



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, November 21, 1844.

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

V. B. Palmer, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine street, below Third, two squares S. the Merchants' Exchange, Phila., and No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune buildings,) N. Y., is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Jeffersonian Republican, and give receipts for the same. Merchants, Mechanics, and tradesmen generally, may extend their business by availing themselves of the opportunities for advertising in country papers which his agency affords.

To all Concerned.

We would call the attention of some of our subscribers, and especially certain Post Masters, to the following reasonable, and well settled rules of Law in relation to publishers, to the patrons of newspapers.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the officers to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill, and ordered their papers discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

No paper was issued from this Office last week.

The Result.

The great political struggle in which we have been engaged for months past, has resulted in the election of JAS. K. POLK to the Presidential Chair. New York has cast her thirty-six Electoral votes for him; and, as we predicted in our last, settled the grand question. Jas. K. Polk is President elect of the United States; and HENRY CLAY, the great statesman, patriot, and friend of America and American interests, is defeated. Of the means which were resorted to, to bring about this result, we will speak hereafter—and in such terms as they deserve.

For the present, we will content ourselves by stating, that HENRY CLAY, is beaten by JAMES K. POLK; but not, we are proud to say, by the votes of Native American citizens. The victory of our opponents, is not an American triumph. In order to secure it, sixteen thousand foreigners were naturalized in the City and State of New York, during the past year,—and nearly half as many in Philadelphia and other parts of Pennsylvania. Had it not been for this large increase of the foreign vote, James K. Polk could not have carried either New York or Pennsylvania. As it is, therefore, his election is a triumph of the foreign, over the Native American vote. Henry Clay has not been defeated by American born citizens! Let it be every where known, that he has received a large majority of the votes of the countrymen of Washington.

A Newspaper Wonder.

We have received the "Mammoth Pictorial Double Brother Jonathan," published for Christmas and New Years by Wilson & Co., New York. Nearly one hundred beautiful and appropriate Engravings embellish its immense pages, and altogether it is the prettiest and cheapest holiday present of the season, the price being but 12 1/2 cents per copy. Postmasters are allowed by law to remit money to the publishers, for this great pictorial newspaper, free of postage; and one dollar will pay for ten copies.

The Popular Vote.

It is now pretty clearly ascertained that Jas. K. Polk, although he is elected President of the United States, has not received a majority of the popular vote. He is the first President, ever elected by the people, who has failed to do so. Birney, the Abolition candidate, has received probably fifty thousand votes.

Clay vs. Jackson and Polk.

In the Hermitage District, Tennessee, the home of Gen. Jackson, the vote at the recent election stood, Clay 116, Polk 50—last year it stood Whig 83, Loco 58. This result speaks strongly in favor of Mr. Clay, and the estimation in which Gen. Jackson and his friend J. K. Polk, are held, where they are the best known.

Henry Clay.

Never, even in the days of his palmy glory, did the character and principles of Henry Clay, display themselves to the same advantage, that they do now, in this his hour of defeat.—The services of Henry Clay, adorn every page of his country's history for the last thirty-five years; and cast a halo around his character, which now, more than ever, excite the admiration and love of his many friends. The principles of Henry Clay, never were so universally acknowledged to be just and good as they are now. In order to defeat the man, his principles were passed by undiscussed by our opponents, and a torrent of abuse and falsehood, unequalled in any former political contest, poured upon his devoted head. The supremacy of his principles were tacitly acknowledged, by men who knew that those of James K. Polk were exactly the reverse. The Tariff—the American System—Protection to Domestic Industry, of which system, he was the undisputed father, were unattacked by the loco focos in Pennsylvania—and the confiding people were led to believe that they were better friends of the system than Henry Clay and the Whig party. By such means, our opponents have gained their victory. But the character and principles of Henry Clay, have suffered nothing, by the result. Henry Clay is just the same noble spirit he ever was, and towers a full head and shoulders above any other man in the land. His principles, although they may be crushed to earth, are just as pure and wholesome as they were, when they afforded protection and labor to the countrymen of Washington, against the workshops of Europe. Henry Clay is defeated—but his defeat, by such means as were used, is more honorable to him, than is triumph to his more fortunate competitor. He lives in the history of his country, and in the hearts of his countrymen. He has already acquired fame enough—and to have been even President of the United States, could have added nothing to his fame or greatness. The loss therefore is nothing to himself—but great to his country.

Suicide.

Daniel Ryan, a resident of Dingman township, Pike county, aged about 56 years, committed suicide on Thursday the 14th instant, by shooting himself with a rifle. From the position in which he was found, he must have been standing when he committed the fatal act, firing the gun by touching the trigger with the great toe of the left foot. The ball entered his left side between the first and second ribs, passed through his heart and coming out on the right side of the neck back of the ear, breaking the neck bone in its passage. He had been addicted to habits of intemperance for many years, and subject to delirium tremens, and appeared wild for several days before he committed the rash act.

Who is James K. Polk?

"Who is James K. Polk?" Let his neighbors answer the question. Henry Clay's majority, in Columbia, Tennessee, Polk's place of residence, is One Hundred and Nine.

Voting on borrowed Papers.

The following shows the way Loco loco votes were multiplied at the October Election in Baltimore. "We have the fact from a collector of rents, who had occasion to make frequent calls upon the widow of a deceased foreigner, occupying a small tenement under his charge, and receive his rent in small installments. A day or two after the late election, he made her a call, and was surprised to find her fully prepared and honestly willing to pay up all arrearages. Upon inquiring how she became possessed of the ample means—she replied with a complacent smile, perfectly unconscious, no doubt, of the impropriety of the act, that she 'had loaned the paper of her dear old man—peace to his ashes—for a dollar each time, to seventeen persons, and by that means was able to pay her rent.'

"Here it will be seen that the naturalization papers of one were used by seventeen! and this way a naturalized citizen may often neutralize the votes of a dozen others! Every American citizen, whether native or naturalized, has a right to vote once; but the native has no paper to lend, he cannot vote by proxy a dozen times, as others may and do."—Christian Watchman.

The editor of the Pennsylvania, yesterday in an article relative to the carriage for which Mr. Paterson contracted, a few months since, to be delivered to Henry Clay, at Wheeling, in December next, should he be elected, asks:

"Will Mr. Paterson turn that carriage over to Jimmy Polk? He will fill it just as well as Henry Clay. It was made for a President—a President ought to have it."

Jimmy Polk cannot fill "that carriage." It was made for a President—not for a tool of a corrupt clique; for a man—not for a mere image; for a Whig—not for a Tory!—Forum.

Final Result.

The returns received, justify us in stating that Mr. Clay has received 105 of the 275 Electoral votes—Mr. Polk receiving the remaining 170; 32 more than are necessary to ensure his election to the Presidency.

Massachusetts.

The Old Bay State has gallantly sustained her honor and dignity by the result of the late election. Although New York had just proved recreant, and it was rendered morally certain that Mr. Clay could not be elected—her noble sons buckled on their armour, and came victoriously out of the contest with a majority of Fourteen Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty, for the great Western Statesman! God bless her.

Tennessee.

Returns have been received from all the counties but four, in Tennessee, which seem to indicate that the State has gone for Mr. Clay by a small majority. Tennessee is the home of James K. Polk, and if this news should be realized by the full returns, it will show a new feature in the history of Presidential elections. He will be the first President ever elected who could not carry his own State. In that event we may with much propriety continue to exclaim. "Who is James K. Polk?" Next week will tell us all.

Kentucky.

Mr. Clay's majority in 53 counties is 11,526.

North Carolina.

Returns are in from all the counties in North Carolina but one, and so far the Whig majority is 3,987. Hyde county to hear from, usually gives from 200 to 300 majority for the Whigs.

Vermont.

Returns offer about one third of the State show a Whig gain over the last election. The majority for the Clay ticket will be at least 4000 over both the other tickets, and 12000 over the locofoco ticket.

Mississippi.

Polk's majority in the eleven counties heard from is 278. The New Orleans Bulletin of the 9th instant says—

"We have received reports of majorities from various voting precincts in the counties of Mississippi, bordering on the river, which indicate a very fair Whig vote—but several citizens from that State give their opinion that Polk will receive a clear majority of the votes.

Polk's majority in Virginia is about 7000.

Louisiana.

So far as heard from Polk's majority is 52—being 36 more than the locofoco majority in the same parishes last year, when the locos had 121 majority in the State.

Illinois.

Hancock county, in which the Mormons reside has given Polk a majority of 700.

Adams county about 100 maj.  
St. Clair do. do. 900 "

Missouri.

The St. Louis Republican gives the following returns: Clay, 360; St. Louis, 23; Warren, 125; Montgomery, —508

In these counties, in 1840, Harrison's majority was 717. The Whig loss is in St. Louis.

DELAWARE.—Clay's majority in Delaware is 212.

MARYLAND.—Whig majority 3308.

RHODE ISLAND.—Clay's majority 2475.

MICHIGAN, has gone for Polk by about 3000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, ditto by 9320.

MAINE, ditto by about 6000.

NEW YORK, ditto by 4500.

GEORGIA, ditto by about 2000.

OHIO, Whig by 8000.

NEW JERSEY, ditto by 900.

CONNECTICUT, ditto by 3353.

INDIANA has cast her vote for Polk by about 1000 majority.

J. Q. Adams.

The New York Tribune, of the 13th inst., says:—We rejoice that John Quincy Adams, that "old man eloquent," has been elected to Congress from the Eighth District, by an overwhelming vote. This is one of the most pleasing incidents connected with this election—and the fact speaks well for the citizens of Norfolk county. In Roxbury, the vote was as follows:—Adams 1059—Wright 587—scat. 18.

THANKSGIVING.—His Excellency Daniel Haines, Governor of New Jersey, has appointed Thursday the 12th day of December next, as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise.

From the N. Y. Tribune

Our defeat in New York.

Early in the campaign, when it seemed to us impossible that the Van Buren men of this State could be rallied to the unanimous and hearty support of James K. Polk, in view of the circumstances of his nomination—when it seemed to us impossible that avowed and strenuous anti-Texas and Protective Tariff men should be brought to support an avowed Annexationist and notorious Free Trader, we estimated that Mr. Clay would carry New York by 20,000. At a later period, when we found that the party drill was stronger than we had deemed it, we estimated the majority for Mr. Clay at 10,000, and this we believed he would most assuredly get, down to the State Election in Pennsylvania, the course of the Natives and Whigs, and the defeat of Markle. These things made against us, yet we still believed and stated to friends, in reply to private letters of inquiry, that we must triumph in New York. Yet we are beaten—but how?

1. By the throwing away of some 15,000 votes—nine-tenths of them Whig on all questions of National Policy—on the Birney ticket. We did believe that at least half these would finally vote so as to prevent the Annexation of Texas. Yet the false representations of Birney, Leavitt & Co. that Clay was as much for Annexation as Polk, and more likely to effect it, &c. &c. have carried all these votes obliquely in favor of Annexation, War, and eternal Slavery.

2. The Naturalized Citizens have all been carried for Polk by appeals to their Religious and old-world feelings and prejudices. They have been told that they would be deprived of their Political Rights and reduced to vassalage in the event of Mr. Clay's election, and this, with still more monstrous bugbears, has driven from us those who were formerly with us. In one little town in Tioga Co. nineteen voters of Irish birth and Catholic faith who had voted Whig for years turned against us only the day before Election. In every county there were some such. In Buffalo alone, there have been fourteen hundred naturalized since 1840. Of this class we have in other times had one-fourth or one-fifth with us; now they went in solid column against us, cutting down the majority in Erie county from Three Thousand to Eighteen Hundred. Monroe and Niagara counties exhibit similar results; so do Albany and Cayuga. Our Whig strongholds where there are few Adopted Citizens have not fallen off, except under the influence of Abolition. But not merely is the Naturalized Vote against us, but it is many thousands stronger than it would have been but for the Philadelphia Riots and the Catholic dread of Nativism. All our Courts that could Naturalize were crowded with applicants for citizenship for weeks before election, and voters were turned out at some of them with astonishing celerity. We hear that some of the judges have been employed for days since the election in signing the affidavits, &c., which they appear on the record as having executed before the Election.

3. But even this would not have availed to defeat us but for an overwhelming illegal Vote, beyond any precedent. Thousands of Irishmen employed on the Canada Public Works came over here to help their brethren in the contest, as they understood it, for Foreigners' rights, and did help them most effectually.—The Alien (unnaturalized) population of our own and other Cities gave a large vote, generally offering at least one ballot each, and many of them more than one. From the statements of those who know, but who could make public what they know only at the hazard of their lives, we infer that not less than Three Thousand votes for Polk were cast in our City alone by men who were not citizens of the United States. Right gladly would we risk our life on this, that a thorough sifting of the Polls, so as to throw out every illegal vote cast in the State, would give us Thirty-six Elector's Vote to Clay and Frelinghuysen. But this cannot be had, and a South Carolina dynasty is by the foulest deception and most atrocious fraud, fastened upon the American People for four years to come. Bitterly will this be rued by many who cannot yet allow themselves to get sober for joy at the consummation.

The Result of the Result.

Now that it is all but certain that Polk is chosen President, we begin to hear some of the consequences thereof:

"A heavy block of houses, which was to be built in our city, has been countermanded. So of several new factories in this State and elsewhere. One large establishment has already contracted its business so as to dispense with 140 hands, and is preparing to contract still farther. Agricultural produce has generally declined in price in our market since the defeat of Mr. Clay was rendered morally certain.—

One man, who had given orders to buy twenty-five thousand barrels of flour in our city, has countermanded the order. A general depression pervades our business circles.—N. Y. Tribune.

"We have heard of several conditional contracts for work to a very large amount, which since the certainty of Polk's election, have been cancelled. We have heard also of the actual or intended discharge of several hundred hands in various manufacturing establishments. Most of them no doubt voted to bring about the very calamity which falls first upon themselves.—There is a general sense of insecurity and alarm among business men, and the consequence that none of them will increase their responsibilities. Retrenchment is the order of the day.—The rich manage very well. The poor are the sufferers. Yet the poor were told it was their interest to vote for Polk and Dallas! Oh shame! oh misery!"

Philad. North American.

In reference to this subject the Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday afternoon says:

Loss of Labor to Mechanics.—We are informed upon unquestionable authority, that three merchants in this city had contemplated building, or having built, each a ship piece in case of the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency.—Since, however, it has been rendered certain that Polk is elected, they have abandoned the idea, fearing that the policy which will be pursued by him and his party, would so paralyze business and commerce, as to render the enterprise contemplated by them unprofitable. They have the mechanics and laborers of Fell's Point in this one instance, been deprived the opportunity of obtaining employ and sharing in the distribution of at least sixty thousand dollars. We are well assured that the gentlemen who purposed building these vessels, would have entered into contracts for having them built immediately after it had been announced that Henry Clay had been chosen to preside over this nation as its Chief Magistrate.

"Whether times will be any worse or not remains to be experienced. One thing however, is certain, that such men as those mentioned above, who to a great extent composed the Whig party, have already lost confidence, and will, we have no doubt, withhold their means. From this course we fear very much many will have cause to regret that they voted for James K. Polk.

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICIAL.

	Clay	Polk.	Markle.	Shook
Adams	2609	8191	2485	184
Alleghany	8063	5743	1805	563
Armstrong	1453	1983	1407	189
Beaver	2792	2172	2730	298
Bedford	3147	2989	3045	580
Berks	4000	8674	3810	830
Bradford	3235	3568	2967	522
Bucks	4862	5251	4804	516
Butler	2247	2112	2197	263
Cambria	996	1123	969	110
Carbon	521	905	453	78
Centre	1860	2425	1786	228
Chester	6076	5550	6139	567
Clearfield	814	1883	793	109
Clinton	544	875	611	82
Columbia	788	875	807	102
Crawford	1738	3370	1593	210
Cumberland	2636	3334	2410	297
Dauphin	3092	3155	2971	350
Delaware	3285	2401	3213	233
Elk	2090	1466	2069	184
Erie	101	128	103	12
Fayette	2621	2226	3510	210
Franklin	2904	3429	2836	350
Greene	3901	3298	3797	310
Huntingdon	1418	2354	1425	223
Indiana	4086	2575	4032	283
Jefferson	2900	1448	2098	117
Juniata	591	731	617	118
Lancaster	1089	1260	1085	134
Lebanon	10295	5943	9513	557
Lehigh	2636	1791	2478	210
Luzerne	2553	2811	2443	290
Lycoming	2609	3950	2561	290
McKean	2012	2620	1944	210
Mercer	129	307	307	37
Mifflin	2840	2869	2785	370
Monroe	1518	1519	1506	180
Montgomery	414	1806	377	50
Northampton	4491	5596	4341	530
Northumberland	2776	3870	2455	310
Perry	1547	2446	1498	210
Philad. City	1370	2331	1316	160
Philad. County	9317	5369	9282	1000
Pike	13972	13482	14138	1500
Potter	151	769	142	18
Schuylkill	240	554	20	27
Somerset	2571	3404	2980	370
Susquehanna	2680	1035	2450	210
Tioga	1802	2697	1495	210
Union	1169	2193	1049	140
Venango	2788	1765	2721	310
Washington	966	1372	873	110
Warren	3873	3972	3901	480
Wayne	899	1140	843	110
Westmoreland	899	1657	811	110
Wyoming	2672	4878	2778	310
York	814	899	754	110
	4237	5071	3802	480

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The Warren Murder.

In the case of Caylor, convicted of murder, the argument for a suspension of judgment was concluded on Friday, at Trenton, N. J., and suspension granted until February. The owner is to remain in the custody of the Sheriff of Mercer county.