



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

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Bribery and Corruption.

During the past week there has been considerable excitement throughout the country, in consequence of a person by the name of Daniel McCook, from Ohio, endeavoring to bribe Mr. Piollet, a member of the State Legislature, and one of the Committee on Banks, to give his vote and influence in the Committee in favor of sustaining the Lehigh County Bank, against the charges which have been made against it by the people of Allentown. A Committee of three was appointed to investigate the case, and McCook was arrested and taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. After hearing the testimony, the Committee made a report recommending the matter to the civil authorities, and directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to deliver Mr. McCook over to the Attorney General. Our readers may find some allusion to it in our summary of Legislative news.

Chief Justice of New Jersey.

Governor Stratton, of New Jersey, has nominated Henry W. Green, Esq., of Princeton, to the Senate of that State, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The venerable Chief Justice Hornblower's term of office expired in November last, and however much the people of New Jersey may regret his retirement, they cannot but congratulate themselves that his place is to be filled by one so competent and worthy as Mr. Green.

The Right of Way.

The Bill, granting to the New York and Erie Rail Road Company the right to construct their Road through a portion of the territory of Pike county, still remains undisposed of in the Legislature. Its fate is doubtful!

Oregon.

The debate on the Oregon Question is still progressing in the Senate. During the past week, Messrs. Hannegan, of Indiana, Dix, of New York, Benton, of Missouri, and Dickenson, of New York, expressed their views on this all important subject. Their speeches were listened to with great interest by large assemblies of persons, among whom was Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister. The impression begins to strengthen, that the Resolution to give notice to England of our intention to put an end to the Treaty of joint occupation, will pass. As a number of Senators will yet speak, it may be more than a week before the question is taken.

"The Fountain."

This is the title of a monthly publication, of which we have received the first two numbers. It is printed at Morristown, N. J., and advocates the doctrine of the "cold water cure."—Dr. George T. Dexter, is the editor, and judging from the numbers before us, he conducts it with marked ability.

The Lady's Book.

The February number of the Lady's Book has been received. It is a rich affair. The engravings are splendid, and the reading matter cannot easily be surpassed. Godey is always a welcome visitor.

The FARMERS' LIBRARY, for February, has not yet reached us. Will the publishers remedy the fault. It is too valuable a work to miss a number!

The New York Herald says: "Several very extensive failures have taken place among the produce dealers, involving a very large amount. These failures are caused it is said, by bills of exchange, for a large sum, being returned from London under protest, they having been drawn upon a house on the other side, which has stopped payment."

Notes purporting to be issued by the Farmers' Bank of Genesee County, Le Roy, N. J., are circulating in the West. There is no such Bank in existence.—*Bick. Rep.*

LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

Correspondence of the Inquirer and Gazette. HARRISBURG, Feb. 21, 1846.

There was no quorum in the Senate this morning, consequently no session of that body. In the House, Mr. Thomas of Chester, offered a resolution, directing the Committee on Internal Improvements to inquire into the expediency of reporting a Bill to authorize the Canal Commissioners to laying a track between the White Hall station, and the Philadelphia Inclined Plane, which was agreed to.

Mr. Ives read a bill in place, relative to the Militia.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to form the new county of Blair, was considered. Mr. Burns moved to refer the question to a vote of the people of Bedford and Huntingdon, which proposition after debate was negatived, yeas 13, nays 68. On motion of Mr. Given, the House then concurred in the amendments of the Senate. So this long fought bill only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The appropriation bill was then again considered. On motion of Mr. Burrell, the House struck out the appropriation to pay the guaranteed interest to the Dansville and Pottsville Railroad Company.

The resolutions relative to the payment of the Judges' salaries, were then passed.

The Committee on the bribery case made a report of the facts proved this morning, with a resolution directing the Attorney General or his Deputy for Dauphin county, to have McCook indicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions for Dauphin county, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to detain him until a warrant issue, and then to deliver him over to the Sheriff of Dauphin.—This resolution was at once adopted, and Mr. Piollet went with the Deputy Attorney General before a Justice to procure a warrant.

Mr. Justice Kline issued the warrant, and bail was entered for his appearance in the sum of \$2000, by Messrs. Stevens and McCormick, the Attorneys of McCook.

It is said that Mr. McCook will himself enter a prosecution against Piollet, for taking a bribe, and also prosecutions against Messrs. Piollet, Laporte, and Burrell, for conspiracy to induce him to commit a crime.

February 23, 1846.

SENATE—Mr. Anderson, from the Committee on Corporations, reported a bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society of Philadelphia; also a bill to incorporate the Harrisburg Town Hall Association.

Mr. Sullivan, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred sundry petitions from Philadelphia, praying for a repeal of the act authorizing an additional Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, made report adverse to the prayer of the petitioners, and the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Dunlap reported a bill to incorporate the Meadville Theological Seminary.

Mr. Foulkrod reported a bill to authorize the Commissioners to issue Certificates of Loan, to pay the damages for opening Girard Avenue.

Mr. Carson, from the Committee on Education, reported a bill "to promote the cause of general Education."

Mr. Crabb reported a bill to enable the West Philadelphia Railroad Company to complete their road.

The Senate then took up the Central Rail Road Bill, and it occupied the Senate until the hour of 12 o'clock, when the members and officers of the Senate proceeded to the Hall of the House, to hear read the farewell address of Gen. Washington.

House.—Mr. Connor offered a resolution, calling upon the Committee on the State Library to report to the House the amount of debts due by that Institution, what they were contracted for, and with whom; which was agreed to.

Mr. Burrell offered a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, to define more clearly the crime of bribery, and the more effectually to punish the bribery, or attempt to bribe any member of the Legislature, or any officer of Government; which was agreed to.

The resolution from the Senate to adjourn *sine die* on the twenty-ninth of March, was then taken up and considered. A motion was made to strike out the word "twenty," so as to leave the ninth of March—which was agreed to.—Yeas 74, nays 1.—Mr. Hollowell.

The Senate got no advantage of the House in this race for popularity.

At 12 o'clock the two Houses met in the Hall of Representatives to hear read Washington's Farewell Address, according to long established usage, and the same is now being read.

There are seven hundred miles of Railroad in operation in Massachusetts, costing twenty-eight million dollars.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Correspondence of the Inquirer and Gazette. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1846.

The complexion of the foreign news cannot but prove highly satisfactory to the friends of peace. What a lesson does the gentlemanly and magnanimous tone of British Statesmen on the Oregon question, give to the turbulent hecating spirits in our Congress! As the course of Mr. Pakenham is not approved, there can be little doubt but that another offer will be shortly submitted, which cannot fail to bring about an amicable settlement of the vexatious difficulty. As the northern mail failed this morning, it is not yet known whether Mr. Pakenham received despatches or not, but I presume he will receive additional instructions from his Government. The ultra war members, finding that their efforts have produced so little effect in England, feel no doubt very sheepish. Nothing so effectually humbles a proud, hecating man as to take no notice of him.

The Senate was not in session yesterday or to-day. The Oregon debate will of course, be resumed on Monday, but in a far different tone. After the conciliatory spirit manifested by the British Government, that legislator must be rabid indeed who will now respect the wholesale denunciations against her. How true it is that "a soft answer turneth away wrath, and a kind word breaketh the bone." We shall probably have a message from the President on the subject sometime next week, in case Mr. Pakenham should not resign, as some suppose he will on account of the censure of Peel.

In the House yesterday, the only business of interest, was the passage, by an almost unanimous vote, of a bill prohibiting the reception by Senators of constructive mileage. It would scarcely be believed, that heretofore, when an extra session of the Senate has been called on the day following the termination of a regular session, that Senators have charged, and been paid their mileage, as though they had actually been home and returned. Upon what principle of moral honesty they reconciled this to their consciences, would be rather difficult to say.

This morning, after an ineffectual motion to go into Committee on the bill establishing Military Posts on the route to Oregon, the House occupied the whole day in the consideration of bills on the private calendar.

The Law of Hereditary Descent.

Prentice of the Louisville Journal concludes a racy article, showing up the follies of the Loco-Focos of Ohio, with the following pungent paragraph:

"If the progressive Democracy don't die of wisdom or some other strange complaint, we have no doubt it will certainly before long present some extraordinary developments to wonder-loving phreologists, philosophers, and pyschologists. The craniologiscia configuration of the future Loco-foco children will undoubtedly be different from any thing that Gall, Spurtzheim, and Dr. Caldwell ever saw through their gold spectacles. Every little fellow born of the Progressives, will have anti-bank, anti-education, all of Oregon, barn-burning, flour-stealing, law-hating bumps in beautiful perfection sticking out on all parts of his lovely head.—His fingers will be tapering, long and admirably adapted to picking Uncle Sam's breeches pockets, and his legs shaped for running so fleetly that neither bailiff nor race horse can catch their owner."

¶ We have received the promised "entire article of the Easton Sentinel against the Whig party. It measures a little more than two columns and a half, and weighs a little less than a handful of thistle-down. The writer has, we frankly confess, so far redeemed his pledge as to have brought a "party" into "contempt;" but, unfortunately, the said party consists of but one solitary member, and he is an unlucky Loco-foco editor. As to the "maledictions," it would be worse than "pointing dread artillery 'gainst a fly," to waste a single one upon an object so perfectly innocuous. We would counsel our friend of the Sentinel to make his next onslaught upon the Tyler party, which, at the present time, appears to be 'just about his size.'
Belvidere Apollo.

John Jacob Astor.

The following is given as the estimate of Mr. Astor's immense wealth, in a book of the 'Rich Men of New York.' It says that those knowing his affairs best, place it at \$30,000,000, and some as high even as \$50,000,000. His income on a moderate estimate, must be \$2,000,000 a year, or \$166,000 a month; which is about \$41,500 a week; \$7,760 a day, \$240 an hour, and \$4 a minute. Mr. Astor has made a donation of \$350,000 for a library in N. York, the interest of which is to be expended in employing agents to purchase books and in the erection of a building.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Cambria—One month Later.

We are indebted to the Tribune, for the news received by the Cambria, brought from Halifax to New York by express, for the Tribune and some other papers.

The news is important. The Queen's Speech, followed by Sir Robert Peel's able and comprehensive expose, developes the Ministerial plan of Tariff Revision. It is earnest and sweeping. Great Britain, (if the Ministerial project is adopted) abandons, partially at present and pretty thoroughly at the expiration of three years, the Corn Laws and the protective Policy generally. It is of course believed that the Ministers will carry their bill, and the reduced Sliding-scale of grain duties will go into effect. That the total repeal will take place in 1848, is quite another affair.

The news from the Continent is of secondary interest. M. Guizot, the French Premier, has replied with dignity and frankness to Mr. Polk's censure of the opposition of France to the annexation of Texas.

The meeting of Parliament and the Queen's Speech, and the remarks of Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russel in relation to the foreign affairs of Great Britain, particularly with the United States, give a very favorable complexion to the Oregon question. Sir Robert and Lord John condemn the course pursued by Mr. Pakenham on the Oregon question, particularly his refusal of the offer of Mr. Buchanan, without submitting it to the consideration of the government.

The Queen opened Parliament in person on the 22d ult. Her speech refers to the peaceful state of her foreign relations, and expresses a fervent desire for measures to compose domestic troubles. Her ministers have taken measures to relieve the suffering in consequence of the potatoe failure in Ireland. She announces her cordial assent to the measures for the reduction of the Tariff.

Lord De Ros seconded the address of the Lords in reply, and expressed a hope that our pacific relations with America would not be disturbed by the Oregon dispute.

In the Commons, Mr. Hume complimented Sir Robert on the pacific and liberal policy of the speech from the throne. In reply Sir Robert said "it would be the greatest misfortune if a contest about Oregon between two such powers as England and the United States could not, by the exercise of moderation and good sense, be brought to a perfectly honorable and satisfactory conclusion."

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Guizot, the premier, thus in the Chamber of Deputies replied to the censures of President Polk, of the attempt of France to prevent the annexation of Texas. He said that the commercial and political interest of France had alone dictated the course that had been pursued relative to the annexation of Texas.—There existed between that state and France a treaty of commerce, and the annexation stripped her from the future advantages her navy and trade might have derived from it. On the other hand, the excessive aggrandizement of the United States was, in a political point of view, by no means desirable.

After absorbing Texas their ambition would be directed to Mexico, and the balance of power, which it was necessary to maintain in the new, just as well as in the old world, would be destroyed. Such were the considerations that had determined the French Government to advise Texas to maintain its independence against the ambitious pretensions of the United States; and the same advice would have been given to Texas had its independence been threatened, not by the American Confederacy, but by England.

The part which France had taken in the affair had, however, been a very limited one; she had confined herself to warning Texas, and abstained from further interference the moment the Texan people had declared in favor of annexation. The Washington Cabinet had no reason to take offence at this conduct, wherein France had done nothing but what she had a right to do, with propriety and moderation.

Although the language used by President Polk in his message betrayed much irritation, it was hoped that so transient a misunderstanding would not impair the friendly relations that existed, and ought always to exist, between the two countries. As regarded the question of the Oregon territory, M. Guizot, added that France had nothing to do with it; she must sincerely wish for the maintenance of peace, but should the differences unfortunately end in hostilities, France would immediately reap the immense advantages arising from a neutrality.

M. Billault replied at a great length to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but was listened to with much less attention than usual. M. Berryer, notified that he should move the inser-

tion of an additional paragraph respecting Texas and the United States, in the way of an amendment to the address, and the general debate was then closed.

Wilmer & Smith's Times speaks in most enthusiastic terms of the new Tariff of Sir Robert Peel.

IRELAND.—Circumstances of a most important character have occurred in Ireland since the sailing of the Medway, on the 16th ult.—The state of that distracted country remains, in several parts, in anarchy and confusion—the laws set at defiance, life and property insecure, and assassinations and agrarian outrages the order of the day. The executive, feeling the imperative necessity of putting an end to such insubordination, have been obliged to proclaim several baronies in the county of Limerick—and it is not improbable but that that county, notorious for its blood stains, Tipperary, will ere long be placed under the same surveillance. The latest accounts from the sister country contain particulars of the most horrifying, bold, and barbarous outrages.

Wrought Iron Guns.

We learn from the Boston Courier, that a small pamphlet written by Daniel Treadwell, has recently been published in Cambridge, giving a description of an invention recently perfected by him, in the most important engine of naval warfare, viz:—cannon made of wrought iron and steel—consisting of rings welded together by a process of his invention. The advantages which these guns are supposed to possess over common cast iron and brass guns are, 1. They are much lighter than those guns of the same calibre. 2. They are much less liable to burst with equally heavy charges. 3. Instead of bursting and flying into minute fragments, in consequence of overloading, or long wear, or extraordinary accident they merely separate into two portions, thereby proving vastly less dangerous to those who handle them. 4. They will wear much longer. 5. They may be manufactured of a prodigious size, and be used with as much safety as smaller guns. These cannon, it is said, have withstood every test that has been applied to them, several of them having been manufactured for the United States, and put to trial under the direction of the War and Navy Departments.

Oregon Population.

One of the Canada journals states that one-third of the population of Oregon is composed of French Canadians, most of them of mixed Indian race from the Riviere Rouge; and they will be likely to lose their lands should the plan of the American government be carried out. It is represented that these colonists are in very good circumstances, but it is thought that the best taste is not exhibited in the choice of wives, who are generally squaws.

An Enormous Nest of Counterfeiters Broken Up.

A letter from Hardensburg (Kentucky) says the citizens of the county and those of Larue have recently broken up the largest band of counterfeiters and horse thieves ever discovered in the United States. Eight or ten of the scoundrels have been caught at Hardensburg and other places in the county, and a still larger number in an adjoining county. The headquarters were at Beacham's, in Larue county, where a large amount of spurious money was found. They are said to number thirty or forty in Larue, and the gang extend as far as Nashville. They are a part of Murrell's band.

¶ The New Orleans Picayune has heard that General Taylor, in command of the United States troops at Corpus Christi, has received orders to break up that encampment and move to the Boca del Rio, (mouth of the Rio Grande) and there take up a position. One account has it that he is going no farther than Brazos Santiago, a position some ten or fifteen miles this side the Rio Grande, and near the southern extremity of the Isla del Padre, the length of which the troops will probably march by land. It is thought that the army will commence the march in the course of two or three weeks, or as soon as the means of transportation are in readiness.

This new movement, coupled with the recent departures of the U. S. vessels from Pensacola, and the increase to the naval force in the Gulf, would indicate that our Government is determined to watch closely the movements of Paredes and be in readiness for any emergency.

New York Market.

Friday, Feb. 19.
FLOUR.—There is nothing doing to-day in Western. The market is heavy, and perhaps rather more since the news. The sales of Howard-st. are 700 to 800 bbls. at \$5 12 1/2.
GRAIN.—In Wheat the sales are 6000 bushels Genesee and Illinois, for milling, at private bargain. Barley and Rye are without demand. Oats, 45; Corn 66.