



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, April 25, 1844.

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

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

FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of the Baltimore Convention

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

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
SIMEON GUILFORD,
OF LEBANON COUNTY.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

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

Districts.

- 1 Joseph G. Clarkson, Philadelphia.
- 2 John Price Wetherill, do.
- 3 John D. Neinstel, 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.
- 10 John Killinger, Anville, Lebanon co.
- 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, Millintown, Juniata co.
- 18 Andrew J. Ogil, 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.

Newspaper Agency.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., who has heretofore past acted as Agent for this paper, in Philadelphia, has addressed a Circular to the publishers of Newspapers, in which he informs them, that in addition to his Philadelphia agency, he has opened an office in New-York, where he is ready to receive subscriptions, advertisements, for any paper published in the United States.

The idea of such an Agency is original with Mr. Palmer, and was first put into operation by him in 1841, in Philadelphia. Since that time he has transacted business for upwards of one hundred and fifty newspapers,—much to the convenience and profit of the business men in the City and the Merchants, and others, in the vicinity of their publication.

In order to extend his means of usefulness, he has now opened an Agency in the City of New-York, at No. 160 Nassau street, where he will receive orders for subscription, advertising, &c. for all the papers for which he acts as Agent in Philadelphia, and for as many more as may authorize him to do so.

The "*Jeffersonian Republican*," for which he is authorized to receive and account for subscriptions advertising, &c. is published weekly simultaneously, at Stroudsburg, Monroe county, and at Milford, Pike county. As the Merchants in and about Milford, do all their business in New-York, and some from Stroudsburg, also trade there, this paper affords unusual facilities for business men in New-York, to advertise. The paper has a good circulation, and the terms are very reasonable. Those interested, therefore, will find it to their advantage to make their business known through its columns. This can be done by calling on Mr. PALMER, at either of his offices.

Death of a Judge.

We regret to learn that his Honor Judge Baldwin, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at his lodgings, at the Merchant's Hotel, Philadelphia, on Saturday morning last. Judge B. was an excellent jurist, a fine scholar, and an exemplary man. There are now two vacancies on the Bench of the Supreme Court.

Loco Foco Convention.

It is rumoured in Washington, that a strong effort will be made at the Convention, which meets at Baltimore, on the 3d Monday of May, to prevent the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, for the Presidency.

Appointment by the Post Master General.

DAVID EDINGER, to be Postmaster at Tannersville, Monroe county, in the place of Adam Edinger, resigned.

The Main Line Bill.

A Bill passed the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, for the sale of the Main Line of our Public Works, from Philadelphia, to Pittsburg, for the sum of twenty Millions of Dollars. One of the sections provides, that before the works shall be offered for sale, the question shall be first submitted to the people, at the next General Election, to say whether they shall be sold or not. In the Senate, the committee to whom the Bill was referred, have reported it without any material amendments or alterations. The impression at Harrisburg, on Saturday last, was, that it would pass, and be approved of by the Governor.

A New Bank.

The Senate has passed a Bill to incorporate a New Bank, at Allentown, to be called the *Lehigh County Bank*. The capital is fixed at one hundred thousand dollars, and all of it must be paid in before the Bank dare commence operations. The restrictions are also otherwise salutary. A Bank, at Allentown, properly conducted, is very much needed, and would, no doubt, greatly relieve the wants of the people in that vicinity.

The Annexation of Texas.

The Treaty, for the Annexation of Texas to the Union, although it has been signed nearly two weeks, had not yet been sent to the Senate on Monday last. A great deal of interest is manifested throughout the country, as to its fate. Mr. Webster, and several other distinguished men, have written strong and able letters, against the annexation; whilst Mr. Wilkins, and Gen. J. Hamilton, have written others in favor thereof. The general impression is, that two thirds of the Senate are not friendly to the measure. A rumour, however, is going the rounds, to the effect, that if the Senate refuse to ratify the Treaty by a vote of two thirds, Mr. Tyler will then submit the matter to both Houses of Congress, and ask them to admit Texas by a joint Resolution (which will require but a bare majority,) on the ground of its having formerly been a portion of the territory of the U. States. Should Texas be admitted, we look upon a war with Mexico as inevitable.

A Log Cabin.

The gallant Whigs of Camden, N. J. have erected a spacious *Log Cabin*, for the Clay Club of that place to hold their meetings in during the approaching contest. It was opened on Friday evening last, in the presence of a large concourse of people from the neighbourhood, and Philadelphia. Col. Swift, Jos. R. Chandler, and other distinguished Whigs, made speeches on the occasion. The people of Jersey are up and doing.

Virginia Election.

The annual election in this State for members of the Legislature, will take place to-day. The Locos, who had the power last year, have so gerrymandered it, however, that there is hardly a possibility of the Whigs carrying a majority of the members. Upon a full poll, we have no doubt the Whigs have from 3 to 5000 majority of the popular vote, as will be seen next fall.

The Tariff.

The Locos of the House of Representatives have not yet plucked up sufficient courage to enter upon the consideration of their Bill repealing the present excellent Tariff laws. A motion to consider, was lost by 20 majority, one day last week.

A Prize.

The Boston Clay Club, offers a premium of Fifty Dollars for the best Whig Song, to the tune of the *Have Old Oak*.

The Locos, says the *Forum*, are reviving the old lie that Gen. Hull, the traitor of Detroit, voted the Whig ticket in 1840. As Hull died near twenty years ago, it would have been quite difficult for him to attend the polls in 1840.—Dead men never vote, except it be the locofoco ticket.

Troubles in Oregon.

The St. Louis Republican says, that letters have been received from Oregon as late as the 20th of October. One letter says that the settlement had been threatened with an "Indian war," by a combination of three of the most powerful tribes west of the Rocky Mountains, and although, who united and acting in concert, they are said to be abundantly able to destroy all the Indian in the Territory, still without union, they may be cut off in detail.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 12th instant says:—Strawberries and blackberries are now plenty in our markets. We don't choose to say anything about musquitoes.

A SUPPLEMENT TO AN ACT to establish a new judicial district composed of the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon and Monroe.

Section I. Be it enacted, &c. That all writs which may have been issued out of any of the courts of Schuylkill county, since March term last past, and which may be issued on or before the 1st day of the next June term, as established by the act to which this is a supplement, shall be returnable to said June term or the return days fixed by law, and that all orders of the different courts of the several counties of Schuylkill, Carbon and Monroe, which shall have been made at the courts last held in and for said counties respectively, prior to the passage of the act to which this is a supplement, or continued at said courts to the succeeding term, shall be made returnable, heard or otherwise disposed of at the first term to be held for said counties respectively, in pursuance of the act to which this is a supplement; and all causes now ordered or placed upon the trial lists of the several courts of Common Pleas of said counties respectively, shall be heard and tried at the first term to be held in and for the said counties respectively, as fixed by the act to which this is a supplement. Provided, that said causes may be continued for cause shown or by consent of parties: And all causes depending and undetermined in the different courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, said counties, shall be heard and tried at the first term for said courts to be held in and for said counties, as provided by the act to which this is a supplement.—Provided, that said causes may be continued for cause shown or by consent of parties: And all orders for writs of venire for Jurors made by any of the courts of either of said counties respectively, for the summoning of Jurors to attend any of the courts to be held for said counties respectively, at the next regular term to be held for said counties, as established prior to the passage of the act to which this is a supplement; and all writs of venire which have issued or may issue prior to the next regular terms to be held for said counties respectively, shall be returnable as follows:—In the counties of Carbon and Monroe, on the first day of the first term to be held in and for said counties respectively, in pursuance of the act to which this is a supplement; and in the county of Schuylkill the venires issued or to have been issued returnable to the July term, 1844, as established prior to the passage of the act to which this is a supplement, shall be returnable on the first days of the first and second weeks of June term next respectively, as established by the act to which this is a supplement, in the same manner as venires would have respectively been returnable on the first days of the first and second weeks of said July term respectively, that is to say the venire issued or to have been issued returnable in the first day of the first week of said July term, shall be returnable on the first day of the first week of said June term, and the venires issued or to have been issued returnable on the first day of the second week of said July term shall be returnable on the first day of the second week of said June term.

Approved April 18, 1844.

Gen. Markle's Popularity.

The Pittsburg American, a few days since related an anecdote which the editor says he has from unquestionable authority, and therefore it may be depended on as an actual occurrence. It is but a sample of the acting of the "unharnessed"

"How is this," said an acquaintance, "have you changed the name of your boat?" "Yes," said he, "and my politics too; I have voted for Van Buren and the like of him, long enough. I shall vote for him no longer, nor Muhlenberg neither. I have always heretofore been a democrat; I am going now to vote for Markle and Clay; and here are now four of my hands—democrats too—who all avow the same intentions. We are not forced to work; Van Buren has forced himself upon us, and Muhlenberg has brought himself upon us, and we shall vote for neither one nor the other."

A Rare Snake.

The editor of the Port Gibson Herald has seen a young moccasin snake, about ten inches in length, having two heads, each perfectly formed, and of the usual size. These heads formed a junction at the neck, which, with the other portions of the body, were of the usual shape and proportion. This strange creature was found in Warren county, Mississippi, and when first discovered was quite vicious; when touched with a stick, he bit at it with either mouth which happened at the time to be nearest the intruding object.

Perpetual Motion.

A Col. Boon, of Madison county, N. Y. is on his way to Washington, with a perpetual motion he has invented—the motive power of which is atmospheric air. Some of the most scientific men in that part of the State consider the invention a complete triumph. Wear and tear are the only obstacles in the way of the machine keeping in motion till the end of atmospheric and all things sublimary.

A man, 65 years of age has been discharged, cured, from the Pennsylvania lunatic asylum, who had been crazed 25 years.

Butter was selling in Baltimore on Saturday last, at from fifty to sixty-two and a half cents per pound.

revenue; and here we are reversing the rule, going for a bill for revenue without regard to protection; voting for 20,000 copies of a report in favor of this anti-tariff, anti-American, and British bill.

But this bill greatly, very greatly, reduces the duties on whiskey, brandy, gin, and wine. We must import whiskey and brandy for revenue, and give the rich their wine at one half the present duty, and they must of course drink double the quantity or we loose revenue. What say you temperance men to this? You must all get drunk on foreign spirits to increase the revenue. Tax the poor by direct State taxation, and let the rich indulge in wine, brandy, silks, and faxes, at lower rates! No, put the duties high on luxuries, and distribute the proceeds of the land among the States to relieve the poor from taxation. Sir, pass this bill to lighten the burdens of the rich, while you double the burdens, reduce the wages, and destroy the labor of mechanics and the poor, and go home and hear what they have to say on the subject.

The following abstract from table C, in the appendix to the report of the Committee, will show the practical operation of this bill upon the mechanical, agricultural, and manufacturing interests of the country.

Names of the articles.	Present duties.	Proposed duties.
EFFECT UPON MECHANICS.		
Clothing, ready made by tailors	50	30
Mts, caps, binding and hosiery	30	20
Umbrellas, parasols, and sun shades	30	25
Silk hats, bonnets, &c.	55	25
Hat bodies	43	30
Hats and bonnets of vegetable substances	35	25
Childrens' boots and shoes	60	30
India rubber shoes	30	20
Clocks	30	20
Untarred cordage	188	30
Iron cables or chains	80	30
Cut and wrought spikes	82	30
Cut nails	43	30
Brass kettles, (hammered)	43	30
Japaned, plated, and gilt ware	30	25
Cutlery of all kinds	30	25
Sole leather	53	25
Calf skins	37	25
Bricks and paving tiles	25	15
Metal buttons	30	25
Hard soap	51	30
China ware	30	20
EFFECT UPON FARMERS.		
Wheat	35	25
Beef and pork	120	25
Cheese	70	25
Vinegar	54	25
Pearl or hulled barley	67	30
Whale or fish oil	44	30
Wool costing over 7 cts per lb.	3 c. pr. lb. off.	
Lined oil	43	30
Spirits from grain— <i>See proof</i>	132	42*
Brandy, &c., from other materials	100	38
Coal, per ton	\$1 75	\$1 00
EFFECT UPON MANUFACTURERS.		
Wool, all manufactures of	40	30
Carpetings, treble grain	87	30
Brussels	42	30
Venitian	45	30
Other ingrain	46	30
Coarse cottons, (being a reduction of three-fourths)	120	30
Cotton bagging	53	30
Oil cloth furniture	62	30
other kinds	54	30
Iron, bolts and bars	77	61
railroad	77	31
pigs	72	56
nail and spike rods	56	30
vessels cast	45	30
wood screws	63	30
Steel, cast, shear and German	36	21
Glass, cut	186	30
window, 8 by 10	62	30
12 by 16	165	30
Lead, pigs and bars	66	30
Gunpowder	51	30

The 12th section of the bill provides that, after the 1st of September, 1845, all the duties above 25 per cent. is to be reduced to that horizontal standard, 25 per cent.

In 1842, we imported more than four millions of gallons of wine, and nearly two million gallons of distilled spirits. England imposes 2,700 per cent. duty on our whiskey, and we, by way of reciprocity, now propose to reduce our duties on English and Irish whiskey (1,650,000 gallons of which, with other distilled spirits, was imported in 1842) to a mere nominal duty! The duty of 25 cents on wheat would also be affected. This bill brings all duties above 30 per cent. down to 30 per cent.—a horizontal tariff, except on a few specific articles; and in one year more, it brings the duties down to 25 per cent., discriminating for revenue below that standard. This was bringing it nearly down to Mr. Van Buren's standard, established in his famous Indiana letter. His maximum was 25 per cent. till the debt was paid, and then 20 per cent., discriminating for revenue below that amount, but in no case above it for protection. This was Mr. Van Buren's plan, as laid down in that letter, to which he referred gentlemen who might be disposed to doubt it.

THE WHIG AND VAN BUREN SYSTEMS.

But, sir, we are told that "the Whigs are a party without principles." Sir, are not their principles known and avowed every where?—On this subject, the Whig system is this: Remove from the National Treasury that disturbing source of revenue, the Public Lands, and give them to the States to which they rightfully belong, to pay their debts, and relieve the people from taxation. Then regulate the Tariff, so as to supply revenue enough for an economical administration of the Federal Government, by imposing protective duties on such

articles as we can and ought to supply at home, and revenue duties on luxuries and articles not produced, sufficient to supply the wants of Government. This is the Whig system. Now, sir, what is the Van Buren system? Just the reverse. It is to refuse all relief to the people and the States, by distribution or otherwise; to reduce the Tariff, and let in foreign goods to the destruction of our own industry; exhaust the wealth and currency of the country to pay for them; double the expenses of Government, to enrich office-holders and favorites, and leave the Government again as they left it in 1840, after twelve years administration, impoverished, and overwhelmed with bankruptcies and debts, State and National, amounting to more than two hundred and twenty millions of dollars. How was it, sir, during the twelve preceding years, when Whig policy prevailed?—Look at the official reports from the Treasury, and you will find, sir, that during that period we paid off 141 millions of the war debt, expended 12 millions for internal improvements, and left the country with a surplus revenue of more than 12 millions a year, a sound currency and universal prosperity; but in 1828 there came a change. The next twelve years was a period of disastrous experiments, resulting in the excessive increase of banks, the ruin of the currency, the inordinate importation of foreign goods, the consequent destruction of agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, and the involvement of the States and people in a foreign debt of more than 250 millions, which now hangs like a millstone about their necks. The people could stand it no longer; they determined in 1840 to have a change—to throw off this incubus—but, by an unforeseen event, this was defeated. The period is, however, rapidly approaching when the people will again come to the rescue, and achieve the great object they then had in view.

But we are told, sir, by Mr. Van Buren himself, that this glorious revolution of 1840, was the result of infatuation, folly, and madness, on the part of the people. Sir, is this true? Is it not a foul slander on the American character? Is it not a gross insult to the people, and will it not be so regarded? Sir, that election was the result of a deep and deliberate conviction of the ruinous effects of Mr. Van Buren's policy—effects seen and felt, severely felt, throughout this land. The people saw that nothing but a change—a thorough change—could save the country from hopeless bankruptcy and ruin. That conviction has since been strengthened and confirmed; and the beneficial effects of the Whig tariff of '42, now rapidly restoring the national prosperity, furnishes new and powerful motives to stimulate and strengthen the friends of reform. Sir, if you want evidence, look to the unequivocal indications of public opinion throughout the country. Is not the "handwriting upon the wall," in characters so large and legible that "he who runs may read?" In 1840, the people, by the unprecedented majority of 145,000, pronounced judgment against Mr. Van Buren's system—without a change? And where are the changes in his favor? Where is the man who voted against him then, who is for him now? or if there be any such changes, are there not two to one the other way? But, sir, if there were nothing else, the passage of this bill, withholding from the people, in their time of need, their share of the Public Lands, and the attempt to repeal the Tariff of '42, and again inundate the country with foreign goods, break down our own farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers, by the passage of this destructive, anti-American, anti-tariff bill, would of itself be abundantly sufficient to condemn any party, however popular, with a vast majority of the free, enlightened, and patriotic people of this country.

The people will not permit any man, or party of men, long to trample upon their rights and interests with impunity. I know, sir, they have borne much for the sake of party; they have excused bad actions by the ascription of good motives. But there is a point where "forbearance ceases to be a virtue;" that point has been reached and transcended. The people have decided upon a change, and they will have it. They expressed this determination in 1840—they will repeat it in 1844, with increased emphasis. The decree has gone forth, and is irrevocable. It is seen on every hill—it is heard on every breeze—and felt in every throb of the popular pulse. The hand is upraised, and the blow will follow as certain as the stroke of fate; as well might you attempt to avert the winged lightning or stop the thunderbolt of Jove. The popular will is formed; it is the true and just sovereignty in this land; it must be respected and obeyed. And politicians can no more stay it in its course, or divert it from its purpose, than the tempest-tost mariner can control the winds and the waves that overwhelm him.

We have thought that no Van Buren Clubs had been organized; but we were mistaken!—The *Miner's Journal* assures us there is one in Pottsville. On Tuesday last, says the *Journal*, the members held their third meeting, and after the most extraordinary exertions, they succeeded in mustering twelve persons, all told!—Some locofoco speakers were present, but they said it was such up-hill work, that the very words congealed in their throats, and a cold shiver racked their frames. Poor fellows!—already do they imagine that they inhale the atmosphere peculiar to the "salt river" country.—*Forum*.

Pennsylvania Wheat.

A parcel of two thousand bushels Pennsylvania red wheat was sold in Baltimore, a day or two since, to one of the city millers, at the advanced price of 109 cents per bushel. This is a higher rate than has been realized for some considerable time past.