



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, May 23, 1844.

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FOR PRESIDENT  
**HENRY CLAY,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT  
**THEO. FRELINGHUSEN,**  
OF NEW JERSEY.

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.

- Districts.
- 1 Joseph G. Clarkson, Philadelphia.
  - 2 John Pace 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 Samuel Shafer, Chester county.
  - 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. 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.

No paper was issued from this Office last week, in consequence of a large amount of Job printing, &c. with which we were then crowded, and which would admit of no delay. We regret the necessity which compelled us to make the omission, at the present interesting period of our political affairs. We are happy, however, to state, that we have made such a clearing out, that it is not likely that we will be obliged again to disappoint our friends during this Presidential campaign.

**Adjournment.**

The Loco foco members of Congress, have agreed, in caucus, to adjourn on Monday the 17th of June. The Resolution for adjournment, has already passed the Senate, so that the House will only have to act upon it.

**Captain Tyler and Annexation.**

Great excitement prevails in the political circles, in consequence of Capt. Tyler having ordered several Regiments of our standing troops, to the borders of Texas, as well as a large detachment of our Naval force to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico, to watch the movements of the Mexican Government. Mr. Tyler's object in doing this, was evidently to force Mexico into some warlike demonstration upon the territory of Texas, and thus plunge us into a war with the former country, for the purpose of securing the ratification of the Treaty now before the Senate, and to enhance the chances of his re-election to the Presidential office. An act like this is entirely unworthy the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and if any virtue or patriotism is left among the majority of the lower House of Congress, he will be impeached for a gross misdemeanor in office.

**Baltimore Conventions.**

No less than three National Conventions will be held in Baltimore on Monday next. First, The Regular Loco Foco Convention, which will nominate Martin Van Buren, for the Presidency. Second, The Tyler Convention, which of course will nominate John Tyler. And Third, The Mormon Convention, which will nominate Jo Smith, if that important personage desires to enter the course with his loco foco brethren. The united power of the Whigs will be concentrated on Mr. Clay, in opposition to all these nominees. None can doubt the result.

**The Monroe "Lyre."**  
Rafferty of the Monroe "Lyre," in humble imitation of the great representative of Satan on earth, Amos Kendall, is trying what baseness he can be guilty of, and how much he can malign and traduce the characters of some of our ablest and best statesmen. In his mendacious sheet of Thursday a week, under the head of "The Coon Nominations," he has half a column of the stale and worn-out slanders against Henry Clay, which have been made to figure so conspicuously in nearly all the Loco Foco papers of the Union.

All the vile and contemptible lies, which the sapient editor could remember, are called into requisition to grace his leading article on the subject of the Peoples' Nominations at Baltimore, and paraded with as much pomp as if they were new and true. This is so characteristic, however, of loco foco warfare, that we can hardly look for any thing different from their organs. Their editors have become so inoculated with lies, (by reading the creations of each others prolific imaginations) that it would be quite as easy, or perhaps easier, for the Leopard to change his spots, the Hyena his savage nature, or the Ethiopian his colour, than for them to write or publish the truth.

There is but one shade of distinction between them; and that is in the power they possess to originate these base calumnies. Whilst some, with superior minds, pour them forth with all the rapidity of steam motion; there are others, who have no creative genius, and are obliged to appropriate to their own use the foul inventions of their co-workers in evil.

Of this latter class is Rafferty. His pigmy intellect cannot raise to the importance of originating any of the thousand-and-one slanders which he is continually publishing against Henry Clay, and other great men. Hence he is obliged to retail, at second and third hand, the calumnies perpetrated by his masters in lying, Amos Kendall, Francis P. Blair & Co.

Publishing these charges, as Rafferty does, with a full knowledge of their falsity, he is morally as guilty as if he had originated them. But this, we are led to believe, is considered a small matter by him. From the manner in which he gives them publicity, he evidently glories in his acts. It is a strange kind of glorification, however. We have heretofore heard of men rejoicing in various kinds of evil; but it has been reserved, for the present Presidential campaign, to exhibit to the world a spectacle like this. A man exulting in his wicked efforts to rob a patriot and statesman of the esteem of his fellow-countrymen, and of the laurels he has honourably won. Conduct like this can but redound to the confusion, defeat, and infamy of the person or party employing it.

**The Nominations.**

The nominations, so harmoniously and unanimously made at Baltimore, on the 1st instant, are every where received with the greatest pleasure and unanimity. Hundreds of meetings have already been held in the various cities and towns, from which we have heard, to ratify the doings of the Convention, and in every instance, there has been but one voice, and that was for Clay and Frelinghuysen. The nominations of these two excellent men are received by the people, even beyond our most sanguine expectations. We were prepared for unanimity—but such perfect satisfaction and harmony as has every where been evinced in favor of our nominees, we could not have anticipated. There is also but one opinion, among our friends, as to their election. They look upon their success as beyond a doubt. Our only business now is to see by how large a majority we can elect them. To that end our friends in other parts are up and doing—and it becomes us to follow their example. By proper exertion, we can poll at least five hundred votes in Monroe, and from three to four hundred in Pike, for our Candidates. Let us then resolve to do it.

**Theodore Frelinghuysen.**

Our candidate for Vice President is a man, whose name has been long and favourably known to the public. He is descended from a Revolutionary ancestor, and on the plains of New Jersey, the battle-ground of our War of Independence, has drunk deeply of the spirit of civil and religious liberty. He is in every sense of the word, a statesman, patriot, and christian. In another column, we give a short sketch of the history of himself and family, which will be read with interest by all. We shall continue, from time to time, to give accounts of his life and character, so that before the election comes on, our readers will be as well acquainted with him, as are the people of his own New Jersey, where he is known, esteemed, and beloved by all. Our party, and the country generally, has been truly fortunate in his selection for the second office in the Nation.

**General Joseph Markle.**  
The people are daily becoming better acquainted with the character of this excellent man, and Whig nominee for Governor. In this section of the State, in consequence of his having lived a retired life since the late War, his name was but little known previous to the 4th of March. But since his nomination, the people have examined the history of their country, and find the name of Markle inscribed on some of its most brilliant pages. His old friends and neighbours, have also come out nobly, and testified to his worth and capacity. We are glad to notice, too, that since the Baltimore nominations, the name of Markle is proudly associated with those of Clay and Frelinghuysen. They are a glorious trio, whom the people will delight to honor next fall.

**The First Fruits.**

The first fruits of the splendid victory which the Whigs of Connecticut recently achieved over loco focism, have already been reaped. On Thursday a week, the Legislature of that State, went into an election for United States Senator, which resulted in the re-election of that able advocate of our principles, J. W. Huntington. The vote stood for Huntington, 111; for all others \$6. Whig majority 25!!! A glorious result. A similar one may be looked for in Virginia, as soon as the Legislature meets there.

**The "Lyre" Again.**

Rafferty, in his "Lyre" of Thursday last, has another borrowed lie, entitled "How can any Christian vote for Henry Clay," for which he is indebted to that beautiful specimen of a Loco Foco print, the Easton Democrat & Argus. It is a bold, blasphemous production; such as no gentleman or christian could write, and such as no decent man or editor would copy. It charges Mr. Clay, with murder, and nearly every other moral depravity. Further notice, or comment, is unnecessary. The freemen of the Union will take care, next fall, to repel this falsehood, in common with all the others which have been heaped upon the head of "our country's favourite."

**Bloody Riots.**

Philadelphia, has been the scene of one of the most bloody and atrocious outbreaks of popular fury and violence which has ever disgraced an American city. The City and suburbs, are now occupied by a large force of troops and armed soldiers, under the command of Major General Patterson, and will remain so until perfect quiet and order are once more restored. The difficulties commenced on Monday the 6th inst., at which time a meeting of Native Americans, was disturbed and fired upon, by a number of Irish Roman Catholic's. From that day the disturbances continued, until the Military took charge of the City. Upwards of 100 houses have been burned, as also St. Michael's and St. Augustine's churches, two of the finest Catholic edifices in Philadelphia. Between fifteen and twenty persons have been killed, and nearly one hundred maimed and wounded. Of the number killed, only two were Irish, the others were all Native Americans. On Monday evening of last week, every thing was quiet, but the military were still on duty, and were to continue so as long as the slightest danger existed.

For more detailed accounts of the Riots, see another column.

P. S. The Riots are entirely suppressed, but the military still continue on duty. A number of persons have been arrested, charged with having participated in the murders and the burnings.

**A Resignation.**

We learn from the Philadelphia Forum, that Francis W. Hughes, Esq. State Senator, from the District composed of Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe and Pike counties, has resigned his seat. Mr. H. was elected last fall, by a large majority, over Moses W. Coolbaugh, and was one of the ablest and most active members of the Senate during the last session. Unlike some of his fellow-members, he was actively alive to the best interests of the State; and hence one Winter, at Harrisburgh, surrounded by a majority of loco foco Senators and Representatives, who looked to nothing but their own private interests, was enough for him.

**The Virginia Victory.**

Returns have been received from every county in Virginia, and the Richmond Enquirer, (Loco) concedes that the Whigs' will have 84 members on joint ballot, to 82 for their party—giving the Whigs a majority of TWO on joint ballot. Notwithstanding this result, which is admitted by the loco-foco organ of Virginia, the Monroe "Lyre" of Thursday a week, claims a loco foco majority in the Legislature. Rafferty might at least try and tell the truth whilst publishing election returns. Falsehood in that, at least, can do him no good.

**Glorious News.**  
The Whig Tariff of 1842 has been sustained, and the effort of the Loco Foco destructives, in Congress, to destroy it, most signally rebuked. Mr. McKay's Bill, which was intended to supersede our present excellent Tariff, was on Friday a week, laid on the table, in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 105 ayes to 99 nays. The Whigs and a few locos, among whom was our representative, Mr. Broadhead, voted in the affirmative. But one Whig, from Georgia, voted with the nays—all the rest were locos. The Bill being laid on the table, it will require a vote of two-thirds to take it up again, which cannot be had this session,—and before another session commences, the people will speak in thunder-tones in favour of Protection to American Industry, and its champions, Clay and Frelinghuysen.

**(Communicated.)**

As the attention of the public at present is happily turned to the cultivation of the noble and delightful science of Sacred Music, I have thought it might be somewhat useful to furnish a kind of help to the ready knowledge of the key-note, that puzzle to the tyro. While patent notes,—otherwise termed, blockhead notes,—were in vogue, the necessity was not felt of an intimate acquaintance with the scale. But since that clumsy contrivance to keep laziness in countenance, and to delude ignorance into the belief that it knows something, is discarded with us—may it be forever—we feel the need of a thorough knowledge of the order of the intervals, the places of the letters on the staff, and the place of the Key-note in connexion with the different signatures. This last difficulty may be conquered by committing to memory the following lines:

The major scale is natural in C;  
Sharp F transposes it a fifth to G;  
When F and C are sharp it falls to D;  
When F, C, G, are sharp, A is the key;  
When F, C, G, and D, are sharp the key is E.

The tonic is in F when B is flat;  
When B and E are flat, B flat's the tonic;  
When B, E, A are flat, E flat's the tonic;  
With B, E, A, D flat, A flat's the tonic;

NOTE.—Key-note and Tonic are synonymous terms, and signify one, or the basis of the scale.

Each signature of the major scale may be applied to a corresponding key in the minor scale, hence called the relative minor to the major key of the same signature.

A Member of the Stroudsburg Class.

**Military Meeting.**

A meeting was held at the Stroudsburg Academy, on Saturday evening, May 18th, for the purpose of organizing a Volunteer Company, when upon motion, OLIS B. GORDON was called to the Chair, and EDWIN SHOEMAKER appointed Secretary.

Upon motion, it was ordered that an election should take place, to agree upon whether the old Artillery Company should be revived, or whether an entire new Company be formed, and was decided that a new Company be formed.

Upon motion, it was ordered that a Committee of three be appointed to draft a Constitution and Bye-Laws for said Company, and Samuel S. Droher, Theodore Schoch and William S. Rees were appointed.

On motion, it was ordered that the President appoint a Committee of five to wait upon the citizens of Stroudsburg, and ascertain how many persons will join the said Company. The President appointed the following persons said Committee, viz:—Michael M. Burnet, Jacob F. Kemmerer, Joseph J. Postens, W. J. Breimer and William A. Lamb.

On motion resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it adjourns to meet at the Court House, on Saturday evening, May 25th, at which time the above named Committees shall report.

On motion resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in the papers of the borough.

On motion resolved, That this meeting do how adjourn.

OLIS B. GORDON, Pres't.  
EDWIN SHOEMAKER, Sec.

**The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.**

The Newark Advertiser, as this gentleman's name is before his fellow citizens as a candidate for their suffrages, gives a brief sketch of his previous history. He is descended from the Rev. THEODORUS J. FRELINGHUYSEN, who emigrated to this country from Holland in 1720 and settled in the county of Somerset, New Jersey. He had the pastoral charge of the Church at Millstone, and of other neighboring parishes. He is said to have been "a great blessing to the Reformed Dutch Church of America. He was an able, evangelical and eminently successful preacher. He left five sons, ministers, and two daughters married to ministers." One of his sons, the Rev. John Frelinghuysen, was also pastor of the same churches, and died in 1754. A monument still remains to his memory in the grave yard at Somerville. His son, Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen, (the father of the present Chancellor) was born in 1753, and when only twenty-two years old was sent by New Jersey to the Continental Congress—which place he resigned in 1777. He received a large share of the confidence of his fellow citizens, and after serving in many State offices, was elected to the United States Senate in 1793, which office domestic duties constrained him to resign in 1796. He was afterwards appointed Major General of Pennsylvania and

New Jersey, and rendered important military services to his country. He ranked among the ablest and purest citizens of his State, and died in 1804, beloved and lamented by his country and his friends. He left three sons, of whom THEODORE, (the candidate for the Vice Presidency) only survives.

He was born at Millstone, Somerset county, in New Jersey, in 1787—and is consequently fifty-seven years of age. He graduated at Princeton College in 1804. The Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Thomas H. Crawford, George Chambers, Joseph R. Ingersoll and President Lindsley, of Nashville University, were among his class-mates. He studied law with the late Richard Stockton, and was admitted in 1808. He soon distinguished himself at the bar, and about 1814 was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Sussex county, and in 1817, to be Attorney General of the State—an office for which he was eminently qualified, and the duties of which he fulfilled for a space of twelve years, with distinguished ability. It is said that the character which he had then acquired for integrity, and his fervid eloquence, enabled him to exercise an almost unlimited sway over the Juries which he was called upon to address. In 1826 he was elected to a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court, vacated by the resignation of Judge Rossell, which he declined. He continued to act as Attorney General until 1829, when he was elected to the Senate of the United States. His course, during the six years he occupied a seat in that body, is known to the country at large. In 1839, he was selected to preside as Chancellor over the University of the city of New York, which station he now occupies.

As a citizen, he is one whom New Jersey has always delighted to honor—and as a politician, he has always steadfastly maintained and advocated the principles of the Whig party. In private life, he exhibits the suavity and amenity of manner, the kindness of heart and the benevolence of disposition, of a Christian. He brings to the discharge of all his duties soundness of judgment, steadiness of purpose and habits and principles of the strictest integrity. His views are liberal and enlightened: he is beyond the control of mere selfish or partisan influence—and to no one could the great interests of the country be more safely trusted.

**Tremendous Riots, Destruction of Property, and Loss of Life!**

The Northern Liberties for some days past has been the scene of one of the most sanguinary riots that ever disgraced this country. There had been some ill feeling in that district, for some time, between the Catholics and Protestants, concerning the use of the bible in Common Schools. There had also been an effort to break up a "Native American" meeting on Friday last. But the immediate cause of bloodshed was a "Native American" meeting which assembled in that neighborhood on Monday afternoon. At this meeting a fight arose between two men, which soon extended to others, and finally led to the contest between the Irish and Native Americans. Fire-arms were soon brought into use, and 2 or 3 were killed and a number wounded. The disturbance continued until after midnight.

**Continuation of the Riots—Twenty-Nine Houses Burned—Seven Persons Killed and Many Wounded.**

From the United States Gazette of Wednesday, we extract the following: A meeting of the Native Americans was held in the afternoon of Tuesday, in Independence Square. A proposition to adjourn till Thursday afternoon was voted down. Most of those present, moved in a body to Kensington, (at the corner of Second and Master,) and proceeded to organize a meeting, but they had scarcely nailed up their flag, when a number of boys made an attack upon the Hibernia Hose House. A number of shot were then fired from houses in the vicinity, towards the meeting, and the Native Americans, after dispersing for a moment, rallied, and attacked the Hose House, took out the carriage, ran the hose off the reel, and then broke the apparatus up. An old tender, the property of the Washington Hose Company, which was also in the house, was broken up likewise. The Native Americans then (between four and five o'clock,) took possession of the Market House, and for the next three hours, the shots were frequent from the houses in its western vicinity. Men were seen lying upon the roofs of a row of houses fronting the Market; and in every place of concealment near the same place, others were occasionally discovered. [We give below the list of killed and wounded, so far as could be ascertained.]

About five o'clock, another attack was made upon the hose house, and a large new bell found in it, was brought into the open square and shattered to pieces. Shortly after this, a frame dwelling house next the hose house was fired, and from that time up to nine o'clock in the evening, the flames continued to spread without stay until TWENTY-NINE houses were consumed, the greater part of them being upon Cadwallader-street, and four upon the street facing the market. About seven o'clock the market house itself caught fire, and at nine o'clock lay in a heap of ruins.

At seven o'clock, the First Brigade, and two companies of the third Brigade, came on the ground, under the command of General Cadwallader, and formed on Master-street, facing north. Cannon were stationed so as to range on the street fronting on the Market, and on Master-street westward. A detachment of two companies under the command of Colonel Murray, marched to the north end of the Market, and formed a cordon along the street. The Military had previously been formed in like manner on Master street.

The Sheriff then detached a number of his constabulary force (which had preceded the