

Exiles Arrive - Newspaper article 1849

MAR 27, 1849

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DAILY JOURNAL.

THE ILLINOIS JOURNAL.

Published Weekly, Tri-Weekly and Daily

TERMS:

Journal (published on Thursdays) per year \$1 00
 Weekly Journal (published on Tuesdays,
 Thursdays and Saturdays) per year - - - \$1 00
 Journal (published every Evening at two
 o'clock) per year - - - - - \$5 00
 Ten cents per week to City subscribers.
 Subscriptions to be paid invariably in advance.

The cost for announcing a candidate is one

SPRINGFIELD:

Tuesday Evening, March 27, 1849.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following shows the amount of exports and imports of the fiscal years, 1847 and 48, as exhibited in the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury:

EXPORTS.		
Breadstuffs and Provisions	Other domestic articles	Foreign goods
\$68,701,921	81,935,543	8,011,158
37,472,751	95,431,370	21,108,010

The exports of 1848, some ten millions consist of specie which is included under the head of "other domestic articles." Excluding specie, the value of articles of American growth and manufacture amounted to about one hundred and twenty-two millions. The imports of 1848 amounted to about \$145,977,000.

From this deduct \$21,108,010, being the value of foreign goods exported, and the balance will be the amount of imports consumed in this country: \$133,869,826.

A great cause of this consumption of such a quantity of foreign manufactured goods in this country, is the circulation of bank paper to such an extent. This causes a desire to over-trade the appreciation of prices, and consequently increased importations which must be paid in gold and silver.

The following table which is copied into Hunt's Merchant's Magazine from the "shipping list," exhibits the exports of breadstuffs from all ports of the United States to Great Britain and Ireland for the years 1847 and 1848, ending the 30th September of each year.

	1847	1848
Flour, barrels,	3,150,689	183,533
Wheat, bushels,	4,015,134	251,622
Indian Meal, bbls.	17,298,744	4,581,367
	847,280	105,350

As we see what England imported from all countries during the same two years: The following taken from the commercial article of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine for 1848, exhibits the imports of foreign goods into this country up to 1st of July, each year, corresponding with the fiscal year. We have reduced the figures into bushels and barrels from cwt:

Bu Wheat.	Bu Corn.	Bbls Flour
9,886,168	25,568,975	1,853,415
24,486,306	21,804,082	2,020,184

In the foregoing, it will be seen, that more than a million barrels of flour went from the United States to England during the three months from the 1st of July to 1st of October, 1847: that during the same three months we received from us but 414,000 bushels of wheat of the thirty-four millions imported; and of corn, we sent her nearly half of all she

copy the above article from the Chi-

from different countries in the same year— 1848:

- 24,486,306 bushels of wheat;
- 21,804,082 bushels of corn;
- 1,853,415 barrels of flour

These last statements show that the farmers of the United States can never hope to monopolize the business of furnishing the markets of Great Britain and Ireland with our breadstuffs. Indeed, it would seem that the imports into those markets of breadstuffs from the United States, formed but a small portion of the aggregate amount received.

The Illinois and California Mining Mutual Insurance Company,

Leave this city, for their destination, at two o'clock to-day. They seem to be well prepared for their arduous undertaking.

Our townsmen will see in this list many of our old city residents and valuable citizens. Others are from the county. Among them are farmers, mechanics and professional men. Our best wishes go with them. May they realize their hopes and return in safety to their families and friends.

There are two other companies formed here, which will leave soon.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| B. A. Watson, | T. Billson, |
| C. E. White, | Lewis Johnson, |
| Albert Sattley, | John Rodham, |
| Benj. F. Taylor, | Richard Hodge, |
| F. Fuller, | Jacob Uhler, |
| Wm. B. Broadwell, | E. R. Biddle, |
| W. P. Smith, | J. B. Weber, |
| B. D. Reeves, | John B. Watson, |
| Wm. Odenheimer, | F. S. Dean, |
| Henry Dorand, | Thomas J. Whitehurst. |
| E. T. Cabaniss, | |

A CARD.

The Most Rev. Dr. Kenrick has received the following letter, which in compliance with the writer's request, he makes public. He will be happy to receive and transmit to the reverend writer, any contribution which the charitable may feel disposed to place in his hands for that purpose.

Cathedral of St. Louis, March 22, 1849.

SHRUBZ, County Mayo, Ireland, Feb 12, 1849.

MY LORD: I beg most respectfully, to appeal through you, to all benevolent Christians in your diocese, in favor of the destitute and starving poor of this district, in which there is a population of about six thousand souls. Of these six thousand, there are three thousand and more who had been evicted from their lands, and their houses levelled with the ground. They are now living in huts; these huts are not plastered, and have only seraws overhead in the shape of a roof. The wind and rain have free access to them. Their beds consist of a little straw, strewed in a narrow angle of the hut; their bed coverings are old, light, and tattered, and to my certain knowledge, most of these poor families have no bed covering at all, but sleep on a little straw, in the same tattered garments which they have worn during the day. They have neith-

THE PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENT AT ISLAND GROVE.

—We received the following circular by mail yesterday. It confirms what we have previously understood of a plan to settle the protestant Portuguese emigrants from the Island of Madeira, near the Island Grove. Should those now in New-York come to this county, our citizens can greatly assist them by furnishing them with temporary homes and employment. They are represented as a most honest and industrious people, and will be likely to become valuable citizens. Their case is one calling for sympathy.

These Portuguese emigrated from Madeira to Trinidad. Not finding employment there, they are under the necessity of seeking a new home. Some sixty have reached New York, and there are about six hundred yet remaining in Trinidad, in a state of great suffering.

Last Appeal;

A HOME FOR THE PERSECUTED PORTUGUESE.

It will be gratifying to the friends of the Portuguese, to learn that arrangements have been entered into, and are in process of completion, by which a home is secured for these exiles upon our soil. The place selected is in the state of Illinois, at a point equidistant between Springfield and Jacksonville, on the Meredosia and Springfield railroad. By these arrangements the American Hemp Company, which is composed of gentlemen at the West and in this city, is to give both the Portuguese who are here, and also those who are in Trinidad, immediate employment and good wages upon their arrival there. They are also to furnish them with houses and every thing necessary for their comfort for one year without charge. Besides this, the company have engaged to give every family of the colony, in all one hundred and thirty-one families, ten acres of land in fee and unincumbered, on which a house can be built where they can have a permanent home. These ten acre lots are to be on the same tract of land, contiguous to each other and by the terms of the arrangement to be located by a committee consisting of the Hon Augustus C. French, governor of Illinois, Rev. J. M. Strickland, president of Illinois College, at Jacksonville, and Rev. Albert Hale, of Springfield.

Great care has also been taken that these advantages, so secured to this interesting people, should be rendered available to themselves and their families.

The writings have been drawn, sealed and delivered, in which the parties are under bonds of ten thousand dollars each to fulfil their engagements.

It is now incumbent on the American Protestant Society to supply the expenses necessary for the transportation, not only of the Portuguese who are here, but also of those who are on the Island of Trinidad. The benevolent community will see that the expenses of the transportation of six hundred persons must be great. How many of these exiles the property which they rightfully claim in their own country, they could very easily meet this expense. There are individuals among them who could in that case defray the expenses of all to their new home. But they are stripped of all their earthly possessions.

The Society have not the means, but trusting in God for them, and relying upon the known benevolence of our countrymen, they have embarked fearlessly into these preliminary arrangements. The cordial and prompt response of the community

causes a desire to over trade of prices, and consequently is which must be paid in gold which is copied into Hunt's from the "shipping list," bread stuffs from all ports of Great Britain and Ireland for 1848, ending the 30th September

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Bu Corn.	Bbls Flour
25,568,975	1,853,415
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it will be seen, that more of flour went from the United States in the three months from October, 1847; that during the year 1848, nearly half of all the flour imported from the United States, compared with the year 1847, there is a falling off of 848.

but a very small increase in the exports of wheat to Great Britain and the United States, compared with the year 1847, there is a falling off of 848.

the article from the Chicago exhibits several importations of wheat, notwithstanding all which has increased in the exports of wheat to Great Britain and the United States, compared with the year 1847, there is a falling off of 848.

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ported articles consumed in 1848 to the amount of \$123,000,000; leaving a balance of \$123,000,000.

supposes that the consumption of foreign goods is caused by the currency here, which raises the price of manufactured articles, and enables the cheaper manufactured articles to be sold at a lower price than in Europe.

the year 1848, when the crops of wheat, corn, and other crops or speculations imported into those markets.

of flour; of wheat; of corn; of meat.

D. D. Reeves, Wm. Odenheimer, Henry Dorand, E. T. Cabanis, John B. Watson, F. S. Dean, Thomas J. Whitehurst.

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SHRILE, County Mayo, Ireland, Feb 12, 1849.

MY LORD: I beg most respectfully, to appeal through you, to all benevolent Christians in your diocese, in favor of the destitute and starving poor of this district, in which there is a population of about six thousand souls. Of these six thousand, there are three thousand and more who had been evicted from their lands, and their houses levelled with the ground. They are now living in huts; these huts are not plastered, and have only seraws overhead in the shape of a roof. The wind and rain have free access to them. Their beds consist of a little straw, strewed in a narrow angle of the hut; their bed coverings are old, light and tattered, and to my certain knowledge, most of these poor families have no bed covering at all, but sleep on a little straw, in the same tattered garments which they have worn during the day. They have neither cow horse, sheep or goat; they have neither wheat, oats, barley, potatoes or turnips; they have no means on earth wherewith to live; but moving about in search of alms, from many who are nearly as poor as themselves. The able bodied amongst them cannot procure employment to enable them to support themselves, wives and children. They have been offering themselves to their more opulent neighbors, demanding no wages, but merely to feed them; and yet upon such cheap terms, they are not retained. They are to be met in hundreds on the road sides, fainting, pale and emaciated for want of food, clothing, and warmth. It is no unusual sight to observe crowds of emaciated women and children in the fields and gardens, in which there had been potatoes and turnips sown, but which had been dug and gathered in, rooting up the clay in search of a small potato, or some wild vegetable, to boil and eat. There are many of these creatures dying for want of food, and are buried without coffins, having only a little straw tied about their remains. Sixteen of them have died during the past ten days, of starvation. Landlords and the English government have no consideration for the poor Irish. You would oblige me very much, my Lord, if it were not too troublesome to you, to give this letter publicity in public journals within your province.

I have the honor to be, my Lord, Your very humble obedient servant,
MICHEL PHEW, P. P., Shrile.
The most Rev. Dr. KENRICK, Archbishop, St. Louis, State of Missouri, America.

Arms and Ammunition for the Californians.

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 14, 1849.
The following regulations will govern in issuing arms and ammunition under the resolution of Congress, approved March 2, 1849.

1. Each applicant must send to the War Department an affidavit that it is his bona fide intention to emigrate to Oregon, or California, or New Mexico as the case may be, and must state distinctly what arms and ammunition he requires.
2. On receipt of an application and affidavit, as above stated, a sufficient supply of the arms and ammunition designated by him, to arm and equip each applicant, may be delivered to him or his order, on payment of the cost thereof; provided the government has such arms, and the same can be sold without detriment to the public service; and if not then the applicant may receive such other arms and ammunition as he shall select, on the same conditions.
3. Arms and ammunition, furnished as above, will be delivered to each applicant, or to his authorized agent, at the nearest and most convenient arsenal

ten acres of land in fee and unincumbered, on which a house can be built where they can have a permanent home. These ten acre lots are to be on the same tract of land, contiguous to each other and by the terms of the arrangement to be located by a committee consisting of the Hon Augustus C. French, governor of Illinois, Rev. J. M. Stortevant, president of Illinois College, at Jacksonville, and Rev. Albert Hale, of Springfield.

Great care has also been taken that these advantages, so secured to this interesting people, should be rendered available to themselves and their families.

The writings have been drawn, sealed and delivered, in which the parties are under bonds of ten thousand dollars each to fulfil their engagements.

It is now incumbent on the American Protestant Society to supply the expenses necessary for the transportation, not only of the Portuguese who are here, but also of those who are on the island of Trinidad. The benevolent community will see that the expenses of the transportation of six hundred persons must be great. Had many of these exiles the property which they rightfully claim in their own country, they could very easily meet this expense. There are individuals among them who could in that case defray the expenses of all to their new home. But they are stripped of all their earthly possessions.

The Society have not the means, but trusting in God for them, and relying upon the known benevolence of our countrymen, they have embarked fearlessly into these preliminary arrangements. The cordial and prompt response of the community a few months since to the appeal for clothing for the destitute Portuguese, has encouraged this renewed reliance on the same community in the great effort now to be made. We do not expect to be disappointed. The pulse of freedom and benevolence in this country beats so quick and strong, that we do not anticipate a disappointment. Yet we must receive much more liberal donations than we have received, or these exiles cannot reach their home. Is not the object worthy of greater donations? What are six hundred human beings worth? How much ought we to expend to give so many wandering exiles a home and shelter from persecution? Suppose we call for ten thousand dollars, and it should all be expended in meeting the wants of these suffering people, their children, and their posterity. Would this be extravagant? Who will believe it in that great day of account when money and souls will be weighed in the balance of righteousness?

We make our appeal to the friends of the persecuted, the friends of freedom in our land. Here is a home provided for six hundred persons who are driven from their own country by the ruthless hand of persecution. But they have not the means of reaching it. Of what use is it to them? Suppose your family were starving to death and you should hear of a beautiful country and abundance of food on the other side of the Atlantic, but you could not go there. Would the knowledge of it relieve the pains of hunger? Suppose there were those who had an abundance, and could easily put you in possession of that land. What you think you ought they to do?

There is no time for delay. The Society desire to send the Portuguese who are here immediately to the west, where employment and a comfortable home is prepared, and they are very anxious to go. Then we wish to send as soon as possible for those in Trinidad. To them, every hour's delay is an hour of suffering. The inhabitants of the Island having heard there was a prospect of the Portuguese coming to the United States, have recently turned many of them out of employment, and thus increased their distress.

We make our appeal with the deepest solicitude (involving as it does the happiness for life of so many families) to all to send your contributions without delay. Let the rich give of their abundance, and the poor give of their poverty. Let all send their largest donations, and rejoice that they can have one such privilege of aiding in the relief of so many, for God loveth the cheerful giver.

Donations for the Portuguese should be sent to the American Protestant Society, 150 Nassau St., New York. HERMAN NORTON, Cor. Sec.

from present appear reached. From accounts continued business going on the continent, and the maintenance of the price of gold, and prices of every, an advance in the London market.

The London market discounts of best paper 4 per cent. Consols highest and closing rate 91 5-8, and the American stocks in ENGLAND cutting down the pounds—has been.

The emigrant bar percol to New York. All on board, except FRANCE. The strength, and the position of the party tempt at public disprospects of tranquility they have been for.

INDIA. Another the Sikhs has occurred river Aheir, between Lord Gough, and Shwering—a struggle to deplete the 1850 killed and wounded victory to the British flight of the Bengali treat, as yet, the British corps of character. Lord C. Sir Charles Napier to the scene of Mos.

From the SOL. FREMONT. FROM.

We stop the rival of Mr. Green Santa Fe. He is Republican of the we learn that Col. suffered severely. We are gratified to self, is still safe. I will feel, a thrilling, publish below, taken can, Feb. 2d.

Col. FREMONT. This week's paper is respondent at Taos, fortunate expedition.

DEAR HARRY: who carry this land. There is not much it is successful. This post, and the very Fremont.

This enterprising started from the U. Being in the winter by a very severe passing through the lost some 130,000 foot, the party was, and it was.

Finally, the Col. seek some settlement sense and not feel Taos, in company of some 350 miles. On his arrival, our order for 30 days party and miles.

Col. Fremont's feeble health, noble content on by suffering, severe, even to the other. Both Col. fairly deserve great one for his perseverance, persisting to return companions in

By Telegraph—From the Peoria Democratic Press.

Great Fire in Chicago!

After our form was closed last evening, we received a dispatch announcing that a most destructive fire broke out in Chicago. Mr. Chadwick, the obliging operator, has furnished us with the following particulars:

CHICAGO, May 22d, 5, o'clock, P. M.

There is a terrible fire raging at this moment in this city. One block is already in ashes opposite the Sherman House.

LATER.—The Baltic Hotel just escaped being burnt down. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

STILL LATER.—8 1-2 o'clock, P. M.—The fire commenced at half past 3 o'clock P. M., in the rear of Knight's stable in alley between Lake and Randolph streets; burned all east of that, principally grog shops, to Dearborne st., including S. B. & M. O. Walker's stable. (Baltic House block opposite the Sherman House.) The Baltic House being brick stopped the progress of the fire. All out now.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF PORTUGUESE REFUGES.—

A considerable number of the 1,000 persons who fled from the Island of Madeira to Trinidad, on account of Religious persecution, (fifty-four in all) arrived at this port on Saturday in a small schooner chartered for the purpose, from the latter island, and placed themselves under the care of the American Protestant Society. As those who have previously arrived, have been unexpectedly delayed in their contemplated emigration to the State of Illinois, it is now expected that after a few days, the whole party, about 125 in number will proceed westward together. Mrs. M. J. Alves, one of the passengers by this arrival, is the lady who was condemned to death for renouncing the doctrine of transubstantiation, and refusing to relinquish the privilege of reading the Bible, for herself and family. This sentence of death, by the Court at Madeira, was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Portugal, at Lisbon, to whom an appeal had been taken. Subsequently, however, the English residents at Funchal, having petitioned the Queen of Portugal, the sentence was commuted to imprisonment.

After a confinement in a loathsome dungeon for near three years, she was released, and with a large company of other persecuted ones, escaped to Trinidad.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The emigrants above noticed, are to be located in a colony a few miles west of this city, as we are informed.

Mrs. A. L. Webster's Improved House-Wife.

The agent, Mr. IRA WEBSTER, has laid on our table a copy of this popular work. From a hasty glance at its pages, we think it a complete *vade mecum* of useful hints, important to every family. Appended to it is a *Perpetual Calendar*, which is worth the cost of the work itself. The following are among

Notice—Suspension of Land Sales.

THE Sales, directed by the President of the United States, dated 27th of February, 1849, to be held at Sault St. Marie, Michigan, on the Fourth and Eighteenth day of June, and Third day of September next, will be suspended until the United States' Geologists shall have fully closed up their operations and surveys, and designated the mineral from the agricultural lands, of which due notice will be given. RICH'D M. YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
May 14, 1849. m2d3w3

NOTICE.

THE Board of Census being organized, and a Secretary having been appointed, the Board is desirous of obtaining at the earliest possible period, all the information that may be comprised within the terms of the act of March 3, 1849, including Mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education, and other topics, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education and resources of the country. The communications of all persons who may feel disposed to make suggestions or contribute information on the subject will be respectfully considered.

Address—Department of State—Census,
Washington City, D. C.

By order of the Board: JOS. C. G. KENNEDY, Sec'y.
May 25, 1849. d3w3

Ho! All Ye That Want,

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Chemical, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Dye-Staffs, &c.

BIRCHALL & DWENS always keep on hand a full assortment in their line, which they offer to sell to this community cheaper than ever.

Books, Paper, Stationary, &c.

always on hand and for sale a little cheaper than the cheapest. may 23

STATE LANDS.—STATE LANDS.—We have just received a large amount of State Bonds for entering lands, which we are prepared to sell very low for cash. ASH & DILLER,
Springfield, May 21, '49. Land & General Agents.

\$4,000 AUDITOR'S WARRANTS wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash, by ASH & DILLER,
May 21, '49. Land & General Agents.

CITY TAXES.—City Scrip in amounts to suit purchasers, for sale very low by ASH & DILLER.
May 21, '49.

STATE Bank Certificates for sale by WM. P. GRIMSLEY.
May 16.

CITY BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the generous public, that he has removed his Shop one door south of Hawley & Loose's Store, south-west corner of the public square.

Having employed good workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders in his line from a Lady's Slipper to a Gentleman's Hoot, in a style not to be surpassed. He pledges himself in all cases where he fails to fit the foot, please the eye and suit the taste of the constituent, not to require them to take the article ordered.

Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, call and examine the assortment now on hand, and if we fail to fit with really made work, we will try and not fail when ordered. J. K. LEWIS.
Springfield, May 16. dwly

ASH & DILLER, LAND & GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE—Over Herchfeld's Clothing Store—opposite the State House, South side of the Public Square, Springfield, Illinois. May 21, '49. '49

WALL PAPER—Thirty new and elegant pat-

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And ten cents per week to City subscribers.

All subscriptions to be paid invariably in advance.

SPRINGFIELD:

Tuesday Evening, July 24, 1849.

Sickness among the Portuguese Refuges.—The unfortunate exiles from Madeira in charge of the American Protestant Society, seem to be the heirs of many disappointments, as well as other and sterner trials. One day last week was designated for their departure for their Western home, at Jacksonville, in this State. They were to take the Northern route, via Albany, Buffalo and Chicago, under the guidance of the Rev. Daniel Lathrop, stopping at Cleveland and Detroit. But one of them being dangerously attacked with the cholera, and others with violent cholera symptoms, it was found necessary to again postpone their departure. It is now expected they will leave in a few days, should circumstances permit.

The Baltimore Sun has been shown some specimens of gold received in that city by the last Liberia packet. It was gathered by the natives of that country, from washings at the base of the mountains. It is said to be more abundant than in California, and obtained with very little labor.

Beautiful Extract.—When the face of nature is wreathed with smiles, and the heart rejoices in prosperity, it is because some darling object is about to be obtained—some valuable possession is

The Cleveland

A Mass Convention of the party assembled at Cleveland purpose of celebrating the National event, the establishment which prohibited slavery in west of the river Ohio.

The attempt to give the different from that of an convention, appears to have the usual wind work of asse of note was done.

Letters of excuse for non received from Henry Clay, Dix, C. M. Clay, Martin Summer, John G. Palfrey, The letter of Mr. Clay, we

GENTLEMEN:—I receive behalf of the Freemen of th to unite with them, at Cle the anniversary of the pass 1787, on the 13th of July hex opinion as to the wisdom o and I am glad that it has ec which it operates, an exempt Slavery. But the event of the ance has never, within my brated in any one of the has since intervened. It time to commemorate it. guise the conviction, that out of the question, now the whole Union, of the Introd New Mexico and California be more opposed than I Slavery into those new ter authority of Congress, or I should be unwilling to do the prevailing excitement. tion will be met, in a spirit and finely settled in a man stability, instead of bring existence of our Union. I of opinion, we should not

in an undershirt, which had not been taken off at his death; and it was conjectured that the treasure might be found here. Acting under this impression, the grave was opened, the shirt examined and \$2,225 found in his pocket. The supposition was, that he had died of cholera, but this did not prevent a reclamation of the money.

Brava Jew.—In the ranks of the glorious Hungarian army, fighting for their liberty, says the Jewish Chronicle, is a Jewish officer of high merit. M. Duneberg, who had served under the Americans in the Mexican war, but no sooner did he hear of the struggle against oppression in his native country, (Hungary,) than he proceeded from New York to Bremen, and thence to the scene of war, where he is now earning golden laurels.

We find the following in the New York Herald of the 20th ult.:

MORE MADEIRA EXILES.—Last evening, sixty-two of these exiles arrived. About the 1st of August, 150 more may be expected from Trinidad. Having failed, at the date, of the missionary's letter, to receive advices which had been forwarded to them, of the failure of the arrangement made last spring, in Illinois, and being in circumstances of great difficulty there, the whole company in Trinidad, some 150, were expecting, as fast as arrangements could be made for their passage, to embark for this country. They will come to the office of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and inquire for a home. They will come entirely destitute of all means of subsistence. The Society know not, now, what to do with them, as the arrangement made for them for a home in Illinois has failed, and serious embarrassments result from the wide spread sickness in our country.

cers. I am going to them, as perceive it out. It seems that California. You can persons who are all world. There is not of the placers, they difficulty and disapp trouble and money to this, that the gold is the earth, as heretofore pride of horses and diminished. Good there are more now know what to do are expected.

I have yet to give deploration. The loss of coast of California; the passengers of a steamer Blas, affirmed that bottom up; and that corpses compactly of the bark Jennings, upon her return, having met at sea, a schooner Maria del for California, on the ably lost, as there is San Francisco.

The Trait says: they come to hand, particularly in what gers at Stanislaus.

DUV
Brother John is
But Tom prefers
Bill goes in for
And Henry for
But apple dumplings
Oh apple dumplings

Ill State Journal Springfield
Sat Aug 4, 1849
p. 2 Col 1

rail road from that place to Madison, has rapidly risen to a population of more than 10,000. Our circumstances are very similar, and the country around us is better, and there is no reason why we should not soon rival our sister metropolis in business and population.

The Madeira Exiles.

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New York Herald.

The situation of these exiles calls for the sympathies of all. The failure of the plan by which they were to be colonized must be extremely embarrassing to them, and unless promptly relieved, will result in great distress. We never approved of that plan. When foreigners come to this country, in our opinion, they should become Americanized as soon as possible; and this never can be done if they are located in isolated communities.

We suppose that the society at New York has means to send these emigrants to the counties of Sangamon and Morgan. Now, we take upon ourselves to say, that two good men, in two weeks time, can find situations for all these exiles, able to support themselves by labor,—as people here all have to labor,—in these two counties. Hundreds of them can have situations secured in families in the towns of Jacksonville and Springfield. This may not be as pleasant to them, in the idea, as a location of their own exclusively; but in our opinion it is more plausible,—it is in fact, entirely practicable—and would result in the greatest benefit to these citizens. They would thus learn our manners, our habits (we hope our good ones only), and our ways of doing business of all kinds, and become useful to themselves, and in time be amalgamated with us.

The people of Madeira are naturally an amiable, kind race—not given to great industry, for the climate there does not require it, but they have powers of mind and body, which, properly developed among us, will made them happy, respectable and useful.

We commend this matter to those who have seemed to have some connection with it, and especially to Rev. ALBERT HALE, whose name has been published in some of the proceedings which have taken place in reference to the location of the "Madeira Exiles" in Illinois.

Father Mathew administered 9,000 temper-

waters are sweet and cool, coming from mountains; but the sand in it makes it unpalatable to drink. We use it, however, when we are near enough to get it. We have had to use a great deal of poor water.

Our teams are getting thin, though they are better than we expected. We have thrown away every thing we could spare, all our heavy ware, about eight bushels of beans, (weighing many), fifty pounds nails, &c. We find a great deal of property on the road. All the heavy things have been loaded too heavy. We find bacon, beans, trunks, stoves, crow bars, and many other valuable articles. Some companies have thrown out part of their loading, put the remainder on one or two wagons and cut up or burnt the remainder. They have doubled their teams and pushed ahead. We have tried to trade some of our mules, or buy some when we get to the Fort.

There are about 500 teams ahead of us, and as many more behind us. The road is very rough, and the teams while I am writing. Some stop for several days; others do not; but they will all stop and rest their teams. When the road gets harder and the weather hotter, the ox teams will have to be driven slower. I fear that there will be a good deal of suffering before all the emigrants get through; but we hope for the best.

The weather has been cold so far as to make winter clothing comfortable. We have had a terrible thunder storm and wind. Three days ago we observed clouds rising in the west, which looked threatening for some time. Just as we commenced to thunder and lighten, which was followed by a high wind, and it took all our strength to keep our tents from blowing away. We had supper ready, but were compelled to wait for the wind had ceased. Some two miles back two wagons were blown over, and both broken and injured, and their tents and camp articles blown away. Out of the wagons, they made one, and proceeded on. Such storms are frequent in this place.

There are two companies U. S. Dragoons on their way to Fort Hall, some 5 or 600 miles beyond us. These troops have been here for the last three weeks. The last three Sundays they had preaching,—the first by a Methodist, the last two by a congregationalist missionary. They have no trouble from the Indians. They are very civil when troops are near at hand.

I am now driving our team for a month. A man named Benson assists me. The teams have all been driven. Two are detailed for each wagon. They have ropes thirty feet long, one end of which is tied round the neck of the mule, and at the other end there is a long pin, to drive into the ground. When we stop we take the animals some distance from the camp, drive down the pin into the ground, and leave them till near night, when we get near the camp and secure them in the same manner for the night. This is called picketing.

Captain Roberts is ahead of us. His company travels on Sundays. The Springfield ox team is all some days behind us.

THE JOURNAL TO AUG 7, 1849
p 2 Col 1

Send one cent per week to City subscribers.
All subscriptions to be paid invariably in advance.

SPRINGFIELD:

Wednesday Evening, September 26, 1849.

Portuguese Exiles.

New York, Sept. 15, 1849.

MR. ERASTUS WRIGHT:
Dear Sir:—By request of the Society whose Secretary I am, I address to you a few inquiries respecting the Portuguese Exiles, now under our care. We have now in this city and on Staten Island 470 of these exiles, natives of Maderia, who have lost all their property and were obliged to flee from their country. The reading of the bible and adherence to its principles, is the only crime with which they are charged, and for this they have suffered the loss of all things, besides two or three years imprisonment. The majority of them are Farmers, some are Mechanics and others were Merchants. None were so poor as to be dependent. Some were persons of great wealth. Now all are equally destitute. They are an excellent industrious class of people.

The citizens of Jacksonville have requested us to send 100 of them there. They will take them with their families, give the Mechanics employment in the village, and the farmers, on the farms in the vicinity, so that all may assemble at Jacksonville on the Sabbath.

It has been suggested to us that the citizens in Springfield might be willing to take a company of these exiles. My object in writing is to ascertain their desire on this subject. Your name is given to us as the proper person to address.

Can you inform us in this matter. Can you tell us whether any or how many could be provided for this fall and winter in Springfield, whether they can be employed and how? Only a few of them can speak the English language.

Will you please inform us as soon as convenient, as winter is coming on, and we are very anxious to secure them a comfortable home.

It is their desire, if the way should be opened to eventually settle together as a Colony on the new lands. But this cannot be done immediately. Truly yours, HERMAN NORTON,
Cor. Sec'y. of the American and Foreign Christian Union, 150 Nassau St. New York.

We commend the above letter to the attention of our citizens. The labor of these exiles is much wanted, and we now feel on this subject as we have ever done, that if pains should be taken, places for 100 or more can readily be obtained.

They will not understand our manner of doing work, and it will take them some time to learn "our ways." We do not suppose they will expect wages until they can become useful. Farmers would find the men of great service. They could also be of service in town—those not mechanics—in gardens, sawing wood, and doing the thousand jobs required by families.

Besides, in assisting these people we should perform a praise worthy act, as pleasant to those who confer, as it would be grateful to those who receive benefit.

We hope that Rev. Mr. Hale, Jas. L. Laub, Erastus Wright, J. A. Barret, and Elijah Hies will consent to act as a committee to receive communications, applications, &c. on this subject from our citizens, and also correspond with the Rev. Herman Norton, of New York, on the subject.

The American Consulate at Tunis.—The Wash-

gold, which I have seen here. I had a fine specimen in my hand this morning, weighing 14 1/2 pounds Troy, slightly mixed with quartz, for which was offered \$4,000; it will be sent to England; and also a piece of pure native gold, weighing 2 lbs. Troy. The above is the largest specimen I have yet seen. From the best information I am able to obtain, either from inquiry or comparing notes with others, who are conversant with the subject of the probable number of men now working in the diggings, the number is about 25,000 working men. These men, we will say, get on an average each day half an ounce of gold, (and the average is never calculated here less than one ounce per man per day,) say during the months of October, November and December of this year, twenty working days each month will be sixty days or 750,000 ounces, or twelve millions of dollars. These figures are far below the estimates made here by other persons who have taken the trouble to investigate the subject.

Thus, you will perceive, the immense amount of gold which, in all probability, will be taken out by those now working by the end of the present year, and this, too, without calculating or making any allowance upon the number of persons which are daily coming on or may arrive during the next three months.

There are rumors afloat with regard to the abundance of gold which I do not deem prudent to mention, and I leave it for time to bring to light the truth or falsity of the report; that a very large quantity of gold is to be found over an extensive region of the country near the ranges of the mountain, is as true, in my opinion, as that iron ore is abundant in Missouri or Pennsylvania. All the gold which, up to the present time, has been found, has been taken out by persons who, a few few months ago, had never seen it in any other form than coin or manufactured articles, yet such persons, in hundreds of instances, dug and washed out from one to twelve ounces per day, with the rudest kind of a machine, made from three boards nailed together, or a log dug out in the roughest manner, and oftentimes not deeming it worth their while to try to save the finer particles of gold which, if they felt inclined to do, would be very difficult without using quicksilver.

Our town is now three times the size it was when I arrived here, and buildings are going up in all directions. Rents and property very high and still on the rise; goods from all parts of the world are now abundant and generally meet with sale. There are now in our harbor 136 vessels and most of them of large size. Many vessels have gone up the Sacramento River to Benecia and Stockton, where they are used as store houses, hotels, &c., and will probably never go to sea again. Yours, &c.

P. S.—I have just been conversing with two of our most intelligent business men there, who are well conversant with the subject of gold, and they tell me that receipts of gold for the last twenty days will amount to one million of dollars.

THE BEST YET—The Knickerbocker tells of a place down East where the gold fever rages with remarkable fury, which is not a little increased by the practical jokes of a young lawyer, who pretends to receive many letters from the gold regions, which read to those gaping bumpkins who assemble at his office in order to have their credulity stretched. The following is the latest missive:

"We arrived at San Francisco three weeks ago yesterday, and after stopping there four days to recruit and make preparations, we set out for the gold country. The country on the banks of the Sacramento is exceedingly fine, and the soil the most fertile in the world. We passed several wheat fields which had just

ILL JOURNAL WED SEP 26 1849
p 2 COL

had not yet found their cattle, they expected to have to leave a part of their wagons, and, loading and proceed with the balance. Came 20 miles. I a sweet-scented garn fool, wrought into a passion and overcoings, he seized an axe and entirely churn, casting the cog wheel and into the middle of the Sacramento.

ILL. JOURNAL, SACRAMENTO, FR SEP 28, 1849 p 3 Col 1

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

THE PORTUGUESE EXILES—We have already stated that there were about 470 of these exiles in New York. They are anxious, as we are informed, to reach a place where they can be useful, support themselves and enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty.—We so understand this matter. The citizens of Jacksonville have sent for 100 of them,—to whom they are under a pledge to find employment. An effort will be made to induce our citizens to send for 100 or more of the same people. The subject addresses itself not only to the christianity of our citizens—that kind of christianity which means something besides profession—and to the humanity of our people. At the same time the coming of the exiles here, promises an advantage to those of our citizens, who desire to procure various descriptions of labor. We shall refer to this subject again.

—We have understood that Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN has declined the office of Governor of Oregon.

—The Convention to form a State Constitution in California is to meet at Monterey in the present month.

—The Barnburners and Hunkers of New York have come to a sort of agreement to make common cause for the spoils. John Van Buren says the Hunker candidates have got to answer certain test questions, or they will be beaten one hundred thousand votes. The Albany Argus is indignant at this declaration of the Prince, and charges that his party are endeavoring to build up a northern sectional party for political purposes. Here is great harmony, but one will not forget that John C. Calhoun said the party "were held together by a certain cohesive power, in the shape of plunder," and it may have an influence to unite the factions in New York.

—We shall give tomorrow the statement of the Washington Republic, in relation to the dismissal of

Receipts by the City.

- Friday, September 27.
- W. R. Dikeman, Mechanicsburg, 1 hhd. sugar, 1 box starch, 1 bbl. rice, 3 bags coffee.
- Birchall & Owen, packages drugs.
- Opdycke & Fondy, 8 boxes goods.
- S. & M. R. R. Co., 1 car load lumber for depot.
- James L. Lamb, 1 car load wheat.

ALLEN'S CELEBRATED NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—Gardner's Horse Liniment, for sale by (sept. 28.) CORNEAU & CORNEAU.

BLACK YOUR STOVES—A superior article of British Lustre for polishing stoves, for sale by (sept. 28.) CORNEAU & DILLER.

PUTTY! PUTTY!—For sale by (sept. 28.) CORNEAU & DILLER.

DR. JOHN SAPPINGTON'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS, the genuine article, for sale by (sept. 28.) CORNEAU & DILLER.

Notice.

SANGAMON AND MORGAN RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sangamon and Morgan Rail Road Company, for the election of a Board of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of New York (No. 2 Hanover street) on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, 1849 at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. The books of transfer will be closed from the 12th to the 16th of October, both inclusive. ROBERT SCHUYLER, President. New York, Sept. 15, 1849. law3w

CLOTH CAPS.—A great variety of all styles and prices, for sale very low by (sept 26) IRWIN & CORNEAU, west side of the square.

WALL PAPER.—The largest stock in town will be sold cheap at (sept 26) IRWIN & CORNEAU'S.

WINDOW CURTAINS.—Muslin and paper, a fine lot very cheap, at (sept 26) IRWIN & CORNEAU'S.

CARPET BAGS of all varieties, for sale cheap by (sept 26) IRWIN & CORNEAU.

FRENCH MERINOES of all colors and qualities for sale at the lowest prices by (sept 26) IRWIN & CORNEAU.

BY

Report

FRANCE—Marshal Ney not send an on the contr from excess in power, ful reforms, nevolent in Gen. Rapp mand of the for his death not return to tions furnish Gen. Galt until anop It is thought ting him self. It is rumore The Pope No news fr ternardeln, All the north tion of Oldsh Alliance, mad ENGLISH inferior 18s ed and yellow 9d. per 70 lbs. The Foreign stuffs are firm The Crescent left on the 16th

Ill Journal, 1894, 17, p. 2. Col. 1

DAILY JOURNAL.

THE ILLINOIS JOURNAL,
Published Weekly, Tri-Weekly and Daily.

TERMS:
Weekly Journal (published on Thursdays) per year \$2 00
Tri-Weekly Journal (published on Tuesdays,
Thursdays and Saturdays) per year - - - \$3 00
Daily Journal (published every Evening at two
o'clock) per year - - - - - \$5 00
And ten cents per week to City subscribers.
All subscriptions to be paid invariably in advance.

SPRINGFIELD:

Monday Evening, November 12, 1849.

The Portuguese Exiles.

A portion of these interesting people are expected here to-morrow. Their history as given by Mr. Sawtell, in his address on Friday evening (the 2d Presbyterian church of this city, embraces the following particulars.

In 1838, Dr. Calla, a physician, and also a preacher of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, took up his abode in the Island of the Maderia, with the view of improving the health of his wife, which was in a declining state. The delightful climate of the island proving highly beneficial to the health of his wife, Dr. C. determined to take up his permanent residence there; and having an ample fortune and being prompted by a spirit of Christian benevolence, to benefit the condition of the people around him, the mass of whom were ignorant, he established a school at his own expense, and in a short time 800 adult persons, out of a population of from 112,000 to 120,000, had sought their advantages. At the same time, Dr. C. gave medical advice to the people gratuitously, and otherwise ministered to their spiritual as well as temporal necessities. The whole population were Catholic, and the only thing the Doctor did to shake their ancient faith was to distribute through his school copies of the bible in Portuguese, which, printed some century or so before, had received the sanction of the highest ecclesiastical authority in the kingdom. For a time all went on well; and so sensible were the authorities of the good results of Dr. C's labors, that they made a public expressions of gratitude to him. But soon, by reading the bible, people began to think for themselves—began to doubt the soundness of their ancient faith—absented themselves from the Catholic church and confession, and attached themselves to a Scotch Church that had for many years existed there under the protection of treaty stipulations with the British government. This aroused the Catholic priests, who headed armed mobs against the heretics, and in some instances respectable persons, refusing to kneel to and kiss the crucifix, were brutally beaten; in other cases their dwellings forced open, and their goods thrown into the street, and destroyed. Large numbers were arrested and imprisoned on the charge of heresy, blasphemy, etc., where they remained for above twenty months in the midst of the vilest criminals—subjected to gross insult from them—sometimes forced to hear mass at the point of the bayonet—and dependent altogether upon charity for their own resources for

United States Senator.

Under this caption, the Journal, a Democratic paper at Quincy, pours out its wrath upon General Shields and the State Legislature. It denounces General Shields because he is foreign born—a native of Ireland. It says that the "damning excuse" of the Democratic party in elevating Shields was to secure Irish votes; and denounces the "foreign naturalized influence," which, it says, controlled the election. The Journal also denounces its Democratic friends in the Legislature as "corrupt"—and bankrupt in everything but sycophancy and subserviency; and the editor talks about publishing "obscene" stories of occurrences in Mexico.—There is more than a column of these ravings of the Journal. We take back our remark that the Quincy Journal is a neutral paper: it is "independent" of all decency and good sense.

Quincy has a large foreign population, and the Democratic party there have always labored, by professions of peculiar kindness for them, to obtain their votes. The article which we have here referred to, shows the depth of Democratic love; they want votes. They are willing foreigners should fight for our country, but they consider it an act of "baseness and rank corruption" to choose a most deserving man—one whose name is written on a glorious page of our country's history—to an important civil office. Native Americanism "sticks out" in the whole article of the Quincy Journal.

But few, even of our own citizens, have an idea of the extensive business carried on by Messrs. Lowry, Lamb & Co. in the manufacture and sale of Stoves, Iron, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Castings, &c. Their extensive store, embracing three stories, is literally laden with Stoves, Iron, Plows, &c. In examining their tremendous and varied stock of stoves, one would hardly believe they could be disposed of, in a single season, in this city;—and yet the proprietors are constantly required to increase their supplies, by manufacture and importation. The stock of plows, in the upper story, is immense, although, within a short time, the stock has been reduced by the sale of more than a thousand. Iron, of every variety, in large quantities, is kept on hand for sale. Within two weeks, it is expected, their extensive Foundry, in the west part of the city, will be completed and ready for business. They have now, at Naples, one hundred tons of pig iron, to be used in castings. In the various departments of the business of the establishment, some fifty hands are employed, which number will be greatly enlarged on the completion of their Foundry.

Establishments of this character build up towns, give employment to all branches of industry, and create a home market for the benefit of our farmers.

The stock in trade of Lowry, Lamb & Co. is certainly worth examining, even if persons do not desire to purchase. We venture to say that, in variety and excellence, it cannot be surpassed in any town in this State, and is as creditable to our city as it certainly is to its liberal and enterprising proprietors.

POOR SCHOLARS PROVIDED FOR.—According to

As any informant exactly, esteemed coming from any—we shall publish a source of this— and friends in the

OREGON

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WM. HUSSEY.

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IT is peculiarly app when we are surround which a kind Providence we should not forget to ceived, or the debt to Great Giver of them a There fore, I, AUGU the State of Illinois, do Thursday, the 29th da served throughout this giving. And it is ear this state will on that d avocations, and all m mighty Disposer of eve joy at His hand, as a p ted enjoyment of civi health, peace, plenty, that He may long conti

See Journal Spilled, Il Max - November 1849
P. 2 Col. 1

the health of his wife, Dr. C. determined to take up his permanent residence there; and having an ample fortune and being prompted by a spirit of Christian benevolence, to benefit the condition of the people around him, the mass of whom were ignorant, he established a school at his own own expense, and in a short time 800 adult persons, out of a population of from 112,000 to 120,000, had sought their advantages. At the same time, Dr. C. gave medical advice to the people gratuitously, and otherwise ministered to their spiritual as well as temporal necessities. The whole population were Catholic, and the only thing the Doctor did to shake their ancient faith was to distribute through his school copies of the bible in Portuguese, which, printed some century or so before, had received the sanction of the highest ecclesiastical authority in the kingdom. For a time all went on well; and so sensible were the authorities of the good results of Dr. C's labors, that they made a public expressions of gratitude to him. But soon, by reading the bible, people began to think for themselves—began to doubt the soundness of their ancient faith—absented themselves from the Catholic church and confession, and attached themselves to a Scotch Church that had for many years existed there under the protection of treaty stipulations with the British government. This aroused the Catholic priests, who headed armed mobs against the heretics, and in some instances respectable persons, refusing to kneel to and kiss the crucifix, were brutally beaten; in other cases their dwellings forced open, and their goods thrown into the street, and destroyed. Large numbers were arrested and imprisoned on the charge of heresy, blasphemy, etc., where they remained for above twenty months in the midst of the vilest criminals—subjected to gross insult from them—sometimes forced to hear mass at the point of the bayonet—and dependent altogether upon charity for their own resources for food. One woman, among the refugees there, —was condemned to death for denying the doctrine of transubstantiation. An appeal was taken to the higher court at Lisbon, by which the decree was confirmed, but the sentence commuted to imprisonment for a term of three months, making three years in all. One of the company who have arrived here, was an officer under government, the largest land-holder on the Island, and a man of large influence. His property was confiscated, and he compelled to flee with the rest.

The result of these persecutions was, that Dr. Calla was compelled to abandon the island, with the loss of most of his property, and about 1200 of his adherents took refuge in Trinidad and other parts of the West Indies. About 600 went to Trinidad under the spiritual charge of one of their number. Not being satisfied with that place, they determined on emigrating to the United States, and 280 have arrived in Illinois—some 200 are yet in New York, and about 150 are still in Trinidad, all of whom will join their brethren in this State—those in New York, perhaps in the course of a few weeks.

The Portuguese exiles had not reached Jacksonville on Saturday night; and they may not be here as early as expected by a day or two. We shall, however, be able to give some definite information on this subject in to-morrow's paper.

COUNTY ELECTION.—Thomas Moffett was elected

an important civil office. Native Americanism "sticks out" in the whole article of the Quincy Journal.

But few, even of our own citizens, have an idea of the extensive business carried on by Messrs. Lowry, Lamb & Co. in the manufacture and sale of Stoves, Iron, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Castings, &c. Their extensive store, embracing three stories, is literally laden with Stoves, Iron, Plows, &c. In examining their tremendous and varied stock of stoves, one would hardly believe they could be disposed of, in a single season, in this city;—and yet the proprietors are constantly required to increase their supplies, by manufacture and importation. The stock of plows, in the upper story, is immense, although, within a short time, the stock has been reduced by the sale of more than a thousand. Iron, of every variety, in large quantities, is kept on hand for sale. Within two weeks, it is expected, their extensive Foundry, in the west part of the city, will be completed and ready for business. They have now, at Naples, one hundred tons of pig iron, to be used in castings. In the various departments of the business of the establishment, some fifty hands are employed, which number will be greatly enlarged on the completion of their Foundry.

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POOR SCHOLARS PROVIDED FOR.—According to the revised code of Virginia, the University of that State is to receive an annuity of \$15,000, on condition that it educates thirty young men, one for each Senatorial District, without charge for either board or tuition.

A beautiful unknown girl of 15 years, was taken up by the watchman, while wandering insane and raving through the streets of New Orleans! She spoke English, French and German fluently. In the morning she was found lying on the damp floor of her cell in a state of complete nudity; sleeping tranquility, a model of beauty and innocence. It was obvious that she was not a child of poverty.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU—Vermont.—A Joint Committee, comprising three Senators and five Representatives, have unanimously reported the following resolution.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Vermont earnestly recommend the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture in the "Department of the Interior" at Washington, whose province it shall be to superintend and promote the great interests of Agricultural Improvements in the Nation."

General Shields now goes back to the Senate of the United States, with new honors. He referred his claims back to the people and they have handsomely acknowledged them. That he will occupy a prominent position among the members of the highest branch of our national council, cannot be questioned. The ardent love of country, the intrepid heroism, and the attachment to democratic principles, that have eminently distinguished his character, has not only enabled him to defeat

The winter, Quack Laughlin, of the is the hardest winter. The first winter, winter, barefoot. On the 25th day, James Watson, agreed to write since that he did it was the best sold out and moved back to Illinois. sey's possessions, how got we here, ed in Oregon city. On the 10th of James Bird's on Mr. Hussey, Na families, were all kind to us. We expect in a new stock and when at high rates. health! I don't ness since we can Wm. Hussey.

PR A DAY

It is peculiarly when we are sur which a kind Pr we should not fo received, or the G Great Giver of th Therefore, I A the State of Illinois Thursday, the 20 served thro' out giving. And it i this state will on avocations, and a mighty Disposer of joy at His hand ed enjoyment of health, peace, pl that He may lon not to us alone, every nation and Done at the cit ber, A. D. 189 By the Govern H. S. COOCH November 13, 184

An Irish Judge convicted of murder I hope it will be Sugar of the St. Louis by the

Iron Stove

We are now ready assortment of the market, to which ing to purchase, tion to our form 40 tons, tar 70 tons slab 60 set common 15 set patent 100 pair ell 80 American 20 "BUCKS" sorted size 50 Resor's don't 25 New England 75 Phoenix prod 75 Davis' imp 60 St. Louis 25 Empire prod 100 Russia, fro 25 Washington C 20 Troy air-heat ALSO, a full and stoves. 100 Sugar kettles 500 Odd lots; 100 Stew-kettles 75 Boxes 100 Bundles

To the People of Springfield and Sangamon County.

At a meeting of a committee of citizens, appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the Portuguese exiles, and for other purposes connected with their welfare, November 12, 1849, the following resolution was adopted—

“Resolved, That the citizens of Springfield, and the citizens of Sangamon County generally, be invited to contribute cash, furniture, clothing, food, or whatever else may be useful to the Portuguese exiles, and to deposit the same at the shop of E. M. HENKLE, nearly opposite the Methodist church, to be distributed under the direction of the committee.”

It is anticipated that these Exiles will arrive in this city on Thursday afternoon, about three o'clock.

The Committee will express the hope, and the confidence, that the generous and true-hearted citizens of this city and county, will promptly respond to this call, and donate food, clothing, and other necessaries for the destitute Portuguese, now temporarily thrown upon the hospitality and generosity of this community.

By direction of the Committee,

SIMEON FRANCIS, Chairman.

JANES A. BARRETT, Secretary.

The Register editors will please publish the above in their daily and weekly papers.

RAIL ROAD ACROSS ILLINOIS.—We learn from the St. Louis Republican of the 30th ult. that there is not much probability of the passage of a law by the Illinois Legislature, now in session, granting a right of way for the construction of a Rail Road across the State to St. Louis. This is a very strange and illiberal course on the part of that State, in this enlightened and progressive age. It proceeds from a narrow-minded and selfish policy not very creditable to the State and not in the least calculated to promote the prosperity of her citizens. It cannot be that such policy will be persisted in longer than the next session of the Legislature, as the elections next year will be made to turn upon it. The people of that State, it seems to us, will repudiate the action of their present representatives, and send others more willing to legislate for the good of the whole State, than to build up local and sectional interests.

Indiana State Journal.

The people of Illinois have no objections to a road passing across this State, or a half dozen roads if desired. They will give liberal charters for such roads; but, like Indiana, they will direct the points which they shall strike on their routes.

Before Indiana complains of us, let her see to it that she is not obnoxious to the complaints she makes against us. Other States have pursued a policy which this State has adopted, besides Indiana and Missouri, and their course has been approved by the most enlightened of our statesmen.

Like other States, Illinois desires to take advantage of her position to make her people great, rich and powerful. Her people wish to see her debt paid, her cities gem the margins of our rivers and beautify her prairies, and her fertile soil and other great natural advantages developed. This will not be done if she is a vassal to the legislation of other States. That she will no longer be a vassal to such legislation, we are as certain as we are that her people fully understand their rights and the obligations they owe to themselves.

We shall hereafter have more to say on this subject.

Ill. Journal, Springfield, Ill, Nov. 13, 1849 p 2 Col 1

Through manhood's bitter strife, must court in vain—
The sinless bliss that leaves no spirit dearth!
May not be ours again!

The sparkling, ruby glow
That brims the chalice of untainted joy,
Is quaffed but once, while struggling here below
To grasp the meed of bliss without alloy—
Those spotless joys their magic influence throw
Around the dreaming boy!

But, though the Balcony May—
The floral cycle of our life has fled,
And soon red zenith beams will gild our way
To that pale city, where the voiceless dead
Yield up the soul, from bonds of thralling clay,
To destined hope or dread;

Though past the dew-bright dawn—
Aurora of a dusk and toilsome day,
And meteors beck the flagging spirit on;
While ere, in faith, we own their planet's way,
Borne on, in their wild orbits, they are gone,
Nor leave one phantom ray;

Though night-born cares, too soon,
Oppress, with gloomy fears, the untried heart,
And what, in mirage prospect, seemed a boon,
When folded round us, pains with mortal smart
Fierce as the fabled monster-poisoned wound
From strong Alcides' dart;

Though visioned glories fade,
Whose sweet, preusive gifts were ours,
We still may travel, through the dim arcade
Of memoried scenes, back to the rosy bowers
Of brilliant hope, when, 'neath the greenwood shade,
We wove earth's leveliest flowers;

Thought-winged, we yet may roam,
With curbless aim, through joy-bright years long past,
And hold, as erst, in our gay childhood's home,
Mad buoyant revels, such as sometimes cast,
On lowly cottage and through palace dome,
Glad beams too pure to last;

We still may feel a bliss
Come stealing o'er our moments sad and lone,
And thrill with rapture at the siren kiss
Of vanished, happier times we once have known—
And thus, in thought, create an oasis
On life's bleak central zone.

And, though no real part
Is ours in boyish gambols, rude and free,
The smile that shines from out the glad young heart,
And graceful prank that wakes our sympathy,
May thaw the frosty, fettering bands of art!
With gleams of by-gone glee;

And, with that spirit-joy—
The reflex of the soft cerulean sky
Whose wings shelters o'er the sportive boy—
May come a God-sent impulse from on high—
A star-guide, loftier than the tinsel toy
That lures the wayward eye—

The sacred wish to ring
Fresh, bloomy garlands o'er the dower-girt way
Of those who ne'er may feel a second spring [play,
Course through their veins, with thrilling, gladdening
Till, all divine, they don the soaring wing
And hymn the angel lay.

Be ours this grateful task—
To add to soul-fraught wealth a richer store,
By pressing, o'er young eyes, the glittering mark
That veils the fruitage of this world's cold lore,
Add ever joy with those who yet may bask
In smiles we know no more!
Springfield, Ill., Nov. 12, '47.

OREGON TERRITORY, June 16, 1849.

Dear Cousin; Our relations and friends have been well the past year with the exception of Jesse Yocom's infant child, which took sick and died last winter, while I was gone to California. Nathan Hussey, sen. is living with his son Nathan and family and enjoys good health. Nathan, jr. has gone to California. I met him and his party on my

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p. 2, Col 142

DAILY JOURNAL.

THE ILLINOIS JOURNAL,
Published Weekly, Tri-Weekly and Daily.

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o'clock) per year - - - - - \$5 00
And ten cents per week to City subscribers.
All subscriptions to be paid invariably in advance.

SPRINGFIELD:

Wednesday Evening, November 14, 1849.

To the Ladies of Springfield, and to our fellow
citizens generally.

The Exiles unexpectedly arrived in our city yesterday. Our previous advices led us to suppose that they would not reach the city until Thursday. In consequence of their unexpected arrival, we are required to make an especial appeal to you in their behalf.

These Exiles are destitute of many things necessary for their comfort. The Committee have procured three or four houses for them, but they are without furniture of any description, except a few chairs, some three tables, three water buckets, two bedsteads and a few cups and saucers, and bedding to limited extent—for some 130 persons. Every thing, therefore, required for house-keeping, and which will readily occur to house-keepers and others, is wanted; and if they are second hand, or considerably worn, they will not be the less acceptable. What is done in this matter, we desire to be promptly done. There is scarcely a house-keeper who cannot send some thing for their benefit. A single chair, a tub, a bucket, and numerous other articles we have not time to name, will be gladly received.

The Committee design to have cooking stoves put up in each house to-day;—after to-day, therefore, we think it will not be necessary to call upon the ladies of this city, to furnish cooked food for the exiles, to any considerable amount. But food will be thereafter required—Vegetables, Flour, Meal, Meat, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c. There are several in ill health, to whom food suitable for persons in their condition will be required.

The Committee reiterate their invitation to the humane and christian people in the country to assist in this case. Out of their abundance, they can contribute much for the subsistence and comfort of these people, until more permanent provision can be made for them.

The Exiles will be likely to remain together for several days. A number of families will probably continue to live in the houses provided for them during the winter. Applications for labor and for assistance, will be received by the Committee, and will be laid before these Exiles, as soon as it shall seem expedient.

We invite the Ladies to call at the houses of these Exiles, to learn their wants, and continue their kind offices for their good.

By order of the Committee.

SIMEON FRANCIS, Chairman.

JAMES A. BARRETT, Secretary.

[For the Illinois Daily Journal.]

THE EXILES.

BY STUART.

A WELCOME warm for the exile band,
Who have left their home in the sunny Isles,
For a free abode in our glorious land,
Where Heaven on hearth and altar smiles.

A welcome warm for the Christian ones,
Who have come, afar, from their sea-girt home,
To find, with Columbia's free-born sons,
A worship free, 'neath a sky-built dome.

Our desolate prairies seem but drear,
And cloudy sky and autumn winds are bleak,
But tyrant nor senjng priest we fear,
In the land which the exiles seek.

Then, welcome warm to the Christian band,
Who have left their home in the sunny Isles,
For a free abode in our glorious land,
Where Heaven on hearth and altar smiles.
Springfield, Ills., Nov. 14th.

From California.

Communicated for the N. Y. Tribune.

WOOD MINES, about 300 miles from }
San Francisco, July 30, 1849. }

I am at last in the gold region and will attempt a description of my tedious journey here. We arrived at Stockton after a fair passage, remained there a few days and then started for this place. In coming here we crossed an arid plain of 32 miles—no navigation, no shade, no water, except what we carried with us, and one of the hottest days I ever experienced; after taking on each of our backs 60 or 70 pounds, and filling a little keg with water, some 15 of us started in company.—The first day we made about 13 miles and then laid down to rest our exhausted frames on the ground, with but a single blanket each for covering. The second day we traveled but 5 miles in the morning and 5 or 6 in the evening. This day a man by the name of Hunt, from Massachusetts, gave out and could go no further. As he was out of water I let him wet his lips with mine, and some others did the same; but all we could do to revive him proved unavailing. He was determined to die, and we to save our own lives were obliged to leave him as our stock of water was getting very short. We had some 12 or 15 miles to travel before we came to the river. I never shall forget the scene of leaving that poor man to die on the barren plain; but that was nothing to what followed. The next day our water was reduced to a few drops. At 11 o'clock the sun was pouring down with unheard-of intensity, and not a breath of air stirring, when another very fine young man from New-Hampshire, with whom I had formed quite an attachment for on our short acquaintance, and when we were within seven or eight miles of the river, as near as we could judge, wilted right down under the sun and could go no further. All was done that could be done to arouse him to action, but without effect; I gave the poor fellow a few drops of water, and such a scene as presented itself when we were about to leave him I hope never to witness again. He drew me down to the ground and kissing me said, "O! God! can you leave me here to die alone?" I told him to keep up courage, that we would go to the river where there was a tent, and that we would rig up something to carry him on, and would be back as soon as possible, so we bid him good by and started. Before we reached the river I felt myself as if I must surely fail, but I knew if I gave up at all it was to die, and when such thoughts as halting came over me I would arouse as from a sound sleep. I never experienced such feelings. I think death from heat or exhaustion would be an easy one. Before we got to the river two more dropped, but the survivors could do nothing for them, but were obliged to press forward toward the river in order to save their own lives. We at last came in sight

THE CH

BY K

'Where is the member of Mr. M. I presume to sister Russell. 'Isn't she?' 'No: she's sick.' 'He stayed there go back after his horse as he said.' 'We ought to be.' 'I can't invite him I shall have him if is not convenient stayed at sister Ru why they should I haven't a corner. 'Besides, they It's all right, I balanced himself, stayed at sister Ru back and stay there Get up, Tom!'

And, with this rode away. The talking, was, like omitted to attend some one else the preacher; for the hospitalities of his home probably have to do it rode off, and left it was duly cared for. An icy coldness. Only four out of it was an old black woman enough to tell, in a 'dealing' of provid two of them could a whisper. What coherence; and M with an exhortation a particular charac at the close only or in the hymn of pro heard in response t showed the names were only seven! a commencement. A course to take—why sharp remarks th who were present, whole through the round again, and ha the pulpit. He con course might be the In calling over th found that sister Ru ing the meeting, all retired. She linger hands with the new that, if she was old, eyes white and live! On emerging into last of his flock slow worship. For two had waited outside had taken into their lived near. When t wagons were already old black woman, w key of the meeting.) 'Then you are th Odell, with a smile. 'Yes, massa, I kee 'Well Nancy,' said up his mind what he to dinner with you. 'Me, massa?' O! prised as a startled } 'Yes. You see the I feel hungry. You ner?