



**JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN**  
Thursday, August 16, 1849.

**Protection vs. Free Trade--an Illustration.**

The Pottsville Miners Journal, very good authority, states that the expense of delivering a ton of iron from Liverpool to Boston, is about the same as the expense of transporting a ton from Pennsylvania to Boston,—because Ocean transportation is cheaper than Inland transportation. In the neighborhood of Liverpool, the price of labor at the Iron Works, will not average over 40 cents a day, if that,—in this Country wages average over \$1.00 per day, at our Iron Works. In manufacturing a ton of iron all is labor, except the raw material, which is worth only from \$1 to \$1.25 per ton. Now, if any Free Trader can inform us how we can keep up wages and compete with the English manufacturers, at their wages, without placing duties upon the Foreign article, we will give up the idea of Protection. Without duties, we have either to give up the business, or reduce our wages to their standard. As it is with the iron, so it is with all other manufactures, where labor enters largely into their production. Yet, these English bought, Free Trade traitors to the Country, dare tell the workmen of the United States that they are advocating their interests, and that the friends of Protection are deceiving and betraying them. Why, if they had lived in the days of the Revolution, and advocated such doctrines, they would have been hung for English emissaries.

**Mr. John A. Gamble.**

The Muncy Luminary, published in Lycoming county, the residence of Mr. Gamble, gives us the following account of this gentleman's occupation and general character:

We have been considerably amused in reading the comments of the Locooco Press upon the nomination of Mr. Gamble to observe the great dissimilarity in their statements of his occupation, abilities, &c., showing conclusively that Mr. Gamble is a man very little known even in his own party. Mr. Gamble has never distinguished himself in anything save his tact for making money, by which he has accumulated a large fortune. He follows no particular occupation. We believe him to be an honest man in his private business transactions. As a politician we cannot say so much for him. In that situation we think he has proved tricky in his party in more than one instance. In 1846, and upon several other occasions in county and district affairs, we believe Mr. Gamble has done as much to defeat his own party, as almost any Whig in the county. Of course we do not find fault with him for this. We rejoice to know that he has done some good things.

Mr. Gamble is termed by many a "good man," but from our knowledge of him, we have no hesitancy in saying that he is much the inferior of Mr. Fuller. Indeed Mr. Fuller, displayed in the last Legislature, talents rarely met with in any man; and a knowledge of our public improvements, which showed a mind "booked up, in all the great interests of the State.

Mr. Gamble can carry with him no influence in this section of the State, beyond his party, and when "old sores" are remembered, we doubt whether he can do that.

**Hon. Fitz Henry Warren.**

Among all our Locooco exchanges on a certain particular day last week, we noticed not a single word about our model Assistant Postmaster General. These Locooco editors little knew the anxiety they were creating by their silence! We began to have serious apprehensions that Fitz Henry was sick, or that some accident had befallen him. Not so, however. He is still vigorous and unwearied, and so again are these Locooco editors. They have harped and warbled till their throats are hoarse. They have exhausted every species of manufactured invective, as well as all the raw material, and are now bankrupt slanders, entirely without a resource. We hope a general bankrupt law may be passed for these insolvent libellers—else they will never be out of debt.

The Lancaster Intelligencer calls Mr. Warren the "Nero of the post office department." Well, we should rather like to see him fiddle over the burning of Locooco stubble. Say any thing you please gentlemen; and don't be decent about your terms. You never have been, you know!—Daily News.

**Death by Cholera.**

The Easton Sentinel of Friday last says, a boatman named Everhart, arrived at the wharf on Wednesday afternoon, as we learn, in a dying condition. He had been attacked with Cholera in Philadelphia, and had partially recovered, but on his way up the canal, had a relapse, and when he arrived here was in the last stage of the disease. Medical aid was promptly afforded, but it was too late. He died early in the evening. His mother, who is a widow residing in Chestnut Hill, arrived a short time before his death.

To guard against any false impression, to which the foregoing may give rise, we would add, that the general health of our Borough continues good.

**Common School Convention.**

The meeting of the National Convention of the friends of Common schools, which was to have been held in Philadelphia on the 22d inst., has been postponed to the 17th of October next, at the suggestion of several State Superintendents and other influential friends of the cause of popular education in different sections of the Union.

**AUGUST ELECTIONS.**

**North Carolina.**

The Raleigh Register of Wednesday, states that from the returns received, the political complexion of the Congressional Representation from North Carolina will remain unchanged, viz: six Whigs to three Locoocos. Notwithstanding the dissensions which existed in our ranks, in some sections of the State, says the Register, and the malignant attacks made upon the Whig candidate in the VIIIth District, (Hon. Ed. Stanley,) we believe we have been able to hold our own, and to vanquish the combined forces of Locoocoism, demagoguism and fraud.

The Whigs throughout the Union have cause for congratulation at this result, demonstrating as it does, the firmness and conservatism of the people of North Carolina, and that the old North State is Whig to the core, and always to be relied on! The delegation in the next Congress will stand as follows:

- 1st district—T. L. Clingham, (Whig.)
- 2d do Joseph P. Caldwell, do.
- 3d do Edmund Deberry, do.
- 4th do Augustine Sheppard, do.
- 5th do Abraham W. Venable, (Loco.)
- 6th do J. R. J. Daniel, do.
- 7th do W. S. Ashe, do.
- 8th do Edward Stanley, (Whig.)
- 9th do David Outlaw, do.

**Indiana.**

Whigs. Locoocos.  
John S. Watts, Nathaniel Albertson,  
Edw. W. McGaughey, Cyrus L. Dunham,  
D. R. Gilgore, Wm. J. Brown,  
G. W. Julian, Free Soil.

Three districts to be heard from. Last Congress contained four Whigs and six Locos.

**Kentucky.**

As far as ascertained, the Whigs have a majority of the Legislature. The reports say about an equal number of Whigs and Locos are elected to the Convention, but no emancipationists.

As far as heard from four Locoocos and five Whigs have been elected to Congress, and one district to be heard from.

**Tennessee.**

The reports from this State are very irregular; but enough is known to show a Locooco triumph in the election of a Governor, a majority in the lower house of the Legislature, and a gain of two or three members of Congress.

The Norristown Herald contains the following significant communication:

To MORRIS LONGSTRETH, Esq  
SIR:—In the toast sent by you to the Locooco celebration, at Philadelphia, you say that "it is not the fault of the Canal Commissioners" if the laborers on the Public Works of Pennsylvania are not paid in cash. Will you inform the public whose fault it is?

Will you also inform the public to what purposes the \$400,000 drawn from the Treasury by the officers appointed by yourself and your colleague, Painter, have been applied? Whether that is not a larger sum than has ever before been drawn in one year for ordinary expenses on the public works, and whether "the laborers," for whom you have such tender regard, should not have been paid out of that sum?

You will also confer a favor on that public which you appear to be so anxious to enlighten, by stating whether you have not received your pay during the period which the laborers employed under you have been deprived of theirs, as you insinuate in your toast!

We opine the Honorable gentleman will find it a difficult task to answer the above queries! We answered the latter query last week, by stating that Mr. Longstreth had drawn his full pay up to the first of June, the end of the last fiscal year, although he scarcely performed thirty days services for the last year! But the laborers who worked hard every day for what they earned, must wait for their pay, till it pleases the commissioners and their agents on the public works to give it to them. This is the kind of sympathy Mr. Longstreth cherishes for the "poor laborers!" Penn'a. Intelligencer.

**More Locooco Dishonesty.**

The Louisville Journal exposes another piece of Locooco dishonesty in the case of Dr. Love, late Pension Agent at Louisville, and now the Locooco candidate for Congress. He has been recently removed from the office of Pension Agent, and Mr. Vance appointed in his place, but for a long time he refused to give up the books and funds in his possession, and it was ultimately ascertained that the funds had been loaned by him, in express violation of the sub-treasury law, while pensions remained for months unpaid. The fact that the money to the amount of \$2060 was admitted by Dr. Love, and finally on the 30th ult., he succeeded in raising the amount, and with the books, handed it over to his successor.

**The August Interest Paid.**

The people already begin to see the beneficial effects of Whig Policy and Whig management and economy. On the 1st inst. the interests on the State debt was paid in full by G. J. Ball, Esq., the present Whig State Treasurer, and that too in Gold and Silver, without the aid of any loan, and at the same time leaving a balance in the Treasury. This is one of the first fruits of a Whig administration. The interest of the public debt paid off, and the honor and credit of the State redeemed! Let the people nobly sustain the present administration, and our good old commonwealth will rapidly progress in her onward march to prosperity and greatness.—Shippensburg News.

"A Tinner" enquires through the National Intelligencer, whether anybody has ever known or heard of a house covered with tin, being injured or struck by lightning.

**Progress of the Cholera.**

	New York.	Philadelphia.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases. Deaths.		
August 7.	85	41	24	9
" 8.	101	44	26	9
" 9.	71	33	13	3
" 10.	105	51	18	3
" 11.	86	37	16	4
" 12.	57	35	7	1

At Cincinnati, the interments last week averaged about half a dozen per day.

At Boston, the deaths last week about a dozen a day.

At Providence, R. I., the Cholera has broken out, and four deaths occurred on Thursday.

In most of the cities where it has been fatally prevalent, it has now very much abated, and in some of them nearly disappeared.

On Saturday, at Boston 16 deaths; Rochester 2; Albany 4; Cincinnati 12; Montreal 7; Quebec 6.

**The next Presidency.**

The New York Herald has nominated Gen. Scott for the Presidency in 1852. It did the same thing for Gen. Taylor in 1847.

**Shoe Business.**

The shoe business in Lynn gives employment to ten thousand and fifty-eight persons; of which four thousand nine hundred and twenty-five are girls—who bind and sew the shoe and gaiters.—The number of pairs of shoes made the last year was three million five hundred and forty thousand, at a total cost of two million three hundred and ninety two thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars.

**New Invention in Baking.**

An invention has been made in Glasgow, which promises to be of great service in the process of baking. As it has not yet been patented, we are not at liberty to enter into details. Some idea of its effects may, however, be formed from the fact that a little model, a mere toy in appearance, standing upon a table less than a yard long, and only half as wide, is fully capable of doing the whole work of five or six bakers—a class of men whose labor is well known to be, none of the lightest.—The dough is both made and moulded by the machine into loaves of the required size and shape; and, by the original ingenious process of mixing and kneading, which can be done either with or without barm, the usual loss of weight, attributed to evaporation in "raising the sponge," is avoided; and a great saving in flour, as well as time and labor, is consequently effected. The bread manufactured by the model of the machine is of the most excellent quality.—Glasgow Citizen.

**Mormons in Kentucky.**

The Rev. Wm. Smith, brother of the celebrated Jo Smith, the founder of the Mormon persuasion, has established a church in Covington, of that persuasion. A newspaper devoted to their interests, is also published in the same place.

**Chance for an Inference.**

A little boy of four or five years, was much vexed with his grandmother for boxing his ears; but not daring to 'saucy' the old lady directly, he took up his favorite cat, and stroking her back, thus addressed her: 'Well, pussy, I wish one of us three was dead—and it ain't you, pussy, and it ain't me, pussy!'

**Pleasures of a California trip.**

A correspondent of the N. O. Crescent, writing from Chihuahua, under date of the 4th May says: "Since I started we have been near starving three times—once for provisions, and twice for water.—Once we were five days without water and once three; we were six days without anything to eat except a few snakes and hawks which we found on the road and shot. Moreover, we have had two hard fights with the Indians—had two of our men killed and eight wounded. My bed is made nightly on the ground; that is, I sleep on one blanket and cover with another. I eat dried beef and venison, with coffee and bread of my own making. I work hard, drive mules, kill and butcher deer, physic the company, fight the Indians, and trade with the Mexicans for corn, flour and beef. \* \* \* My spirits are low and my hopes are flagging."

**Curious Case of White Slavery.**

The Columbia (Geo.) Democrat mentions that a white girl, 17 years old, named Mary Fann, who had been sold as a slave, by her inhuman father two years ago, has lately been rescued by the mother from her servitude, in which she had been treated as a negro slave. It seems that Fann's wife had obtained, several years since, a divorce from him, and subsequently married. The girl Nancy, was taken off by her father Fann, to Wymton, where, for a blind horse and Jersey wagon, she was turned over to James R. Jackson, as a slave. By some means the mother heard, of the situation of her daughter, and with the volunteer aid of lawyers and sheriff, &c., she recovered the child by a writ of habeas corpus. The public feeling was becoming highly excited against both purchaser and seller, the former of whom was a church member, the latter a degraded being of open concubinage.

The journey from New York to Milwaukee is now made in about three days, and the fare from Buffalo to that place, including meals and every thing, is stated by the Milwaukee Sentinel to be but \$5.

Mr. Greeley, being asked by a correspondent at what season of the year a gold hunter should start for California, replies, gravely, "We consider the first of April as good a season as any."

**More Indian Outrages in Florida.—Dreadful Murders.**

St. Marks, Fla., Aug. 1.  
The Hon. Mr. Magee, bearer of despatches to Gov. Mosely, from Tampa, arrived here last night, bringing the following news:—Late on Tuesday evening, the 17th, four Indians made their appearance at an Indian store on Peace Creek, kept by Mr. Paine. They desired to sleep in the store, but Mr. P. informed them that it was against his rules. They then reported that they had packs on the opposite side of the river for trade, and tried to induce him to go after them, which he promised to do after supper.

Mr. P. and his family had scarcely taken their seats at the table, when the Indians fired through the door, instantly killing Mr. Paine and Mr. Whidden, and severely wounding Mr. Colvin in the shoulder. Colvin then sprang for a gun, which delayed the Indians long enough to permit Mrs. P. to rush from the House—the following. The Indians fired upon them—as they ran, wounding them in the legs. They succeeded in secreting themselves in some Palmettos and escaped.

On the 19th a camp in the same neighborhood was fired upon by four Indians and a boy killed. The whole eastern section of the country is in confusion. The settlers are leaving as fast as possible.

The reports that a family was killed by the Indians near Fort Dade, on Saturday night, needs confirmation.

**SAVANNAH, Aug. 9.**

The Florida Argus of Thursday says, St. Lucie, Benton, Hillsborough, and part of Mason counties, are broken up. The Indians are extending over the country, if we may judge from the number of signal fires. The lights stretch from Ollawaha to St. Johns—from there they appear to connect with signals on the Atlantic coast. The farmers on lake Bryant anticipating the destruction of their property, are moving and "forting" on the neighboring plantations.

Ocala is crowded with people, while many have passed through going north. A postscript states that the Indians have burnt one dwelling in Benton county. The family escaped. Indian signs were reported at Fort Springs.

The Indians, in small parties, are spreading over the whole country.

**Successful Attempt to Sustain the Supremacy of the Laws in Illinois—Encounter between the Regulators and Flatheads—Deadly Conflicts.**

PADUCAH, Aug. 1.  
A band of lawless, thieving desperadoes, with the unenviable appellation of Flatheads, have for some time past, committed some of the most outrageous depredations upon the honest portion of the population of the Southern end of Illinois.—This band of thieves numbers about 300.

For the safety of life and personal property, about five hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of that State had formed themselves into an association, called the Regulators.

The aggressions perpetrated by the Flatheads becoming so insupportable, the Regulators determined to use the most vigorous measures to bring the culprits to justice. They accordingly procured writs for the arrest of ten or twelve of the leaders of the Flathead gang, and summoned the officers to aid them in the execution of the law.

The Flatheads, hearing of this movement, the most determined of them, to the number of about seventy-five, assembled in a log house where, armed to the teeth, and making a fort of the log house, they determined to stand their ground, and give battle.

The Regulators having discovered the retreat, came and summoned the Flatheads to surrender, which request being refused, the Regulators threatened to charge the log house and invited every honest man who was misled into it to leave.

About twenty-six, seeing that the side of justice was the strongest, left their companions in the log house.

The Regulators then charged upon the remainder of the Flatheads, and soon put them to a precipitate flight.

During the charge two of the Flatheads were killed, and three wounded. Three of the Regulators are said to be mortally wounded.

The whole neighborhood is in the greatest excitement. The Regulators, assisted by the authorities, determined to run the lawless band out of the county, are pursuing them in every direction.

A number of the Flatheads have fled over to Kentucky, and others have hid themselves in the swamps.

**California—Gold—Slavery.**

Extract of a letter from E. Gould Buffum, who went out to California a lieutenant in Col. Stevenson's Regiment in 1846, and who is now a member of the District Legislature at S. F. dated

San Francisco, June 17, 1849.

You people at home are altogether mistaken in regard to the gold mines of California. Gold is not to be shoveled up here by the pailful, but the most severe and arduous labor is required to procure it, and then there is as much luck in it as there is in speculating in lottery-tickets. I will give you a little of my experience. For the first week, I believe, I dug only about \$5 a day; and many a day since have I tramped up and down the ravines with my pick and pan, and gone home at night without having dug a dollar. The most I ever found in one day was \$56, although I have seen a man alongside of me light upon a pile containing nearly a thousand. The fact of the existence, and indeed the inexhaustibility of the gold, is not to be doubted. It is everywhere.

Advise all persons coming to bring with them a light machine, as a machine does the work of about for men. \* \* \* The South has already sent her emissaries here to work among us for the introduction of the darling institution of Slavery; and we, a few of us, young, ardent and strong, have pledged ourselves to labor against tyranny in any and every form, and will certainly triumph. California shall never be polluted with a slave track.

**The President's Tour.**

President Taylor, left Washington City, on Thursday of last week, and proceeded by way of Baltimore to York, in this State. Thence he will go to Lancaster, and afterwards to Harrisburg. From Harrisburg, in company with Gov. Johnston, he will pass over the middle and western counties, pausing at various places, and especially Bedford Springs, and reach Pittsburg on the 18th. After spending a day or two at the latter place, he will visit some of the Northern counties in this State and thence cross into New York, and advance for the East.

**Democracy and Federalism.**

The Washington Union says: "Democracy and Federalism represent two antagonistic systems of political philosophy—systems, which, under one form or another have existed and divided the opinions of men from the first organization of civil society to the present time. The one represents the party of the many, and the other that of the few."

Now, says the New York Mirror, as Gen. Taylor was elected by "the many," and as Gen. Cass was defeated, having only received the support of "the few," according to the Union, there can no longer be any doubt as to which constitutes the Democratic party—the Whig or Locooco.

**Cholera in Great Britain.**

The cholera is evidently on the increase in Great Britain. The cases announced in the London Gazette since its appearance are 19,696; the deaths, 8,731. The French Government have been asked by England to state what remedial course was pursued in Paris when the disease broke out there. A report in reply is daily expected in London, whither Dr. Majendie, President of the Comite Hygiene, Paris, has gone to state verbally the result of the experience of the medical profession.

Among the various remedies advertised for cholera, the efficacy of brickbats has not attracted the attention of the scientific; but the fact that they have been applied externally with the best effect, is proved by the following extract of a letter from Sandusky, Ohio, dated July 29, 1849.—The writer after describing some of the effects of cholera in that plague-stricken city, says:

"Awful as are the scenes to relate, it is nothing in comparison with witnessing them. Some, however, partake of the ludicrous. Four Irishmen were at work on our road some 50 miles from here, near a small village. One was attacked with cholera, cramps, &c. A doctor was called, who administered medicine and left directions with the other three to rub his body and limbs until the surface looked red. They stretched him out naked on a rough plank, and at it they went, with cloths in good earnest for a while, but got tired, and finding no symptoms of vitality coming to the surface, they concluded to try something more substantial. One held him on the plank while the other two, each with a brickbat, went at him again, and literally skinned their companion and saved his life! He is still suffering very much from the loss of his hide, but is out of danger of Cholera."

In Cincinnati, it is said that when the undertakers meet persons carrying home cucumbers, from market, they begin to measure them with their eyes, and speculate upon the chance of a job.

A melting sermon being preached in a country church, all fell a weeping but one man, who being asked why he did not weep with the rest—Oh! said he, "I belong to another parish."

**The Falcon.**

The Steamship Falcon arrived at New Orleans from Chagres, on the 4th inst., after a passage of six days. She brings \$170,000 in gold dust; \$600,000 but no later accounts have been brought from the Gold Regions.

**Health of West Chester.**

The health of West Chester continues unimpaired. During the last week, says the Record, there has been no death from any cause, and no symptoms of cholera among our townsmen.

**Bachelor's Indignation.**

The following Resolutions, are said to have appeared among the proceedings of a meeting of the Bachelors of Greene, Adams County.

Whereas one W. J. E. has rudely taken and carried away one of our handsomest young ladies against our will; and, whereas, we feel much aggrieved by the said act of the said stranger, therefore, be it

Resolved, That each of us go in mourning, and wear a checked hunting-shirt for the space of three months, and that all our sweethearts be questioned to leave off their bustles, and wear jerseys for the same space of time; and if any other bachelors come through here, hunting a wife, that they will not give their horses any fodder.

A contemporary remarks that the bachelors of Greene will get indignant very often, if they do not make its beautiful girls old maids.

**Quick Passage.**

The European Times, of the 25th July, states that the steamship Canada, Captain Judkins, left Boston, on the 18th and Halifax on the 20th, telegraphed off Holyhead at 9 o'clock, the quickest passage ever made across the Atlantic—7 3/4 days from Halifax to Liverpool.

WATER CURR.—Bayard Taylor writing to the Tribune from New Orleans, says, "it is the hottest season ever known in New Orleans. The Cholera has entirely disappeared, and Yellow Fever is retarded by the rains and inundations. Who can say that the wet sheet is not the best for a city!"