



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, September 20, 1849.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
HENRY M. FULLER.
OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

The Assembly Ticket.

The Locofocos of Northampton, on Tuesday last, nominated James M. Porter and Michael Meyers as candidates for the Legislature. The ticket is now completed, and reads as follows:—

JOHN D. MORRIS,
JAMES M. PORTER,
MICHAEL MEYERS

5th Senatorial District.

The Locofocos of this District met at Mauch Chunk, on the 14th inst., and nominated Charles Frailey, of Schuylkill, for Senator.

The Hon. A. Newman, one of the Representatives elect to Congress from the state of Virginia, died at Wheeling, (Va.) on Saturday the 8th inst. The Washington Union, says he was an able Statesman, a staunch Locofoco, and a worthy man.

Our Prospects.

The Huntingdon Journal says "that many of the honest, tax paying members of the Locofoco party, whose only object is the public good, declare their intention of voting for HENRY M. FULLER for Canal Commissioner. They say they will never give their votes in favor of electing the entire board to one party. A Locofoco of this kind remarked to us the other day, that he would vote for FULLER, 'because,' said he, 'I believe there will be more honesty in the Canal Board when both parties are represented, than when it is composed exclusively of members of one party.' We think he is right, and no doubt there are scores of honest Locofocos who entertain the same opinion."

The Harmonious Democracy.

The Democracy in some portions of this State, are not upon the most friendly terms. In Montgomery County, a strong Locofoco place, according to the Pottstown Ledger, a Democratic paper, the majority in that County will be greatly reduced, or turned into a Whig majority. This is attributed, by that paper, to the conduct of the leaders; but we imagine the people there as in every place else, see the importance of renouncing a party whose measures work so detrimentally to its country's interest. "Coming events cast their shadows before!"

IF The Village Record says:—From every portion of our Commonwealth we are in the receipt of good news with regard to the coming elections. The nomination of Mr. Fuller, appears to have infused a new spirit into the party and aroused its members to action. The election is pregnant with importance, and we expect to see, every Pennsylvanian do his duty.

The Election in Maine on Monday, the 10th, resulted in the choice of Mr. Hubbard the Locofoco candidate for Governor, with a majority of the same political stripe in both branches of the Legislature.

A third trial to elect a member of Congress in the 4th District of Massachusetts, took place on Monday, but failed. No one of the three candidates—Palfrey, Thompson and Robinson—succeeded in obtaining a clear majority over all.

Texas Election.

The latest accounts from Texas confirm our previous reports. P. H. Bell has been elected Governor of that State, and David S. Kaufman and Volney E. Howard its Representatives in the next Congress. The two latter gentlemen are Locos, of course; but many of our readers will be surprised to learn that Texas has elected a Whig Governor, as appears by the following paragraph from the Richmond Whig:

"GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.—WELL DONE!—A letter from Henderson, dated the 25th of last month, states that P. H. Bell Esq., a Virginian by birth, is unquestionably elected Governor of Texas. The issue was not so much a political one, but Mr. Bell is a Whig, and that will do very well for Texas. The Locos are greatly annoyed and surprised at his election."

Newspaper Postage.

The postage upon newspapers, dropped into the post office by individuals, is now one cent each, to any part of the State, and a half-cent additional for distances over 100 miles out of the State—the postage to be pre-paid, except when sent from the office of publication.

FIRE AT MILFORD.—The Wagon and Carriage Shop of J. M. Heller, was burned on the 8th inst., together with a Machine shop adjoining, and all the machinery, tools, patterns, stock and partly finished work. Loss about \$2,500. No insurance.

ODD.—Salt Creek, Jackson Co. Indiana, does not contain one Whig voter, but it happens to have more citizens in the State Prison than any other four towns in the State. This circumstance reduces the Loco Foco majority considerably, but it is still heavy.

What has been Done.

It is not quite a year since Pennsylvania has been under Whig Legislation. During that time, however, short as it is, much has been accomplished for the People. It is known that in the lower House there was a tie, with a Locofoco Speaker, with the Senate Whig, and a Whig Governor. But even with that obstacle much has been accomplished by the Whigs. By the General Manufacturing Law, enacted by them, we see a new spirit infused into the People, competition aroused, and Cotton Factories in various portions of the country are rapidly arising, despite the pressure of the times. As a consequence also our State character has been redeemed. The Sinking Fund, so bitterly opposed by the Democracy, in the Legislature, has met the expectation of its most sanguine friends. Already over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the State debt has been paid—the interest of which was also paid in Gold and Silver, without the aid of temporary loans, as had been the case under Locofoco Legislation, while at present there are upwards of \$200,000 in the Sinking Fund, to be applied to the liquidation of the State Debt, and at the same time, there is in the State Treasury, the sum of \$164,000, to be appropriated towards the completion of the North Branch Canal, which, when completed, will add much to the revenue of the State; and all this done too, with a decreased revenue from our public works, consequent upon the depression of the times, and without any increase of taxation, whatever. Are not these wonderful results? Is not such an Administration worthy of the support of the People? Do not the hearts of all Whigs beat high, at this result, brought about as it has been, by the men, who have been elected by their votes. Will those who so nobly came to the rescue last Fall, stand by the party whose workings have been shown to be so beneficial to the State.—*Miner's Journal.*

The "Pennsylvanian" and Henry M. Fuller.

The *Pennsylvanian* of the 11th inst. contained a gross assault upon Henry M. Fuller, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, based upon a private letter, in which Mr. Fuller declared himself "in favor of Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men," with his usual frankness, but with which as published, as the following letter from Mr. Saxton—to whom Mr. Fuller's letter was addressed—shows, other matters were incorporated, all professing to come from Mr. Fuller. Mr. Saxton's letter flatly contradicts the statements of the *Pennsylvanian*, in justification of publishing a private letter, and shows that the original letter of Mr. Fuller was not only surreptitiously obtained, but interpolated for the purpose of party deception.

To the Readers of the Pennsylvanian.

My attention is this morning called to the publication of a letter in the *Pennsylvanian* of the 11th inst., purporting to have been addressed to me by Henry M. Fuller, on the 18th ult.

The letter is marked private, a fact which should have withheld any decent or honorable man from giving it publication.

But when meanness invades the sanctity of private correspondence, it becomes proper for me to say this. The letter as published in the *Pennsylvanian* was not received by me. So much of it as relates to the private business of Mr. Hackley, and expresses Mr. Fuller's sentiments on the subject of the extension of slavery is correct.

The resolution I had prepared myself. The letter and resolution were stolen from me by a fellow who dared not publish them himself, and whose name shall be forthcoming in due time.

I have always been a democrat, am a democrat still, but cannot swallow the Pittsburg Platform. I do not believe in Buchanan wages of 10 cents a day. I do not believe in extending an institution which is in violation of human rights, at war with the public sentiment of the world, destructive of northern interests, and a curse wherever it exists. Knowing Mr. Fuller to entertain the same sentiments, and believing him therefore to be a better democrat than Mr. Gamble, whose efforts to my knowledge, contributed largely to the defeat of William B. Foster, in 1846, I shall support him. Let others do as they may.

F. SAXTON.

Archibald, Luzerne Co., Sept. 13, 1849.

The Cuba Expedition.

The Washington Republic expresses the belief that the parties employed in this nefarious project will have reason to thank the Government for its timely interference, it being incontestable that if the expedition had sailed and landed at any point of the Island of Cuba, it would have been met by an overwhelming Spanish force, for the captain general was familiar with the plan, and few or none would have escaped massacre or the oar. Therefore, instead of the howl certain infuriated malcontents, bent on their own destruction, are raising in N. York and elsewhere against the Government, and the presses that helped to open the eyes of the Government to the plot that was on foot, we should have thanks from them for their timely deliverance.

Somewhat Whiggish.

Pottawattomic county, Iowa, voted at the recent election, as follows: Whig, 658; Locofoco, 4.—This is the county which was defrauded of its vote in the Presidential & Congressional elections, last year, by the Locofoco authorities of that new State.

The fourteenth annual Commencement of Lafayette College, at Easton, took place yesterday.

To the Democratic Whig Young Men of the Commonwealth.

We have, in a preceding address, that the creed of the Whig party, in virtue of the national character of several objects, is denominated and known as the "American System." That measure which, long others proposed by it, is, perhaps, the most important to the whole country, and especially to Pennsylvania, is a protective tariff. The power of the General Government so to regulate duties on imports as to protect American industry against foreign policy and the rivalry of foreign pauperism, may be considered as placed beyond all candid controversy. Had we may further the question of power, and insist that it is the duty of the Government to impose such duties; because, prior to the present union of States, each possessed, as an independent sovereignty, full power to legislate for the protection of its own industrial interests. In entering into the confederacy under the present constitution, the States give up this power to the Federal Government, and in ceding it, they do so upon an implied understanding that the Federal Government would exercise the power for itself, subject alone to the limitation of a regard for the joint welfare of a majority of all the States. But more than this; it may be affirmed, that the obligation of a government to protect the industry of the people, whenever its Constitution is silent upon the subject, exists as a natural, fundamental condition of the very compact of government itself.

The Whig policy then, as it refers to a Protective Tariff, may be founded upon this principle—that whenever, in a commercial competition between foreign states, such disparities exist as threaten destruction to the industry of one, it is the bounden duty of its government to interpose its arm, and to protect it to any degree necessary to its safety. Dismissing then the question of power and of obligation on the part of our national government, to protect the national industry, as a question sufficiently settled, let us briefly examine the subject with a view to its expedience.

As compared with European nations, we are in a state of infancy. Starting upon our career at a favorable epoch of the world's advancement in art and science, and endowed with wonderful natural means, we have been enabled to anticipate, in many respects, the ordinary stages of national progress. But much as they have done, nature and civilization have not done enough to empower us to cope at once with the matured abilities of other states. With many centuries of English experience and experiment—of accumulated skill and wealth arrayed against us—to say nothing of England's superfluous population and depreciated labor—it is obvious, that the relative condition of the two countries is opposed to the equality of commercial intercourse. And when we add to all her other elements of superiority, the severe legislative restrictions under which she admits the Commerce of foreign states, it is evident that a free trade system upon our part is utterly impracticable.

In this condition of things, we must countervail, in some way, the immense advantages against us, before we can contend at all with English power. The experience we have already had, shows that, without legislative help, manufacturing and mechanical industry in this country cannot live under the heavy pressure of English competition—and also that the stage of success to which it has even now advanced, could not have been reached, but for the protection which the government, by former tariff acts, has given it. How much greater the prosperity of all our industrial interests would now be, had that protection been settled and uniform, instead of being uncertain and vacillating, we will not undertake to say—but that it would be now far beyond what it is, there cannot be a doubt. Under the more stable system of policy, there is reason to believe that we might have placed our manufacturing interest upon a footing sufficiently firm and independent to enable it at this time to stand up alone against all rivalry. That it can do so in its present state, every candid man who looks at the actual circumstances of the case, must admit to be impossible. The degree of protection required now is less, indeed, than what we required in the beginning; but this diminished necessity for protection is owing to the protection heretofore given; and under a judicious tariff system the need for legislative aid will rapidly grow less and less, until that which is incident to a mere revenue law will be all that American industry will want. But now it needs more. It needs a tariff directly protective—a tariff that will counterbalance, by imposts upon English production, the taxation imposed by English upon American production, and which will operate to effect a greater equality between us in our commercial relations and intercourse. A tariff for such purpose need not be so immoderate as to exclude foreign trade, or even to deprive it of a just and liberal license; but it should be so contrived as to discriminate in favor of the home production of such articles as are necessary to our independence, and be raised just so high above a mere revenue standard as to restrict importation to a point at which domestic fabrics may be left to a demand at fair, living prices to labor and capital. Such a law would avoid alike the evils of free trade and of excessive, monopolising restriction, securing to all the genuine freedom of equal competition, and the certain prosperity of a wholesome commerce. But a revenue tariff like the present, which admits a ruinous importation of foreign goods, at prices far below the most depressed rates at which native products can be sold, consistently with fair wages to labor and profits to

invested wealth, must obviously destroy, at last, as it has already partially done, American capital and industry. The effect of this would be to give England the monopoly of supply—to empower her to raise prices upon consumption without limit—to force native capital and labor into a few surcharged, and, therefore, unprofitable channels—to deprive agriculture, already without a certain, sufficient market abroad, of a market at home,—and in short, to inflict upon the country pauperism, crime, and all the accumulated difficulties of an idel, suffering population. It must be seen, therefore, that a tariff for protection is, with us, a defensive, not an aggressive measure; that is forced upon us in resistance of the prohibitory policy of other nations, which allows us no choice, consistent with a due care for our safety, between a restrictive and a free-trade system; and that, without seeking a tariff giving us any positive advantage over foreign states, we require one, adequate to counteract advantages which they would possess over us, were we not to retaliate upon them their own protective legislation.

The policy for which we contend is affirmative, settled in Pennsylvania. Thine have its destroyers been signally and sorely rebuked by the people; and as often have the practical masses renewed allegiance to the measure of Protection. In this they have been guided by the best of all knowledge, that of practical experience. Having been the victims of an anti-protective policy,—which, under the garb of winning theories, lured them to the very brink of ruin; and having realized, again, the substantial benefits of a Whig Tariff—in the prosperity and comforts which it brought to their homes and firesides, they were competent to discern between the good and the evil, and wise enough to choose rightly. In spite then, of the overweening manias of party organization—of the sophistries of interested party leaders—and of the ignoble trammels of party discipline, the toiling and thriving masses of Pennsylvania have settled the question of Protection to American Industry against our political opponents, in a victory which has re-established it as the policy of the National Government.

True to the right, then—true to their own individual and collective interests, and to the general prosperity—let Pennsylvanians upon each successive occasion, ratify their adherence to the American system, by an earnest support of its friends and advocates. There is yet in this goodly Commonwealth enough of the wreck which an adverse policy has left among us, to warn all of the dangerous folly of swerving from a firm and constant attachment to our cherished system. There is enough in the glorious victory already achieved, to warm all hearts and brace all nerves in this truly American cause; while with constancy on our part, the future is full of hope and promise. With every assurance that the true interests of the Commonwealth are the objects of solicitude and care with the National Administration, it remains with us to realize the advantages for which we contended and triumphed in the last election, by again rallying to the support of Whig measures and Whig men—by again evincing our confidence in the wisdom and integrity of our Chief Magistrate—by again rolling up a majority which shall teach the enemies of American labor and prosperity the futility of their efforts to seduce the Keystone of the Union from her patriotism and devotion to the public weal.

Let no friend of the American System suppose that his work is complete. The foes of American Labor are still and ever watchful for an opportunity to undo all that you have done, and to retrograde the interests of the people to the very lowest point from which they have been redeemed. To sustain and preserve what you have achieved, is the first duty of all. To overthrow, in the approaching election, all that was gained in the last, is the aim and object of our political opponents, and that to which all their energies are now directed. To defeat them, then, must be yours.

WM. S. PRICE,

President of the Democratic Whig Association of the City and County of Philadelphia.

A Good One.

The following was adopted by a recent Locofoco meeting in Columbia county:
Resolved, That we rejoice at the prospect of having the North Branch Canal completed, and that, able as the State is to finish this necessary part of her public improvements under her heavy debt; it proves the high prosperity to which, under Democratic policy, she has attained.

Well, this is really modest. But perhaps they are to be excused. They may never have heard of the election of Gov. Johnston!

A Manatee, or Sea Cow, an animal which has for many years been considered extinct, has been captured in Florida, brought on to N. York, and will be publicly exhibited in a few days. It is said to be one of the greatest curiosities of the day.—*Tribune.*

Correct View.

Mankind might do without physicians, if they would observe the laws of health; without lawyers, if they would keep their tempers; without soldiers, if they would observe the laws of Christianity; and perhaps without preachers, if each one would take care of his own conscience; but there is no dispensing with the newspaper.

The Great State Agricultural Fair of New-York, commenced at Syracuse on Tuesday of last week. Some fifty thousand persons were in attendance, including several of our most distinguished men, such as Henry Clay, Millard Fillmore, Thomas Corwin, Gen. Wool, Francis Granger, &c. &c.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Europa arrived at Boston Wednesday, bringing English dates to the 13th of September. She brought 139 passengers, among whom are Hon. Geo. Bancroft and Mr. Lyell and Hon. S. Cunard.

The English news is without interest. Cholera was increasing in London, and diminished in Liverpool.

The Fall of Hungary is fully confirmed. Klapka at Comorn seems to be the only one of the Magyar leaders who still holds his ground against Imperial forces. Kossuth, Bem, and Guyon have fled, Desoffly has been taken prisoner, while the fate of Dembinski, Perczel, Vetter and Aulich we know nothing.

No light is cast by this arrival upon the motives which induced Gorge to surrender. We see no reason, however, (says the Tribune,) to fall in with the cry of treason which has been raised against him. The fact that he is committed to an Austrian prison does not indicate that he has made private conditions for himself, though it does not absolutely prove his innocence. It is undoubtedly true that his position throughout the war has been very different from that occupied by Kossuth and Perczel of the men of the more radical party, and that he has fought rather for the maintenance of Magyar Nationality than for the establishment of Universal Liberty. His view has ever been confirmed to a comparatively narrow patriotism, and his action has been in great part inspired by personal ambition, while the great Kossuth has labored from broader purposes and for larger ends.

The future of Hungary is wrapped in profound mystery. We can easily conceive what it would have been had the shaping of her destinies been committed to the genius and wisdom of Kossuth; but under Austrian and Russian rule it is impossible to conceive any measure of merciless vengeance will be brought upon her people. It will, however, long, very long, before the memory of this great struggle dies out among the children of the Magyars—longer yet before they have gotten to hate the tyrants whose horrid rule has subdued their country.

FRANCE.—The chief item of interest in France is the report that Louis Napoleon is going to marry the daughter of the King of Sweden. As that gentleman has only one daughter, the intended bride must be Charlotte Eugenia Augusta Amelia Albertine, the grandchild of Bernadotte, the French Emperor. The young lady was born on the 20th of April, 1830, and is accordingly 19 years of age. As we have no doubt she is an amiable and charming young woman, we could wish her a better husband than such a rake as she assigns her.

The Red Republican party are holding their councils at Geneva, and it is asserted that G. Dru Rollin has passed through Germany on his road to join them in their deliberations.

The Russian Minister in Paris, in a formal note has given an assurance to the French Government that the Emperor has no thought of territorial aggrandisement, but that he will recall his armies as soon as the Hungarians have laid down their arms.

THINGS AT ROME.—Monsignor Savelli has decidedly assumed the reins of power, G. Oudinot having been recalled by the French Government. He was to have left Rome with 10,000 men on the 22d, transmitting the command to Rostolan, who, although equal fond of despotism, is said to be less prescient than the magnanimous conqueror of the Eternal City.

Though no direct hostility exists between the French Diplomats and Pius IX, matters are very far from being arranged. The Pope positively refuses to recognize, as his soldiers all who have borne arms against him. On the other hand, the French have recognized those who were willing to continue in the army. Out of ten Delegates of the Provinces, there is only one ecclesiastic. Everything continues in an unsettled state, with, it is said, little prospect of improvement.

VENICE CAPITULATED.—The Milan Gazette of the 24th announces the important fact of the capitulation of Venice which took place on the 22d. The Terms agreed upon were unconditional and founded strictly upon the production of Field-Marshal Count Radetzky's name by him on the 14th. The siege though, due to its continuance, formidable to the Venetians was also so to the besiegers. The Austrian officers make out that their loss from Cholera and fever amounts to 20,000 men.

MARRIED.

On Saturday, the 15th inst., by Rev. M. Sisty, Mr. Samuel Postens of Price township and Miss Margaret Yesieley, of Lower Sandfield, Monroe county, Pa.

Printers and Publishers.

Of Newspapers are informed that the manufacturers of PRINTING INK of every quality, which they know to be equal to any manufactured and which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash. As they are determined that their INK shall recommend itself, they only solicit ONE TRIAL of it, upon its merits for future patronage. Colored Inks are warranted superior to any manufactured. A circular containing prices &c., will be sent to those who desire it. Agents for Cash on City Agents accepted.

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Sept. 20, 1849.