

ty or thirty dollars; and mineral lands had lately been sold at hundreds of dollars per acre, which, a few years before these improvements were made, were comparatively worthless.—Such were the effects of the protective policy. Was this system hurtful to agriculture? Then let gentlemen look at the Laurel Factory, not far from this city. The proprietor of that factory lately bought the ground on which it stood for five dollars an acre; and the same proprietor was now trying to purchase land in the neighborhood at fifty, and could not get it. This was the effect of giving the farmers a market. Manufacturing establishments multiplied the value of farms in their vicinity often ten, twenty, and sometimes, mineral lands, an hundred fold. And what was its effect upon labor?—Did it not increase the price of labor? What raised prices but an increased demand? What depressed prices but the destruction of employment? The protective policy, by increasing the number of manufacturing establishments, of course increased the number of persons employed in them, thereby creating a greater demand and higher wages for labor. Laborers of all descriptions flock to the furnaces—coal diggers, choppers, teamsters, and a thousand others. Now, suppose the gentleman should quit his agitation, make no more appeals to party, and no more anti-tariff speeches, what would be the effect? Would not others go to building up new establishments? And would not that furnish new markets for farmers, and employment for labor of all sorts? The Mount Savage works employed in various ways from four to five thousand men. Let three or four more such establishments go up in that vicinity, and you would have at once a demand for three or four times as many hands, and for all sorts of agricultural produce in the same proportion.—How, then, could gentlemen assert that the protective policy was oppressive to labor and agriculture?

(Conclusion next week.)

A capital thing was said by Col. Benton, a few days ago, to a distinguished Whig Senator which should not be allowed to perish. They were discussing the effect of the Oregon compromise upon the fifty-four forties, and the policy which that division of the Democratic party had pursued. "Sir," said Col. Benton, "when you were a boy, your mother made you read the good book. I fear both of us have not paid that attention we ought, since we have been left to our own guidance. But, you will remember a passage of a man being delivered of certain devils—seven I believe. They were cast into swine, and the swine ran to the sea, and were drowned. There is no account that the devils were drowned, and the last time they appeared was in the shape of these fifty-four forties. Now, though they have been killed off, the devils still survive, and at some future period they will develop themselves in a new party.—Phila. N. American.

The editor of the *Tribune* writing from Washington, tells the following anecdote, which has been heretofore referred to, but not with such minuteness:

Speaking of 54 40, an anecdote is current in political circles here which is not so well told in the newspaper version, and which can only be appreciated by those who know the ardent and intrepid subject of it. As the unwritten story goes, Senator H—, who is among the most resolute and honest of the 54 40s, hearing ugly rumors that Mr. Polk was 'caving in' on the Oregon Question, resolved to go up and tell him plainly that he must stand straight up to the line of 54 40 or he would be put where 'the hand of resurrection' could never reach him. So resolved, he walked up to and into the Palace, and deeming all formalities needless, strode straight to the President's private room. As he stepped familiarly in, what was his amazement to see there the President in close consultation with Messrs. Calhoun, D. H. Lewis, Haywood of N. C. and two or three members of the Cabinet. The 54 40 Senator stood transfixed a moment, and at length found voice to exclaim, 'The Country's sold by—' Without farther salutation or waiting to receive any, he whirled on his heel, and was off in an instant. I think he has not been at the White House since.

Resolution of New Hampshire Locofoco State Convention:

"Resolved, That the course of the National Administration in upholding and maintaining the American title to Oregon, meets with the hearty approbation of this Convention."

This, it will be perceived, was uttered some time ago, before Polk had left Allen, Cass, Atherton & Co. in the lurch.

Later from the Bangor Democrat.

"The settlement of the Oregon question and our difficulties with Mexico will be the glory of this Administration."—*Tribune*.

GREAT INCREASE.—Forty years ago, Cincinnati, numbered but 700 inhabitants—it now has 100,000!—making the 6th in rank in the Union.

A Mormon settlement, it is said, has been commenced by the influence of Sidney Rigdon, near Green Castle, Franklin county, Pa.



## JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, July 9, 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. Mr. Palmer will receive and forward subscriptions and advertisements for the *Jeffersonian Republican*.

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.

#### The New Tariff Bill passed by the House.

The new Tariff Bill, reported by Mr. McKay, of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and which has been under consideration in the popular branch of Congress for a month, passed that body on Friday last, by a vote of 114 yeas to 95 nays, *Nineteen majority!* The Bill, as passed by the House, is substantially the same as it was furnished to the Committee by Mr. Walker, Polk's free-trade Secretary of the Treasury, and completely destroys the Tariff of 1842. As the Locos have a majority of six in the Senate, there is but little hope that this labor-destroying production of the administration will be defeated there. Mr. Polk will give it his sanction as soon as it is presented to him. His letter to Mr. Kane, and the declarations of his political friends in Pennsylvania, during the Presidential campaign, to the contrary notwithstanding. The whole Pennsylvania delegation, we are proud to say, with the exception of Mr. Wilmot, of Bradford and Susquehanna, voted against the Bill.

#### Betrayed Pennsylvania.

The doings at Washington, on Friday last, has opened the eyes of many Pennsylvanians, who were deluded into the belief, by the loco foco leaders, that James K. Polk was a better Tariff-man than Henry Clay, and that if he was elected he would not favour the repeal of the Tariff of 1842. The vote of the House on Friday last, and the circumstances attending it, however, has plainly given them to understand that they were deceived;—and that James K. Polk is, what the Whigs always represented him to be, a violent free-trade advocate, and a bitter opponent of protection. The new tariff bill is laid expressly for the purposes of revenue, and entirely discards the idea of protection. The duties are all *ad valorem*, the value to be that of the country from which they are brought. This Bill cannot fail in paralyzing the energy of our people, and utterly destroying the prosperity of the country. Will not the deceived and injured people of Pennsylvania speak to their betrayers, this fall, in a voice which will make even their accomplice of the White House, at Washington, hang his head in shame for the part he took in the disgraceful transaction.

#### The gallant Whigs.

On the final passage of Mr. Polk's British Revenue Tariff Bill, every Whig member in the House, with the exception of Mr. Hilliard of Alabama, voted against it!

#### The Treasury of History.

We have received from the publisher, Mr. Daniel Adee, No. 107 Fulton street, N. York, the tenth and eleventh numbers of "The Treasury of History." Price for the work when completed, in Nos., three dollars—or 25 cents for single numbers.

#### The Farmers' Library.

No. 12 of the Farmers' Library, has been received, and completes the first year of its publication. The Library has more than fulfilled all the promises made in its behalf. It is a very superior work, and rapidly securing the favour and patronage of the public. The July number will begin a new volume, and affords a favorable opportunity for subscribing.

#### Death of the Pope of Rome.

By the arrival of the Steamship Britannia, at Boston, on Saturday last, we have the news that Pope Gregory XVI. died on the first of June, in the City of Rome. It was thought that Cardinal Franzoni, a Sicilian by birth, would be chosen to succeed him, by the College of Cardinals.

#### The Monthlies.

Codey's "Lady's Book," and the "Columbian Magazine," for July, are both excellent numbers. They are the "crack" magazines of the day.

#### Important if True.

It will be seen by the accounts inserted in another part of the paper, that a report recently reached the Lawrence, of the Brasos St. Jago, that an express had arrived at Gen. Taylor's camp, with a proposition for peace. Also by a letter from Vera Cruz, that Paredes had marched for the Rio Bravo del Norte.—*Phila. Inq.*

We have authority for stating, says the St. Louis Republican, that orders have been issued at Washington to Gen. Taylor, to take up the line of march, and proceed further into the interior of Mexico.

#### The War with Mexico.

A Washington letter writer says:—"The recent orders from the War Department, contemplate a movement by three divisions of the army of invasion into the interior, on or about the 1st of August; one via Monterey, under Gen. Taylor in person, another under Gen. Wool, via the Presidia of the Rio Grande, in a parallel line; another under Gen. Kearney, and Gen. Butler, via Santa Fe, to California.

Mr. Sevier is spoken of as our new Minister to Russia, and Gov. Bagby to France.

#### Canal Commissioner.

The Erie Gazette makes the following just and truthful remarks in reference to the approaching election for Canal Commissioner:

It was the intention of the Legislature when they enacted the law giving the election of Canal Commissioners to the people, that the canal board should be filled by men differing in political faith. The law was passed under a conviction of the wrongs and mismanagement of the old system. The corruptions of the canal board had become so prominent that the dominant party themselves could no longer deny them, and assented to the passage of the law, but strenuously and with success opposed dividing the state in three districts, each to elect one commissioner. By party drill the Locofocos have deprived the State of the benefits intended to be conferred by the law. It is admitted by every one that a canal board of a mixed party character is highly necessary to protect the interests of the people and to curtail the enormous state expenses, as well as to lop off the old corruptions that yet cling to its management.

The evidences now are that a portion of the Locofoco party are becoming tired of the corruptions and drill that has bound them hand and foot, and immersed the state in heavy taxes. Several of their party presses in the interior of the state hesitate in their support of such wrongs and give evidence that they prefer a purifying of the canal board. This information is cheering, coming as it does so near the October election, at which time it will be the duty of the people to elect a Canal Commissioner. For that office the Whigs offer JAMES M. POWER, a man of acknowledged experience in the management of Canals. Honest and faithful, he can be relied on. We must confess from what we learn that we have strong hopes of his election,—that he will receive more than his party vote we have not the least doubt, and this fact assures us that if the Whigs turn out in their full strength, Mr. Power will be elected, which is a consummation greatly to be desired, and of interest to the tax-paying citizens of all parties.

The Washington Union says that the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of 3d of July, 1844, between the United States and China, was made on the 31st of December, 1845. It was proclaimed in this country on the 18th of April, 1846, by the President, and published about the same date.

It appears that the present Postage Law has produced a much larger aggregate than was estimated by the Post Master General; and it is evident now that in a few years the revenue will exceed the outlay of the Department by a large amount.

DONE ENOUGH.—The reason the Locofocos give for not volunteering more numerous to fight the Mexicans, is, that they did their share of the work in getting up the fight. These Locos are valiant chaps.

There are "fifteen" printers in one company of the Tennessee volunteers, and "eight" in another. It takes the printers, after all to do the right thing for the country.

John M. Read, Esq. has been appointed Attorney General of this State, in place of John K. Kane, Esq. now on the bench of the U. S. District Court.

#### Revolution in Mexico!!

Paredes Deposed—Restoration of the Constitution!—Santa Ana Recalled!

Telegraphic Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, July 2, 1846.—10 o'clock, A. M. The following intelligence of another revolution in Mexico has been received here.

The movement appears to be a formidable one. There can be no doubt of its success.

The New-Orleans Picayune of the 24th ult. gives the following important intelligence from Mexico.

The Picayune says:—"We received yesterday a copy of *El Locomotor*, of Vera Cruz, of the 8th inst., which is four days later than any advices received by the Falmouth. The news is important."

A revolution had broken out in the Department of Jalisco. It commenced on the morning of the 20th of May in the city of Gaudalajara. The battalion of Logos, followed by other bodies of military and by the enthusiastic populace, attacked the palace of the Governor.

The assault of the insurgents was so prompt, that the guard had only time to make one discharge, by which one man was killed and one wounded.

Some of the defenders recognized friends among the assailants, and refused to fire. The disaffection then became general, and some of the leaders of the Government troops were arrested to save them from the fury of the insurgents. Some skirmishing ensued and preparations were making for a general engagement, when General Duque, who had taken command of the Government troops, proposed a parley. This was agreed to, and the result of the deliberation was that the troops under General Duque should be allowed to retire with the honors of war, by a route designated by them, directly to the city of Mexico. Provisions were given them, and they were allowed till the 22d, to prepare for their departure.

Don Jose Maria Tanez was at the head of the insurrection. A formal declaration was drawn up by the insurgents proclaiming Santa Ana their Chief, and declaring that a new Congress should be summoned to be elected by the people, according to the electoral laws of 1824, to form a new constitution in which the monarchial principle is to be excluded.

It also provides that the Congress should meet four months after the liberating army shall gain possession of the Capitol. Don Juan Camplido is recognized as Provisional Governor of the Department, and his oath includes the "repulsing of the infamous usurpation of the Americans."

#### The Latest from Yucatan.

Laguna dates to the 19th had been received at New-Orleans by bark Tarquin. On the 6th, Com. Ingraham, of the United States brig Somers, received dispatches from the Yucatan Congress, proclaiming their neutrality in the pending war.

The Somers sailed the same evening for Vera Cruz.

#### Later from Europe.

By the arrival of the Britannia at Boston on Saturday last, we have 15 days later intelligence from Europe. The news is of but little moment. Accounts of the battles of the 8th 9th May, had been received in England, and the valor of our troops highly applauded by the English press. The Corn Bill has passed in Committee of the House of Lords by 33 majority. All fears of its final passage are now at an end. The prospect of the coming crops is excellent. Flour and wheat have declined.

Hun. Gazette.

A correspondent of the Newark Daily, writing from Matamoras, says:—"In the city of Matamoras not an outrage has been committed; conquerors and conquered mingle harmoniously together, mutually respecting the rights and feelings of each other. The trade of the place is reviving; the confidence of the people is secured; and now may daily be heard, in the streets of this once loyal city, the loud cry—"Que vivan los soldados Americanos!"—*Long live the American soldiers.*

#### A Novel Excuse.

In the battle of the Resaca de la Palma, in a hand to hand skirmish, a soldier in our army, a quaint Irishman, pierced a Mexican with his bayonet and immediately after fired the contents of his musket. "What was that for," said the officer in command of the squad, in a tone signifying his disapproval of the act. "Oh," said the soldier, much puzzled for an answer, "What was it for?—why to make a hole to get my bayonet out of to be sure."

The wheat crop in Michigan this summer is expected to exceed any crop ever gathered in that state.

A letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, says Mr. Buchanan has not resigned.

#### Deluded Pennsylvania.

Mr. Pollock, a Whig Representative from Pennsylvania, stated in his speech on Saturday a week, against the bill reducing the tariff, that he heard James Buchanan say in a speech at a meeting in Pennsylvania, during the Presidential election, that he knew intimately both Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk, that he was well acquainted with their opinions, that James K. Polk was a better tariff man than Henry Clay, and that he believed the Tariff of 1842 would be safer in Mr. Polk's hands than in Mr. Clay's. This statement produced great sensation in the House of Representatives, and the members exclaimed, "Did you hear that?" "Did you hear him say so?" "Impossible."

#### A Compliment to a Pennsylvanian.

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, has authorized the printing, at Washington, of 20,000 copies of Mr. Stewart's speech, "in defence of the protective policy," for distribution, directing the printer to draw on him for all expenses. The diffusion of such documents, at this time, in the South and West, cannot fail to produce salutary effects. The author of this speech may well be proud of such a compliment from such a source.

A friend of Gen. Scott accosted him a few weeks ago, a little before the brilliant victories on the Rio Grande, thus: "Do you not apprehend, General, that, by achieving a brilliant victory, General Taylor will become President?" "Suppose he does,—we shall have for President an honest man and a good Whig," was the magnanimous reply—characteristic of Gen. Scott.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Berks and Schuylkill Journal in commenting on the efforts of the Administration to "head off" Gen. SCOTT, and its coquetting with Gen. TAYLOR, remarks:

"But alas for their plans, it turns out that the latter is also a true Whig, a staunch supporter and ardent admirer of HENRY CLAY. To make the matter worse, meetings have been held in various parts of the Union favorable to the nomination of old "Rough and Ready." Now what would they say if we were to place both these gallant soldiers on the course next campaign, and open the ball with a song of "Get out of the way, each loco railer—Clear the track for SCOTT and TAYLOR."

They would make a good team, and their nomination together, is at least within the bounds of probability. Yet either will do. We advise the locos to stop railing at "Old Chip," for even if they escape Scott-free, they may nevertheless be Taylor-ed out of every State in the Union."

We have frequently been asked what were the politics of Gen. Taylor. It makes but little difference. He is an American; but the inquiry has been answered as to his party preferences, time and again by ourselves, as well as others. Gen. Taylor is an out and out Kentucky Whig. So was Maj Ringgold, Colonel McIntosh, Maj. Brown, Capt. Page, and in fact every officer who has distinguished himself in the Mexican war.—*Wheeling Times.*

#### A Beautiful Sentiment.

The York (P.) Advocate, says that the following beautiful sentiment was drunk in that place on Thursday evening, the 18th ultimo, by a prominent leader of the loco foco party. It needs no comment:

"Here's to Gen. Taylor—May he live to see many happy days, and after his death may he be immortalized: and as to Gen. SCOTT, may he sink into oblivion, and be *H*d—*d* forever!!"  
—

The Whigs of Vermont have nominated Horace Easton, of Enosburg, now Lieut. Governor, for Governor, and Leonard Sargeant, of Manchester, for Lieutenant Governor.

#### The Effects of Stubbornness.

A jackass, a few days since, while dragging a load of clams up Greenwich street, N. Y., became refractory, and would not pull. His owner, after using various expedients to induce the unwilling beast to perform his accustomed duties, was finally obliged to take him from the wagon, when the obstinate brute immediately commenced backing, and in spite of all the efforts of the bystanders, made a complete stern board into a soda shop, upsetting the counter, so disarranged the apparatus that it exploded, with a report like a field-piece, scattering the fragments in every direction. Fortunately, none of the spectators were injured; but the donkey, who was the main cause of the catastrophe, was curtailed of his fly whip in the twinkling of a soda cork, and sprung from the premises almost entirely tailless, perfectly cured of his temporary wilful freak. He was re-harnessed, and went off up town entirely satisfied with his adventure.