



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, Pa. July 31, 1840.

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

CANDIDATES OF THE PEOPLE.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Gen. William Henry Harrison, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

John Tyler, OF VIRGINIA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.

John A. Shulze, of Lycoming, Joseph Kistner, of Cumberland,

DISTRICTS.

- 1 Levis Passmore, 12 John Dickson, 2 Cadwallader Evans, 13 John M'Keenan, Charles Waters, 14 John Reed, 3 Jona. Gillingham, 15 Nathan Beach, 4 Amos Ellmaker, 16 Ner Middleswarth, John K. Zeilin, 17 George Walker, A. R. M'Ilvaine, 18 Bernard Connelly jr, 5 Robert Stinson, 19 Gen. Joseph Markle, 6 William S. Hendrie, 20 Justice G. Fordyce, 7 J. Jenkins Ross, 21 Joseph Henderson, 8 Peter Filbert, 22 Harmer Denney, 9 William Adams, 23 Joseph Buffington, 10 John Harper, 24 James Montgomery, 11 Wm. M'Elwaine, 25 John Dick.

Col. Johnson said (in Congress)—

"Who is General Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave, of his 'fortune, life and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his country. Of the career of General Harrison I need not speak; the history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field. During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other general officer; he was, perhaps, oftener in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

We present on our first page, a complete list of the representation from this district in the Provincial and State House of Representatives, from the erection of Northampton county in 1752 to the present time—it was prepared expressly for the Republican, and we feel assured will interest our readers.

Ciderphobia.

What astonishing events result from trifling causes! It is said that the exertions of a spider, in swinging itself from one beam to another, and its ultimate success, impelled Bruce to attempt once more the liberation of Scotland.

The falling of an apple caused one of the greatest discoveries on record.—But what are all these, when compared with the great and important results effected by Log Cabins and Hard Cider! Friends of temperance, awake, arouse! The dawn of a glorious day is breaking upon your enraptured view! A barrel of Hard Cider has done more in six months, than you have with your utmost exertions in as many years! We will keep you in suspense no longer; prepare yourselves, and be not overcome with joy! Hard Cider has made the Locofoco Editors throughout the Union the ardent advocates of Temperance!! What a glorious prospect! Who would have thought it! Look at the horrible aforesaid Editors, evince at the very idea of a cider barrel, and then say, whether we are not correct when we assert, that all the Temperance Societies in the country could not have produced such a change. It is said that hydrophobia, or a dread of water, used to prevail to a certain extent amongst some of the aforesaid gentry; but now, Ciderphobia, or a dread of cider has completely banished the former, and they would now much sooner think of drinking water than of drinking cider. The Loco's say that "the incessant cry about Hard Cider, is doing more in counteracting the benevolent purposes of the friends of Temperance than any opposition they have encountered."

"That the pioneers in the Temperance cause are discouraged"—we are sure from our showing they ought to be greatly encouraged,—that "societies which were formed are dwindling away, and that many who were reclaimed from the 'intoxicating bowl,' have again relapsed into their former habits." &c. &c. And all this, owing to Log Cabins and Hard Cider! What sensibility is here shown! What a proper feeling is manifested! How touchingly they array the evils of Intemperance!

Dear Son-in-law! Oh, I

I heard a little lamby cry

So I called out, what your Ma

Had

Drinking hard cider! Shade of Bacchus! how we have degenerated! It was not so in the days of Jacksonism, when hickory clubs and hickory poles flourished—then hard cider was not brought into the club-rooms, to sap the morals and retard the cause of temperance—then when a pole was to be raised, no unsightly barrel of cider was to be seen. Oh! no—then, nothing harder than fourth proof or Old Monongahela was used. But now

"Old times are changed, old manners gone," and you cannot enter a Log Cabin or attend a Whig meeting without being shocked at the sight of hard cider. The locos, poor fellows are to be pitied.—It is hard to have our opponents use the weapons against us, which we have furnished.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Editor:—You will oblige a number of your patrons by giving a place in your paper to the following inquiry.

Can any one inform the public what has become of the \$6,000 appropriated by act of April 14th 1838, to the Bethany and Dingman Choice Turnpike Road Company? If I mistake not such an appropriation was made, and if I understand the fiscal reports of the Commonwealth, this money was drawn from the State and if correctly informed the road, it was intended to open, lies in statu quo, as when the grant was made. It appeared to the writer of this inquiry when he read the appropriation that it was one of the most useful granted and of great importance to the people west and north of the termination of the projected road.

Perhaps the Editor of the Wayne County Free Press or the Herald, can give us some information, we care not where the blame rests, or on whom it may fall: the money of the State should never be perverted from its proper channel; and we will lend our endeavors as all honest politicians should do, to bring these hidden transactions to light.

VIATOR.

Darling Ville, Pike co., July 25, 1840.

A Slight Change for the Better.

Since the Harrisburg nomination, five states have held their elections. These five, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Louisiana, all voted for Mr. Van Buren in 1836—and now all but one have voted against him. Look at the difference between '36 and '40.

Table with 5 columns: State, 1836 VB, 1836 H, 1840 VB, 1840 H. Rows: N. Hampshire (7, 11, 7, -), Connecticut (8, -, 8, -), Rhode Island (4, -, 4, -), Virginia (23, -, 23, -), Louisiana (5, -, 5, -). Totals: 47, 0, 7, 40.

In these States alone, there is an aggregate gain to Harrison of EIGHTY ELECTORAL VOTES!

A Sharp Reply.

The Van Buren Harvest Home Committee for Philadelphia county, recently invited Mr. Chapman, of Iowa, to participate in their festival. His reply is published in the National Intelligencer, and contains the following passages:

"Be assured, gentlemen, that it would afford me unfeigned pleasure to lend my humble aid in the promotion of the great cause of equal rights, the violation of which may be read in the history of an exhausted Treasury, a de-ranked currency, a withered commerce, a failing revenue, our Government in debt; and without the least attempt to provide means for removing the present evils, or preventing them in future. The drones who hold the purse, though an empty one, will only have completed the work of desolation when they shall have fixed upon us the direful necessity of a direct tax, now openly and boldly avowed by their leaders. When the purse has been exhausted, and its corrupting application of necessity ceased, we have no reason to be astonished at the drones grasping at a standing army as a means of forcing a dissatisfied people into unconditional subserviency. That a successful grasp at the sword would be death to liberty, requires no other proof than the universal burst of indignation with which it is met.

My devotion to the sacred cause of human rights, though in an humble sphere, has been one of deep anxiety. And could I believe that my presence at your commendable celebration would in the least tend to the removal of the drones, or to the rescue of the sword from their grasp, I would forego the pleasure of complying with present engagements, and by my presence contribute whatever might be in my power to fortify the noble resolutions of the real inhabitants of the "Log Cabins."

Although the name of the "Log Cabin Candidate" was given to General Harrison by his enemies in derision and ridicule of his humble habitation, yet I feel a confidence that his knowledge of the wants of that gallant and respectable class of our fellow-citizens will not render him the more unfit to preside over a republic, to whose defence in her most trying moments he led the gallant inmates of the "Log Cabin."

Try it again, gentlemen of the Committee!

The North Eastern disputed territory contains seven millions of acres, twice as much as the whole State of Massachusetts.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

A Republican President and his Palace Furniture.

We recently alluded to a speech delivered in Congress, by the Hon. Mr. Ogle, of Pennsylvania. It has since been published, and is likely to open the eyes of many unsuspecting citizens as to the real character of Martin Van Buren. It shews him up as an aristocrat of the highest pretensions, and with little sympathy either for Republican manners or American industry. This the more culpable, as Mr. Van Buren at the commencement of the campaign for the Presidency, set out with great professions as to simplicity, retrenchment, economy and reform. A large portion of the people were deceived by these professions, and supposed that by elevating Martin Van Buren to the Presidential chair, they would assist in reducing the expenses of Government, as well as engraving upon our system, more republican and economical features in relation to the mode of living at Washington. There, at least, it is thought and justly, that something of the old revolutionary spirit should be preserved—that the Chief Magistrate of the Nation should afford a bright and shining example to the people,—and by the encouragement of home industry, native genius and national resources—tend to diffuse a truly American spirit, and thus assist in the preservation of this great Republican fabric. How miserably they have been disappointed, Mr. Ogle has fully shewn in his masterly and fearless speech. He has torn the veil from the features of Martin Van Buren, and shewn him up as an aristocrat in the fullest sense of the term.

The spirit of democracy has been grossly outraged, while economy, retrenchment, and every similar principle professed, before the election, because calculated to gain the sympathies and the votes of the credulous, have been laughed to scorn by the principal inmates of the "PALACE." The "White House" has been made to resemble the gewgaw establishments of the Old World. Extravagant and superfluous trifles have been introduced into it, and at a moment too, when the wildest Loco Foco doctrines were disseminated through the columns of the official. No wonder that the log cabin system has been denounced and ridiculed by these imitators of foreign manners and customs—by these Republicans in theory, but Monarchists in practice. No wonder that, detected in their deceptions on the people, they should become querulous, and assail those who fought the country's battles in her hour of greatest need, as cowardly and vile. No wonder, indeed, that the individuals who have squandered millions upon millions of the people's money—who have been fattening for years upon the treasury, cling with such desperate tenacity to places of power and profit. But let us look into a few of the facts grouped together by Mr. Ogle. They will serve as a sort of mirror to reflect the principles of Van Burenism, to show how basely the professions of the President before he was elected, have been violated by his subsequent conduct. Mr. Ogle opposed an appropriation for alterations and repairs of the President's house and furniture. He said that the President received \$100,000 for a single term of four years; and that the people were not disposed in addition to this, to maintain for his private accommodation, a royal establishment at the cost of the nation. He alluded to the gold and silver spoons and knives and forks made use of by the President, and then noticed a splendid set of French China for dinner service, all made to order in France, and imported at an expense of \$1000. He proceeded:

"The next piece of democratic 'furniture' on the President's table to which I would invite your very particular attention is the "Sourtout," or bronze gilded Plateau, a large ornamented or picture tray, which stands on the centre of the table. The Plateau, with the richly gilded baskets, tripods, and Etruscan vases which accompany it, cost in Paris 6,000 francs, or \$1,125, and is the only piece of table "furniture" which has not been purchased since the democratic days of retrenchment and reform. Some four or five months after Mr. Van Buren took possession of the palace, he paid \$75 of the people's cash to Mr. Zachariah Nicholas for dressing up the Plateau, and now it looks quite new. It is composed of seven parts, measures thirteen feet six inches in length, and two feet in width, and is ornamented with mirrors. It is handsomely caged and gilded, with wreaths of fruits and vines; also with figures representing Bacchus and the Bacchantes, and pedestals upon which there are sixteen figures holding crowns to receive the lights, and sixteen cups to change them at pleasure. Accompanying the Plateau are two Etruscan Vases, gilded and garnished with flowers; also, two richly gilded tripods, copied from antique patterns; also three baskets, richly gilded, each with three figures upon a round stand, embellished with ivy and lyre-formed leaves, for six lights each, ornamented with flowers.

It does appear to me, sir, that the Plateau with its fine mirrors, in which the honest hard-handed Loco Foco democrats can look at themselves, almost every moment, during the formal progress of a court banquet, would be regarded even by a bank Whig as a pretty formidable article of dinner furniture.

Having disposed of the pictured tray, Mr. Chairman, I will direct your attention for a few minutes to the magnificent set of Table Glass, contained in three separate bills. The first bill is for Champagne Glasses, Clarets, Goblets, Cordials, Water Bottles, &c., bought from Messrs. Lewis Veron & Co. for nine hundred and twenty-four dollars. The second bill is for richest cut Tumblers, cut Centre Bowls and Stands, cut Floating Island Dishes, cut Pitchers, &c., purchased from Blackwell & Co., for fourteen hundred and fifty one dollars and

seventy-five cents. The third bill I will give you entire.

"New-York, June 8, 1837.

Col. T. L. Smith for sundry articles for President's House.

Bought of James P. Drummond, No. 74 Maiden Lane, between William and Nassau streets. Importer of and dealer in China, Glass and Earthenware, wholesale and retail—

- 6 quart and 12 pint all flute Decanters, cone stoppers, barrel shape, \$20 \$84 00
- 6 dozen Claret Wines, cut pillar stem, \$7 22 00
- 6 do GREEN FINGER CUPS, \$3 22 00
- 6 do CUT WINE COOLERS, \$9, 54 00
- 7 do cut chumps, \$9 18 00
- 18 pint Water Bottles, flint and flint 20 06
- 2 Casks, 75

Bottles returned,

240 75

20 00

Duplicate, \$220 75 Received payment, JAS. P. DRUMMOND."

Mr. Chairman, these three bills for table glass make together, the clever sum of \$2,596 50—an account, I should suppose, sufficiently large to purchase the most democratic set of table glass in America. What, sir, will the honest Locofocos say to Mr. Van Buren for spending the people's cash in Foreign Fanny Kenble Green finger cups, in which to wash his pretty tapering, soft, white, lily fingers after dining on fricandeau de veau and omelette soufflé. How will the friends of temperance—the real teetotalers—relish the foreign "cut wine coolers," and the "barrel shape, flute Decanters with cone stoppers?"

I will now, sir, present you with a receipt for another ornament found on Mr. Van Buren's dinner table, that tells very much, sir, in regard to the true character of his democracy.

"Received, Baltimore, 14th November 1847, of T. L. Smith, Esq. one hundred dollars, in full for a set of ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S TABLE.

"100 dollars. JOHN THOMAS."

I am willing to concede that the expenditure of \$100 is, in itself, a very small matter. The question, however, is not how much cash was paid by Mr. Van Buren for the bunch of artificial flowers which decorates his table, but whether the People's money shall be expended or such aristocratic French finery? and whether Mr. Van Buren, who has been raised to the most exalted station on the earth, and whose example upon society must necessarily have a most powerful and extensive influence, shall by the introduction of foreign gew-gaws into the house of the American People, contribute to corrupt the plain, unostentatious, and Republican manners of our people, by creating vain desires for external show and for foolish displays of splendor, which are not congenial with our frugal habits? The influence of this example has already had a most injurious tendency within the District of Columbia, where many men are now found vying with each other to make a splendid appearance, even above their rank and means of support. I will give you an instance or two, Mr. F. P. Blair, the humble editor of Martin Van Buren's "official organ," came to this city some ten years ago a plain, simple republican in his manners and style of living, having been brought up and educated with all the domestic and economical maxims of the hardy and frugal Western country. For some years after his arrival, he was content to dwell in a comfortable house of fifteen feet front, furnished in a plain, substantial way; but, behold the charm of Executive manners! How altered the man. He now aims at rivaling all the Foreign Ministers and Heads of the great Departments of the Government in the splendor of his spacious mansion, in the profusion of his table, and in every indulgence which an empty vanity can covet. He, too, gives brilliant entertainments to the members of Congress and great officers of state, in imitation of the sumptuous Court banquets at the palace.

On these occasions, as I have been credibly informed, for the purpose of producing a more dazzling effect on the vision of his Locofoco brethren, he actually hires rich chandeliers and other showy ornaments at a charge of ten per cent on the prime cost, at a splendid china, plate, and glass fancy store on Pennsylvania Avenue.

"These are only a few of the items noticed by Mr. Ogle. The entire catalogue is too long for our columns. But we cannot omit the following extract, in which allusion is made to the "BLUE ELLIPTICAL SALOON," known in former times as the "GREEN CIRCULAR PARLOUR."

"This apartment," said Mr. Ogle, "is nearly oval in form, and is forty feet long, by thirty wide. In its beautiful shape, rich French furniture, showy drapery, costly gilded ornaments and general arrangements, the "Blue Elliptical Saloon," has frequently been pronounced, in the judgment of the best connoisseurs, the choicest room of the palace. It is believed to have been prepared and furnished very much after the style of the most brilliant drawing rooms at the Tuilleries, Pontalieu, Nuille and St. Cloud. To give you, sir, a proper idea of the "real magnificence" of this saloon at this day, I will first enumerate some of the articles with which it had been furnished before Mr. Van Buren became its occupant and shall then show that he expended, in "improving" the furniture of that room, during the first ten months of his Presidency, the sum of \$1,805 55 of the PEOPLE'S CASH, Sir, not of his own. "The Blue Elliptical Saloon," among other furniture, had the following:

1 superb, FRENCH GILT mantle time-piece, representing Minerva leaning on her backler, on the face of which the clock is placed; the whole standing on a square bronze pedestal, a-

dorned on three sides with military trophies in base relief. The entire work is bronzed, elegantly carved and richly gilded.

2 large GILT FRAMED MIRRORS. 3 SPLENDID GILT EAGLE CORNICES. 1 large glass and GILT chandelier of thirty lights ornamented with female figures and bust of Diana. The branches being embellished with the head of Minerva.

1 pair elegant bronze and heavy gilt mantle branches, garnished with ivy and leaves and female figures carrying trumpets.

4 BRONZE and GILT CANDLEBRAS, supported by a figure standing on a round pedestal and bearing a round pedestal with five lights

1 pair of bronze and gilt andirons, with eagles in antique colors.

1 set of PORCELAIN VASES, decorated with the rich landscape of Passy, embracing the mansion of Doctor Franklin, when he lived in France.

1 bust of Washington.

1 GILT CONSUL TABLE, with marble top, 3 sets of DOUBLE SILK window curtains, 24 GILT and SATIN CHAIRS.

4 Do do SETTEES, for fecosesses.

2 Do do SOFAS and PILLOWS.

2 Do do FIRE SCREENS.

1 large elliptical French carpet.

This carpet was very elegant, and cost 9,059 francs. It was of the most brilliant and dazzling colors; had a splendid embroidered work in the centre, representing a Bald Eagle, "large as life," with a scroll in his beak, inscribed with "E Pluribus Unum," and with the usual accompaniment of arrows in his talons; while the flag of America, emblazoned by the stars and stripes, waved over his head.

I said sir that Mr. Van Buren had expended \$1,805 55, within ten months after he had gone into possession, in making improvements in the "Blue Elliptical Saloon." I prove this expenditure by an original voucher, which I hold in my hand, dated December 12, 1837, containing the bill and receipt of Messrs. Patton & Co., New York, for materials &c. furnished to improve the President's House. The entire bill, as received, is \$4,316 18; of that amount \$1,805 55 was for articles &c. for this room, viz;

Table with 3 columns: Item, Quantity, Price. Items include 3 windows, 3 Satin Medallion, Silk cord, Plain satin, Gallon, Silk tassels, Gimp, Repairing and covering 14 chairs, 2 sofas, 4 Tabourets, 2 Screens, Footstools, 4 sets pillows, Music stool.

Here, then we have a specimen of Van Buren Democracy, Retrenchment, Economy, and Reform. A greater outrage was never perpetrated upon the American people. We shall advert to this speech again.

The Juniper street Tragedy.

The investigation to ascertain the murder of Julia Jordan, has progressed before the Mayor.—The unfortunate woman was the lost daughter of a reputable gentleman who is a sub-officer in one of our Churches. The family are deeply afflicted.

Mrs. Wonderly (a witness) testified that she asked Mrs. Davis what was the matter when she went into the house, and received no reply. Mrs. D. changed her dress three times. She seemed indifferent. The doctor asked for some cologne water, and she (the witness) went down stairs and asked Mrs. Davis if she had any in the house.—Mrs. D. said—"if you want any, you will have to and go and get it."

Mr. William Russell, Police Officer, deposed that one day, after he had brought Mrs. Davis up from prison, while in the Police Office with her, she said, "I did not know how I could do it. If I had gone up stairs and found her lying dead, I should have fainted on the spot. Witness said that jealousy had caused her to do it; but she gave no particulars as to the manner in which it was done. She was tolerably self-possessed—a little excited at times. Mr. Davis sent to me, that he was not there, but in Market street at the time of her death—that he called at Mr. M. Green's in the morning, and stood quite late before he went home. He said "This is a horrible deed."

A printing press was found in the house, which has led to the suspicion that counterfeiting was carried on there.—Pa. Inq.

POPULATION OF BOSTON.—The official return of the Census, just completed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, makes the population of the city of Boston to be 83,971.

ILLINOIS.—The Harrison men of Illinois had a gathering of the people, numbering 25,6