



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN
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FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of the Baltimore Convention

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE,
OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
SIMEON GUILFORD,
OF LEBANON COUNTY.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

CHESTER BUTLER, of Luzerne.
TOWNSEND HAINES, of Chester.

Directors.

- 1 Joseph G. Clarkson, Philadelphia.
- 2 John Price Wetherill, do.
- 3 John D. Neinsteele, do.
- 4 John S. Little, Germantown, Phila. co.
- 5 Eleazer T. McDowell, Doylestown, Bucks co.
- 6 Benj. Frick, Limerick, p. o. Montgomery co.
- 7 Isaac W. Vanleer, Wallace p. o. Chester co.
- 8 William Heister, New Holland, Lancaster co.
- 9 John S. Heister, Reading, Berks co.
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- 11 Alex. E. Brown, Easton, Northampton co.
- 12 Jonathan J. Slocum, Wilkesbarre, Luzerne co.
- 13 Henry Drinker, Montrose, Susquehanna co.
- 14 James Pollock, Milton, Northumberland co.
- 15 Frederick Watts, Carlisle, Cumberland co.
- 16 Daniel M. Smyser, Gettysburg, Adams co.
- 17 James Mathers, Mifflintown, Juniata co.
- 18 Andrew J. Ogle, Somerset, Somerset co.
- 19 Daniel Washabaugh, Bedford, Bedford co.
- 20 John L. Gow, Washington, Washington co.
- 21 Andrew W. Loomis, Pittsburg, Allegheny co.
- 22 James M. Power, Greenfield, Mercer co.
- 23 William A. Irvine, Irvine, Warren co.
- 24 Benj. Hartshorn, Curwensville, Clearfield co.

Messrs. J. Dickey, A. Stewart, and E. Joy Morris, will please accept our thanks, for valuable public documents.

New Judicial District.

Last week we published the Act, recently passed by the Legislature, forming the Counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, and Monroe, into a new Judicial District, to be called the twenty-first Judicial District of Pennsylvania. In accordance with this law, the Courts of Carbon, are hereafter to be held on the fourth Monday of March, June, September, and December, to continue two weeks, if necessary; and those of Monroe, are to begin on the Monday following those of Carbon.

By this arrangement there is no fixed day for the commencement of Court in Monroe. If it should be necessary, at any time, to hold Court for two weeks in Carbon, then the Court in Monroe must be postponed until the second Monday after the fourth Monday, of the months already specified, but if the Courts in Carbon are got through with in one week, then the first Monday thereafter would be the time.

In order, then, to fix the time for the commencement of the Monroe county Courts, it will be always requisite first to ascertain how long the Courts of Carbon will continue. This must be done in order to fix the return of the Writs and other process; and the time when jurors, suitors, and witnesses, are to attend.

Another inconvenience, to the people of Monroe, by this arrangement is, that their Courts may happen during the weeks in which the fourth of July, and our general election fall.—We hope, therefore, that the Legislature may take some action on this subject before they adjourn;—give us a certain day for the commencement of Court, and arrange it so that it will not interfere with our great national holiday, and the day of election. The law is to go into operation on the first of May; and therefore, of course, we shall have no Court in Monroe until the beginning of July, unless some alteration is made.

The Thirteenth District.

The Whig Victory, in this District, which we announced last week, is complete. James Pollock, our candidate has been elected, by a majority of eight hundred and fifty one votes.—This is glory enough for one day, to elect a Whig and Tariff Congressman, in the very den and stronghold of Locofocoism.

Methodist Conference.

The conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, closed its business after a session of nine days, on Friday evening last. The Rev. J. RUTH, has been appointed to fill the Stroudsburg Church, for the ensuing year.

Great Whig Meeting.

The gallant Whigs of Philadelphia, had an enthusiastic meeting, on Wednesday evening last, in front of the old State House, on which occasion they were addressed by that honored and eloquent expounder of Whig principles, the Hon. S. S. PRENTISS, of Mississippi. He spoke two hours and a quarter; and his speech is represented to have been able and highly interesting. He spoke principally of the different tendencies of the two great political parties of our country; and showed, that whilst the principles of the Whig party are conservative, those of the Locofocos, are destructive. We shall publish some passages of it hereafter.

Captain Tyler.

Demonstrations have lately been made in a number of States, by the former friends of Martin Van Buren, in favor of this arch-traitor for the Presidency. Since the results in Connecticut and the 13th Congressional District of this State, have been made known, many of the party have boldly declared that with Mr. Van Buren, they must sustain an inevitable defeat. They, therefore, declare for another man, —and that man is no other than John Tyler. One day last week, a meeting was held at Hollahan's, in Philadelphia, the old loco loco headquarters, at which resolutions were passed urging the political traitor, and calling upon Mr. Van Buren to decline. So goes the world. Captain Tyler, the candidate of the locos.— That would look nice.

The Whig Tariff.

Hundreds of Petitions, numerously signed, are daily pouring into Congress, calling upon the members not in any-wise to alter or otherwise interfere with the existing Tariff laws. The people are aroused upon the subject. The effort which is making by the locos, in Congress, to repeal the law, has opened the eyes of the Nation. Therefore, let the poor locos beware. The Whig Senate will save the Tariff, no matter what the Locofoco House may do.

Connecticut Again.

We have more good news from the land of steady habits. On Tuesday of last week elections, for members of the Legislature, were held in those towns which had failed in making a choice at the first trial. The result is, the election of 7 Whigs and 5 Locos, thereby increasing our majority in joint ballot, from 28 to 30! The Whigs are triumphant every where. Really, the poor locos must be very much disheartened at their repeated and continued defeats.

The Spring Elections.

The Spring elections in New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and other States, have resulted in unexpected and cheering Whig triumphs. Many of the strongest loco loco districts have given way, and gone for the Whigs,—altogether, the news is of the most cheering and heart-gladdening character. All over

"The people say,
They'll go for Clay."

Election in Portland.

The second trial for Mayor, of Portland, Maine, on Friday last, resulted in the choice of Mr. GREELY, the Whig and Tariff candidate, by a majority of about 200 over all others.

Locofocoism Rebuked in New Jersey.

The Daily Forum of the 10th inst. says:— The Locofocos in the Legislature, employed the most of their time during the late session by gerrymandering the State in such a manner as they conceived would secure their ascendancy; but the People have thwarted their rascally designs, and so far as heard from Whig principles are triumphant! Trenton was divided into four wards so nicely arranged, that the loco legislators thought there was no doubt but they would be able to carry three. The honest citizens thought different however, and they resolved on Monday last to teach those reckless Representatives, that there is power in the ballot-box. The result is, the Whigs elected their candidates in three of the Wards and part of their ticket in the other! Well done Trenton! In Middlesex township, also, the Whigs made a clean sweep—electing their entire ticket! Three cheers for New Jersey.

The Boston Times, (Dem.) says:— Kendall is a living vampire and feasts upon the cold bodies of the dead. Look at his blasphemous article on "Omens." He had better make tracks for the catacombs of Egypt or some putrid battle field.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

General Markle on the State Debt.

We call the attention of our readers to the following letter of Gen. JOSEPH MARKLE, on the subject of our State indebtedness. It is a noble production, and should be read and studied by every citizen of the Keystone State.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1844.

Dear Sir:—We avail ourselves of the first opportunity that has presented itself, since your nomination by the Convention at Harrisburg, to ascertain, in such a form as will put an end to any doubts that our political adversaries may suggest, your opinions on certain points of State policy, in relation to which great and natural solicitude is felt. Among them, or rather above them all, is the question of the State credit, involving the character of the Commonwealth and the substantial interests of all its citizens. On this point our immediate fellow citizens are deeply anxious. Many, very many, are suffering around us from the breach of the public faith; and all are oppressed by a sense of shame, that rests upon the community. You will therefore excuse us for the inquiry we now make, and favor us with your views on this interesting subject.

We are, very respectfully,

- Your fellow citizens,
JOS. R. CHANDLER,
WILLIAM B. REED,
CHARLES GIBBONS,
R. T. CONRAD,
JAMES HANNA,
G. R. SMITH,
G. W. M'MAHON.

Gen. Markle's Reply.

MILL GROVE, March 29, 1844.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 10th instant, was not received until yesterday, and I reply at the first moment of leisure.

I agree with you, that first in interest and magnitude among the questions of state policy, is that of State credit; the comfort of many of our people, as well as the honor of the State, and the very principle of republicanism, are directly involved in it. I am led to believe that the want of good faith exhibited by some of the States, has seriously retarded the progress of liberal principles abroad, and given their enemies an argument against republican government itself.

Embracing these sentiments, I will cheerfully concur, whether in public or private life, in any measure which will tend to do justice to the public creditor and restore the tarnished honor of our good old Commonwealth. In this respect I do not profess to be singular. My business and associations through life have been principally with the farming and laboring classes, and I think I understand their peculiar views and interests. I therefore speak from experience, when I say that no class of citizens will contribute more fully, according to their means, to the public revenue, or will endure more than they to sustain the honor of their country. It must not be supposed that if in some portion of the interior the taxes have been collected less promptly than in others, that there is a want of disposition to pay.— There is a real distress and scarcity of money in some of the agricultural districts of the State, which none can appreciate except those who have witnessed and experienced them. I have, therefore, at no time, lost confidence in the ultimate redemption of the State credit. That this may be done speedily, all right minded persons will earnestly desire. No man can long remain in a position which his conscience does not approve, without having his moral sense blunted, and his self respect lessened; and the consequence in this case will not be different because the faith and obligation broken are those of the State.

I cannot doubt that the collection of taxes sufficient to pay the interest on the State debt, would impose great and real distress on the people. To make them as light as possible, the most rigid economy in the administration of the State Government should be enforced—not in name, simply, but in fact. The example of our sister State of Ohio should be followed, in the reduction of all salaries to the lowest practicable and just standard. Neither the character nor interest of the State will suffer, when salaries shall be reduced so low, that when the public servant shall retire from office, he will have accumulated little more than the honor conferred by the confidence and favor of his country. I am well satisfied that while hundreds may have been lost by extravagant salaries, thousands have been squandered by favoritism in jobs and contracts. No doubt, in the nature of things, much difficulty will be found in arranging an equitable and fair distribution of the burdens among all classes of the people, and all sections of the State. But, though difficult, it is not impossible; and when once done, I cannot doubt that it will be cheerfully acquiesced in.

But in these difficulties there is one source of relief, to which I cannot discover why all true Pennsylvanians should not resort promptly and zealously. Why, when the State is overwhelmed with debt, and the people compelled to choose between severe taxation of dishonor on one side, and the acceptance of a large fund, justly due from the General Government, on the other, any one should prefer the first, is to me a subject of surprise and regret. The application of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the General Government lessens the amount to be collected by duties on foreign goods, and thus affords an excuse for reducing or repealing the Tariff. But it is not a fair application of the fund: it is not a Pennsylvania argument or measure. Pennsylvania should cling to the distribution act as

a measure of State relief and of sound national policy.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOSEPH MARKLE.

To Joseph R. Chandler, William B. Reed, Esqrs., and others.

From the Daily Forum.

Mr. Muhlenberg—His popularity in England—British Gold.

The "Pennsylvanian" and the "New England Democrat" are in ecstasies with the following extract from Mr. Muhlenberg's letter, in which he accepts the nomination as the loco-foco candidate for Governor of this State.

"One of the great maxims of the republican party has been 'principles and measures, not men.' In times like the present, and circumscribed as our State and the Union are, we should continually recall this maxim to our minds. It is full of meaning and instruction.— It commands us to lay aside all our predilections for mere men or for chosen and favorite leaders. Its spirit is the very soul of the party to which it is our pride to belong. Let us hear, then, no more of our former differences about men. This is all wrong. We are no man's men—we are Democrats, and as such, always willing to sacrifice our love of men to our deeper love of principles."

"Truly noble sentiments!" exclaims the "New England Democrat." "Beautiful!" responds the "Pennsylvanian." "Timely expressed!" says the Democrat. "That's a fact," says the Pennsylvanian. "The high character enjoyed by Mr. Muhlenberg as well in the United States as in Europe," says the Democrat, "will contribute more to the MORAL AND POLITICAL REDEMPTION OF PENNSYLVANIA THAN ANY OTHER EVENT THAT COULD HAPPEN!" "Good again!" shouts the Pennsylvanian—hurra democrats! read this "compliment from abroad, and stick to your candidate on account of HIS DESERVED EMINENCE IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY!" Well, there is something rather rich in this appeal. In the first place, it is quite noteworthy that the locofocos who have had control of this Commonwealth for years past, and who have brought it, by their men and measures, to its present position of humiliation and shame, should admit that it requires both "moral and political redemption."

But how Mr. MUHLENBERG'S HIGH CHARACTER IN EUROPE is to "contribute more than any other event" to the moral and political redemption of the State, we are too blind to see.— Why Democrats should vote for Henry A. Muhlenberg because of "HIS DESERVED EMINENCE IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY," is still more inexplicable. Does the Pennsylvanian mean to intimate that the influence of the "mother country" is to be used to promote Mr. Muhlenberg's election? The "mother country" certainly has much at stake in this matter. If Mr. Muhlenberg's popularity in England can carry the State of Pennsylvania in his favor, her vote may then be secured for Mr. Van Buren. And as Mr. Van Buren is opposed to the Tariff, "both in respect to the principle on which it is formed and in its details," there can be no doubt of the fact, that his election to the Presidency would be most cheering and satisfactory to the Manufacturing and Mechanical interests of the "mother country." But does the Pennsylvanian suppose that the Democracy of the Keystone State are like cattle, and are to be bought with BRITISH GOLD? We know that gold secured the nomination of Mr. Muhlenberg, in direct opposition to the expressed will of the rank and file of the party to which he belongs. Two or three delegates in the Convention who were instructed for Francis R. Shunk, violated those instructions, voted for Muhlenberg, and thus he received the nomination. Was this the talismanic influence of BRITISH GOLD, or did it come from the well filled coffers of the candidate? When Mr. Muhlenberg and the late Governor Wolf were before a Convention of their party a few years ago, both seeking the nomination as candidate for Governor, it is a fact worthy to be remarked now, that certain delegates to that Convention who had been instructed for Wolf—violated their instructions and voted for Muhlenberg. Did the gold of the rich parson produce that result too? Perhaps the Pennsylvanian will answer. Meanwhile we can assure the dapper gentlemen of "Locofoco Lyre," that the Democracy of this Commonwealth will never make Henry A. Muhlenberg their Governor, on account of "his eminence in the mother country."

But let us go back to the admired extract from Mr. Muhlenberg's letter. It admits of but one construction. It is in substance an avowal that the Democracy preferred another man as their candidate. And Mr. Muhlenberg having contrived to defeat their wishes by obtaining, some how, his own nomination, now entreats them to give up their predilections for mere men or "FOR CHOSEN AND FAVORITE LEADERS;" and cast their votes for him! "Principles and measures—not men!"—writes Mr. Muhlenberg, and "let us hear no more of our former differences about men!" Truly, these sentiments are "timely expressed!" They may be very "noble" and "beautiful"—but they are "rather cool" from a man, who a few years ago divided and sacrificed his party—principles and all, to gratify his personal hate of the late Governor Wolf! After an unsuccessful attempt to defraud George Wolf of the nomination of his party, Mr. Muhlenberg was the first man to create these very "differences about men," which he wishes to hear no more of now!—George Wolf is in his grave:—and Mr. Muhlenberg presents himself to "the Democracy" as a repentant sinner, begging them to let him hear no more of "FORMER DIFFERENCES ABOUT MEN!" Good Mr. Muhlenberg, it will not do! We like not these Reverend politicians!—almost universally they are rotten to the core. When a professing gospel preacher is seduced by the arch-tempter from his high calling, and

enters the political arena, hungering and thirsting after the honors and principalities of this world, he is too far gone—too much under evil influences, to hesitate about the means of attaining his ends. As in the case of Mr. Muhlenberg, who thinks it

"Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven,"

such politicians are ever desperate and unscrupulous. God save the Commonwealth from the clutches of a renegade priest!

The Next Governor.

It is difficult to convey to our readers an idea of the excitement which pervades this State with reference to this question. Every newspaper is filled with indications. We find the following excellent testimonial to Gen. Markle's character in the Bedford Inquirer.

A NOBLE TRIBUTE TO GEN. MARKLE.
At a Markle meeting recently held in Haindaysburg, Maj. William Williams, a heretofore decided Locofoco and one of the leaders of the party in Huntingdon county, being called upon addressed the meeting as follows:

He had known Joseph Markle since he was a boy. He had had in his time (previous to his leaving Westmoreland county) very frequent intercourse with him, as a business man, and for twelve or thirteen years very intimately as a military man.

I know him, (said Maj. W.) to be an HONEST, UPRIGHT, HONORABLE MAN—a man of GREAT DECISION AND FIRMNESS—a VERY INTELLIGENT MAN; WELL QUALIFIED TO FILL THE STATION FOR WHICH HE HAS BEEN NOMINATED.

He is about sixty years of age. At the commencement of the late war with Great Britain, in 1813, he marched a company of Dragoons, as volunteers to the President of the U. States, and was attached to the squadron under the immediate command of Col. Ball, of the U. S. Army—the whole under the command of Gen. William H. Harrison. Captain Markle and his company, together with the Pittsburg Blues and Greensburg Riflemen, and the Petersburg (Va.) Blues, all marched and joined the Western Army about the same time, and all served their country with great spirit and honor to themselves.

After his return from the Army (continued Maj. W.) he resumed his business which he had left—the management of a Paper Mill and Grist Mills. When he marched to join the Army he made great sacrifices, in leaving his family and business. After his return, and during the difficult times from 1816 to 1832, he became embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs, by his good feeling and kindness in bailing his friends;—and this is one reason why he never figured conspicuously as a public man. It became necessary for him to attend closely to his own business; and it will be found by reference to the past that he was at different times solicited to take part in public affairs, but he declined. It is true, once he was nominated for Congress, but without a hope of being elected, in a district where there was so overwhelming a majority against his party. He then consented to run for the sole purpose of aiding in rallying the party in that county. It will also be found that his name was mentioned for Governor when Joseph Ritner was nominated, and it will be found too, that after Ritner was elected, he was tendered the appointment of Adjutant General, but declined accepting it. He has never solicited public favor. He is one of your independent whole souled men, who would not push himself forward. He concluded by stating that he would vote for General Markle for Governor of this Commonwealth, and that he never would vote for Martin Van Buren for President of the United States.

It has already been Gen. Markle's lot to be assailed with all sorts of vile epithets and base misrepresentations. The Bedford Gazette, following in the wake of the Pittsburg Post and other papers of that stamp, has commenced the work of detraction. Fortunately for the Whigs and the cause of truth, they are men—men of honor, honesty and intelligence—unpurchased men—and even of the loco-foco party, who do not hesitate to come forward voluntarily and bear honorable testimony to the intelligence and worth of our candidate. Party shackles are a powerless as shreds of flax in binding honest men and republicans of the loco-foco party.— They cannot be restrained from voting for Gen. Markle. They know his worth—appreciate sterling qualities, of head and heart, and remember his patriotic exertions during the last war in pledging his private property to secure the means to feed and clothe the troops enlisted in the service of his country. Such exertions as these cannot be forgotten, and will meet their reward at the hand of a grateful people. It was not enough that Gen. Markle was willing to surrender his property for the good of his country—his patriotism did not stop here—his life was freely pledged to stay the savage hand from its innocent victims. Those acts are remembered. They are garnered up in the grateful hearts of thousands, who, like Major Williams, are ready, when the opportunity offers, of giving them vent. There was no period in the history of the country so dark and forbidding as that during the last war. It was regarded as the test of the strength of our republican institutions, and those who nobly sustained the country in that trying contest, can never be forgotten. All Republicans, all Democrats, and every friend of freedom, will come up nobly as Major Williams has done, to the support of the old champion of their principles.

A NEW METHOD OF CATCHING RATS.—Ligate your bed in a room much infested by rats, and on retiring to bed, put the light out, and then strew over your pillow some strong smelling cheese, three or four red herrings, some barley meal, or new malt, and a sprinkling of dried codfish. Keep awake until you find the rats at work, and then make a grab.