



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, May 11, 1848.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance. \$2.25 half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

L. BARNES, at Milford, is duly authorized to act as Agent for this paper: to receive subscriptions, advertisements, orders for job-work, and payments for the same.

E. W. Carr, Esq., of the city of Philadelphia, is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Jeffersonian Republican." Office, Sun Buildings, corner Third and Dock streets, opposite the Merchant's Exchange; and 440 North Fourth street.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER MIDDLESWARTH, OF UNION COUNTY.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

THOMAS M. T. McKENNA, of Washington, JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

- 1 Joseph G. Glackson, 13 Henry Johnson, 2 John P. Weherill, 14 William Colder, Sr. 3 James M. Davis, 15 (not filled) 4 Thos. W. Duffield, 16 Charles W. Fisher, 5 Daniel O. Hunter, 17 Andrew G. Curtin, 6 Joshua Dungan, 18 Thos. R. Davidson, 7 John D. Steele, 19 Joseph Markle, 8 John Landis, 20 Daniel Agnew, 9 Joseph K. Snucker, 21 Andrew W. Loomis, 10 Charles Snyder, 22 Richard Irvin, 11 William G. Hurley, 23 Thomas H. Sill, 12 Francis Tyler, 24 Saml. A. Purviance.

Fourth of July--the Nation's Jubilee.

Messrs. Wilson & Co. of New York are already in the field with their splendid large Fourth-of-July Brother Jonathan. Judging from the specimen engravings sent to us, they are going to give this year the most costly and beautiful sheet ever issued from their office. The attractive feature of the paper is an immense engraving of the Assault on Chapultepec by the American troops. This occupies near two entire pages, running across the whole broadside. The Jonathan will also contain fine original portraits, the size of life, of the following distinguished statesmen, viz: Messrs Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and Benton. One whole page of the paper is to be occupied with an engraved fac simile of the original Declaration of Independence in Jefferson's hand writing, with all the original signatures. The paper is sold at 12 cents per copy.

The Washington Correspondent of the North American charges President Polk with having taken steps to prevent the return of General Scott until after the meeting of the National Conventions for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency. Mr. Polk, it is said, has not the courage, or the reliance in the justice of his outrages on the victorious General, to meet the popular judgment, and he is too much of an intriguer to hazard it, by the presence of the man whom he and the country owe so much of gratitude and admiration.

Another Senator Dead.

Mr. Ashley, U. S. Senator from Arkansas, died at Washington on Saturday a-week. But a few days before his death he was in perfect health. He is the second Senator and sixth member of Congress who died the present session.

John N. Purviance has been re-appointed by Governor Shunk, Auditor General of Pennsylvania, for three years from the 1st instant.

The Banks of the city of New York, have \$6,000,000, in specie, in their vaults.

Stage Accident.

Mr. Gilbert Knapp and his wife, of this borough, were considerably injured by the upsetting of the stage a short distance this side of Milford, on Friday night last. Coming up the hill from the ferry across the Delaware the driver would have tipped the coach over the precipice but for the timely interposition of the ferryman, who was just behind.

For several months complaints have been exceedingly common and bitter against the company owning the stages which run between this place and the railroad, and the agent of the company in the city of New York:--Honesdale Democrat, 3d.

I. O. of O. F.--Grand Lodge of Pa.

The annual election for Officers of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, was held at the Odd Fellows' Hall Philadelphia, on Monday evening, April 24th. The election excited considerable interest among the persons concerned, and upwards of 900 votes were polled. The following is the result:

M. W. Grand Master, Daniel Baker; M. W. Deputy Grand Master, Dr. Henry S. Patterson; M. W. Grand Warden, George S. Morris; R. W. Grand Treasurer, F. Knox Morton; R. W. Grand Secretary, William Curtis; R. W. Representatives, Major Peter Fritz, and William D. Baker, Esq. Trustees--James Smiley, J. Alex. Simpson, Andrew Steiff, Peter Weikel, and James Lowry. After the election the Grand Officers were installed.

Facts for Workmen.

We avail ourselves of the figures of the Tribune to show the flood of goods that have been poured upon our market through the operation of the tariff of 1846. No one can read the details of the operation of this law and resist the conclusion that home labor has been sacrificed without the least return.

The following table shows the exports from England to the United States of plain calicoes:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Yards, Increase. 1846: 10,640,215; 1847: 41,519,244; Increase: 30,879,029.

An increase of nearly three hundred per cent. in one short year. Under the old law, which made the plain calicoes pay a specific duty, things were not so, as the figures demonstrate.

Exports to the United States.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Yards, Increase. 1844: 9,661,820; 1845: 12,112,981; 1846: 10,640,215.

Do not these figures show that the old law regulated the imports, prevented excesses, and kept our home labor harmless comparatively from the pauper labor of England.

We now give the figures in relation to the export of lace to us in the same time:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Yards, Increase. 1846: 4,052,498; 1847: 8,721,838; Increase: 4,669,340.

An increase of one hundred per cent.

Now, let us take the export of cotton thread:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Pounds, Increase. 1846: 423,462; 1847: 812,407; Increase: 419,945.

and we have another hundred per cent. increase.

See how regular the export was under the old law:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Pounds. 1843: 388,779; 1844: 509,069; 1845: 423,999; 1846: 423,462.

The laborer can see that the free-trade tariff has robbed him of the labor of making in one year the following articles:

Table with 2 columns: Article, Value. Calico, yards: 30,879,029; Lace, do: 4,669,340; Cambrics and muslins, yards: 1,048,654; Cotton and linen, do: 518,381; Cords, velveteens, &c, do: 200,052; Calicoes, printed and dyed, yards: 30,868,508.

Total yards increase: 68,183,904; Threads, lbs.: 419,945.

The increased export of the above goods to the United States gives to every good Whig and "Democratic" inhabitant, men, women, and children, more than three yards each!

The time has gone by for pretending that James K. Polk, or any of his political associates, are as good tariff men as the men the Whigs would put in charge of the Government. The tariff of 1846 has shown its rottenness, and the fact is but too apparent that foreign labor is swamping us. Shall we suffer it?--Pittsburg Gazette.

A Good One.

The Louisville Advertiser having told a story of a volunteer who said that the wound he received in Mexico let all the whig blood out of him, Mr. Prentice, of the Journal, remarked that the ball must have carried away most of the fellow's brains.

It is stated in the New York "Express" that more than three thousand men are now engaged upon the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and considerable portions of the enlargement are to be brought into use this season.

Retrenchment Needed.

The Editor of the New York Tribune, writing from Washington, advocates a reduction of the pay of members of Congress, in order to shorten sessions and economize time. He says many pocket \$56 a week, who would have to look very sharp to pick up \$25 a week elsewhere; and continues--

The Mileage is a still less excusable abomination. Texas sends hither two Senators and two Representatives, who receive, in addition to their pay, some \$2,500 every Session for merely coming here and going away again (I would sooner pay them twice the money to stay away)--\$10,000 in all for traveling expenses which are not actually \$1,000. Arkansas will take 6,000 out of the Treasury this year merely for the travel of her Senators. When we come to have Senators and Representatives from Oregon and California, we shall have to negotiate a loan expressly to pay the Mileage of their Members.

Nobody pretends to justify this, and yet it defies every effort to reform it. A member starts up from Bangor, Maine, and comes here in some two days and a half, paying some \$25 and pocketing some \$250 clear profit. Coming from Galena or Chicago or Natches, or Little Rock, he will clear from \$75 to \$150 per day, lounging on a steamboat and living like a prince, or he takes the cars at Auburn in the morning, has a capital night's sleep on the North River, and next morning awakes in New York, having in one day cleared over \$120. Does anybody imagine that those who make money like this will carefully watch the Treasury against the inroads of others!

Polk and Santa Anna.

The Albany Journal says: "It now gives the Union 'satisfaction' to know that Santa Anna has gone to Jamaica; and it will give the people 'satisfaction' to know, next autumn, that Mr. Polk, Santa Anna's friend, has gone back to Tennessee."

GREAT PAUL FACTORY.--John Paterson, of Buffalo, has nearly completed a Paul factory calculated to turn out 1000 pairs per day, and give employment to 100 hands. The whole establishment will cost between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

Gen. Taylor's Position Defined.

The New-Orleans Picayune of the 27th contains the following letter from Gen. Taylor to Capt. Allison, his brother-in-law, defining more fully than he has heretofore done his position in regard to the Presidency. It will be seen that Gen. T. says that having, at the solicitation of many of his countrymen, taken his position as a candidate, he does not feel at liberty to surrender that position until his friends manifest a wish that he should do so. He reiterates that 'he is a Whig, but not an ultra Whig'--that if elected he will administer the Government Independent of party. Thinks the President exercises an undue influence, through the Veto Power, which ought to be curtailed.

On the subject of the Tariff, Currency, Internal Improvements, &c. the General does not seem yet to have formed any opinion, but thinks the will of the people as expressed through their Representatives in Congress, should prevail in such matters. He thinks War at all times a National calamity, and that the principles and policy of this Government are opposed to the subjugation and dismemberment of other nations by conquest.

BATON ROUGE, April 22, 1848.

DEAR SIR: My opinions have recently been so often misconceived and misrepresented, that I deem it due to myself, if not to my friends, to make a brief exposition of them upon the topics to which you have called my attention.

I have consented to the use of my name as a candidate to the Presidency. I have frankly avowed my own distrust of my fitness for that high station; but having, at the solicitation of many of my countrymen; taken my position as a candidate, I do not feel at liberty to surrender that position until my friends manifest a wish that I should retire from it. I will then most gladly do so. I have no private purpose to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish--nothing to serve but my country.

I have been very often addressed by letter, and my opinions have been asked upon almost every question that might occur to the writers as affecting the interests of the country or their party. I have not always responded to these inquiries, for various reasons.

I confess, while I have great cardinal principles which will regulate my political life, I am not sufficiently familiar with the minute details of legislation to give solemn pledges to exert my influence, if I were President, to carry out this or that measure, I have no concealment. I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen; but crude impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow, are perhaps, not the best test of fitness for office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges cannot be confided in merely on account of them.

I will proceed, however, now to respond to your inquiries.

First.--I reiterate what I have often said--I am a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. If elected I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrammelled by party schemes.

Second.--The veto power. The power given by the Constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power; but in my opinion should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, I have thought that, for many years past the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the Government; and for this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory. The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government and acquiesced in by the people.

Third.--Upon the subjects of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive.

Fourth.--The Mexican war. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times and under all circumstances as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor. The principles of our Government as well as its true policy are opposed to the subjugation of their nations and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest. In the language of the great Washington, "Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground?" In the Mexican war our national honor has been vindicated, and in dictating terms of peace we may well afford to be forbearing and even magnanimous to our fallen foe.

These are my opinions upon the subjects referred to by you; and any reports or publications, written or verbal, from any source differing in any essential particular from what is here written, are unauthorized and untrue.

I do not know that I shall again write upon the subject of national politics. I shall engage in no schemes, no combinations, no intrigues. If the American people have no confidence in me they ought not to give me their suffrages. If they do not, you know me well enough to believe me when I declare I shall be content. I am too old a soldier to murmur against such high authority.

To Capt. J. S. Allison. Z. TAYLOR.

Washington National Monument.--The excavation of the foundation of this work, commenced on Tuesday last, at Washington. The ceremonies of laying the corner stone will take place in that city on the 4th of July next. The Obelisk is to be carried to an elevation of five hundred feet.

Immense Business.

The American Tract Society of New York, has printed during the last year seven and a half millions of books and tract publications, averaging more than 27,600 per day during the year. Of these, 737,800 were handsome bound volumes. During the year past, the Society have circulated 40,000,000 pages gratuitously, valued at \$27,000.

Flour is \$16 per barrel in the city of Mexico.

One More Letter from Gen. Taylor.

BATON ROUGE, La. April 20, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 10th inst. which alludes to certain statements that have recently been made in some of the papers at the North, and which submit several inquiries for my consideration, has been received. To your inquiries I have respectfully to reply:

First--That if nominated by the Whig National Convention I shall not refuse acceptance, provided I am left free of all pledges, and permitted to maintain the position of independence of all parties in which the people and my own sense of duty have placed me--otherwise I shall refuse the nomination of any convention or party.

Secondly--I do not design to withdraw my name if Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention--and, in this connection, I beg permission to remark that the statements which have been so positively made in some of the Northern prints, to the effect "should Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention," I had stated, "that I would not suffer my name to be used," are not correct, and have no foundation in any oral or written remark of mine. I has not been my intention at any moment, to change my position--or to withdraw my name from the canvass, whoever may be the nominee of the National Convention, either of the Whig or Democratic party.

Thirdly--I have never stated to any one that I was in favor of the Tariff of '46--of the Sub-Treasury, nor that I originated the war with Mexico. Nor, finally that I should (if elected) select my Cabinet of both parties. No such admissions or statements were made by me, at any time to any person.

Permit me, however, to add that should such high distinction be conferred upon me as that of elevation to the Executive Office, the Constitution, in a strict and honest interpretation, and in the spirit and mode in which it was acted upon by our earlier Presidents, would be my chief guide. In this, I conceive to be all that is necessary in the way of pledges.

The election of another candidate would be no mortification to me, but to such a result, as the will of the people, I should willingly and calmly submit. As I have had no ambition to serve, but in the desire to serve the country, it would bring to me no disappointment.

With sentiments of high respect and regard, I remain Your most obt. servt.

Z. TAYLOR.

O. P. Baldwin, Esq. or Ro. H. Gallaher, Esq., Editors of Richmond Republican, Richmond, Va.

The Tariff of 1846

After speaking of the great falling off in the price of breadstuffs since last year, and assigning the true reason therefor, the York Republican says--It is not the Farmers alone who are taught by the events of one year that the Tariff of 1846 is base deception. The Iron and Coal interests of Pennsylvania are likewise suffering under the development of the same truth. The Railroad mania in England has come to an untimely end, after bringing almost universal bankruptcy upon the Commercial and Financial interest of that country. The demand for Iron there and the increased price which that demand caused, have both ceased together; and the results is that British Iron, manufactured by pauper labor and Mr. Buchanan's "ten cents a day" men, is now being poured into this country, under a reduced duty, at such low rates that it is impossible for our Iron masters, paying full republican, freemen's wages to compete with it, and thus the foreign articles undersells the domestic in our own market. The Coal interest is also suffering; for Nova Scotia Coal from the late Duke of York's mine undersells the Pennsylvania Anthracite, in all the Eastern markets. Thus the wealth of our hills is being made comparatively unproductive, and the mineral deposits of Pennsylvania are to be left unwrought under the policy which has been established by the men now in power.

Such are facts with regard to Mr. Polk's Tariff, stated in general terms. Let them be pondered by the people, and compared with the exulting boasts of the Locofocos last year.

The Boston Post, in announcing a Locofoco meeting in Boston, at which "the distinguished Senator and Rep." Saml. Hodston, was to be present and speak, says that "a very romantic interest is attached to Houston." That is true. A very romantic interest is attached to Houston. He has performed many romantic deeds.--While quite a youth, he ran away from home and went and lived among the Indians, thus gratifying his instincts for savage life at the expense of all filial and fraternal feelings. Subsequently he married a most interesting lady, and a few hours afterwards abandoned her.--That was a most decidedly "romantic" act. Scorned by all civilized men, he painted his face, wrapped himself in a blanket, and imposed himself on a tribe of Indians a second time. More recently he made a most "romantic" speech in New York, in which he declared that it is all right and proper in Anglo-Saxons to cheat and steal from Mexicans and Indians. Such are some of "the Big Drunk's" romantic achievements which have taken hold of the affections of the Locofocos. However "romantic" Houston's career may be, it is much less so than the career of many a scoundrel that has dangled at the end of a halter.

Loc. Journal.

The Duke of Wellington has received, for salary as military commander, since his appointment to the army, the enormous sum of nine millions of dollars. Besides this, is now in the annual receipt of about \$60,000, on account of the various state offices which he holds. No wonder that there are so many miserably poor work-people in the British dominions.

Presidential Aspects at the Metropolis.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 29.

I have now been long enough in Washington to have learned something of the more recent manifestations of public sentiment collected or reflected here with regard to the Presidency. There is, however, no opinion predominant here just now, and the most contradictory rumors chase each other through the dark, resounding passages of the Capitol in rapid confused succession. I would not deny that the larger (or louder) number of voices here pronounce Mr. Clay not available; but ask those who declare this so confidently to say who is available, or even more available, and the answers will be almost or quite as various as the answers. One is perfectly certain that Gen. Taylor must be the man; the next is equally sanguine that Gen. Scott is the available; while some more quietly but less confidently indicate Judge M'Lean, while Mr. Webster is also advocates. Mr. Corwin, I understand, on leaving recently for Ohio, intimated that his name should not be allowed to come into the canvass. Thus matters stand here at present.

Out of Washington, however, I understand that the People are thinking more of Clay and Principle and less of asserted Availability. A leading Taylor man from Maryland, who is perfectly confident that the Whig party is ruined unless Gen. Taylor is nominated, informs me that his State will pretty surely cast its vote in Convention for Mr. Clay, though he asserts that Mr. C. would be defeated before the People! while a gentleman just from New-Orleans assures us that Mr. Clay will have the vote of that State in Convention, and is decidedly stronger there than Gen. Taylor or anybody else. Georgia, too, I am assured, will send Clay Delegates; so will North Carolina; so will Alabama; and even Tennessee (which has been the nest-egg of Taylorism here all Winter) is confidently reported as fully as likely to send a majority of Clay Delegates as otherwise. If so, what Whig State, or State likely to be Whig, will be left to sustain Gen. Taylor? Name it!

I wish to make no one-sided statements--to encourage no false hopes. I will add, therefore that the current reports from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana are not so favorable as had anticipated; Pennsylvania, it is said, will be represented in the Convention by 10 Clay, 10 Scott and 6 Taylor men. But the Clay men were elected as Clay men, and they represent nearly every Whig strong-hold in the State; while the Delegates for Scott and Taylor were mainly chosen as impartial, and represent mainly Loco-Foco Districts.

Indiana, it is said here, has virtually pronounced for Judge M'Lean; in Ohio, some Scott feeling has been developed, while M'Lean of course has friends there. These are all the unfavorable indications I have heard of. I think there is no State, unless it be Massachusetts or New-Hampshire, which has not chosen more or fewer Clay Delegates. Even from Indiana, which I have just mentioned, I know at least two Clay Delegates, and there are doubtless more. One of these is the Editor of the Wabash Express, who in his paper says, in the midst of a long and strong article:

"We have examined the fancied propriety of looking after a candidate with a view to his availability, as fully as we are capable and have had opportunity; and we feel warranted in asserting, there is no individual living, who is a fair exponent of the principles of the Whig party, who will be more likely to succeed in the coming election than Henry Clay; and indeed we believe there is no other man in the Whig party who can obtain so large a vote as he, should he be nominated."

Such are the facts which I have been able to gather during the last three days; I will not say that they indicate that Mr. Clay will certainly be nominated, but I do say that it seems to me a moral certainty that Gen. Taylor will not be.

H. G.

We learn that Mr. Clay received a fee of \$8000 (not \$10,000 as previously reported) for his services on behalf of Houston and others, in the suit against the City Bank, wherein he gained a favourable decision, a few days ago, in the Supreme Court of the U. S. Out of this fee, it is understood that Mr. Clay will have to pay the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who was Associate Counsel in the case, a fee of \$1000 or \$1500.

A sailor named Luther Toole, who was brought from Rio Janeiro, to testify against William Brown in a slave case, has presented to the U. S. Circuit Court, a bill for the mileage. The amount allowed witness for mileage is five cents per mile circular--that is coming and going. The distance from Rio Janeiro to this port is in the neighbourhood of eleven thousand miles, and if the claim is sustained, the amount due the witness will be over \$1100. A pretty profitable voyage for a Yankee sailor.

An Amputated Lung.

The following notice of a singular and successful operation we find in the Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser: When Barnard, a young man in this city, was stabbed in a fracas, not long ago, Dr. E. K. Chamberlin was sent for, and found that a portion of one of the lungs was protruding some two inches from the wound, it having been forced out, probably, by respiration. As the case was a critical one, and requiring immediate operation, the doctor resorted to a new method of treatment. The end of the protruding lung, which had been injured by the shot, was bound with a silk thread, the injured end cut entirely off, and the remainder forced back into its natural location. Barnard is now in the enjoyment of good health. The doctor has the amputated lung in his possession.