

which has since taken place on the west, we present the following table. It contains a statement of the product of our shops, factories, and mines according to the Census of 1840—the latest account of them that exists also a view of the articles imported from abroad that come in competition with them,—the re-exportation of these articles and also the export of our own products,—all taken from the Report of the Treasury for 1841 the last year of revenue tariff—

ARTICLES.	Men Employed.	Value.	Art. Import.	Re-exported.
Iron	3,611	1,071,113	76,000	230,441
Coal	2,965	1,099,092	23,408	63,715
Salt	5,492	7,755,540	190,970	23,817
Sugar	1,555	6,451,967	3,904,311	90,833
Woolens	6,677	4,724,000	508,121	2,432
Woolen Cloth	1,555	9,773,442	362,924	9,497
Woolen Goods	3,784	2,442,059	11,653	33,548
Woolen Yarn	21,342	50,696,999	10,949,499	154,073
Woolen Cloth	21,342	46,350,453	11,757,036	149,710
Woolen Goods	90,176	10,160,847	467,013	67,000
Woolen Yarn	80,000	48,785,332	809,884	91,413
Woolen Cloth	12,223	12,000,000	1,743,237	171,417
Woolen Goods	4,968	12,000,000	4,656	527,577
Woolen Yarn	1,848	4,812,729	409,790	146,934
Woolen Cloth	1,355	4,474,565	1,198,495	138,407
Woolen Goods	4,745	4,133,092	180,597	33,403
Woolen Yarn	4,644	4,073,306	279,084	98,424
Woolen Cloth	21,994	10,387,887	60,439	101,000
Woolen Goods	18,003	7,585,405	45,585	4,097
Woolen Yarn	320,906	232,290,799	45,588,406	259,613
Woolen Cloth				7,243,311

The census returns were made of the quantity, but not the value of Iron, Coal, Salt, Sugar, Spirits and Powder. We have calculated their value at a moderate price. In the Leather business the number of men employed in Tanneries only is set forth—we have supplied the residue by estimate. Sugar being the product of slave labor chiefly, and the number of hands employed not being given, we have omitted all estimate of them, as for the purpose of our argument, they are in fact capital. There is a mass of articles in the census returns not specified—as there is also in the Treasury returns of our foreign trade: these are but few and do not differ materially in their proportions from those above enumerated. We have selected the year 1841 for the condition of our foreign trade, not only because it was the last of free trade, but because the imports were in that year quite as great as usual, exceeding \$127,000,000. It appears then that our imports that come into competition with domestic articles amount only to \$45,588,406—but little more than one third of what we buy abroad. That instead of monopolising our market, they constitute only about one sixth of our consumption of such goods—the residue coming directly from our own industry. And that in addition to all this we re-export of the foreign commodities and export of our own together nearly one fourth of the kinds we import. And as this, was done in the year of lowest tariff, it completely crushes the pretence that low duties were effecting the ruin of the country or of our manufactures. Indeed no branch of them as is manifest from the preceding table encounters any serious rivalry except Iron, Salt, Sugar, Woolen and Cotton goods. In these the

Domestic supply is iron, 16,034,225; salt, 1,029,862; woolens, 20,696,999; cottons, 46,350,453; sugar, 7,755,540; total, 91,867,089.

Foreign supply, of iron, 4,336,260; salt, 821,495; woolens, 10,949,499; cottons, 11,757,036; sugar, 7,605,930; total, 35,520,120.

Excess of Domestic, iron, 11,647,965; salt, 208,367; woolens, 9,757,500; cottons, 34,593,417; sugar, 149,710; total, 56,346,969.

Showing an excess of domestic over foreign supply of \$56,346,969. This discloses the origin of the Tariff of 1842 and its existing strength. It was for these five interests that it was made, and for them it endures. There was not we see as to any other interest, an adequate motive even to memorialize Congress for protection. But the capitalists who are engaged in the supply of these five classes of commodities, wanted to destroy the very moderate competition from abroad, that furnished only about one third of such goods. The capital invested in these five branches is about one hundred and thirty millions; the number of men employed is proportionally less than in almost any other, being exclusive of slaves only 126,323—whilst the number of owners who monopolize the benefits of the law cannot exceed 2500. And yet to increase the dividends and profits of this insignificant portion of the country's wealth, the property and capital of all the Union besides have been plundered and convulsed. The labor of the country has been driven and withheld by law from wholesome and profitable employment, in order to keep one hundred and twenty odd thousand men engaged at ordinary wages—in keeping up the profits of 2500 men above all others, and the people told that if this Tariff were not adopted they would be reduced to the condition of foreign pauperism. What absurdity has not been asserted, and maintained too with disgraceful success, in support of the policy of conferring wealth on these five interests at the expense of all the country besides. We have been told that our foreign trade was ruinous—or rather that particular part of it by which we received the five useful and indispensable articles of Iron, Salt, Sugar, Woolen and Cotton goods. We have been informed that these articles were draining the country of specie, although every year the Treasury Report, even when it encouraged the Tariff policy, contained the highest evidence of the fact that the very

countries from which we obtained these commodities, England and the West Indies, were above all there the most extensive customers for our agricultural products: taking more of them in value than we of their merchandise and paying us the balance in specie with which to supply ourselves with the Silks, Spices, Teas, Coffees, Linens, Dye stuffs &c., which we buy of countries that take little of us, but which the Tariff men never complain of—and never include in their restrictions. Our trade with England from which we got Iron, Woolens and Cottons is specially denounced and traduced. It is constantly alleged that Great Britain exacts enormously greater duties on our products than we require on hers: when in fact, our trade with that kingdom and its dependencies experiences greater liberality from her than our trade anywhere else, much greater than we accord to her in return. The duties on Bacon, Beef, Butter, Lard, Pork, do not exceed an average of 25 per cent ad valorem. The duties on Wheat and Flour under the sliding scale do not average more. In the colonies the duties are still less. And yet Great Britain who buys large quantities of these articles, although under the necessity of raising enormous taxes, permits them to enter at these rates whilst her own merchandise is compelled to pay nearly double this tax by us. Even the Tobacco duty is so modified by her prohibition of domestic culture, and by a duty almost equally high on her colonial, as to give us a monopoly of the supply. Nothing can inspire greater contempt for the press and distrust in the people, than the multitude of gross and positive falsehoods on the subject, which in contradiction of public official documents, have pervaded the newspapers—and in company with an equal amount of the shallowest fallacies and paradoxes have mystified and misled a large minority of our citizens. In the five greatest interests that constitute the pillars of the existing Tariff system the West has less than her proportion of men employed.

Thus	Kentucky	Ohio	Indiana	Missouri	Michigan	Wisconsin
Iron	1,108	2,268	103	74	80	99
Salt	291	240	19	22	36	3
Sugar	200	935	103	34	13	37
Woolens	246	210				
Cottons						
	1,845	3,653	225	137	129	136

Only 6128 persons or about one twentieth of the whole number employed in these branches—instead of one fourth—our proportion of population. Our share of the capital is still less. The Iron, Salt, Cotton and Woolen interests employ 125,323 persons only, but their annual product is in value we have seen over eighty-four millions of dollars—whilst the 272,679 agriculturalists of Ohio, with more than twice the capital, produce in the richest of soil only half that value! A striking evidence after making due allowance for the cost of raw material, of the predominance of machinery or capital over labor as an element of manufactures. Hence if the producers of the West were accessible to the manufacturers of these articles, the utmost they could sell them would be twelve millions of produce annually, for that is as much as 126,323 operatives with their families can consume, whilst the actual protection or bounty extended to those establishments, say an average of forty per cent, would enable them to obtain an advance on the actual value of what the West would buy, nearly equal to all the West would receive for her produce.

But it is not as we have said, simply in an agricultural capacity that Western labor is oppressed by the Tariff. The great body of our mechanics who experience no competition from foreign imports, but many of whom are exporters themselves, deriving no protection from the law, are compelled to bear without palliation their share of the burthens, and to meet with this disadvantage in foreign markets, the labor of other countries. But there is a class that suffers still more—and that a very large class. It is the great body of shoe-makers, blacksmiths and tailors, perhaps the three most numerous orders of mechanics in our community. Of the necessity of protecting these men we have heard much from tariff advocates. We insist that instead of being protected, they are subject not only to their common share of exaction as consumers but to special injury as mechanics. For the duties imposed for the protection of their work are much less than they are compelled to pay on their raw material. The duties on shoes and blacksmith's work are about an average of thirty per cent. But the duty on leather and iron is about seventy per cent. The tailor pays a duty on woolens and cottons of from 40 to 180 per cent. He has a protection of 50 per cent. on ready-made clothing. So that when the raw material of these trades amounts to half of the manufactured as it usually does, their business, like the agricultural, is positively discouraged by government. They are, like the farmers, subject to a continual fine for carrying it on. Labor and not capital is the predominant element of their work—work which did not under the free trade system as was falsely asserted, experience material competition from abroad—from the fact that our imports of such fabrics did not amount to one tenth of the domestic supply. In this city which is distinguished for the extent and success of its mechanic and manufacturing industry, there was in 1841 a thorough examination made of its workshops by Charles Cist, a very careful and exact collector of statistics. The result of his labors was the following table.

MANUFACTURES.	HANDS.	PRODUCT PER ANN.
In Wood, principally or wholly.	1557	\$2,222,857
In Iron, entirely or principally.	1250	1,728,549
Other metals.	461	658,040
Leather, entirely or principally.	888	1,068,700
Hair, Bristles, &c.,	198	366,400

Cotton, Woolen, Linen and Hemp.	359	411,190
Drugs, Paints, Chemicals, &c.	114	458,250
The Earth,	301	238,300
Paper,	512	669,600
Food,	1557	5,269,627
Science and Fine Arts, Buildings,	139	179,100
Miscellaneous, including 4000 women working for clothing-stores,	1733	3,208,790
	10,647	\$17,432,670

Now of all these operatives, and the number has much increased since 1841, a few only in Cotton and Wool, of whom there are but a few derive benefit from the Tariff—whilst the workers in Iron, Leather &c., experience injury.

We have now shown, we trust, a system of Tariff taxation to be obscure, unequal, fluctuating and oppressive—hostile to agriculture, to labor and to commerce, particularly those departments of them in which the West is most deeply concerned. We have proven the existing Tariff to be pre-eminent in the most odious features of such a system,—without a pretext in the relations of foreign commerce,—without excuse from the spirit of the age, which even in the despotic governments of Europe is giving more and more freedom to trade. We believe that the present system is the product of a sordid combination of capital with unscrupulous ambition to break the faith that was pledged in the Compromise Act of 1833, for the purpose of plundering the people of liberty and property. We consider any effort of government to compel men to follow or to abandon innocent pursuits by pecuniary penalty or bounty, an infraction of that individual right which is the glory of our institutions, and a departure from the policy, which although sometimes violated has given us our wealth. Above, all, when we reflect that pauperism and crime and the accredited vices of society where population is dense, constitute the great curses of our civilization, and threaten the stability of our institutions, we solemnly protest against a policy which like that of this Tariff aims to withhold and withdraw our people from the sunny sky and verdant landscapes of the West, to toil amid the lurid and mephitic atmosphere of factories and cities.

The Federal government imposes on Agriculture not only a disproportionate amount of taxes for public expenditure and for the purpose of enriching privileged capitalists—but has accumulated an immense public domain by extortion from the same interest. The quantity of public land now unsold exceeds a thousand million acres, and is worth after paying every dollar it has or will cost, at least as many dollars,—one fifth of the aggregate value of all the property of the Union. Now why should government ask for this land more than its cost; why has it exacted of farmers and planters for the hundred millions already sold them ten times what was paid for it? Without the intervention of government, private citizens had a natural right to buy the land of the aboriginal proprietors, and of course could have purchased at the rate paid by government. Now government was not instituted in this country to become a land speculator upon the agricultural community. Its proper function was to regulate and facilitate, not restrain the rights of the people. In this case government might purchase and survey—so as to prevent disputes with the original proprietors and among the new settlers, as to title and boundary—and sell for enough to reimburse the total expenditure incurred. But what system of policy or rule of right can justify it in speculating enormously on the agricultural settler. The only pretence of reason we have ever heard assigned for this course was to prevent the new States from settling too fast, in order that population and labor should not be drained from manufacturing districts in the East. This was one object—another not avowed, but not the less influential, was to prevent the speedy accumulation of political power on this side of the mountains. And for such unworthy and selfish purposes have the functions of our government been perverted. The consequences have been disastrous in the extreme. It was not only the right of the citizen to emigrate to this region and to settle it on the best terms that could be made with the original proprietor, but it was the policy of our institutions to promote the enterprise.

Our forefathers, it is well known, on achieving their political independence of Great Britain were still much imbued with European manners and opinions at variance with their new system of government.

A great and growing tendency then and since was manifested, to adopt social habits at war with political rights. The very best antidote to such an evil was the rapid precipitation of our people upon interior agricultural life—as is evident from the existing western character—so happily exempt from the theoretic and aristocratic features visible among the Atlantic colonies. We would thus have acquired that individual independence and simplicity of manners so necessary & proper for a republican nationality, so indispensable to resist the seductive and perverted habits and fashions now received with so much favor from abroad. But the West instead of being permitted to take that part in the formation of our national character which nature and circumstances intended to assign her, has been the victim of political and pecuniary rapacity—has been retarded in population, and consequently in the attainment of her due political standing and power—and has been drained by enormous and unjust taxation of her resources for the education of her children and for the maintenance of her private and public credit. Hence at this day instead of being predominant in our public councils,—in general intelligence and in public and private wealth—instead of exerting over the opinions of the world her moral and intellectual power,—the West is an object of reproach from abroad for the financial delinquency of some of her states—and is a petitioner to Congress for the mitigation of her wrongs. But the day of

her power is at hand, and her destiny will yet be settled.

With sentiments of confidence and regard we are &c.
E. FISHER, Chairman.
W. F. JOHNSON, C. REEMELIN,
A. W. ANDERSON, J. GROFF, Committee.
Cincinnati, 11thmonth, 4th 1845.

KALIDA VENTURE.

JAMES MACKENZIE, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1845.

We have been compelled to omit several matters of interest, notices of magazines, books, &c. this week, but will endeavor to give more variety as soon as the large annual public documents, the messages, &c., are furnished to our readers.

Letter from Oregon.

We present to our readers a letter addressed to a gentleman in this village from a highly intelligent member of the Oregon Emigration, the last doubtless which will be received previous to their reaching their destination. It contains valuable information as to the outfit of an expedition; and in what is said of the Hudson's Bay Company and their agent, McLaughlin's improper influence, the real state of things is undoubtedly exhibited.—While our country neither gives capital or protection to our citizens in Oregon, Gt. Britain is lavishing her wealth, secure of large returns, to uphold and maintain her undue influence there.—This letter gives a foreshadowing of the continued effects of joint occupation and tells to whose advantage it is tending.

MALOSE CREEK, OREGON, Sept. 3d, 1845.

Well, I guess you don't know where Malose (which means bad luck) Creek is. If I tell you, then perhaps you won't know, and it is not very material. I wrote to you from the South Pass; I cannot, of course, give you the particulars of our journey. The principal rivers we have crossed since are Green River, Bear River, Snake and Bosis. Green River is some 50 miles this side of the summit; it is a considerable stream. Fort Badger is situated on Black's Fork of this river. This fort we passed; it is 180 miles beyond Fort Hall, which is 600 miles from Laramie. The next river is Bear, down which we travelled some distance. On this are the Soda Springs. Snake River we struck at Fort Hall, travelled down 200 miles, crossed it, and struck Bosis River, and travelled down it to its junction with Snake, where is situated Fort Bosis. There we arrived yesterday and re-crossed Snake River, and to day came 15 miles to this creek, where we met four men returning from Oregon to the States. Fort Bosis is 300 miles below Hall.

We have travelled a long road and are yet about 600 miles from our journey's end. From the summit of the Rocky Mountains our road has been principally over sand plains covered with mountain sage. Occasionally we have a mountain to cross. The road generally has been very good, and the greatest inconvenience we have suffered has been from the sand and dust which we have had continually for the last 1500 miles. We have passed over the country where there is the worst range for our cattle, and they have stood it very well. This part of the route is before we come to the first crossing of Snake river. For four days we had very little grass, barely enough for our cattle to subsist; during the balance of the road we have found enough, and from this down we have plenty.

We have many inconveniences to endure, and it is a long journey, so that we at times get impatient, but such a thing as suffering in any way does not exist on the route. And although at times things may run riot and vex us, yet when all is over and summed up, and I think back upon the past, I can not call it otherwise than four months of my time spent pleasantly, and have no doubt when I get to my journey's end, I will always look back upon it as among the happiest of my days. If I were in the States now knowing what I do I should come again, but I should come on pack horses; as I would advise every young man to come and every man who has a family to send all his goods by water, and bring nothing in waggons, but provisions and such things as are actually needed on the way. In the first place waggons cost considerable and when you arrive at the Cascade Mountains, you must leave them and pack, and here you will throw away many goods, if you bring them, because you cannot take them thro'. Secondly, you must have cattle to draw your waggons. You must have your drivers, &c. &c., and when you count the cost you will find you can have them taken cheaper by water. If you do not do this you had better give them to your friends than to undertake to haul them, and you will find it so. I have often heard persons regret that they had not taken the advice of those who had been through about those things. By fitting out right it can be made a pleasant trip. For this purpose then make up a company of ten or twenty waggons, those whom you know or whom your friends know, and go up the Missouri to St. Joseph, and stop only long enough to fit out—take no others in your crowd—don't wait for a pilot, the road is plain—have a strong light waggon, with a common Yankee bed, on strong bows, and good cover, plenty of oxen; water keg; provisions, flour is the principal thing; a few hams of bacon, a little lard, coffee, tea, sugar, beans, and dried fruit; a light churn to carry milk in is convenient; a wash tub, &c.

If you have any good American horses bring them on; they stand it well—but you must not use them much at first or they will get poor before you get to bad range, so that you can not use them afterwards. One will buy half a dozen Indian horses in Oregon.

We have been feasting on fine salmon for some time; they are a glorious fish. Some fifty Emigrants waggons took the California road on Casia river, 40 miles this side of Fort Hall. The British at Fort Hall and other ports, are persuading all they can to go to California. In order to do this they picture out to them California as a perfect paradise and Oregon as a poor country; and that it is almost impossible for them to get to Oregon, as they have a desert of 100 miles to cross, and Snake river to cross twice, and it so deep as to swim their oxen and waggons; and that the Indians below have become hostile and determined not

to let them pass, &c. Now we have come through the desert, crossed Snake river and seen men from below, who have come through the said hostile Indians and find it to be all a pack of lies. The sum and substance of all this is, that the Hudson's Bay company and its dependants do not want the Americans to flock to Oregon so fast as they are doing because it will be their death warrant. But as yet this company is the controlling power in Oregon; even the emigrants that have went over have mostly become submissive to his power and sold themselves for a mess of pottage. As one of the men from there expressed it this evening, "Americans" said he "are the cheapest commodity in Oregon, a shirt will buy one." There is a certain Dr. McLaughlin there, who pretends to be very much Americanised, and says he intends to become a citizen, &c. He has large claims there and is selling them, and some are fools enough to buy, when the Dr. has no more right to them than Satan himself. It is selfish motives that make the Dr. and his creatures pretend to take so great an interest in the welfare of the Emigrants. But this Emigration will give them a sour dose when they go pouring in by thousands. Will you not come on then, next spring, with your thousands of the right stripe and lend us a helping hand in rooting this monster from his den. The only stores are those of the Hudson's Bay Company and they credit largely to the settlers, and thus get them in their clutches. It is certainly strange if among all the wealthy business men of the United States there are not a few who will venture their fortunes in Oregon.

These men give a very flattering account of Oregon, both as to its fertility and climate. It has raised up our spirits considerably, after being so long on the sand deserts and for some time now in Oregon territory. Among these four men is Dr. White, the Indian Agent, and a Mr. Brown, who was in our company this evening, he has been to Oregon three years, and is now returning to bring over his family, from whom he has not heard for several years. It is now after midnight; I am sitting above in our tent while all around are wrapped in slumber. We arrived here late this evening and have not had much opportunity of conversing with these men as they are encamped half a mile from us. To-morrow we go 20 miles, and must start early, so that I will have no time to write any further information that I may get.

As for myself I am in very fine health. This trip has certainly improved my health very much, as it has that of most others who were not enjoying good health. I tell you it would do some of your girls good if some of us fellows in our buckskins, &c. were to encircle their beautiful forms. And by the way just tell them that they are a little the best commodity that can be imported in this country. If we do not have a recruit of them, heaven knows what will become of us and the country.

N. H.

The English News.

The news brought by the Hibernia, a sketch of which we gave in our last, is of great importance. The revulsion in the railroad speculation—the prospect of famine from the destruction of the potato and failure of the wheat crops—the calling of cabinet council after cabinet council showing alarm, anxiety and a probable want of unanimity on the part of the British ministry—the agitation of popular feeling in relation to the Corn Laws, threatening to sweep them away—the seizing of this occasion of revulsion and disaster by O'Connell to renew the agitation of repeal—the advance of breadstuffs and the depression in the price of cotton—show a state of affairs more perilous and fruitful of revolutionary changes, than has existed since the passage of the reform bill.

The effect of this state of things upon our negotiations with that power cannot be determined, but in her present financial troubles, any other policy than a peaceful one is scarcely to be expected.

After all the severe lectures of our precise step-mother England, about our want of honesty, the gracelessness of repudiation, and the iniquity of Yankee speculation generally, who would have believed that the good old lady herself was all this time at best, "no better than she should be." But so it is. One of the English journals, describing the character of the railroad speculation, says:

"A more gigantic system of swindling has rarely been seen in these latter days, and the number of 'respectable' persons who have lent their names to support bubble companies, make us blush for the cupidity of our common humanity. * * * As a proof of the extent to which this huge system of swindling has been carried, it may be mentioned that even Ladies were not exempt from its influence. The female friends and relatives of those who pulled the wires of certain imposing puppet schemes, were in the daily habit of haunting the purloined offices, of the share-brokers in the metropolis, in order to turn the letters of allotments to the best account! One of the railway papers mentions a certain batch of female speculators who contrived to realize, by this kind of chicanery, during the height of the mania, the astounding sum of £500,000."

NEAL'S SATURDAY GAZETTE, published in Philadelphia, is in our judgment, not only among the best, but the very best weekly family newspaper we have ever read. Its editor is JOSEPH C. NEAL, well known as author of the "Charcoal Sketches." We have frequently made extracts from his editorial criticisms upon men and things, which must give a better idea of the general tone and high character of this journal than any comments we can offer. Its price is for a single copy, \$2, for two, \$3; and for four, \$5.

The snow which fell on Sunday promised abundance of pleasant sleigh rides, we were casting about "in our mind's eye" for the "fixings" but the melting weather of yesterday told us very plainly that we might save ourselves the trouble.