



# JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, November 13, 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. 100 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.

### A New Paper.

Proposals have been issued by Mr. Samuel Siegfried, of Northampton county, for a new loco loco paper in Stroudsburg, to be called "*The Democratic Press and Monroe County Journal*;" the first number to be issued about the beginning of next month.

### State Elections.

Three States voted on Tuesday the 4th inst. Below we give the returns under their several heads.

NEW YORK.—The election was for State Senators, Members of Assembly, and for and against a Convention to alter the Constitution. The Locos succeeded by a diminished majority. The Whigs elected 3, and the Locos 5 Senators. For Assembly, Whig 51, Locos 71, Anti-Renters 6. The majority for a Convention is large.

NEW JERSEY.—Although the Naive American question was brought to bear against the Whigs in some of their strong counties, still they have secured a majority of the Legislature. The following table shows the strength of parties in that body.

	Whigs.	Locos.	Natives.
Senate,	12	7	0
Assembly,	31	27	0
	43	34	0

Whig majority in Senate 5, House 4, Joint-Ballot 9. The Loco candidate for Congress, in the Second District, is elected.

MICHIGAN.—A few counties only have been heard from, which show a large Whig gain on the vote of last year. Washtenaw county, which then gave Polk 202 majority, now gives our candidate for Governor 200 majority. Jackson, Macomb, and Calhoun, last year gave Polk 644, now they give the loco candidate but 320 majority. The vote will be close; but the loco Governor has probably been elected.

### The Oregon Question.

It seems to be admitted by every one that Mr. Polk will insist, in his Message to Congress, on our exclusive right to the whole of the territory of Oregon, as laid down in his Inaugural Address. The Washington Union, the organ of the administration, and which always speaks "by authority," is publishing a series of articles on the subject, in which the above broad ground is taken. Such a course, on the part of the President, if sanctioned by Congress, may involve us in a War with Great Britain.

### Correction.

In our list of Members elected to Legislature, published last week, Mr. Zimmerman was put down as the Representative for Somerset county. It should have been John R. Edie.

Solomon Sartwell, loco, was also reported as the Representative for Warren and M'Kean.—Later accounts inform us that E. Bartholomew, Esq., Whig, has been elected by a majority of 16 votes. This is an unlooked for victory, and reduces the loco loco majority two.

### The Tariff.

The Tariff Act of 1812, will be attacked during the approaching session of Congress, and if possible, the protective features of it destroyed. The President, notwithstanding the assertions of his friends to the contrary before the election, is in favor of an ad valorem tariff of 20 per cent. Unless the Pennsylvania Delegation in Congress stands united on this measure, we are fearful the efforts of the enemies of the Tariff will prove successful. Should this be the case, the great interests of this State, will all be prostrated—and thousands of persons who are now employed in manufactures, be obliged to seek employment in some other business.—We dare hardly hope that the Tariff will be sustained.

### New Jersey.

Thursday, the 27th of November, has been recommended by Gov. Stratton, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise, in that State.

### The Big Gun.

The big gun recently constructed in England for the United States Steamer Princeton, has arrived at New York, in the packet ship Skiddy. The Princeton is now in the Gulf of Mexico, and it will therefore be some time before she can receive this big addition to her armament on board.

### Judicial Farming.

The Wilkesbarre Democrat informs us that LUTHER KIDDER, presiding judge of the 21st district, raised this season one hundred and forty-two bushels of corn-ears, from one acre of upland in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre.

[*Pennsylvanian.*]

Judge Kidder did all of that and the *Pennsylvanian* is justifiable in the announcement.—But we have an offset against it this week.—Messrs. Bowman and Lewis informs us that they have just gathered from one acre of similar upland, one hundred and fifty-three bushels of corn-ears, beating the above eleven bushels!

[*Luzerne Democrat.*]

Here is something worth the consideration of the ladies:

This description of article, (jewelry,) by the process of galvanizing, has of late become so much adulterated as to contain scarcely the 100th part of the gold formerly wrought up into them. For instance, gold pencil cases; a very few years since a description of these articles, were sold at \$19 each, and were of solid gold; precisely the same article, to all appearance, is now sold at \$7 for gold. A fraud here is apparent, because gold has not fallen in value.—The cheap article nets the manufacturers 200 per cent., while the genuine would give but 40 per cent. profit. A pencil which formerly contained \$5 worth of gold has now a value of 30 cents thinly galvanized upon its exterior. So general has this practice become that probably seven-eighths of all the ornaments worn are of copper although paid for as gold.

### New Counterfeit.

A new counterfeit \$5 note on the Bank of Delaware has been put in circulation in Philadelphia. It is signed H. Latimer, President, and S. Floyd, Cashier—payable to S. Wilson, and dated August 9, 1845—vignette, locomotive and train of cars.

### The Death Lamp.

A person writing from France mentions the following curious scene which presented itself on his visit to the vaults of the Church of St. Denis, in which the French Kings are entombed: "But the most singular of all other things is a lamp, which is kept burning on the coffin of Louis 18th, which it is said, is to be continued burning until Louis Philippe dies—he being the next King (if he dies on his throne) to whom the lamp will pass until his successor dies. Napoleon did not die on his throne, neither did Charles 10th; in consequence Louis 18th has not been buried, neither has the lamp been allowed to go out. It looks dreary and as dark as midnight in that vault, and I voluntarily shuddered as I looked through the iron grating into the chamber of death and viewed the dark pall upon the tomb. The light of the lamp was more like a star flickering through a dark cloud. It was indeed the chamber of death."

### Chewing Tobacco.

An editor says:—Suppose a tobacco chewer is addicted to the habit of chewing tobacco fifty years of his life, each day of that time he consumes two inches of solid plug, which amounts to six thousand four hundred and seventy-five feet, making nearly one mile and a quarter in length of solid tobacco, half an inch thick and two inches broad." He wants to know what a young beginner would think, if he had the whole amount stretched out before him, and were told that, to chew it up would tax his income to the amount of two-thousand ninety-four dollars.

### New Species of Wheat.

Two new kinds of wheat have recently been introduced into this country—one from Oregon and one from China. From some experiments made this year, in Frederick county, Maryland, the Oregon wheat produced fifty bushels to the acre, and the china wheat 55 bushels. The China wheat was originally obtained from a box of China ware brought from the north of China, in which a few heads were found. The Oregon wheat was discovered in that territory by a missionary in 1839.

There are fifty-one candidates among the Locofocos for the office of Governor of Illinois. So says the Independent Democrat, of the 3d instant.

Upwards of two millions of dollars have been assessed by the authorities of the city of New York, for the payment of city expenses this year—being about 85 cents on every \$100 of valuation on real and personal property.

### The Signs of the Times.

The time is fast approaching for the meeting of Congress, and men begin to look with fearful forebodings to the thick-coming signs of what is to be done by the new powers that be, and "the assembled wisdom of the nation."

It is most unfortunate for the country that it has no settled policy; that laws which affect business operations—trade, commerce and manufactures—have no fixedness, no stability, no permanency with us; that the capitalist has no assurance, when he invests his money in any given branch of business, especially if it be in manufacturing, that it will not be jeoparded or lost by the instability of national legislation.

For more than thirty years there has existed in the United States two conflicting schools of political economists; one in favor of protecting American industry and enterprise against foreign competition, the other in favor of *Free Trade*; and the contests between them have been carried on, upon the part of the latter, as we think, with more zeal than knowledge, and with more of denunciation than reason. Our readers are aware that a compromise took place between these two conflicting schools in 1833, commonly called "the Compromise Act," which was to continue for nine years. Upon the expiration of this act, by its own limitation, in 1842, the contest between the two schools, or parties, was again renewed, and resulted in the passage of the Tariff Act of 1842, by the Whigs, than which no measure ever produced more salutary effects upon a paralyzed and prostrate country. Fortunately for the country the Whigs, who are almost to a man in favor of protecting American labor and American enterprise, then had a majority in both branches of Congress. The act was passed in spite of the most strenuous and determined opposition, and its effect upon the country was like that of fresh air upon a suffocating man; new vigor and activity were infused into every fibre of the body politic. Since then, and under the operations of that act, we have enjoyed a degree of prosperity which rarely falls to the lot of any people.

Are we to be permitted to enjoy this prosperity, or are we again to undergo the torture of new "experiments?" This is an important question, and one to which the people of the northern and middle States are anxiously seeking an answer. We have closely watched the signs of the times for some months past, and confess their indications rather increase than diminish our apprehensions that the present Tariff is to be sacrificed upon the altar of party; that it is to die the death, not for any evil deeds of its own, but on account of its paternity. The Union, which is the acknowledged organ of the administration, has, for some time past, been giving the free trade men of South Carolina every assurance that "Mr. Polk will give his best efforts to reduce the present Tariff," to what it is pleased to call "the revenue standard," which, according to Mr. M'Duffie, and others of that school, is a uniform duty of twenty per cent. upon every article imported. Mr. M'Duffie in a late letter, published in the *Charleston Mercury*, and republished in the *Union*, says: "Can it be believed, that Mr. Polk, bound by the united ties of interest and duty to sustain the great principles of FREE TRADE and unshackled industry, which he has so ably supported through a long course of public service, will now, when elected to the highest station to which ambition or patriotism can aspire, betray his political principles and sacrifice those popular masses by whose voluntary and unsolicited suffrages he was raised to power? I trust not the tale." In copying this letter, the editor of the *Union*, who speaks by authority, assures Mr. M'Duffie that he has not misjudged Mr. Polk. The editor constantly talks of "the injustice and oppression of the present tariff act," evidently with a view of prejudicing it in the minds of the people, and of inducing them to concur with Mr. Polk, Mr. M'Duffie, and the free trade party in Congress in destroying it.—He goes upon the principle that to give a thing a bad name, is to insure its destruction; and when has that party made the destruction of any thing a party measure, that it did not succeed?

But we shall be told that the Pennsylvania delegation will resist any and every attempt to destroy the present tariff, under which she is now enjoying a most unprecedented degree of prosperity. It may be so, though we have very little confidence in their opposing any party measure. Did they not advocate the election of Mr. Polk, and assure the people that he was "a better tariff man than Mr. Clay," when they well knew the contrary? Are such men to be trusted? We have no confidence in them.—But suppose they should oppose the destruction of the tariff, can they prevent it? We think not. The Locofoco party have a large majority in the House of Representatives, and a majority in the Senate, and we know that, with the exception of the members from New York,

Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, every Locofoco is opposed to the protective policy, and some of the New York members, we believe, are also opposed to it. The establishment of the Sub-treasury, and the overthrow of the present tariff, will be the two great Polk measures of the session; that they will be carried out, we see very little reason to doubt, and much cause to fear.

In addition to the language of the editor of the *Union*, we notice that other accredited organs of the Locofoco party are denouncing the present tariff as iniquitous and oppressive.—Among these are the *New York News*, the *Richmond Enquirer*, the *New York Evening Post*, and many others we could name, both at the North and the South, indicating a unanimity of opinion and purpose hostile to the protective policy which bodes it evil.

But we shall be asked, as we have been, how Mr. Polk can, in view of his Kane letter, oppose the protective policy? On the other hand, Mr. M'Duffie asks if Mr. Polk can, after so ably supporting the great principles of *Free Trade*, through a long course of public service, now betray his political principles? It seems evident from these interrogatories that he must prove false and faithless to one portion or another of those who gave him their votes, and the question is, which portion did he intend to deceive while a candidate? For ourselves, we never had a particle of doubt that he intended to practise upon the credulity of the friends of protection, and that the Kane letter was contrived for this express purpose. We proclaimed this opinion during the Presidential contest; we cautioned the people of Pennsylvania not to be deceived by it, and showed them, what Mr. M'Duffie and Mr. Ritchie now affirm, namely, that Mr. Polk had supported the principles of *free trade* through his whole career in Congress, and that, in the canvass for Governor in Tennessee in 1843, he told the people that "during the period he was in Congress, he had steadily been opposed to a protective policy," and further, that he had also declared the interest of the country required the repeal of the tariff act of '42. A majority of the people of this State chose, however, to be deceived by the Kane letter, and to put trust in those who were interested in deceiving them, and who have now got their reward for so doing, in the shape of offices of honor and profit. They will soon learn how much reliance is to be placed upon such men, and upon a letter put forth in the midst of a canvass in which the writer avows principles which he has all his life opposed; and if they pay dear for the lesson, they must comfort themselves with the old proverb, that "bought wit is the best if it is not bought too dear."—*U. S. Gazette.*

### Noble Sentiments.

The Native Americans of Berkshire county, Mass., lately nominated the Hon. Asahel Foote, of Williams'own, as one of their candidates for the Senate. This nomination was respectfully declined; and subsequently Mr Foote addressed a letter to the *Pittsfield Eagle*, in which he takes a stand in favor of Whig principles:—

"Could I for a single moment entertain the conviction that Native Americanism was to be the agent, under Providence, of averting evils like these, I would not fail to avail myself of that moment of conviction to throw myself, soul and body, into its embraces. But that moment of conviction has not arrived; and I think that I discover obstacles which will postpone it to a day too distant for my purposes. I must therefore still adhere to my old relations, and rest satisfied with Whig principles, Whig measures, and Whig men. With the Whig party I am, in a great measure, satisfied. I believe it to embody more intelligence, more correct principles, more honest patriotism, more genuine philanthropy, and more real Christianity, than any other political organization under the heavens."

Until recently, Chapman, of the Indianapolis Sentinel, battled against the Whigs and called it "skinning coons." He is now battling against a clique of his own party and he calls it "skinning skunks." We recognize the distinction.

Hopkins L. Turney has been elected United States Senator, by the Legislature of Tennessee, for six years from the 4th of March next. Mr. Turney is a Locofoco, and was elected by union of the whigs with a few locofoco friends of Mr. T. Mr. Dunlap was the regular loco candidate.

JAMES CLARKE formerly Canal Commissioner of this State, has been appointed by President Polk, Governor of the Territory of Iowa, in the place of John Chambers, removed.

The coffee, in some of the boarding houses in Boston, is so 'very weak' that miniature steam-engines are required to force it down the throats of the victims.

From the New York Tribune.

### New York Market.

Tuesday, Nov. 4.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Another rapid improvement in Flour was produced by the receipt of the advices by the steamer of continued bad weather in England, and an advance of 37 1-2 cts. was realized. The market opened at 5 75, but went up to 6 25, at which several thousand barrels were taken. The sales were about 10,000 barrels at 5 75 a 6 25. The market was less firm and fell back to 6 18 3-4 a 6 12 1-2 at which sales were made. There are said to be large orders for the other side, but generally limited below the market rate. Sales 900 barrels Troy at 6 12 1-2. There have been 4000 or 5000 barrels taken to-day for Liverpool at 6 25, a portion of which was shipped at 3s. sterling freight. The lower grades of Flour are unsettled. City Mills 6 50. Holders of Southern have put up the rate to 6 00 for common descriptions. We note sales 600 barrels Richmond City, not Haxall or Gallego's at 6 25 a 6 50. 300 do Howard-st. 6 00; 500 do Baltimore and Richmond County at 5 75. Rye Flour is worth 3 75 a 4 25 with sales... Brandywine Meal is put up to 3 25, lbs. 14 50, small sales. Jersey, bbls. 3 12 1-2 a 3 25. Western Ship Stuffs 13 a 15 cents. The receipts of Flour and Wheat at tide water for the last week of October were very great; exceeding any previous week since the opening of the canal. The receipts of Flour were 146,870 bbls., and of wheat 181,404 bushels, being an excess over the corresponding week last year of 26,017 bbls. Flour, and 126,379 bushels of Wheat. The difference between the receipts of Flour and Wheat at tide, this and the last year is now merely nominal—about 40,000 bbls. of Flour.

GRAIN.—The holders of Wheat have put up the price in consonance with the foreign news, and some have asked for Genesee 1 37 cents. There are considerable orders for Wheat for shipment in our market and vessels have been taken up for Ireland to load with Wheat. We notice sales 6000 bushels Genesee supposed at 1 30 cents for export, 3000 do inferior Southern at 1 05 cents, and 2000 do fair at 1 20 a 1 25 all for milling. Corn has improved also, there being a demand for export which has taken 15,000 bushels, southern and Southern and Jersey at 68 a 70 cents.... There were also sales 2600 bushels inferior Southern at 62 cts measure, and 2500 do good for distilling at 70 cts. not delivered. Yesterday and to-day about 10,000 bushels Rye, part before reported, were taken at 74 a 75 cts. supposed for export. Barley is without change, sales 5500 bushels at 56 a 58 cts. Oats are 42 1-2 a 43 cts for Canal. Sales 1400 bush. Southern at 38 cts. We notice sales 425 bags Black Eyed Peas on terms not transpired.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market continues firm for Mess, but the other descriptions are neglected. We note sales 300 or 400 bbls. at 13 87 1-2 a 13 94, and the latter price was refused for 500 bbls. Prime is nominally 10 56 a 10 62 1-2 for new, and 10 25 for old. In Beef we hear of but little doing, and no change. The advices have imparted firmness to Cheese, and good lots are taken for shipment at 8 cts. Butter stands at 16 a 18 cents for prime lots Western Dairy.

### FAMILY OR HOUSEHOLD MARKET

BEEF.—Within the last week Beef has been duller and lower than for some time past. The best lots will not bring, on foot, more than 5 1-2 cts. There is rather a full supply in market, and to some extent over the demand.

PORK.—'Little hogs,' already for roasting, begin to take their places among the rest of the poultry. Pork in carcasses is worth 5 1-2 cts. per pound.

POULTRY.—Chickens are really scarce. Good ones bring quickly 56 a 62 cts. per pair at wholesale. Ducks are about the same.... Turkeys vary from 88 to \$125. Fowls ought to be carefully picked if one would avoid imposition. We fear that the system of blowing them up, like the Grand Vizier in *Mazulme*, prevails to a great, too great extent in this community. Those who practice it ought themselves to be blown up most inconspicuously.

BUTTER.—There is not a full supply of Fresh Butter in market, and it comes in slowly. All that does arrive is sought for, at 22 cents. Western can be had in tolerable plenty at 15.

EGGS.—Are scarce and dear. It is considered a particular favor on the part of bootsters to let you buy them at \$1 50 per hundred.

APPLES.—Good ordinary Apples are worth from \$1 50 to \$2 per barrel. Some are much higher. The supply altogether is scarce.

It is estimated that upwards of 1800 new buildings have been built in Baltimore, the present season, and yet the increase of business and population is so great, says the Sun, that there are few dwellings to rent.