Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, May 27, 1852.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Jacob Hoffman, of Berks county.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
SENATORIAL.
A. E. Brown, James Pollock.
Samuel A. Purviance.
REPRESENTATIVE.

1. William F. Hughes,	13. Ner Middleswarth.
2. James Traquair,	14. James H. Campbell,
3. John W. Stokes,	15. James D. Paxton,
4. John P. Verree,	16. James K. Davidson,
5. Spencer McIlvaine,	17. Dr. John McCullock,
6. James W. Fuller,	18. Ralph Drake,
7. James Penrose,	19. John Linton,
8. John Shaeffer,	20. Archibald Robertson,
9. Jacob Marshall,	21. Thomas J. Bigham,
10. Charles P. Waller,	22. Lewis L. Lord
11 Davis Alton,	23. Christian Meyers,
12. M. C. Mercur,	24. Dorman Phelps,

Whig State Convention.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central committee, held at Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 4th inst, it was resolved that the Delegates to the late Whig State Convention be requested to assemble in Philadelphia on the NINETEENTH DAY OF JUNE next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacaucy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Richard Coulter.

J. TAGGART, Chairman.
C. THOMPSON JONES, Secretary.

Locofoco Meeting.

The meeting of our Locofoco friends held at the Court House, in this place, on Menday evening last, was rather poorly attended. J. H. Eylenberger, Esq., was called upon to preside, and Resolutions friendly to James Buchanan for President, and approbatory of Wm. Bigler, as Governor, were passed. During the absence of the Committee, the assemblage was addressed by Hon. M. M. Dimmick. The usual committees to hold Delegate Elections in the fall, were also appointed.

☞ We call the attention of the reader to the card of JOHN. H. MELICK, inserted in the Republican of to-day. His house is large and well adapted for a Hotel, and visitors will find the accommodations of a very superior order.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The June number of this Magazine is already out, and a beautiful one it is too. "Friendship's Offering," and the "Debardeur's First Love," are truly well executed engravings—and the reading matter excellent.

☞ "THE MASSACHUSETTS TEACHER" for May has been received. This work, which should be in the hands of every teacher and friend of education in our country, is edited by a committee of the 'Massachusetts Teachers Association.' It contains much valuable information, both in the theory and practice of teaching. It is published monthly for $1 a year, by Samuel Coolidge, 16 Devonshire street, Boston.

☞ LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—No. 419 lies upon our table.

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POETRY: The Stepmother,
SHORT ARTICLES: Harper & Dickens—Literary Circles of London; Rising in the World—Where does Wood come from—Vitality of Seeds—Origin of the Eskimos—Question for the Bench and the Bar—Thunder of Waterfalls—A Parsee Lady—Dissipation.

A glance at the above will show the reader its quality. Well may it be called the best Magazine of our country: approved as it has been by such men as Story, Kent, and J. Q. Adams. It is published weekly by E. LITTELL & Co. Boston. Terms: Six Dollars a a year. Prospectus will be published next week.

☞ SAD ACCIDENT.—Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Mr. Thomas Smiley, aged about two years, fell into his spring on Monday last, and was drowned.

A Convention of Mechanices, we learn from the *Scientific American*, met at Rochester on the 20th inst., to take measures for the establishment of a People's College, to be entirely free from sectional influences. The object of the College is a complete and thorough education for the sons and daughters of working-men—men of toil. It is designed to make the College, in part, self-supporting, and to teach science and art in a true and profitable manner. Engineering and machine making will be taught, as far as it is practicable; it is intended that practical mechanics, in combination with science, shall be thoroughly drilled into the students. This will give it an advantage for real practical life over many Colleges in our land.

Gov. Boutwell has vetoed the Maine law bill passed by the Legislature of Mass.

Latest from California.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The steamship Illinois, with the California mails to the 18th ult, 325 passengers, and $1,252,300 in gold dust on freight, and $250,000 in the hands of passengers, arrived here this morning, at an early hour.

The Panama Railroad is progressing, and will be opened within five miles of Gorgona during the present month.

A piece of pure gold, weighing 300 ounces, was recently found near Sodora.

The Fugitive Slave bill has passed both branches of the State Legislature, and the Senate has passed a bill to give the public printing to the lowest bidder.

There has been marked improvement in all kinds of business throughout the State.

Two men, charged with the commission of a theft, were recently taken from the authorities of Coloma, by a mob, and hung. The papers contain notices of several other acts of mob violence.

Accounts from the Society Islands represent that the revolt there is progressing, and that Queen Pomare had applied to the English, American and French authorities for protection against her rebellious subjects, but all declined.

The weather at San Francisco has been extremely hot.

General Anderson, formerly of Tennessee, has been appointed to a vacant seat on the bench of the Supreme Court.

Eleven hundred Chinese emigrants landed at San Francisco during the last fortnight.

A line of electric telegraph is about being constructed from San Francisco to Marysville.

The steamer Sierra Nevada has brought San Francisco dates to the 18th of April. The news was brought down to Panama by the steamer Northerner, which brought at the same time $1,526,000 in gold.—The Sierra Nevada brought on nearly $400,000 in gold dust.

At the manicipal election at Sacramento, on the 5th ult. the Whigs carried everything.

A recent arrival as San Francisco brought several gentlemen with slaves—one with 12, another 6, another 7, another 5, and so on. Of course, they expect to hold them in the free State by the strong hand, as the organic law makes the bondmen free the moment their feet press the soil of California.

By a copy of the Panama Star, of the 6th instant, we have the information that the New Granadian Government in view of a treaty with the State of Ecuador, made in 1832, have felt themselves obligated to assist that State against the machinations of Flores and all others aiding and abetting him in his enterprsie, and the President has accordingly proclaimed for a loan, either volun tary or forced, of two millions of dollars, and called for a force of 20 000 men to serve with arms, to assist the sister republic. This is considered to amount to a declaration of war against both Peru and Chili, which States are accused of fitting out vessels for the assisstance of Flores.

Foreign News.

By the arrival of the Africa at New York, we have Liverpool dates to the 18th inst.

The report that Meagher, the Irish exile, had escaped, was false.

A "Crystal Palaco" is about to be erected in Paris.

Lord John Russell stated in the House of Commons that there is no reason whatever to apprehend hostile intentions on the part of France toward's England.

The anniversary of Emperor Napoleons death was commemorated in Paris on the 5th instant with great pomp, closing with a grand banquet. Paris is crowded with strangers, attracted thither to witness the the fete of the 10th. Ten thousand cards of admission, to witness the ceremony of distributing the eagles to the troops have been issued.

The rumor is still up that the troops will, on this occasion, make a formal request of the President to assume the title of Emperor.

The Cotton and Grain markets were without change.

TWO DAYS LATER—By the arrival of the Humboldt, at New York, we have news two days later. The cotton and grain markets remained without material change. No news of importance from England.

In France it was anticipated that a proclamation would be issued on the 10th establishing the Empire notwithstanding the President's former declarations that he would not assume that position.

The Emperor of Austria is soon to be married to a Princess of Saxony.

CHOICE SHEEP.—One hundred and sixty sheep which Mr. Jewett, of Vermont, has just imported from Spain, have arrived; in charge of a Spanish shepherd. Mr. Jewett paid $24,000 for the flock.—There was one buck which cost $900, and would shear twenty-four pounds of wool.

☞ The Locofoco National Convention will meet at Baltimore on Tuesday next, the 1st of June.

Trouble with Mexico.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald states that our Minister to Mexico, Mr. R. P. Letcher, has addressed to the Mexican Government, a communication declaring that that government *must* confirm the Tehuantepec treaty, recognizing the validity of the Garay grant, and that no other arrangement would for a moment be listened to.

This warlike communication is said to have produced, as it well might, no little alarm in the Mexican cabinet. The Mexican Congress had rejected the treaty with extraordinary unanimity. Only two men in the two Houses had voted for it. The Mexican people are as unanimously opposed to the treaty—or rather the Garay grant—as their Representatives in congress.

The "Garay grant," which is the subject of controversy, is one of great magnitude—so great that it is wonderful that the Mexican government should have been so imprudent as to make it. It was made in 1842, and conveyed to a Mexican citizen named Garay and his assigns, the right to construct a rairoad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and also the lands on both sides of the road, to the width of ten leagues, for the purpose of colonization. By the terms of the grant, the construction of the road was to begin, by a certain day. This time has since expired but was extended when Salas was in power in Mexico. Garay sold his right to the English house of Manning & McIntosh and they transferred it to Mr. Hargous, an American citizen, now residing in New York. Others, citizens of the United States, have become associates with Mr. Hargous, and all the rights granted by Mexico are at this day held by citizens of the United States, united in N. Orleans in a company known as the Tehuantepec Railroad Co. of N. Orleans. The company, within the extended time allowed by Mexico, began the work in good faith. They sent a large scientific party under Major Barnard, of the United States Engineers, with passports for protection, issued by Mexican authority, and that party has made a survey. About the time their survey was completed, they were ordered out of the country.

Meanwhile a treaty had been negotiated between our government and that of Mexico, confirming this Garay grant, which treaty the Mexican Congress refuses to confirm. It is stated that some time ago, Mr. Letcher wrote to Mr. Benjamin, the President of the Tehuantepec Co., requesting him to come to Mexico and try to arrange the matter, by abandoning the Garay grant, and accepting a new grant for a right of way alone. Mr. Benjamin did not go, and Mr. Letcher now demands that the Mexican government shall acknowledge the Garay grant and the claims of the company formed under it, in the United States.

OUR COUNTRY.—In 1792, the corner stone of the present capitol at Washington was laid. At that time, General Washington, in whose honor the new seat of government was named, officiated. Fifty-eight years afterwards, viz: on the 4th of July, 1851, the corner stone of an extension of the buildings was laid, and the Secreatry of the State made an address, in the course of which he presented a sketch of the comparative condition of our country at the two periods.

Then we had fifteen States, now we have thirty-one.

Then our whole population was three millions, now it is twenty-three:

Then Boston had 18,000 people, now it has 136,000.

Philadelphia had 42,000, now it has 409,000.

New York had 33,000, now it has 515,000.

Then our exports were $31,000,000, they are now $151,000,000.

The area of our territory was then 800,000 square miles, it is now 3,300,000.

Then we had no railroads, now we have 8,500 miles of railroad.

Then we had no telegraph, now we have 12,000 miles of it.

Then we had 200 post-offices, now we have 21,000.

The revenue from postage then was $100,000. Now it is $5,090,000.

Mongrel Marriages in Alabama.

By a curious omission in the statute of Alabama, relating to marriages, it appears that marriages between whites and blacks are lawful in the State. Licenses are directed to be issued to authorize marriages 'between any free persons in the State'—not any free "white' person. The question was raised only last session, in Montgomery county. where a free negro man applied for a lscense to marry a white girl, and the officer, taking counsel, war obliged to issue it. The penalties for refusal are very severe. The omission of the word was evidently an inadvertence, but the letter of the law is plain. The rare case of an application for such a license has disclosed the defect, and it will probably be amended.

What Congress is Doing.

"Almost the only new business of the past week," says the National Intelligencer of yesterday, "has been the proposition, in one House, to adjourn for a few days to allow the adaption of the Legislative Chamber to the summer heat, before the main business of the session begins; and even into the consideration of such a matter as that the interest of the Presidential question found its way, and prevented a decision upon it."

Congress, it will be noted, is now in the sixth month of its session, and it is just preparing, it would seem, for beginning the main business of the session. If it requires six months to get fairly at a beginning of the public business, a curious question might arise as to the probable length of time requisite for the full transaction of it. We know not any rule of three adequate to the solution of this proposition. When the business of making Presidential candidates shall be finished, the country may then perhaps expect some attention to its own.

PROLIFIC.—Isaac Nathan, a negro, now 67 years of age, born a slave to John Cochran, sen., of Middletown, Del., was first married, or what he says was considered among the colored people as matrimony, at the age of 17 and has multiplied and replenished the earth as follows: 14 children by the first wife, 4 boys and 10 girls—twins twice; 14 children by the second wife, all girls—twins twice; 23 children by the third wife, 6 boys and 17 girls—twins five times, making in all 51. These children all reside in New Castle county, eight of whom are in Wilmington.

Democracy and Abolitionism.

Mr. Chase, the Abolition Democratic Senator from Ohio, now in full communion with both the Abolition party and the Democratic party, is exerting himself, by correspondence and other means, to keep up the coalition between these two parties in that State in view of the next Presidential election. Mr. Sumner and Mr. Rantoul, the Abolition Democratic Senator and Representative from Massachusetts, are doing all in their power to keep up the coalition between the same parties of that State. And the Wilmots of Pennsylvania, and the Preston Kings, Van Burens, &c., of New York, are laboring day and night to accomplish a similar purpose there. Yet in the South, where Democracy opposed, with a nearly unbroken front the adoption of the Compromise, Democracy claims to be as a national party perfectly free from all Abolition alliances.

The Chances of Life.

Among the interesting facts developed by the recent census, are some in relation to the laws that govern life and death.—They are based upon returns from the State of Maryland, and a comparson with previous ones. The calculation it is unnecessary to explain, but the result is a table from which we gather the following illustration:—

10,368 infants are born on the same day and enter upon life simultaneously. Of these, 1243 never reach the anniversary of their birth. 9,025 commence the second year, but the proportion of deaths still continues to be so great, that at the end of the third only 8,183, or about four-fifths of the original number, survive. But during the fourth year, the system seems to acquire more strength, and the number of deaths rapidly decreases. It goes on decreasing until twenty-one, the commencement of maturity and the period of highest health, 7,134 enter upon the activities and responsibilities of life—more than two-birds of the original number. Thirty-five comes, the meridian of manhood; 6,302 have reached it.—Twenty years more and the ranks are thinned. Only 4,727, or less than half of those who entered life fifty-five years ago are left. And now death comes more frequently. Every year the ratio of mortality increases, and at seventy there are not a thousand survivors. A scattered few live on to the close of the century, and to the age of one hundred and six, the drama is ended. The last man is dead.

An intrigue, which is carried on at present, between Louis Napoleon, and a celebrated Venitian Countess, now residing in Paris, forms a fruitful subject for scandal in the *salons* of *le beau made.*—She is a lady of surpassing personal attractions, and is said to have been married to an England nobleman at the age of fifteen, but her spouse soon supposed her to partake rather much of the 'amiable' foibles characteristic of the ladies of sunny Italy—and obtained a divorce.—At present she is almost twenty-five, and whatever doubt there may exist respecting the existence of the intrigue, it seems to be a certain fact, that the most ably written communications Louis Napoleon has issued to his government have emanated from her pen.

Minnesota.—A correspondent of the Albany Register, writing from Monnesota, says:

'It is a singular fact that the ordinary field birds and songsters, so common in old settlements, and also the honey-bee, unknown here before, have migrated hither with civilized man. The Indians say that the rattlesnakes follow in his wake also. But be that as it may, while they are numerous further down the Mississppi, they have not yet made their debut in this locality. In the neighboorhood of Sauk Rapids, however, some have been killed, where, it is said, they were never seen till recently.

DIVORCE IN CINCINNTI.—We have before noticed the rage for divorce which prevails in Cincinnati, and the frequency and ease with which it is obtained. Our former account was that twelve divorces were granted in one week; the latest intelligence from Cincinnati, however, informs us that thirteen were last week granted in one day. It will soon be hard to tell which will carry the day in Cincinnati, the divorce or the pork trade.

Calomel is said to be an infallible remedy for the bite of a mad dog. Cleanse the wound as soon as possible with soft water and castile soap, then apply a plaster of mercurial ointment.

Low Wages.

A letter in the New York *Courier*, alluding to a market day in Cambridge, England, and the crowd it brought to town, says:

"Some of those with whom I conversed told me that they were farm hands, and complained of the want of employment, stating that when they could get work, they seldom earned over seven shillings per week, and that did not support their families; and at this season, when they have but little or nothing to do, it is with difficulty that they manage to live. *A shilling a day is the usual wages, and not one of every five has constant employment at that miserable pittance, during the winter.* One man told me he had not eaten a piece of meat for four months, and lived on oatmeal bread, cheese and ale.—He did not have a healthy look, nor can it be expected that he would, under such a regimen. The wealthy student or contended tradesman pays but little attention to the starving rustic, and while enjoying the superfluities of life, never dreams that his rural neighbors are suffering for the common necessaries of existence, and although called *freemen*, are in reality the veriest slaves. Cambridge, of a market day, presents a contrast of poverty and wealth not to be forgotten."

How would American Laborers like to be on a par with these miserable Slaves of the Money Power of England? It is the policy of the Locofoco party, with "ten cent Jimmy" at their head to bring wages in this country down to the European standard, with a view to obviate the necessity for a Protective Tariff. Shall they succeed? is a momentous question to every man who thinks that laborers have a right to live as men, and not as starving and degraded serfs.

Successful removal of an Osseous Tumor from the Under Jaw.

We were yesterday shown, by Dr. Swayze, the large bony tumor which he removed last week from the jaw of a young lady of this borough. It was formed in and upon the posterior part of the under jaw, immediately at the base of the Coronoid process; being perhaps, the very largest deposit of *ivory exostosis* ever taken from the mouth of any person. It is full the size of a pigeon's egg and weighs more than two of the largest size teeth.—In shape, it is rough and irregular, of a hard, dense texture—of a yellowish hue, and beautifully beset with pearly white globules of tooth enamel. Two months before the operation, the young lady's jaw began to pain her, and the formation enlarged rapidly until it was removed; she suffering in the mean time indescribable pain.

We were shown at the same time, among many other specimens, a remarkable case of the exfoliation of a large portion of the jaw, which was removed a year ago, from a gentleman of Sussex county, N. J. We are also informed by Dr. Swayze, that, in the large and valuable collection of morbid formations in the Museum of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, there are no specimens of Dental Exostosis more than a fourth as large, and none of the same beautiful and remarkable appearance, as the one he now has, and which may be seen at any time at his office. The removal of such an irregular formation of bone must have been a painful operation, but the lady learning the necessity of having it removed before any more was caused to the jaw, led her to submit to the operation with much resignation.

Dr. Swayze is but yet a young man, but his knowledge of the science of Dental Surgery, seems only equal to the care and skill with which he operates.—*Easton Whig.*

The Southern Era notice the marriage of Mr. John H. *Strange* to Miss Elizabeth A. *Strange*, all of Albermale county, Va. An exchange thinks that it is very strange but says, no doubt the next event will be a little *stranger*

Why Change the Tariff!

This question is often asked by men who love tranquility and are not familiar with the practical influences, in general and in detail, of our fiscal and commercial regulations. They are anxious to concede something for peace sake, and therefore would like an agreement for stability on the basis of the present Tariff as a half-and-half measure, neither consistently affirming the doctrines of Protection nor those of Free Trade, but embodying something of each. We answer that we cannot acquiesce in the present Tariff as a finality, for the following among other reasons.

1. Because under its auspices the Country is now sinking rapidly and very deeply in debt. Our easy Money Market, caused by the present choice of our foreign creditors to invest their balance here rather than draw them in specie, (from which they could only obtain lower interest in Europe than they are now securing here by investment in Public Stocks, Railroad Bonds, Mortgages, &c.,) are subjecting us to the payment of heavy sums annually in interest and exposing us to the chances the almost certainty, of a terrible revulsion. If we should go on fifty years as we are now going, the Commercial and Feudal Aristocracy of Europe would at the end be receiving incomes from this country barely less gigantic than those they now draw from the over-taxed, bayonet-governed, priest-ridden, pauperized Millions of Europe. But the present system cannot work smoothly for fifty years, nor anything near it. It tends directly to disruptions, convulsions, explosions: and a commercial crisis or panic, no matter where it may begin, will be sure to fall with double force and desolating consequences here. Unless we mean to sail blindly and passively into the very jaws of destruction, we must prepare for a storm.

2. Because our present Tariff is powerfully adverse in its operation to the due developement and diversification of our National industry. It has already crushed the production of Raw Silk in this country and nearly paralyzed the Silk Manufacture, both so vigorous and hopeful but a few years ago. No country in the world is better adapted by nature to the growth and manufacture of Silk than large portions of our own; our consumption of silk is immense and rapidly extending, and the Labor required in this branch of industry may in great part be performed by aged, decrepit persons and young children, who are now reluctantly idle and burthensome because they can find nothing to do. We might produce Thirty Millions' worth of Silk per annum without diminishing the production of our present staples to one half that extent.—By naturalizing the Silk Culture and manufacture, we should insure the training of tens of thousands of children to industry, efficiency and virtue, who, in its absence, will grow up to indolence, incapacity, destitution and vice. And this is but one among many branches of industry, now foreign to us, which a true and beneficent National Policy would naturalize, nurture and develop on our own soil, to the signal and lasting advantage of every department of Productive Labor. Our cities are full of young women, unemployed or most meagerly paid, who would find abundant work and good wages if our Tariff were so adjusted as to secure the productions at home of articles now lavishly imported, which might be made here as cheaply (that is, with as little labor) as anywhere else.

We do not speak from theory but from experience. The Tariff of 1842 gave immediate employment and good wages to thousands after thousands of workmen in vocations previously unknown here or almost deserted. We speak not now of the productions of Iron and Fabrics, to which the term Manufactures is most commonly though inaccurately restricted.—The production of Glass, Starch, Cutlery, Pins, Pipes, and an infinity of articles which up to that time had been mainly imported opened new avenues to independence to laborers who for months had done little or nothing. The dressing of Furs for Hatter's use, was one of many branches of business substantially created in this country by that Tariff. Since its overthrow, the tendency has been exactly the other way, and employment after employment has been closed up or sadly contracted. The Cigar-makers, Glass-blowers, Pipe-makers, Fur-dressers, &c. &c., can bear witness to this.

3. Because the injury thus done to certain branches of industry extends gradually, though slowly and not always palpably, to all. The Mason, Carpenter and Plasterer found ready employment and good wages all over the land, in erecting the new factories and workshops required by the creation or rapid expansion of manufacturing pursuits after 1842. Labor in every existing employment found relief and benefit from the constant drawing off of workmen to the newly opened vocations as opportunity was afforded and better prospects invited; now the tendency is exactly reversed. Men are being driven back from the successively crippled pursuits into those still active for which they are less fitted. The effect on employment and wages is very obvious.

4. Because the present Tariff discriminates in some instances *against* American and in favor of Foreign Labor. For instance: it charges *thirty* per cent. on imported Wood of all kinds, but admits that same Wool, when fabricated into Blankets, at *twenty* per cent. and other manufactures at *twenty* per cent. It charges thirty per cent. on Hemp of Russia, but admits that same Hemp, when manufactured by British labor into Cables and Cordage at *twenty-five* per cent. So with several other descriptions of staples and manufactures. And for this discrimination against American Industry we can-