



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*.

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

The Ladies' Fair.

We had intended to follow up our remarks of last week, in relation to the efforts now making by the Ladies, but we have concluded to lay the matter over for next week, when we shall endeavor to pay our respects to the fair promoters of a very commendable enterprise, according to the best of our ability. In the meantime, we will just renew our hearty wishes for its success.

The Adjournment.

We are happy to inform our readers, says the National Intelligencer, that a Joint Resolution has passed both Houses of Congress, whereby the present Session is to be brought to a close on the 10th of next month.

Direct Taxes Coming.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce (a free-trade paper) writes:

"The 'Union' expresses the opinion that the tariff bill will yield twenty-eight millions. It is a very extravagant estimate, and far exceeds that of the Secretary. Mr. McKay is probably more nearly correct in his estimates of twenty-three and a half millions, which he says will be enough. The truth is, as Mr. McKay admitted, it is a matter of guess-work. It must be tested by experiment. The result must be that the increasing expenditures of the Government cannot be met by duties on imports alone. Some new sources of revenue must be devised. The revenue from lands will, for two years, hardly equal the expense of their management, the extinction of Indian titles, &c. in the boundless territories of the West, which have come, or are soon to come, under the denomination of the 'public lands.' The estimates of two and a quarter millions from the lands is quite enough, at all events. Direct taxes must ultimately, and before long, be resorted to."

The Maine Senator.

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas, writing from Hallowell, Maine, July 10th, says:—JAS. W. BRADBURY, of Augusta, was last evening nominated by a Democratic (so called) caucus of both branches of the Legislature for United States Senator, in place of the Hon. GEORGE EVANS, and this selection will doubtless be ratified by an election this day or Tuesday next. Thus this agitating question has been, after so many trials, settled. Mr. BRADBURY is a lawyer of good standing at the Kennebec bar, and is conservative in his political character. The radicals give up all as lost, and will never regain their power in this State.

On the 15th, Mr. Stewart of Penn., offered an amendment to the bill providing pay for members, to the effect that their pay should be reduced to \$6 per day, after a six month's session; to \$4 after seven months; \$2 after eight months. Great confusion, uproar and merriment was occasioned by this reasonable and salutary amendment, and in the midst of such confusion the House adjourned without any action upon it.

Post Office Arrangement.

The Post Master General is contemplating a change in the dead letter department, so as to imitate the English system of returning to the writers all letters of business, whether they contain money or not. This arrangement would prove very acceptable to business men in general, as they would then know when their letters failed to reach their destination. Besides, the postage on returned letters would prove a source of considerable revenue to the Department.

Height of inquisitiveness—to climb a neighbor's chimney, and look down to see what they have for dinner.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Cambria.

Sixteen Days Later from Europe.

Boston, July 17, 1846.

The steamer Cambria is now safely moored in our harbor, having accomplished the voyage from Liverpool in her usual good time—a little over thirteen days. Advices by this arrival have been received from Liverpool to the 4th inst., London 3d, Paris 1st, Dublin 3d, Havre 2d.

Two highly important events have occurred since we last addressed our readers. These are, the passing of the Corn Bill and the resignation of the Ministry.

On the evening of Thursday, June 25th, the House of Lords passed the third reading of the Corn Bill without a division.

At two o'clock the succeeding morning, the House of Commons left Sir Robert Peel and the Government in a minority of seventy-three on the Irish Coercion Bill.

On Saturday, Sir Robert Peel proceeded to the Isle of Wight for the purpose of tendering his own and his colleagues' resignation to the Queen; and, on Monday night, he made a lengthened exposition of his motives for resigning in the House of Commons.

The Council now consists of:—
Marquis of Lansdowne, Privy Seal.
Earl of Mar, Home Department.
Sir George Gray, Foreign Department.
Viscount Palmerston, Colonial Secretary.
Earl Gray, Treasury.
Lord John Russell, Exchequer.
Mr. Chas. N. Wood, Board of Trade.
Earl of Clarendon, Chief Sec. for Ireland.
Labouchee, Secretary of War.

Hon. Fox Maule, Attorney General.
Sir Thomas Wylde, Lord Lieut. of Ireland.
Commander-in-Chief, Duke of Wellington.

Most of the members belonged to the Melbourne Cabinet. The Duke of Wellington remains at the head of the Army, without a seat in the Cabinet.

The London Times regards the new Ministry favorably.

Sir Robert Peel views it without jealousy and with a friendly eye.

The general impression is that the new Premier will hastily wind up the business of the session, and will dissolve Parliament in the course of the autumn.

The Cotton market is in a healthy, but not in a very active state. Prices have improved a shade. The contemplated change in the Sugar duties has had an injurious effect upon sales, as on the eve of a change.

Stocks have become depressed, and the dealers show a reluctance to go beyond their most pressing wants.

The coffee trade has been in a lethargic condition.

The money market, considering the ministerial change, is firm.

The settlement of the Oregon question has produced general joy in England. It arrived on the eve of the dissolution of the Ministry.

It is rumored in England that the navigation of the Columbia River is reserved in perpetuity, and not for the duration alone of the Hudson Bay Company's charter. Peel so understands it. Two columns and a half of Peel's speech are devoted to the settlement of the Oregon question, the relations of Mexico, and his resignation. He says: "I do rejoice, that before surrendering power at the feet of a Ministry of this House, I had the opportunity of giving them the official assurance that every cause of quarrel with the Great Country [America] on the other side of the Atlantic is terminated.—(Loud Cheers.) Sir, I feel that I have now executed the task which my public duty imposed upon me. I trust I have said nothing which can by possibility lead to the recurrence of those controversies which have been deprecated by all lovers of peace."

Attention is now fixed upon the American Tariff, and hopes are entertained by commercial men of all parties, in England, that the present session of Congress will not terminate without a reduction of the rates upon imported goods.

The London Times and Chronicle speak favorably of the settlement of the Oregon question.

The election of a Pope was made with greater despatch than was anticipated, having been got over in 48 hours. None of the foreign Cardinals had time to be present. The choice of the Conclave fell on Cardinal Mastuy Ferretti, who was accordingly proclaimed the successor of St. Peter, under the name of Pope Pius IX. His age is fifty-eight. As regards years, he is one of the youngest of St. Peter's successors, and if all that is said of him be correct, he cannot fail to make a shrewd temporal ruler in addition to the functions of his spiritual office.—The previous habits and character of this Pon-

tiff do credit to the judgment and impartiality of the Conclave which elected him.

There has been a continuation of murders and outrages in Ireland.

The Great Britain arrived out the 23d.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Editorial correspondence of the Picayune.

MATAMORAS, June 28, 1846.

The steamer Neva—the same we met while on the way from Reynosa to this place—was to have started last evening on another trip up with a detachment of the 7th U. S. Infantry; but a couple of engineers having pronounced her boilers defective and unsafe, she has been laid up for the present. The soldiers were ordered up to reinforce the command of Col. Wilson at Reynosa, previous to a move upon Camargo. The weather has been so bad, and the roads in such a horrible condition, that the Infantry will hardly be able to march for a week or so.

Matamoras is certainly going ahead. I see that the Washington Ball-Room is to be opened this evening for the first time under that title, with a grand Mexican fandango—admittance 50 cents. And then gambling rooms are opened in every street, bar-rooms at every turn, and eating-rooms stare the hungry in the face on all sides. An inundation has been poured in upon Matamoras that she will not get rid of easily.

Gen. Taylor is now worse cramped and hampered for want of transportation than ever, and the Quarter-Master Gen's Department "catches it" on all sides and from all quarters. There are volunteers and regulars enough to march at any time and to any point—yet the Commander General cannot move for want of transports.

With six small steamers, at the present stage of water, healthy and commanding points could easily be reached on the Rio Grande; but they are not here, and the arms of one of the largest armies ever brought into the field by the United States are tied for want of proper management at home. There is something wrong, too, still in the Post Office department, and loud are the complaints in every quarter.

I have not a line of news to communicate—we are all in the dark and in the mud. Capt. McCullough is still here, although a part of the company remains at Reynosa. He will probably move up his entire command as soon as the weather will permit.

G. W. K.
MATAMORAS, Mexico, June 30, 1846.
Gen. Taylor's camp on this side of the Rio Grande is yet above water in spots, although the chances of being driven or drowned out still look about even. I sat upon the banks of the river this morning with my feet paddling in the water; so you may learn how near we are to an inundation.

I wish that some of those members of Congress, who are pleased to designate the officers of our army as "epauleted loafers," and "wasps-waisted vampires hanging about high places," could get a glimpse of them now—in fact, could share their privations and discomforts with them. They would forever after hold their tongues.

The poor devils—although they laugh at and make light of the annoyances which beset them—appear in plight most pitiful, many of them really not having had a dry rag to their backs or a dry blanket to sleep in for near a fortnight. "Hanging about high places!" Why, they have been wading about low places, half way up to their knees in mud and water—Gen. Taylor and Col. Twiggs among the rest—and nothing but an absolute fear of being drowned out has driven any from their position.

The two regiments of Louisiana volunteers—Marks's and Walton's—on the opposite bank of the river, occupy higher ground; yet they are bad enough off in all conscience. All are still enjoying a better degree of health than one could suppose they would, but I am fearful, if they remain here too long, that some epidemic may make its appearance among them.

Volunteers are still arriving by regiments, and still Gen. Taylor is without transportation or any means of moving them. Where are the steamers ordered to be purchased long since for the use of the army? Here is a stage of water high enough to reach Reynosa and Camargo with ease and safety, yet there is no safe conveyance even across the river.

I cannot conceive a situation more trying to the patience and more mortifying to the feelings of the Commander-in-Chief than the one he is now placed in. With men enough to march to any quarter, he has not the means to move them an inch.

From the interior the news is various and contradictory. It is said that a portion of the Mexican Infantry has left Linares for some point near Tampico, and very likely such is the case. For some time the inhabitants of Matamoras believed that the troops would return and retake the place—could not for one moment suppose that the Americans would be allowed

to hold quiet possession of the city. I believe that they have now given up all hopes.

The number of Mexican soldiers at Monterey is known to be small. Arista, whose course has been sustained by the Government, is at his hacienda near that city with a few men only. The number of Infantry at Linares is at present only 500, with a small force of cavalry in the neighborhood.

Gen. Paredes is said to be en route for Monterey with 6000 men—some say as large a number as 8000. Scouting parties of Texans will probably be sent out as soon as the roads are in traveling condition; and then it will be difficult to ascertain the full force and intentions of the enemy.

From the Republic of the Rio Grande.

The Regulars and Volunteers comprising the Army of Occupation, are enjoying luxuries which the unfortunate citizens who are left behind would assuredly envy them for, were they in a situation to appreciate them. During the last ten days the windows of heaven have been opened wide upon this section of country—both upon the "just and unjust," upon the American and Mexican sides of the Rio Grande.

The tents of the volunteers are made of cotton stuff, rather too fine to sift hominy through, but peculiarly fitted for shower bath purses.—The tents of the regulars are nine-tenths of them rotten and ragged.

The clothing and bedding of both Regulars and Volunteers, have been half ruined during the short period of the rainy season which has already passed. Very little complaint has been heard among the men. They have made sacrifices enough (the Volunteers) to have paid thrice-fold the expenses that could have been incurred by Government, had the most liberal provisions been promptly made and executed, for the health and efficacy of the Army.

CANALES ALMOST TAKEN.—We learn that Canales came very near "falling into the hands of the Philistines" a few nights since. Captain McCullough's Company, who were at Reynosa, received information that a Fandango was to come off about 15 miles from that place, and that Canales was to honor the party with his presence. They repaired to the vicinity of the Rancho, and waited in the darkness for the lion of the night to make his appearance.

When every thing was under way the Rangers walked in and politely requested an introduction to Monsieur Canales. The gentleman had not arrived, but two of his officers were there, and received an invitation to ride out to Reynosa and pay a visit to Col. Wilson. The Colonel, we are informed, received them very graciously, and insisted on their becoming his guests, until Gen. Taylor should have time to attend to them.

'Faber's Magnetic Water-Gauge.'

Such is the title of a new and ingenious invention, by Geo. Faber, Canton, Ohio, to determine and exhibit at all times the exact height of the water in a steam boiler. It has recently been exhibited to engineers in this vicinity by Mr. Lewis Vail, and has elicited very warm encomiums from them. The Newark Daily says it is a simple and readily understood application of a well known principle to a new purpose, and any child who can tell the hours by the dial of a clock, can tell the quantity of water in a boiler by this gauge. It is thus described:

"The principle is that a magnet will affect substances through a solid body. The instrument is composed of a flat cylindrical Brass Box in two pieces united by a screw. On the face of the Box there is painted a Dial, resembling a clock face; with numbers from 1 to 18. A needle is suspended on this. In the inside of the box, but in no way connected with the needle, there is a Magnet, itself fitted on the end of a brass rod extending into the boiler.

On the end of the rod in the boiler, there is a copper pulley wheel, with grooves on the edge, around which a brass chain traverses, with a brass and copper ball—one at each end. The latter is about six inches in diameter, hollow, and floats upon the water. It is by the rising or sinking of this latter that the instrument operates. As the water falls the grooved wheel turns, and with it the rod, its axle, and with the rod, the Magnet in the box. There is no connection between the magnet and needle, but the former operates upon the latter through the solid brass, and causes it to indicate the exact number of inches of water in the boilers."

A portion of the Oil consumed by the fire at Nantucket, amounting to about \$16,000, belonged to the government of the United States. It had been delivered to an agent of the government and stored by him for shipment.

In New York there are thirteen daily papers; in Boston there are fifteen.

Executive Dictation.

The Washington Correspondents of various prominent Whig Journals, are eloquent in the expression of their indignation at the recent successful attempts of the Executive to influence the action of Congress on the subject of the Public Lands Graduation Bill. And truly, if flagrant and unblushing corruption ever deserved to be rebuked in terms of indignant eloquence, the presence of the members of the cabinet, the President's private Secretary, (a toad-eater by virtue of his office,) and the editor of the Union, (a mercenary with sufficient pay to keep on foot a Swiss brigade,) on the floor of the House of Representatives while the land bill was before that body, successfully striving to coerce or cajole, to over-awe or to bribe members so to vote as to rob the old thirteen States of their property in the public domain,—is a legitimate subject for the most unsparing denunciation. Here was a glorious market for the accession of patronage lately conferred upon the President by his servile followers, in the shape of authority to officer the volunteer force to act against Mexico. That the means of corruption were unsparingly used is made quite apparent by the result. An examination of the yeas and nays, as we learn from the correspondence of the Newark Advertiser, shows that TEN Locofoco votes were brought to the right about in a single day, and five more prevented from voting, by the personal exertions of members of the Cabinet, and other well-paid dabblers in dirty work. We are sorry to add that Mr. Edsall of this district was among the skulkers above referred to.

Where are all the "democratic" sentinels on the ramparts of liberty, while corruption thus stalks bare-faced through the Capitol? Have they not a word of remonstrance to utter, while their chosen ruler plays at one moment the monarch and the knave, and sways by alternate threats and bribes the representatives of the people to trample on that people's rights and rob them of their legal possessions? What a sad, sad figure does our own free representative government present, when we see the Executive boldly striding into the halls of Congress, with a purse in one hand and a rod in the other, and by means of these formidable agencies, wresting from the hands of the National Legislature and appropriating to himself the power to make laws for the Union! And this is modern democracy! Out upon such base, low, slavish, degrading vassalage to power. The time-honored name of Democrat is rendered loathsome by contact with a party capable of sanctioning such outrages against the spirit of liberty as have marked every step in the disastrous march of Locofocoism. But we have already wasted too many words in commenting on facts, that are in themselves sufficient to stamp with infamy the most corrupt government that ever sapped the liberties of a generous and confiding people.—*Belvidere Apollo*.

Cure for a Cancer.

Apply a poultice of raw Cranberries. We have seen it once tried, where the Cancer, about an inch or two beneath the surface of the skin, had become as large as a small pullet's egg. The cranberries were mashed in a mortar, and placed on, renewing them thrice in 24 hours. In a few days the surface was covered with pustules which filled like the small pox, and became so sore that the poultice was suspended a day or two, after they came off it was applied again, with the same effect; again suspended and renewed, and each time the cancer became softened and decreased in size, until it finally disappeared. Nearly three years have passed, and it has never troubled the subject again. In this person it was an hereditary disease of the most inveterate kind. The virtues of cranberries are but imperfectly known.—They have been known to cure a bad sore throat and are very cooling and efficacious for removing inflammation. We have never known them used for Bronchitis (in the throat) but were we afflicted with that complaint it would be the first remedy we should try.—*Republican Herald*.

Emigration into Virginia.

The emigration from Western New York and the New England States into the northern part of Virginia is very large. Fairfax county is coming fast into the possession of settlers like these. Other portions of the State are also likely to be rescued in a similar manner. "It is a singular spectacle," says the Richmond Republican, "which Virginia now presents; the departure of her own sons to other lands, and the emigration into her borders of citizens from other States. For years has she been drained of the flower of her youthful population, leaving their place to be supplied by men who seem to place a higher value upon the advantages which they have surrendered."

California, it is said, is equal in size to twelve such States as Ohio.