



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, April 16, 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*.

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

The Lady's Book.

Godey's Lady's Book for April, has come to us dressed in beautiful attire. This popular magazine improves with each succeeding number, and monthly becomes a greater favorite than before. We have become so much attached to it, and look so steadily for its periodical visit, that if its publication is ever delayed, for even a day beyond the usual time, we are sure to feel the loss. The present number is particularly rich in reading matter and embellishments. The principal engraving is a finely executed picture of Washington and Mrs. Custis, the beautiful widow who subsequently became that great man's wife. It represents them as they appeared at their first interview, and is of itself worth at least half-a-year's subscription. The number also contains a beautiful plate of fashions, and tales by Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Annan, Prof. Frost, &c. To make the Lady's Book still more interesting in future, the proprietor has purchased the subscription list of Arthur's Magazine, and secured the services of Mr. T. S. Arthur, and his principal contributors, who will hereafter enrich the pages of Godey, by many choice productions. This then is a favorable time to subscribe, and we shall be happy to forward the names of as many, as will order us to do so, for that purpose. Price \$3 per annum, single copies. Two copies for \$5.

The Farmers' Library.

The Farmers' Library, by Messrs. Greeley & McElrath, of New York, continues to be regularly published, and to sustain the high reputation which it has so justly acquired.—The April number has been received by us; and from a perusal of its contents, we are satisfied that no farmer could lay out the price of its subscription to more advantage, than by purchasing it. We have so often already spoken of the merits of the Library, and urged its general circulation among agriculturalists, that we do not think it worth while to do so again at this time. We, however, invite every one who has a desire to see it, to call on us and examine it for themselves. We are persuaded that all who do so will subscribe for it, and afterwards thank us that we invited them to it.

Foreign News.

By reference to the extracts of Foreign News, in another column, it will be seen that our foreign relations are in great danger of being disturbed. The refusal of our government, to arbitrate the Oregon Question, has created a great sensation in England; and the Press of that country is loud in its denunciations of the policy of Mr. Polk's administration. The preparations by the British Government for War, should be met by corresponding preparations on our part. A hopeless revolt has taken place in Poland. Oppressed Poland, we fear, is not yet destined to recover her lost freedom and glory.

Congress.

The past week has been an exciting one at Washington. In the Senate, Mr. Webster made a reply to the attacks which had been made upon him in regard to the Ashburton Treaty, which produced no little sensation.—He was very severe in his remarks upon Mr. Dickinson, of the Senate, and C. J. Ingersoll, of the House. In the House, C. J. Ingersoll, by way of a set-off, has accused Mr. Webster of corruption whilst engaged in his duties as Secretary of State under Mr. Tyler. A resolution, calling for papers to establish or refute this charge, has passed. In a short time we shall know the truth of the whole matter. In the meantime we have no hesitation in declaring our conviction that Mr. Webster will pass through this ordeal with signal honor.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The House on Thursday took up and concurred in the Senate resolution fixing the 22d inst., as the day for the final adjournment of the Legislature.

The Connecticut Election is still in some doubt, though the probability is that the Locofocos have carried the Legislature by a very small majority. Although the Whig State officers had a plurality of the votes, yet a Locofoco Legislature would have power to elect their opponents.—*Bel. Apollo.*

Huzza for American Manufactures!

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, under date of Wednesday, says:—"Quite an interesting scene occurred to-day in the room of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee of the House of Representatives. This is the room in which Mr. HOMER, the Agent of the British Manufacturers, has been located for nearly a month past, with specimens of Manchester goods, with prices attached, to aid in the great work of breaking down the American Tariff! This morning Mr. STEWART, of the House, with four gentlemen from Boston, Messrs. Page, Livermore, Fay, and Hovey, whom he and other tariff members had invited to come to Washington with specimens of their American goods, that the same might be compared with the specimens of British goods already exhibited here, visited the committee room in question. No sooner had the party entered, than Mr. Homer commenced rolling up his British specimens, for the purpose of leaving. But Mr. Stewart begged him not to go. He said it would not be fair thus to leave without allowing a comparison of the two kinds of goods to be made. Mr. Homer still persisted, and said he would rather not remain—the gentlemen from Boston might have the room. Mr. Stewart still insisted that he must not go, but must remain and aid in the investigation. Finally, Mr. Homer consented to do so.

By comparison it appeared, that prints of the same quality and stamp of those of Manchester, worth 10 cents per yard, are furnished by the Boston and Lowell manufacturers at 11 cents—with this difference—and it is a wide one in favor of the American side of the question—the British articles are "Job Goods," and but 24 inches in width, while the American are of the first quality, equivalent to 10 per centum better than the "Job Goods," of the same article, and are 27 inches in width.

The difference in the width gives to the purchaser 108 square inches in the yard, or 24,192 square inches in a piece of 28 yards.

Mr. Homer could not get over this "fixed fact." It was a stumper! There were the American and the British goods, and there were the prices of each. Every one could see and judge for himself. The Boston gentlemen exhibited a very large variety of cotton, worsted and silk goods. It was truly astonishing to behold to what perfection, competition, fostered by a wise and judicious American Tariff, had brought the manufacture of this description of goods, as well as to what low prices they had been brought. Some very thick, dark and checked cotton cloth, suitable for gentlemen's summer dresses, and so firm that one could not tear it with his hands in any way, was priced at only ten cents a yard. A suit—coat, vest and pants—costing only 60 cents. Some handsome, durable vestings, finely figured, at ten cents each, were exhibited. Coarse cotton cloths, white, and of a substantial quality, at 4 cents, were also to be seen. It is a charming idea truly, that we must break down our Tariff, in order to get those goods cheaper than we can now obtain them! Permanency in the Tariff System is what our manufacturers want, in order that they may feel secure in embarking in the manufacture of the finer kinds of goods, such as those manufactured by France. Let Mr. Polk succeed in breaking down our American Tariff, to gratify the British and those who sympathise with the British on this subject, and our capital will be cramped and unable to go on in their praiseworthy enterprise. This matter demands the serious and earnest attention of the whole American people."

There has been recently an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, the first since 1839. The streams of lava, however, ran in the old course, and did no injury.

VALUE OF ACONITE.—This new product of chemical operation, made from the "Aconitum Napellus," or Wolf's Bane, far exceeds in value any other artificial substance ever made.—Twelve grains of the article have lately been received as a large importation, by Mr. Patterson, apothecary, of Albany, for which he paid fifteen dollars in New York. At that rate, an ounce would cost six hundred dollars; a pound nine thousand six hundred dollars; and a ton would be worth no less a sum than twenty-one million five hundred and four thousand dollars.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Wm. J. Romer. Five Days Later From England.

Warlike aspect of the Oregon Question—Comments of the English Press on the refusal to Arbitrate.

The New York papers of Saturday last contain advices from Cork to the 13th, received by the Adirondack—London to the 10th, and Liverpool to the 11th, received by the Romer.

We are indebted to the Tribune for an extra containing the Romer intelligence.

Great fears are entertained that the next year's crop of potatoes will be more extensively diseased even than the last. The sects even from the most carefully selected cuttings are found to be strongly marked with the mysterious rot.

In the House of Commons, Monday, March 9, Sir R. Peel said it was intended to reduce the duties on rice, Indian corn and buckwheat to one nearly nominal from the passing of the act.

The Oregon Question.

In the way of concession and of argument on the Oregon Question little now remains to be said or done by the British Government. The strongest desire has been repeatedly expressed on our side to terminate this controversy. Our case has been stated with such moderation, and our claims confined to such narrow limits, that nothing but extreme presumption, or rather a species of hostile infatuation, on the part of the American Democrats, could lead them to suppose we should make any farther abatement of our rights.

We are in actual possession of rather more of the Oregon Territory than we have ever claimed as our own, because as long as the joint occupation lasts, the concurrent rights of both parties extend over the whole country. We have at our disposal ample means of defending our rights. We had never, at any period in the history of this country, less reason to recoil from war, or to fear the result of a contest with any power, but more especially with the United States. Yet we, on our side, have strenuously and sincerely labored to effect a compromise.

We have not alluded to the superiority of our maritime strength; from a misplaced respect for the American Government, no use has been made of those blunt arguments to which alone they now appear accessible; until at length we learn, with more contempt than surprise, that Mr. Polk and his advisers are embarking in a course which can only lead, if they are allowed to persevere in it, to aggressive hostilities.

We know not what course Mr. Polk may intend to pursue after the notice for the abrogation of the treaty of joint occupation has been duly given; and we shall await with more curiosity than alarm the enterprises which may be projected for the purpose of expelling British subjects from a district of which we happen to command the coast and the interior, the Indians and the forts. The world is perfectly aware that England is not the attacking party, and that we are content to leave matters in Oregon as they now are.

If the Americans mean anything, they mean to dispossess us of what we hold. At the same time if this intention be avowed by the Cabinet of Washington, or if it be disclosed by votes of money and warlike preparations which imply a fixed determination to engage in this absurd and flagitious contest, no State is bound to wait to be attacked. Mr. Polk has instructed the American Minister in London to ask for an explanation of the activity in our dockyards.

His own conscience might have given it to him; his own language has put us upon the defensive; and although the termination of the convention of 1827 by notice is no casus belli, yet the disposition indicated by that notice, and the means which may be taken to carry that disposition into effect, may hereafter furnish ample ground or suspicion, of remonstrance, and finally of hostilities. A bold and manly course on the part of the British Government will probably not be without a good effect in the United States; and it will undoubtedly command the unanimous support of the people of England.

The Oregon Crisis.

The resolutions passed on the 9th of February by the American House of Representatives have excited as much interest as might be expected from any indication of coming events upon which so much of fortune and property are staked. In the present state of our commercial relations with the United States, the breaking out of war would produce a perfect chaos in the mercantile world. No doubt, a certain number of persons, who happen to be holders of cotton at the present low prices, would reap considerable profits from the rise, but, to the majority of the vast masses whose

interests are bound up in the American trade, ruin and destruction would be the result. Under these circumstances it is not wonderful that every feather which flies with the wind is watched with intense anxiety.

From the Liverpool Courier, March 11th

We fear that concessions made to the Americans "for the sake of peace," have produced much of the present difficulty. The expedient of sending an ambassador extraordinary, to yield to their most extravagant demands, has led them to believe that anything may be obtained from us by bullying and bluster. Forbearance is thrown away on people so inflated with notions of their power and importance—Every offer of peace is looked on by them as the result of fear, and only excites them to new insolence and increased pretensions. The only chance that remains of avoiding war to show that we are prepared for it. The only argument that can meet American rapacity, is the presence of such a force in the Pacific and along their coasts as will instantly crush all resistance, should they persevere in setting the law and the custom of civilized nations at defiance. Our government is now sufficiently warned; and we trust that the threats of the American President will be met by the assembling of British fleets.

Mexico and the United States.

A year passed since the revolution in Mexico overthrew a ruinous dictatorship, and nothing has been done to place the institutions on a respectable footing. Time has been consumed in useless discussions; indecision and weakness have been the sole characteristics of the Government. Thus have the United States been encouraged to commit in the face of the world the scandalous robbery of Texas. Thus have all the resources of the nation been wasted, and money for public purposes raised at an exorbitant interest. Thus have factions been encouraged and subdivided; on every side were symptoms of dissolution, and the nation, in the midst of anarchy and confusion, was daily progressing to its ruin. This is all matter of fact, but it would be impossible to say at present what part the American agents have acted in the scene. They work underground. Can England and France look on with apathy in the midst of such scenes?—*London Sun, March, 10 p. m.*

Naval Preparations.

The extraordinary activity which prevails in all the dock yards, in overhauling and bringing forward frigates of the heaviest class is very ominous, as these are precisely the vessels which will be required in a war with America.

In addition to the 44 and 50 gun frigates already in commission, the following vessels of the same class are either preparing for commission or undergoing careful examination, namely,—the Gloucester, a line of battle ship rated to a 50 gun frigate; the Raleigh, 50; the Southampton, 50; the Isis, 44; the Cornwall, 50; the Conquistador, 50; the Horatio, 44; the Constance, 50, the Portland, 50; the Java, 50; and the Alfred, 50.

There are already at sea the following vessels of this class,—the Grampus, 50; the Eagle, 50; the Melampus, 44; the Vindictive, 50; the Warspire, 50; the Vernon, 50; the Endymion, 44; the President, 50; the Winchester, 50; and the America, 50.—*Liverpool Times.*

The Revolution in Poland.

The Standard of the evening of the 10th has the following:

The Paris papers continue to be chiefly occupied with the Polish insurrection, but the rumors they contain on the subject are of the most vague and unsatisfactory character. All parties seem agreed that a more hopeless attempt it is scarcely possible to conceive.

The insurgents are said, however, to amount to 40,000 men. The *Journal des Debats* publishes a history of the rebellion, from which it appears that it has extended to the Russian army, and 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.

A Yankee down east has invented a machine that will reap, thrash, winnow and grind; also spin cotton, scrape potatoes, rock the cradle, darn stockings, pare nails, whittle shingles, whistle Yankee Doodle, play checkers, and puff itself in the newspapers.—*Muncy Luminary.*

From Ohio we hear complaints that the Susquehanna County Bank Notes are too plenty, and our opinion of that Bank is asked. We know that it was broken—that some Philadelphia brokers resuscitated it—and that the parties interested will swear, if occasion requires, that it is a "flourishing institution." The voice of wisdom would say, let it flourish on its own soil—its issues ought not to be transplanted.
N. Y. Tribune.

Our Foreign Relations.

The Philadelphia North American makes the following terse and just remarks:

If by "foreign relations" were understood our national kindred abroad, it will be conceded that our present policy would soon leave us no relations at all. We have succeeded miraculously within a twelvemonth in doing more, by bluster, blunder and false pretences to universal dominion, towards cutting ourselves off from all sympathy beyond our homestead, than our dull fathers could have effected in a half century.

Something ahead of the Daguerre-type.

An invention, called the Protescope, is now being exhibited in Boston, by which the perfect portrait of any person is readily produced as large as life on canvass.

A pretty girl in New York city, having mixed some bread with her hands, it was transformed into sweet cake as if sugar had been put into it. Sweet creature!

MARRIED.—Mr. William Moon to Miss Starr. A wit was of opinion, that the union of a Moon to a Starr something like a Sun might be produced. Query, whether the merging of a Starr in a Moon would give the increase of heat, necessary to the formation of a Sun?

A new sect called the 'Female Kings,' has sprung up in the West. They contend that women ought to be the heads of their families, &c., and that men ought to be their servants.—Chandler of the U. S. Gazette, says that the men ought now to start an association of male Queens, and then we would see how quick the sects would unite.

The Small Pox is prevailing to a considerable extent in the upper part of Passaic county, N. J. The Paterson Intelligencer says—several persons have died of it, and the latest information indicates that it may spread widely before it is arrested.

LUSUS NATURE.—Mr. Eli Foster, of Wilmington, Del., has a daughter about 17 years of age, between three and four feet in height, and in no wise deformed except of diminutive size, who can sit down or rise up with apparent ease, without in the slightest degree bending the knee joint. Physicians and others have seen the performance, and examined the subject, without being able to account for this strange peculiarity or power.

A LIVE SLOTH.—They have a live Sloth in the Museum of New York. Such animals are rare in this country. Waterton attempts to relieve the poor animal from the odious charge of laziness under which it has so long rested, by imputing its awkward and slow movements to its peculiar formation.

EMIGRANTS.—Four thousand three hundred and forty-nine emigrants arrived in New York, during the month of March.

Potatoes have become as dear as apples in the Boston market—from \$1 15 to \$1 37 1/2 were paid per bushel for potatoes last week.

A pin which had been in a lady's ear twenty-four years, was extracted recently at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston.

Our Legislature is composed of 100 Members; of whom 81 are married, and 19 single; 44 are farmers, 14 lawyers, &c.

A specimen of beautiful dark green marble has been found in Florida.

A letter from Richmond states that the trial of T. Ritchie, Jr., his seconds and others implicated in the death of Mr. Pleasants, was brought to a close on Saturday, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal of all the parties charged.

MARRIED.

In Upper Mount Bethel, Northampton county, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Young, Capt. JOSEPH J. POSTENS, of Stroudsburg, and Miss SUSAN H. BARTOW, of the former place.

Country Produce.

Butter, Eggs, &c. taken in exchange for any goods in my line of business.
JOHN H. MELICK.
Stroudsburg, Feb. 12, 1846.