

furnishes the following startling facts: "The value of foreign merchandise imported here, and the amount of revenue received at our custom house are not so great as they were ten years ago, when the population of the city was one-third less than it is now. The mass of mercantile capital is confined to the Northern ports of our Union—and the act of 1842 prohibits, in the most effectual manner men of limited capital from engaging in the business of importation; at least, men of this description would be ruined by a continued competition with individuals and corporations, who can raise millions by a dash of the pen."

"We believe that the great measures, the Tariff, the Independent Treasury, and the Warehousing System acting together, will produce a most favorable result in the financial and commercial policy of the country. The able and elaborate reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, brought out by the calls of the protectionists, have shed a flood of light upon the great question of revenue. They will open the eyes of a great many consumers of goods to the support of particular interests.—This fact has been mistified by the arts of the Tariffites. They contend that prices are lower, and that it is owing to the effects of a protective tariff—but they cautiously keep out of the view the steady improvement of manufacturing machinery and other causes, producing a gradual reduction in the prices of manufactures.—Above all, they put aside what is the true test of the effects of a protective tariff, viz: the enhancement of manufactures here over the market prices abroad. To this extent are the consumers taxed for the support of manufacturers. The present tariff corrects much of this evil, and utterly abolishes the fraudulent system of minimums and specific duties, so pregnant with mischief. According to the present bill, every man pays in exact proportion to the value of what he consumes. Under the tariff of 1845, the poor paid as much taxes as the rich, though the fabrics he consumed were vastly cheaper and coarser. The new bill, then, will do justice to all classes. While it may reduce the heavy profits of the capitalists, it still gives them an ample protection."

With industry, economy and energy, we believe all our manufacturers can sustain themselves. The enterprising spirit and character of our people will be able to cope with foreign competition. But to do so, they must quit the political field. Instead of raising a "panic" and crying out for the "repeal of a measure, which ought to be and will be fairly tried, let them trust to their own energies and to the aid so liberally bestowed upon them by the new law."

The Independent Treasury will give stability to the currency, and render the amount of imports regular and unvarying. It will check the immense importations, which are the fruits of an inflated and depreciated currency, and will also have a favorable effect upon the manufacturing interests, as it will cheapen the price of production. While then, the Banks, from a loss of the Government deposits, may be unable to grant large accommodations, the deficiency will be supplied by the operation of the Warehousing Act, which gives to each importer the privilege of storing his goods until he has a sale for them, and of retaining in his business the amount of the duties now paid in cash.—This last act, moreover, will give a fair opportunity to the merchant of limited means to compete with the large capitalists, who now control and concentrate the whole business. (In this particular, it will exert, we doubt not, a most beneficial influence upon the South, which is now nothing but a tributary to the immense capital of the North.) These great financial measures, therefore, will act together, and will give a vigorous and healthy prosperity to the whole country. Their united action will benefit the Government and all the interests of the country, in producing a regular and stable course of trade. We hope that they will have a fair trial. The people have demanded it, and the manufacturers will find it to their interests to accommodate themselves to the new system.

"The Corrupt Log-Rollers." We notice that several papers in the slave States are endeavoring to bring odium upon those who voted for the Harbor and River bill by asserting that it was passed through the Congress of the United by a corrupt system of log-rolling. To such slander as this we have only to offer the names of those who voted for the bill, with the assertion that their character, both political and moral with those who know them, stands as high as that of those who opposed it.

The following are the names of the democrat, viz: Senators Allen, Ashley, Benton, Breeze, Cameron, Cass, Dickinson, Dix, Hannegan, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Sturgeon.

Above are the names of fourteen democrats stigmatized as corrupt log-rollers because they voted for the removal of the snags from the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers and the construction of Lake Harbors.

The following are the names of the twenty whigs also stigmatized as corrupt log-rollers: Senators Barrow, Berrien, Clayton, Clayton, Corwin, Davis, Dayton, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagan, Johnson, Johnson Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge.

Here are the 31 Senators who voted against it.

By looking at the journals of the last Congress, it will be seen that Gov. Wright of New York; and James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of State, always voted for all such bills. Besides, Gov. Miller, Secretary of War, in his annual

report, recommended the items in this bill and furnished the estimates for them; which estimates are also endorsed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his estimates. These facts should be passed round among the people, and so let them know what men are intended to be put down by this cry of a corrupt system of log-rolling. Who will pretend that these men are less honest than those who opposed the bill? In the north, the names of Cass, Wright and Buchanan are as potent and as dear as that of Calhoun in the south. And northern men, as a general thing, are as free from participating in a corrupt system of log-rolling and are as much attached to the Union as southern men, and it is all humbugery to pretend otherwise.—It is well known at the south that the north claims the next President and that the names of Cass, Buchanan and Wright are prominent among the candidates.—Neither of these would have vetoed the River and Harbor bill. The south knows this, and we can't look upon its indirect attacks upon these gentlemen as another of those long practiced movements of the men in that section to depreciate northern men and northern measures and thus keep the Presidency always in the south. The policy of the late Harbor and River bill was a favorite one with Gen. Jackson, and we believe that the Old Jackson measures will still be kept in the ascendant in this country.—Chicago Democrat.

JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILL.
Tuesday, September 8, 1846.

OREGON TREATY.—There can be but little doubt that the right of the Hudson Bay Company to the joint navigation of the Columbia River, under the late treaty, ceases immediately on the expiration of that company's present charter. That is the construction put upon the treaty by the U. S. Senate before the ratification, and through Mr. Buchanan and Mr. McLane the British government was informed of the sense in which the United States regarded it. The British government made no protest or objection, but suffered the ratification to pass knowing the facts. Consequently that Government cannot, in good faith, hereafter set up a claim to any further prerogatives than were understood to be granted when the treaty was made. If a treaty between two nations is of doubtful construction, but at the time it is entered into one nation expresses the view in which it regards its provisions, which construction is assented to by the other nation, certainly such construction affords, the best explanation of the compact—is the best evidence of the intention of the parties at the time. And an attempt, afterwards by one nation to depart from that construction would be a disgraceful fraud which should be resisted by the other.

Besides, the construction given by our Government, is undoubtedly the fair and proper one. The treaty gives the Hudson Bay Company and persons—British subjects—trading with the company, the right to navigate the Columbia jointly with our own people. But the treaty nowhere contemplates any other company. And by the very records of its existence it is shown that the Hudson Bay Company is to cease in 18 9 or thereabouts. That is the extent of its duration by its own charter. A new company would be a different company and one not contemplated by the treaty. That to which the treaty alludes ceases its existence in 1859.

TARIFF.—No recent act of Congress seems to be hailed with such general satisfaction as that which abolished the Tariff of 1842. It is true the too much favored monopolists will and do cry "panic and ruin!"—but the great mass, the industrious and working classes sincerely rejoice at the overthrow of a system of unjust protection, ruinous to all but the protected. Mr. Dallas has won for himself a fame which cannot be tarnished by the selfish wailings of a few who have been nursed by the Government till they are like spoiled children.

It is said that Senator Semple of this State will be appointed Governor of Oregon, when the time arrives for that appointment to be made.

A better selection than this could not well be made. General Semple is a western man, and just such an one as the people of the West and Oregon, desire to see take charge of our Territory beyond the mountains.

LAND SALES.—Land sales take place in Wisconsin and Iowa as follows: At Mineral Point on Monday the 20th of Nov.; at Green Bay, on Monday, December 14th; at Du Sable, on Monday the 23d of Nov.; at Iowa city, on Monday the 30th of November; at Fairfield, on Monday the seventh day of December.

The steamer Dispatch was blown up on the 18th ult. near Pittsburg. Several men were badly scalded, and the boat was completely wrecked.

MORMONS AND ANTI-MORMONS.—There is more trouble in Hancock county. At last accounts the anti-Mormons were encamped 500 hundred strong, at Carthage, purposing to march to Nauvoo directly. The citizens of the latter place were making preparations to defend the city vigorously, should it be attacked and there was a strong prospect that a battle would be fought. It seems as the anti-Mormons are determined on the destruction of the Holy city, and the inhabitants of the place are equally determined not to be driven from their homes and despoiled of their "inalienable rights," among which are liberty of conscience and "the pursuit of happiness." There is no foreseeing where these disgraceful scenes may end. The Governor has issued a dispatch to Major Parker, authorizing him to take charge of such volunteers as may offer—defend the city of Nauvoo if attacked, and bring the offenders to justice.

COMMON SCHOOL CONVENTION.—A State Common School Convention is to be held at Chicago, to convene on the 8th of October next. A meeting of the citizens of Chicago was held on the 16th of July to make preparations for the convention, at which the hospitalities of the city were tendered to all who may attend, and also, to all who shall remain to aid in forming a "Teacher's Institute," which appears to be an object of the Convention. It is anticipated that large numbers of persons will be present, and preparations will be made to entertain them without charge. All from both far and near who feel an interest in the subject of education and who regard our present very defective system in its proper light, should attend and help to add spirit and interest to the meeting. There will be essays read on various interesting subjects connected with mental improvement, and every thing seems to indicate that it will be one of the most useful conventions ever held in Illinois. Some distinguished men from abroad are expected to be in attendance.

The Democratic majority of Indiana for Governor is said to be about 4000. The Legislature is Whig by a small majority.

The population of this State has increased sixty per cent during the last six years. The Rock Island Whig estimates that by the year 1850 Illinois will contain a population of one million inhabitants and that in twenty years it will contain three millions of inhabitants.

SELECTING SEED CORN.—It is now about time, or soon will be, for the Farmers to secure a supply of choice seed corn for another year, and not be compelled to buy at an extravagant high price as this is easily accomplished and with but little trouble. When you raise and select your own, you will know that your seed is of a good quality. The great importance and profit to be derived from sowing and planting of good seed is not rightly appreciated by all. Many suppose if seed will make its appearance above the earth that that is all that is necessary. The difference can readily be perceived by planting good and poor seed at the same time, you then can see how far this statement is correct. There will be a great difference between the two during the whole season, as good will come up much quicker and be a darker cast and poor seed will be considerably longer in coming up, and very uneven. The best time to select seed corn is as soon as the corn begins to ripen, then the earliest and best ears may be selected as the husks will begin to turn on them first.

The entire value of the agricultural productions of the United States (exclusive of cotton) is estimated at one thousand million of dollars.

The Columbia S. Carolinian says that the Hon. George McDuffie will vacate his seat in the United States Senate.

Hon. James Thompson, of the Erie district Pa., has been re-nominated for Congress. He took bold ground against the President's Veto of the River and Harbor bill. He was nominated on the first ballot.

A son of Sir Robert Peel has been in prison for a debt contracted by gambling—Sir Robert refusing to pay it.

It is reported in the Petersburg Republican, that Epes, the murderer of F. Adolphus Muir, has been arrested.

Col. MEDARY, the former editor of the Ohio Statesman, has been nominated by the democracy of the 11th Congressional district in Ohio, as their candidate for Congress.

A letter has been received at Matamoros directed as follows: "To Johnny Mc—, army of occupation, Texas. General Taylor, this is from Johnny's wife. Johnny volunteered for his country, don't torght him."

From the Home Squadron.

Letters from Commodore Conner of late date as the 30th July, have been received at the Navy Department. The crews of the different ships of the Squadron continue heartily, with the exception of a case or two of scurvy.

On the morning of the 25th, before daylight, Midshipman Wingate Pillsbury of Maine, and Michael Plinn, seaman, both of the steamer Mississippi, were drowned by the upsetting of the launch of that vessel. Neither of the bodies has been recovered.

A town in the neighborhood of Jalapa had pronounced against the government of Paredes, and in favor of Santa Anna and federalism. One of the chiefs was Secretary of legation to Almonte, when minister to France. The principal chief, Jose Arrillago, is a particular friend of Santa Anna, and said to be a man of energy and ability. At first the movement was considered of little importance; but it has since increased in consequence, and from present appearances there is reason to believe it will become general throughout the department of Vera Cruz.

Intelligence had also been received at Vera Cruz as late as the 21st from Mexico, of some importance. The government troops sent to quell the insurrection in Jalisco have been totally defeated at Guadalupe by the pronunciados, and their commander (General Arevalo) killed. The Cucumaches, who have committed many ravages in this vicinity of late, are said to have left for the mountains of Texas with their prisoners and plunder. Many of the women and children from the adjoining ranchos, driven in by the Indians, are still here.

Except with a portion of the army, it is said that this gentleman is not popular in the country. The federalists have no confidence in his present professions; and without their aid, it is believed, he could not sustain himself at the head of the government for any length of time, even if his friends should succeed in having him recalled.

It is difficult to conjecture what effect these events may have on our relations with Mexico. Should they lead to a change of government—which is not improbable—the party coming into power will likely offer proposals of peace, as we learn from a source deserving of credit that such is the desire of many of the most influential men in Mexico. A close blockade of the coast, however, and a vigorous prosecution of the war, seems the most obvious means of bringing them to terms.

On the 21st July Congress passed a law granting commissions to privateers. Avarado, Zecolota, Zaspain, and Sote La Marina, have been declared ports of entry. These ports will be included among those already blockaded.

Important from Vera Cruz.

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated August 1, has been received in this city, and passed on the books of the Exchange Reading Room, as follows:

"The garrison of this place declared yesterday in favor of General Santa Anna, and against the actual government. I send you herewith a copy of the plan of the resolutions, which you will oblige by having published without loss of time.

"By the enclosed you will find that the war with the United States will continue until otherwise disposed of by the Congress which is to be assembled by the revolutionists if they triumph—say four months after they take possession of the capital. They will make it a matter of six months' duration, at least. I am not of the opinion that there is any disposition on the part of that people to seek a pacific solution of the question."

[TRANSLATION.] At a meeting of the general-in-chief and officers of the 8th regiment, quartered in the heroic city of Vera Cruz, to take into consideration the calamitous state to which the republic has arrived, and to seek the most immediate remedy to place it in a career of prosperity, &c.

It was resolved to adopt the plan of the 20th of May, pronounced by the military garrison at Guadalupe, with the following amendments:

1st. All those who may have been banished for political opinions since the year 1821, are invited to return to the republic and co-operate in the present movement.

2d. By this, the circumstances of the war with the United States are to be considered as in nowise changed; but it is for the Congress which will assemble to determine relative thereto and for the Mexicans to obey their resolutions.

3d. A general invitation is proffered to all those in this department, who may have taken up arms against the existing order of government, to unite in this plan which has for its object the public weal alone.

4th. As his excellency Gen. Don Antonio Lopez Santa Anna had the glory to establish the republic, whatever may have been his errors, he was a firm supporter of public liberty and national honor. For this we proclaim him leader of this great enterprise.

Signed by the officers generally.

Entrance of Army into Mar. Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune. MIER, (Mexico), July 31, 1846.

Capt. Vinton's command entered this place this morning without the least show of opposition, the inhabitants thronging to the plaza in crowds as the troops filed into it and stacked their arms in front of the house of the alcalde. It seemed to me as though there were men enough in the square to have beaten us off with nothing else save the loose rocks lying about; yet not a hand was raised.

Mier is by far the most pleasant, cleanly, and well regulated place we have yet seen in this part of Mexico. It is built

on a hill overlooking a clear running stream of the same, some 3 miles from the Rio Grande, and it is said to contain 6,000 inhabitants, although I do not know where they stow them all. You may well recollect that it was in this place that the Texans under Colonel Fisher were compelled to surrender, after they had killed twice their own number of Mexicans. The houses occupied by the Texans during the battle were pointed out, and still bear the marks of the desperate conflict.

I have stated that the number of the inhabitants is put down at 6,000; admitting that it is 4,000, it was still entered and taken possession of by 93 men only—35 regulars and 58 of McCulloch's rangers, acting as a mounted guard. You could not serve any town in the United States in that way, and this place is a perfect fortification from its position and the strength of its houses, which are of stone. Capt. Vinton's command occupies a large school-house on one corner of the plaza near the church—strong and at the same time commodious and comfortable quarters.

It is company P, of the 31 artillery, or "red legged infantry," as it is now called, from the fact that the men are at this time serving as infantry, while they wear the red or artillery stripe down their pantaloons. I give you a list of the officers, who are all in good health: Captain J. R. Vinton, Assistant Surgeon Previo, Lieutenants S. Van Vleet, and S. J. Thomas.

The Cucumaches, who have committed many ravages in this vicinity of late, are said to have left for the mountains of Texas with their prisoners and plunder. Many of the women and children from the adjoining ranchos, driven in by the Indians, are still here.

I return to Carmago in the morning with the rangers. If I could have my own way I should remain here, for it is worth forty of Carmago. G. W. K.

From Havana and Yucatan.

Dates from Havana to the 9th, and Yucatan to the 1st have been received. Santa Anna's star continued in the ascendant, all the southern departments having declared for him and the federal republic.

The following are the only departments of Mexico, from which it has not yet been ascertained whether the pronunciamento of the 2nd had been adopted:—Cuba, Yucatan, San Luis de Potosi, Durango, Chihuahua, New Leon, Coahuila and Santa Fe to be heard from; Yucatan was favorably disposed towards Santa Anna and federalism. The whereabouts of Santa Anna was unknown. Havana papers bring no intelligence upon that point. The English trading steamer Arab in which he was said to have taken passage for Vera Cruz, left Havana bound for Sisat, a port in Yucatan.

It is most probable that he and his companions, took the British mail steamer Medway, which left Havana on the 1st inst. for Vera Cruz, if indeed they have departed from the island of Cuba at all.—That sagacious diplomatist seems to have denied the vigilance of the various parties who were watching his movements in Havana. We shall no doubt presently hear from him ere long.

Havana papers report the sale of the Mexico Steamers *Monarca* and *Guadalupe* to the Spanish government, and there is considerable activity in the dock yards in repairing them.

Operations of the U. S. Squadron in the Pacific.

Correspondence of Journal of Commerce. The following important news from the Pacific has been received by special despatches at Washington. It appears that Com. Sloat entered the harbor of Monterey early in July; and on the 6th issued his proclamation to the inhabitants of California, calling upon them to remain, assuring them that he did not come as the enemy of California, but as their friend; that they were destined to form a part of the United States; and as such will enjoy the same rights and privileges as the citizens of those States.

The proclamation was dated on board the U. S. frigate *Savannah*, in the harbor of Monterey, and signed John B. Sloat, commander in chief of the U. S. forces in the Pacific.

In addition to this, Capt. Montgomery entered the harbor of Yerba Buena and issued his summons to the inhabitants to surrender, in virtue of instructions from the Commodore. The summons is dated July 9.

We have also news that Col. Fremont's advance post had reached Senora, to the north of San Francisco. Gen. Castro, the Governor of the province advanced at the head of his troops to repulse them, but the gallant Colonel meeting him in person, the Mexican forces returned. The Californians are greatly divided themselves.

A junta met at Santa Barbara headed by Gov. Pico, proclaiming an independent republic. Hereupon the Mexican governor Castro, declared the province of California under martial law.

The Paris correspondent of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, says that the new Pope, Pius IX., has thus far realized the most favorable anticipations. He has commenced in earnest the work of reform and progress. The regeneration of Italy has begun. A general amnesty has been proclaimed in favor of all those persons who have been imprisoned since 1831 for political offences. The slight delay that has attended this act alike of clemency and justice, but adds to its happy significance, for it only shows the desperate struggle which Pius IX. had to maintain against the influence of Austria and the ill will of the cardinals, who had been the instruments and the accomplices of the old papal administration. Besides this, the Sovereign Pontiff has given a

no less brilliant manifestation of his liberalism by taking for councillors and ministers two cardinals who, in the reign of Gregory XVI., had the courage to struggle vainly in behalf of unhappy Italy. Cardinal Gizzi has been appointed Secretary of State, and Cardinal Amati, Secretary of the Interior.

Letters from Naples of the 27th of June states that during the three preceding weeks Vesuvius has been more active than ever; the craters vomit forth masses of burning lava with great noise. In the night, the flames present a magnificent spectacle.

Fort Leavenworth.—The correspondent of the Republican says, this post at present, is a scene of great activity, and the almost daily arrival and departure of companies keep up a continual hum of warfare preparation. On the evening of the 22d the Graham Guards, Capt. Holt, arrived at the Fort, and on the next day, engaged in active drill for their long march. The steamer Tributary, on her way up with the guards, broke a shaft above the Little Blue, and had to make her way up from thence to the fort with one wheel.

Joseph Winton, the former Orderly Sergeant to Capt. Holt's corps, has been elected Third Lieutenant, and the following non-commissioned officers have been selected by the company: Isaiah Smith, Orderly Sergeant; H. B. Brant, 2d Sergeant; J. H. Daugherty, 3d Sergeant; Royal Deal, 4th Sergeant; Wm. H. Small 1st Corporal; Geo. W. Bartlett, 2d Corporal; Wm. Gibbs, 3d Corporal; Wm. C. Ferguson 4th Corporal. Mr. Gaugain (the Scotch Emigrant) was appointed Clerk of the company.

Capt. Barbee's company, the last of Col. Price's regiment, left the Fort for the plains on the 22d inst., and the Colonel with his staff, followed on the day following.

It will require nine hundred wagons, one thousand men, and nine or ten thousand mules and oxen to convey the supplies for Gen. Kearny's command across the prairies.—*Reveille.*

THE WHIGS AND THE WAR.—There never was a greater or more mischievous mistake, than that committed by the whigs, in not sustaining the administration in the prosecution of the war against Mexico, and in its endeavors to bring that war to an honorable termination. Nothing tends so much to lessen a nation abroad, as want of unanimity at home, particularly in time of war. At the commencement of the war, the entire press of the country, with one or two miserable exceptions, united in praiseworthy support of the government. But no sooner did our arms triumph, and the prospect of a cessation of hostilities occur, than the whig press again simultaneously gave tongue, "the little dogs and all," from the deep bay of the mastiffs of the Wall street press, to the discordant snarl of every abolition paper throughout the country.

We believe it to be the duty of the press, without distinction of party, to sustain the existing administration in time of war. All partizan feeling should be forgotten, and nothing thought of but how the administration can be assisted to bring the war to a speedy and honorable termination. It is no time for bickering, no time for invidious reflection on the course of the government. We should present an united front. All should be harmony at home until the end of the war; then if the administration have erred, let it be called to account. It is amenable to the tribunal of popular opinion. But let it not be called off from the prosecution of the war, whilst it is engaged in carrying on active operations against the enemy, to give a premature and incomplete account of its stewardship. Above all, let not its operations against the enemy of our country be crippled by petty factious, illiberal, narrow-minded, shortsighted party opposition. To pursue such a course is to inflict a wound upon the country. Whatever weakens the power of the administration, strengthens that of the enemy.—N. Y. Herald.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, Aug. 27, 1846.

I learn that a cabinet council was held yesterday, on the subject of our relations with Mexico, and especially in reference to the recent demonstrations of the Santa Anna party, and that it was determined to take no farther steps, diplomatic or belligerent, in regard to Mexico, until the result of the revolution shall be known.

The fleet are to remain inactive and Gen. Taylor is to continue to menace an invasion, until the new Santa Anna government shall be established.

If diplomacy should then fail, the war is to be commenced in earnest, and means are to be found to render our very expensive naval establishment somewhat less useless than it has hitherto been.

Persons unconnected with the navy, but who are acquainted with the topography and hydrography of the Mexican coast, are to be employed, and have already been consulted in reference to more efficient naval operations.

About one thousand persons sailed from Gelfe and Stockholm for the United States during the month of June. These emigrants may be regarded as a fair specimen of the better class of Swedish peasants, and some are men of considerable property. They are generally hard working, honest, lovers of order, and will, no doubt prove a valuable addition to our population. They are dissenters from the established church of Sweden, and are in fact driven out by the strong hand of religious tyranny. We understand it is their intention to form a colony as soon as possible in some of the Western States.

We have received a reply to a paragraph in last week's paper, concerning the dam below town, which we will endeavor to notice next week.