



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, January 29, 1846.

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V. B. PALMER, Esq. is the Agent for this paper at his office of real estate and Country Newspaper Agency in Philadelphia, North-West corner of Third and Chestnut streets; Tribune buildings, Nassau st., N. Y.; South East corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore, and No. 12, State street, Boston. Mr. Palmer will receive and forward subscriptions and advertisements for the Jeffersonian Republican.

Messrs. MASON & TUTTLE, at 38 William street, New York, are also our authorized Agents, to receive and forward subscriptions and advertisements for the Republican.

We return our thanks to Col. SNYDER, of the House of Representatives, for valuable Public Documents.

The Columbian Magazine.

The February number of the Columbian Magazine has already been received, and is a superb number. It contains a large amount of reading matter, besides several highly finished engravings, and a plate of the latest fashions. The subscription price is only \$3 a year.

George W. Woodward Rejected.

The United States Senate, in Executive Session, on the 22nd inst., rejected the nomination of Judge WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, nominated as an Associate Justice in the place of Judge Baldwin, dec'd. The vote was large and the majority decisive. The result was in conformity with the Report of the Judiciary Committee, who had examined the case very thoroughly.

Abner Parke, says the Hunterdon Gazette, has been discharged from his recognizance, relative to the Warren murder. The case is now at an end.

The House of Representatives on Saturday decided the question arising out of the contested election of Representative in that body from the new State of Florida, against the right of the returned member, E. C. Cabell, (Whig,) and admitting to his seat the petitioner against him, Wm. H. Brockenbrough, (Loco.)

New Counterfeit.

WESTERN BANK, PHILADELPHIA. 5's spurious; vignette, a female sitting on a bale of goods.—Bick. Rep.

GREAT RISE!—The river at Fayetteville, N. C., rose on the 8th inst. twenty-five feet in 24 hours.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—The Hon. William Taylor, a member of the House of Representatives from Virginia, died at Washington on Saturday morning the 17th inst.

The Tariff of 1842.

The following preamble and resolutions passed the Senate of this State on Friday the 17th inst., by a unanimous vote

"Whereas the tariff of 1842 produces no more than sufficient revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the General Government, and only affords an adequate incidental protection to American industry and American manufactures against foreign competition and foreign policy, and a consequent encouragement to commercial enterprise, to agricultural pursuits, and to the development of our internal resources; and whereas it is believed the people of Pennsylvania are opposed to any alteration in the existing tariff, until further experience has shown that a modification is required to secure a continuance of such protection, and to promote their general welfare; therefore—

"Resolved, &c. That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby required to oppose all attempts to alter or modify the tariff act of the 30th of August, 1842

"Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the above preamble and resolution to our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

Letters from Mexico state that Paredes had refused to receive the Minister from this country. It may be presumed, therefore, that Mr. Slidell will soon return home.

THE ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS have a public school at Wilmington, N. C., of which about two hundred children are educated. A generous act.

Grain and hay are both quite high, in New Hampshire. Corn is worth one dollar a bushel and oats fifty cents.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

Correspondence of the Inquirer and Gazette. HARRISBURG, Jan. 26, 1846.

In the House, numerous petitions were presented in favor of an alteration of the License Law, that the sale be prohibited altogether; for and against the right of way; for the incorporation of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Allentown; from the Dauphin Deposits Bank for leave to issue notes; for the completion of the Reservoirs; for the County of Oregon; for a rail road from Tamaqua to the Delaware river; for the abolition of capital punishment; for an independent police in Philadelphia; and for an alteration of the law relative to the election of Mayor of Philadelphia, and numerous private subjects.

Mr. Mathias read, in place, a bill to authorize the purchase of the lot on which the Collector's Office of Philadelphia is located.

Mr. Trego read, in place, a bill concerning the regulation of taxes in Philadelphia.

The third reading of the bill forming the county of Lackawanna out of Luzerne, &c., was resumed. It was opposed at some length by Messrs. Piolett and Bartholomew; and supported by Messrs. Merryfield and Brackenridge, when on motion of Mr. Piolett to postpone the bill for the present, was agreed to. Yeas, 49; nays, 27.

Mr. Connor's bill relative to the Wardens was postponed for the purpose of having the amendments printed.

On motion of Mr. Mathias, a bill to confirm the title to certain real estate in the county of Philadelphia, to William Heiss and heirs, was considered and passed final reading.

In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Edie in the Chair, bill relative to the sale of real estate of deceased persons, was considered and is pending.

SENATE.—Petitions as in the House presented.

Mr. Crabb, from the Committee on Corporations, reported the bill to incorporate the Central Rail Road Company.

Mr. Hoover, from the same Committee, reported resolutions relative to the navigation of the Allegheny and Mississippi rivers.

On motion of Mr. Darsie, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making all criminal sentences expire between the months of April and October, when convenient.

The following bills were considered and passed. An act continuing the act graduating the price of Lands on which money is due the Commonwealth; an act making appropriations to the Eastern and Western Reservoirs—to the former \$30,000, and the latter \$20,000; an act to incorporate the Franklin Medical College of Philadelphia; an act to extend the time for completing the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and to authorize the same to be continued to Pittsburg; an act relative to notices in cases of extended real estate.

The subject of printing an extra number of copies of the Canal Commissioners' Report, is now under consideration. The question is whether the printer shall furnish the number according to law, or furnish them for nothing but press work and paper.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

This anxiously expected arrival has at length taken place, and by the New York Express of Saturday we have the news brought by it, which is much more pacific in its complexion than was generally anticipated. The most prominent points are, that the Whigs failed to establish a ministry, and that Sir Robert Peel has once more taken the reins, with four new men in his Cabinet. Our space will permit us to make but very brief extracts from two or three of the principal London journals, by way of exhibiting the mild and unwarlike tone in which they speak of the Message of our mock-heroic President. The "Times" (Tory) says: "The terms of the Message imply, then, the alternative of war, or conclusive negotiation. War is too monstrous to be thought of for a moment, except after every effort at a compromise has been exhausted. Britain and America must be too sensible of their mutual benefits, mutual dependence and mutual respect, to peril the substantial blessings they now enjoy, and are daily multiplying in the relations of peace, for the bloody and precarious glories of war." The "Chronicle" (Whig) says: "The issue of all this is clear, and not the least obvious fact connected with it, that peace with England, is henceforth the best policy of America. In spite, therefore, of this blustering and belligerent Message, the news which has already reached, and will soon reach, America, will produce such an effect upon the popular mind, as, evinced by Congressional inaction in regard to Oregon, will render a document, which circumstances might have made formidable, as harmless, if not

as amusing, as a nursery rhyme."

The French Chambers were opened on the 30th ult., with the usual speech from the King. The speech contained not a solitary word in reference to Mr. Polk's Message. The Journal des Debats says of it—"Mr. Polk talks a good deal of his moderation, but he shows little enough of it, and his manner is such, that if it were to be adopted in the relations of Governments, every dispute between two States would be terminated by war."

It is gratifying to see that the insane appetite for war which possesses so many of our citizens, meets with no response from the other side of the water. That England should be averse to war on this Oregon question, although fully prepared to encounter its hazards, will not stain the national reputation for spirit and courage. None but very weak people will impute the peaceful temper exhibited by John Bull in the present crisis to fear; nor will any very wise people expect to find a hero in every deep-mouthed braggart, who foams and clamors for war with England as though blood-spilling, havoc, and devastation were the most healthful and innocent of all recreations. This war hobby has been in all ages a favorite stalking horse with our demagogue; but happily the time is approaching when those who have recourse to the delusion will be exposed to universal contempt and ridicule, if weak men, and to detestation and loathing, if strong ones. Men are becoming wise enough to perceive that the worst possible use they can put their bodies to, is to make them targets for cannon and musket practice. Those who have this lesson to learn, might as well still be groping their way through the dark ages.—Belvidere Apollo.

HON. ANDREW STEWART, the talented and indefatigable representative in Congress from the XVIIIth district of this State, made on the 9th ult., an excellent speech in review of the doctrines of President Polk and Secretary Walker, on the tariff. One of those doctrines is that the duty on each article ought to be fixed at that point which will produce the greatest amount of revenue. Commenting upon this doctrine, Mr. S. proceeds as follows:

What sort of a rule was this? For whom would one suppose it to be made? For the American manufacturer or the European?—Clearly it was a rule for the benefit of the foreigner. And could an independent and intelligent American consent to live under such a rule? The moment the American rises to his feet, in this struggle with foreigners for the American market, he is to be knocked down by this Executive poker, and walked over by his Secretary Walker. [A laugh.] And this was their American System. Mr. S. insisted it was a British system. It was just such a system as Sir Robert Peel would have recommended, could he have spoken through President Polk as his trumpet, its practical, its universal operation, would be what he had just now described. And would the House endorse a system like this? This was the far-famed "free-trade system," now for the first time promulgated by an American fiscal officer.

Since the improvements in steam, the cost of transportation was comparatively nothing.—Take off the duty, and the British workshops would be brought to our doors. Suppose these British laborers were in Alexandria, working at twenty-five cents, was any man so blind as not to see that they must soon break down the workmen of Washington, who were receiving 75 cents a day? The employer would soon begin to talk to them in a very intelligible language, "My competitors in Alexandria get labor for twenty-five cents a day, and you must take the same or quit." Now, where was the difference, whether the distance was a little greater or a little less? The practical operation of the system would be just the same. And this was the blessed system of free-trade! The workmen of England and France could work cheaper than ours, and free-trade doctrine held that we must buy wherever we could buy cheapest.—Down went the duty, in came foreign goods, out went American money; and out and out it went till we had no more money to send, and the people and their Government became bankrupt together. This was the blessing which the compassionate Secretary had in store for the "poor man!" Oh, how he loved him! He brought in "the poor man" ten times in two paragraphs! But his love would be very apt to operate like the love a certain bear once had for a "poor man" when he hugged him to death. [A laugh.]

Mr. S. had seen Mr. Walker's name announced for the Presidency. Now, an uncharitable observer might perhaps say that Mr. Walker was looking to be the "poor man's" candidate. If so, he proposed a wise plan, for his system would soon make all the people poor, and then he would go in by acclamation. [Much merriment.]

The Secretary's system might not inaptly be termed a plan to manufacture "poor men."—Such would be its practical result, and there would be no escaping it.

The Boaster Outdone.

A new Englander, riding in a rail-road car off south-west, some where, seemed particularly disposed to astonish the other passengers with stories about Yankeeedom. At last he mentioned that one of his neighbors owned an immense dairy, and made a million pounds of cheese yearly. This story produced some sensation, and the Yankee perceiving that his veracity was in danger of being questioned, appealed to a friend, as follows:

"True, isn't it, Mr. P. I speak of Deacon Brown; you know Deacon Brown?"

"Ye-e-s," replied the friend; "that, is yes; I know Deacon Brown; I don't know as I ever heard precisely how many pounds of butter and cheese he makes a year, but I know that he has twelve saw-mills that go by buttermilk."

From the Star in the East.

"It Benefits me Ten Dollars a Year!"

Prof. Hamilton, of Nashville University in Tennessee, said:—"When I was teaching several years since, in New Jersey, I was requested to act as Librarian in the Sabbath School. I did so; and, for the purpose of enlarging the library, I drew up a paper, and I carried it to the people in the village for contributions.—Some gave twenty-five cents, some fifty cents, and some a dollar, till I came to the house of a rich, learned man, that never went to meeting, and did not believe in the Bible."

Prof. H. being a very polite man, went in and explained the object to this unbeliever.

"Put me down \$10," said the infidel, "and I am willing to pay it."

Prof. H. was astonished. "How," said he, "can the Sabbath school benefit you so much, when you never go near it?"

"Why, before this Sabbath school began," said the infidel, "the boys of this village disturbed me all day on the Sabbath. They were out of their day school, and while their parents were at meeting, many of the boys were in the street, playing, laughing or cursing, making so much noise that I could neither read nor study Sunday was a noisy day. But the boys now get their lessons, go to their Sunday schools, and then bring home interesting books, or papers to read, so that they never think of play. The Sabbath school has made it so. The Sabbath is still and quiet. The change is worth ten dollars a year to me, and I will give that sum every year, if you will keep the school going."

Vaccination.

Dr. Fahnestock, of Bordentown, in an article on the Small Pox and Vaccination, comes to the following positions as the result of his observation and experience:—

1. That vaccination is the best protection from small pox. It modifies the disease and preserves life, although it does not in all cases exempt entirely from an attack of variolous disease.
2. That re-vaccination becomes necessary to test the protection of the system.
3. That after re-vaccination an individual may have a reasonable certainty of exemption from an attack of varioloid.
4. That re-vaccination should be resorted to by all persons upon whom it has not been repeated, whenever the small pox assumes an epidemic form; as the changes constantly taking place in the human system, render an individual liable to infection at one period who may have been exempt at another; and particularly as that liability is greatly increased by the existence of the variolous constitution of the atmosphere, which fans otherwise sporadic cases into epidemic prevalence.

A Prediction.

The Marion (Ohio) Eagle of the 31st Dec. says: "A weather wise friend of ours, bids us mark the prediction, that during the month of January, a general thaw will take place, attended with higher waters than have been known for years—which will be followed by a second winter, of greater severity; a late, wet spring, and an uncommonly fruitful season. We shall see."

The expenses of the Mission to China formed the subject of a message sent to Congress by the President a few days since. The whole amount appropriated was \$40,000. To Mr. Cushing has been paid \$32,434, and he claims \$893 as yet due. Mr. Webster has received \$7,500, and claims \$1,994 additional.

Joshua R. Hitchcock, a poor mechanic in Baltimore Co, had added to his family the other morning, three daughters, whom he named Mary Florida, Martha Texas, and Jane Polk. He has now seventeen children.

Our State Debt and Resources.

We learn from the Auditor General's Report, that on the 1st day of December, 1845, the various Loans of the Commonwealth, amounted to an aggregate of \$40,686,861 92. Another statement shows the amount of Stocks held by the Commonwealth, in sundry incorporated companies. The aggregate is \$2,045,476 79.—Pennsylvania Canals and Railroads, estimated to be worth \$28,643,316. Public buildings and grounds at Harrisburg, estimated value, \$250,000. Money due on unpatented lands, estimated, \$190,000. State arsenals, powder magazine, &c., estimated, \$100,000. The total resources are thus brought to \$31,228,793 56.

The New Texas Constitution.

There are some good features in the Constitution of this new State, which will operate well in inducing persons to emigrate there.—The following are the most prominent.

Sec. 1. All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit; and they have at all times the inalienable right to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may think expedient.

Sec. 2. All freemen, when they form a social compact have equal rights; and no man is entitled to exclusive, separate public emoluments or privileges, but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 3. No Religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public services.

Sec. 13. No person shall ever be imprisoned for debt.

Sec. 18. All perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free government, and shall never be allowed; nor shall the law of primogeniture or entailments ever be in force in this State.

Sec. 28. The legislature shall have power to provide by law for exempting from taxation two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of the household furniture, or other property belonging to each family in this State.

Sec. 30. No corporate body shall hereafter be created, renewed, or extended, with banking or discounting privileges.

Philip Reybold and his four sons sent to different markets, from their farms in the State of Delaware, during the past season, 90,795 baskets of peaches. The smallest quantity sent by any one of them, was 9,000 baskets, and the largest was 44,000, from the farm of the father.

GREAT REVIVAL.—We are informed one hundred and twenty seven persons were taken into the Communion of the several Churches of Lambertville and New Hope, New Jersey, on Sunday two weeks. Protracted meetings had been continued there for several weeks previous.

The Hon. Charles McClure, late Member of Congress from Cumberland county, and Secretary of State under Gov. Porter, died at Pittsburg, on the 10th inst.

At least twenty-five steamboats have been lost in the Mississippi and Ohio rivers since the first of September last. Several of these accidents were attended by a serious loss of life.

A bill has been reported in the Kentucky Legislature by Gen. Combs, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, taxing the luxuries of Duelling Pistols, Bowie Knives, and all other deadly weapons usually worn about the person. It seemed to meet very general approbation.

The Virginia House of Delegates, has passed a bill to allow the banks to issue small notes.

MARRIED.

In Easton, on the 12th of October last, by the Rev. Mr. Bomberger, Mr. Melchior Horn, and Miss Matilda Heller, both of Easton.

POISON!!!

We think a man who will make and palm upon an unsuspecting person, a "Sugar Coated Pill," not having on the box, Dr. G. Benju Smith's signature, would not hesitate to sell poison, regardless of all consequences. No "Sugar Coated Pills" can be relied upon, unless Dr. Smith's signature is on the box, and all others are either imitation or counterfeit, and of course dangerous to use.

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

Agents in Monroe Co.

Schoch & Spering, 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. Benju Smith's signature is on every box. Price 25 cents. Aug. 11, 1845.