



THE DEMOCRAT

Montrose, Thursday, Oct. 21, 1847.

THE RESULT.

It is with feelings of unmingled pride and pleasure that we record this day enabled to record one of the most brilliant Democratic triumphs over Federalism and its allies and adjuncts...

In regard, therefore, to the issues which were chosen by our opponents there can be no doubt of the verdict. What those issues were is every where known. They were the war, and a protective tariff. The Federalists made these the issues and we accepted them, and triumphed with them.

The affected gang froid of the Tribune reminds us very forcibly of the story we have often heard of the boy and the rabbit, with which burrs are no doubt all familiar. So long as the Tribune-man has any hope of Pennsylvania, she is of great importance in the eyes of "the Union," but the moment she disappoints those falsely "authorized hopes" then she is of no consequence whatever.

Damage to our State Works. We regret to find our apprehensions of last week in regard to the damage to some portions of our State Canals, by the late freshet, but too well founded. The Pennsylvania of Monday says it is informed "that it will be almost impossible to repair the Juniata canal the present season—while the W. Branch division, it is thought, can be rendered navigable in two or three weeks. The North Branch, we learn, has sustained no injury. The Pennsylvania Canal, between Harrisburg and Columbia, is also somewhat injured, and the Tidewater canal, in Maryland, in a bad condition."

Importing Voters. The last Register, in its effort to excuse the terrible thrashing its party had just received in this county, took occasion to vent a moiety of its spleen upon the Democrats of Springville, whom it coolly and impudently charged with having "imported voters from another county" to cut down the Federal majority. What "other county" is intended we know not, unless it is Wyoming. If this is the one, we would beg to know where the Democrats of that county "imported" their voters from, to change their minority of some one hundred, to a majority of nearly two hundred? But perhaps our neighbor had not received the returns from that county when the paragraph was written.

Seriously, however, how stand the facts in this alleged importation and fraud? Is there any truth in the charge? We have taken considerable pains to ascertain, and are fully authorized by the Democrats of Springville to say there is not, that the whole story is a sheer fabrication on the part of some one who has hoaxed our kind neighbor, therewith. On the contrary they assure us that the Whigs did poll several votes which were palpably and shamefully illegal, and that among them was one from WYOMING COUNTY, which was slipped in in the morning, and the individual immediately exported in the stage to Wyoming, probably there to exercise the rights of suffrage again. These we are certified by many responsible men, are facts which are well known in Springville, and which defy successful contradiction. Affidavits might be given if necessary, but presuming our neighbor is aware of this of the hoax that has been played off upon him, and that he will take the earliest opportunity to correct it, they are withheld for the present.

The Cattle Show and Fair of the Agricultural Society of Susquehanna County, took place in this Village with great eclat on Tuesday last. We have not room for any description this week. The official report will be given at length in our next.

Mexican Rumors.—The N. O. La Patria, a Spanish paper, on which no reliance can be placed, publishes a statement to the effect that the Americans had been driven out of the city of Mexico by an overwhelming force of republicans, and that Santa Anna had returned from Guadalupe, put himself at their head, attacked and defeated Gen. Scott, and re-taken Puebla. The story is every where discredited.

"Bear Grapes"—Amusing. The N. Y. Tribune of Thursday last uses the following language in its lamentations over the total overthrow of Federalism in this State on the Tuesday previous: PENNSYLVANIA, having come over to us in a storm last year, appears to have gone back again in another. At least, our reports look like that. The elegant Native party appears to have done us the service there which usually devolves on the Birney abolitionists. Well let her go! Nothing was depending, so far as National affairs are regarded; and though we deeply regret the defeat of so good a Whig as James Irvin, we shall see that the ascendancy of the Whig cause does not depend on a State so naturally averse to us as Pennsylvania.

And yet it will scarcely be credited, though it is truth, that the same paper on the day previous to the election in an article headed "A word to Pennsylvania," exclaims with great emphasis: "Pennsylvania! the Union looks anxiously to you! Shall the hopes you have authorized be blasted?" The affected gang froid of the Tribune reminds us very forcibly of the story we have often heard of the boy and the rabbit, with which burrs are no doubt all familiar. So long as the Tribune-man has any hope of Pennsylvania, she is of great importance in the eyes of "the Union," but the moment she disappoints those falsely "authorized hopes" then she is of no consequence whatever.

Federal Version. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, on the morning after the election, says: "Our State appears to have taken an eccentric course yesterday in reference to its election, and the unexpected gains for Shunk astound equally his supporters and opponents. Just as our city polls closed there came a heavy shower and prevented the receipt of returns until three or four in the morning, and such returns! It seemed an actual-rain of Loco votes, and I do not believe there is a man in our State can tell where they come from. All the figures received are disastrous, to the Whig cause. Loco-Poco counties increase their majorities, and Whig counties fall off. It is not longer a question who will be elected, but how large Shunk's majority will be. The returns are still incomplete, as the deluge last evening completely knocked up all express arrangements."

The Next Legislature. We are pleased to announce, will be largely Democratic. The Senate is composed of 32 members, 11 elected each year—this year 12, one to fill a vacancy. The Democrats have sustained no losses, but have gained two members which will give them within one of a majority in that body, or 16 to 17. The House of Representatives is elected by the North American to stand 65 Democrats to 35 Federalists—almost two to one, and nearly the reverse of last year. That was a glorious "storm" for the people of Pennsylvania on Tuesday week!

Irvin's "Home Popularity." The subjoined table of the majorities for Shunk in Centre county, the home of the redoubtable Irvin, in 1844 and '7, will show most beautifully the character and extent of his excessive "Home popularity," which was so much vaunted before the election.

Judge Longstreth Elected. We have great reason to congratulate the people of Pennsylvania that our popular candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, Judge LONGSTRETH, has been elected by a majority scarcely if any less than Gov. SHUNK'S. This secures us a majority of the Canal Board, besides the services of one of the ablest, purest, and best men in the State for that important station.

In Bradford, Tioga, Wayne and Wyoming counties, the entire Democratic tickets are elected by handsome majorities.

"Coons! to your holes, THE DEMOCRATS ARE ON YOU!"



MAGNIFICENT DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

SHUNK'S majority, 19,000!

Large Democratic gain for Members of the STATE LEGISLATURE!!

THE WAR NOBLY SUSTAINED!

"We have met the enemy and they are ours," is a glorious motto, literally true as regards the result of the late election. Nobly and gallantly have the Democratic hosts of Pennsylvania come up to their duty, and visited overwhelming defeat upon their political enemies, the Federalists. Upon the issues made up and presented by themselves, on a favorable day to both parties, they have been hopelessly defeated. All their anti-war and "protection" weapons have availed them nothing. They fall beneath the blows of an united and indignant Democracy, who are aroused at their opposition to the country's war, and at their attempts to deceive and humbug the people. This is the only excuse they can make, and the only one they will not make.

The following are all the majorities that have reached us up to this time:

Table with columns: Counties, Shunk's maj., Irvin's maj. Lists majorities for various counties like Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Berks, Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia City, Philadelphia County, Pike, Schuylkill, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, York.

SHUNK'S majority thus far 17,765. The State is divided into 59 counties and 1 city, Philadelphia, which is returned as a county, of which 2 remain to be heard from.

Official Returns for Senator. Table with columns: Senator, Streeter, Richards, Little. Lists returns for Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming.

Representative Official Returns. Table with columns: Representative, Taggart, Little, McKinney. Lists returns for Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming.

The Register attributes the rout and vanquishment of Federalism in Maryland to the "importation of voters." Wonder if that was not what defeated the party in Pennsylvania?

GEORGIA ELECTION.—Returns from the entire State have been received, and Towns the democratic candidate for Governor, has been elected by a majority of about 1600. The Whigs have a majority of not less than three, and probably five in the Senate, and two in the House, making a majority of at least seven on joint ballot—thus securing two United States Senators.

FATAL COLLISION.—The steamers Iowa and Declaration came in collision on the Mississippi on the first inst., sinking the Iowa to her hurricane deck. Three or four deck passengers on the Iowa were drowned, and a volunteer on the Declaration was killed by splinters occasioned by the concussion of the two boats. The Iowa will be a total loss. Her mails and the cabin furniture were saved.

THE TARIFF

OF 1846 proved to be a blessing to the Farmer, Mechanic and Laborer?

The following letter, from the Hon. EDWARD BURKE, the distinguished Commissioner of the Patent office at Washington, and one of the most able and profound thinkers of the day, will be read with great interest, in the present crisis, by the hard-working and intelligent farmers and mechanics of Pennsylvania. This invaluable document, showing, as it does, the triumphant results of the revised Tariff of 1846, was elicited by a letter from Colonel SAMUEL C. STAMBAUGH, long and well-known as a leading Democrat of this State, and now as heretofore a citizen of Pennsylvania. It is, in all respects, a document full of extraordinary interest, and we have all good reason to thank Col. STAMBAUGH for his exertions in inducing its able and clear-minded author to put his ideas to paper.

Mr. BURKE, the author of the letter which we subjoin, is well-known as the author of the masterly argument against the Tariff of 1842, so warmly approved by the Democrats, and so injudiciously and vainly assailed by the Federalists. His objections to that favorite federal measure, as all can now perceive, have been powerfully sustained, but in nothing so much as in the triumphant success of the Tariff of 1846, which is mainly constructed upon the great principle of equality and fair dealing, so deliberately violated in the Tariff of 1842. To every son of toil, Mr. BURKE'S letter is deeply interesting. To every farmer—to every mechanic—to every laborer, it is a proud proof that the Tariff of 1846, so far from covering the land with ruin, as predicted by the present enemies of the Democratic party, is a measure calculated to dispense blessings and benefits upon the whole Union. He gives the facts and the figures. He shows how superior it is, in all respects, to all the other Tariffs that have preceded it. He shows how it has aided the farmer, by opening to him the markets of the world, and how it is aiding all classes of industry. Read his unanswerable statement for yourselves, and then dare Federalism to deny it.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1847.

Dear Sir:—Agreeably to your request, made to me when you were in this city a few days since, I proceed to give you some facts illustrative of the operation of the Tariff of 1846. You are aware that but very partial and imperfect returns have been received of the trade and commerce of the Union, since the last report of the Register of the Treasury has been published, and since the close of the last commercial year, which is considered by merchants to end the last day of August of each year. But such returns as have been received afford the most gratifying results.

I will endeavor to give you a view of the commercial operations of the last year, particularly with reference to their connection with the agricultural interests of the country; although I must premise, in the outset, that neither my time nor the general returns which I have been so fortunate as to obtain, will permit me to go much into detail. I will first give you, in contrast, the returns of the export trade for the Port of New York, (those of the other ports for 1847 not having been received.) for the first eight months of the years 1845, 1846, and 1847. They are as follows:

Table with columns: Year, Total, Excess of exports the first 8 months of 1847 over exports of said period in 1846, Excess of exports for same period over exports in 1845. Lists values for 1845, 1846, 1847.

The Tariff of 1846 went into operation Dec. 1, 1846, consequently the exports from New York for the period above mentioned of the present year, were under the existing tariff. The exports for the years 1845 and 1846, were under the Tariff of 1842.

The whole amount of the exports from the Port of New York— In 1843 was \$20,538,416 " 1844 " 28,536,739 " 1845 " 20,122,604 " 1846 " 34,985,542

Thus the exports from the Port of New York during the first eight months of 1847, exceeded, by millions, the whole amount of the exports for the years 1843, 1844, 1845 and 1846! And all this has been done during a period in which there was to be, according to the prophets of Federalism, unexampled ruin and distress brought upon the suffering country by the Tariff of 1846! But I have not yet done. I come now to the exportation of breadstuffs. It appears from the returns of the commercial year ending August 31st, 1847, that the following quantities of Flour, Wheat and other grains, were during that year exported from the United States, viz:

Table with columns: Flour, bls., Corn meal, do, Wheat, bush., Indian Corn, do, Rye, do, Oats, do, Barley, do. Lists quantities for 1847 and 1846.

Thus it appears that the quantity of wheat, corn and other kinds of grain, the PRODUCTS OF THE FARMER, exported in 1847, exceeded the quantity of the same kinds of grain exported in 1846, by nearly TWENTY SEVEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS!! And the value of the same exports in 1847, exceeded the value of those of 1846, by the sum of THIRTY SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!

What kind of RUIN is this, which more than doubles our exports of grain in one year, and adds thirty-six millions of dollars more to our national wealth and capital, from the sale of the same kind of products of the farmer? With such facts staring them in the face, do the FARMERS of this country desire to return back to the PROHIBITORY Tariff of 1842? But this is not all. The Tariff of 1846 has produced the same salutary effects upon the revenue of the nation. It appears from a statement of the Register of the Treasury, recently published, that the amount of revenue collected from customs, from Dec. 1st, 1846, to Aug. 31st, 1847, the period since the Tariff of 1846 went into operation, is \$22,901,833.

Revenue collected during the same months in 1845 and 1846, under the Tariff of 1842, is \$3,166,018. Excess, \$19,735,815. Thus the Tariff of 1846 has produced over THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS more revenue, during the first nine months of its operation, commencing Dec. 1st, 1846, than was produced by the Tariff of 1842, during the same period, commencing Dec. 1st, 1845! The average rate of duties under the Tariff of 1842, reduced to the ad valorem standard, was 31 1/4 per cent. Under the Tariff of 1846, the average rate is 26 25/100 per cent. Therefore, to give the great increase of revenue above stated, under a diminished rate of duties, the imports into the country must have increased one-tenth at least! Thus has the commercial business of the country been vastly increased in both its branches of export and import, under the beneficent operation of the Tariff of 1846. This is another stupendous fact for sensible people to ponder upon, and particularly for the advocates of the Tariff of 1842, taking into granted that they are sensible people.

I will now proceed to show that while there has been no decrease, there has generally been the same improvements in regard to prices, as well of Coal and Iron, as of products of agriculture. It will be recollected that Coal and Iron were not to appear above ground during the operation of the Tariff of 1846; if the advocates of high protective duties were to be believed. I contrast the prices of certain agricultural products in the markets of New York, during the years of 1844 and 1847. In 1844, the Tariff of 1842 had been two years in operation:

Table with columns: Articles, Prices in '44, Prices in '47. Lists prices for Beef-mess, Pork-mess, Hog's lard, Butter, Cheese, Hams, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn.

The prices for 1844, I have copied from the Journal of Commerce, a Federal paper, and of course good authority for that party. They are the prices quoted on the 7th of June, of that year. The prices of 1847 are the lowest wholesale prices of the same articles in the New York Market, and are copied from the New York Shipping and Commercial List, dated the 19th inst. And what do these facts and figures, which cannot lie, prove to the Farmers of this country? They prove this! That the aggregate prices of the agricultural products above named, were, on the 18th of this month, a little more than nine months after the Tariff of 1846 went into operation, nearly ONE HUNDRED PER CENT higher than they were in 1844, about two years after the Tariff of 1842 went into operation.

But I have not yet done with prices. I have before me the National Intelligencer, dated Sept. 21, 1847, containing a review of the New York Flour Market, for the Commercial year ending Aug. 31st, 1847, copied from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, a leading Federal paper, published in that city. The following are the lowest and highest prices of Genesee Flour for each month during that year:

Table with columns: Month, Lowest price, Highest price. Lists prices for 1846 and 1847 for various months.

The table shows the range of prices for the last nine months to be from TWENTY-FIVE HIGHER than they were in the three months (of the same commercial year) during which the Tariff of 1842, was in operation. I have now to take up the article of WOOL. I have before me the Bankers' Weekly Circular, published in the city of New York in October, 1845, three years after the Tariff of 1842 went into force; and I also have before me the Dry Goods Reporter, published in the same city, dated Sept. 11, 1847. From these two publications, I copy the following prices of wool:

Table with columns: Prices in Oct. 1845, Prices in Sept. 1847. Lists prices for Saxony, full blood Merino, Native 1-4.

Thus, have the prices of Wool been advanced, under the genial and salutary operation of the Tariff of 1846, from ten to twenty per cent higher than they were in 1845, under the Tariff of 1842.

Prices of Hops—1844, Sept. 7, per ton \$100. 1847, Sept. 18, per ton \$140 to \$150. Prices of Cotton—New Orleans, fair, 1844, Sept. 7, per lb. 7 1/2 cts. 1847, Sept. 18, per lb. 12 3/4 to 13 1/2 cts.

Prices of N. Orleans Sugar—1844, Sept. 7, per lb. 7 cts. 1847, Sept. 18, 7 1/2 cts. Prices of Kentucky Tobacco—1844, Sept. 7, per lb. 6 cents. 1847, Sept. 18, per lb. 7 1/2 cents.

Prices of Iron, Amer. Pig. Do. Rolloed, 1844, Sept. 7, per ton \$30.00 \$80.00 1847, Sept. 18, do. 35.00 85.00 Prices of Coal—Anthracite: 1844, Sept. 7, per ton \$5.50. 1847, per ton, \$5.50.

The prices of 1844, I have copied from "Hunt's Merchant's Magazine," vol. 12, pp. 468 and 9; and that for 1847, from the New York Shipping List. They prove, conclusively, the general fact of an advance in prices of all the articles cited, except Anthracite coal, which remains stationary. The same general fact appears from the annual statement of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, for the commercial year ending Sept. 1st, which I have before me. It appears from that Report, very ably drawn up by A. Peabody, Esq., of that city, that, at the commencement of 63 years, the current rates of flour per bbl. were \$2.88 to \$2.90. In June they ranged as high as \$6.50 to \$6.65; and at the end of the year, Sept. 1st, they ranged at \$4 and \$4.55.

A more steady and permanent advancement of prices is visible in the staple article of land—the first quality of which ranged as follows, since the new tariff went into effect, viz: Price of LARD, as No. 1, per lb., 1846, Dec. 1st, 6 1/2 cts. to 6 cts. 1847, January 1st, 7 1/2 cts. 8 cts. February 1st, 7 1/2 cts. 8 cts. March 1st, 8 1/4 cts. 8 1/2 cts. April 1st, 8 1/2 cts. 8 1/2 cts. May 1st, 8 1/2 cts. 8 1/2 cts. June 1st, 8 1/2 cts. 8 1/2 cts. July 1st, 8 3/4 cts. 8 1/2 cts. August 1st, 9 cts. 9 1/4 cts. September 1st, 9 10 cts. 10 1/4 cts.

Not have the MANUFACTURERS suffered from the operation of the Tariff of 1846, as the following quotations from the New York Prices Current fully prove: ARTICLES. 1844. 1847. Brown cotton flannels, 11-14 cts. 11-14 cts. 37 inch broad sheeting, Indian head, 81-4 cts. 81-4 cts. 27 do. sheetings, 61-4 cts. 61-4 cts. Merrimack blue prints, 11-12 cts. 11-12 cts.

It would seem from the above that the manufacturing capitalists, have not been quite so injured under the operation of the Tariff of 1846, as their kind friends in Congress, and the general press generally, predicted they would be. The bubble, but equally worthy operatives have been like fortunate, as will appear by a comparison of the average wages, per week, for the years 1844 and 1847, viz: 1844 1847 Wages of females, (clear of board) \$1.75 \$2.00

Now let me briefly recapitulate, the triumphant and glorious results of the Tariff of 1846, which I have established by facts and figures, which cannot be shaken, because they are drawn from the most authentic sources. They are: 1st. An increase of the exports from the port of New York, during the first eight months of the present year, in the ratio of EIGHTY PER CENT, over TWENTY SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in round numbers over those of the corresponding period of 1846.

2d. An increase in the number of bushels of grain exported from the United States, during the year 1847, over the number exported in 1846, in the ratio of more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PER CENT; the excess amounting to TWENTY SIX MILLIONS OF BUSHELS—The same quantity of grain exceeding in value the quantity exported in 1846, in the ratio of more than TWO HUNDRED PER CENT; THIRTY SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

3d. An increase of Revenue during the first nine months under the tariff of 1846, over its amount collected during the corresponding period of the last year, under the Tariff of 1842, of more than THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

4th. An increase in the prices of manufactured articles, IRON, &c., the production of which was to be entirely "ruined" by the tariff of 1846. 5th. An increase in the wages of the "operatives" in manufacturing establishments. I might show that the business of our canals and rail roads had increased at least thirty per cent over the business of last year, if I had time and space to use the ample materials I have before me.

I may say, in conclusion, that, never was a public measure more triumphantly vindicated in the magnificent results which it has wrought out, than the Tariff of 1846; and never, with the predictions of the panic-makers of Federalism more overwhelmingly refuted, and their authors prostrated by the irresistible arguments of facts, than they have been by the facts furnished by the operation of the present tariff. It would seem, if they had either honor or conscience left, that they would, in view of the facts above detailed, acknowledge their prodigious errors, and thus atone in some measure for the gross and shameful imposition which they have attempted to practise upon the honest Farmers and Mechanics of this country. I am, very respectfully, Your friend and servant, EDWARD BURKE.

Col. S. C. STAMBAUGH, Lancaster, Pa. DISPATCHES FOR GEN. SCOTT.—Col. Wm. M. Smyth (br.) Washington on Saturday for Mexico, as bearer of despatches to Gen. Scott. He carries to Mr. Trist an order of recall. "The President recalls Mr. Trist" (according to the Journal of Commerce, correspondent) because there is nothing further for him to do. The offer of this government having been rejected, no amicable will again be asked for—no negotiation invited, and no terms of peace proposed on our side. Such, at least, as proposed to be the instructions sent out.

AFFAIR IN NEW YORK.—An affray occurred in a billiard saloon in Broadway on Tuesday evening. The parties were men of light reputation. One of them, Charles Duane, was attacked by two others named William Ford and Thomas Burns. Duane warned them off, but they both rushed upon him when he drew a revolver and shot them both—Burns in the neck and Ford in the body. Both are expected to die. Duane surrendered himself.