



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, December 5, 1844.

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V. B. Palmer, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine street, below Third, two squares S. the Merchants' Exchange, Phila., and No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune buildings), N. Y., is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the *Jeffersonian Republican*, and give receipts for the same. Merchants, Mechanics, and tradesmen generally, may extend their business by availing themselves of the opportunities for advertising in country papers which his agency affords.

To all Concerned.

We would call the attention of some of our subscribers, and especially certain Post Masters, to the following reasonable, and well settled rules of Law in relation to publishers, to the patrons of newspapers.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the officers to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill, and ordered their papers discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

The Final Result.

The result of the recent elections has at length been officially ascertained, and Mr. Polk is elected President over Mr. Clay by a majority of Sixty Five Electoral Votes. The following is the vote of the several States.

	Polk.	Clay.
Maine	9	12
New Hampshire	6	9
New York	36	6
Pennsylvania	26	4
Virginia	17	7
South Carolina	9	3
Georgia	10	8
Alabama	9	11
Mississippi	6	13
Louisiana	6	12
Indiana	12	23
Illinois	9	
Michigan	5	
Missouri	7	
Arkansas	3	
	170	105

The 36 Electoral votes of New York has produced this result. Had it not been for the immense frauds which were there perpetrated upon the ballot-box, James K. Polk, would not now be President elect of the American people. As it is, we must submit, for four long years, to the rule of a man and his party, who were not the choice of a majority of the legal voters. A fine commentary, this, upon the right of suffrage, and republican institutions!

Tennessee.

This truly patriotic State, has spoken, and the full sound of her voice has reached our ears. Her hardy sons, who are well acquainted with James K. Polk, and know him like a book, have discarded him, and declared in favor of the great statesman of Kentucky. The official vote has been proclaimed, which is as follows:

	Clay	Polk
East Tennessee	18,986	16,717
Middle Tennessee	27,039	30,905
West Tennessee	14,005	12,295
	60,030	59,917

Making a majority of 113 for Mr. Clay.—J. K. Polk, therefore, has lost his own State, and is the first and only President who ever failed in carrying it. Pennsylvania and New York should blush at this result, and hang their heads for very shame, in having given their votes to a man who does not enjoy either the confidence or esteem of his neighbors. Tennessee has done nobly; and whatever ills may befall the country, during the coming four years, she at least can wash her hands of the blame.

We find the following pithy paragraph in an exchange paper:—Silas Wright was lately seen pricing bull dogs in the Albany market, and as is supposed, by way of protection against the office-seekers.

Discoveries of valuable iron ore have been made in the lower Anthracite region of Pennsylvania, a little North East of Harrisburg.

The Tariff.

The Southern papers, without a single exception, hail the election of James K. Polk as a free trade triumph, and declare that the repeal of the Whig Tariff of 1842, will follow, as one of its natural consequences. On the other hand, a portion of the Pennsylvania Loco Focos say, that if Mr. Polk permits the present Tariff to be repealed, he is a traitor—a very Arnold. This is delightful harmony; and were it not that the best interests of the country are involved in the controversy, it would be amusing for us Whigs to stand off, and see the different factions of pokedom wrangle about the particular and distinctive principles which will be the guiding rule of their Chief's actions, when he assumes the reins of government. It is a sad commentary upon the intelligence of the people, however, that as soon as their man is ascertained to be elected, the very men who contributed to his elevation, are in doubt and fear as to what course of policy he will pursue. Had Henry Clay, been elected, no fears would be entertained as to his conduct. His principles have been fearlessly proclaimed for years, and every man in the country, who knows any thing about principles, knows what they are.

South Carolina.

The Legislature of this State met at Columbia, on the 25th ult., and organized by electing Speakers of both Houses. On the following day Governor Hammond sent in his annual Message, in which, among other things, he threatens nullification, and a dissolution of the Union, unless the Tariff is repealed and Texas annexed. He also denounces the Northern loco focos, as a set of shuffling, treacherous politicians, on whose honesty and good faith no reliance can be placed. In this last particular, he is unquestionably right. As to his threats of nullification and dissolution, it may do to amuse the hot spirits of his own State, and get them into such another difficulty as Henry Clay freed them from in 1833.

A Loco Foco Jubilee.

We learn from the Easton papers, that the locos of that place had an interesting jollification on Wednesday of last week, to which their political brethren of all creation, in general, and of Monroe County, in particular, were invited to come. About four hundred of the general, and four of the particular, accepted the invitation, and repaired to Easton, where they had one of the queerest times, according to all accounts that ever occurred. The only thing of interest, to the people of this region, which took place, was the presentation of a large piece of painted muslin, nailed to four or five sticks. It was called a banner; and was presented by the Democrats (so they called themselves) of Northampton, to the Democrats of Monroe. The ceremony of giving and receiving the thing, was conducted by William H. Hutter, a beardless boy under 21 years of age, on the part of the Easton folks, and our renowned townsman, the high, mighty, and puissant James H. Walton, Esq., on the part of Monroe. Hutter complimented him on the large majority which Northampton's young daughter had given to Jimmy Polk, and hoped that she would always hereafter do as well. Mr. Walton then mounted the steps in front of the Head Quarter's, and all eyes were upon him. In fact, it is said, that the people looked as if they had never seen one of their young daughter's children, and were doubtful whether they were not something more than ordinary people. As soon as silence was restored, our Orator began—and such a speech as he made. O! shades of Demosthenes and Cicero! He spoke of the manner in which he and C. B. Shaw, Esq. fought the vile Whigs of Monroe. Of the trips they made to Hamilton township, Chesnut Hill, Smithfield, &c., during the summer and fall, to enlighten the good people on the subject of the martyr Dorr, and the Bank Monster. He also spoke in pathetic terms of the numerous wild-cats, polkats, and other cats, which abound in this region, and which, he said, the ugly Whigs had intended to exterminate, in the event of Mr. Clay's election. He then spoke of Northampton and her fair daughter Monroe, and how the latter loved her mother;—but before he had half finished this concluding part of his speech, all the old women and young girls, on the ground, became so overpowered by his feeling and eloquent remarks, that their sobs and sighs completely drowned his voice. The "banner" was then carried in procession, through the streets of Easton, and afterwards put on board an empty shingle waggon, to be conveyed to us here—where it arrived on the following day, without the least damage to the muslin or paint.

The late Grand Jury of Erie County, Pennsylvania, presented the Naturalization Laws as an abuse, which was necessary to be corrected. The Court acted upon the presentation and ordered it to be printed.

A Vote Challenged.

The vote of Thomas H. Benton, U. S. Senator, from Missouri, was challenged at the late election at St. Louis, on the ground of his no longer being a citizen of the State. He was sworn, and on his declaration that he considered St. Louis his place of residence, he was permitted to vote. Mr. Benton's wife, owns considerable property in Virginia, and as he passes most of his time, which is not occupied in Washington, upon it, this doubt, as to his place of residence, arose.

The following letter is pretty considerably to the point. The gentleman who wrote it is well known in these parts, having formerly been a resident of this town, we are informed. He is deaf, but in our opinion he is not quite so dumb as some folks in this region who voted for Mr. Polk, on the ground of his being in favor of the tariff of '42, &c. when he is not at all.

The Deaf Mute and the Loco-Focos.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1844.  
To EDITOR GREELY: On my requesting the Whigs to rally to the polls on the 5th inst. the poor deluded Loco Focos bitterly complained of Mr. Peet, of the N. Y. Deaf and Dumb Institution, making a Whig of me. He taught me not.

It was my glory to be educated in Philadelphia, the hot bed of 1776 Whigs. Fraud and rascality are Mr. Polk's stilts to the Presidential Chair.

The existing Tariff, of which Mr. Clay is the most distinguished advocate, greases the wheels of business on which the country rides. But Mr. Polk pushes the foreign omnibus of free trade against the domestic stage of the Tariff, and upsets it; by which the country is seriously wounded.

I need not expatiate on the effects of the election of Polk as President; but let the Loco Focos witness them and pay dearly for them. Mr. Clay is not responsible.

Let the intelligent and virtuous Whigs be the pilots of Mr. Polk's ship of government, or he will be wrecked.

Let the world answer the question whether Mr. Clay or Mr. Polk is the poor man's best friend.

I would rather be HENRY CLAY than PRESIDENT.—God bless him!  
Yours truly, WM. DARLINGTON.

A Voice from Tennessee.

We copy below a paragraph, from an editorial article that appeared in a late number of the National Banner. It embodies a just rebuke to the friends of the Tariff in New York and Pennsylvania, who voted for Polk. We cannot feel surprised at the indignation of our brethren in Tennessee, especially when we remember that that State has just gone for Henry Clay and the Tariff of 1842, while the Empire and the Keystone States have given their votes, in the language of the Banner, to a determined enemy of leading Whig measures.

"You men of New York and Pennsylvania, are responsible for the disaster brought upon the nation by the election of a man whom we of Tennessee have rejected for the Chief Magistracy of the nation, after having rejected him over and over again, when a candidate for the office of Governor in the State. We have no bitterness of feeling towards you; we have gone with you in support of measures on which prosperity is based; and you have chosen to place over us a man who is the determined enemy of those measures. Are we to understand from your decision that you are in favor of breaking down the Tariff? If that is your meaning, be assured that we, of this region, can meet the direful consequences quite as well as you can. Let your elected anti-tariff President do his worst in destroying the beneficent policy we have advocated; and we will see who could hold out the longest."

Cause and Effect.

A gentleman in this city who has a large manufactory in the country, has found it necessary to stop a large portion of his works, and to discharge about five hundred hands in doing so. He called them together, and informed them that in consequence of the result of the election, he deemed it for his interest to stop a portion of the works, and to discharge a number of his men. As, he said, many of them had voted for the Whig ticket, and many of them for the Loco-foco ticket, he put it to them to say which of them ought to retain their posts, and which ought to be discharged. A large majority decided that the Locos ought to go, and consequently they were paid off and dismissed.—[N. Y. Express.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE TARIFF.—The Polk men of Norfolk, Va. had a torch light jubilee on Monday night. Among the insignia was a transparency blazing forth in staring capitals, "DOWN WITH THE TARIFF," and following close at its heels another with "TWENTY-SIX CHEERS FOR PENNSYLVANIA."

Poor, swindled Pennsylvania! the cry is no longer "Hozza for the DEMOCRATIC Tariff of 1842."

Naturalized Voters.

The Lynchburg Virginian, in referring to the improper facilities extended to foreign emigrants by our naturalization laws, and especially to those who are sent hither by foreign governments, and who do not voluntarily abandon the land of their birth, for the purpose of enjoying here the advantage of free government—the tenants of poor houses and penitentiaries, who are transported to the United States as a penal colony, and who, many of them fresh from the cells of a prison, and with the marks of the iron in their flesh, are prepared to become the willing instruments of those who, are base enough to use them, and by perjury, to obtain the privilege of voters—quotes, in confirmation of these facts, the following extract of a letter from F. List, Esq., American Consul at Leipzig, in reply to a circular issued by the Treasury Department on the subject.

"I have made inquiries with respect to the transportation of paupers from this country to the United States; but state affairs being in this country not so openly conducted as might be desired, I have not been successful until of late, when, by confidential communications, I have learned things which would require energetic measures on the part of the United States to be counteracted. Not only paupers, but criminals, are transported from the interior of this country, in order to be embarked for the United States!"

"A Mr. De Stein, formerly an officer in the service of the Duke of Saxe Gotha, has lately made propositions to the smaller States of Saxony, FOR TRANSPORTING THEIR CRIMINALS TO THE PORT OF BREMEN, AND EMBARKING THEM THERE FOR THE UNITED STATES, AT SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER HEAD! which offer was accepted by several of them. The first transport of criminals, who for the greater part have been condemned to hard labor for life, (among them two notorious robbers, Pfeifer and Albrecht,) will leave Gotha on the 16th of this month; and it is intended by and by, to empty all the work-houses and jails of that country, in this manner!! There is little doubt that several other States will imitate the nefarious practice!! In order to stop it, I have sent an article to the General Gazette of Augsburg, wherein I have attempted to demonstrate that this behavior was contrary to all the laws of nations, and that it was shameful behaviour towards the country which offers the best inducement to German manufactures.

"It has of late also become a general practice in the towns and boroughs of Germany, to get rid of their paupers and vicious members, by collecting the means for effectuating their passage to the United States, among the inhabitants, and by supplying them from the public funds!"

In corroboration of the truth of the above statement of our Consul, we annex the following on an exchange paper:

"It is stated that the Mayor of Baltimore, in a letter to the President, said that fourteen convicts from Bremen had been landed in that city. They were shipped in irons, and these marks of crime and degradation were kept on until the vessel was near the port."

Saleratus a Substitute for Saltpetre in Curing Meat.

Saltpetre has long been considered by physicians as a bad article to be used in curing meat, being extremely injurious to digestion. It is of so cold a nature that only a small quantity is sufficient to destroy life. In the article of saleratus we have an excellent, convenient, and harmless substitute, and should be used in the same manner as saltpetre has been. Meat has a stronger affinity for saleratus than for common salt. Saleratus has the same power in that respect, and thereby prevents the meat from becoming too salt; and the same quantity should be used as of saltpetre. There is this difference in them, that saltpetre dissolves readily in cold water, whereas saleratus does not; it should be pounded and dissolved before it is put into the brine. Saleratus is composed of sulphate of potash and pearlsh; and if any person is disposed to procure the sulphate of potash at the shops, and use it instead of saleratus, they will find its effects substantially the same.—[Albany Cultivator.

HUMAN LIFE.—Hope writes the poetry of the boy, but memory that of the man. Man looks forward with smiles but backwards with sighs. Such is the wise providence of God. The cup of life is sweetest at the brim, the flavor is impaired as we drink deeper, and the dregs are made bitter that we may not struggle when it is taken from our lips.

SIGNS OF WINTER.—The Susquehanna River was frozen over at Columbia, Pa. on Tuesday At Albany, on Thursday, when the steamboat left, the snow was over a foot deep. In Crawford county, Pa. on the 24th ult. snow was lying to the depth of a foot.

Texas, Slavery and Free Trade.

The S. C. Legislature received the Governor's Message on Tuesday. After the reading in the Senate, Mr. Pickens submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the State of South Carolina takes the deepest interest in the annexation of Texas to the Federal Union, because we believe it essential to preserve the peace and permanent independence of the Confederacy, and must result in advancing the ultimate prosperity of the whole country.

Resolved, That the collateral issues which have arisen in the progress of the Texas negotiation by the official communication of Lord Aberdeen to the Federal Government, dated December 26th, 1843, in which he announces that "Great Britain desires, and is constantly exerting herself to procure the general abolition of slavery throughout the world," are of such a nature as to make the annexation of Texas a vital and paramount question to the people of South Carolina.

Resolved, That we look with confidence to the recent election of a Republican President and Vice President, as giving us a certain guaranty that all the constitutional powers of the Government will be excited to secure the immediate annexation of that Republic.

Resolved, further, That the Tariff of 1842 is unjust, oppressive, and against the whole spirit of the Constitution; and that the recent triumph of the Democratic Republican party has taken place under such circumstances as to give us an unequivocal pledge that it is to be reduced to a revenue standard, and the wants of an economical government, upon the general principles of the Compromise Act of 1833.

Resolved, That if we should be disappointed in our just expectations, we do not in the slightest degree, by waiting events at present, waive the reserved rights of the State, in her sovereign capacity, to protect her citizens in any future emergency that may arise.

Conflict with a Mad Dog.

Mr. Hapoldt of this city met with a great misfortune a week or two since, in the loss of a fine pointer by hydrophobia, and under circumstances of uncommon peril to himself. After shooting until past mid day, observing that his dog became disobedient, and exhibited a suspicious repugnance to water, he tied it with a handkerchief to a sapling, leaned his gun against a tree, and ate his lunch a few yards off. On returning toward his gun, he found the dog, evidently mad, in the act of tearing itself loose and making at him. Without being able to reach his gun, Mr. H. ran into some water near, and stood on a log until the dog had gone out of sight. He was then returning for his gun, when suddenly the dog rushed upon him over a hillock, and he only escaped being bitten by seizing the rabid animal by the throat. A struggle ensued between them for more than half an hour, requiring the exertion of all the muscular power of the assailed, while the dog mangled its tongue dreadfully and covered Mr. H. with foam and blood. He at last succeeded in getting off his belt, putting it around the dog's neck, and buckling it to the stem of a small bush; he then regained his gun and shot the dog. Mr. H. though he fortunately escaped without a scratch, was much exhausted, and the muscles of his arms were swollen from the exertion for two days after.—[Charleston Mercury.

A WHIG WORTHY TO BE CALLED A WHIG.—S. Purnal, of Sumter county, Georgia, who was on his return home, yesterday rode ninety miles on horseback to reach the State to vote, and we are gratified to state that he arrived in this city in time to deposit his vote for the Whig ticket. Pass his name around.—[Augusta Chronicle, 5th ult.

"WE'VE CONQUERED AMERICA!"—The Madison, Vermont, Journal of the 23d ult., says—"The above words were painted in glaring capitals upon a cart, which, filled with Irishmen, was driven through the streets of Clarendon one day last week. We have this from one of our most respectable citizens, who was an eye witness. Is comment necessary?"

FOR BETTER OR WORSE.—The Philadelphia Times says a gentleman bet his wife on the election. The winner does not want her, as she is particularly unamiable, and hence a compromise of \$20 as her equivalent is talked of.

Wheat can be purchased at Olnessa, on the Black Sea, for forty cents a bushel, and can be brought to New York for about 15 cts. a bushel. Free Trade wouldn't work well for the farmers in this respect.

An editor out West remarks:—"We might as well try to confine a thunderbolt in a quincup, as to cramp our genius; it's rising like a bowl of yeast."