



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, August 27, 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.

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.

James M. Power at Home.

The following resolution, amongst others, was adopted at a recent meeting of the Whigs of Mercer county:

Resolved, That the Whig party, in asking the support of the citizens of Pennsylvania for their candidate for Canal Commissioner, do so, in the well-founded confidence in their honesty and patriotism. It is known that JAMES M. POWER comes not before the people holding office, and presented by any combination of politicians.

The New Tariff.

Business men, the mechanics, the laborers, the farmers, of this country were perfectly satisfied with the Tariff of 1842; they all felt its benefits, and knew that its continuance would have been profitable to all classes; not one person out of Congress, throughout the Union, ever asked for its repeal.

To show how this bill will operate upon the farmers of this country, and the artisans in our midst, we present a list of articles with the rates of protection, as fixed by the tariffs of 1842 and 1846:--

Table with 2 columns: Article Name and Rates (1842, 1846). Includes items like Ready made clothing, Mens' silk hats, Silk or satin hats for women, etc.

This brief contrast shows what sad inroads the McKay's tariff makes upon the rates of protection to American products, both mechanical and agricultural.

The Corn Crop in North Carolina.

In a number of our exchange papers from North Carolina, we have observed favorable accounts given of the Corn crop in that State. The editor of the Milton Chronicle in speaking of the crop which has come under his observation, says:

The Crop promises to be the largest known to the memory of our oldest men. We never beheld such a promising prospect. What in the world will those people do who were offered \$4.50 per barrel for corn last winter and spring, but who refused to take less than \$5 and \$6? We have heard of some of this six dollar corn being recently offered in our market at about \$2—but it was no go!

LATER FROM THE ARMY. MOVEMENTS, &c.

The steamship New York has arrived at N. Orleans from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on the 8th inst.

Accounts from Camargo to the 4th inst. say that the Texan Rangers were to start on that day for Mier, on a scouting expedition, with orders to take that place, and hold it, if possible.

The mounted Rangers were to proceed to Linares and Monterey, to take possession.

General Taylor passed up the river to Reynosa on the 5th, accompanied by one half of the Texan regiment of infantry and a few regulars, and would probably be at Camargo in four days.

A skirmish had taken place near Camargo between 600 Comanche Indians and 75 or 80 Rangers. The Indian loss was twenty, and the Rangers two men. The Rangers captured 150 horses. There is in the vicinity of Monterey about 4000 Mexican troops.

No news had been received from Monterey. All the Army were to move for Camargo on the 10th. All will not leave for Monterey until the 25th.

The Dragoons were in camp at Matamoras. The health of the Army continues good. The river is again rising.

Capt. Walker is lying dangerously ill at Matamoras.

Sickness among the Volunteers is increasing. It is expected that they will soon follow Gen. Taylor.

The enemy is fortifying, with his small force, Monterey, and it is supposed they have made arrangements to assemble a large force when the army gets within striking distance.

Eleven steamers have ascended to Camargo with troops and supplies.

STILL LATER.

Lieut. Lee, of the Eighth Infantry, who arrived at Charleston on Friday last, direct from the Army, states that General Worth, with his Brigade, was on his way to China, sixty miles beyond Camargo. This town is an important depot, it being at this time in possession of the American forces.

Gen. Taylor is now at Camargo. It is supposed he will proceed to Monterey with six thousand men.

An impression prevails that the enemy will give him fight at the defile between Monterey and Saltillo.

We are requested to state, says a Charleston paper, that there has been no meeting between the Camanches and the Texan Rangers, as stated in Matamoras papers of the 8th inst.

Camargo, August 3, 1846.

I have, says a correspondent of the N Orleans Bee, just seen a letter, dated yesterday at Reynosa, the writer of which calls for a detachment of mounted men to guard a large drove of pack mules to this place. He has reliable information, so he says, that a gang of brigands has been organized in the neighborhood of Reynosa to cut up any and every small party they may meet upon the road, and he further states that some of the principal men of that place are engaged in this scheme of pillage and murder.

Important from Vera Cruz. VIA HAVANA. New York, Aug. 20, 1846.

The ship Adelaide, Adams, sailed from Havana on the 9th of July, and arrived here this day. A special messenger from Vera Cruz came passenger in the steam packet to Havana, with letters to Santa Anna, informing him that the citizens and military of Vera Cruz had declared in favor of him.

On the 8th of July, in the night, Com. Conner's ship, the Potomac, got aground at Green Isle. By heaving the guns overboard, she got off and proceeded to Pensacola to be repaired.

There was no sickness in the American fleet. The Truxton and Perry were off Havana, but had no communication with the shore, as the yellow fever was prevailing on the island.

The Buffalo Courier mentions the blowing in of a bituminous coal furnace at Poland, on the Mahoning River, Ohio, by Messrs. Wilkeson, Wilkes & Co. of that city. This, that paper says, is the first American furnace in which pig iron has been made with raw bituminous coal.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

The steamship Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived at Boston on the 18th inst. Her arrival was telegraphed to New York in the afternoon, but in consequence of the derangement of some part of the machinery, the telegraph was unable to communicate any part of the intelligence brought by her.

The accession of the Whigs has produced disruption in Ireland. O'Connell and the O'Brien faction of the repealers are at loggerheads.

The proceedings of the British Parliament have been barren of interest. The dull monotony of a long session, now drawing rapidly to a close, has been relieved by two nights' discussion on the Sugar Duties.

The Government scheme has triumphed by a majority of 265 to 135, nearly two to one—This result virtually abrogates the monopoly, and places sugar in the same category as corn—by an easy declension on the high road to Free-trade. Sir Robert Peel gave the minister's measure a generous support, and the greatness of the majority may be traced to that circumstance.

Another attempt has been made on the life of the King of the French. While seated at a window in the Palace of the Tuilleries to listen to a concert performed by the National Guards, on the 30th ult. a man in the crowd drew a pistol, and fired two shots at the King. He missed him, of course—and also those in the vicinity—and was immediately arrested.

A Paris paper, the Courier Francais, says that the Mexican Government has demanded of France and England their mediation to put an end to the War with the United States, and that the departure of the Psyche for Vera Cruz has been delayed some days in order that it may carry the answer to this proposition.

The London Money Market was without much change. Mexican funds had been affected—they had declined.

The corn trade was inactive. The late arrivals of flour and wheat from the United States and Canada tended to depress prices. An improvement had taken place in the manufacturing districts, in consequence of the probability of the passage of the new tariff bill.

Owing to the tariff having passed the more popular branch of Congress, the value of Iron has risen in anticipation of a large export to the United States.

Louis Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland, died at Leghorn of apoplexy on the 24th ult. aged 67. The Pope of Rome has granted a general amnesty for all political offenders.

The sale of American flour on the 27th was dull. The best brands of United States were held for 26s. per barrel. In consequence of the potato disease having increased rapidly in Ireland, there was some inquiry on the date alluded to, for Indian Corn for shipment to that place; but the high terms asked by holders checked business.

AMERICAN FLOUR.—Three hundred barrels of American flour reached Nottingham from Liverpool the other day, and was immediately sold at about eight dollars per barrel.

The differences between France and Hayti, have been satisfactorily arranged. The latter pays an indemnity, invites the consul of France by letter to resume his functions, and receives him with all honors on land. It is stated that the English agents have contributed greatly to bring about this satisfactory result.

Making the Best of it.

The democratic prints, who still dare to brazen out the Tariff fraud, are calling upon their partisans to suspend their opinions, to keep cool and steady, and to await orders from headquarters. There is a wondrous facility in these papers for accommodating themselves to circumstances, and they imagine that they can mould the public voice to their will.

ance, and away he went over the horse's ears into the middle of the brook. The Laird, honest man, had just sense enough to hear the splash and to know that something was wrong; but he was that drunk that he did not in the least suspect that it was himself. "Watty," said he, sitting up in the middle of the stream and stammering out the words with great difficulty, "Watty, my man, there is surely something tumbled into the brook, Watty." "Faith you may say that," replied Watty, like to roll off his horse with laughing, "for it's yourself, Laird!" "Hout fie, no, Watty," cried the Laird, with a hiccup between every word, "it surely canna be me, Watty, for I'm here!" So it is with the democratic papers—they are thrown off—are immersed in the stream, and while the people tell them they have tumbled, they cry out, "Oh no, all's right—come down to me—come down to the democracy—it's here!"

Democratic Argument.

The democrats carry on their game boldly. In 1844, when the Whigs told Pennsylvania that Mr. Polk was the opponent of the Protective Policy—they told us we lied: "When the Whigs asserted that the Tariff of 1842 could only be preserved by the election of Mr. Clay—they again used the potent argument, you lie: When the Presidential election was decided, and we said that Mr. Polk would take an early opportunity of proclaiming his free trade principles, it was denounced as a Whig lie. And now that it has been proved that Mr. Polk is the opponent of Protection, that the defeat of Mr. Clay has not preserved the Tariff of 1842, and that Mr. Polk has proclaimed his Free Trade principles—when we show the effects, so lamentably visible around us—he ruin, misery and prostration which must follow, we are called panic makers, and the old argument, you lie, is applied whenever denial would be too palpably inefficient to deceive."

Plump and Plain.

The Pennsylvania is one of the loudest papers in defence of Mr. Polk and his administration. This is partly to be accounted for by the fact that its editor, Mr. JOHN W. FORNEY, holds an office in the Custom House, at a salary of \$1600 or \$2000, and that he does a vast amount of printing for the Custom House, in addition, for which he receives good pay and heavy prices. We must say for him, however, that he serves his master well. In a late number of that paper, the editor did venture so far as to say:

"We repeat, for the twentieth time, that we do not like several of the features in the new bill, and especially its duty upon coal."

Upon which the Times, another Locofoco paper, very freely comments as follows:

"And who will believe you, when day after day you are lauding the author of this bill and singing hosannas to Mr. Dallas and those who voted for it? We despise such hypocrisy. If your 'bread and butter,' or rather your continuation as a Government officer, depends on your approval of the bill, why not say so at once and be done with it? Why this whining and cant when it is well known that during the pending of the bill you indirectly advocated its passage?"

This is digging it into Mr. Forney right plump and plain. It is touching on facts. But he deserves it all and more. The Pennsylvanian who can advocate the cause of such traitors to her interests as Polk and Dallas, deserves no better than they do themselves. They deceived, cheated and betrayed the people of Pennsylvania; and they will be repudiated by the people, and will drag down with them all who attach themselves to their fortunes.—Harrisburg Intelligencer.

Stick to the Party.

This is the cry of the Administration press. The Harrisburg Union admits that Pennsylvania has been grievously injured by the passage of McKay's Tariff; but then, it says, don't join the Whigs. "We are strong," it says. "Let us not be shorn of our strength." Oh no! save them the offices; and then they will bellow for the Tariff, to be sure in words, but will still be held to the National Administration which has wrought this wrong, by "the cohesive power of public plunder." "Let us wait patiently for a time," says the Carlisle Volunteer—"let our friends remain firm"—don't listen to the Whigs "whose only object is to undermine, and if possible, destroy the organization of the Democratic party in this State." Such are the appeals made by these presses to the people whom they misled and betrayed in 1844. Will the honest voters of the State consent again to be bumbled? They have tried the party—they have tried POLK and DALLAS; where is the Tariff of 1842? and where is the better Tariff man than MR. CLAY? Are they not, as Mr. Benton said, "cut for the simples" yet? Or was Sen-

ator Sevier, of Arkansas, who compared the free white laboring man to the black slave, right in saying that Pennsylvania would still vote for any thing called Democratic, let the Tariff go as it would? If the people of Pennsylvania can stand this, then indeed are their Southern task-masters and tormentors right. Her once proud American spirit is destroyed, and her fair fame and prosperity must sink together into ignominious graves.—Penn. Republican.

We are under the impression that General Jackson was wont to be considered a very good Democrat. True, in these days of progress, his Democracy may have been too snail-paced for the parts; but, at all events, he was, in his time, a first-rate patent Democrat. Gen. Jackson, nevertheless, had some ideas about the protection of Home Industry not at all in consonance with the Democracy of the year 1846. Witness the following passage from a letter written to Dr. Coleman, in 1824:

"I will ask, What is the real situation of our agriculturists? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus products? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, where there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture, and that the channels for labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture this superabundant labor, employ it in mechanism and manufactures thereby creating a home market for your breadstuffs, and distributing labor to the most profitable account, and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you will at once give a home market for more than all Europe now furnishes us. In short Sir, we have been too long the subjects of British merchants, it is time we should become a little more Americanized."

Locofocoism thinks we are entirely too much Americanized, and is laboring to bring us under the yoke of British capitalists.

The New-York Evening Post, an ultra British Tariff paper, calls upon the poor man to "rejoice," because "during the next five years he will be taxed but two cents a bushel on salt, instead of ten cents."

Truly this is an important achievement, and worthy of the present Administration! When wages are low, and work scarce, it is great consolation to the mechanic and laboring man to know that salt can be procured at eight cents less per bushel!

The administration, it seems, contemplates that the labor of the country shall be pretty well salted.—Norristown Herald.

New Counterfeits.

A New Counterfeit fifty dollar note of the Miner's Bank of Pottsville, has been discovered in Philadelphia. It is evidently a new emission, and altogether unlike the genuine. The good notes have for a vignette a female, with the denomination "50" in large characters worked in, and two female figures on each side. It is the only plate the bank has in circulation. The counterfeit has a medallion head on the left end of the note.

\$2 bills of the Trenton Banking Company are in circulation. The vignette is an Indian with a bow and arrow on the margin of a river, with a deer and dog on the opposite side of the stream. In the vignette is a figure 2. On the right end is the figure of a man leaning against a post, and the stern of a ship in the distance. On the left hand a large female figure. The one before us is dated March 1st, 1846, and is signed by the regular officers. The genuine plate in no one particular resembles this counterfeit.

LEWISTOWN BANK.—It is stated in several of our papers that the Lewistown Bank, in this State, has suspended payment. The notes are not taken at present by the Storekeepers of our borough, and therefore it would be well for all country folks to reject them.—Easton Whig.

THE "EVERLASTINGLY RICH MANUFACTURERS.—Mr. Niles, in the Senate, the other day, said that he had heard it often repeated that the manufacturers were getting everlastingly rich. Now, he has been one himself, upon a small scale, and instead of these "everlasting riches," he had the misfortune to become "everlastingly poor."

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Monroe county, to make distribution in the matter of the account of John Lee, Administrator of Joseph Lee, late of Stroud township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the house of Joseph J. Postens, in Stroudsburg, on Saturday the 29th day of August next, at one o'clock P. M., when and where all persons may attend if they see proper. SAMUEL S. DREHER, Auditor.

July 23, 1846.