

THE RADICAL.

Bowling Green, June 25, 1842.

RIGHT ABOUT FACE!—We are requested to announce to the people of the surrounding country, who were invited to attend a Barbecue which was to have been given on the 2d July, that the design is abandoned—not that the spirit of '76 has departed from amongst us, or that it ceases to warm the bosoms and inspire the hearts of our citizens—but the fact that the session of the Circuit Court takes place during that week, will necessarily prevent those who were expected to take most interest in the matter, from aiding in the necessary preparations.

—We understand that Judge Wells has appointed A. H. BUCKNER, Esq., of this place, Commissioner in Bankruptcy, for this County, and WILLIAM PENIX, General Assignee.

—The Shawneetown Bank did not resume on the 15th inst. The only reason assigned by the directors for failing to comply with their promise is, a fear that there would be a greater demand for specie than could be met. Prudence(?) is the better part of valour.

—Weston F. Birch has been re-nominated for Receiver of public monies in the Land Office at Fayette.

We present to-day, the remarks of Mr. Buckner, before the Bowling Green Lyceum, on the subject of a Reciprocal Tariff, to which we invite the attention of our readers. The question of a tariff is one with which every individual whose privilege it is to vote in our elections, should be thoroughly acquainted. Every one should examine the subject for himself, never tiring, till he has analyzed it thoroughly, and become familiar with all its bearings. Much depends upon a thorough examination of this subject by the people. For, if evils exist under the present system, the only proper remedy is through the ballot box. How important is it then, that every individual, who has any voice in our elections, should turn his attention to a thorough and critical investigation of this subject. This course will at once extricate us from many difficulties under which we are now labouring. There is perhaps, no question of national policy in which the interests of the great body of the people are so deeply involved as in that of a tariff. Again then we say, how important is it, that all should understand its secret meanderings, and be prepared, when called to the polls, to vote in accordance with the convictions resulting from their own investigation of the subject, forswearing all party dictation. However much interest may attach to the question of a Bank, we are inclined to the belief that the tariff question is the hinge upon which will turn the next Presidential contest.

It is plain to our mind, that a well regulated scale of duties would lessen the evils of a fluctuating currency, which, as has been pretty well shown in the last few years, may be expanded or condensed like steam. It remains with the people then to say, whether they will longer suffer the depression under which they have been so long labouring.

Latest from Texas.—The N. Orleans Courier, of the 13th inst. says—The Neptune, which arrived here this morning, left Galveston on Saturday last. At that time, there was no news of Mexican or Indian depredations along the frontier. President Houston has called upon the Congress of Texas to meet on the 27th of June, in order, it is thought, to provide means for supporting the army and navy. A draft was going on among the militia which would turn out between 3 and 4000 men for the invasion of Mexico. About 600 volunteers were at Corpus Christi, waiting for reinforcements.

The cotton fields of Texas are now very promising; but not much is expected from the corn.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The United States corvette Vincennes, flag-ship of the Exploring Expedition, arrived in New York on Friday, the 10th instant, after a cruise of nearly four years; officers and crew all well. Only one officer, Mr. Vanderford, masters mate, and eight of the men, died of disease. The Porpoise and Oregon may be expected about the 30th of June. Vindovi, one of the cannibal chiefs of the Fiji Islands, who assisted in killing and eating the crew of the Salem brig Chas. Daggett, is on board of the Vincennes as a prisoner, and is apparently in the last stages of consumption.

Ex-President Van Buren arrived in St. Louis on Tuesday the 21st inst.

—Brother Fife, what has become of your *Neutrality*? Madam gossip, who passed through town the other day, and with whom we had a short conference, assured us that it had been swept away on the breeze kicked up by the Home Leaguers. Is it true?

—Gov. REYNOLDS has appointed ALONZO W. MANNING, Esq., to be Judge of the Criminal Court, in St. Louis, vice Judge Bowlin, resigned.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says: "The American Consul at Cape Hayti, and the whole of his family, were destroyed by the late earthquake at that place."

The Richmond Whig announces the death of Gov. Barbour, which took place on the 8th inst.

A Negro Burned.—The N. O. Bulletin of the 13th inst. says: we learn from the Clerk of the Highlander, that while wading a short distance below the mouth of Red River, they were invited to stop and see a negro burned. It appears that this fellow was the last of a gang that had harboured in a swamp in that vicinity, committing various enormities. The last crime of this fellow was the murdering of a white man and carrying off two women, one of whom he had violated, and for this he was executed.

GRAND INDIAN COUNCIL.—The Arkansas Intelligencer, of the 27th ult., published at Van Buren, in that State, gives the following account of the recent great meeting of the Indian tribes: The meeting of the Grand Council at the Deep Fork of the North Fork, Canadian, composed of Upper and Lower Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Caddoes, Delawares, Shawnees, Quapaws, Senecas, Pawnees, Osages, Kickapoo, Wicahitaws, Kichees, Piankeshaws, Towokeennys, and Isterhutees, or white men.

The Cherokees were not represented, although a few were present. The council, it will be seen, was formed of the wild Western tribes, as well as of their more civilized brethren residing near us. The gathering commenced on about the 11th of May, four days previous to the appointed time. The encampment presented a busy and curious scene—here the wild prairie Indians were settled around their fires, or strolling about, displaying all their peculiar habits and manners, and dress of their different tribes; there rested a portion of the red men, in a slight degree removed from the savageness of their wilder tribes, presenting the spectacle of ignorance struggling with light in the first ages of its appearance; yonder gravely reposed the tribes who may comparatively be termed civilized, but who yet retain many of their wild customs and vestiges of their former ignorance and savage state.

The encampment was some two miles in circumference, that space being filled with fires, temporal tenements, and persons of the lodgers; and the woods and prairies, for three or four miles were crowded by horses 'shoddled,' and feeding upon the rich succulent herbage. Indeed, the circumjacent region sustains vegetation of the most luxuriant and even rank growth. There probably were present during this council twenty-five hundred persons, who consumed in that time, twenty thousand pounds of beef, ten barrels of flour, and meal in proportion. Their average height and weight were five feet nine inches, and one hundred and fifty pounds.

The immediate reference of this council, is simply a regulation of mutual intercourse with the different tribes, and in its survey grasps the subject of stolen property, &c.

In conclusion, we remark that the council was one of peace; no brawl, no disturbance, disgraced its acts. Surely such good deportment augurs a brighter day for the poor trodden-under-foot Indian. A star may be rising, whose soft influential light may yet lead them to happy knowledge and a prosperous condition.

THE COST OF WAR.—During the French Revolutionary War which ended in 1802, the naval and marine forces of Great Britain took or destroyed 33 vessels of the line, three 50 gun ships, 191 frigates, and 264 sloops of war. In the war against Bonaparte, which ended in 1814, the total number of ships of the line taken or destroyed by the British was 124; 50 gun ships, 6; frigates, 143; sloops of war, 283—whose number during the two periods 1110. The two wars extended over a period of about 21 years, and the reader may imagine from the above, at what immense cost of blood and treasure.

Abstract of the remarks made by A. H. Buckner, before the Bowling Green Lyceum, on the subject of a Reciprocal Tariff.

Mr. Buckner said nothing could be more calculated to deceive the unsuspecting mind, than the mode in which this subject is presented. At the first blush one would suppose that the primary consideration of its advocates was to bring the countries with which we trade, to terms of reciprocity, by strong, effective retaliatory duties, on their importations. This was not their object, or their wish. A protective tariff was the real object, in spite of all their pretensions to the contrary. The great desideratum was, to lay a tariff of duties, not high enough to coerce other nations into our measures, but, just high enough to defeat this, their ostensible object, and at the same time to protect Northern and Eastern Manufactories, at the expense of the consumers of the South and West. To prove that this was their real object in disguise, Mr. B. adverted to the fact that the Home Leaguers were incessantly clamoring at the high duty which England imposes upon our bread stuffs, and giving this as a reason why we should strike back upon her productions by retaliatory duties. What would be the effect of admitting our wheat, corn, bacon, &c., free of duty, into the ports of European nations? It would diminish the expenses of living at least 50 per cent. to the operative, and the effect necessarily would be a corresponding reduction in the price of the productions of his labour, which, coming into competition with our manufactures, would, to a great extent, drive them out of the market, at home and abroad. Reciprocity of trade is not then the object of this new move of the Home Leaguers. The appeal to our feelings of justice, and our horror for the overbearing injustice of England and other nations, is a mere *malversation*, thrown into the protective tariff scale—a bait for gudgeons—a humbug—a fraud, and a cheat.

Free trade with all nations is what we wanted, and Mr. B. would have no objection to see an embargo laid upon the entire trade of all countries that imposed onerous duties upon our commerce. This the advocates of protection did not desire by any means, for in the end it would wholly defeat their scheme of protection.

This subject is narrowed down to the simple question of the policy of a Free Protective Tariff. Even admitting that it is a question of retaliation, or counter-vailing duties, the principle involved is the same, though the motive may be different. England imposes a high duty on our wheat and corn, thereby injuring her subjects as well as our citizens. It makes them pay higher for what they eat, makes our labour less profitable, and prevents us from buying as much from her as we otherwise would. The advocates of reciprocity now desired us to say to England, "You have done great injury to yourself as well as to us, and to mend the matter, we will in return, do as great an injury to ourselves as well as to you. It must be evident that this will be the effect."

Suppose that France lays a duty of 50 per cent. on our corn. The effect of this is, to make the French consumer pay one half more than he would pay if it were duty free. If, without duty, it sold for 10 francs a barrel, with the duty it would sell for 15—and would be the same if the French Government were to take from the pockets of the consumer of the article, 5 francs for every barrel of corn consumed. Such would be some of the effects upon the French people. As to us, it would diminish our wealth arising from the production of corn, by one half, and make us less able to gratify our desires, by purchases from other countries, and particularly from France.

Thus stands the case when we impose a similar duty upon her cutlery, or cotton fabrics. With her duty of 50 per cent on our corn, we could buy 10 yards of cotton goods with a barrel of corn—under the mere duty of 50 per cent it takes a barrel and a half of corn to buy the same quantity of cotton cloth, or cutlery, from our manufacturers. This view of the case is taken under the supposition that the price of the article upon which the duty is imposed, will be increased to the consumer to the full amount of the duty imposed.

But, said Mr. B., the real question presented by the Home Leaguers, is, whether it would be good policy for this government to adopt the protective system. The views taken by the gentlemen in the discussion of this question, show conclusively, that this is the real question at issue, disguised it is true, un-

der the garb of retaliation, or reciprocity. The example of England, France, and other European nations, ought to be sufficient to deter us from following their example. It would be uncharitable perhaps, to suppose that the advocates of the protective policy desired to see our labourers reduced to a similar condition—but who will question that this policy has been the chief instrument in reducing the English operative to the deplorable condition in which we now find him, and at the same time in elevating the capitalist to the pinnacle of wealth and opulence to which he has reached. But say gentlemen on the opposite side, "we should be independent of other nations." In other words, we should go to war with Deity. He has adapted one country to the growth of tea, another He has fitted for manufacturing, and a third He has made suited to the growth and production of bread stuffs. He has made all nations dependant upon each other, and the nation that interferes in His arrangement, throws the whole system into confusion and disorder. What would be thought of the individual in Missouri, who would go to raising his own coffee, manufacturing his own shoes, hats, and farming utensils, and as our opponents will have it, "be independent of his neighbour and every one else?" How long would it be before he would be ground to the dust in poverty—without any of the comforts or luxuries of life? But such a policy would not be less detrimental to the interests of a nation than to those of an individual—and what is true of one is true of the other. The same labour that it would require for him to make an axe or a plough, if applied to the culture of wheat or tobacco, would buy him a dozen axes or ploughs.

It was contended that the diversity of interests in the American States, and their different aptitudes for the production of different values, would forever render a protective or retaliatory tariff highly oppressive to three-fourths of the people. According to the late census returns, Mr. B. showed, that of the four articles of wool, iron, leather and cotton, eight of the north-eastern states produced in 1840, \$79,000,000 more than the eighteen S. W. and western and middle states, while they (the eight states,) consumed of that amount \$48,140,000, leaving after deducting the amount of foreign export, about \$25,954,000, as the consumption of the rest of the Union of the domestic manufactures above mentioned. The duty on this amount of value if imported at the average ad valorem in 1840 of 35 per cent. would be a little rising \$9,000,000. The fact that the manufacturers now demand 35 per cent. ad valorem on those articles, in order to compete with the foreign production, proves conclusively that the consumers in the eighteen states pay the whole duty (\$9,000,000) on the domestic manufactures more than they could have purchased the foreign article for. In other words, the people of these eighteen states paid in 1840 the small sum of \$9,000,000 for protection, not one dollar of which went into the National Treasury, but into the pockets of the manufacturer. Of this sum the people of this state paid about \$325,000. It is stated in the Report of the minority of the committee on manufactures, of the House of Representatives, that bar iron can be delivered on the dock in N. York, after paying 20 per cent. duty, for \$37 per ton, which is \$43 less than the consumer has to pay at the same place.

Mr. B. made an extract from the Edinburgh Review showing the loss a nation frequently sustains from attempting to encourage manufactures, by the legislation of government. France has been for many years attempting to encourage the growth of beet root sugar and the sugar of her colonies. The difference between the cost of foreign and domestic sugar amounts to 32,945,000 francs. Under the present system, it would take twenty years for France to supply herself with sugar, and the present protection costs about seven millions of dollars per annum. Suppose this to continue for twenty years, it will amount to one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, the interest of which, at five per cent, would buy sugar enough for the whole Kingdom. The same is true of the article of Iron. In 1829, 2,269,000 quintals of Iron were produced in France, and at a duty of twenty francs per quintal, the price of the whole 2,269,000 above what it could have been imported for is \$40,538,800, the direct cost of protection. The effect of these measures is to add 50 francs to the price of a plough.

—We have nothing of interest from Rhode Island.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—The London Sun, of the 20th, after noticing the proceedings of the French, with reference to the treaty allowing the right of search, says:

"So far then as regards France, there is an end of the controversy.—During the life of the present generation France will not ratify the treaty, nor will the United States adopt it. What then remains for Great Britain to do? Enforce the treaty alone, and, if resisted, declare war against France and the U. States? Heaven forbid that we should be guilty of such madness. We have already expended more blood and treasure for the suppression of slavery than sound policy and the happiness of the African race would have warranted.—Sir Fowell Buxton, in his recent clever book on the subject, distinctly states that we have given an impetus to the slave trade, by our expensive, but blundering, ill directed efforts to suppress it."

"It may be asked what we would recommend the British Government to do in the present emergency?—We answer distinctly, abandon the treaty altogether. We incur neither responsibility nor dishonor by this course. The disgrace, if any, must be borne by France. A war to enforce a right of search, would be the maddest ever undertaken by a civilized people. Besides, no right of search, however guaranteed, ever will put an end to slavery. We are beginning at the wrong end. By one or other of two courses can the slave trade ever be suppressed. The first and most worthy a Christian people, is to attempt to civilize the colored race. This is not to be done by missionaries, but by artisans and tillers of the earth. Teach their kings how to turn their subjects to more profitable account than by selling them, and they will sell them no longer. The next is to demonstrate to the world that free labor is cheaper than slave labor, and nobody will purchase a slave when he can hire a servant at less expense."

"Let the treaty, then, we repeat, be at once abandoned. This course will at once extricate us from a thousand difficulties and dangers. At the same time we can employ our influence in every part of the world just as efficaciously, if not more so, than at the present, in extending a horror of slavery. We will do a great deal more by persuasion and argument, than we shall ever be able to accomplish by force. Of this fact we cannot too strongly assure ourselves."

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, of the 10th instant, says:

"The pressure and pecuniary embarrassments still continue. Whether or not relief is at hand, is yet problematical. A rumor prevailed yesterday which, if true, holds out some prospect of alleviation. We allude to the report that suspension had become general among the Banks. If such a movement has taken place, the effect will be probably, to restore us to the condition we were in, before the late unfortunate resumption—a condition far preferable, certainly, to the confusion and distrust that now prevails. The wish seems to be general that all the Banks should come under some arrangement that will give us a currency that is uniform.—Otherwise present distress must continue, and the operation of causes that must soon bring about a total suspension of commercial activity and business."

We learn from the Boston Atlas, of the 7th inst., that Gov. Kent, and the Hon. Messrs. Otis and Kavanaugh, three of the Commissioners on the part of the State of Maine for the adjustment of the North Eastern Boundary question, arrived in that city on Tuesday morning, on their way to Washington. Judge Preble was expected in the city the same day. Two commissioners from New Brunswick, one of whom is the Hon. Mr. Simonds, speaker of the Provincial Assembly, have also arrived in that city. All these gentlemen, in company with the commissioners on the part of this State, were to leave Boston on Thursday for the seat of Government.—*Mo. Rep.*

SIGNOR C. GHEGA, THE AUSTRIAN ENGINEER.—Signor Ghega, so well known in Europe as the founder and constructor of the rail roads of Germany and Austria, and who was despatched to this country by the Emperor to examine and report upon American improvements in locomotion, has nearly accomplished his extensive tour through the U. States, and has expressed himself in the highest terms of admiration of our astonishing advancement in the art.—His judgment fully confirms the claims made by our engineers to a superiority over the British in locomotive machinery. Some of our engines, in which the latest improvements have been introduced, he has pronounced immeasurably in advance of all others in the world.

Signor Ghega has inspected all the principal lines of railroad and has been industrious in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, N. York, Boston, and Albany, in making plans and calculations with which he is about to return richly freighted to Europe. He is now completing his survey of Lake Erie, and will sail in time to meet the Archduke Frederick at Venice before that Prince embarks on his promised voyage to this republic. This young Prince is expected to arrive here in the Austrian frigate Venus in the beginning of September. Signor Ghega is warm in acknowledging, that he has everywhere been received with as much kindness, hospitality and respect as could have been shown to royalty itself.

HAMBURG.—Inquiries have been made of us whether the tobacco warehouse at Hamburg was destroyed by the late conflagration. We learn that there was no public warehouse for tobacco—the article being stored wherever it suited the convenience of the owner. We hear of only 150 bbls. being destroyed. But a small portion of the business part of the city, i. e. of the heavy business, was destroyed. A letter from Hamburg says:—

"The losses of the middle classes in furniture; clothes, &c. will be incalculable. Such people don't insure. Nearly all the shops of the city are gone. Really, my wife wants some dress arrangements, and there is no milliner to be found. I want a tailor—there is none able to work. Three thousand troops from Hanover and other neighboring cities, are here to protect us from the exasperated, besotted mob. The deaths and accidents are not known, but the estimate of 500 lives is certainly not excessive."—[N. Y. Jour. Com.]

HYDROPHOBIA.—A correspondent has sent us the following articles extracted from the Philadelphia Repository of 1802, which may be useful during the approaching season.

"Mr. Valentine Kettering, an inhabitant of Dauphin county, London-derry township, has lately addressed a letter to the Speaker of the Senate of this State, communicating an efficacious cure for that dreadful malady, the bite of a mad dog, either in man or beast, which he says has been known and used by him and his ancestors for the space of 250 years in Germany and Pennsylvania.

"The Committee to whom this letter was referred, have made the following interesting report:

"That they have conferred with the said Kettering on that subject, who informed them that he uses the herb called Red Chick Weed, which, when ripe or in full bloom, he gathers and dries in the shade, reduces it to powder, and gives a small table-spoon full at one time to a grown person, in beer or water, in weight one drachm and one scruple; for a child, an equal dose, but given at three different times, or it may be eaten on bread with butter, honey or molasses, as the person chooses. For a beast, a large spoonful, if by weight, two drachms and one scruple. When used green, for a beast, cut the herb fine, and mix with it bran, &c.—When given to swine, mix the powdered herb with meal of any kind, (dose as above,) in little balls.

"As persons who have given it to persons many weeks after they were bitten, and never knew it to fail; and never gives more than a single dose, unless to children as above. He further says, it is an excellent cure for cuts and wounds on the human body.

"When green, mash it, drop the juice into the wound, and bind the herb so mashed on. That the proper time to sow the seed is about the beginning of April, and it should be sown thin.

"He also informs us that he is now seventy-five years old, was born in Germany, and came from thence with his parents to Pennsylvania, when eleven years of age; that his mother brought the seed of the herb among her garden seeds; that he has presented to your committee for the use of the members, a quantity of the herb and seed, and says he will give of the seed to others who will please to call for that purpose.

"They also learn, from the Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, that it is an annual plant, known in Switzerland and Germany by the name of *Gauchheil*, *Rother Meyer*, or *Rother Heinerdarm*—in England, Red Pimpernel—by botanists, as he is informed, *Asagalas Phoenicea*. That it should be gathered in June, when in full blossom. In Germany, he understands, the usual dose was 30 grains of the powder, taken four times a day, and continued one week, in small doses; the wound washed with a decoction of the herb, and some of the powder strewn on it. That the plant is cultivated in many gardens, and grows near Baltimore and Havre de Grace, spontaneously and in great abundance."—*Balt. Chipper.*