

ket to us? The American market consumed annually nearly a thousand millions of American grain; the British market one-quarter of the million. Great Britain took of our flour not a tenth part of the amount taken by the East and West Indies; not a third part as much as Brazil; not as much as the little Island of Cuba; and not much more than half as much as Hayti. Poor, miserable, negro Hayti, took last year 53,144 barrels of our flour, while England, Scotland, and Ireland together, took but 35,355 barrels of flour and one barrel of corn-meal. Yet we are told in the face of these official facts, by the Secretary of the Treasury, that we must take more British goods, or he will have to pay us "cash for our breadstuffs, and, not having it to spare, she will not buy as much of our cotton." What an insult to American farmers is this. As an honorable man must he not blush for his reputation when he looks upon these facts? But what better could we expect from this American Secretary, who, over and over, in his report, denounces the substitution of American manufactures for foreign goods, and declares that direct taxation is more equitable and just than duties on foreign goods, especially in its operation on the poor! Better levy taxes on our own productions than on those of foreigners! Such are the doctrines openly avowed by this Secretary to favor his miserable system of "free trade." Away with such British doctrines as these! They could never find favor with the American people while a spark of patriotism animates their hearts, or a drop of Revolutionary blood runs in their veins.

The gentleman from Alabama will no doubt discover another terrible absurdity when Mr. S. stated that Great Britain exported and sold more agricultural produce than any other country in the world. Yet it is strictly and undeniably true.—Exported, not in its original form, but worked up and converted into goods, iron, cloths, &c., consisting of raw materials and breadstuffs. Great Britain exported, on an average, more than two hundred and fifty millions of dollars worth of manufactures, one-half of the whole value of which consisted of the produce of the soil. The United States took about one-fifth part of all the exports of Great Britain—being more than all Europe put together. In a report of a committee in the British Parliament, made some years ago, it appeared that the British goods consumed by the people of the different countries of Europe, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Belgium, &c., amounted to fourteen cents' worth per head, while the people of the United States in the same time consumed three hundred and fifty-four cents' worth per head! This showed the immense importance of the American market to Great Britain, and accounted for her great solicitude to retain it. It also showed the superior wisdom of the European Governments in excluding British goods by high and prohibitory tariffs; thus developing and relying upon their own resources, encouraging and sustaining their own national industry, promoting their own prosperity, and thus establishing (as we should do) their own national independence on the most solid and lasting foundations.

Mr. S. invited scrutiny into the facts he had stated; he challenged contradiction. He put them before gentlemen, and begged them to examine and disprove them if they could. He invited them to reflect upon them in a spirit of candor. To dismiss from their minds all party bias; to rise for once superior to the low prevailing prejudices of party; to wake up to the great interest, and feel for the real strength and true glory and independence of their native land.

#### Malignity Rewarded.

If the business of "biting files" be at all pleasant, we rather envy Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll—for, having permanent employment that way, he must be the happiest viper alive. All the charges made by viper Ingersoll, against Mr. Webster have been disproved. Indeed, the testimony in favor of Mr. Webster was so triumphant that the viper's friends, on the committee, were forced to abandon him. Nor is this all. He stands convicted of falsehood in rudely interrupting Mr. Ashmun to deny that he had endeavored to tamper with John Tyler. Mr. Ashmun stands corroborated by the testimony. Mr. Webster stands proudly vindicated by the testimony and the report—and the viper Ingersoll is left to the scorn of those who did previously detest him. It is a great pity that he was not, as he desired, born early enough to have been "a Tory in the Revolution," so that the present generation might not have been responsible for such a human hyena.—*Albany Journal.*

Most of our readers are doubtless informed by this time, that the British Tariff, passed the American House of Representatives week before last, by a majority of 19. This is the thin veil that covered the foul fraud which made James K. Polk President, at length torn entirely away. This infamous bill should have been headed, "An act to encourage European industry, and depress that of the United States."—*Bel. Apollo.*

Arista sent 450 dollars to General Vega and 250 dollars to the officers who accompanied him to New Orleans before their departure—he also authorized him and his companions to draw on the Supreme government for their pay which will be reimbursed to any commercial house which might advance the money.

A young lady in Cincinnati on Sunday night a week, knocked or pushed a young exquisite backwards out of a second story glass door, for making advances to her of an offensive nature. He fell some 12 feet; his hat and cane were thrown after him. After recovering a little from the jar he made off.



### JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, July 16, 1846.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

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.

We are indebted to the Hon. R. Brodhead, for a copy of his speech against McKay's British Tariff Bill.

We hope our readers will not fail to notice the CARD, contained in another column, announcing the FAIR to be held in our town; and in the second place, we hope they will not fail to be there, when the time comes, with plenty of the *needful*. We take great pleasure in speaking a good word for the Ladies, in relation to this matter—indeed we do. If we were to take a little pains, we might produce twenty reasons, perhaps, why we should help them on in their enterprise. Two or three may suffice, especially as our readers, doubtless, are convinced already, as well as they could be by any rhetoric of ours. The object is decidedly good, as we are informed the proceeds are to be applied to the liquidation, in part, of a debt against the Church, and in part, to certain needed improvements in and about the Church.—It will be an occasion of innocent festivity, very rare in the history of our staid and quiet place; it will relieve, somewhat, the monotony occasioned by the constant recurrence of familiar objects; and be promotive of kindly feeling, we trust, by bringing together in a kind of unceremonious and promiscuous concourse, our worthy citizens, all of whom are members of the great brotherhood of mankind, and should govern themselves accordingly. Again, we do hold that as the Ladies have been at considerable pains to get up this Fair, it would be in decided bad taste—nay, worse, it would manifest an unpardonable lack of gallantry to give it the go-by; and we trust this last consideration will be allowed its due weight, whatever may be thought of the others.

Having thus, in all sincerity, commended this worthy object and its fair promoters to the favor of our patrons, we dismiss the subject by offering a sentiment, which, albeit unused to the art and mystery of making up poetry, we will essay to inflict upon our readers, all in rhyme, thus—

The Fair at Stroudsburg, to be held by the fair;  
May it meet fair success, and be fit to compare,  
With the Fairs held in Easton, Honesdale and elsewhere,  
In things good to look at, to eat and to wear,  
Things pretty and neat, and tasteful and rare;  
In short, may it prove to be no small affair.

#### The Land Graduation Bill.

Congress appears determined to do its worst at the present session. Not satisfied with the attack on the Tariff, an endeavor to re-establish the thrice condemned Sub-Treasury, and several other matters of general importance, they have at length succeeded in forcing through the Senate, by means of the locofoco majority there, a Bill to reduce, in the course of a few years, the price of our Public Lands, to twenty-five cents an acre. The Bill, when called up in the House, was laid on the table by a vote of 89 to 85, but subsequently, a motion to reconsider was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker, and it is now thought that the Bill will also pass the House. The members of Mr. Polk's Cabinet were on the floor of the House during the time it was under consideration, and it is mainly owing to their influence that the motion to reconsider was carried.—This Bill when in operation, will have the tendency to throw nearly all the lands into the hands of the capitalists and speculators. They will purchase them at 25 cents an acre, and after holding them a while, demand at least ten or twenty times that amount in the event of disposing of them. Thus, then, is our great national domain to be squandered—not for the purpose of aiding the laborer, or mechanic,—but for the purpose of making the rich capitalists lords of the soil, and swelling their means, influence, and importance. This is the kind of love Democracy bears to the poor man now-a-days!

#### The Tariff of 1842.

Since the passage of Mr. McKay's free-trade Bill to repeal the present Tariff act, a number of interesting little incidents have been raked up to show by what base means the people of the Union (and particularly of Pennsylvania) were deceived into voting for Mr. Polk. It is stated as a fact, that at nearly all the loco foco mass meetings in this State, banners were carried with inscriptions approbatory of the Tariff of 1842. We know that in Monroe county such a banner was actually carried not only at one meeting, but at a number. It was made in Stroudsburg, and read as follows:

#### The Tariff of 1842.

The Monroe Democrat also repeatedly published articles in relation to the Protective Policy, and endeavored to make its readers believe that James K. Polk was a better Tariff man than Henry Clay. Yet now, since the contrary is clearly established, the Democrat does not whimper a word against the base deception. The only inference, therefore, that we can draw from its course is, that its editors knew better all the time, and that they are now glad that the Tariff of 1842, is in a fair way of being destroyed. What must the honest yeomanry of Monroe think of such baseness?

#### Stewart's Speech.

On our first page will be found the conclusion of the Speech of the Hon. Andrew Stewart, of this State, recently delivered in the House of Representatives, at Washington. It is one of the ablest arguments upon the subject of Protection which we remember ever to have seen. Every American citizen should read it.

#### The Treasury of History.

We have received the 12th number of this truly valuable work. It concludes the series. We have already so frequently spoken of the merits of the Treasury, that we can do nothing more at this time than again to urge our readers to subscribe for it, if they have not already done so.

#### Query?

Can any person inform us where the Banner is which bore the inscription "The Tariff of 1842," and which was carried at the Locofoco meetings held in Monroe county in 1844?

#### American Ingenuity.

The London Standard of the 14th May has the following paragraph:—"The United States would seem to be, of all places in the world, the worst adapted to manufactures—abundant land, dear labor, no neighboring market, yet the United States are making rapid progress in manufactures, and it is a remarkable fact—not we believe, as generally known as it ought to be—that nearly all the mechanical contrivances introduced into our factories, for dispensing with human labor, are of American invention; proof that, where money or credit can be had, a dense population is not, as has been supposed, necessary for the advancement of manufactures."

On this statement the able Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer remarks—"American ingenuity is so superior, intrepid, and various that a repressive baffling policy, or any other than one of encouragement and scope, would seem against the favor of Providence and the march of destiny."

"Phifty-phour phorty, or phlight," has now phortunately phallen to phinal, phlat-phooted, phixing at phorty-nine, without the "PHIGHT" against a phoreign phoe.—*N. O. Tropic.*

It would seem, by the following paragraph from the Boston Traveller, that somebody has been questioning the "guessing" talent of the good people of that city. It was nobly vindicated, however, by the champion selected for the trial. Here is the report:

GUESSING.—A Yankee connected with the Eastern railroad, on Monday morning guessed, before any count or estimate was made, that 8,000 persons passed in and out of Boston over that road; on counting it was ascertained that there were just 8,930; about 5,000 into Boston against 3,000 out.

We wish to try this Yankee on a guess: When will the Mexican war be ended? Answer that, and get the thanks of Mr. Polk.—*Patriot.*

The venerable ASHBEEL GREEN has been re-elected President of the Pennsylvania Bible Society. This venerable Jerseyman, who was Chaplain to Congress during General Washington's Administration, and enjoyed a familiar intercourse with the great men of that day, is, the country will be pleased to learn, engaged in writing out the minutes of his diary—a faithful daily record of public events and the course of opinion, embracing the whole period of our history from the commencement of the Revolution.

The discussions of the war with Mexico by the British press, which have just reached us, are remarkable. They charge us with being the aggressors in the war, forgetting that, before hostilities broke out, we first sent a message of peace to Mexico through our Consul, and then followed up our message by a Minister, fully accredited, upon the same pacific errand.—*Washington Union.*

It is true that it was proposed, through the American Consul, to open negotiations, but it is not true that the United States, in despatching a Minister, fairly carried out the understanding with the Consul. The Mexican Government agreed to treat, in regard to the Texan boundary, with a Commissioner appointed specially for that business; but the United States, instead of sending such a special Commissioner, sent a Minister Plenipotentiary.—There is no reason whatever to doubt that Mexico would have received the special Commissioner and treated with him. In the correspondence with Slidell, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs stated repeatedly that the Mexican Government was ready to receive the Commissioner, and to negotiate about the matters in difference with the United States; but that that Government could not consent, in the then state of affairs, to the resumption of friendly relations implied by receiving a Minister Plenipotentiary, while the United States held military possession of a part of her territory, and had a fleet hovering about her seaports.—It was barely consistent with these hostile demonstrations to receive a Commissioner to adjust the boundary, but the Government of Mexico could not with self-respect do an act which would imply the existence of friendly dispositions on both sides. We entertain hardly a doubt that the war might have been averted if a special Commissioner had been sent out, according to the arrangement made through the American Consul.—*Louisville Journal.*

#### Mr. McDuffie.

The following pithy extract is from the Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas:—"Mr. McDuffie told me with his own lips, that it had become the duty of every conservative statesman to take ground against the recklessness of the Administration, and he meant to do it on the first occasion that offered."

#### Scott in the hour of Trial.

At the battle of Queenstown, when General SCOTT's little band of American troops had withstood a terrible fire from an overwhelming force, until the dead and wounded were around them, and death or surrender seemed the inevitable fate of every man, SCOTT mounted a log, in the midst of the fire, and appealed to his comrades to stand by their country even though every man were to fall in its defence. He said:

"The enemy's balls begin to thin our ranks. His numbers are overwhelming. In a moment the shock will come, and there is no retreat. We are in the beginning of a national war.—Hull's surrender is to be redeemed! LET US DIE ARMS IN HAND—OUR COUNTRY DEMANDS THE SACRIFICE. The example will not be lost. The blood of the slain will make heroes of the living. Those who follow will avenge our fall and their country's wrongs. Who dare to stand?"

They did stand, and "Queenstown Heights" is associated with the honor and glory of the American arms. Yet this man that the Tory Ledger says should be "SHOT," and his office given to some pauper whose only merits are those of a pothouse brawler. What say the people to it?

#### An Attack on the Castle at Vera Cruz ordered.

A Washington letter writer, says that the Cabinet have formally decided that there shall be an attack by our fleet, on the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa! The subject has been under consideration a long time. We are waiting anxiously to hear the result. The Secretary of the Navy has made arrangements to receive the earliest intelligence.

#### War Expenses and War Debt.

The National Intelligencer says:—"In the House of Representatives on Monday, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill making additional appropriations to the amount (within a fraction) of twelve millions of dollars for the expenses of the war with Mexico; and also a bill for the borrowing, in the form of treasury notes or loan, ten millions of dollars towards paying those expenses. A slender provision for the next six months!"

OH! CRACKY.—Whilst Gen. Scott was taking his Soup, President Polk was engaged in swallowing "the whole of Oregon"—he made one tremendous gulp at 54 40, but it would not go down, it stuck in his throat—till at length he spit out all but 19, when down it went!

#### The Peace-maker Outdone.

A few days since, a stupendous piece of ordnance was cast at Algre's foundry, South Boston, under the immediate superintendence of Col. Bomford, who was the first inventor of this species of weapon, called by him in 1809, the "Columbia."

The quantity of metal used was 40,000 lbs., and the amount of coal requisite to reduce it to a proper state of fusion, was eight chaldrons. The weight of the gun when finished, will be 25,000 pounds, exceeding that of the Peace-Maker by 5,000 pounds. Length, ten feet; diameter at the base ring, 39 inches; length of bore, 9 feet 1 inch; diameter of bore, 12 inches. Weight of round shot which it will carry, 230 pounds; weight of shell, 180 pounds. Range of shot or shell, 3 1-2 miles—being 1-4 of a mile greater than the recorded performances of the largest and latest invented mortar in England, and half a mile beyond the reach of any gun in the castle at San Juan de Ulloa, at Vera Cruz.

The cost of this immense instrument for harbor defence will not exceed \$1700; or one sixth the cost of the wrought iron gun procured in England by Captain Stockton.

This gun is intended for Fort George, in Boston Harbor, where it will be placed in about 5 weeks, as it requires that time to complete it ready for use.

#### A Dangerous Life Trap.

It appears by the Pittsburgh Chronicle, that for a few years past a point in the Monongahela river, opposite the gas works of that city, has been the grave of so many more persons by drowning, than any other point on the river, as to be a subject of special wonder, and a mystery which has at length been solved by the engineer of the gas works, who says that there is constantly issuing from the bottom of the river in front of the building, containing the Receiver, a highly noxious gas, composed in part of ammonia. When the river is disturbed, it rises to the top in bubbles, which burst, depositing on the water an oily substance, which floats off glistening with prismatic colors.—Should a swimmer, while his head is under the water, inhale one of these bubbles, it instantly produces asphyxia, and unless the sufferer is immediately relieved he sinks to rise no more. It is a singular fact that in almost every case of drowning at this point, the sufferers have not risen to the surface after first sinking.—The other day a small alligator breathed some of this gas, and after floundering on to the shore with his mouth open, died of the effect.

The fall of bodies, or meteoric stones, has, it seems, been unusually frequent this year, in the south of France. M. Arago has recently received a letter giving an account of another instance of a conflagration caused by one of those bodies, or fireballs, near Bagneres-de-Luchon. Fire was communicated to a barn at about three o'clock in the afternoon, by a luminous sheaf, which whizzed through the air with inconceivable rapidity, and a loud noise and fell upon the building. In a few moments after, the whole building was wrapped in flames—and all the cattle and other beasts in the stables were consumed.

#### Evading the New York License Law.

Since the selling of spirituous liquors has been prohibited, the landlords are adopting all sorts of tricks to evade the law. The following are the latest we have heard of:—In one tavern the landlord has caused a box to be put up in his bar-room, on which are painted, in bold letters, "For the widow and orphan fund of the village of—"

Any body wanting a glass of liquor gives six-pence to the cause of charity, and the landlord treats.

In another place, a landlord refuses to sell any liquor, but he demands from each traveller a six-pence for backing his horse under the shed—the liquor of course being gratuitous.

#### Lock-Jaw Cured.

Dr. Isaac Hiester, of Reading, Pa., in the month of April last, cured Charles Sassaman, a lad, sixteen years of age, by the use of a solution of the extract of cannabis Indica, or Indian hemp. An aqueous solution of the extract of cannabis Indica, containing two grains to the teaspoonful, was directed to be administered, at intervals, and in the course of a few days the patient was entirely relieved. This is an important discovery. The facts of the case are to be found recorded in the last Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

One of the most remarkable facts in the diet of mankind, is the enormous consumption of tea and coffee. Upwards of 800,000,000 lbs. of those articles are annually consumed by the inhabitants of the world.

Fine ponies may now be bought at Matamoros for five dollars each.