



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, August 13, 1846.

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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*.

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Democratic Whig Candidate.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JAMES M. POWER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

A terrific hail storm, accompanied with sharp lightning, passed near Stroudsburg, on Sunday the 9th inst. From what we can learn, it was about a mile in width, and pursued a course nearly east and west. The injury to fields of buckwheat and corn was very considerable; in some instances the destruction is complete. Some of the hail stones were said to be as large as hens eggs. The barn of Valentine Werkhiser was struck with lightning and one cow was killed. Several trees were also struck, and many were blown down by the violence of the tornado, and some were twisted off near the root.

The Teeth.

Dr. V. M. SWAYZE, Dentist, of Easton, has taken rooms at the Stroudsburg House, where he will remain until the 20th inst., and will be pleased to wait upon all who need his services. We have every assurance that the Dr. is an adept in Dental Surgery, skilled in all the secrets of his profession, and can, with confidence, recommend him to all who wish to restore or prevent the further decay and loss of teeth.

The Wilkes-Barre Advocate of the 5th inst. says:—"Just before our paper went to press we learned that the Iron operators at Danville have given notice to their hands, that in October next the wages of hands will be reduced 30 per cent.

Eighteenth Congressional District.

The Hon. Andrew Stewart, has been nominated by the Whig conferees of the district as a candidate for re-election, and, we presume, will without a doubt be elected.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania, to be one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the place of Henry Baldwin, deceased.

JAMES PAGE, Collector of the Customs for the District of Philadelphia.

JOHN L. GOW, Esq., is the Whig candidate for Congress in the XXth District of Pennsylvania, now represented by John H. Ewing, Whig. The District gave Clay 519 majority.

The Bill to Organize a Territorial Government in Oregon was passed on Thursday last in the House. An amendment proposed by Mr. THOMPSON, of Pa., to exclude Slavery from the Territory forever was adopted by a vote of 108 to 43.

Letters from Washington state that the President sent a message to the Senate on the 5th inst. with a proposition for Peace with Mexico. It is believed that Mexico is willing to receive a Commissioner or Minister from this country. Mr. Slidell has returned from Saratoga to Washington. There is a rumor that a Commissioner from Mexico has arrived, bringing an offer of his Government that it will receive a Minister and assent to terms of peace. It is also rumored that the President has submitted to the Senate that he will send Mr. Slidell as Minister to Mexico, if the Senate think proper, and he will ask of Congress an appropriation of three millions of dollars to purchase some of the Western departments of the Mexican Republic.

Hon. George Howard, Ex-governor of Maryland, died at his residence in Anne-Arundel on the night of the 2d inst.

It is said that Sir Robert Peel is coming to this country. Perhaps for the purpose of congratulating our Sir Robert on the success of his British Tariff bill.

Whom does Protection Concern?

This question, asked as to the Tariff, and as to the greater interest of the poor or the rich in Protective duties, is a good deal like asking, Who have the greater need to be defended by the laws, the weak or the strong? For, as the strong are able to live with less aid of laws than the weak, so can the wealthy better take care of themselves than the destitute. For the latter, there may be need of poorhouses and other public charities; these, therefore, through a purely artificial contrivance, all Governments find it good to create; but is it the rich who require them? We apprehend not.

Now, to say that protective tariffs are adopted for the benefit of the capitalists is just about as true as that laws are made for the benefit of lawyers only, or that poorhouses are built merely for the sake of the overseers of the poor. But there are others that have a much greater interest in the existence of law than the lawyers, and in that of poorhouses than the overseers. It is all the difference which a man has between the necessity of living and that of getting rich. Laws and poorhouses may enable lawyers and overseers to grow richer; but the rest of the community could not exist without the laws, and the paupers would perish if there were not poorhouses. So is it with laws that, by what we call the Protective System, create more lucrative employments for those dependant for subsistence on their daily labor. The same laws help the capitalist—a man already possessed of some wealth—to get more; but what is the little and vain enjoyment of show, which added wealth creates for him, in comparison with the solid comfort spread among whole bodies of the poor by these laws, which bring their labor into constant demand, and advance its compensation still more in that continual employment than in mere rate of wages? If, then, protective duties are to the advantage of one capitalist, (who could, however, live without them) they are of vastly more relative advantage to perhaps hundreds of poor, in each manufactory, who could scarcely live, even without them, and about whom, at any event, they double and triple and quadruple all the security, and comfort, and respectability of life.

To judge more surely of the fact which we are asserting, let any one look at the comparative condition of the laboring poor, in those quarters where the Protective System has reared up these artificial employments, and in those other quarters where it has not. In the former, you see all busy, diligent, and well paid; the women as profitably occupied as the men, in proportion to their strength; and the very children either at work, or at school, upon funds which the surplus of their own wages has in reality often supplied. No rags, no wretchedness, no melancholy cabin, half-roofless and with floor of mud, a tattered troop of wild children about, a sad mother looking half-famine-struck, to be seen occasionally through the dismantled door or broken walls, her husband probably gone a fishing or a hunting, because he, the sole worker for the family, cannot get employment more than half his time. This latter is the description, familiar to every body, of the poor of all those parts of the country where the beneficent action of the system we speak of has not yet created employments. Among them, the habitation is such as scarcely defends from the weather; the raiment is scanty, coarse, unsuited to the season, and full of rents or patches; the food itself is bad, insufficient, and always uncertain for the morrow; and five dollars at a time in money is a thing no more to be dreamt of than the possession of the Bank of England. Add to all this the saddest of human deprivations—the absence of nearly all hope of ever bettering their condition. This is the situation of the poor—of those who have not farms of their own—over nearly the whole country, where manufactories have not yet sprung up. Except their color, and some few general signs of belonging to civilized life, they are very little better off than savages.

On the other hand, see what general comfort, what cheerfulness in the dwelling, what decency and fitness of the apparel, what abundance and nicety of the food, what a multiplication of all the household conveniences, what habits of order and industry, what general education, what respectability, what cheerful expectations of the future, grow up for the laboring classes around every centre of the employments which these laws for the encouragement of production at home bring about. Let any man look on all this, and tell us, if he has the conscience, that this system and these establishments are for the benefit of "battered capitalists!" For one benefit to those capitalists, they confer hundreds of benefits on the working classes. This we will take another occasion more minutely and systematically to explain, and to develop, as well as we can, the whole necessary relation and dependency between the employer and the laborer—a dependency (as we have said) much

more necessary to the latter than to the former. [National Intelligencer.]

The Luzerne Democrat, a thorough-going loco-foco paper, concludes an article commenting on the passage of the British Tariff Bill, by the House with the following remarks:

"Poor old Pennsylvania with her mountains of iron—and valleys of coal, must now put her neck on the block and permit ruin, wild and certain, to stalk over her almost dead ruins.—What has she done—what has her sturdy yeomanry done, that she and they are to be thus severely punished. Must the furnaces that burn by day, and light up the night with their cheering blaze from the Lake shore to the Delaware—like the pillar of fire—the hope of the Israelites of old—be put out? Must the thousands of our canal boats that are daily passing our great inland thoroughfare, and yielding employment and bread to thousands, be laid up in dry docks, and our fires be kindled with BRITISH COAL?"

"But let us look at one or two of the features of this British Tariff and free-trade law of Congress. Under the provisions of the Tariff of 1842, coal was protected by a duty of \$1.75 cents per ton—the present free-trade bill puts it on an ad valorem duty of \$0.50—\$1.25 off the duty imposed by the law of 1842. Now mark the effects this mad policy will produce. The coal mines of Nova Scotia lie upon the seaboard and nearer to the manufacturing establishments of New England, than the vast basins of the Wyoming, Lackawanna, Schuylkill and Lehigh—the consequence is that Englishmen will take the coal operations out of the hands of the American miners—and want and hunger will be the reward to our laboring men by this kindly fostering hand of southern policy. Iron too, the other great staple of Pennsylvania, comes in the leveling horizontal sweep. Duty is reduced one-half on iron compared with the law of 1842. How does this operate on the prospects of old Luzerne. The iron mills and furnaces of Columbia county consumed, this season 150,000 tons of coal—call this \$2.00 per ton—which brings back to us \$300,000 in cash. The country is not impoverished by the trade. Who gets this \$300,000?—first, the miner and coal operator—secondly, the farmer for his grain and the mechanic for his labor. Is there any fiction in this? Is it not fact? Open our ports for the introduction of foreign iron, and the low labor of Europe will destroy our iron trade and our home labor. What kind of policy is this—that destroys the industry of the land? It may be sport to the south, but it is death to the north—and unless the people of the Middle and Eastern States stand up and maintain their rights—they are overpowered and destroyed by southern cupidity. What free laboring man wants to be turned out of employment to please the southern slave holder and protect his slave labor? It is monstrous. Senators of the United States, step in between the country and this leveling paralyzing arm of destruction—save our laboring men and their families from want save the coal and iron trade of Pennsylvania."

Naked Lying.

There is a table of comparative duties under the Tariff of '42 and that just passed in a picked list of articles now running the rounds of the Loco-foco papers. It commences thus.

Articles of Luxury.	1842.	1846.
Wine—Champagne, per cent.	12	30
Carpets—Turkey	23	30

Now the actual duty on Champagne Wine imposed by the Whig Tariff of '42 is forty cents per gallon (see sec. 8, clause 56,) and on Turkey Carpets fifty-five cents per square yard, (see sec. 1, clause 3,) which we are confident will average higher than these articles will pay under the new 30 per cent. ad valorem. The Wine duties have in good part been destroyed by an absurd if not corrupt decision of a Loco Foco Secretary, who took the responsibility of pronouncing them inconsistent with our treaty with Portugal in levying sixty cents per gallon on the costly Madeira while the ordinary cheap red wines of France, Austria, &c. are admitted at six cents per gallon. By this outrageous decision the duty on Madeira has been cut down to a trifle, but through no fault of the Whig Tariff or its supporters.—Tribune.

A Good One.

The Village Record remarks, an honest Democratic Tariff man remarked the other day, "that he would not be surprised if the Whig Senators did pass the bill to repeal the tariff of 1842—the Whigs would do any thing! But if they did Mr. Polk would veto it!" That's rich, decidedly. He says that Mr. Polk is in favor of universal protection—of protecting all classes—that he is a "better Tariff man than Mr. Clay." Better and better. He says he knows it—he read it in the West Chester Republican in 1844—and the Republican "wont he!"

Keep it before the People.

That the sum proposed by the friends of the administration, as a compensation, for the soldiers who were to fight in the Mexican war, was the poor, pitiful amount of seven dollars a month, while they were pocketing the public money themselves at the tune of eight dollars a day!

That Mr. Stewart, a noble and liberal hearted Whig, with a proper sympathy and just regard for the poor soldiers, moved the following amendment.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the pay of all Volunteers in the Mexican War, shall be nine dollars and fifty cents per month: that those Volunteers, who serve to the end of the War, and the heirs of those who die in service, be allowed one hundred and fifty acres of land."

That this proposition was supported by the whigs; and that the loco-focos in a body voted against it. Let the honest, hard-fisted yeomanry of the country, who have to fight its battles, treasure these facts in their memories.

Extract from a speech delivered by George M. Dallas, from the door of his house to the Democratic procession, on the evening after the Presidential election, in favor of the Tariff of '42:

"Gentlemen—The Tariff of '42 is a Democratic measure; it was passed by the Democrats, and it will be safe in the hands of James K. Polk. If the TARIFF is not HIGH ENOUGH, we will make it STILL HIGHER!"

Extract from a speech delivered before the Senate, on the 25th of July, 1846, previous to giving the casting vote to destroy the Tariff of '42:

"The responsibility is great, and I feel it deeply, but whatever may be the consequences it must be met."

The Way it Benefits the Farmer.

An agent, says the Delaware Republican, was lately sent to Ohio to purchase from \$300,000 to \$500,000 worth of Wool. Owing to the disturbance of the tariff, the order was countermanded. One of the manufacturers on the Brandywine, states that he lately sent orders to an agent to purchase a large quantity of wool at 26 cents per pound, but he shall now countermand the order, and will not take the wool unless he can get it for 20 or 22 cts. per pound.

Important to Laborers.

The Newburyport Herald, says:—"A letter from an American, who is making a tour of Austria and Italy, says railroad laborers there receive 25 cents a day, and consider themselves well paid. Women, who perform nearly all the drudgery of agriculture, the young men being in the army, receive 15 cents a day. The roads are kept in repair by women, who break the stone and mend the roads for about 8 cents a day. The general fare is a piece of rye bread for breakfast; for dinner a soup about as substantial as a mixture of warm water and salt, a boiled sausage, and rye bread; in the evening their frugal meal is solaced by the company of beer, which is used in excess to the exclusion of tea and coffee."

Now, it is this kind of labor, and with such wages the Loco Focos here wish the Americans to enter into competition with. Who's ready for it?

Meeting of Laborers in Troy.

A meeting of the machinists, millwrights, blacksmiths, laborers and others, employed by the Troy Vulcan Iron Works, was held at the Works on the 30th ult., to consider the effects of the repeal of the Tariff of 1842. Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing their conviction that the owners of the Works had no alternative but to close their business, and declaring that without reference to their former political principles, they solemnly pledged themselves, the one to the other, from this day forward, to oppose the party which advocates or carries into effect a measure which deprives them of the means of supporting themselves and families. This is talking to some purpose.

The British Tariff!

The Sidney and Picton coal mines in Nova Scotia are owned by the Duke of York. Under McKay's bill these mines will again furnish coal to the United States and the difference in income to his highness the Duke of York is credibly stated will be half a million of dollars per annum! This is Pennsylvania's tribute to a British Nobleman!

A LEAD MINE DISCOVERED IN CHESTER COUNTY.—Two gentlemen in passing through Chester county, Pa., near Phoenixville, a few days since, saw a lead mine which was discovered the day before by a laboring man, while digging on the farm of Peter Kinsey. They saw the ore tried, and ten pounds of ore produced six pounds of pure lead, of which they have samples to show.

The excitement which followed the intelligence of the passage of McKay's British Tariff bill in Pottsville, is said by the *Miners' Journal* to have been perfectly wild and infuriated.—Effigies of Dallas were hung and burned in every direction. Tavern signs which bore his likeness were forcibly dragged down, and the most violent denunciations and imprecations vented upon the head of the traitor. Who can be surprised at it?

MAINE SENATOR.—We learn that notice has been regularly served upon Mr. Bradbury, the Senator declared elect from the State of Maine, that his right to his seat will be contested, and that deposition will be taken from 54 members of the Legislature, declaring that they voted on the last ballot for George Evans, whereas only 49 votes were returned for that gentleman by the committee. One also deposes that he voted for W. P. Fessenden, for whom no vote was returned. This will form, we believe, the first instance in which a seat of a United States Senator has been contested.

Not Caught.

A letter has been received in Boston, says the Transcript, from an officer of one of the vessels in the Gulf Squadron, which states that quite a cute attempt was made a short time since to entrap Commodore Conner, probably as an exchange for General Vega. A Mexican gentleman went on board the flag-ship, with acceptable presents of fruit, &c., and before leaving obtained a promise from the Commodore to dine on shore with him the next day at his residence. Commodore Conner all unsuspecting of treachery was just in readiness to leave his ship when he received an intimation of the kind intentions of his would be host.—He didn't go!

Property Exempt from Execution.

We extract the following from the Pamphlet Laws of 1846, page 477.

Section 7. From and after the passage of this act, the necessary tools of a tradesman shall be exempt from levy and sale by virtue of any warrant or execution.

Section 8. The following property, in addition to that already exempt from levy and sale by virtue of any execution or distress or rent, shall when owned by any person actually engaged in the science of agriculture, in like manner be exempt from levy and sale, viz:—one horse, mare or gelding, not exceeding in value fifty dollars; one set of horse gears, and one plough; or in lieu thereof, one yoke of oxen, with yoke and chain; and one plough at the option of the defendant.

Section 9. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful for the widow of any person dying intestate in this Commonwealth, to retain for the use of herself and family, the same amount and description of property which is now by law allowed and exempted from levy and sale under the existing insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, exclusive of what is allowed to the widow of an intestate, under the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

Rain—Rain.

On Saturday afternoon last this vicinity was visited with the heaviest fall of rain during the season, which, although much needed both by the earth and air, and with copious additions on the following day, was refreshing to everything, proved rather more than was desirable to some of our housekeepers and business men. It came down in such a torrent that dwelling houses were flooded in a few minutes, cellars filled, and other damage done. At the tan-yard of Peter Snyder, Esq., the water from the street overflowed the vats, causing a loss of several hundred dollars.—Easton Whig.

Raining Snakes.

On Wednesday during a storm of rain in Baltimore, a small but perfectly formed snake, resembling the copper-head, fell in the back yard of a warehouse on the wharf, and was picked up by one of the clerks who put it into a bottle for preservation. It is well that such showers are few and far between and that the snakes fall sparingly, or we might have a generation of vipers.

EMIGRANTS.—One hundred and thirty three emigrants, says the Saturday Courier, arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday last, from Bremen. They were mostly farmers, and left immediately for the West, where they intend to purchase land. Among the number was a man 94 years of age, in a very feeble state of health, whose purpose it is to visit two favorite sons living in Pittsburgh, but from his appearance, it did not seem probable that the old man would ever reach that place.

The value of the salt manufactured in New York State, in a single year, exceeds a million of dollars, and it gives employment to about two thousand persons.