



BY C. & C. ZARLEY.

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READY-MADE CLOTHING.—Eastern and Domestic manufactures for sale at Comstock's Variety Store.

Mr. Marsh's Visit to Father Mathew.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Evangelist. CORK, Aug. 17 1846.

After the rising of the London Convention, I visited Father Mathew, to show our regard for him in America, and confer with him on his making us a visit. I was fortunate in finding him in Cork, being incessantly on temperance business. His humble dwelling was manifest by a crowd at the door waiting to receive the pledge from him. He received me with much cordiality; but immediately turned to his employment and gave the pledge to about 40 miserable beings who knelt before him in his lower room; prefacing it with some plain and wholesome instructions, giving them his blessing by laying his hand on the head of each and crossing them, and then warning them against foolishly and wickedly violating their vow. I thought it a solemn and valuable ceremony, part of which, we have needed in America, and that the man who would violate the pledge so taken would do anything. Father Mathew needed no introduction. He is so incessantly engaged, that it is difficult conversing much with him, but he invited me and my companion to dine with him, when I had an hour of free intercourse, and I can assure you very pleasant and profitable. He is all I expected to find him; very benevolent and energetic—filled with his great subject, and intent on delivering Ireland from her greatest curse. He is confident the cause is continually gaining in Ireland and that the violators of the pledge, are comparatively few. He counts every thing upon the rising generation; now in the ninth year of his operations, and says if he can hold on nine years more, nearly the whole nation will have grown up under temperance influences, and Ireland's redemption will be complete. He had just returned from Limerick, where, at a great agricultural fair, he had administered the pledge to 7,900. His roll back now numbers near 5,000,000; but as presumes that at least a million have received the pledge whose names are not recorded. As the number equals the whole adult population of Ireland, it must be recollected that it has been gathering during nine years of great changes, and that vast multitude of them have died and moved away. Cork is very populous, and multitudes exhibit marks of the deepest poverty; but I have seen no drunkenness. The spirit-shops are mostly broken up, and what remains, find few customers. 40,000 persons have here taken the pledge. Three or four distilleries are running, but the spirit goes abroad. The Protestant population stand aloof from the cause; the Wesleyan and other preachers will not favor it, which keeps up what intemperance there is.

Yesterday afternoon I went with Father Mathew to the funeral of one of his juvenile teetotal band, a lad of 15. His companions, 12 in number played the dead march to the grave, Father Mathew following, with about 2000 people, filling the narrow street as far as the eye could reach. The cemetery he purchased for the poor 17 years ago; a beautiful spot. From thence we went to a temperance soiree, where we were introduced to the Mayor and several leading friends of temperance, and where we spent several hours very pleasantly in hearing and making speeches about temperance, Ireland, America, &c.

I have conversed with Father Mathew about visiting America. He is much disposed to, but sees not how it is possible to leave Ireland with safety to the cause. The distillers and spirit dealers would make a prodigious effort in his absence to draw back the people. I think he will come, and if so he will do great good, especially to the Irish population.

J. MARSH.

MR. OWEN'S RETURN FROM ENGLAND TO THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Owen, the father of Robert Dale Owen, member of Congress from Indiana, has just arrived in our city by the packet ship Victoria, Capt. Morgan, having left Portsmouth on the 19th of last month. This makes the fourth time that Mr. Owen has crossed the Atlantic in five months and a half, and he is now upwards of 75 years of age.

He has made the voyage solely with a view—first, to aid in preventing war between the two governments on account of Oregon and Mexico—and second to create a permanent, cordial, good understanding and friendship between the governments and people of both countries, in order that in future, they may act as one nation; to aid each other in promoting, in good faith, the peace, prosperity, and rational liberty of all other tribes and people, whether at present deemed more or less civilized.

Mr. Owen is convinced that there is a great general physical and moral change at home, a revolution which no human power can now prevent or much retard—the great Britain, the United States, and after a short period, France, Belgium, and then Germany and Russia, will lead onward to effect this change with foresight, in order, and in the pure spirit of an enlightened universal charity. But immovable circumstances, beyond the foresight or control of men, have prepared the means for this greatest of all revolutions,

as it will immediately affect all nations more or less to commence in America and Great Britain, the two nations which are destined to lead other nations to take part in this glorious change in the condition of man and of nations.—Bennett's Herald.

From Oregon.

A letter from the Willamette valley in the Syracuse Star, under date of February 16, 1846, says:

"The country pleases me to a scribe. We have none of the chilling blasts of a New York winter—no barns erected to save our stock from starvation, and withering frosts to extinguish the last hope of the industrious farmer. Vegetation, with the exception of the larger class of it, assumes the same appearance in winter as in summer. A slow drizzling rain commences in November, and continues till March, with intervals of weeks of pleasant sunshine. Wheat grows bountifully, yielding from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre. Corn has not been tried to any extent. Oats are about the same as in New York. Clover is found here growing spontaneously; and at this time of the season it is a foot in height. Potatoes, peas and garden vegetables, flourish finely.—We use fir timber mostly for farming purposes; and what do you think, when I tell you that trees measure 300 feet in height; and one on the bank of the Columbia river accurately measured, is 25 feet in diameter! It is a 'buster,' ain't it! But these things are so; and it puts me in mind of a buffalo which I killed on the road to this place. It was judged by several bystanders to weigh three thousand pounds; and this you will believe too, when you come to this country, and see on your way thousands in a band running over the plains, and making patent thunder.

"As things are at present; I could not advise families to emigrate to this country. But I must say, there is the best opening for a single man, without capital, of any place in North America. You are probably aware of the donation of land (640 acres) that is about to be given to the settlers; which, if the bill passes, is not to be 'grinned at' for in five years it will be a small fortune. Should you take a notion to come, you can calculate your expenses to Independence, Missouri. After that \$50 will pay your expenses here. I would write to you more frequently, but my only chance of sending a letter is by those returning to the States; consequently have only one chance in a year. If you are disposed to write, I do not know how you will send, unless by shipping from New York City to this country. Direct to Oregon City, Oregon. I enjoy good health, and am married yet."

From the Kingston Herald Sept 17

Distressing Calamity—17 Men Drowned.

The men employed on the Government works at Cedar Island were returning home on Saturday evening, and twenty-four of them got into a boat and made for the town; several of the men shifted their places rather suddenly to the lee side of the boat, by which she was upset, and 17 of them were drowned before assistance could be afforded. At day light next morning numerous boats were manned and swept the river with grapnels, drags, &c. and before noon seventeen of the bodies were recovered and laid side by side on the shore.

Most of the men were married, and as the awful news spread through the town, the screams and shrieks of the women as they rushed, many of them with children in their arms, through the streets to the water's side, were terrible to hear; and their piercing lamentations were kept up through the night and during the whole of that melancholy Sunday forenoon, as body after body was recovered from the waves, and was claimed by the heart-broken parents and wives. On one family the dreadful blow was fallen with peculiar severity, five of them having perished—the father, the husband, two brothers, and a brother-in-law, were laid down dead before the agonized wife and sister. They were recent emigrants, only six weeks in the country. The poor woman went into fits and is since then dead. Altogether there are 14 women made widows, and 72 children left orphans by this terrible calamity.

A young man who had wasted by profligacy, whilst standing on the brow of a precipice, from which he had determined to throw himself, formed the sudden resolution to regain what he had lost. The purpose thus formed he was firm; and though he began by shoveling a load of coal into a cellar, for which he received twelve and a half cents; yet he proceeded from one step to another, till he more than recovered his lost possessions, and died worth three hundred thousand dollars.

It is rumored that General Desperation is to be the next whig candidate for the Presidency. The whigs seem to have overcome their dislike to military chieftains, as they have elected General Ruffin and General Panic into their ranks.—Western Democrat.

A western editor wishes to know whether the laws recently enacted against the carrying of deadly weapons, apply to doctors who carry pills in their pockets!

For the Signal.

Messrs. Editors.—I propose giving you and your readers a narrative of an exploring expedition to the north pole, demonstrating the theory of Capt. Simms. Aware of the incredulity with which any thing of the kind will be received, I shall not attempt to remove prejudice and distrust, by solemn protestations of veracity; but appeal directly to the good sense and dispassionate of the world. The expedition was accomplished without ostentation and noise; the narrative shall be equally unassuming.

CHAPTER I. Enterprise of the age.—Motives to engage in the work.—Proofs of the earth's solidity.—Experiment.—Method of traveling.—Departure.

We live in an age of lights, new and strange; an age that will be celebrated for its enterprises, inventions, discoveries and wonderful intelligence. Our highly-favored country appears to be the great theatre, for the display of the mental and physical energies of man in their highest perfection. The United States exploring expeditions to distant and unknown seas, and beyond the Rocky mountains, have contributed very much to the intelligence and glory of our country. The Texas Santa Fe expedition, full of adventure and enterprise, threw a flood of glory over Texas, and would be regarded in any country as a circumstance worthy of commemoration in any age.

Parallel with these, Joseph Smith takes the lead in mental energy; makes the remarkable discovery of a new book! rears a temple in the wilderness, and throws the light of a latter-day glory over the world. Parson Miller drops the curtain of the universe and demonstrates the upshot of all things. Mesmerism, Phenology, Fourierism, philanthropist and politicians, startle and astonish the world by the electric streams of light thrown from their pens across the dark cloud of scientific and moral ignorance that lowers over the human mind. That man is behind the times who pauses or doubts the truth of any of the representations of genius; it is far more rational to inquire where, and to what end, is this astounding display, development and rush of American intellect tending? The exhibition bewilders the most incredulous, and we are ready to exclaim with the boy when the lightning shivered a tree close by him, "I can't pray but, by old jehoky something must be done."

I would simply remark that I do not come in as a competitor, with my illustrious cotemporaries, for honor; that I bequeath to my country as a common inheritance. The theory of Capt. Simms was "that the earth was a sphere and (like many other smaller spheres) hollow, and that a passage to the internal regions might be found at the north pole." This theory has been regarded as an idle whim. Its importance to the Philosophic world was long deeply impressed upon my mind, and resolved to turn my attention to the solution of the Problem. From the fact, established by phrenological experiments, that all spheres possess a soft spot somewhere, I inferred that the same must be true of the earth, on the principle that the operations of nature are uniform. I concluded the idea of Capt. Simms, respecting the location of the hole in the ground, was correct from the fact that the earth's solidity would increase with the velocity of motion, and this would be greatest at the greatest distance from the poles, as the following experiment demonstrated. I took a pumpkin, covered with bugs, to represent the earth and all its inhabitants (except the ladies), passed a stick through it to represent the poles or axes of the earth, as I turned the pumpkin on its axis I observed that those bugs furthest from the poles were first affected by the velocity, and soon began to strike a bee line, or rather, absquatulated in a tangent; while those near the poles merely looked wild, like the millerites in a thunder storm.

To travel by land or water I knew to be utterly impracticable; I must therefore resort to some means for navigating the air. I accordingly constructed a vessel of great size and strength, but must disappoint the scientific world by the assurance that our language is not sufficiently scientific to admit of an intelligible description. A general idea may be of advantage to those desirous of constructing apparatuses for similar purposes. My vessel was in form, like the frustrum of an octagonal pyramid. It had eight corners and but two sides i. e. an outside and an inside; to each corner ropes were attached supporting on each side of my car two kites that operated as wings, and by means of which I was able to travel in any direction I please. My vessel when completed bore a striking resemblance to a goose, and I thought of constructing an apparatus to squawk, as a means of allaying the fears, so large a body might excite among ignorant people; but abandoned the idea as altogether superfluous. I prepared myself with instruments for making observations and discoveries: Stored my car with provisions and arranged my worldly affairs as if never to return. Not wishing to attract public attention, I concealed the object of my preparations, and chose an obscure place from which to take my departure. Notwithstanding that thirst for intelligence, that prying curiosity so

natural to the American people, had spread far and wide, an account of my enterprise, and time and place of my departure. When the time arrived, an immense multitude had assembled, and in spite of all the motives that kindness and grief could suggest, to dissuade me from my hazardous undertaking, I arose from the earth, with the sun, on the 16th of June, 1838.

As I arose the vast size of my vessel appeared to attract attention and absorb every other emotion in wonder and astonishment. They breathless and awe-stricken with eyes and hands raised to the heaven. But when the first impression had passed away the vast assembly broke forth into one loud and repeated burst of applause. NEMO.

Manifesto of Santa Anna—His Views and Policy.

Curiosity has been excited relative to Santa Anna's address to his countrymen, on the occasion of his return to Mexico.—Prepared with caution, under the advice of his friends at Havana, this document could not fail to be an able one, not only in its comments upon the existing condition of that country; but in its exposition of the policy which the general intends to adopt for the future management of the foreign and domestic relations of a people who have again called him to helm of state. It is dated at Vera Cruz, August 16th, the day after his arrival, and is condensed by the Washington Union on Monday—which obtained from the navy department the only copy yet received in this country,—as follows:—Plain Dealer.

"He commences with a sort of apology for the part which he played subsequent to 1834, in forcing a strong central government upon the country, which he admits did not result in its quiet or prosperity, and he attributes the discontent of the people the failure to preserve the province of Texas. He then briefly reviews the conduct of those who have successively administered the government since his exile. The aggressions of the U. States were encouraged, he says, by the cabinet of Gen. Herrera. Parades, he says, had always been the enemy of any popular representative government; when he heard of his projected revolution at San Louis Potosi he hoped that his opinions had changed; but when he saw Parades' manifesto of adhesion to the plan of San Louis Potosi, he found it to be rather a diatribe against the independence of the nation, than the patriotic address of a Mexican general seeking in good faith a remedy for the distresses of his country; and his sinister designs were fully developed by his act convoking a congress, and by the attempts to reconcile the people to the idea of a monarchy and a foreign prince.

He denounces and discusses at length the proposal for a monarchical form of government, which he considers absurd and impracticable. He accuses those in favor of a monarchy of having, almost in a direct manner, provoked the United States to take possession of Texas, and advance an army into the interior of Mexico, in order that the nation might be reduced to the alternative of submitting to Anglo-American domination or adopting a monarchical form of government. It was with this view, he says, that in 1844, and 1845, when they had the control in congress, they refused the aid which the existing administration asked for the purpose of defending the integrity of the national territory. He makes no direct or earnest profession of an intention to prosecute the war against United States, and does not speak of this country in the usual terms of vilification. He concludes by disclaiming any desire or intention to exercise dictatorial power, and therefore proposes that the congress about to be assembled, shall be empowered to regulate all branches of the administration of the government, and that the provisional executive be entirely under its control. He also recommends that, until a new constitution be proclaimed, the constitution of 1825 be adopted for the internal administration of the departments.

DOGS IN BATTLE.—Very many of the officers attached to the army of occupation, own remarkable fine dogs, principally of the pointer and setter species. After the battle of the 8th began and firing became very intense, two dogs, remarkable for their intelligence, appeared to listen to the confusion for a while with great astonishment, and then, evidently holding a consultation, they started off at great speed for Point Isabel, being the first arrivals at that place from the battle field. There was a brave dog, however, to redeem the character of the species. He posted himself in front of one of the batteries and watching with the intense gravity, the appearance of the discharged ball, would start after it at full speed, expressing great surprise that it was out of sight so suddenly. He would then wheel round and watch the appearance of another ball, and then again commence the chase. He thus employed himself through the action, and escaped unharmed.

COVETOUSNESS.—Of covetousness we may truly say that it makes both the Alpha and Omega in the devil's alphabet, and that it is the first vice in corrupt nature which moves, and the last which dies.

For look upon any infant, and soon as it can but move a hand, we shall see it reaching out after something or other which it should not have; and who does not know it to be the peculiar sin of old age, seems himself to have the dotage of that age upon him, whether he has the years or not.

The covetous person lives as if the world were made altogether for him, and not for the world, to take in every thing, and to part with nothing. Charity is accounted no grace with him, nor gratitude any virtue. The cries of the poor never entered into his ears; or if they do he has always one ear ready to let them out than the other to take them in. In a word, by his rapines and extortions, he always for making as many poor as he can, but for relieving none, whom he either finds or makes so. So that it is a question, whether his heart be harder, or his fist closer. In word, he is a pest and a monster; greedier than the sea, and barrender than the shore.

SHIPMENT OF ORES.—The propeller "Independence" will take down, on her next trip, the largest cargo of ore that has yet been carried to the Sault St. Marie. From the "Cliff Mine" of the Pittsburgh and Boston Company, she will receive 200 barrels, and from the Lake Superior works about 30 tons, including a boulder of copper weighing 1,756 lbs found in the shaft of the latter company near where their pure silver boulder was recently discovered, and some 40 or 45 feet below the surface of Eagle river. The copper of the boulder just taken out is pronounced by good judges to be much purer than the manufactured article generally found in market, beside containing some silver. Its copper is estimated as being worth 20 cents per pound, which would make the value of the entire rock at \$351 40, exclusive of per centage of silver sufficient perhaps, to defray the whole expense of getting the metal into market.—Lake Superior News.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Joseph Campan, Jr., of this city, while returning on Thursday afternoon with several of his friends from a hunting excursion over the river, suddenly fell back in his seat and expired without a struggle. He had complained of no indisposition and his death was apparently instantaneous, doubtless from a disease of the heart. His sudden death afflicts a large circle of relations and friends.—Det. Adc.

CHILLS AND FEVERS.—The whole of Virginia East of the Blue Ridge, has this year been more subject to chills and fevers than at any period while in the memory of man. There is scarcely a family within a circuit of fifty miles around Petersburg that has not had one or more of its inmates "down" with the most annoying of diseases. In some counties, we hear, the tobacco crop has suffered for the want of proper attention—the negroes being sick with ague and fever.—Petersburg Int. Sunday.

From the Washington Union. The President's Course on the Oregon Question.

It is a fact very significant, and well worth noting, that the whig journals most unscrupulous in their hostility to the administration, can now find no more hopeful method of attack against it than a most vain and futile attempt to convict the President of self-contradiction or inconsistency in the conduct of the Oregon negotiation—and this, too, after that whole matter has been finally settled in accordance with the preliminary advice, and subsequent ratification, of more than two-thirds of the Senate—the co-ordinate branch of the treaty-making power! What a tribute is thus unwillingly paid to the merit of the administration by its most rancorous enemies, when, for very want of other pretexts, this old and settled topic—now among the "by gones"—is thus raked up in the delusive and desperate hope that it may at least furnish something—however weak and false—for the leading opposition journals to say against the official course of the President! Yet this is just the case. Both the National Intelligencer, and Baltimore American, among other journals, come to us this morning with long leading articles devoted to this subject, which, by the way, the Intelligencer has been laboring at for several days. And yet, neither of their articles shakes at all, nor indeed, makes what can be called any serious attempt to shake, any of the positions taken by us in our brief explanation of the subject published on Tuesday last.

Now, at the risk of depriving these journals of their last broken weapon of attack—their own spavined and jaded cheval de bataille we will meet them on this field once more.

We confidently assert—and we will prove by a full citation of official documents and instructions running through the whole period intervening between the inaugural address on the 4th of March, 1845, and the President's last message to the Senate submitting to them according to their advice, the Oregon treaty for ratification on the 16th of June, 1846—that the whole position and course of the President in relation to the Oregon negotiation, have been entirely uniform and consistent.

We will show in the same manner that