



## JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg Pa. Sept. 4, 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 Ritner, of Cumberland,

DISTRICTS.

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Levis Passmore,    | 12 John Dickson,        |
| 2 Cadwallader Evans, | 13 John M'Keelhan,      |
| 3 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 Harner 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 councils 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."

## Democratic Whig Nomination.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

## FRANKLIN STARBIRD.

We are happy to place at the head of our columns, the name of Franklin Starbird, Esq., as candidate for the Assembly from Monroe county, and are confident, that it is unnecessary for us to say a single word in his behalf, because every citizen of this county knows that a representative "more honest, more capable, and more faithful to the constitution" cannot be found within its limits.

The gathering of Whigs at the Court-house in this Borough, on Wednesday evening last, was truly cheering to all who have at heart, the real interests of the people. The presence of so great a number of the sturdy yeomanry of Monroe, with the zeal and spirit of the proceedings, shows conclusively, that they, like their brethren throughout the Union, are thoroughly alive to the great cause of Reform, and gives assurance that on the thirtieth day of October next, "there can be a change, there must be a change, and there will be a change" of administration. The venerable Aaron Dupui, Esq., one of the few surviving soldiers of the Revolution, who is also a grandson of the first settler of Monroe county, presided. A Whig of 1776, he is of course a Whig of 1840, though by the patent Democrats of the day, he is styled a Tory.

In the course of the evening the meeting was ably and forcibly addressed by H. D. Maxwell, Esq. of Easton—in a speech abounding with cogent arguments, which were supported by the strongest documentary proofs, he exposed the gross abuses practised by the party now in power, and the necessity which exists for a change of men and measures. He was succeeded by M. ROBERT BUTTZ, Esq. formerly a member of Assembly from this district—Though labouring under the effects of a severe cold, the familiar, home bred style in which this gentleman spoke, rivetted the attention of all, and he was frequently interrupted by spontaneous and enthusiastic cheering. He dwelt particularly on the arbitrary and despotic nature of the new militia law, so strongly recommended by President Van Buren to the consideration of Congress in his last annual message, the details of which will be found in another column. This iniquitous scheme, on examination will be found to embrace principles at war with those, for which our fathers pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors."

An excellent letter of Col. R. M. Johnson in defence of Gen. Harrison, against the attacks

of the Van Buren men, was then read by Wm. Davis, Esq. who in a very handsome manner commented on the unmanly and dastardly assaults made on the reputation of that true son of Pennsylvania Charles Naylor, since his departure from "Old Northampton" by federal office holders and office hunters.

At a late hour the meeting closed, with a conviction on the part of each one present, that our cause is onward.

The September term of the Courts commenced on Tuesday last.—Present Judge Jessup and associates.

Charles Saylor, Esq. was selected as foreman of the Grand Jury. But little business of importance has thus far been transacted. In case of Kunkle vs. Washburn, (Reader for plaintiff, and Ihrie for defendant) for slander—a verdict of \$10 rendered for plaintiff. The case of Commonwealth vs. Christman. Indictment for adultery, verdict of guilty was rendered.

The case of Newman vs. Trustees of Stroudsburg academy, was continued on account of the absence of a witness of the defendants. The Trustees to pay costs thus far.

In case of Cope vs. Teell, verdict for plaintiff for whole amount claimed.

Maxwell and Hepburn for plaintiff—Ihrie for defendant.

## Mr. Van Buren's Army Project.

The writer of this article was one of the very first to denounce in emphatic terms through the columns of the "Empire State," this project of the Administration. We looked upon it as unconstitutional, and one of the most extraordinary movements ever made by an administration claiming any affinity to democracy! And the more we reflect upon it, the more objectionable it appears. Just look at the measure stripped of the ornaments of rhetoric given to it by Mr. Poinsett! The position was—

1. To enrol every white male citizen between the ages of 20 and 45.

2. That within three months every one should arm himself at his own expense.

3. That within a given time 100,000 should be drafted for actual service!

4. That another 100,000 should be constantly kept armed and organized.

5. That this body of 100,000 should be kept up by constant drafts from the whole body of the citizens enrolled.

6. That the Union should be divided off into ten military districts, Bonaparte fashion.

7. That the President may call out, whenever he chooses, and where he chooses, in their district, the whole of this body of 100,000 men, twice a year.

8. While thus in the field, this army of 100,000 is under the control of the President and subject to such regulations as he chooses to prescribe!

9. If any citizen fails to march into actual service, when ordered by the President, he is to be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$30.

10. If he refuses to pay the fine, he is subjected to IMPRISONMENT IN CLOSE JAIL UNTIL THE FINE IS PAID!

Such are the naked provisions of this monstrous project of Poinsett, endorsed by Van Buren, and condemned by the people. This is the project cunningly devised, by which the administration hoped so to fortify themselves, so as, with the aid of the other great measures, the Sub-Treasury, recently adopted, to bid defiance to the people, and laugh them to scorn!

## Van Buren men, look here!

From the Pennsylvania Democrat.

The Van Buren men are determined not to do justice to General Harrison in any matter. They say that he received a small appointment from John Adams, and is, therefore, a federalist. There were other appointments made about those times that might be interesting to an enquirer. We add some of them, beginning with the one referred to.

TUESDAY, June 27, 1798.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

"I nominate WM. H. HARRISON, Esq., of Virginia, to be Secretary of the territory north-west of the River Ohio."

"JOHN ADAMS."

Gentlemen of the Senate:

"I nominate GEORGE WASHINGTON of Mount Vernon, to be Lieutenant General and Commander-in-chief of all the armies raised, or to be raised, in the United States."

"JOHN ADAMS."

United States, July 2, 1798.

From the Executive Journal of the United States Senate, page 441:—

"I nominate WM. HENRY HARRISON to be Governor of Indiana territory, from the 13th day of May next, when his present commission will expire."

"THOS. JEFFERSON."

And again:—

"I nominate WM. HENRY HARRISON, of Indiana, to be a commissioner to enter into any treaty, or treaties which may be necessary, with Indian tribes north-west of the Ohio, and within the territory of the United States, on the subject of the boundary, or lands."

"THOS. JEFFERSON."

The message containing these nominations was transmitted to the Senate, 3d February, 1803.

## Whig County Meeting.

Pursuant to a call of the Standing Committee of the County, a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic Whigs of Monroe county, assembled at the Court-house in Stroudsburg, on Wednesday evening Sept. 2d. It was organized by the appointment of that genuine "Whig of 76,"

AARON DUPUI, Esq. President.

HENRY SMITH,

JOHN PRICE, Esq.

ANDREW VAN BUSKIRK.

Charles Saylor, Esq.

Depue S. Miller.

Vice Presidents.

Secretaries.

On motion a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and to nominate a candidate for the Legislature, and also a Congressional conferee to meet with conferees from Northampton, Pike and Wayne counties, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to represent this District in the Congress of the U. S., viz:—William Davis, James Bell, Jr. Jonas Hanna, Mark Miller, Henry Kintz, Arthur Howell, Morris Evans and Abraham Marsh.

The committee having retired, the meeting was addressed in an able manner by H. D. Maxwell and M. R. Buttz, Esqrs.

The following preamble and resolutions were then presented which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas the crisis is fast approaching which must decide the struggle between executive usurpation and tyranny and the constitutional rights of a free people; when freemen will be called upon to exercise the invaluable right of suffrage in choosing a Chief Magistrate to preside over the interests of our once happy and prosperous but now depressed country.

Therefore Resolved, That we view the approaching election in the light of a contest between the office-holders and the people, the one grasping at all power, the other striving to secure and perpetuate that form of government and the liberties for which their forefathers fought and bled and which we look upon as the richest legacy, which we as Americans can bequeath to our children.

Resolved, That we have the strongest confidence in the capacity, patriotism and democracy of General William Henry Harrison, and pledge ourselves to support him at the ensuing contest for the highest office in the gift of a free people.

Resolved, That we hail with sincere joy the results of the recent elections in the South and West, as they are an undeniable refutation of the foul and black hearted slanders originated and published by the hired mercenaries of a profligate and corrupt Administration; against the war worn veteran who bared his bosom to the shafts of battle in defence of the liberties for which his father before him, had pledged his life, his fortune and his sacred honour.

Resolved, That in the language of Col. Richard M. Johnson, "of the career of Gen. Harrison we need not speak, the history of the West is his history, for 40 years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes, universally beloved in the walks of peace and distinguished by his abilities in the Councils of his country he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field during the late war, he was longer in service than any other general officer, he was oftener in action than any one of them and never sustained a defeat."

Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the Sub-Treasury scheme as one calculated to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, that we despise it because it is borrowed from the despotic monarchies of Europe some of whom sold their subjects in the shambles of a foreign power to the British King, to be employed side by side with English troops to rivet on our necks the chains of Parliamentary taxation.

Resolved, That we do not want a standing army of 200,000 men in time of peace at the command of the President which with the purse of the nation in his power, would render him more formidable and dangerous to the liberties of our Republic than the despots of Europe combined.

Resolved, That we will oppose Martin Van Buren because he is a politician from interest alone, a democrat only so long as he can obtain office, but a federalist, when his country called her sons to arms, his coward heart would not let him rally in her defence, but frightened him into the ranks of the federalists of 1812 to the support of Clinton, and to oppose James Madison.

Resolved, That we will support no man for Congress unless he be opposed to Martin Van Buren and his sub-treasury scheme.

Resolved, That we view with alarm the continued depredations of the Indians upon our frontier inhabitants and reprobate the weak and imbecile attempts of Gen. Martin Van Buren with his army of blood-hounds to hunt from the swamps of Florida a few wandering Seminoles, and that we know that this Florida war, which has already cost the government thirty millions of dollars and thousands of valuable lives, and which has continued 4 years with but a slight prospect of a speedy termination, would have been settled by "Old Tip" in a six months campaign.

Resolved, That we repudiate the slander published with such unblushing effrontery in this house, "that the cause of Harrison and the Whig party were identified with Abolitionists and Amalgamationists," and recommend to the illustrious author and authors of such falsehoods not to judge us from the illustrious examples in their own ranks.

The committee reported as the result of their deliberations, the name of Franklin Starbird as a candidate for the Legislature from Monroe co., and of William Eastburn for Congressional conferee, both which nominations were enthusiastically and unanimously confirmed.

Wm. Davis, Esq. then prefaced the letter of Vice President Johnson, dated Aug. 18th 1840,

(in which he most ably defends Gen. Harrison from loco foco slanders,) with some excellent and appropriate observations on the manner, in which that worthy son of Pennsylvania, Charles Naylor, was assailed by the speakers of the Van Buren meeting, on the day and evening previous.

On motion Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Jeffersonian Republican of Monroe and Pike counties, Northampton Whig and Wayne County Free Press. (Signed by the Officers.)

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

## A New Revolution Proposed.

ABOMINABLE AND REVOLTING DOCTRINES.

We sometime since met with an article in the Boston Atlas, which commented with great severity on a paper in the last number of the Boston Quarterly Review. It was attributed to a leading member of the Administration party, and the Atlas pointed it out as embodying in a deliberate and elaborate form, the more mysterious but not less positive doctrines of Messrs. Kendall, Bancroft, Rantoul and other of the philosophic and writing members of the Van Buren dynasty.—We read the article with some attention, and finding its doctrines incendiary and atrocious, without parallel in the political annals of this country, we paused in the hope that the Administration would repudiate them in some public and formal manner. Not so, however. The Newark Advertiser states that they have been re-published and endorsed by several of the Van Buren presses of Massachusetts and other states, and are therefore recognised as part and parcel of the system. Under such circumstances, we feel bound to call public attention in an especial manner, to this bold avowal of jacobin and revolutionary sentiment. We have never met with anything more utterly repugnant to our notions of law, order and republicanism, or in more entire unison with the sentiments promulgated by Marat, during the worst period of the French Revolution. The extracts will speak for themselves, and will be read by many with incredulity as well as indignation. It will be seen that slavery and its system of labour are preferred to free labour, while clergymen of every denomination, are regarded as the worst enemies of the human species. All banks, corporations and monied institutions are denounced—while, worse than all, if possible, it is argued that the FATHER SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO ENJOY THE PRIVILEGE OF TRANSMITTING THE EARNINGS OF HIS LIFE TO HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN! The writer calls this a great measure and a startling, and predicts that it will be affected only by the strong arm of physical force. He says,—

"In regard to labor, two systems obtain; one, that of slave labor, the other, that of free labor. Of the two, the first is, in our judgement, except so far as the feelings are concerned, decidedly the least oppressive! If the slave has never been a free man, we think as a general rule, his sufferings are less than those of the free laborer at wages. As to actual freedom, one has just as much as the other. The laborer at wages, has all the disadvantages of freedom, and none of its blessings; while the slave, if denied the blessings, is freed from the disadvantages.

We say frankly, that, if there must always be a laboring population, distinct from proprietors and employers, WE REGARD THE SLAVE SYSTEM AS DECIDEDLY PREFERABLE TO THE SYSTEM AT WAGES.

For our part, we are disposed to seek the cause of the inequality of conditions of which we speak, in religion, and to charge it to the priesthood.

But, having traced the inequality we complain of to its origin, we proceed to ask, again, what is the remedy? The remedy is first to be sought in the destruction of the priest.

The priest is universally a tyrant, universally the enslaver of his brethren, and therefore—it is Christianity condemns him.

It may be supposed that we, Protestants, have no priests; but for ourselves, we know no fundamental difference between a Catholic priest and a Protestant clergyman, as we know no difference of any magnitude in relation to the principles on which they are based, between a Protestant church and a Catholic church.

THERE MUST BE NO CLASS OF MEN SET APART AND AUTHORIZED EITHER BY LAW OR FASHION, TO SPEAK TO US IN THE NAME OF GOD, OR TO BE INTERPRETERS OF THE WORD OF GOD. THE WORD OF GOD NEVER DROPS FROM THE PRIEST'S LIPS.

We object not to Religious instruction—we object not to the gathering together of the people, one day in seven, to sing and pray, and to listen to a discourse from a religious teacher—but we object to every thing like an outward visible church—to every thing that in the remotest degree partakes of the priest.

Following the destruction of Banks, must come that of Monopolies, of all Privilege. There are many of these. We cannot specify them all; we therefore select only one, the greatest of them all, the privilege which some have of being born rich, while others are born poor. It will be seen at once that we allude to the hereditary descent of property—an anomaly in our American system which must be removed, or the system itself will be destroyed.

A MAN SHALL HAVE ALL HE HONESTLY ACQUIRES, SO LONG AS HE HIMSELF BELONGS TO THE WORLD IN WHICH HE ACQUIRES IT. BUT HIS POWER OVER HIS PROPERTY MUST CEASE WITH HIS LIFE, AND HIS PROPERTY MUST THEN BECOME THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE, TO BE DISPOSED OF BY SOME EQUITABLE LAW, FOR THE USE OF THE GEN-

## ERATION WHICH TAKES HIS PLACE.

It is a great measure, and a startling. The rich, the business community, will never voluntarily consent to it, and we think we know too much of human nature, to believe that it will ever be effected peaceably. It will be effected only by the strong arm of physical force.

IT WILL COME, IF IT COMES AT ALL, ONLY AT THE CONCLUSION OF WAR. THE LIKE OF WHICH THE WORLD, AS YET, HAS NEVER WITNESSED, AND FROM WHICH, HOWEVER INEVITABLE TO THE EYE OF PHILOSOPHY, THE HEART OF HUMANITY RECOILS WITH HORROR."

Robespierre never uttered sentiments more fraught with anarchy, or better calculated to provoke violence and bloodshed. It should be remembered that these sentiments are not the hasty offspring of a mere newspaper paragraphist—that they were not thrown off in a moment of excitement and for a temporary purpose. On the contrary, they are the laboured effort of a mind, which is radically wrong, and of a heart which, soured with the world, has little sympathy for the happiness and prosperity of mankind. The man may be mad or worse, but there is method in his madness, and his odious system is backed, in some measure at least, by many of those who exercise a powerful control over the existing Government of the country. The whole scheme amounts to Van Burenism stripped of its mask, and affords a better definition of what is familiarly termed "Loco Focoism," than any thing that could be sketched by the opponents of that political delusion. We put it to the good and wise, therefore, of all parties, to the men who love liberty, because they see peace, justice and security under her protection—to say whether or not they are willing to sanction these doctrines by upholding their advocates. If, in the language of this Van Buren leader, they hold the teachers of religion in abhorrence, and are disposed to take from the hard-working man the right to dispose of his own property—if, in short, they are in favour of a "WAR, THE LIKE OF WHICH THE WORLD HAS NEVER WITNESSED," and "FROM WHICH THE HEART OF HUMANITY RECOILS WITH HORROR"—if they are for weakening, and perhaps destroying, the bonds between parent and child—let them act with Amos Kendall and the writer just quoted, and thus at once plunge into all the terrible doctrines which these philosophers describe as "inevitable." But if they would resist such outrages, and drive such dark undoers to their places of obscurity—let them oppose these men and their atrocious measures, by urging and advocating principles and statesmen, that are indeed their opposites, and in whose triumph the morals, the laws and the prosperity of the country, will be vindicated and sustained.

## A Sign in the West.

The Cincinnati Gazette of a late date, relates the following capital anecdote:

"The Whigs advertised a meeting at Colerain, in this county, on the 18th ult. A respectable assembly of both political parties met, and were addressed by Messrs. C. B. Smith, of Indiana, and Mr. Cary of this city, with great power and effect.—While these gentlemen were speaking, several of the Van Buren men interrupted them, contradicting their statements. When they had concluded, the chairman, we are informed, stated that, if there was any Van Buren man present who wished to address the meeting, in reply, he would then be heard. A loud and repeated call for Dr. Carter, from the Van Burenites, brought him reluctantly to his feet. He asked to be excused, stating that, if he addressed the meeting, he feared he should offend some of those present; but the Van Buren men had selected him (their strong man) for their champion, and the call became more clamorous.—Dr. Carter yielded, and addressed the meeting for about 30 minutes, contrasting free governments with monarchical ones, and portraying, with great eloquence and clearness, the principles of liberty and of our Constitution. The Van Buren men were in ecstasies, and the Whigs knew not what to make of it. This done, the Doctor paused; and then rapidly stated that many, very many, of these free principles had been departed from lately—had been frequently lost sight of, if not trampled in the dust, by the present Executive of the United States—Martin Van Buren and his adherents—and that for himself, he could stand it no longer, nor go farther in his support. These departures from principle, in his political leaders, had made him think deeply upon the subject; convinced him they were wrong, and determined him to make the declaration that he could no longer act with the party. He wished it distinctly understood, that he would, from that time forth, support WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, as the best way of correcting these abuses, and restoring the administration of the Government to true Democratic principles! The effect of this was electrical.

"Heard of the big flood in the South lately," asked a Harrison man of a Locofoco. "No. Where was it?" "In Louisiana; the whole South is swept." "Ah indeed. A great deal of property and many lives lost, I doubt." "I believe not. It was a Harrison flood; destroyed nothing but the hopes of the spoilsmen, and drowned loco-focoism stone dead!—That's all."—Dayton Journal.

AMOS' CHILDREN.—It is said when the news of the western Elections arrived at Washington city, the children of Amos Kendall were very much frightened!!—Village Recorder.