

From the Carlisle Pennsylvania Statesman—Sept. 19, 1844.

DICKINSON TOWNSHIP.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Democratic Tariff Men of Dickinson township.

Our readers will find, on the opposite page, the proceedings of a meeting of Democrats of Dickinson township, friendly to the Tariff of 1842—appended to which are the Letter addressed by the Committee to Mr. Clay, and the Letter of that gentleman in reply. It will be seen that throughout these proceedings, the Tariff is regarded in the light of a Democratic measure; and the support of the individuals concerned in the meeting is to be withheld from Col. Polk, (if withheld at all), on the ground that he is opposed to the Act of 1842. Mr. Clay's letter meets fully the views of these gentlemen—he has unequivocally avowed himself to be the friend of the Tariff of 1842, "opposed to its repeal or modification;" and even goes so far as to declare that he would "regard its repeal as a great national calamity."

In all this he is perfectly consistent with whig doctrine, which looks to "protection" as one of the chief ends of government. But how is it on the other side? What kind of a figure do those gentlemen make, who, professing to be Democrats, attempt to exact an anti-democratic pledge from Col. Polk, and, failing in their purpose, turn about and oppose him. It is clear and incontrovertible that the Tariff of 1842 is, out and out, a whig measure; conceived and matured in whig congressional councils; passed, mainly, by whig votes; and designed, in strict accordance with whig principles, as much for protection as for revenue. This Tariff of 1842, then, being a whig measure, how can men, professing to be Democrats, object to Col. Polk because he is opposed to it? To do so is both unfair and inconsistent. If Col. Polk had responded to the interrogatories of the Dickinson meeting in the same spirit of friendship for the Act of 1842 that Mr. Clay has done, what would have been the result? Why, most unquestionably his abandonment by almost the entire National Democratic Party.—He could not have stood a day as the leader and champion of democracy after endorsing the most unjust and oppressive Act of the Whig Congress of 1842. He could no longer have been recognized as a Democrat—and, after the repeated expressions of opinion against that act which he has given, which were well known to the National Convention from whom he received his nomination, and to the people to whose support that body recommended him, a sudden change from hostility to friendship for the Act of 1842, must have lost him the respect as well as the support of the democratic party from Maine to Georgia. He would have been looked upon as a chameleon—as a man of weak mind or corrupt principles—as an ambitious aspirant who was willing to make any sacrifice for the sake of office; and the exalted reputation which he had acquired only through the toil and sacrifices of years, would have been blasted in a moment and for ever. Was this the condition to which the men of Dickinson desired to reduce the candidate of their party? We have a better opinion of them than to believe so. Why, then, did they proceed as they have done? The answer is plain—they acted under the influence of wrong impressions. They started out with the idea that the Tariff of 1842 was a democratic measure—that "protection" was a democratic principle.—And how came they to labor under this strange delusion? Need any man ask the question? Why, tens of thousands of the honest democracy of Pennsylvania are at this moment cherishing this same fallacy—and when they come to be convinced that James K. Polk is opposed to the doctrine of "protection," like the men of Dickinson they will desert him, because they have been led to believe that "protection" was a democratic doctrine, and they will regard Mr. Polk's hostility to protection as an abandonment of democratic principles. This is one of the bitter and blasting results of the deceptive and fraudulent course pursued by the so-called Democratic Press of this commonwealth; it is one of the poisonous fruits of that system of sophistry and falsehood which, without a solitary exception that we know of, has been resorted to by the travelling orators and township drill sergeants and whippers-in of the party.—Instead of honestly avowing the true and long-cherished principles of the party, showing their superiority over those of their opponents, and preparing the minds of the people to receive them as the genuine offspring of the Jeffersonian creed—like base thieves, these editors and orators have thus far spent the campaign in stealing actions from the whig nursery and endeavoring to engraft them on democratic stocks. Thus has a false issue been presented to the democracy by the men in whom they trusted, and whom the principle of gratitude for confidence generously bestowed, should have made honest and faithful to the trust. Time and again have we protested against the anti-democratic course pursued by the presses, orators, and leaders of the democratic party. We have admonished them of the weakness of their policy, and the dangers of their course. We have condemned the wickedness of the frauds they were practising, and invited them to return to the paths of "truth and soberness." But our warnings and our admonitions have been met by hot and proscriptive denunciations; and men who have secretly emerged from the swaddling clothes of democracy, have presumed to talk learnedly to us of the errors and impolicy of our position. Every where else the party candidate has been honestly supported on party principles; and wherever this has been faithfully and intelligently done, the cause is prosperous. But here, in Pennsylvania, where the false issue was made, and Col. Polk held up to the people, against truth and history, as the champion of Protection and the friend of the

Tariff of 1842, re-actions are already taking place, and will continue, unless whig principles are speedily abandoned, the shameful falsehoods so often and so deliberately uttered by the party presses and leaders recanted, and genuine democratic doctrines once more embraced and earnestly propagated. The movement in Dickinson township is, considered by itself, but a small affair—and yet it will not be without effect. It may be the parent of many such movements—and the end may be more disastrous than we imagine. Wherever the people have been deceived in regard to the true sentiments of Gov. Polk and the true principles of the democratic party, we must expect re-action the moment light dawns upon them and the imposition is exposed. Such being the danger to be apprehended, we again appeal to the democracy of Pennsylvania, to the democracy of our own county, to reject at once the false lights of whiggery that have so unscrupulously been held out to them as lamps from the altar-fire of democracy, and to return to the principles of the Fathers, which constitute at once the ark of our political safety and the covenant of our political peace.

In connection with this matter, and to show the light in which the Tariff of 1842 is viewed by the Democracy of other parts we commend to the attention of our democratic readers the annexed extracts from speeches recently delivered by the Hon. C. C. Cambreling and Benjamin Wiggins, Esq., at the great Democratic meeting in Castle Garden, New York. Mr. Cambreling, speaking of the whig Tariff of 1842, said:

"Now we have a revenue more than double that which is necessary for the purposes of Government. This year the tariff has yielded thirty-five millions, eleven millions which are surplus. Suppose the tariff is not repealed, will not those eleven millions be scattered among the States to corrupt them, or incite a spirit of over-trading, such as existed in 1836, and the consequences of which have been felt in 1837 and 1838. It must be so. The same cause will always produce the same effect."

Mr. Wiggins remarked:

"The question of the Tariff has been so fully and so frequently discussed, that I feel as if I need not occupy your time at present on that subject. I will simply remark, however, that I cannot conceive why any man should want to pay \$2 instead of \$1. Under the whig protective policy, is not every man called upon to do this? Why should we raise forty millions of dollars when twenty millions will answer our purpose? To this question, no plain democratic answer can be given."

These are sound democratic truths which ought to be spread among the people of Pennsylvania. Let the fact be every where known that the election of James K. Polk will be the signal for the repeal of the whig Tariff of 1842, and all will be well. Attempt to deceive the people, and all will be lost.

Go to Work.

We extract the following from an article which appeared in the New York Tribune of Thursday morning:

1. Be sure that every Whig vote in your Town is polled for Electors of President. Do not trouble yourself too much about other counties and States; do not run off to distant Conventions and mass meetings; but take care of things at home, and trust your brethren elsewhere to do likewise.

Do not ask whether your State is certain or doubtful; we want all the Whig votes for Henry Clay. If you live in a State as safe as Vermont or as dark as South Carolina, just do your whole duty and trust consequences to the Disposer of events. It is not enough that we barely elect Mr. Clay; we must show a decided Whig preponderance in the popular vote of the Union, and to this every Whig vote must come out. A vote in Alabama will count just as much toward the aggregate as one in New York.

2. Be ready for Rain. The day of Election may be stormy—there may be a driving, blinding, snow storm in some sections, and a north-east rain in others; this must not reduce the Whig vote—if you are prepared for it, it will not. But you must be ready, know where the carriages are to be had, and who is to bring to the polls each remote voter who has no conveyance of his own. Arrange this at once, and be sure that the men appointed can be relied upon.

3. Be wide awake for electioneering lies. You will very likely have news, just on the eve of Election, that Mr. Clay is dead, or has done some horrible thing, or that the Whigs in some section have abandoned him. There is nothing too incredible, nothing too monstrous, to be fabricated by a portion of our adversaries. The villains who can persist in assuring the people of Pennsylvania that Polk is friendly to the present Tariff, or at any rate to a Protective Tariff, will not hesitate to forge Mr. Clay's name to any document which might seem calculated to subvert their nefarious purposes.

4. You have organized, we trust, the Whig party in your township and precinct; you have supplied every man of both parties who will read with Whig Documents on the Great Questions of the day. Now will you just see that no foul means are used to deprive the Whig Cause of votes that fairly belong to it? If a man is set against us, that is enough. But there are thousands even now opposed to us who would vote for Mr. Clay, if the Tariff and Texas Questions were clearly set before them. Thousands are now supporting Mr. Polk in the full belief that he will not attempt to destroy the Tariff, nor to annex Texas at the hazard of a war with Mexico. Press the facts home on their understandings, on their consciences, and they will, if not vote for Mr. Clay, withhold their votes from Polk. Will you each try to impress one candid, conscientious neighbor with such truths?



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, October 24, 1844.

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

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FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

The Dickinson Meeting.

We call the particular attention of our readers to the proceedings of the Dickinson, Cumberland county, Meeting, inserted on the first page of to-day's paper. They prove conclusively, what we have all along declared, that the professions of the locos in favor of the present Tariff, are false, and that James K. Polk is opposed to it. That is the reason he dares not answer the plain and simple questions which have been asked him. How different is the conduct of Henry Clay. With the same candor which has always marked the man, he replies boldly, on the very day he received the Committee's letter, that he is in favor of the Tariff act of 1842, and if elected President, would oppose its repeal or modification. How then can any man, who believes in the good effects of the Tariff oppose him, and vote for James K. Polk? We cannot tell!

The Gubernatorial Election.

We have not yet received the official returns, from every County, of the late election in Pennsylvania, and the reported returns in the different papers are so contradictory, that no two agree. The Clay Bugle, published at Harrisburg, which has good opportunities of receiving correct information, makes Shunk's majority 3,491, with two small counties, McKean and Elk, to hear from. This is no doubt very near the truth; as the official vote, which we hope to be able to publish next week, will show. F. Julius Lemoyne, the Abolition, or Liberty candidate, received between 5 and 6,000 votes;—mainly in a few of the Western counties. This accounts for Gen. Markle's small majority in Mercer and Beaver, and his defeat in Washington. Had it not been for the Abolition vote, Gen. Markle would now be Governor elect of Pennsylvania. As it is—Francis R. Shunk is a minority Governor.

The Methodists

Ever since the Rev. Dr. Bascom's letter, certifying to the moral character of Mr. Clay, has been published, the Loco Foco press and party leaders, throughout the country, have been denouncing the Dr. and the whole Methodist persuasion in the most unmeasured terms. As a matter of course, Rafferty of the Monroe "Lyre," who never lets an opportunity pass of abusing the Methodists and their preachers, has joined in this cry, and even exceeds most others in the measure of his abuse. Dr. Bascom is well known throughout the country, and his character stands so high that no assaults of Rafferty and his confederates, can lessen it in the public estimation. He is a near neighbour and intimate acquaintance of Henry Clay, and as an honest man testifies to that great statesman's moral excellence—and we are satisfied that the community generally place full reliance upon his statement. We have no doubt that the Methodists in this region believe in the truth of Dr. Bascom's statement, and when the proper time comes will vindicate that excellent preacher's reputation against the assaults of the loco foco party.

Loco Foco Consistency.

James M. Porter, of Easton, who in July last laid claim to having drafted the present Tariff Bill, made a speech in Stroudsburg, on Wednesday the 9th inst., in which he denounced the same act as being too high and protective in its character, and that it ought to be reduced. They find out that they cannot any longer make the people believe that James K. Polk is a Tariff man, and hence they openly denounce it, and preach free trade. Will the honest portion of their party be duped by them in this way?

The Presidential Election.
OUR PROSPECT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The result of the recent election in this State, has inspired our friends with a degree of confidence in their strength, which we have never before known them to possess. Before the election, many of them thought that we stood no chance whatever of success; and so firmly had this idea taken possession of their minds, that no reason or argument could alter their belief. They now see, however, how easily they might have elected Gen. Markle, had they but known the strength of their party, and helped to get out all our votes. We are satisfied that they think and will act differently in regard to the Presidential Election, and will not rest satisfied until the State is redeemed, and her vote cast for the Clay and Frelinghuysen Electors.

The majority to be overcome is but 4000, which can be done by a change of but two or three votes in each township. There is probably not a township in the State, where not less than twice that number of Whig voters staid away from the Polls on the 8th inst., and in many, three and four times that number. It is also well-known that many persons who voted for Mr. Shunk, will vote for Henry Clay, on the ground that he is in favor of Protection to American Industry, whilst Mr. Polk, is opposed to it. This number will no doubt be found to be very great, when the returns come in.

On the other hand, we believe the Loco Focos polled as large a vote for Governor as they can possibly do for President. They had every engine at work to arouse their men, and bring them to the Polls. The Congressional, Legislative, Sheriff, and other County officers, and their friends, were all actively at work, and brought out their friends. At the Presidential Election, there will be none of this exertion, and therefore we believe that their vote will be decreased, rather than augmented.

Our friends, therefore, may see that they have the game in their own hands, and can give the Electoral vote of Pennsylvania, to Henry Clay, if they will. To do so, it is true, a vigorous effort must be made. All our votes must be got out. None must be left behind. If this is done, all will be right, and Pennsylvania enrolled among the Whig and Tariff States of the Union. Where is the Whig, then, who will not do his share towards effecting this great result? Who will not devote one day to his country, so that his country may be happy and prosperous.

The Bankrupt Law.

Farmer Sitgreaves, in his speech to the locos at their meeting in Stroudsburg, on the 12th of September, pronounced the late Bankrupt Law a damnable act—said that the Whigs passed it, and that the rascals took the benefit of it—but when honest men wanted to take it the doors were closed. Who in Monroe county took the benefit of it? Were they such characters as Sitgreaves described? Comment is unnecessary.

Rafferty, in his paper of the 10th inst. charges Henry Clay with being responsible for all the perjury and repudiation occasioned by that infamous measure. Who does Rafferty mean perjured themselves? Why do not those who availed themselves of the provisions of the Act, call upon him to explain?

Arthur's Magazine.

The November number of this monthly, is a beautiful affair, and reflects great credit upon its enterprising and spirited conductors. The engravings are splendid, and the reading matter of the highest order. It is fully equal, in our opinion, to any of the \$3 00 magazines, whilst the subscription price is but two dollars a year. It is published at No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Neal's Saturday Gazette.

This the title of a new weekly paper started in Philadelphia, and to be conducted by Joseph C. Neal, the humorous author of the "Charcoal Sketches." Mr. Neal is also well known as having been the editor of the Pennsylvaniaian, for a number of years. He has now retired from politics, and will devote himself to literature. His name as editor, will insure success to the paper. The subscription price is \$2 per annum in advance.

On the Stump.

It is said that Francis R. Shunk, has taken the stump for Mr. Polk, since he received news of his election. He will be at Allentown today, and intends visiting Easton on Saturday. He may stump it for Jimmy Polk, but Henry Clay will carry the State for all that.

New Jersey.

The official return of the vote for Governor in this State, is as follows:

Siraton, Whig,	37,949
Thompson, Loco,	36,581
Whig majority,	1,368

A Torch-Light Procession.

We understand that the spirited Whigs of Easton are making extensive arrangements for a splendid Torch-Light Procession on Saturday evening, in honor of the States which have declared for the Whig cause during the present year. It will light them on their way to a glorious triumph in Pennsylvania on the 1st of November.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

The following is a correct list of the names on the CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN Electoral Ticket for this State as authorized by the State Central Committee.

- ELECTORS.
- Chester Butler,
 - Townsend Haines,
 - Joseph G. Clarkson,
 - John Price Wetherill,
 - John D. Ninesteel,
 - John S. Littell,
 - Benjamin Frick,
 - Eleazer T. McDowell,
 - Samuel Shafer,
 - William Hiester,
 - John S. Hiester,
 - Alexander E. Brown,
 - Jonathan J. Slocum,
 - Henry Drinker,
 - Ner Middlesworth,
 - John Killinger,
 - Daniel M. Smyser,
 - Frederick Watts,
 - James Mathers,
 - Andrew J. Ogle,
 - Daniel Washabaugh,
 - John L. Gow,
 - Andrew W. Loomis,
 - James M. Power,
 - William A. Irvine,
 - Benjamin Hartshorn.

10th Congressional District-Official.

	Michler.	Brodhead.
Northampton,	2,459	3,163
Wayne,	807	1,521
Monroe,	353	1,568
Pike,	121	587
Carbon,	460	767
	4,200	7,606
		4,200
Brodhead's majority,		3,406

Position of Parties in the U. S. Senate

The terms of seventeen U. S. Senators expire on the 4th of March next, thirteen of whom are Whig and five Loco focos. The Whigs have secured the Senator in Vermont, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Indiana and Ohio, by the election of a majority of the Legislatures of these States. In Connecticut a Whig Senator has been chosen for the next six years, and Whigs will be chosen in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The Whigs are sure of most out of the seventeen Senators in the class of 1845, and have a chance in some of the other States. Of the Senators who hold over, sixteen are Whigs; to which add nine, as above, and the Whigs have twenty-five, being 1/2 of half the entire number. Two more will get them a majority. The other States in which Senators are yet to be chosen, are Maine, Pennsylvania, Missouri, New York, Delaware, Mississippi, Tennessee and Michigan.

What is Henry Clay?

This question is answered by the Hon. James Buchanan, in a speech before the Lococo State Convention, after the nomination of Gen. Harrison over Mr. Clay. Mr. Buchanan said: "The Whig party had in Mr. Clay a candidate of whom they may have been justly proud—a man of a bold and fearless heart—a man of high and commanding eloquence, and a man distinguished ability."

"We say, then, and we appeal to every man who ever knew Henry Clay personally, that he is a man perfectly to be relied on. He is an honest man; he is a fair dealing man; he is a man who believes in his own principles, and follows his sentiments and acts on them, never deserted a friend, who was never deterred from his purpose, who was never seduced from what he undertook to do. He is a man of faith—in the largest sense of that word. No man has ever been more severely tried in public life, in this country, than Mr. Clay has been;—and no man ever exhibited a more noble manhood in all his great and repeated exhibitions of the noblest of all qualities in a public man—trustworthiness. There is not on earth a single individual who knows Mr. Clay that will not admit, that, if he should be elected President of the United States, he will justify himself with earnestness and zeal to administer the Government according to his long avowed and deliberate conviction of right. He will do it thoroughly, he will do it upon the principles of his life."

A CURIOSITY.—It is said that a well-printer has been discovered in India. The British Zoological Society are making preparations to catch him.