancy in the Clatsop district, occasioned by the refusal of R. Shortess to accept the office of Judge for that district; as there was no Court to be held in that district previous to the meeting of the Legislature, I have left the office to be filled by you.

I received a letter from Jesse Applegate, resigning his seat in your body as Representative from the Yam Hill district: that district will, therefore, not be fully represented, as the notice was not received in time to order a new election.

I am happy to say that the emigrants who have come in this year appear well pleased with the regulations we have entered into for our Government and mutual protection, and express themselves as willing to be found on the side of law and order. We consider them a valuable acquisition to our little colony, and find that we are already one people.

I cannot close without uniting with you in expressions of gratitude to that Being who has so graciously protected our infant colony—preserved from war with the savages that surround us, and from internal commotions, and enjoying all the blessings that health can bestow, we may truly say that we are a favored people, and I trust that we may continue to merit the Divine favor by acknowledging our dependence on him, and endeavoring to keep his law in view while making laws for our own Government.

(Signed,) GEORGE ABERNETHY.

Oregon City, 2d December, 1845.

In an article noticing the crops, says a Detroit paper, the Albany *Argus* calls Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the "*far west*." The editor is out of his reckoning by at least half a dozen years. The States named were, a few years ago, the "far west," but it has left our bed and board and is now on the Pacific, at the last accounts waiting to take passage for China.

From Cist's Advertiser.

The late Murder at Sault St. Mary.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the press, stating the murder, on the 5th inst., of *James L. Schoolcraft*, Postmaster at *Sault St. Mary*, by an individual named *Tanner*, for whose apprehension a reward of one hundred dollars is offered by a brother of the deceased. Tanner is represented as a half breed Indian in one statement, and in others as of white parentage, having been made a captive in early life, at some one of the early settlements of Pennsylvania or Kentucky. He was stated in the last account to have been adopted into a savage family, and passed the residue of his life in their midst.

The following letter, for which I am under obligations to *Judge Matson* of our county, will tell who *John Tanner* is. He must now be 65 years of age:

NORTH BEND, July 12, 1846.

MR. CIST:—Your friend *John Hindman* is in error, alleging that Tanner's Creek, Indiana, derived its name from young Tanner being killed by the Indians on its waters. Tanner was not killed at all, although doubtless believed to be by the neighborhood, at the time Hindman left the great Miami, which was soon after Tanner had been carried away by the savages. I knew the whole family well—the old man Tanner being the first clergyman I ever heard preach at North bend, and for some time the only one.

Tanner, the father, owned the land where Petersburg, Kentucky, is now built, and resided on it, being about three miles below the Miami, and opposite the creek which derived its name as the station also did, from Tanner, who was the principal man settled there. Hogan, Tanner's son-in-law, who lived with him, and was a first-rate hunter, gave name to the creek just above Aurora.

In May, 1790, *John Tanner*, the youngest boy, and nine years of age, was out in the woods gathering walnuts, which had been lying over from the previous season among the leaves, when he was made prisoner by a party of Indians, and carried to the *Shawnese* towns, in the first place, and afterwards to the head waters of the Mississippi.

Nothing was heard of him by his friends for 24 years, except that in 1791, the next year, a party of Indians, composed partly of the same individuals, prowling in the neighborhood, captured *Edward Tanner*, a brother of John, and nearly fifteen years old. After travelling two days journey in the wilderness, the boy appearing contented, and supposing he would be discouraged from attempting to make his escape at such a distance from home, his captors relaxed their vigilance, and the boy watching his opportunity, regained his liberty, being obliged in the hurry to leave his hat, which was of undyed wool, behind, and which the Indians carried to their home. They had told him on their way out, that they had carried a boy off from the same place the year before. John Tanner recognized the hat as soon as he saw it, as his brother's.

Nothing was known of John, as already stated, for many years, although Edward attended the various treaties for successive years, and travelled to distant points, even west of the Mississippi. The Indians with whom John was domesticated, had been for years settled on the Upper Mississippi, and traded with the Hudson Bay Company, which of course baffled the search thus made. In 1798, the Tanner family left Kentucky for *New Madrid*, where old Tanner died, after marrying in the mean time a third wife.

In 1817, soon after the close of the war, Tanner, who by this time had married an Indian wife, and had six children by her, with a view of learning something about his relations, and expecting to receive a share of the family property, came down the chain of lakes to Detroit, and there reported himself to Gov. Cass, as an Indian captive, taken from opposite the mouth of Big Miami, in Kentucky, in 1790. He gave the family name as Taylor, which was as nearly as he could recollect or probably articulate it.

Governor Cass gave notice of the fact through the medium of the press, adding that the individual would be present at a treaty to be held with the Indians at St. Mary's, formerly *Girty's Town*, and now the county seat of Mercer county, Ohio. The Tanner family had removed years since to New Madrid, and with the exception of Edward Tanner, was composed of the widow and children, born of the later marriages, since John's capture. But a nephew by marriage of the young men, named Merritt, who lived where *Rising Sun* has since been built, having seen the notice, was firmly pursuaded that the individual, although improperly named, was his long lost and long sought uncle Tanner; and under that conviction went to the treaty ground, and found the case as he supposed it to be. The two started off for the Miami region together. Tanner, although in feeble health, having fever and ague at the time, was with difficulty persuaded to sleep in the cabins which they found on the route, preferring to camp out; and to gratify him, one fine night, Merritt, having selected a suitable spot for repose, went to a neighboring house, got coals, and attempted to kindle a fire, which, as the leaves and brush were wet, burned with difficulty. Tanner, who had become thoroughly Indian during his long residence among them, now got up in a pet, kicked the fire to pieces, and, flashing powder from his rifle, made his own fire, remarking "White man's fire *no good*. Indian fire *good!*" They stopped all night at my house, on their way to the lower country, and there I obtained these particulars. When they reached New Madrid, it so happened that Edward was out on one of his excursions to hunt up his brother, and John after waiting a few days, became impatient to get back, and left for home without even seeing his brother, who had sought him so anxiously for years. Soon after reaching his Indian home, Tanner had a quarrel with an Indian, and was badly shot, but, after lingering a great while, recovered so far as to set out with Col. Long and a party who were on their way to Detroit. His strength gave way on the journey, and they were obliged to leave him on the road. He finally recovered, and was employed by the United States authorities as interpreter among the Indians at the Sault St. Marie, at the outlet of Lake Superior, which is the last I heard of him.

"Tanner's Life" was published years ago, but I never saw a copy of it, and do not know whether it is now extant.

Respectfully yours,

J. MATSON.

A wretch, named Martin, outraged the person of a girl of sixteen years of age, in the woods near Brunswick, Maine, on the 19th inst., and like a fiend boasted of it in a low tavern. He has been put in jail to await his trial.

Dr. F. H. B. Childers, of Union, Kentucky, was found dead on Sunday morning, the 19th ult., in that town, in a spot where he had lain some time, having been shot from his horse.

Obituary.

DIED, on the 6th inst., in this city, Miss PATSY ELLEN TALBOTT, aged 17 years. This is a most afflicting dispensation to the bereaved family of the deceased. She had just returned from a distant school, where she had perfected herself in every accomplishment; but had gladdened by her presence but a few days those who had so fondly and faithfully watched over her, ere she was snatched away from this bright and beautiful world which she was so well calculated to grace and adorn. How can we reconcile ourselves to such a loss, but in the hope that the departed will find in the world of spirits a place which could be filled by none but her, and where those who loved her so well will ultimately again meet to dwell together in never ending joy.

DIED, recently, at Lexington, Kentucky, where he had been removed to receive the medical attention of Dr. Dudley, after a lingering and painful illness, in the 23d year of his age, GEORGE BLACKFORD, only son and child of the Hon. Isaac Blackford, of this State. This interesting young man, who has many friends in Indianapolis, previous to his illness had just completed a liberal education, and bid fair to sustain a useful and eminent station in society, and do honor to his worthy parent. That parent is now childless, and his son is cut down by the relentless destroyer in his early youth. The intelligence of his death was doubly severe, as he had only returned but a few days since from a visit to Lexington, under the delusive hope that his son's health would be restored. How vain and transitory are all earthly hopes and prospects! Truly Death makes no distinction in his victims. Wealth, influence, youth, and intellect, all bow before the mandate of the fell destroyer. The afflicted parent has our warmest sympathies.

CLOTHING, &c.

JAMES HALL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No 2, Palmer House.
Washington Street, Indianapolis.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber, at the DAYTON HAT AND SHOE STORE, is receiving from the manufacturers his spring supply of goods, and will continue to receive throughout the season such work as will enable him at all times to have on hand a general assortment of various kinds and fashions, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, together with many styles of Boots and Shoes of his own manufacture, which will combine both elegance and durability, and of course cheap, by way of competition. Among those already on hand may be found the following, viz.

For the Ladies.
Shaw's best colored kid and morocco Slippers;
Shaw's best black kid and morocco Slippers;
Shaw's best black kid French Ties;
Black Lasting Half Gaiters;
Black Buskin Gaiters;
Fancy colored Half Gaiters;
Light spring heeled Walking Buskins;
Morocco and French Ties;
Spring heeled morocco Ties and Slippers;
Spring heeled and seal Ties and Slippers;
with a large assortment of cheap Slippers, from 37 to 75 cents.

For Gentlemen.
Dress Channel Boots, custom make;
Dress Channel Boots, best Boston make;
Dress Channel Boots, own make;
Fine Calf Bootees, various qualities;
with a complete stock of cheap shoes of almost every description.

For Misses.
Black morocco Dress Slippers;
Colored fancy Boots and Buskins;
Morocco, sealskin, goat, and ca[illegible] thick soled Buskins;
all of which are [illegible] gratis.

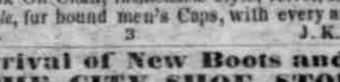
For Boys.
Superior calf and kip Bootees, of his own manufacture; together with a complete assortment of children's Boots and Shoes, all of which he pledges himself to sell at *fair prices*, either Wholesale or Retail.
J. K. SHARP.

N. B. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of all kinds made and repaired at short notice and cheap. 2-2tf J. K. S.

THE BIG BOOT
AT THE CITY SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber has just received a large and new assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the Spring and Summer trade, which were selected with great care and purchased at low prices of the Eastern Manufacturers, for cash; and he now offers them for Cash or Produce, at a very small advance on cost, and would invite the attention of buyers to an examination of the largest and most complete assortment of Boots and shoes ever seen in Indianapolis. You can buy shoes at any place, but I can sell you a better article and at a less price than you can purchase in town or country. The following is a part of the assortment:
Men's Super Morocco Boots, sewed and pegged,
Men's Super Calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
Men's Super Calf Jeffersons, sewed and pegged,
Men's Extra fine D'Orsay Gaiters,
Men's Plain and Morocco tipped Gaiters, at low prices,
Men's Kid, Calf, and Morocco Pumps and slippers,
Ladies' Extra fine Philadelphia Slippers,
Ladies' Extra fine Philadelphia White Slippers, a superior article,
Ladies' Extra fine Philadelphia Colored Slippers,
Ladies' Superior Colored Gaiters and Half Gaiters,
Ladies' Superior Black Gaiters and Half Gaiters,
Ladies' Superior Kid Welt Buskins,
Ladies' Superior Kid Welt Ties,
Misses' Fine Light and Black Half Gaiters,
Misses' Fine Light and Black Kid Slippers,
Misses' Fine Kid Welt Buskins and Ties,
Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes of every description, and at the lowest price possible.
Call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, which can be seen at almost any distance on Washington street, "from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof." 102 J. H. OGLESBY.

HATS! HATS! HATS!



Spring and Summer Fashions, at Reduced Prices,
AT the Dayton Fashionable Hat and Shoe Store, Washington Street, Indianapolis.
Best Superfine Beaver Hats, fashionable style and finish.
Best Neutria Beaver Hats, same style and finish.
Extra Super Moleskin Hats, superfine body, a fine article.
Satin Beaver Hats, warranted to wear well.
Silk Hats, a good and durable hat.

Caps! Caps.
Children's Fancy Caps, of every description.
Men's and Boys' Summer and Winter Caps, consisting of Fine Cloth, Plush, Silk Oil Cloth, fashionable style, velvet, seal, sealette, &c. &c., *new style*, fur bound men's Caps, with every article in his line of business. 3 J. K. SHARP.

Latest Arrival of New Boots and Shoes
AT THE CITY SHOE STORE!
One Hundred Packages New Boo[illegible] nd Shoes, at Wholesale or R[illegible]

BY the last arrival from the Depot, I am in receipt of a large invoice of *Boots and Shoes for Fall and Winter* trade, which, with my former stock, makes my assortment very complete, and I would now invite the attention of buyers to an examination of the *Largest Stock of FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES* ever brought to *Indianapolis*, and which will be sold for *Cash* or *Barter* at *Cincinnati or Louisville Prices*. Buying them as I do of the *Manufacturers*, for *Cash*, I can sell them for a small advance on *Cost*, and shall be satisfied with very small profits. My arrangements are such that I shall be constantly receiving large additions to my present assortment, and as fast as the styles or fashions change, I shall be able to offer the newest to my customers. I would invite the attention of country merchants to an examination of my assortment, and pledge myself to sell to them, by the *Package*, as low as they can buy them at any market in the west. 49 J. H. OGLESBY.

Ladies' and Misses' Shoes and Slippers.
LADIES' super black English kid Slippers, very fine;
do super black French kid Slippers, very fine;
do super white English kid Slippers, extra fine;
do super colored English kid Slippers;
do super English and American kid Slippers;
do super Philadelphia Gaiters and Half Gaiters, black;
do super Philadelphia Gaiters and Half Gaiters, colored;
Misses' super black and colored kid Slippers;
do super black and colored Gaiters and Half Gaiters;
do super English kid Buskins and Ties;
do super carp and goat Buskins and Ties.
Children's Shoes of every description and price, by the single pair or bushel. Call at the sign of the *Big Boot*, at the City Shoe Store.
2 J. H. OGLESBY.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!
MEN'S fine goat Brogans, pegged;
do fine goat Downings, sewed;
do fine goat Nullifiers, sewed;
do fine calf Shoes, sewed and pegged;
do fine D'Orsay Gaiters, very fine;
do fine plain cloth Gaiters,
do fine cloth Gaiters, with morocco toes;
do fine calf and [illegible] Slippers.
For sale cheap, at the [illegible] the Big Boot.
2 J. H. OGLESBY.

THE SPRING FASHION FOR HATS.
I HAVE now received an assortment of HATS, of the Spring Style. As my stock is very complete, gentlemen can get Hats accurately fitted to the head. The shape is very genteel, and I am confident will please. Gentlemen are invited to call and look at the style. J. K. SHARP.
92 Washington street, D[illegible]on Hat and Shoe Store.

HATS AND CAPS,
AT the lowest cash prices, in exchange for Wheat or other produce, at SMITH & HANNA'S. 45

LEGHORN HATS.
A QUANTITY just received and for sale at reduced prices. Also, twenty dozen Palm and Sporting Hats, at the Dayton Shoe Store. 49 J. K. SHARP.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
A NEW and general assortment just received at
93 SMITH, HANNA & CO.'S

PRINTING INK.
JUST received and for sale, an invoice of good news Printing Ink. It is of the same quality as used on this paper, and is warranted to be a first rate article. It is put up in 20 and 25 lb. kegs, and will be sold at 25 cents per pound. Kegs 50 cents. It will be sold for cash only, and in current funds. Orders, post paid, will be promptly attended to, when accompanied by the cash.
22-tf E. HEDDERLY.

PAPER AND QUILLS.
140 REAMS Cap Paper, various qualities.
90 reams Letter Paper, various qualities.
300 reams Wrapping Paper, various qualities.
30,000 Clarified Quills, various qualities.
Just received and for sale very low for cash or in exchange for Rags, by 5 D. CRAIGHEAD.

TOYS AND NOTIONS.
50 DOZ. Dolls, assorted,
2 doz. China Flower Vases,
6 doz. China Colored Mugs,
12 doz. Tooth Brushes, diff. qual.
10 doz. Fans, latest fashions,
12 doz. Fishing Tackle,
50 doz. Fish Lines,
10 doz. Seagrass Lines,
10,000 Fish Hooks, from the best English manufacturers,
1 Cornsheller,
10 doz. Silk Purses,
15 doz. Cotton Purses,
1 China Tea Sett,
10 doz. Venitian Blinds,
10 doz. Gum Suspenders,
Marbles, Rattleboxes, Bone R[illegible], Chavy Boxes, Fifes, Flutes, Thimbles, Fancy Knitting Pins, Bead Combs, Side Combs, Tuck and Reddying Combs, Ivory Combs, Watch Guards, Hair Brushes, Pocket Books, Gold Beads, Violin Strings, Accordions, Jewsharps, Pocket Inkstands, Candlesticks, Fiddles, Clothes Brushes, Muff Boxes, Cigar Cases, Blacking, Cologne Water, Bear's Oil, Shaving Brushes, Scent Bags, Jewelry, Horn, Ivory, Shell, Metallic, and Silver Pocket Combs, Toy Wheelbarrows, latest fashion Polka Tuck Combs, Artificials, Garbinds, and, in fact, every thing that can be thought of. Just received and for sale lower than ever sold before, by the subscriber. 98 CHARLES MAYER.

FRUIT! FRUIT! FRUIT!
2 BBLS. Green Apples,
2 boxes Lemons,
2 boxes Oranges,
50 drums Figs,
1 keg Tamarinds,
1 bag Softshelled Almonds,
1 bbl. Papershelled Almonds,
1 box Currants,
1 box Citrons,
24 jars French Prunes,
12 boxes Prunes, in fancy boxes,
20 boxes Malaga Raisins,
100 lbs. Raisins in keg,
1 bbl. English Walnuts,
1 bbl. Brazil Creamnuts,
1 bbl. African Peanuts,
1 keg Malaga Grapes,
1 bbl. Peccan Nuts.
Just received and for sale by the subscriber.
98 CHARLES MAYER.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
20 BOXES Chewing Tobacco, of different qualities, from best Cavendish down to Six-Twist.
100 doz. papers cut and dry Chewing Tobacco,
250 doz. papers cut and dry Smoking Tobacco,
50,000 American Cigars,
35,000 best Half-Spanish Cigars,
20,000 Spanish Cigars, various brands,
200 lbs. Snuff, various brands,
1500 Stone Pipes and Stems,
200 German Pipes.
Just received and for sale low by the subscriber.
98 CHARLES MAYER.

SPANISH CIGARS.
20,000 superior Spanish Cigars, various brands, received direct from New York and for sale low by the box, or at retail by
Nov. 1845. 51 DAVID CRAIGHEAD.

CANNON POWDER.
GOVERNMENT Proof Cannon Powder, for sale at
2 SMITH, HANNA & CO.'S