JOLIET SIGNAL.

BY C. & C. ZARLEY. JOLIET, ILLINOIS, JULY 28, 1846. VOLUME 4, NUMBER 7.

THE
JOLIET SIGNAL.

Is published every Tuesday morning on Chicago-street, Joliet, Ill.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum payable in advance, or $2,50 if payment is delayed until the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, 1 insertion,	$1,00
" " Each additional insertion,	0 25
" " 6 months,	3 50
" " 12 months,	5 00
Ordinary business cards per ann.	3 00

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PALM LEAF HATS.
PALM LEAF HATS by the dozen—
June 9, '46. DEMMOND & WOOD.

There's no such Word as Fail.

BY ALICE G. LEE.

The proudest motto for the young!
Write in the lines of gold.
Upon thy heart and in thy mind,
The stirring words enfold:
And in misfortune's dreary hour,
Or fortune's prosperous gale,
'Twill have a holy, cheering power,
"There's no such word as fail."

The sailor on the stormy sea,
May sigh for distant land:
And free and fearless through he be,
Would he were near the strand.
But when the storm on angry wings
Bears lightning, sleet and rain,
He climbs the slippery mast, and sings,
"There's no such word as fail."

The weary student bending o'er
The tomes of other days,
And dwelling on their magic lore,
For inspiration prays,
And though with toil his brain is weak,
His brow is deadly pale,
The language of his heart will speak—
"There's no such word as fail."

The wily statesman bends his knee
Before fame's glittering shrine,
And would an humble suppliant be
To Genius so divine.
Yet though his progress is full slow,
And enemies may rail:
He thinks at lest the world to show
"There's no such word as fail."

The Soldier on the battle plain,
When thirsting to be free,
And throws aside a tyrant's chain,
Says, on for Liberty!
Our household and our native land,
We must, we will prevail!
Then foot to foot and hand to hand,
"There's no such word as fail."

The child of God though oft beset
By foes without—within—
These precious words will ne'er forget,
Amid their dreadful din.
But upwards looks with eye of faith,
Armed with the Christian mail;
And in the hottest conflict saith—
"There's no such word as fail!"

From the Boston Statesman.

The Settlement of the Oregon Question.

The Course of the President.

The administration of President Polk (which in all its public measures has thus far been of the most fortunate, effective and judicious in the executive history of the country,) will be prominently distinguished by the adjustment of the most difficult question subsisting in our foreign relations.

From an apprehension of war with Great Britain, which began seriously to paralyze the business energies of the country, the mischief from which to both nations and to the civilized world was incalculable, the public mind settles into a certainty of permanent peace, with no disturbing relation existing between the two countries that can, by any reasonable probability, now or hereafter, give rise to collision, or cause either nation to assume a belligerent attitude towards the other.

In such a result all will rejoice, not merely from considerations of pecuniary prosperity, so immensely affected by it—but from a still higher consideration of the benefits to humanity, and the assurance it gives that between the most civilized nations war has almost ceased to be an arbiter.

But behind all this there is a question to be fairly settled before we can rejoice in the adjustment of national differences which threatened even so great a calamity as war—an evil, great as it is, less to be shunned than national dishonor, or a sacrifice of essential national rights.

Has the President, then, carried the country through this crisis, and preserved her essential rights and her honor, as well as secured a permanent relation of peace?

We have no hesitation in answering this question in the affirmative, and it will bear the test of a thorough scrutiny.

With all our sympathies and prepossessions on the side of those who went for our extreme right, we nevertheless put it now (as we did in an article in February last approving the rejection of the offer of arbitration,) on the ground that, with a clear title to the whole, we had encumbered that part of it north of 49 deg. by repeated offers of compromise made by former administrations, and rightfully renewed by this: and that this concession, while it did not affect the clear title of the United States, rendered that portion of the territory offered in compromise debateable ground, in respect to the position of Great Britain under the treaty of joint occupancy.

The question then has been one of a clear right on our part to the whole, to be enforced at all hazards, or of expediency in conceding what former administrations had repeatedly offered to yield for settlement, but which England has uniformly rejected.

And this is the point of view in which the action of the President, in the manly assertion of our claim to the whole territory, and in his final assent to the treaty of compromise on the very terms he had previously offered in deference to his predecessors, is found to be consistent with itself and with the individual honor and the high constitutional duties of the executive.

Pre-eminently the settlement of the Oregon question belongs to this administration. In all its phases heretofore it had failed of an adjustment. Twice under the administration of President Monroe, in 1818 and 1824, negotiations upon the principle of compromise had utterly failed, and the result had been the original adoption and subsequent renewal of the treaty of joint occupancy of the whole territory, which gave England the advantage of a constantly increasing encroachment of possession and of pretext of claim to rightful title.

Again, a compromise was attempted under President Adams in 1826, by the renewal of the offer of the 49th degree as the line of boundary, with the important concession to England of the free navigation of the Columbia river, without limit of time, which offer was rejected, and the treaty of joint occupancy renewed.

The irritations growing out of these relations have been increasing from that period, until a settlement of the question or a war sooner or later, from the conflicts that must arise between the respective occupancies by the two countries, were the only alternatives.

Under General Jackson's most vigorous administration the absorbing importance of other great questions kept this in comparative reserve, and the public mind was not prepared to meet it or appreciate its influence upon our foreign relations.—Under President Tyler, while the eastern boundary was adjusted, the north western, for reasons that have never fully transpired, was passed over, and thus, in fact, an additional difficulty was raised in its adjustment, by leaving England with only this question on her hands, and with every inducement to parry further negotiations while she extended her power and possessions under the right of joint occupancy, that in practical results gave her all she wanted. The whole amount of the negotiations during that administration was a renewal of the offer of 49 degrees with the entire navigation of the Columbia river, and its peremptory rejection by Great Britain.

President Polk found the question in this position when he came into the presidency, and we propose, in a future article to examine the course of the negotiation to its final happy adjustment, both with reference to the consistency of Mr. Polk as a man and a constitutional president, and the honorable and manly course pursued by those of his own friends, especially in the senate, who have earnestly contended for a different result.

While the country, as a whole, will rejoice in this adjustment, even if for no other cause but because it removes from commerce and trade all apprehensions of war, there must be no essential difference suffered to grow out of it between any portions of the democratic party. What we have gained for our country must not be lost to our party, nor will it be, for the destinies and the triumphs of both are inseparably connected in the future progress of this mighty empire of states.

A candid review of the whole matter cannot fail to reconcile the whole democratic party to the course pursued by the President, who has eminently shown himself, in this difficult crisis, the constitutional chief magistrate of the whole people. And at the same time, while the administration will achieve imperishable honor and general applause by this peaceful consummation of a most perplexed and imminent negotiation, the country will owe a large debt to the patriotic men who have stood for our whole right at all hazards, and whose indomitable spirit and noble jealousy of the national honor, have essentially contributed, and perhaps been indispensable, to bring about that decisive change of policy and opinion in England which has led to a result the most remarkable in the modern history of British diplomacy, viz: that haughty nation, after *twenty-eight years* inflexible persistance in rejecting the terms of compromise four times offered by the United States finally presenting herself before James K. Polk with an offer of terms of settlement less favorable to herself than those *thrice rejected* under former administrations, and substantially the same as those her minister at Washington had abruptly refused, when tendered by the President not six months before!

LOST TREASURE FOUND.—The Baltimore American says: The brig Francis Amy arrived at this port yesterday, from her second voyage of exploration and search after the treasure of the ship of war "San Pedro," which was sunk off the Spanish Main in the year 1815. We understand that she has recovered, this voyage, about thirty five thousand Spanish dollars. This money was found at the bottom of the sea, about three feet under the sand and beneath a coral formation, in sixty feet water. The whole amount recovered from the wreck thus far, is something more than sixty thousand dollars.—Nobody has been injured in the expedition in health or limb.

THE BEST "NATIVE" JOKE.—The editor of the Native American paper at St. Louis, who belonged to a volunteer company, backed out, and got an *Irishman* to take his place!

Santa Anna Adopting an American Boy.

Waddy Thompson's recent work on Mexico, gives a favorable view of the character of Gen. Santa Anna. Various instances of his clemency are told, and among other remarkable incidents we have the following anecdote:

'Amongst the prisoners taken at Mier was a very shrewd and handsome boy, of about 15 years of age, John Hill. On their arrival in Mexico, this boy was not closely confined as the other prisoners were; and he came to see me, and requested that I would ask the President to release him. I told him to go himself, and I was sure that Santa Anna would be more apt to do it on his own account than mine.

A few days afterwards the little fellow returned to my house very handsomely dressed and told me that he had been liberated, and gave me the following account of what had passed between himself and the President: When he requested Santa Anna to release him, the latter replied—"Why, if I do, you will go back and fight me again. The Santa Fe prisoners were released on their parole of honor not to bear arms again against Mexico; and it was not three months before half of them had invaded the country again; and they tell me that you killed several of my Mexicans at Mier.' The little fellow replied that he did not know how many he killed, but that he had fired some fifteen or twenty times during the battle. 'Very well,' says Santa Anna, 'I will release you, and, what is more, I will adopt you as my son, and educate you and provide for you as such.

The boy was sent to the house of General Tornel, the Minister of war, and was really, as I know, adopted on a full footing of equality in his family, and treated with the most parental kindness. He was afterwards placed at the principal college in Mexico, where he was pursuing his education when I left the country. Gen. Santa Anna not only pays the charges of his education, but in all respects cared for him as a son. some time after his own discharge, little Hill came to me to request the release of his father. I told him no; to go and try his own hand again. He did so and obtained at once the release of his father, and afterwards of a brother, who was also among the prisoners.'

A GOOD ANECDOTE.—There formerly resided in the city of A——, a Monsieur D., a man of great wealth, but who was ever getting into difficuly when he found it necessary to make an investment. His temperament being decidedly nervous, many were the tricks played upon him. On one occasion he had come to the conclusion that bank stock was precarious property to hold, railroad worse, and insurance stock he wouldn't have no how. Arriving at this point, he resolved to leave his spare funds with a Mr. G. for safe keeping. Accordingly he called upon him and made a deposit of ten thousand dollars. Mr G. received it with reluctance, but informed Monsieur D. that if he should have occasion for the money he must give him a few days notice. Some six months had elapsed, and all things were moving on smoothly so far as the Frenchman's money was concerned, when a company of young men were seen to enter the City Hotel, and on observing our nervous friend one of them asked his companion if he had heard of the failure of Mr. G., to which they all simultaneously replied,—can't be—impossible.

The Frenchman sprung from his seat, and approaching the party, exclaimed, 'Mon Dieu! what vas I hear? my friend, broke into small pieces. Den I am ruin myself—I am use all up—I am broke into ten thousand leetle peices. Mr. G. owe me ten thousand dollar. Oh, mon Dieu! vat shall I do? I shall break my neck several times in getting dare in five minutes.' With this he started off for Mr. G's counting room, where he arrived nearly out of breath, despair on his countenance, and trembling from head to foot. Mr. G. was astonished at the man's haggared look, and begged him to be seated. But no—no seat for him—'money was his suit.' At last recovering himself, he said, 'Ah, my friend, I hear you fail. What for you fail when you owe me ten thousand dollas? Why you no tell me yesterday you fail today?' By this time Mr. G. saw through the trick, informed Mons. D. he would give him a check for the amount. At this the Frenchman was more astonished than before, and exclaimed, 'Ah, you got him? en bien? —If you got him, I don't want him, but if you have not got him, I must have him.'

A GREAT GUN.—The Boston *Post* states that a piece of ordnance was cast at Alger's foundry, South Boston, on Wednesday, which, when finished, will exceed Capt. Stockton's celebrated "Peacemaker" by five thousand pounds in weight. The quantity of metal used was about forta-six thousand pounds, and the amount of coal consumed in the operation was 8 chaldron. The casting was done under the personal supervision of Mr. Alger and Col. Bomford, the inventor of this species of ordnance, to the first specimen of which Thomas Jefferson, in 1809, gave the name of the "Columbian."

The weight of the gun when finished, will be 25,000 pounds. Length, ten feet; diameter at the base ring, 39 inches; length of chamber, 13 inches; diameter of chamber, 9 inches: length of bore, 9 feet 1 inch; diameter of bore, 12 inches.—Weight of round shot which it will carry, 280 pounds. Range of shot or shell, 3½ miles—being ¼ of a mile greater than the recorded performance of the largest and latest invented mortar in England, and half a mile beyond the reach of any gun in the castle of San Juan D'Ulloa, at Vera Cruz.

The cost of this immense instrument for harbor defence, will not exceed $1700; or one sixth the cost of the wrought iron gun procured in England by Capt. Stockton.

Legal Ingenuity.

A farmer attending a fair with a hundred pounds in his pocket, t ok the precaution of depositing it in the hands of the landlord of the public house at which he stopped. Having occasion for it shortly afterwards, he resorted to mine host for the bailment, but the landlord, too deep for the countryman, wondered what hundred he ment, and was quite sure that no such sum had been left in his hands, by the astonished rustic. After ineffectual appeals to the recollection, and finally to the honor of mine host, the farmer applied to Curran for advice.

"Have patience, my friend," said the counsellor—"speak to the landlord civilly, and tell him you might have left your money with some other person. Take a friend with you, and leave with him another hundred in the presence of your friend, and come to me."

He did so, and returned to his legal friend.

"And now, sir, I dont know how I am to be better off for this, if I get my second hundred again; but how is that to be done!'

"Go and ask him for it when he is alone," said the counsellor.

"Ay, sir but asking won't do, I'm afraid, without my witness, at any rate."

"Never mind, take my advice," said the counsellor, "do as I bid you, and return to me." The farmer returned with his hundred, glad to find them safe in his possession. "Now, sir, I don't see I'm much better off."

"Well then," said the counsellor, "now take your friend with you and ask the landlord for the hundred pounds your friend saw you leave with him."

We need not add that the wily landlord found that he had been off his guard, while our honest farmer returned to thank his counsel, exultingly, with both hundreds in his pocket.

Case of Army Cruelty.

The attention of Messrs. Adams and Giddings is called to an evident case of army cruelty, worthy to be placed along side of shooting deserters. It is this:—On our arrival in the American camp, on the east side of the Rio del Norte, the first object that particularly struck our attention was a soldier posted upon the highest part of "Fort Brown;" he was walking to and fro with a *perpendicularly anxious look.* Now, after having been more than a week in camp, with anxious look. Occasionally he rested upon the muzzle of his musket, with his crossed arms, but generally he paced up and down his confined walk, as if in the last degree of despair of ever being released from his painful situation. We know it is the same we first saw, from the fact *we never saw* any one take his place, and also from the fact that he wears precisely the same dress and accoutrements, and has the same particular walk. No doubt he is put upon the walls of Fort Brown, in the glaring sun, without an umbrella, to walk day and night, forever for some petty offence.—We rise every morning expecting to see him gone, but his strength serves wonderful, for he is still there, What a dreadful fate is his—how worthy the notice of the pseudo-philanthrophists in Congress. What has that soldier done so criminal that he should be condemned by heartless military officers to walk forever upon the walls of Fort Brown.—*N. O. Tropic.*

Anecdotes of the Battle Field.

The Boxing Irishman.—After the fight of the 9th became general, a private, an Irishman, found a bunch of chapparrel between himself and a strapping Mexican. The Mexican raised his piece, and taking deliberate aim, pulled trigger; the piece did not go off. The Mexican again raised his musket and snapped it—Paddy all the time coolly looking on. At the second failure to discharge his piece, the Mexican, in a delirium of wrath, threw his musket away and went through various gyrations of despair. Paddy mistaking these excentricities for a challenge for a fist fight, threw away his musket, and placing himself in an attitude that would have delighted deaf Burke, sang out, "Oh, by the powers, you will not find me amiss with the fists if that's yer game." Lieut ——, who was observing this singular exhibition of coolness and chivalry, ordered the soldier to take his proper weapon, and send the Mexican to his long home, which was done accordingly.

A private on the 9th, who had followed Lieut. Dobbins through the thickest of the fight, raised his musket at a Mexican, and would have blown him through if the poor fellow had not most piteously cried out, *Amigo, Amigo,* at the same time dropping his weapon. The private did the same, and advanced towards the Mexican to take him prisoner. The Mexican then perfidiously raised his piece, and instantly killed the generous American. This so enraged Lieut Dobbins, that he drew his bowie knife, and at a bound reached the coward and literally split his head in twain.

The Veteran of Napoleon.—As Churchill's battalion of artillery were advancing to take their position in the second line of battle on the 8th, a private in the 4th regiment was come up to, who lay upon the battle field with both his legs shot off. He was one of the first that fell after the cannonade commenced, and was a veteran in Napoleon's wars. After having escaped in the terrible conflicts of Austerlitz and Wagram, in the retreat from Moscow, and the battle of Waterloo, he lived to fall on the Palo Alto, from a cannon shot from a Mexican battery. As his fellow soldiers passed him and noticed at every pulsation of his heart, that the blood flowed from his wounds, they stopped an instant to sympathize with him. The noble-hearted fellow, as his eyes were glazing in death waved them on with his last breath, said, "go comrades, I have only got what a soldier enlists for."—*N. O. Tropic.*

THE WAREHOUSING SYSTEM.—The following is a synoysis of the the provisions of the bill before the senate:

Sec. 1. That importer may deposite his imports in the custom, or other house, free of duty for three years under the key of the collector, and give bond, also, in the value of the imports.

Sec. 2. That he shall have first complied with the legal requirements.

Sec. 3. That importer may withdraw a part or the whole for consumption, on paying duty and charges.

Sec. 4. That importer may withdraw a part or the whole for exportation, or paying storage, and giving bond that these exports shall be landed abroad.

Sec. 5. That importer may withdraw a part or the whole for transfer to another port of entry. After entry in the custom house there, he may; in like manner, as at the first port, withdraw for export or consumption, or to transfer again to any port of entry.

Sec. 6. When and how the importer's bond shall be discharged.

Sec. 7. That importer, when his imports arrive at the second port, after complying with all the requisites of the warehousing law, except carting his imports to the warehouse, may, from the wharf, enter them for consumption, exportation, or transfer to another port.

Sec. 8. Permits collector to use custom house for warehouse, or importer may furnish one.

Sec. 9. That imports warehoused, that are embezzler fined $1,000.

Sec. 10. That owner of a vessel with imports on board, not entered by the owner of the goods in five days, the captain of the vessel may warehouse them.

Sec, 11. Collector is required to sell at auction all imports under former acts and duties not paid in ninety days, and make return thereof to the treasury.

Sec. 12. Collector is directed to sell and return in same manner all imports warehoused under this act left unpaid for at the end of three years from entry.

Sec. 13. Collector is directed to sell imports warehouse in a rotting or decaying condition, and m ke same return.

Sec. 14. Directs that this act shall go into effect in sixty days after approval, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to make necessary regulations to carry it into effect.

Sec. 15. Repealing clause.

If this bill be adopted, says the committee, it will reinstate the sound, though long neglected maxim of Adam Smith, "That every tax ought to be levied at the time and in the manner most convenient for the contributor to pay for it;" because it provides that the tax shall only be paid when the imports are entered for consumption, and may be paid at any port in the United States the purchaser may prefer. It will relieve the importer from the necessity of keeping on hand surplus capital to pay the duties in advance, and to make deposite for the duties on imports intended for exports. This is an important change for the importer and the consumer, and we may add it is of much importance that the bill should be adopted.

DOG KILLING VS. RHETORIC.—This City indulged in a broad grin, a few days since, over Major Mickle's fine cut proclamation upon the subject of dog-killing. It is brief, and must be preserved:

"Notice is hereby given to all persons owning dogs, that on Monday morning, the 15th inst. persons duly authorized to kill dogs running at large after that date, and not properly muzzled, will be destroyed."

"Ma," said an inquisitive little girl, "will rich and poor people live together when they go up to Heaven?"

"Yes my dear they will be all alike there."

"Then, ma, why don't rich and poor christians associate together here."

The mother did not answer.

As the earth sustains those who tread upon her bosom, so ought we to return good for evil.