



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, Pa. Oct. 9, 1840.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$1.25, 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 Lewis Passmore, 2 John Dickson, 3 John Price Wetherill, 4 John M'Keehan, 5 Thomas P. Cope, 6 John Reed, 7 Jona. Gillingham, 8 Ashbel B. Wilson, 9 Amos Ellmaker, 10 Ner Middleswarth, 11 Abr'm R. Millvain, 12 George Walker, 13 John K. Zeilin, 14 Bernard Connelly jr, 15 Robert Stinson, 16 Joseph Markle, 17 William S. Hendrie, 18 Justice G. Fordyce, 19 T. M. T. McKenna, 20 Peter Filbert, 21 Harmer Denney, 22 William Adams, 23 Joseph Buffington, 24 John Harper, 25 Henry Black, 26 Wm. Millvain, 27 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, 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."

Democratic Whig Nomination for MONROE COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS: GEORGE WEBER, of Northampton Co. FOR ASSEMBLY: HERMAN B. HILLMAN, of Mauch Chunk. JOSEPH WEAVER, of Saucon. DEPUE S. MILLER, of Stroud.

Pike County Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS: GEORGE WEBER, OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY. FOR ASSEMBLY: PAUL S. PRESTON, OF WAYNE COUNTY.

"The Ladies Companion."

The October No. of this valuable magazine has been received. We have not had leisure to peruse all the contents but from what we have read, we can assure our readers, that the present No. fully sustains the reputation this periodical has so deservedly obtained.

We refer our readers to the article in another column headed "Old Federalists—Where are they?" We wish every one who is not already disgusted with the hypocrisy and assurance of the leaders of the locofoco party, in assuming the name of Democrats, to give the article the closest attention. To the list of old Federalists therein enumerated, who are now prominent men in the Van Buren ranks, we could add several in our own neighborhood, who were opposed to the last war, and against the admission of Missouri into the Union without restricting her as to slavery, that are now, if we believe their present professions, the purest Democrats in the country. In our opinion there is a vast difference between Locofocoism and Democracy, and although there is no doubt but that Roger B. Taney, Levi Woodbury, James Buchanan, Garret D. Wall, Charles J. Ingersoll, &c. are genuine locofocos, yet we are sure they are not Democrats.

Why dont the Locofoco Editors publish the letter of Col. Johnson to Carneal! Are they afraid it will convict them of falsehood? Try it gentlemen, don't keep back the sentiments of your candidates.

Conventions.

Throughout our widely extended country, the people still continue to assemble in countless numbers, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the policy of the present administration—the excitement appears to become more intense, as

the period approaches when deliberation must give place to action. An immense mass convention of the Democracy of the Northern Counties of our State was held at Wilkesbarre, on Wednesday of last week, at which 6000 persons were present.

A large delegation from Northampton and the upper portion of Monroe Cos. attended, who have returned highly delighted with the zeal and enthusiasm displayed by all present—the Valley of Wyoming will do her duty on the 30th. Among the speakers were A. E. Brown and H. D. Maxwell, of Easton.

To the Freeman of Monroe.

On Tuesday next the General Election will take place throughout the Commonwealth, and we hope every Whig will be at his post.

It is true, that we cannot consider that the result will be any test of the State of public opinion, in regard to the Presidency, because many who intend casting their suffrages for a change of men and measures, in the national administration on the 30th October, will still vote their party ticket on Tuesday next. Let no Whig be absent from the polls, under the impression, that his single vote would be unimportant because our party has hitherto been in a minority in the district.

We can with pride point to the candidates on our Congressional and Assembly tickets as in the highest degree worthy of the support of every true Whig.

The subjoined capital article we recommend most cordially.

The position of Pennsylvania.

OUR DUTY AND OUR CAUSE.

The glorious result of the late elections and the paramount importance of the great struggle of the people against the National office-holders—those who have brought ruin and distress into every business mart in the country, and laid waste, as with a bosom of destruction, the once thriving and prosperous manufactories of our land—have drawn the attention of the people of Pennsylvania partially at least, from the contemplation of their position in the eyes of the Union at large. To be sure that they have been engaged night and day in the struggle—they have slept not, nor have they rested the soles of their feet in an hour when their influence could be felt—but they have overlooked the importance of the first blow, and have been contracting the efforts, for one grand rally at the Polls on the 30th of October—they have been preparing to storm the citadel of Locofocoism on the 30th and have, in some parts at least, neglected the importance of making a grand attack along the whole line of the enemy as a preliminary movement and an earnest of what the people of the whole Union may expect of us when we shall meet the upholders of misrule face to face, on the 30th of October. The importance of the election on the 13th, should not be overlooked.—The eyes of the whole Union now more than ever, are upon us, and the hopes of the patriotic citizens of our sister States are with us in our struggle. They will know that the vote of Pennsylvania is not necessary to hurl from power the minions of corruption, but still they desire to see the Key-Stone State take her position where her duty calls her, and where in the hour of danger she has ever been found—in the van of the battle against the power that dares to trample under foot the prosperity and happiness of the people. They ask her to raise her voice against the administration—an administration that has brought ruin and distress upon the country—dried up the very fountains of our prosperity—sapped the foundations of civil and religious liberty—proclaimed openly and above board, that the monarchies of Europe are proper examples for American freemen to take as their guide—and by a series of measures, which if our glorious forefathers could rise from their hallowed graves and behold, would shudder at the thought of their prosperity being so degenerated, have rendered our national name little better than a by word for the Kings, the Emperors, the tyrants and the scoffers at Republican institutions in the Old World, to scoff at and deride! Our sister States in the glorious work of Reform, we say are beckoning to us to follow them, and asking us if we will remain behind when our hills and valleys were among the first to pour out their sons to the rescue, in the days of the Revolution. They ask us to follow them in the good work, and in a few years we shall behold another state of things in our glorious country. We shall see trade reviving—prosperity re-established—the currency restored to that condition it was found in by Gen. Jackson—honest industry respected and rewarded—the government again pursuing its course onward and upward, dispensing "blessings and benefits" on all around—and a free, virtuous, happy, and prosperous people inhabiting every nook and corner of our broad land rejoicing in their free government and thriving condition—the mountain sides dotted with the white cottages of the honest laborer and farmer—the valleys alive with industrious citizens, and the cities and towns filled with a population engaged in rendering themselves and neighbors contented, thrifty, and free—the administration of the world, and the terror of despotism.

The people of Pennsylvania—the Keystone of the arch—are asked by their brethren to come up to the work. Will they do it! They wish us to give an earnest of our intentions before the great day for the final onset arrives. Their eyes are bent upon us, in expectation of our answer.—What then is our duty. To Rally to the Polls on the Thirtieth day of October, and record our votes against the administration. To RALLY, as our patriot forefathers did in the revolution, and put down an administration that is crushing us to the earth!—Will the freemen of the Keystone answer the appeal in the spirit it is made! RALLY THEN!!

A Good Hit.—In a Western town in Virginia, the Richmond Whig says:—The Locofocos had stationed themselves for the purpose of insulting a Whig procession in march for a certain point; but the Whigs came up 300 strong in double files, so that it was deemed by the Locos prudent to let them pass in respectful silence. There was, however, a negro servant attached to the Whig cavalcade, who lingered in the rear, and when he passed the Locos, they most obsequiously pulled off their hats to him, and bowing low, exclaimed—"How do ye do, General Harrison—how do ye do?" Pompey humored the joke:—"You mistake dis child, gemmen—I hab not the honor to be Gen. Harrison, but am your Vice President Dick Johnson's son!" We may guess that the Locos did not rally after this home thrust.

Whistling Loud.

Some of our friends occasionally inquire of us, the ground upon which the administration men, build their present hopes of Mr. Van Buren's reelection; what are the States upon which they calculate for votes; and what are the indications in those States, upon which they base their calculations. We find in the Nashville Union (a Van Buren paper of the real grit) the following statement and remarks, which, we think, will answer the queries to which we refer.

"That, however, is not always a safe guide, for as in the case of North Carolina, politics and sectional considerations, instead of national matters govern the gubernatorial canvass. But by the latest state elections only, can any estimate whatever be made on known facts.

"Now, what were the popular votes by States in 1839-40, the latest indications! we annex a true table:

Table with columns for State, Van Buren votes, and Whig votes. Total Van Buren majority 72.

In each of the States under "Van Buren" his party have had a majority of the popular votes in the latest state elections. It is utterly fanciful to suppose that New York will not sustain Mr. Van Buren in November, and we think the same may be said of Michigan, North Carolina and perhaps, Vermont.

With these figures setting forth the only reliable data upon which calculations can be made, we confess our astonishment, that the Whigs should attempt a show of opposition when it is so clearly apparent that they have no principles at stake. The only reliable data!! Massachusetts became a V. B. State by electing Governor Morton with one majority, on account of his abolitionism. 14 New Jersey has given no V. B. vote 8 Maryland is as good for Harrison as } 10 the city of Philadelphia. } Ohio, do do. 21 53

Deduct from 183 and there remains 130, and where is Mr. Van Buren's majority—to say nothing of Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia, and Pennsylvania!—The perhaps for Vermont, is capital, considering the late vote the only reliable data.—U. S. Gaz.

We guess the news from Maine, will still further enlighten the Nashville Editor—we will shortly lay before our readers, our own estimate of the forthcoming result.

From the N. Y. Spectator.

Old Federalists—Where are they?

No. 1. ROGER B. TANEY, appointed Chief Justice of the United States by General Jackson, after having held, by virtue of the same favor, the offices of Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury. No man "breathed" more bitter "denunciations against Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Jefferson, the war, Governor Tompkins and Mr. Madison," than did this same Roger B. Taney. He was a Federalist of the deepest azure; and assisted Alexander Hanson, and Mr. Wagner, when the office of the Baltimore Federal Republican was mobbed by "the democracy," and General Langan murdered.

No. 2. LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury. An old New Hampshire Federalist. He wrote a pamphlet against General Jackson, and in favor of the election of John Quincy Adams, almost as long and as stupid as one of his Treasury reports. As a member of the cabinet, he is of course a cordial associate with Mr. Van Buren.

No. 3. JAMES BUCHANAN, one of General Jackson's ministers to Russia, and now Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania. He was one of the bitterest of the ultra Federalists—so bitter that he once declared that "if he supposed he had a drop of democratic blood in his veins, he would have a vein opened, and let it out." So late as the year 1828, he boasted of the name—said "he had not changed his views and principles in a single particular," according to the phraseology of the Argus. After the close of the war, he thus spoke, in an oration, of the administration of Mr. Madison:—

"The democratic administration declared war against commerce. They were not satisfied with depriving it of the protection of a navy, but they acted as though they had determined upon its annihilation.

"TIME WILL NOT ALLOW ME TO ENUMERATE ALL THE OTHER WILD AND WICKED ACTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

"After they had, by ceasing the Bank of the U. S. a continuance of its charter, embarrassed the financial concerns of the Government, they rashly plunged us into a war.

"Glorious it has been in the highest degree to the American character, but disgraceful in the extreme to the Administration.

Thanks then, be to Heaven, that we have obtained a peace, BAD AND DITGRACEFUL AS IT IS.

"THEY (the democrats) GLORIED IN SETTING THEMSELVES IN ARRAY AGAINST OUR PRESENT ADMIRABLE FORM OF GOVERNMENT."

No. 4. GOVERNOR VROOM, of New Jersey,—one of the strongest Federalists.—Now so thoroughly "democratic," in the view of the President, the Globe and Argus, that he was forced, by a breach of law and constitution, into a seat in Congress, which he has no just title in law or in honor.

No. 5. GARRET D. WALL, one of the Senators of the United States from N. Jersey. A Federalist of the deepest dye. He has avowed himself unchanged on the floor of the Senate. In the language quoted by the Argus, "he does not pretend that he is not now where he ever has been and ever will be," but even in his place he has avowed "the old and hateful allegation." In the work of disfranchising N. Jersey he went heart and soul with Mr. Van Buren. To quote the Argus again:—"Nothing can be more cordial than the association of these old politicians in a common object—for the promotion of common political ends—and the advancement of the same party and same doctrines."

No. 6. CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, not only an old Federalist, but one who out-Heroded Herod by declaring, in a letter under his own hand, that had he lived in the days of the revolution, he should have been a Tory! He was the Van Buren candidate for Congress in the third district of Pennsylvania. If Mr. Van Buren is a Democrat, as he professes to be, then he and Mr. Ingersoll were "antipodes," to quote the Argus again, "Not a single opinion, principle or doctrine in which they did not stand in direct hostility to each other. And yet no couple so cordial and loving now. Has Mr. Ingersoll changed? He will say not. "Where then?"—we quote the Argus again—"is Mr. Van Buren? Can any man doubt? Can apostasy deceive itself, or deceive others?"

No. 8. HENRY HUBBARD, a Van Buren Senator from New Hampshire—a Federalist—and one who VOTED for the Hartford Convention.

No. 9. RUEL WILLIAMS, Van Buren Senator from Maine—assisted in burning James Madison in effigy.

No. 10. JOHN H. PRENTISS, Van Buren member of Congress from Otsego. An old Federalist of the most approved pattern in the old days thereof.

No. 11. AARON VANDERPOOL—Van Buren member of Congress from Kinderhook—a Federalist of the real aqua-fortis cast. Opposed the war and could tell, if he chose, who harangued the mob at Kinderhook from a cart, to oppose one of Gov. Tompkins's courts martial, in order to prevent the levying of fines upon the militia who refused to turn out during the last war.

No. 12. EX-GOVERNOR CHITTENDON of Vermont, a Federalist who issued a proclamation to prevent the militia of that state from going to Plattsburg to repel the invasion of Sir George Prevost.—Now a leading Van Buren man.

No. 13. THOMAS J. OAKLEY, a Van Buren judge of the Superior Court—an old anti-war Federalist in Congress and out of Congress.

No. 14. SAMUEL JONES, Chief Justice of the Superior Court—a staunch Van Buren man. It would require a microscope to find any evidences of his democracy—now or at any time.

No. 15. Maj. WILLIAM JONES, his brother, of Queens. An old Federal member of the Legislature—a staunch Van Buren man—just re-indorsed by the Albany Argus.

No. 16.—WM. CULLEN BRYANT, editor of the New York Evening Post, the leading Van Buren print in that state, once gave the world the following poetical portraiture of THOS. JEFFERSON:

"And thou the scorn of every patriot name, Thy country's ruin and her council's shame! Poor servile thing! derision of the brave! Who erst from Tarleton fled to Carter's cave; Thou, who, when menaced by perfidious Gaul, Did prostrate to her whisker'd minions fall, And when our cash her empty bags supplied, Didst meanly strive the foul disgrace to hide, Go, wretch, resign the presidential chair, Disclose thy secret measures, foul or fair, Go, search with curious eye for horned frogs, Mid the wild wastes of Louisiana bogs; Or, where the Ohio rolls its turbid stream, Dig for huge bones, thy glory and thy theme, Go, scan, Philosophist, thy . . . charms, And sink supinely in her sable arms, But quit to abler hands the helm of state, Nor image ruin on thy country's fate."

No. 17. SAMUEL HARKER, of the Baltimore Republican—the editor who first undertook to sneer at the brave Harrison by the intended insult of log cabin and hard cider—Van Buren printer of the laws. In 1827 he declared that he would "never ask forgiveness for the political sin which stamped upon him the name of Federalist; we delight in the name!" Again, in 1828, he said:—"To us, the name of Federalism is a subject of no reproach. We rejoice to bear it, and hope that our efforts to honor and support it may be such as its merits. While others are endeavouring to hold it up to scorn, and are deserting its standard for the purpose of securing power and emolument from other hands, it shall be our glory to support its cause, and our feeble powers shall always be employed to display its beauties to others."

But they are without number. "Their name is legion." Nor have we arrayed them in solid column here, for any purpose of injury or malice, but merely to show the public—the million who do not keep the run of political events, and who have not been so long accustomed to follow the serpentine courses of Mr. Van Buren's leading supporters as we have—how hollow and unprincipled is the clamor of the Globe, the Argus and the Evening Post, upon the subject of Old Federalists and Federalism.

We find the following "palpable hit" in the Rochester Democrat:

When the Whig guns at the dead of night, Had wak'd the babes in sad affright, Amos, with sharp look and piercing eye, Says "Hush, my dears, LIE STILL, don't cry." The "Heaven born" then resumes his quill, The babes rest not—but he LIES STILL.

Testimony of Gen. Scott.

The Pittsburg Gazette gives the following letter, in which a gallant soldier bears direct testimony to the gallantry of a brother officer:

Saratoga Springs, Aug. 20, 1840.

Dear Sir,—Your complimentary letter of the 10th instant, inviting me on the part of the Harrison Committee of correspondence of Butler county, to visit you, and be present at a Convention at Pittsburg, has found me in this place.

A tour through the Keystone state would be highly interesting to me, but my public duties at this time forbid, and I ought to add, that as an officer of the Federal Government, I early prescribed to myself the rule to abstain from taking an active part in the conflict of politics. Hence, in thirty-two years, I have not once been to the polls, or to any party meeting. This official reserve has, however, never prevented me from discussing with the spirit of a freeman, in the casual intercourse of society, the merits of all public men and public measures of my time. Thus it has often fallen in my way to bear zealous testimony to the distinguished services of Gen. Harrison, both as a statesman and a soldier. With those services I have long been familiar, and can only attribute to gross ignorance or to any party malignity, the recent imputations to which you allude.

If at the end of the late war with Great Britain, or at the end of that successfully waged by Gen. Wayne against the Northwestern Indians, any person had shamelessly impeached the courage of Gen. Harrison, he would I am fully persuaded, have had not only his patriotism but his courage denied by every honest hearted American.

It was never my fortune to serve in the same field with Gen. Harrison—But I well remember the admiration entertained by my immediate associates in arms for the Hero of Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, and the River Thames. This sentiment as far as I ever knew or believed, was common throughout our armies, both officers and men placing him, with one accord, in the class of our most gallant and successful commanders.

Without meaning to violate the self-imposed restriction mentioned above, I cannot, being directly appealed to by your respectable committee, withhold this humble testimony from an old brother soldier who has been so unjustly assailed in this late day of his fair renown.

I remain, my dear sir, with high respect, your obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT.

SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, Esq. on behalf of Tippecanoe Club of Butler county, Pa.

In a late paper we disproved the allegations of the Locofoco, that the Democrats of the days of Jefferson and Madison and their descendants in this district, were now Van Buren men, and the subjoined letter from Senator Root of New York, will show how it is in the "Empire State."

Where are the Democrats.

The following letter from Gen. Root, is in reply to one from a friend, asking information relative to the Electors in New York who voted for Jefferson, in 1800.

DELI, August 1, 1840.

Dear Sir—I have received yours of the 28th, in which you request to be informed the names of the electors now alive, who voted for Jefferson in 1800, in this State, and the Senators and Representatives now alive who voted for them. Then this State had twelve Electors, and chosen by the Legislature. Three of them still survive, to wit, James Burt of Orange, Pierre Van Cortlandt of Westchester, and John Woodworth, then of Rensselaer, now of Albany. Two of the Senators still survive, to wit, Ambrose Spencer, then of Columbia, afterward of Albany, now of Wayne, and James W. Wilkin of Orange. Seven of the members of Assembly still survive, to wit, Nicoll Floyed of Suffolk, Samuel G. Verbruyck of Rockland, Peter Townsend, then of Orange, now of New York, Smith Thompson, then of Dutchess, now Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Erastus Root of Delaware. Archibald McIntyre, then of Montgomery, now of Albany, and James Merrill of Saratoga; of the twelve survivors, all for Harrison except Mr. Merrill. He is a very aged man, and has, I understand, very little of mental vigor remaining to him.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your obedient servant, ERASTUS ROOT.

Look Here—Read!

GEO. WASHINGTON was a FARMER. John Adams was a Lawyer. Thomas Jefferson was a Lawyer. James Madison was a Lawyer. James Monroe was a Lawyer. John Q. Adams was a Lawyer. Andrew Jackson is a Lawyer. Martin Van Buren is a Lawyer. WM. HENRY HARRISON is a FARMER.

Every President but one has been selected from the lawyers. While we say nothing against honest lawyers, we think farmers will include, all other things equal, to try a farmer once in fifty years. In Harrison we have an able, experienced, true hearted, honest farmer—capable, faithful, honest—let the people try him one term.

Again. The Whigs of the Revolution were jealous of hereditary power. They intended to shut every avenue to its being engrated upon our system. The same jealousy carried out has prevented the re-election of a President who had a son to tempt him to abuse his power.

Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, neither of them had a son, and were re-elected. John Adams had a son; John Q. Adams and Martin Van Buren have sons—the two Adams were left out at the end of the first term, and so will Martin Van Buren!

Charlestan, S. C., has a population of 29,263. Whites, 13,027.

The Georgia election took place on the 5th instant.