



## JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, December 25, 1845.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$1.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

### England and the United States.

The question of war or peace, is now the all-absorbing topic of the people of this and the mother country. The speculations thereon are nearly as various and numerous, as the minds that conceive and the tongues that utter them. We have already given it as our opinion, that there will be no war. That opinion we now repeat.

Our rights in Oregon, up to the 49th degree of North latitude, are so clear and indisputable, and the fee of the land between that line and the Columbia River, is worth so little to the mass of the English nation, that the government of that country will never go to war about it. They may send ambassadors to negotiate, their press may retiate the bravado of our own, and their people become excited on the subject as well as ourselves; but they will never commit so great an outrage upon civilization as to declare war upon us, for not accepting a line South of the 49th degree. If they do proceed to open hostilities, it will be for something else than that—even if that should be their expressed cause.

Our government has made a liberal offer to England to settle this long-standing difficulty. The proposition has been declined by Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister, without his giving it that consideration, which its importance demanded. It is said, however, that he rejected it without consulting his government. We hope it is so—for it is not at all likely that a more favorable offer will be made by the United States. Much as we are inclined to peace, and would deplore the evils of a war, we hardly think our government ought to recede, materially, from that proposition.

### The Democrat on the Message.

Our neighbor of the Democrat is still trying away at the President's Message, and trying to make it assume an appearance and character different from what any body else has seen proper to give it. In the course of his "heroics" upon it, he says, "it fell upon the Whigs like a clap of thunder on a sunny day," or something like it—we quote from memory.—This is rather news to us. Even if it had come to us, unannounced, it would not have created much sensation. But when we reflect, that for weeks before its delivery, its principal contents were known, and published throughout the country, it requires a stretch of imagination, such as few persons can accomplish, to realize that it fell like a "clap of thunder," &c. As far as we can learn, the Whigs generally approve the course of the President in regard to Oregon, and condemn, in unmeasured terms, his free trade principles on the subject of the Tariff. Try again, friend Schoonover. Perhaps next time you will be able to make a little more out of the Message. This being the first document of the kind which has been delivered, since your accession to the editorial dignity, of course the people will overlook small mistakes. It is, moreover, a good one for you to practise upon, and if you are only diligent, perhaps you can make yourself perfect, before you exhaust its topics.

### The Harrisburg Intelligencer.

We mention, for the benefit of those who would like to have good a paper from the seat of government, that the Harrisburg Intelligencer will be published semi-weekly, during the approaching session of the Legislature, at the low price of \$1 per copy. We recommend the Intelligencer to the people of this county, satisfied that they will be pleased with it, if they take it.

### The Columbian Magazine.

The Columbian for January is a gem. Besides two superb steel engravings and a plate of fashions, it contains forty-eight pages of as good literary matter as we have ever seen collected together in such a magazine. It is published in New York, at \$3 a year. Now is the time to subscribe. Hand in your names and we will forward them.

The editor of the Mount Holly Mirror has in his possession one of the tickets printed for Locofoco use at the last Presidential election, which is headed as follows:—"Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of '42!" This was a part of the infamous game of fraud and delusion through which Mr. Polk gained the power and patronage that he is now wielding for the destruction of American prosperity.—Bel Apollo.

### Congress.

The past has been an exciting week at Washington. In the Senate, besides a mass of minor business, a number of deeply important questions have been agitated. The resolutions of Gen. Cass, instructing the respective committees to inquire into the condition of our national defences, both by land and sea, may be mentioned as the most prominent. They elicited a discussion which lasted several days, and in which many Senators took part. Some of them gave it as their solemn opinion, that no war would grow out of our present difficulties with England about Oregon—and whilst most of them spoke in a spirit of forbearance, all were united in declaring that the honor and integrity of the Union must be preserved at all hazards. On their passage, the vote stood, yeas 46, nays 0. Mr. Allen introduced a resolution authorizing the President to give a year's notice to England of our intention to put an end to the treaty of joint-occupancy of Oregon, which will be considered in the course of a few days. Mr. Acheson also introduced a series of resolutions relative to the establishment of a Territorial Government in Oregon.

In the House, the Bill admitting Texas into the Union, as a State, has passed by nearly one hundred majority. Many of the members who voted against it, wished to have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on the subject, but were prevented by having the previous question moved upon them. This application of the gag-law, is not at all relished. In the Senate, the Bill has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and when they report upon it, it will no doubt be more gravely considered, than it was in the popular branch. Mr. Levin, the Native American member from Philadelphia county, has introduced a resolution relative to the amendment of the Naturalization Laws, and at our last dates there was an animated debate going on as to whether the subject should be referred to the Judiciary Committee, or to a Select Committee to be appointed for the purpose. This resolution has occasioned considerable feeling in the House.

[Easton Whig.]

### Hallo, Pennsylvanians!

Did or did not James Buchanan, Wilson McCandless, Richard Brodhead, Benj. A. Bidlack, Pottsville Hughes, Samuel W. Black, &c. when they traversed your State in 1844, assure you in effect that Polk was as much a Tariff man as CLAY! They duped and cheated or told you the truth—which was it? Have you read Walker's Report yet? Do your journals which huzzaed for Polk, Shunk, and the Tariff of '42, lay before you the substance and drift of that Report? Have you pondered on Mr. Polk's second official explanation of his Kane letter? Does it tally best with the Whig or the Loco-Foco expositions on the stump last year? And do you stand ready to be swindled again whenever your office seekers have another axe to grind? Think the matter over, Pennsylvanian! and keep thinking till the time comes to ACT!—Tribune.

Some of the Locofoco papers, in the Tariff interest, pretend to be disappointed with Mr. Polk on account of his hostility to the protective policy. This is sheer 'gammon.' The knives knew in the outset that Polk was a bitter enemy of the interests of free labor; and every time they asserted the contrary, they were guilty of the basest deception and falsehood.—Mr. Polk has spoken nothing but what every intelligent man expected him to utter; and if he does not now go on and extirpate the protective features of the tariff, he will prove false to his own sentiments—false to the "democratic" hatred of free industry—and false to the darling purposes of the Slave Power, whose tool and instrument he is.—[Sussex Register.]

A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Speaking of Mr. McConnell, of Alabama, a Washington letter writer says:—"The honorable gentleman reached town to-day, dressed in the most singular and outlandish style. He had on a pair of high legged boots, coming up to his knees. His pantaloons were of buckskin, and the legs were thrust inside his boots. His coat was white, and his cap was of rough bear skin. He immediately commenced a grand spree in honor of his re-election, and he has spent the day, I am told, in revisiting his old haunts. Of such are some of the legislators of this free and happy land.

The prediction has been made that the next Governor of Pennsylvania will be a Whig; and when we see the names of Gen. James Irvin, of Centre County, and Hon. James Cooper, of Adams, brought forward for the office, we feel inclined to look with confidence for the verification of the prophecy.—Sussex Register.

Fifty-one buildings were burned down at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on the 11th inst.

### The Canada Press and the Message.

Some of the Canada papers are quite savage in relation to the President's Message, and threaten terrible things. Witness the following from the Montreal Herald:

"We regret to see that the tone of the Message is decidedly unfriendly, and that there appears in it a studied determination to make no compromise whatever of the conflicting claims of the two countries.

"The successful villany practised upon Mexico in Texas, is now recommended to be adopted towards Great Britain in Oregon. Grants of land are promised to all who choose to go and settle there, and the certainty of their title to possession being confirmed by the United States Government being distinctly held out. Mr. Polk will find that England is not Mexico.

"The style of impudent bravado adopted towards the European governments, and the threats against them if they dare to establish any new Colonies in North America, although peculiarly silly, are intended no doubt to irritate; they show clearly that if Mr. Polk can possibly excite a war during his administration he will certainly do it."

### English Railways.

The London Times has published a document relative to the railway interest of England, which had excited much interest and a great deal of alarm. The document presents the astonishing number of 1,263 projected companies, to carry out which will require nearly two thirds of the national debt of England!! Even the deposit of ten per cent. will alone absorb £53,136,350. It further appears that there are 47 railways completed, representing a capital of £70,680,687. In the course of construction there are 118 lines of railway, to complete which, even with the Parliamentary power of borrowing one third on debenture, will absorb £67,356,326; so that the invested capital in railways, leaving entirely out of view the new announcements, is already the enormous sum of £113,612,012! But if the old, the new, and the announced undertakings are added together, with the ten per cent. deposit, we have the incredible sum of £649,573,790 required for this branch of trade alone. The world never witnessed such folly, knavery, and madness before.

Elliott, who stood charged with the murder of young Kendall, at Washington City, has been discharged. The discharge was granted, on the presentation of the Grand Jury, that Mr. Kendall came to his death from a pistol shot fired by the said Elliott in self-defence.

DISEASE AMONG THE TURNIPS.—The Liverpool Mercury of the 14th ult. publishes an extract of a letter from a magistrate of the County of Louth, stating that "the destruction of the turnip crop is much more complete than that of the potatoe. All the Swedes are rotten at the core; yet their external appearance is as good as usual." Accounts from the south of England also state, that the turnips there have been attacked in a similar way."

By the use of a sponge and vinegar, chalk marks can be removed from a brick wall, so says a writer in the North American.

### The Duties of County Auditors.

The Harrisburg papers contain a Circular from John N. Purviance, Esq., Auditor General of the State, to the County Auditors, notifying them of the provisions of the Act of April 16, 1845, which makes it their duty to examine the dockets, records, and offices of Prothonotaries, Registers and Recorders, from September 1st, 1840, to the 31st of August, 1844, inclusive, agreeably to the Acts of April 6th, 1840, and March 10th, 1810, and if either of the officers should have during any year received for fees a sum exceeding in the aggregate \$1500, to certify the amount.

The circular also calls attention to the 40th Section of the Act of April 15th, 1834, which provides that the County Auditors shall audit, settle and adjust all the accounts of the Treasurer of the County with the State Treasury, embracing State tax, tavern licenses, retailer's licenses, hawkers' and pedlars' licenses, tin and clock pedlars' licenses, pamphlet laws, militia fines, &c. And to facilitate this labor, as well as to establish a uniform and convenient mode for settling the accounts, a form to be observed in making reports to the department has been prepared.

The Cincinnati News says, that the pork-packing business has fairly commenced. Nervous people have moved out of the city, they cannot endure the shrieks of the dying hogs.

WHY THEY DO NOT LAY.—The reason why hens do not lay in the winter is said to be the want of animal food, which they get in summer in abundance, in the form of insects. An intelligent editor in the West says the reason is that they haven't time, the days being so short.

### Matters in Oregon.

The people of Oregon, according to statements in the St. Louis Reporter, are virtually divided into three parties. First the British party under the auspices of the Hudson's Bay Company; secondly, that portion of the American emigrants who, from various motives, favor the plans of the Hudson's Bay Company; and thirdly, that portion of the American emigrants who are in favor of the extension over the territory of the laws of the United States. Emigrants depend, for the supply of clothing, powder, iron, and many other necessary articles, on the accommodations they procure from the stores and trading establishments of the Hudson's Bay Company. American emigrants sell their surplus products to that company, and purchase of its agents the comforts and many of the necessities of life. Those who are well affected towards the company, it is said, are treated liberally, while those who speak boldly in favor of the United States Government and its claims, receive but little favor. The British party and that portion of the Americans who favor their plans are said to be in favor of an independent government. The American settlers, it would seem, are also divided on other grounds—a portion contending for the laws and regulations adopted in a "mass convention," and another portion for those passed by a legislature held last year. Among the acts of the legislature was one declaring that negro slavery should not exist in the territory, and that every negro found in the territory, at the expiration of two years from the passage of the law, should receive a stated number of lashes at the whipping post. This law was subsequently repealed and another passed, requiring the negroes to be sold at public auction.

There are but a few slaves there, and they were taken by their masters a few years ago.

The Newburyport Herald, after contradicting some statements in the papers discreditable to merchants of that place engaged in the Oregon and Sandwich Islands trade, says:

"The actual distance to be sailed from New York to the mouth of the Columbia river, by way of Cape Horn, is estimated at 15,000 miles. A ship canal at Panama, to be cut through the Isthmus of Darien, which is only 37 miles, would save a thousand more than one half the distance, reducing the voyage out and back to less than the time now required to make the passage out. The distance from N. York to the mouth of the Columbia river by land is about 3,700 miles. The territory which the British claim in Oregon, North of 49 degrees, is represented by those who best know it, as bleak, inhospitable and barren, abounding in volcanic mountains and glaciers. It is now valuable only for its furs, and these, through the indefatigable efforts of the Hudson's Bay Company, are rapidly diminishing. The American colony in the valley of the Willamette, is said to number about 8,000 souls, though this estimate is probably overated. The climate is considered equable and salubrious, and the soil deep, strong and fertile. The crops never fail, the water is remarkably pure and the water-privileges abundant. Should we extend our possessions over North Oregon as far as the Bomanzoff mountains near the seventeenth parallel, we shall reach that latitude where sun does not set in Summer. Near the mountains, in Summer the sun appears to stand as still as it did in the days of Joshua. In June it is 25 degrees above the horizon at 'midnight,' and the only mode of knowing that it is 'midnight,' is watching the sun when it begins to ascend. Fowls go to roost at 7 P. M. and repose until the sun is well up. In Winter it is of course the reverse, as in the high latitudes the sun is not seen for six weeks."

### The Mexican Minister.

The New York Courier has learned from a reliable source the particulars of the appointment of Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, as United States Minister to Mexico. It seems that Mr. Parrott, whose brother is already a Consul at Mazatlan, a Mexican port, was sent to the City of Mexico to sound the Government; and he ascertained the fact that they were ready to negotiate and willing to settle all the difficulties with the United States for money. He returned to New Orleans the last of October, and went immediately to Washington. Mr. Slidell, learning the result of Mr. Parrott's mission, made application for the appointment, which he obtained. The basis of the negotiation, we understand, is the Rio Grande for the boundary, from the mouth to the source, and thence a line North to our boundary; and the sum required, or which it was intimated would be required, as a consideration, is \$15,000,000, towards which the amount due by Mexico to American claimants will be taken in part payment."

Upwards of 40,000 emigrants have left Bremen, this year, for the United States.

### Mormonism as it is.

Mrs. Smith, the widow of the Prophet Joe, has addressed a letter to the editor of the New York Sun, in which she gives the following picture of Mormonism, as it now exists under the management of the Council of Twelve.—She is said to be very wealthy, and shows a disposition to condemn this great system of iniquity and imposture, fostered by her late husband.

"The laws of the United States are quite good enough for me and my children, and my settled intention is to remain where I am, take care of my property, and if I cannot educate my children here, send them to New York or New England for that purpose. Many of the Mormons will no doubt remove in the Spring, and many more will remain here; and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to have a mixed society in Nauvoo, as in other cities, and all exclusive religious distinctions abolished.

"I must now say, that I never for a moment believed in what my husband called his apparitions and revelations, as I thought him laboring under a diseased mind; yet, they may all be true, as a prophet is seldom without credence or honor, excepting in his own family or country; but as my conviction is to the contrary, I shall educate my children in a different faith, and teach them to obey and reverence the laws and institutions of their country."

She also says:—I am left here, sir, with a family of children to attend to, without any means of giving them an education, for there is not a school in the city, nor is it intended there shall be any here, or at any other place, where the men who now govern this infatuated, simple minded people, have sway. I have not the least objection that these petty tyrants remove to California, or any other remote place, out of the world if they wish, for they will never be of any service to the Mormons or the human family, no matter where they go. Their object is to keep the people over whom they rule in the greatest ignorance, and most abject religious bondage, and if these poor, confiding creatures remove with them, they will die in the wilderness."

The amount of money in the depositories of the U. S. Government on the 1st instant, subject to the draft of the Secretary of the Treasury, was \$8,922,885 42.

Before the Presidential election, the locofoco cry was 'Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1842' Now it is, Harrah for Polk and Dallas—the Tariff may go to the d—l! Democracy is always the same!

There are a couple of Editors in Lebanon county, in this state, who unblushingly declare that they 'want money!' Funny that, ain't it?

NEVER TOO LATE.—The Knoxville Register announces the marriage in Jefferson county, Tennessee, of Mr. Frederick Pulse, aged one hundred and two years, to Miss Dorcas Mannon, aged thirty four.

### "NATURE AND EXPERIENCE OUR GUIDE."

The extraordinary and well authenticated cures wrought by the celebrated SUGAR COATED PILLS, or Dr. Smith's Improved Indian Vegetable Pills, have naturally drawn public attention to them. Perhaps in the history of Medicine, from the time of Hippocrates to the present day, there is no evidence of a medical compound obtaining equal celebrity in so short a time. There was never a medicine recommended by such high authority as Dr. Smith's Pills. Besides their great curative properties, (possessing as they do, such astonishing powers to open all the natural drains of the body, viz. the LUNGS, KIDNEYS, SKIN, and BOWELS,) they are, unlike other pills, extremely pleasant, being coated with sugar, and as they do not grip, nor produce nausea, or any other unpleasant consequences, they have become very popular for Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Costiveness, Bilious complaints, Foul Stomach, Fevers, Worms, Want of Appetite, Impurities of the Blood, Obstructions and Female Complaints generally, Colds, &c. One of the most influential and benevolent ladies in New York, Mrs. S. A. Gould, Matron of the U. S. Naval Hospital, says, "There is no medicine in her knowledge so well adapted to the numerous ailments of mankind, as Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated Pills." She especially recommends them to ladies.—Read her certificate in the pamphlet.

Dealers furnished at the New York College of Health, 179 Greenwich street, New York, and sold by

Agents in Monroe Co. Schoch & Sperry, Stroudsburg. R. Huston & Co. do. Jno. Marsh & Co. Fennerville.

CAUTION.—As a miserable imitation has been made, by the name of "Sugar Coated Pills," it is necessary to be sure that Dr. G. Benjamin Smith's signature is on every box. Price 25 cents. Aug. 11, 1845.