

Lady Mary Whortley Montague observes, that 'the most minute details of household economy become elegant and refined when they are enabled by sentiment,' and they are enabled when we do them either from a sense of duty, or consideration for a parent, or love to a husband. 'To furnish a room,' continued this lady, 'is no longer a common place affair, shared with upholsterers and cabinet makers; it is decorating the place where I am to meet a friend or lover. To order dinner; is not, merely arranging a meal with my cook, it is preparing refreshments for him whom I love. These necessary occupations viewed in this light, by a person capable of strong attachment are so many pleasures, and afford her far more delight than the fancies and shows which constitute the amusements of the world.' A well ordered house has been fully compared to a watch, all the wheels and springs of which are out of sight, and it is only known that they exist, and are in order, by the regularity with which their results are brought about.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The pilot boat Romer arrived at New York on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, with dates from London to the 16th, and Liverpool to the 11th ult., and her news was immediately brought by Express to Philadelphia for the Ledger.

The attention of Parliament has not been formerly directed to the State of the Oregon relations. The despatches sent over by our Express boat Roamer, had been laid before the ministry, but no time elapsed to show their effect.

Parliament is engaged in a Coercive Bill for Ireland. The Liverpool Courier of the 11th says the state of that country justifies any effort for its amelioration, but thinks the Earl St. Germain's will be a dead letter.

The comments of the English press on the refusal of the American Government to arbitrate on the Oregon question, look warlike.

The tariff was still under discussion in Parliament, with a prospect of being speedily completed in accordance with the plans of the Ministry.

There had been no action in Parliament on the Oregon question.

In the debate on Indian Corn and buckwheat and rice being free, allusions were made to these articles being American staples.

The opposition to the Evangelical Alliances in Scotland meets with increasing opposition among the clergy.

The Liverpool Courier speculates up on the probable mission of the Romer, and states that a great desire to learn it prevailed throughout the country.

The French papers have but little in relation to Oregon. They seem to incline to the opinion that matters will arrive at an amicable adjustment.

A dissension which promises momentous results had sprung up among the Jews in London.

The Cologne Gazette says:—The question of the suppression of the navigation dues of the Rhine having been without result as regards the state generally, the government of France and Holland have agreed to suppress them in their territories in favor of their respective commerce.

The throne of Spain is in danger in consequence of the refusal of the Queen to sanction the electoral law. It was expected the ministry would at once resign.

Marital law is to be continued in Catalonia. Gen. Breton has the command of the district.

Political affairs in Switzerland remain in a critical state. A Bernese thing looks gloomy. The Great Council had deprived the Councillors of the State—nine of them—of their functions.

The number of seamen required by the English Navy estimate, is 27,500, boys 2,000; marines about 5,500, ashore 5,000—total 40,000.

It is said that the artillery, used with such fatal effect against the British troops in India, was purchased in England about five years ago, by General Ventura, for the late Rajah Rajeet Singh.

A reduction equivalent to 2s 3d per ton, has been made in charges for stowage of British ships, at St. Petersburg.

Commercial treaties have been entered into between Naples, Sweden, Norway, and Sardinia.

The insurrection in Poland seems to

have reached a crisis. All parties seem agreed that a more hopeless attempt it is scarcely possible to conceive. The insurgents said, however, to amount to 40,000 men. The Journal des Debats publishes a history of the rebellion, from which it appears that it would not have broken out at the present moment had not the numerous chances of detection rendered further delay impossible. The Provisional Government of Cracow were acting with vigor, and up to the latest authentic accounts no attempt had been made by General Collin to attack the city. It was reported in Paris on Sunday that the Russians had assaulted Cracow, reduced half of it to ashes, and driven out the Poles, who, in their retreat, encountered a large body of Austrians, and defeated them! The Prussian government, notwithstanding the sympathy openly avowed for the insurgents in Polish Prussia, appears to be disposed to remain neutral in the matter.

THE POLAND REVOLUTION—VERY IMPORTANT.

The out breaks at Posen seem to have extended over the whole of Poland. On the 20th of February, disturbances broke out at Cracow. The Augsburg Gazette says: 'At ten o'clock at night, a sky rocket was sent up a short distance from the Botanic Gardens, and was generally regarded as the signal for revolt. The Austrian General (Collin) immediately ordered half a squadron and a company and infantry into the town. Between four and five o'clock in the morning the troops were attacked. A very murderous fire was directed against them from the windows of the principal squares. The troops, however, repulsed the aggressors, who had a great many people killed. Forty prisoners were captured for the most part inhabitants of Cracow. The Austrian troops had five men and one officer killed. Several bands of armed peasants had come up to the gate of the town, but not ventured upon an attack.'

Eight regiments of the line occupied the grand duchy of Posen. Among the many arrests was that of M. Dombroski, Roman Catholic Bishop of M. Geissnon and Posen.

The Journal des Debats have some accounts, presumed to be partially official, which state the Austrian troops had been temporarily repulsed from Cracow. In some cases the peasantry aided against the nobles. The Russian Poles in foreign countries have been recalled by imperial orders, a step which seems to indicate grave apprehensions. The Parisian Journal says, 'The greater part of the Polish nobles, not only the younger branches, but fathers of families are involved in these plots.' A report in the German papers, that Prince Czartorski and Count Zamoiski had left Paris to join the insurgents, is authoritatively contradicted.

A letter from Breslau of the 26th ult., in the Cologne Gazette, says:—'The insurgents have advanced as far as 15 miles beyond Tarnow. The whole of the country people are enraged because the Austrian Government has offered a premium on every head of a land owner brought in, and which has encouraged the peasants to massacre 200 lords of manors. These same peasants are in the army of the Insurgents. Travellers have seen a large corps of cavalry among the insurgents, as well as numerous battalions of infantry, well accoutred and armed. By force of severe control, Cracow is kept quiet. Political prisoners only have been set at liberty. The Prussian soldiers have not passed the frontier.'

A letter from Silesia, dated the 26th ult. in the Universal German Gazette, says:—'The Austrian General was preparing to leave Cracow with his troops when some considerable bands of armed insurgents assailed the soldiers with such sudden impetuosity that they were, after having had several killed and others wounded, obliged to evacuate the place with the utmost precipitation. As soon as the troops had passed the vista, the bridge between Cracow and Podgorze was destroyed, and the communication with Galicia is cut off. The post mail between Breslau and Cracow has been stopped ever since the 21st, and consequently we are without any direct news. It is said that M. Engelhardt, the Prussian Minister has fled, and that the Russian and Austrian residents have been hung. According to another account, however, these two last have only been arrested. There has been established at Cracow a provisional government, which has at its command between 2000 and 10,000 armed men, part of them peasants with their scythes. The number of the insurgents increases daily. Nearly all the troops cantoned at Breslau and Upper Silesia have been ordered to march to the frontier of Cracow. The young man who robbed the diligence from Breslau to Lipowice has been arrested.'

A Father Murdered by his own Son.—The Huntingdon (Pa.) Globe says that an aged citizen, named twin, who resided at the Pennsylvania Furnace, on the line dividing Huntingdon and Centre counties, was murdered by his own son on Friday evening last. It appears from what we could learn from our informant, that the son was very much addicted to intemperance, and while laboring under a fit of mania poisoned and held his father with one hand, and with the other inflicted several deep and mortal wounds with an axe upon his face. The father lived but a few hours.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

MR. HANNEGAN'S REPLY.

We present to-day the reply of Mr. Hannegan U. S. Senator from Indiana, to Mr. Benton, on the subject of giving the 'notice' to Great Britain to terminate the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory. It will be recollected that Mr. Benton had assailed the position taken by Mr. Cass, in relation to this question during that Senator's temporary absence from his seat. Mr. Cass however found an able, as well as an eloquent champion in the person of Mr. Hannegan, as will be seen by the extract from his speech, which we append below.

Mr. HANNEGAN then rose and said: Mr. President, I have a few words to say I would not have made a single observation on this occasion had it not been for a particular expression accompanied by a very significant look towards this quarter which fell from the Senator from Missouri. Certainly he was the last man here from whom I expected an unkind look or an unkind allusion. As I said before upon a certain occasion here, he has been to a great extent my political teacher, and, sir, I learned from him on this Oregon question more than I learned from any other living man. I learned it from his speech on the Astorian treaty, which from that hour has been to him the constant theme of deadly and unmingled hostility against the negotiator who made that treaty and the Senators who voted for it. I learned mainly from that speech my principles and relation to the Oregon question. From that speech of the Senator from Missouri, I learned that the American title to Oregon up to latitude 55 degrees was good not only against Great Britain but the whole world. That speech was made here only four or five years ago and in it the Senator taught me those principles which, powerful as he is, he never will be able to eradicate from my mind. He planted them there, but he cannot now pluck them up at his will. I learned at the feet of my Gamaliel, I have passed from hence I have proclaimed the principles which I found there. He may do as he lists.—He may, before his country and the world, abandon these principles. I will not. I make the same pledge made by the distinguished, patriotic, and honest American who occupied that seat yesterday, [Mr. Cass,] that whenever it is shown that the line of 49 degrees was extended to the Pacific ocean, I will not only close my mouth and seal my lips against the utterance of any claim to the country north of 49 degrees, but to any part of Oregon. But self-confident as the Senator is that he holds the Agamemnon of our little band a prisoner he may find himself mistaken. Not one single document to which he referred in one paragraph which he read has reference to a foot of land, with the exception of his allusion to Lewis and Clarke, west of the Rocky mountains. What right had England and the United States to settle a line dividing a country belonging to Spain? The Senator from Missouri is perfectly aware that such was never in the contemplation of England and the United States. But this was the pledge made by the Senator from Michigan. By this he is bound and by this, after all that he has said, I express myself also bound.—Whenever it can be shown that the treaty of Utrecht contemplated the establishment of the parallel of 49 degrees west of the Rocky mountains, I close my mouth as to Oregon. Spain was a party to that treaty, till some time afterwards, I speak from recollection, and do not make this statement with a perfect confidence of its accuracy, but such is my impression. Spain came into it afterwards, protesting that she did not yield any rights on the northwest coast, and only when that protest was concurred in did she become a party. As to France, prior to 1713, she never asserted a title to one foot of territory from the Isthmus of Darien to the Arctic circle, on the Pacific coast. And yet England and France, according to the version which he [Mr. Benton] gives, and with the impression which he would produce upon the Senate and upon the country, parcelled out what we call Oregon.—Yet up to that moment—up to the signing of the treaty of Utrecht, and long afterward, and down to the signing of the Nootka Sound convention, before all Europe, with the assent of all Christendom, Spain asserted and maintained, and defended her title to the whole of that coast.

It would be folly for me to go, even for an instant, into the arguments by which all this has been sustained. It is a notorious fact, which no man, senator or otherwise, can controvert. Let me now congratulate one, who most kindly did me the honor some time since, in most flattering language, which at once found its way to my heart, to call me 'friend,' an epithet which I will now return to him with his permission—let me congratulate my friend, the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. CALHOUN] that at last the antipodes have met—thine has made a convert of the Senator from Missouri. I congratulate him. He has now won the highest trophy—the highest intellectual trophy which he has ever achieved. He can now make the proudest boast he ever uttered. The great leader there (pointing to Mr. Benton) has become his [Mr. CALHOUN'S] convert and his subaltern in the course of 'masterly inactivity.'

'Agamemnon of the little band' and the Ajaxes—and I the least of them—the little Ajax! Sir, I am not even the lesser Ajax; I am but a poor private soldier in this cause. I ask no favor, and I seek no reward, save the triumph of the great

cause. I ask for nothing. I should despise myself, if, in a cause like this, for an instant I could cherish a feeling of selfishness. I would rather be the little Ajax—rather the private soldier, fighting simply for subsistence in this cause than to hold my head so high that I could not see ought below; rather be the private soldier than with my haughty foot to press the lowly earth as though it were too mean for my tread; rather be the private soldier, than in every look, and attitude, and act, and expressions, proclaim—I am the ruler! I will rule or I will ruin, and it is indifferent to me whether the consequence be rule or ruin.' Sir, be he who he may, there is in this land no man so high as to have it in his power to elevate and depress public sentiment in America at his will. Be he who he may who makes such an attempt, he will speedily find his level. 'Little Ajax' let it be, but let me remind the Senator from Missouri that Agamemnon and the Ajaxes were not the only actors at the siege of Troy. There was an Achilles there. Let the Senator from Missouri beware, lest he be the Hector who will grace the triumph of this Achilles.

FROM THE SUNDAY MESSANGER—LOOK TO THE SENATE.

A traveller, wandering among the diamond mines in Brazil, would be apt to throw away a piece of black rock as valueless but the practiced eye would soon discover under its murky surface a brilliant speck of light of dazzling hue, and he would quickly extract the priceless gem. Hereditary wealth and ancestral honors give to the British Senate many eminent and dignified members; but it is after all a transmissible talent; which riches and education have uniformly strengthened and developed. The many self-made men who, from the most humble beginnings, have elevated themselves to the highest rank, and are now in Congress, are characteristic traits in history of our countrymen, and show how superior nature is to artificial embellishment, and what perseverance and indomitable energy will finally effect.

'Look at this newspaper,' said one senator recently to another, 'see how that scoundrel abuses me?'

'Well, the freedom of the press must be sustained. There is no divine right which exempts senators from its scrutiny.'

'Very true; but the ungrateful head of an editor should never have attacked me. Why, sir, he came into our village a ragged fellow, and I bought the cloth and made him the first good suit of clothes he ever wore.'

'The devil you did! Why, then, you are a thief!'

'To be sure I am!'

'Why, how came you to be a lawyer?'

'Oh, that was one of the contingencies of getting on in the world. I was a common soldier under Gen. Jackson during the Indian wars, and besides that honor, I bid fair to become a common drunkard, and when I got back to our village, I got into so many scrapes—whipped so many fellows—that I was thrown into jail for the sheriff's fees.'

'How did you manage to get out of that difficulty?'

'Why, finally my brother paid the costs; and invited me to study law with him.'

'You made rapid progress no doubt?'

'Not very rapid. The difficulty was, that I had never learnt to read, so I educated myself, and studied law at the same time—got admitted—went further west—got into practice—got into the Legislature—got into Congress—and, ecce signum, here I am in the Senate.'

That senator is a sensible, well informed, intelligent citizen, fit for any station. Sam Houston, senator from Texas, is another of those rough and remarkable gems—like the rocky and sterile surface of the Alleghanies, full of mineral riches beneath. Sam was originally a carpenter in Nashville—turned out the shavings from his plane, and resolved to go ahead while making grooves and mortises and nailing up posts and sashes. He became Governor of Tennessee, fought as a common soldier in the Indian wars, and secured, by his courage and perseverance the liberty and independence of Texas.

'There,' said Gen. Jackson, having in his eye the Senator from Texas—'there is the Colorado—there is Bexar—there is the Alamo! Now, if the Mexicans separate and come down this pass, and Sam can catch 'em under the brow of that range of hills, he'll tick 'em and take Santa Anna. You'll see?'

Just as the old General predicted, so it turned out at San Jacinto, the English would have made Gen. Houston a duke for achieving such a victory. We see the progress of events: Gen. Houston is in the Senate.

One dark stormy evening, some years ago, a little after tea time, we were coming down Nassau street, and, on turning Fulton, came upon a tall athletic man, wrapped in a blue cloak.

'Who goes there?'

'A friend!' It was Sam Houston.

'I am going by invitation to a meeting of clergymen, at the corner of Ann and Nassau streets, to make a speech a

about the best mode of reforming the Indians. Come along, major.'

We did go, and heard a most able and interesting discourse, showing his familiarity with the red men, and deprecating the course pursued to reform them, by giving them religion first, and then education and industry. He was practical and convincing, but they did not carry out his propositions.—This is a class of men we find in our State—men not made off hand by a tailor, but fashioned by nature for perseverance, courage and constancy.

LATE FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Galveston papers of the 1st instant contain late news from the army of observation in a letter from Matamoros. The writer is under the impression that the question of fight or no fight will soon be settled. He says:

'Gen. Mejia is now at Matamoros. As soon as he was informed of the arrival of the detachment from your army, under Captain Hardee and Lieut. Hamilton, the one opposite Brassas de Santiago via Isla del Padre, the other by the old Matamoros road near the Sal Colorado, he mustered every soldier here and crossed the Rio Grande in person, under the impression that he should meet the advance of your army. He marched as far as the Colorado Creek with all possible despatch, and discovered that both these detachments had returned to the camp at Corpus Christi. His anger at this unexpected 'no find you there' knew no bounds as he had boasted upon his departure from Matamoros of the laurels that he and his troops would win before their return to their old quarters. His Excellency was however, compelled to put back with out a single trophy to grace his unwelcome return.

All the forces late under the command of Gen. Arista at Monterey, and now under the orders of Gen. La Vega, about 1000 strong, have arrived at Matamoros, and it is said will march forthwith for the salt lakes and the Sal Colorado, to arrest the march of Gen. Taylor upon the Rio Grande. Gen. Canales, of Comargo with his regiment nearly 1000 strong, has received orders to form the advance of our forces, to watch the movements of your army, and is now occupying a position in a direct line between Comargo and Corpus Christi, about 22 leagues from the former place, at the northwestern extremity of the great Salt Lake. Gen. Amp. (the gentleman who booted Sentman's head) is within two days' march of us, 5500 men, mostly cavalry. We know very little of what is going on in the country or interior, as Gen. Parsides has stopped the transmission of all newspapers as dangerous. You who know pretty well all the movements upon the political drought-board, will be able to judge of the times by the signs. What is here stated is true, and you may assure your friends of the fact. I might state many other matters but they are too delicate for discussion at this moment. In my next you will have further particulars, and before you get this the questions of fight or no fight between us and Gen. Taylor will have been decided upon, and the independence of the Northern Provinces declared or their future connection with the Parent State quietly, tamely, basely acquiesced in. Our present armed force and stations are as follows:

Gen. Canales, with 900 to 1000 troops, at the head of Salt Lakes, 60 miles from Comargo; Gen. Mejia on the Sal Colorado where the old Matamoros road crosses that river, about 60 or 70 miles from Matamoros—about 750 men; Gen. Garcia, at Point Isabel, with 250 men, mostly infantry and artillery; Gen. Saveriego, with some 200 men, is upon the Colorado, between Gen. Mejia and the lower ford, which is from 10 to 15 miles from the Gulf; Gen. La Vega at Matamoros, with 1800 troops, last commanded by Gen. Arista, detained to reinforce Mejia. Total force, say 4000 men about half of whom are on the east side of the Rio Grande. My next letter will be of more importance or I am mistaken. Arista is still keeping himself in reserve at his headquarters. Don La Gruzary Flores, Governor of the Tamaulipas, arrived here last night with the intention, it is said of organizing the rancheros, veterans, &c. for defensive operations, should they unfortunately be required.

TUNNEL UNDER LONDON.

A stupendous undertaking is projected by the London and Birmingham Railway Company, under the engineer, Mr. R. Stephenson—namely, to reach their proposed central station in Farrington street [late the Fleet Prison] by means of tunnel from Camdentown, which would pass under the New River and the Regent's Canal. The new road would be upward of three miles and the tunnel upward of two,

PHOTOGRAPH.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

WELLSINGTON.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1846.

Appointments by the Board of Canal Commissioners.

JOHN M. MORRISON, to be Collector of Ports at Northumberland, to take effect on the 1st day of May next.

JOHN McRYNELAND, to be Collector at Berwick.

WILLIAM FINK, to be Collector at Williamsport.

MYRON S. WARNER, to be Weighmaster at the Northumberland weigh lock.

Ourselfs.

This number (April 18) completes the EIGHTH YEAR that we have published the 'Columbia Democrat' and we are determined to have our accounts settled up to this date. We shall immediately have our bills for the paper, advertising and job work made out ready for settlement, and we expect all to square up that we may be able to square up with those who have demands against us.

The Courts.

Commence their April Sessions in Danville on Monday next and without being on the ground. Should some of our friends see proper to hand us over some of the needful we shall not be offended.

Oregon Meeting.

It is proposed (we are informed) that a meeting to consider the subject of American rights in Oregon, be held at Danville on Monday next. The citizens of the county in attendance upon the Courts, will thus have a convenient opportunity to express their sentiments upon this important National question; a question that transcends the limits of party, and upon which an unanimity of sentiment and action is so highly proper and desirable. Now when the subject is under consideration in Congress, it is eminently proper that the people should express their sentiments for the direction of their Senators and Representatives. The two Senators from this State and most of the Representatives also, Democrat and Whig, favor the giving of notice and their judgment and action in this respect deserve to be endorsed by their constituents.

The Election for State officers, and for members of both branches of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, took place on the 6th inst. and has resulted in a Democratic victory. There were three tickets in the field for State officers; and neither candidate having a majority of all the voters there was no Election by the people, and the Election devolves on the Legislature. The Democrats having a majority in both branches of the Legislature, the Democratic candidates will of course be elected.

The Baltimore Republican endorses the views of Governor Shunk, as expressed in his late veto message, in the following article which appeared over the head of the message itself:

THE RIGHT DOCTRINE.—We have ever been at a loss to imagine the correctness of the principle which has too frequently characterized the action of legislative bodies, in granting charters to banking and other companies. Why men associated together should be granted special privileges over citizens in their individual capacity, has always been a mystery to us. It is irreconcilable to every principle of equality and justice, and at war with the fundamental doctrines of pure Democracy.—

We fully concur with the sentiments expressed in a recent message of Gov. SHUNK to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, setting forth his objections to a bill incorporating a manufacturing company in that State.

The Policy of the Administration.—A fact came out in the Senate on Thursday, the Union says, which is of some consequence in shedding light upon the policy of the administration, and of revealing from it every germ of spoliation which has been made upon it. A query from Mr. Mangum who addressed the Senate on the Oregon question, drew from General Cass the fact, that his resolutions in the early period of the session, looking to military preparation were made & presented with the assent of the President of the United States.

The First Goods at Pittsburg from the East.—The Pittsburg Advertiser of Wednesday has the following announcement. A boat belonging to Bingham's Line came on Monday night at 10 o'clock, with a full load of Dry Goods, &c. from the East. This is the first arrival, and we are heartily glad of it, as it shows that the communication is now complete. We shall have an immense rush in a few days. Immense quantities of goods were despatched from Philadelphia through all of last week. The one by Bingham's boat from Clark's Ferry, was seventy-four hours—said to be the shortest ever made by a freight boat.