



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

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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*.

Democratic Whig Candidate.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JAMES M. POWER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

The school in the Stroudsburg Academy will be opened on Monday the 13th inst., under the care of Mr. Thomas Harris, of Newton, N. J., a gentleman who has been the assistant of the Rev. Mr. Dunn, principal of a select school in the latter place. Mr. Dunn has furnished flattering testimonials of the personal worth and the competency as a teacher, of Mr. Harris. It is desirable that the inhabitants of Stroudsburg and vicinity should duly appreciate the advantage of having a good school established, and give it a liberal support.

More Free Trade.

We had occasion a few weeks since to compliment our neighbor of the "Monroe Press" on his candour in respect to the Tariff. He had openly avowed himself in favor of a "revenue tariff," in opposition to a "protective tariff," and we took the liberty of saying, in substance, that if all his loco loco contemporaries would be half as honest, the Tariff question would soon be settled in Pennsylvania.

Our compliment, however, does not appear to have been relished by the editor of the "Press,"—he having received it any thing but graciously. Why this should be, we are at a loss to determine, unless it is to do away with the force of his previous remarks,—and yet we can hardly suppose this, as he again distinctly avows himself in favor of a mere "revenue" tariff, and that he would rather have a direct tax laid by the General Government, than tolerate a tariff for the sake of protection.

His remarks are altogether inexplicable, unless we put this plain construction upon them, viz: The editor of the "Press," like all other loco loco editors, is at heart opposed to protection, and takes every opportunity to make a deadly thrust at the principle. Still he is aware that the people are of a different way of thinking, and that it requires no little management to hoodwink and endeavour to keep them in ignorance. Hence, whilst he is continually publishing articles against protection, and labouring to obliterate every feature of it from our revenue laws, he is also in the habit of representing that the Whigs are opposed to Protection, and are guilty of double dealing on the subject. To strengthen his articles, moreover, he condescends to *garble extracts* from the speeches and writings of eminent Whigs, which when taken out of their proper connexion seem to favour his position. But his device is too shallow to escape the penetration of the wise and considerate, and he will receive for his pains, what he deserves, their pity and contempt for this artifice.

The question may be easily and truly solved in this simple way. The professions of the Whig and the Loco Foco parties are directly the opposite of each other on this important question. If then, the Monroe Press represents the professions of its party truly, (and who will dare to say that it does not?) the Loco Focos hate Protection so much that they would rather have a direct tax laid for the support of the Federal Government, than tolerate it. The very words of the Press, therefore prove that its party is opposed to the principle of Protection, and as a matter of course the Whigs must be in favor of it. This is plain and incontrovertible reasoning, which no one can gainsay. Yet our neighbor is not willing to let it rest at this, even although he repeats what he has before declared in the very act of disputing it.—Strange how these Loco Foco scribblers are ready and willing, for the sake of their party, to write themselves down, in the expressive language of Dogberry, "asses."

As to the fling at the end of his article about the "b-o-y," we—but no. "Pshaw," we are above noticing such "baby talk."

On motion of M. M. Dimmick, Esq., Samuel S. Dreher and Nathan Huston were admitted to practice in the several Courts of Monroe County.

We are indebted to Col. Snyder, of the House of Representatives, for public documents.

Oregon.

On Wednesday last, the Hon. Thomas H. Benton made an able and elaborate speech on the Oregon Question, in the Senate, in which he took the ground that our right in that Territory was doubtful above the 49th degree. This declaration coming from such a distinguished member of the Administration party, is entitled to more than ordinary consideration.

Rhode Island.

The annual election in Rhode Island, for State officers, &c., took place on the 1st inst., and resulted in the complete triumph of the Law and Order Party, over the Liberation Party, by a small majority. J. Diman, (L. & O.) is elected Governor over Charles Jackson, (L.) by 173 majority. The Law and Order majority in the Legislature is about 25. Last year Jackson, the Liberation candidate, was elected Governor by a small majority.

The Sub-Treasury Bill.

This odious measure was taken up in the House of Representatives, on Monday last, and, by the application of the legislative screw, the discussion was brought to a close on Thursday, and the bill passed by a majority exceeding fifty votes. This is a bold step of the dominant party in Congress, after the emphatic manner in which the scheme was denounced and repudiated by the voice of the country in 1840.—One currency for the Government and another for the People is a system obnoxious to our free institutions, repugnant to public sentiment, and will never be tolerated in a free country. If we are permitted to augur the future from the past, public indignation will pronounce upon it and its authors a final doom in 1848.

The bill was received in the Senate on Friday, read by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance. As debate is free in the Senate, we presume that this measure, fruitful as we hold it to be of great evil to the country, will receive a full discussion in that body, although its principles and effects are already too well known by all who remember its predecessor during its short existence. But it is proper that the public mind should be kept alive to the subject by the fullest discussion of it; for, although we do not know that any discussion can, at present, break through the enthrallment of a rigid party organization, and defeat this favorite measure of the Executive; yet, as with the people at large resides the power to demolish party trammels, we invoke the use of every argument which may lead to a better result at a future and no very distant day.—*National Intelligencer*.

Late from Mexico.

The New York Gazette and Times says: "We are indebted to a gentleman who arrived here to-day from Havana, via Charleston, in the short passage of eight days, for the following important intelligence:

"The Junata arrived at Havana on the evening of the 22d ultimo from Vera Cruz, which place she sailed from the 16th ultimo, bringing advices up to that day, and by the Captain we learn that a great change has taken place in the state of our relations with Mexico.

"It appears that Paredes has been induced to alter his tone, owing to strong manifestations exhibited against a war with the United States, and that Mr. SLIDELL, our Minister, had been duly notified that the Government were ready to consider any propositions he had to make on behalf of our Government, and that there existed no doubt but that the matter would be speedily adjusted. Arista, and the troops under his command, had pronounced against Paredes and the war party."

Mr. CLAY left New Orleans on the 22d ult., after a sojourn in that city of more than two months. He intended to stop a few days at Natchez, visit St. Louis, and then return home to Ashland. He was in excellent health.

It is estimated by the Buffalo Commercial that there is now waiting shipment at the various ports on Lake Michigan 1,550,000 bushels wheat, 90,000 bbls. flour, and 24,000 bbls. provisions, ashes, &c. If the stock at Detroit is included, the aggregate of flour would reach 200,000 bbls.

M. Gaudin, a French chemist, has invented an inextinguishable light, from a combination of oxygen and ether, or alcohol, which, he says, can be distinguished at a distance of 50 miles.

GLASS MILK PANS are highly spoken of in England. This is a very clean and pure substance for milk.

Increase of the Army and Navy.

Special Message from the President.

On Tuesday last a special Message from the President was transmitted to the Senate, relative to the increase of the Naval and Military forces of the country. The Message states, that in view of our relations with Mexico and the extensive preparations for war which England has recently been making, it is the judgment of the President that the naval and military force of the country ought to be strengthened.

There is no doubt that prudence requires a large increase of our navy at the present time. We may not have war with England—the probabilities are that we will not—but it is well to be prepared for any exigency that might arise. We do not see, however, that the same necessity exists for an increase of our army. Our country need not fear invasion. If we should have war with Great Britain, the struggle would be principally if not altogether upon the ocean. If a war with Mexico should occur, and troops were wanted to invade that country, our citizen soldiers would promptly respond to the call, and an army of any magnitude might be raised within a few weeks. We say, then, let the Government build war steamers, and increase the Naval force of our country, but let the army alone. It can be made large enough on an emergency. Every American is a soldier when his country demands his service.

Miners' Journal.

"Infamous Outrage and Ruffian Atrocity."

Such is the fit title of a full account in the Albany Argus (Locofoco) of Wednesday last, of the fierce and bloody fight between the Hunkers and Barnburners at the Locofoco County Meeting of the day previous. The Argus alleges that an armed company of the Barnburners got early possession of the Court House, determined to maintain it with force. We copy a part of the account of this most disgraceful mob:—*Bel. Ap.*

Mr. Jas. R. Rose, who was peaceably looking on, was struck and knocked down, by Edward Brinckerhoff, a member of the so-called "general committee." The majority proposed to take another room, and organize a peaceful democratic convention.

Meanwhile the delegates from the country and city who were justly entitled to seats in the convention, to the number of 48 (the whole number is 70,) assembled in an upper room in another part of Mr. Clark's tavern. They had in no manner, not in the slightest degree, provoked assault. They had only temporarily organized by the appointment of A. C. Disbrow, of Westerlo, Chairman, when a gang of ruffians, fresh from their employers, rushed into the room, armed with clubs and knives—breaking the door from its hinges.

The assault, although apparently indiscriminate, seemed to be aimed particularly at the country delegates, many of whom were seated. Grey-haired men were knocked down with clubs, and with broken pieces of furniture, (the chairs, tables, stove-pipe, &c., were smashed by the assailants,) and others were kicked and stamped upon, and others were struck and wounded in the head and face, and cut by a small spring blade attached to a ring on the finger.—and the ruffians were armed in other respects, a sheath dagger and a pistol having been picked up after the affray. Of course every man's life was in the hands of these brutal and unprovoked assailants, there being no egress from the room except through the door, which a portion of them surrounded. Lawrence Van Dusen, an esteemed Democrat of Bern, a conceded delegate, elected by the unanimous vote of the town, was knocked down and stamped upon, and three of his teeth knocked out. It was reported last night that he died of his wounds.

Mr. Hungerford, also of Bern, was scarcely less brutally beaten. Alfred Phelps, D. B. Jewett, and G. Van O'Linda, of Watervliet, Lewis M. Dayton of Rensselaerville, Peter A. Van Wie, of New Scotland, Col. Verplanck of Coeyman's, and Albert Gallup, of Albany, were all more or less hurt, Messrs. Phelps, Van Wie, and Gallup, severely. These are respectable and much esteemed citizens of their respective towns, and most of them substantial and peaceable farmers.

The Argus adds that "among the official persons in attendance, not one of whom attempted in any manner to restrain these outrages," were the Attorney General, District Attorney, Canal Collector, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c. Democracy and Mobocracy are fast becoming synonymous terms, and it is no longer a matter of doubt whether "progressive democracy is tending."

ACCOUNTED FOR.—The Salem Register says that one of the party in that region gravely protests that the late unparalleled freshet in the Merrimac, was caused by the tears of the Democrats shed for the downfall of their strong-hold, New Hampshire.

The State Works.

We find the following in the last Harrisburg Telegraph:

We are informed by the State Treasurer, that from the best information obtained, the damage to the State Canals by the late disastrous flood will require an expenditure of about one hundred thousand dollars to repair—and not to exceed one hundred and eighteen thousand. This together with the loss of transportation on them at the commencement of the season, will render the payment of the August interest very doubtful.

Canada.

The Liverpool Standard, of the 3d ult., publishes an address from Canada to the Conservative members of the British Parliament, in which it is said:—"Whether, therefore, England wishes it or not, Canada will certainly cut her connection immediately. The Canadians, by joining the United States, will continue all the privileges which England's colonies enjoy under a free trade system. In losing the British American colonies, England will lose employment for 30,000 sailors, and the finest naval nursery in the world, the amount of tonnage in that trade, being greater than that of the trade to all India and China. But it is not a simple loss to England; the command of the St. Lawrence will give a gain to America equal in extent to our loss, thereby trebling her naval power, while it leaves her with no rival or enemy in the North."

More Iron Ore.

The Reading Journal states that Mr. John Himmelreich, has recently discovered on his premises, in Centre township, an inexhaustible bed of superior Iron Ore, at a depth of sixteen feet from the surface. There seems to be no end to the mineral wealth of Old Berks.

Coal Transportation.

The amount of coal which has passed thro' the Delaware and Raritan canal, for the last five years, is as follows:

1841,	119,470 tons.
1842,	171,754 tons.
1843,	198,332 tons.
1844,	267,496 tons.
1845,	372,071-2 "

PENNSYLVANIA produces annually fifteen millions bushels of wheat, and about fifty million bushels of Indian corn, rye, barley, buckwheat and oats, and is capable of increasing the amount fourfold. She sends to market annually two million tons of coal, and manufactures three fourths of all the iron made in the United States.

An Extensive Factory.

There is a factory in New Haven, Conn., in which, it is said, 120,000 mineral door knobs are annually made, in nine different styles. A clock-maker there employs 75 workmen, at \$40,000 per annum, and makes 200 clocks per day, or about 20,000 a year. He uses 30,000 plates of looking-glass, 10,800 bbls. of glue, 15,000 lbs. of wire, 1,500 gallons of varnish, 1,500 boxes of glass, 300 kegs nails, assorted sizes, 100,000 lbs. brass, 200 tons iron, 200,000 feet of mahogany and other veneers, and 500,000 feet pine lumber per annum.

Four millions of dollars were expended last year in carrying on the government of the city of New York. The city debt is \$12,681,750. The tax required this year will be nearly equal to the rate of \$1 upon every \$100's worth of property! There are now in the 8 institutions belonging to the Alms House Department, supported by the city, 4,828 inmates, more than one half of whom are foreigners.

Machine for Sowing Grain.

A correspondent of the Evening Gazette says that a new machine for sowing wheat has been invented in England which distributes the grain equally over the whole surface of the ground. It has been found that with the use of this machine there is a very great saving of seed. Mr. Drummond, a very clever writer on this subject, remarks, that "the introduction of the use of this important machine will save much time and labor, and will, in addition, save to the United Kingdom five millions of bushels of Wheat annually in the quantity required for seed."

The New York Mirror says, that on Friday the mock auction store of Pollard, 180 Broadway, was attacked by a crowd of persons—the windows were broken, and the fixtures in the store destroyed. A countryman had been victimized there, and this was the mode that the public took to show their sympathy for him. Such lawless proceedings, however, should be discontinued—as an application to the proper authorities will generally afford a remedy to those who have been foolish enough to be "taken in" at these places, notwithstanding the continued warnings that are given.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says: In Charleston, (S. C.) there have already been more than a dozen failures: some of them heavy. One firm has stopped, who, it is said, within three months have purchased goods in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to an amount not less than two hundred, possibly three hundred thousand dollars.

Butter is preserved for a long time, and without salt, by melting it over a slow fire, which expels all the water from it. This is practised by the Arabs and by many in Europe.

A Mason or an Odd Fellow is bound to render assistance to his brother in need, in any part of the world; why is it not so among Christians? But let a Christian go from this State to New Orleans, and be taken sick and needy, and make himself known to the churches as a Christian, and who would come to his aid on that account?

Profits of the Slave Trade.

It appears by the papers found on board the slaver recently captured, that the slaves cost on the coast \$15 to \$20 each, and will sell in any part of Brazil for \$300. If the Pons had reached her destination in safety, she would have cleared about 250,000. If the Panther had been successful, she would have made \$350,000 above all expenses.

The Mobile papers announce the appearance in the markets of that city, of ripe strawberries and new potatoes.

Water running up Hill.

Dr. Smith, in a lecture on geology, at New York, mentioned a curious circumstance connected with the Mississippi river. It runs from north to south and its mouth is actually four miles higher than its source, a result due to the centrifugal motion of the earth. Thirteen miles is the difference between the equatorial and polar radius; and the river in two thousand miles, has to rise one-third of this distance—it being the height of the equator above the pole. If this centrifugal force was not continued, the river would flow back, and the ocean would overflow the land.

Floated Off.

A small frame house, we are informed, floated past the city early this morning, having on board a family of a man, his wife and two children, who cried lustily for help. Aid was immediately rendered by boats from this and Covington, and they succeeded in towing the habitation to the shore on the Kentucky side, about two miles below Kenton point. The story of these unwilling navigators is, that their dwelling "b'longed" on "Raw hide run," a small tributary of Silver Creek, itself an insignificant little limb of the Ohio river, some seventeen miles above this city. The man's name is Roberts, or Roberts, and he states that soon after twelve o'clock on Tuesday night his woman waked him up and told him that she "b'leaved" the river had riz, and that he'd better get up and see ater the "things." He immediately uncoiled his self, and on opening the door discovered water all round, and that soon after, while debating with his wife as to what had better be done he felt the house move off. The dwelling, we learn, is a neat little frame, without any chimney, a stove having always been used by the family. These folks were taken up to Covington, quite well, if we except the effects of a severe fright. This expedition will be something for them to talk about all their lives.—*Cincinnati Times*.

Important if True.

When the Hindosten steamer was lately put into dock in London it was found that some chalk marks which had been made on the copper more than a year before, retained all their freshness, and that the copper beneath these marks had not been at all worn, but retained its original thickness. It follows from this that the chalk had protected the copper, and that it may prove a very important discovery. To test the protective properties of chalk under such circumstances, the copper of a vessel just built has been chalked all over.

A Bandbox, a Bad Box.

The Lehigh Bulletin relates that a Mr. Meungie of that county, on his return from a trip to the city, while riding along was accosted by a white female, and requested to carry her bandbox. He complied, and offered her a seat in his wagon into the bargain, but she refused. As he insisted, he carried the box to the next tavern, handed it out, and waited for the lady to come up. After his own and the patience of the innkeeper was exhausted by her delay, the box was opened and had in it—not a new cap or bonnet—but a jet black child, fast asleep. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that the "lady" never came to hand, and the infant was taken to the poor house of Lehigh county.