



# JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, October 23, 1845.

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., 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.

### The Result in Monroe.

The result of the recent election in this county, is of the most gratifying character, and speaks well for the firmness and independence of its voters. An unprincipled set of politicians, who boasted that they had for years ruled Monroe, and would continue to rule it for years to come, have received their deserts, and been taught a lesson which they will not soon forget. Their rule is at an end. Henceforth the people will do their own thinking and voting.—They will acknowledge no masters.

### The Legislative District.

By the following table it will be seen that the independent Peoples' Ticket, in the Legislative District, composed of the counties of Monroe and Northampton, has been elected by an average majority of 142 votes. Hinehne's majority over Jacoby is 87.

	Monroe	Northampton	Total
Snyder,	780	2245	3025
Hinehne,	759	2225	2984
Bachman,	756	2269	3025
Meyers,	1003	1850	2853
Jacoby,	1041	1856	2897
Vliet,	1042	1815	2857

This is glory enough for one year. The people of the District may well be proud of the victory they have gained.

### Old Northampton.

The entire Peoples' Ticket, with the exception of Treasurer and Commissioner, has been elected in Northampton, by majorities varying from 13 to 857!!! The people are every where exercising their undoubted birth-right, to think and act for themselves.

### Dr. Lardner's Lectures.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Greeley & McElrath, No. 11 of Dr. Lardner's celebrated Lectures on "Science and Art." Three more numbers will complete the series. No person who can read should be without a copy. Price only 25 cents a number.

### The Farmers' Library.

The Library for October, is already issued. We have several times spoken of the merits of this publication, and at present have only time to add, that it is without exception the best work on Agriculture in the United States.—Any farmer who wishes to look at it, can do so by calling at this office.

### Pennsylvania Election.

Pennsylvania has gone for the Locos, as usual, by a large majority. James Burns, is elected Canal Commissioner, and their majority in the Legislature will be between twenty and thirty. Next week we will endeavor to give the full returns.

### Thanksgiving Day.

Gov. Pratt, of Maryland, has issued a Proclamation, recommending that Thursday, the 21st of November next, be observed by the people of that State, as a day of thanksgiving, praise, and prayer. Why cannot Gov. Shunk make a similar recommendation to the people of Pennsylvania. It would be heartily responded to, we are certain.

### The Warren Murders.

In consequence of the election excitement, &c., we have not had time to notice the reply of the Belvidere Apollo to our remarks a few weeks since, on the subject of the Warren Murders. We shall attend to them in our next.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**—The returns of the election in New Hampshire show that neither of the Congressional candidates are elected. The votes stood for Woodbury (reg. dem.) 16,069; Hale (ir. dem.) 7,717; Goodwin (Whig) 9,283; scattering 372.

**COAL**—It is said that two million tons of anthracite coal will be sent to market this season from the mines of Pennsylvania, which will be 200,000 more than the amount last year.

Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts, has appointed the 27th day of November next, as the day of general thanksgiving in that State.

**SINGULAR DEATH.**—A boy who was up a tree gathering chestnuts at Pottsville, Pa., fell, and on examination a stick had passed through one of his eyes and out at the back part of his head, which killed him.

### Save the Pennies.

We learn from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, that the people along the way from Medford to Camden, N. J., were, a few days since, struck by a singular phenomenon in the road. For miles together, there was a regular deposit of cents; and as there were no claimants, the people who "lived by the way," turned out to gather up the drippings, and a pretty "collection" was taken up. For miles there were receivers. The road and ruts were trodden close, and even the charcoal men, who invariably sleep on their coal in the progress downward, were wide awake. It appears that a bag, containing ten thousand cents, had been put on the top of a stage, and after some shaking, either the string broke, or a hole was worn.—One of the pennies, not having any particular attachment to the sack, popped out, and then another went, and so each followed his file leader, until the bag was empty, and the road well lined.

**NEW REAPING MACHINE.**—A machine for cutting wheat, rye or oats, has been in successful operation near Allentown in this state, during the last summer. It is described by a correspondent of the State Gazette, as working admirably. It will cut and deposit in sheaf about 30 acres of wheat, rye or oats, in a day. It is worked by two men and two horses.—*N. J. Mirror.*

**COUNTERFEITS.**—Ten dollar notes, purporting to be on the Bank of Commerce of Philadelphia, but which have been altered from some Western bank, are now in circulation in that city, and several persons have been deceived.

Wire fences are now made and highly approved in Scotland. Five wires are used with oak posts, costing 12 1-2 cents per yard. The top wire is No. 8, and the other No. 5. The fence is said to be cheaper than one of boards, or of posts and rails. As iron wire is becoming cheap and abundant in this country, we have no doubt it will be used extensively in this way in our Atlantic cities and States.

**CHIVALRY.**—Two Germans fought a duel on Bloody Island, near St. Louis, last week with broadswords, and one sliced a piece of the other's face.

**GROWTH OF A MANUFACTURING TOWN.**—A single school district in the town of Manchester, (N. H.) which eight years ago contained but one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants, all told, now has within its limits a busy population of nearly ten thousand. The whole amount of cash disbursed by manufacturing establishments is not far from seventy-five thousand dollars per month—sixty-four thousand dollars of which are paid to the operatives alone! Who can point us to an instance on record of similar thrift, rapid increase, and substantial prosperity?

**WHERE WAS HE BORN?**—A "peculiar circumstance," an "interesting event," occurred in one of the cars on the Long Island Railroad on Friday week. While the train was going at the rate of some thirty, or five and thirty miles an hour, a young gentleman first opened his eyes in this world of sin, misery and railroads, and both mother and son, we are happy to inform the reader, "are doing as well as could be expected." Whether the youthful hearer felt his "dander raised" by the noise of the train, and was inclined, in his happy ignorance, to outvie the discordant sound, or whether he thought it necessary and proper formally to announce his arrival, we are not instructed, but certain it is that he made himself heard, "and no mistake."

### Maryland Election.

Speaking of his party's recent victory in Maryland, the Union says: "It has sounded the knell of the Tariff of 1842 in the ears of the Whig leaders."

To all this the Whigs say—we dare you to execute your threat—to reduce the duties to 20 per cent. We want no shuffling or dodging—no seeming to do what you don't do—no cahogeling with the Iron of Pennsylvania and Sugar of Louisiana; but we want to see you march right up to the mark, and carry out your professed principles to their legitimate results.—Do this, if you dare.—*Pet. Int.*

During the last month, September, the American Bible Society issued more than 56,000 copies of Bibles and Testaments, averaging nearly 2,000 per day.

A good many casual readers are puzzled by the uncouth titles of "Old Hunkers," "Barnburners," &c. which are now coming in fashion among our friends over the way, and ask what they mean. The following Editorial of the *Ohio Union*, a paper lately started as the organ of the "Young Democracy" of Cincinnati, may cast some light on the subject.—*Tribune.*

### Old Hunkerism—Young Democracy.

These phrases have become much in vogue, in both parties of late, but especially in the Democratic party, within the last six or twelve months. That we may not be misunderstood when we employ them, we propose to define their meaning as we understand and use them.

In both parties, Democratic and Whigs, there are two distinct classes, rendered so by their feelings and policy.

We speak of both, but more particularly of the Democratic party.

There is one class, which seeks the retention of power in the hands of a few,—the direction of the disposition of offices,—would if possible restrain the impulses of the Democracy,—would check its progressive tendency,—is unfavorable to, or fearful of, the extension of the "area of freedom," and in fine, in the language of Alexander Hamilton, would restrain, the "amazing violence of the popular or Democratic spirit."

Who would likewise prescribe a fixed rule for present and future, by which the Democracy of every man should be judged, leaving no margin for honest differences on minor points, and would proscribe all who do not fit the dimensions of their intellect, feelings and opinions to the Procrustes bed which they have made for them.

This is the class which we denominate "Old Hunkers." This is what we mean by "Old Hunkerism."

There is another class, who would divide power among the many; would leave it entirely where it belongs, with the masses of the people,—who would have offices filled by men, taken from among the people, and not confined to those who live by office and make politics a trade,—who have sympathies with the people, understand their interests and feelings, and will seek to have both satisfied, while they honestly and faithfully discharge the duties of their offices,—who care less about the disposition of offices than they do about the principles of Democracy and the measures and policy of the Government,—who desire always and continually the "extension of the area of freedom,"—who believe that the Democratic impulses are right and should be obeyed, and not thwarted—

—who would admit to the ranks of Democracy ALL who agree with us, upon the great cardinal principles of Democracy and upon the great national policy, now acted upon by the General Government—who believe in and favor progress, and would not prescribe a fixed rule in all minor matters for all time, but would adopt action to the circumstances and exigencies which arise in the progression of events, and to the rights and interests which accompany or result from that progression and its changes. And finally, who have in their hearts "sworn eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man." These we denominate "the Young Democracy." This is progressive "Young Democracy."

These are the definitions we give to these terms, in which senses we wish to be understood when we make use of them.

"Old Hunkerism," is selfish, contracted, proscriptive and tyrannical. Young Democracy is benevolent, liberal, conciliatory, inviting, free,—opposed to proscription, advocating freedom of individual opinion, action and speech. Such are the two classes; to which of them men belong, must be determined by their sentiments and actions. We name none—each may determine for himself, so far as we are concerned. We only define them as classes, for the purpose of presenting the principles and policy, of which they and their names have become the representatives.

Federalism is a term, which in process of time has come to represent one set of principles. Democracy is a term which represents another set of principles antagonist to the former. "Old Hunkerism," already represents one class of principles and views of policy. Young Democracy another, both of which we understand as we have above defined them.

**APPLES—Immense Orchard.**—Mr. Robert Livingston Pell, of Pelham, Ulster county, N. Y., has an Orchard of Newtown pippins, comprising twenty thousand flourishing trees, from which he has been enabled to gather and pack, this year, nearly four thousand barrels; all of which are preparing for shipment to Europe, Cuba, China, and other distant countries. They are sold in New York, by his commission merchant, at six dollars per barrel, as fast as they arrive by the boats from the farms.

### The Tariff and Treasury Circular.

The good People of the United States, and especially the Mechanics, Manufacturers, and Farmers, are requested to bestow their whole attention on the following article, for as long a time at least as it will take to read it.—*National Intelligencer.*

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Sept. 30, 1845.

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER,

Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S.

Sir: I have seen your circular containing forty questions addressed to certain manufacturers of the United States, from which it appears that the present Administration have determined to reduce the present tariff (if they can,) to a uniform standard of twelve and a half per cent.

This being an important official paper, the foundation of a hostile movement against the protective policy, it has doubtless been the joint production of the President and his Cabinet, or (if draughted by yourself) has been submitted for their consideration and approval.

Regarding it in this light, I beg leave to call your attention and that of the public, to some portions of this important circular.

The 29th, 30th, and 31st interrogatories, I consider the most important, as indicating the precise standard to which the President and his Cabinet have determined to reduce the tariff of 1842, viz: to twelve and a half per cent. horizontal; that is, twelve and a half per cent. upon every thing alike.

That the public may judge for themselves I copy these interrogatories word for word from the circular itself:

Question "29th. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to twelve and a half per cent, with a corresponding reduction upon all the imports, would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?"

"30th. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?"

"31st. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to twelve and a half per cent.?"

"Twelve and a half per cent. on all imports," seems, then, to be "the revenue standard" to which you, as the organ of this Administration, propose to reduce the present tariff. Now, sir, having indicated your "revenue standard," viz: twelve and a half per cent., I have only to regret that you did not at the same time indicate the amount of revenue required. Allow me, sir, to supply this omission. You will want at least twenty-four millions of dollars a year; the Treasury estimates make it nearly twenty-seven millions.

Now, sir, permit me in turn to propound a few questions, which I hope will be answered for public satisfaction through the official organ of the Government, the "Union," editorially or otherwise.

1st. Would twelve and a half per cent. assessed upon all the imports of the present year, including tea, coffee and the free list, be sufficient to pay one half of the amount of revenue required at your revenue standard of twelve and a half per cent.?

[It would not, and you know it. Our whole imports for consumption amount to less than one hundred millions of dollars a year; for the last four years the average is less than ninety millions. Twelve and a half per cent. upon one hundred millions would give twelve and a half millions of gross revenue, and deducting from this three millions for expenses of collection, drawbacks, bounties, &c., and you have left but nine millions and a half net revenue, instead of twenty-four or twenty-five millions—the amount required.]

2d. What increase of foreign imports would be required to supply this deficiency of revenue, say fifteen millions?

[Answer. One hundred and twenty-five millions. The whole of the specie in the United States is estimated at about seventy-five or eighty millions of dollars. So that all the specie in the United States would not pay, by forty-five millions of dollars, for the increased imports required to supply one year's revenue at twelve and a half per cent. the "standard" proposed by the present Administration.]

3d. Reduce the tariff to twelve and a half per cent. and how will you supply the revenue, now scarcely sufficient at an average duty of thirty-four and a half per cent.? Will you supply it by direct taxation, exchequer bills, borrowing, or bankruptcy?

[These are hard questions, but they must be answered. The People demand it.]

4th. When all the specie in the United States will not pay by forty-five millions for the foreign imports required for revenue the first year under your system, and when the banks of course suspend and break, and their paper becomes valueless, how are you to pay for the

next year's importations, having neither money nor credit left?

5th. Will not a reduction of the tariff to twelve and a half per cent. (less than has ever been thought of or seriously suggested before) effectually ruin every mechanic, manufacturer, and farmer in the United States? At twelve and a half per cent. what will become, sir, of—The Shoemakers who are now protected

by a duty of	60 per ct.
Tailors, who have	50 "
Blacksmiths	43 "
Saddlers	35 "
Tanners	45 "
Tinners	33 "
Ironmasters	75 "
Woolen manufacturers	40 "
Cotton do	100 "
Glass-makers	120 "
Paper-makers	70 "

And the Farmers, who are protected by the following duties:

On Wool	40 per ct.
Wheat	40 "
Beef and Pork	80 "
Spirits	120 "
Cheese	95, &c.

Reduce these protective duties to twelve and a half per cent. and will not all these be sacrificed and ruined together?

6th. When the mechanics, manufacturers, and farmers are thus destroyed, your specie all exported, our banks broke, and their paper worthless, why insult a bankrupt people by asking them "If twelve and a half per cent. will cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?"—The 'only answer they can give you is this:—"Sir, your policy has left us without capital and without employment; we must therefore beg, and when all are beggars, whom, sir, are we to beg from?"

But, in conclusion, permit me in all seriousness to inquire, when it is manifest that twelve and a half per cent. upon our whole imports, including tea and coffee, would not yield one half the revenue required to carry on the Government, why expose yourself and Administration to ridicule, if not execration, by talking in an important official paper about reducing the tariff to twelve and a half per cent.?

In the present and prospective condition of the revenue and expenditures, would it not be much more consistent and sensible to talk of increasing rather than reducing the tariff to "revenue standard"?

But enough for the present. I may address you again shortly, but would be glad in the mean time to see some satisfactory answer to the foregoing questions in the official organ of the Government at Washington. It is due to the public, and ought to be given.

Yours, very respectfully, S.

An ingenious mechanic in New York, has invented a series of four machines for the manufacture of screws, which in one day will do the work of three hundred men, even with the present perfect machines in use in Connecticut. The first machine cuts the wire and puts on the head, the second turns it to the required size and shortness, the third cuts the cross neck for the screw driver, and the fourth runs the thread. The screws are said to be beautifully made.

### Sewing Machine.

A most ingenious piece of mechanism has lately been made known to the public in France, the inventor of which has been engaged during the last fifteen years in bringing it to its present state of perfection. It is a sewing machine, plain in its details and calculated to revolutionize completely the art of sewing. It will perform 200 stitches to the minute—enlarge or contract the stitches by the simple turn of a screw—lead the needle along all the sinuosities and irregularities of the stuff to be sewed, without the least danger of tear, whatever may be the texture of the stuff, and do every part of the sewing on a coat, button holes excepted. The inventor, is Mr. B. Thimonnier, tailor at Amplepuis, France.

### Potatoes.

A Nova Scotia paper says:—"The crop of potatoes is very great, except where planted too early. The partial failure of the crop in the United States, and the blight in a part of New Brunswick, will afford markets for what surplus our farmers will have. Large prices however should not be anticipated, as Prince Island can supply any deficiency and prevent high prices."

Among the curiosities of the N. York Castle Show, were—a pair of milk-white female mules, and a couple of milk-white Guinea fowls—supposed to be male and female, but that a question decided by the difference of voice, which is not easily distinguished.