POETRY.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

JUNE.

Now the golden summer time
Claims the notice of a rhyme;
Winter now lies still and cold,
Hatching storm for chill December,
And beneath our skies of gold,
We must winter still remember;
So, a simple moral here,
Nothing can from notice smother;
Changing seasons best appear,
Each contrasting with the other.
Spring serenely glides away,
Yielding to a bright new-comer,
Fading into swift decay,
'Neath the glowing sun of Summer.
Summer on the heels of Spring,
As the sythe of Time is flashing,
Comes, as with a dancer's fling,
Into sudden empire dashing.
Welcome be the season's reign,
Welcome Summer once again!
Now the God of Light is glowing
In his majesty supreme,
Life and love and joy bestowing,
Kissing Terra with his beam;
And beneath his burning face,
Mother Earth, with kindling fire,
Springs to meet the Sun's embrace,
In delight of new desire.
Green things flying into birth,
Tell the rapture of the Earth!
Sunny, leafy, breezy June,
Welcome! sings our simple tune;
Bid the green Earth to rejoice,
Give the birds of Summer voice,
Call the buds and flowers forth,
Melt the ices of the North,
Ripen fruit of sunny South,
For the eager, melting mouth;
Hasten in our Summer's noon,
Merry, smiling, sunny June!

PHAZMA.

POLITICAL.

AGRICOLA.—We have on hand a very interesting series of Letters from our intelligent European correspondent. They shed a great deal of light upon our commercial relations with Europe, as well as upon our own protective Tariff. They abound in very useful facts, and they will be so far useful, notwithstanding we may not assent to all his conclusions. Two or three of these letters are in opposition to the Commercial Treaty which our minister at Berlin has lately made with the German Customs Union. This Treaty has not been ratified by the Senate—but we are disposed to disagree essentially, both with our correspondent and the Senate, in relation to the policy of the measure. We confess, we are much disposed, on the first blush of the subject, to agree with the Washington Spectator, of the 4th June, and the "New York Republic," of the 28th May, to which we are indebted for the opposite view of this subject. The Senate have not ratified the treaty, under the influence, we fear, of the manufacturing capitalists of the North—but let the door be now opened to discussion—both sides fairly examined, and the truth will ultimately be discovered.

TREATY WITH THE ZOLL VEREIN.—It is rumored that the treaty lately concluded between the United States and the German Customs Union is to be rejected by the Senate. This treaty, we collect from the debates in the British Parliament, is a matter of exceeding anxiety to the British ministry. It provides for the admission at very low rates, of tobacco, rice, cotton, and hemp, into the German Confederation: and the United States, on their part, receive, at moderate fixed rates of duty, the linens and cutlery of Germany in return. It is impossible, so far as the South and Southwest is concerned, that a treaty could be more just and advantageous: and if the Government was administered at all with a view to their interests and welfare, it would undoubtedly pass the Senate.

The manufacturers have all along been declaiming against free trade, as they called it on our side only. Let the nations of Europe put our exports on a low footing of taxation, and then it will be just to remit ours; but not before. Well, here is the very arrangement they desired. There is a mutual remission of duties between the U. States and thirty millions of people in Europe.—Will they consent? They will not. The truth is, all their talk of the duties of foreign nations on American productions, was a mere pretext to operate on the tobacco planter and grain grower—to hitch them to their nefarious policy. The tobacco planters had special agencies appointed and sent out to Europe, to obtain the remission of duties on their product, on the part of foreign nations, and to enforce the principle of reciprocal tree trade. They succeed.—The duties are remitted, and an immense market for their staple is thrown open; but the manufacturers, and agents of the manufacturers in the Senate, step forward and say, this won't do. We are sorry you are such gulls as to believe us.—We will not, for your tobacco or any thing else, allow any competition with our manufactures. We make no linens, it is true, but we make cottons; and linens might be used instead of cottons. Let the six hundred or ten thousand per cent. be kept on your tobacco: that is your loss. We intend to lose nothing and to risk nothing for you. Don't you go for the protection of manufactures! If you can't sell it abroad, why, so much the better; home market, you know—eat it yourself.

The truth is, and it is useless to attempt to disguise it, neither by treaties abroad, nor by laws within, are the South any thing but colonies. Their interests are controlled, like that of all colonies, by the interests of the North; and to be plundered abroad and at home, seems to be the fate of the whole agricultural region of the country.

This treaty has not been published by the Senate. It is kept dark. The manufacturers intend, if possible, to murder it in silence. But murder will out, and so will this treaty; and it will be another ingredient in the Presidential cauldron, which will add, we trust, to the fierce indignation of an oppressed and suffering people.

[*Washington Spectator.*

The treaty of Berlin, now before the Senate for ratification, as far its provisions have yet been made known, is highly advantageous to the interests of the United States. It provides, generally, that Prussia on behalf of the Germanic league, shall admit certain productions of the U. S. on terms calculated to extend their consumption in Germany, on condition that certain German products are similarly dealt with by the Government of the United States, the object being to extend the commercial intercourse between the two countries on a basis of reciprocity. The announcement of the signing of this treaty in the British Parliament was accompanied by pretty distinct threats on the part of Sir Robert Peel of *forbidding* the treaty, if ratified from going into operation unless the goods of England shall unconditionally be admitted into the U. S. on the same terms. The ground for this position on the part of England, is, as we stated in a recent article, the favored nation clause inserted in the treaty with that power. The discussion of the meaning of that clause is likely to lead to great results. That the new German treaty should be ratified is beyond all question. The interests of the United States imperatively demand it. The spirit of the favored nation clause in the treaty with England could never have been supposed to imply that by it the United States were forever debarred from making any *conditional* arrangements with other powers to which England should not be an *unconditional* partner. Such a supposition would take from us our rank of independence, and place us in the first class of England's vassals. There is no doubt, however, but that England will set up the plea; and, if so, it is readily rebutted by the terms of the Ashburton treaty. To that document we recently alluded in relation to the interest the Northern powers of Europe have in its application. It carries with it, however, a far more important bearing as respects the United States. The third clause of the treaty of Washington admits the produce of the State of Maine (one section of the U. States) into New Brunswick, to be consumed in England as colonial produce. Now, if the favored nation clause has any meaning at all, it surely means that if the produce of one section of the United States may be admitted on the terms of the "most favored nation," the produce of all sections of that country may be admitted on the same terms. It Great Britain has pledged herself that she will admit the produce of the United States on the terms of "the most favored nation," and subsequently admit the produce of one State free, by what rule is the produce of the other States made to pay exorbitant duties? If the State of Maine is the "most favored nation," then, the other States with whom a treaty exists to the effect that their produce shall be admitted on the same footing, have clearly a right to the same terms. The case then stands thus: England and the United States entered into a treaty, each to admit the other's produce on terms as favorable as those enjoyed by any other country. Subsequently, England entered into another treaty, admitting the produce of Maine free on certain conditions, and *no clause* was inserted in this new treaty, to the effect that the terms allowed Maine were *an exception* to the existing treaty, for special causes. The treaty simply made Maine the most favored nation—leaving the others to claim their rights. The U. States have now made a treaty, making, on their part, Prussia the most favored nation, on certain conditions. England now threatens to come forward and enforce the clause. If, therefore, that clause is carried out, the United States must admit English goods at the same rate as those of Germany, and England must admit *all the raw produce of the United States free of duty.* This is the full intent and bearing of the treaties as they now exist, and it is for England to decide whether that construction shall be given to the favored nation clause, or not.

[*New York Republic.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—[No. 28.]

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, March 31, 1844.

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer:

Dear Sirs: After some delay, I am now enabled to furnish you with a statement of the imports in 1843, of produce of various kinds from the United States, at the six Western Continental Ports of Europe, to wit: Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, Hamburg, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam; and also the number of vessels arriving at each port from the United States, and the number of emigrants sailing therefrom from the same country:

HAVRE.

Cotton, bales,	299,318
Tobacco, hhds.,	14,733
Rice, tierces,	12,129
Potashes, bbls.,	7,974
Lard, bbls.,	16,146
Tallow, casks,	3,163
Salt beef, bbls.,	994
Wax, casks,	1,316
Flour, bbls.,	2,159
Rosin, bbls.,	10,629
Lead, pigs,	70,017
Quer-citron, casks,	305
Skins,	29,509
Whale bone, lbs.,	357,280
Number of vessels arriving from the United States,	218
Number of emigrants who embarked for the United States,	8,500

Price of passage varied from 75 to 100 francs, without provisions, which cost from 40 to 50 francs more. Average fare, every thing included, about $25.

BREMEN.

Tobacco and stems, hhds.,	35,478
Tobacco, boxes,	1,579
Tobacco, bales,	288
Cotton, bales,	20,053
Rice, tierces,	10,281
Whale oil, bbls.,	34,825
Quer-citron, casks,	270
Pearl ashes, bbls.,	374
Pot ashes, bbls.,	3,300
Whale bone, lbs.,	167,161
Rosin, bbls.,	11,987
Lead, lbs.,	334,400
Flour, bbls.,	784
Pork and beef bbls.,	934
Turpentine, casks,	50
Castor oil,	45
Sperm candles, boxes,	25
Hops, bales,	532
Sassafras, lbs.,	43,922
Number of vessels (indirect,) arriving from United States,	144
Number of emigrants who embarked for United States,	9,844

Price of passage—provision, &c., furnished by the owners of the ship, from 20 to 25 Rix dollars, according to season of the year, and port of destination. Average fare about $17.

ANTWERP.

Cotton, bales,	33,144
Tobacco, hhds.,	15,310
Rice, tierces,	7,907
Whale oil, bbls.,	6,666
Pot ashes, bbls.,	13,014

[Some other articles, such as rosin, quer-citron, and whale bone, were also received in small quantities, but my correspondent was unable to ascertain the precise extent.]

Number of vessels arriving from United States,	86
Number of emigrants who embarked for United States,	2,749

Price of passage, fare included, $23.

HAMBURGH.

Cotton, bales,	26,247
Tobacco and stems, hhds.,	1,607
Rice, tierces,	9,460
Whale oil, bbls.,	13,000
Whale bone, lbs.,	278,000
Pot and pearl ashes, casks,	497
Rosin, bbls.,	12,630
Hops, bales,	1,263
Cheese, boxes,	47
Quer-citron, casks,	252
Castor oil, casks,	23
Turpentine, casks,	75
Clover seed, casks,	101
Number of arrivals from U. States, (direct,)	62
Number under American Flag, (indirect,)	35
Number of emigrants who embarked for United States,	1,956

Average price of passage, provisions, &c., included, 25 Rix dollars—about $19 50 United States currency.

AMSTERDAM.

Cotton, bales,	8,599
Tobacco and stems, hhds.,	11,970
Rice, tierces,	3,577
Pot ashes, bbls.,	6,631
Rosin, bbls.,	9,448
Whale oil, casks,	3,055
Whale bone, lbs.,	72,105
Lead, pigs,	3,081
Staves,	190,280
Tallow, casks,	209
Turpentine, casks,	499
Flour, bbls.,	234
Pork, bbls.,	210
Number of arrivals from United States,	46
Number of indirect American vessels from United States,	9
Number of emigrants, not exceeding	250

Price of passage, including fare, $24 50.

ROTTERDAM.

Cotton, bales,	8,293
Tobacco and stems, hhds.,	15,171
Rice, tierces,	2,877
Pot and pearl ashes, bbls.,	5,475
Rosin, bbls.,	7,660
Whale oil, bbls.,	11,404
Whale bone, lbs.,	5,060
Lead, pigs,	1,254
Quer-citron, casks,	203
Staves,	250,000
Deer skins, bales,	29
Furs, boxes,	26
Tallow, casks,	10
Sperm candles, boxes,	5
Pitch, casks,	70
Number of arrivals from the United States,	57
Indirect American vessels,	4
Number of emigrants about	300

Price of passage, including provisions, $23 50.

Of the 624 bottoms employed in carrying the foregoing produce of the United States, 414 were American; 147 Hanseatic; 27 French; 22 Swedish and Norwegian; 8 English; 5 Hanoverian; 4 Belgian; 4 Dutch; 2 Prussian; and 1 Danish.

The sales of tobacco, at the five ports on the North Sea, amounted in 1843 to 68,970 hogsheads—less by 13,015 hhds. than in 1842. Prices in 1842 ruled so low, compared with former years, that the trade overstocked itself.

According to the statement of Baron Bulow, in his recently published correspondence with Mr. Wheaton, the amount of tobacco that paid duty in 1842, in the German Customs Union, was 248,749 centners—equal to 28,108,657 American lbs., or 28,108 hhds. of 1,000 lbs. each. Of this quantity, 26,500 hhds., it is supposed, was produced in the United States—the remainder in South America, Cuba, Hungary, &c. Now, taking the population of the States composing the Zollverein, at 26,500,000 inhabitants, (something more, however, than I believe it to be,) and the largest annual consumption of our *staple* is not above one pound for each individual within the limits. If, in 1842, the purchases for the Germanic Association, out of the 81,985 hhds. sold at the ports of the North Sea, were 26,500, in the same proportion, of the 68,970 disposed of in 1843, they would amount to 22,293 hhds.—a supply of but merely 13 44-100 ounces of the United States' growth for every inhabitant, whilst the consumption of all descriptions, from an official statement before me from Berlin, is estimated at three lbs. per head. So that the average yield, yearly, cannot be less than 53,000 hhds., in the States of the Zollverein.

German tobacco is vastly inferior to American; indeed, it is known not to contain one-half of the strength of the former. It follows, therefore, that if its cultivation was utterly abandoned, 26,500 hogsheads of our article would supply its place. But under no circumstances, can the production be diminished more than *one-half* of its present extent, particularly in Prussia, where so large a portion of its soil is suitable to its growth, and where every peasant has a small lot of ground upon which he may raise tobacco *free of duty.* The tobacco-producing land which *pays duty* in Prussia is 35,000 *morgens,** and the average annual yield 220,000 centners. Of these lands, there are four classes. An average annual crop of a morgen of the first class is 9 centners; of the 2d, seven and a half; of the third, six; of the fourth, four and a half. Of the first class, the latest official report at Berlin states, that there were 1,537 morgens; of the second, 3,878; of the third, 26,143; and of the fourth, 3,442. If Prussia would consent to a reduction of the duty on foreign tobacco of 100 per cent., the cultivation of the article would unquestionably cease, in a great degree, on the third and fourth classes of land, which produce eighteen thousand hogsheads, provided prices were moderate in the United States, and the cost of transportation to market was not augmented. In Bavaria, Baden, &c., it would be raised in much smaller quantities than it now is. Under a modification of our tariff, or an *ad valorem* duty of twenty per cent. *on all imports*, I feel persuaded that the ports on the North Sea could be relied upon as a certain market for from 90,000 to 100,000 hogsheads of our tobacco, annually—a fourth more than the average shipments to them for the last five years.

It is difficult to ascertain, with any degree of accuracy, where *all* the tobacco, which enters the North Sea, is consumed. Bremen, the largest market, last year disposed of 30,713 hogsheads. The States, composing the "German Commercial League," took about 15,000 hogsheads of this amount; the German States not embraced in the League—containing, in the aggregate, 3,000,000 of inhabitants—9,000 hogsheads; and the remainder was re-exported to Russia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, &c. Hamburgh disposed of 1,666 hogsheads—1,000 of which, it is believed, were consumed in Holstein, 300 in the States of the League—and the remainder in Hamburgh, Mecklenberg, &c. Antwerp, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam, disposed of 36,591 hogsheads. The States of the League purchased of this only 6,993, if their imports amounted to no more than 22,293 hogsheads. Taking the population of Belgium and Holland at 7,000,000, and giving to each inhabitant three pounds, which is supposed to be the annual consumption of the staple produced in the United States, and 21,000 hogsheads more are accounted for. Switzerland takes also about 1,000 hogsheads. What becomes of the remaining 7,598 hogsheads imported into Antwerp and the Dutch ports, it is impossible to form a correct idea. It is contended in England, that as much tobacco is smuggled into that country as pays duty, and that it arrives from Flushing and Ostend. If the entire surplus received in the Netherlands, from the foregoing estimate, were illicitly transferred to the British markets, it would amount to only one-third of that which pays duty—but, it is probable, that as large a portion of it finds its way through smugglers into France, as into England.

The largest tobacco-consuming population in Europe is that in the Western States of Germany. As is seen, the Hanseatic Towns, the Mecklenburgs, and Hanover and Oldenburg took last year from the United States something like three and a quarter pounds for each head; of other descriptions, Cuba and South American, together with that reared on their own soil, at least three quarters of a pound more—in all, four pounds a head. This large consumption may be attributed, in the first place, to the moderate duty levied upon the article by the different Governments; in the second, from the general ability of individuals to gratify their wants; and, in the third, from their contiguity to the seaboard, by which the expense of a heavy inland transportation is avoided. The same causes operate in Belgium and Holland, where the consumption may be set down at three and a fourth pounds a head—three pounds U. S., and a fourth of other descriptions. In the "Germanic Association," high duties, the poverty of the people, the cost of freight, and the difficulty heretofore of obtaining supplies regularly, have limited the consumption to three pounds a head, (equal to two pounds American,) 13 44-100 of U. States, 2 56-100 ounces of other foreign growth—and two pounds of the production of Prussia and other States of the Zollverein. Now, for the purpose of extending the consumption of the tobacco produced in the United States in the latter Governments, a *Tariff Treaty* has been proposed, by which certain articles of their manufactures are to pass through our Custom Houses on better terms than those of other countries. Without at the time being aware that such an object was in contemplation, in one of my last letters I stated that *differential duties* were beneath a great nation, as liberal in its views, and elevated in its sentiments, touching commerce, as that of the United States. In my next letter, I will endeavor to show, that while such a policy would derogate from our high position, in the estimation of the world, our tobacco interests would not be in the slightest degree advanced thereby.

Yours, truly, AGRICOLA.

* A *morgen* about equal to an acre.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—[No. 29.]

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, April 1st, 1844.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

Dear Sirs: Just as I was closing my packet for the "Acadia," the Cologne Gazette was put into my hands, containing the following article from Berlin:

"I have the pleasure of communicating to you "important news. After long negotiation, a "Commercial Treaty between the German Com-"mercial League and the United States of Ame-"rica, forwarding the interests of both parties, "has at last been concluded. It is known that a "lively correspondence took place between Baron "Bulow and Mr. Wheaton, and that the Presi-"dent mentioned these negotiations in his message "to Congress. Mr. Wheaton sent the Consul, "Mr. Mark, to Washington, where they seem "fully to perceive the great importance of more "intercourse between the United States and Ger-"many. The President, Mr. Tyler, and his Ca-"binet, warmly received the communication that "was made to them, and they sent Mr. Mark "back to Germany with extensive power for Mr. "Wheaton. Since then, the negotiations were "carried on with still greater energy, and the "other day they attained their end. A Treaty "has been signed, whereby it is stipulated that the "Zollverein reduces the duty on tobacco—and the "United States, on the other hand, lessens the pre-"sent duty, particularly on linen, and the greatest "part of German manufactured articles, which "are not a branch of manufactures in the United "States—on manufactured articles of this descrip-"tion, the duty shall in no case be over twenty "per cent. It has farther been stipulated, that "only *American tobacco, and German manufac-"tured articles, shall enjoy this privilege*, and for "that reason, MUST BE ACCOMPANIED WITH CERTI-"FICATES OF ORIGIN. The consent of the other "States of the Zollverein, can with certainty be "expected. The Treaty will probably be sent by "the next steamer for ratification, to the United "States, and there is no doubt it will be ratified.'

So! it seems that the "mountain which has been so long in labor has at last brought forth a *mouse.* I am no alarmist, but I tell you frankly, that I see in this measure, if consummated, a death-stroke levelled at our Tobacco interests—the breaking up of a trade in the staple on the North Sea, which is increasing and becoming more healthy and stable every year. A reduction of duty by the Zollverein, I am well convinced, must augment consumption in the States composing it; and the more so, if met by a reduction of duty in the U. States on such articles as are manufactured within the limits of the German Commercial League for exportation. But while I make this admission—while I state this as my belief—I am very certain that the benefits resulting to us would be too dearly bought if paid for by *differential duties*—if a *monopoly of our markets* is the consideration which is to be given. The establishment of such a principle in our Government would justly sink it in the estimation of all commercial States. The most benighted of all nations—in the first step it made towards civilization—had more elevated notions of justice, than to give a preference in its *Tariff* to the products of a particular country.—Yes, China says to the "people from afar"—to the whole world, in our intercourse with you in trade, the same privileges in our market shall be enjoyed indiscriminately. And are the United States, with such an example before their eyes—so recent, so unexpected, so forcible—prepared to commence a system of *huckstering*, that would make them even contemptible in the Celestial Empire? We have been so liberal in the *protection* of our own manufacturers, that the proposition is now to be entertained, whether we will not *protect* the manufacturers of other countries! This is assuredly the end and primary object of *Tariff Treaties.*

Mr. Wheaton, in his letter to Baron Bulow, of 9th October says: "Supposing that the present duty on *rice* in the Zollverein be not increased, and that *cotton* continues free of duty, the American Government would claim nothing but a reduction of the duty on tobacco imported from the United States. On the other hand, the American Government would be willing to reduce the duty, in that case, on sundry articles of the produce and manufacture of the States of the German Zollverein, to wit: On *linen* and other articles manufactured of flax and hemp—on *silks* and *half silk* stuffs, whereof silk is the chief component part—on *linen* and *cotton lawns, gold and silver laces, hosiery, looking glass plates*, toys, and other articles that may be agreed upon, as pointed out in the Treaty to be made—provided that the German Zollverein actually make such a reduction on the import duty of American tobacco, as the American Government may find acceptable." This is the translation of Mr. Wheaton's letter, or the foregoing portion of it, as taken from the German.

Baron Bulow in reply, under date of October 10, remarks, among other things, "At present, the Zollverein does not intend to lay a duty on *cotton*, or to increase the duty on *rice*, yet the Zollverein is not inclined to obligate itself to the United States, that in future no new duties shall be laid on these articles."

It has been contended, even in high places, where the belief I am sure was sincere, that the rice producing States have been singularly benefited by the reduction of duty on the article by the German Customs Union. Let us see whether this is true. In 1836, the duty was established at three Prussian Rix dollars per centner, or $1 87 cents per hundred English pounds. In 1839, it was lowered to two Prussian Rix dollars per centner, or $1 24½ cents per hundred pounds—extending alike to the product of the United States and India. In 1842, on the second of March, a Treaty was concluded with Great Britain, by which the sugar and rice, the growth of *any* country, imported from, or through British ports, into the States of the Zollverein, should be admitted on as good terms as that of the most favored nation. This Treaty expires by limitation in 1848. No preference, therefore, is given to our article—a similar Treaty having been made with Holland in 1839—over that produced in other quarters.—Under the Tariff of 1836, the tare on India rice, in bags, was 6 4-10 per cent. On Carolina, in tierces, 12 7-10 per cent. Under that of 1839, the tare on India, in bags, was reduced to four per cent., while that on Carolina, in tierces, was increased to thirteen per cent. The price of India rice usually rates about one and three quarter cents lower than Carolina, on account of its inferiority. While, therefore, our article has only been benefitted by the diminution of duty 17½ per cent., with additional tare, that of India has been benefitted 27 per cent., with *reduced* tare! Thus, it is palpably plain, that American interests have *suffered* by the modification of the Zollverein Tariff, as far as relates to the staple of rice. This fact can be substantiated, if necessary, more fully by tables of imports in my possession. The chief object of the Germanic Association, at least as far as expressed, is to foster the infant manufacturing establishments embraced in its boundaries. It would then be a suicidal policy for it to tax the *raw material*, which is to build them up, and give them permanent duration. It is, therefore, an absurd belief, to suppose that the Zollverein either now, or "in future," will lay an impost on *raw cotton*. The United States, on that score, have not the slightest favor to ask, while they would sustain *no injury* by an increase of duty on rice.

No individual feels more solicitude than myself for the further introduction into our country of German manufactures. This feeling I have expressed in all my letters, not only as an act of justice to the consumers of one of our principal staples, but as a measure from which we should derive important advantages. Whatever comes from the *work shop* in Germany, comes from it in a *finished* condition. The article is fit for use. It is not made *merely* for sale, but for *durability.*—It is our interest, therefore, to patronize German merchandize. But we should let no motive prevail, so far as to be instrumental in tarnishing our national fame.

More than a tenth of the population of Germany do not belong to the Zollverein. That population, as I showed in my last, consumed more of our tobacco, in proportion to its extent, than any other in Europe—3 pounds for every inhabitant to 13½ ounces to every one in the League. Now, with what propriety can we entertain such a project, as would seem to the manufacturer in Westphalia the entrance of his products at our custom houses, at 20 per cent. duty, when his neighbor in Hanover, for the same description of articles, was made to pay 33⅓? Hanover exacts only 70 cents on leaf tobacco per 100 pounds, while Westphalia, as a part of the Zollverein, exacts $3 33 on the same quantity; and under the proposed modification, as understood, will *still* retain a duty of $1 66⅔—more than double that of Hanover!!!—Is any one silly enough to believe that Hanover would not retaliate? Belgium too, what would she say? The following extract from a letter before me, from Antwerp, pretty clearly indicates: "A proposition is now before our Chambers, according to which (besides the present import duty of 2½ francs and 16 per cent.) all foreign and domestic tobacco shall be subjected to a duty on manufacturing of 35 francs per 100 kilograms, and besides, duty on *selling* it at retail of 10 centimes per kilogram, and on cigars 60 centimes.—This, we cannot but suppose, is a preparatory step to a *Regia* tobacco monopoly." I do not wish to be understood that, in the straitened situation of Belgium for funds, an increased duty on tobacco was not in contemplation at any rate; but I am sure that it will be accelerated, if we commence a system of favoritism with the Zollverein. Holland has but little to sell except *Gin.* On that she would likely insist that the duty should be modified 100 or 150 per cent.

If the United States enter upon the *Tariff Treaty* system, what *security* can the Zollverein have, that she can long retain a monopoly in the markets with her manufactures? Suppose that Great Britain says to them, "the United States can make *Linens* cheaper than Germany, what will you take to admit them at 15 per cent. monopoly duty? Will six shillings duty on Flour taken off be a sufficient inducement?" "Oh! yes—this is just what we want for the farmers in the West. We will willingly close with you." France, in the mean time, is eagerly looking to ascertain what *she* can make out of all this "bargaining" that is going on. She says, "I can certainly make looking glasses, were I to turn my hand that way on as good terms as Germany; and as, for toys, I can beat the world at them. Come, Jonathan, what do you say? let's drive a trade! What will you take for a monopoly duty of 12 per cent on looking-glasses, and on toys in general, including *Jews-Harps*? Will the entire abolition of duty on beef, pork and lard remunerate you?" "Just the thing I wanted." The bargain of course is closed. This intelligence is conveyed to the Celestial Empire. "What," says his Majesty, "suffer another nation to monopolize the traffic in the article of all others that I am so famed for manufacturing. Let the barbarians be struck from the list of civilized nations. We will have no intercourse with them." The Zollverein, if it has not already tumbled to pieces, doubles, perhaps trebles, the duty on tobacco, in its violence, and thus that great interest in our country is crushed; for it must occur, that by an increase of duty in Hanover, the Mecklenbergs, Belgium and Holland, the importations will be comparatively small.

A word more in relation to the *treaty* with the Zollverein. It is currently reported, that under it all tobacco carried in bottoms not owned by citizens and subjects of the high contracting parties, shall pay the existing duty levied by the German Customs Union: the reduction extending only to such as arrives in vessels owned in the U. States and in Prussia.* This alone would unhinge every thing that is salutary connected with the trade in the article. The regular dealers in it would be compelled to relinquish their occupation and seek some other; or join the Zollverein, which is aware that it can never have commercial existence, until it secures the two great German seaports, Hamburgh and Bremen. We should be careful not to contribute, either directly or indirectly, to the driving of these old tree towns into a Union, where their value to us as places of deposit for our produce would be totally destroyed. The commercial world is making slow but steady advances towards FREE TRADE. The Hanseatic Republics stand as evidences of what it will accomplish. Let our Tariff be reduced to an ad valorem one of twenty per cent., and let our *Reciprocity* Treaties remain unaltered, and we shall have left nothing undone which can reasonably be complained of at home or abroad. This would afford ample revenue for the support of the Government, aided by the proceeds from the sales of the public lands: and this without resorting to *direct taxes*, is as near to Free Trade as we can with safety approximate. But this would exercise a wholesome influence on other nations, as by abolishing *specific duties* and abandoning the policy of *incidental protection*, we should give them an earnest of our anxiety to extend commercial intercourse with them. Under this arrangement, the people of the States would be free and happy indeed. They should reflect, that before they can become a great manufacturing community, they will have to experience some of the wretchedness endured by the operatives in England, France and Germany. Coarse articles they may continue to make advantageously, such as cotton cloths, cotton twist, &c., but *fibrous* ones they cannot produce, nor should they think of doing so for years.

In conclusion, I say beware, beware of this *Treaty*—this *Foreign Monopoly*—*Tariff Treaty.* Mischief lurks beneath it—more, much more mischief than will be seen upon its surface. Mr. Wheaton is, I know, incapable of acting from any other than patriotic motives. Yet the purest statesmen sometimes unknowingly err. The President and his Cabinet in sending Mr. Mark back with extensive powers for Mr. Wheaton from Washington, had their eyes fixed upon the public good.—But this "all avails nothing, while Mordecai the Jew stands at the King's gate."

Yours truly, AGRICOLA.

*The Cologne Gazette, some time ago, stated "that the basis of a treaty had been sent to Washington by Mr. Mark, whereby considerable alleviations of import duty should be granted to German manufactured articles if imported in vessels of the Zollverein, or American vessels. And the Zollverein grants on the other a reduction on tobacco on like conditions."

[*Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*]

WHEELING, Va., June 11, 1844.

I am this far on my way to the heart of the Mississippi Valley, via Washington, &c. I am happy to be able to inform you that the prospect of abundant crops is most encouraging through the section of country I have thus far travelled over. I never saw heavier, finer or better crops of wheat and rye. The wheat fields begin already to wear a brown golden hue, indicating the near approach of harvest. Oats and corn also look remarkably well. While the fields exhibit such pleasing hopes of abundance, the orchards are no less fruitful. Trees are literally bent beneath the weight of young and growing fruit. As far as I can learn, the whole grain country of the great valley of the Mississippi gives promise of abundance. What is to be done with these great and increasing agricultural products? Flour in your market at present is very low. Here it only commands about $3 to $3 40 per barrel, which the farmers say, affords poor remuneration for their labor and toil. The very low price to which their products have fallen, would be better borne, but for the fact that all they consume has materially advanced in price, which leaves them no profit, or very little, of their labor. I am gratified to find, however, that the effect of the present, and indeed of all protective Tariffs, is getting to be better understood by this hard-working portion of our people. An old hard-fisted farmer, whom I found sitting in his porch in the heat of the day, about the hour of his dinner, where we had stopped to water our horses, asked me where I came from. I told him. "What was flour selling for when you left?" I replied, "from $4 50 to $4 62½ per barrel." "We cannot make it," said he, "on the best lands we've got, and then send it to New York and sell it at that price." "The short of it is," continued he, "our produce has got so low, and all we consume so high, that turn and twist as we will, after toiling and sweating a whole year, at the end of it we find ourselves no richer than we were at its commencement; and those who happen to be a little in debt, find it impossible almost ever to get out." "What can be the cause of this state of things," said I, "your crops are good and abundant?" "True," said he, "our land is good, we work very hard, and make abundant crops; but we get little for all we raise. The Tariff diminishes the demand for it in other countries; we consume it all at home, and hence its value is reduced. Congress, by putting a heavy tax on our iron, sugar, salt, cotton and woollen goods, prevents our buying from other nations, which makes these things come high. Hence, we are losers both ways, and have become hewers of wood and drawers of water for our Eastern manufacturers and Louisiana sugar growers." "Perhaps," said I, "you raise too much wheat, &c. Could'nt you produce less, and get on better?" "In that case," said he, "we should be worse off than ever, for, by raising all we possibly can, we find it difficult at the end of the year to make both ends meet. If mere food was all we needed, we should then get on very well; but we have our families to clothe with cottons and woollens, and to supply with hats and shoes. We have to buy iron for ploughs and horse shoes, salt for our meat, and sugar for our coffee. We have the schoolmaster to pay in ready cash—we must give the minister something. We must take a newspaper, and buy school books for the children. We must pay county and State taxes. All these things take away from us the little cash we get from the merchants for our produce, leaving little in the end to begin the new year with."

"Whom do you intend to vote for as President and Vice President?" "Polk and Dallas," promptly replied the old man. "Why," said I, "people say Clay is a man of greater talents than Polk, and ought to be elected." "That may possibly be true," said the old man, "but I am seventy years old, and have always made it a point to go for *principles* and not for men. I voted for Thomas Jefferson, and have all my life been a Democrat, and acted in opposition to the Federalists. I understand Mr. Polk is an *honest man*, and possesses sufficient talents to make a good President; that he sticks to principles, and is sound to the core. I and my neighboring farmers will cast our votes for him."

I assure you the injustice of the Tariff is more generally discussed and investigated among the farmers of the country, than it ever has been before. They begin fully to understand its merits and operation. They know and feel, that the idea of having a better home market created for their produce, than they can find abroad, by means of a protective tariff, is one of the veriest *humbugs* that ever entered the human brain. When I see and hear of the vast and rich fields of grain advancing to maturity, beneath the genial sunshine and rain, and consider the heavy remains of last year's yield in our markets, the question arises, what is to become of all this immense surplus? The few people employed in manufactories cannot eat any more of it than their stomachs will digest. For Congress to pass a law against importations, is just the same thing as to pass a law against exportations of produce, and is about as rational as the passage of a law to dam up the Mississippi, and drown whole counties of wheat and corn plantations, under the plea of regulating trade!

Under a liberal system of free trade, the valley of the Mississippi would soon become the granary of the world, and its inhabitants make strides in wealth and prosperity unequalled in the annals of history.

It is a country so rich in resources, that the worst legislation can only retard it. A despotism could not destroy it. How wonderful would be its progress under a liberal free trade policy, united with wise and just laws on other subjects.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

We learn further from Mexico, by way of New Orleans, that the Diario del Gobierno (the Mexican Government paper) of the 14th ultimo contains an official notice in relation to the Congress which has been ordered to hold an extraordinary session on the first of the present month. The decree of Senor de Bocanegra, Minister of Foreign Relations, and which has been approved by Valentin Canalizo, the acting President, sets forth that the time of the Congress will be occupied on the following important points:

First. In receiving the oath of the President, so that he can enter at once upon the duties of his office.

Second. In giving to the Government the power to increase the army, and furnishing the necessary means for so doing.

Third. In empowering the Government to procure ample pecuniary means and every thing else which may be deemed necessary, in order that Mexico may recover Texas and preserve the entire national domain.

Fourth. In taking into consideration every thing that the Government, may send to the Congress, to the end that the Republic may be secured and its independence and honor preserved.

Such is the substance of the measures which will occupy the time of the extraordinary session of Congress of the first June. In the mean time it was recommended that the Deputies should hold preliminary meetings and consultations.

The Diario is filled, for the most part, with Government documents and articles upon the all-engrossing subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States. The Mexican editors, one and all, say that Texas always was and always shall be part and parcel of the Republic, and that the people will contend to the death before an inch of territory will be relinquished.

General Tornel has resigned his station as Minister of War and Marine. A new Minister will be appointed on the arrival at the capital of Santa Anna, who is on his way thither.—[*Nat. Int.*

Extract of a letter from Fort Mitchell, Alabama.

"Texas, Polk and Dallas have aroused the party in this section, and I feel assured now it will be the case throughout the country, and Clay's defeat is certain, if the party will move on as they have commenced."

FOR SALE.—THE GLEN AMBLER PROPERTY, in the county of Amherst, on the waters of Harris's creek, and about ten miles North-west from Lynchburg. Nearly all of this Land, in its virgin state, was fine Tobacco Land. About half of it has been cleared, the remainder is now in original forest. It is very well watered, and all the cultivated Land is well set in clover. It has TWO DWELLING HOUSES on it: one in excellent repair, occupying a beautiful and commanding situation; Kitchens, Smoke Houses, Carriage Houses, Stables, Cabins for servants, Grain and Tobacco Barns, Gardens, and Orchards of the most choice Fruits.

The Tract, embracing some very rich Creek flats, is estimated to contain about 1,500 acres, which will be sold in a body, or divided into three Farms of 500 acres each, as purchasers may prefer. This is really very valuable Land, and is now in a condition to make large crops of wheat, corn and tobacco.

Mr. B. S. Waldrop, who is living on the Land, will show it.

Also, the Farm on which the subscriber resides, situated in a bend of the Rapid Ann river, midway between Orange Court-house and Barboursville, six miles from each, and eight miles from the Western terminus of the Louisa Railroad, at Gordonsville. The Land is fertile, partaking of the quality of the South-west mountain and alluvial river lands. The tract consists of 361 acres, 300 of which have