



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

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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 Price Wetherill, do.
  - 3 John D. Neissteel, 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 Stafer, 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, Moutrose, 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, Warren, Warren co.
  - 24 Benj. Hartshorn, Curwensville, Clearfield co.

FREE TRADE--DIRECT TAXATION.  
**VAN BUREN'S OPINION OF THE TARIFF.**  
ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1844.  
"My Dear Sir--I thank you kindly for your friendly letter. I have at no time, nor any where hesitated to express my decided disapprobation of the Tariff act of last session, as well in respect to the principle upon which it is founded, as to its details. In good time you will have my views in respect to that and other subjects, before the public. In the mean time, believe me to be, very sincerely, your friend and obedient servant."  
**M. VAN BUREN.**  
SUB-TREASURY & LOW WAGES.

**The Spirit of Pennsylvania.**  
The genuine Whig spirit is aroused in Pennsylvania, and betokens a complete rout of loco focism at the approaching elections. Since the nominations of CLAY and FRELINGHUSEN, meetings have been held in many of the counties; all of which were largely attended and characterized by the most enthusiastic spirit. Every section of the party is satisfied--all personal preferences are cast aside,--and we are united, as one man, upon the distinguished candidates, who represent the great and important principles for the establishment of which we have so long contended. And not only is our party, (the great Harrison party of 1840) united upon Mr. Clay, but thousands of our former opponents have also declared themselves in his favor. The people recognize in him the champion of the cause of America, and American Industry and Prosperity, and they will support him, because he is the friend of the Tariff, of Protection, and of their best interests.

**The Loco Convention.**  
The loco loco Convention was held at Baldimore, on Monday last, but we have not yet received official information of their doings. There can be no doubt, however, that Mr. Van Buren, was nominated to be beaten, for President, although a certain portion of his party have used every means to prevent it. Col. R. M. Johnson, was in all probability nominated for Vice President. With such a team to oppose them, Clay and Frelinghusen, will not have a very difficult task before them.

**The Texas Treaty.**  
The United States Senate, was engaged nearly every day last week in discussing the merits of Capt. Tyler's Treaty for the annexation of Texas to the Union. A number of able speeches were made on both sides--by Messrs. Benton, Choate, Huntington, and Miller, against the Treaty, and Messrs. McDuffie and Walker in favor of it. The speakers against annexation have placed the matter in such a light before the Senate, that its advocates, have virtually abandoned the Treaty, and Mr. McDuffie, on Thursday last, gave notice that he would introduce a joint-resolution for the annexation of Texas to this country. But this proposition will not help the friends of the measure much. Congress will not consent to annexation, in any form, under existing circumstances. The acknowledgement by Mexico, of the Independence of Texas must first be secured, before an American Congress will take the responsibility of approving the project.

**More Difficulty.**  
The Loco Foco party, West of the Allegheny mountains, impressed with a knowledge of Gen. Markle's popularity, and Parson Muhlenberg's unpopularity, have proposed a Mr. Michael Meyers, of Westmoreland county, as a candidate for Governor, for whom the friends of Francis R. Shunk are to cast their votes. Alas, the poor locus, find trouble in every direction. Their men seem to have thrown off the leading strings altogether, with which they were formerly kept in the traces.

**Fourth of July.**  
The anniversary of our National Independence, is again fast approaching. If our citizens intend to make preparations for its proper observance, now is the time to commence action.

**New Jersey in Motion.**  
The gallant Jersey Blue Whigs, held a Mass Convention, at Trenton yesterday. The concourse was no doubt immense. Daniel Webster, Thomas Butler King, Edward Stanley, H. D. Maxwell, and other distinguished Whigs were expected to be present and address the Convention.

**Presbyterianism.**  
The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church, met at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 16th inst. The Rev. Dr. Junkin, President of the Miami University, Ohio, and formerly President of La Fayette College, at Easton, was chosen Moderator.

**Ladies Fair.**  
The Ladies of Easton, are now holding a Fair for the sale of fancy articles, for the benefit of the new Lutheran Congregation, at that place. It was opened on Saturday last, and was continued on Monday and Tuesday of this week.

**Oration.**  
Alexander E. Brown, Esq. of Easton has been appointed to deliver the annual Oration before the Literary Societies of The College of New Jersey, at Princeton, on Tuesday the 25th day of June next, being the day before the annual commencement of the Institution. The selection is an excellent one. Mr. Brown is a gentleman of varied literary acquirements, and extensive practical knowledge. Although many of the ablest men of our country have preceded him as orators of these Societies, his address, we are satisfied, will be equal to the best listened to in Princeton.

**The Lewisburg (Pa) Chronicle,** says the Tribune, a staunch Loco-Foco paper with the names of Van Buren and Muhlenberg flying at the masthead, has the following apology for the lack of Editorial in its last:  
The absence of the Editor on a tour to the North, will account for the lack of Editorial in today's Chronicle. I (the Jour.) am a staunch Whig, consequently cannot think of writing a paragraph in favor of so hopeless, helpless, and to say the least of it, so bad a cause as the Loco-Foco leaders espouse.

**State Elections.**  
The following list shows the time of holding elections for State officers for the year 1844, in the several States annexed:  
Louisiana, July 1st; Tennessee, August 1st; North Carolina, August 1st; Alabama, August 5th; Kentucky, August 5th; Indiana, August 5th; Illinois, August 5th; Missouri, August 5th; Vermont, Sept. 3d; Maine, Sept. 9th; Maryland, Oct. 2d; Georgia, Oct. 7th; Arkansas, Oct. 7th; New Jersey, Oct. 8th-9th; Pennsylvania, Oct. 8th; Ohio, Oct. 8th; South Carolina, Oct. 14th; Mississippi, November 4th; New-York, November 5th; Michigan, November 4th; Massachusetts, November 11th; Delaware, November 12th.

**EXTRAVAGANCE.**--Peaches were recently sold at Corent Garden Market, London, at sixty shillings per dozen, about \$13.20, and cherries at forty shillings per pound, \$8.80.

**A National Prize Banner.**  
We have received the official proceedings of a meeting of a number of Whigs, from different States of the Union, in Washington city, on Tuesday, the 7th day of May, 1844, when General DUNCAN L. CLINCH, of Georgia, being called to the chair, and SAMUEL STARKWEATHER, Esq., of New York, appointed Secretary, NATHAN SARGENT, Esq., of Philadelphia, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously approved and adopted:  
Resolved, That a prize banner be offered by the Whigs of the United States to the Whigs of that State which shall, at the next Presidential election, give the largest proportioned increased vote, over her Presidential vote of 1840, the said banner to be presented to the State to which it shall be awarded, on the 4th day of March next, at Washington city.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of one person from each State, to be appointed by the Chair, to carry the above resolution into effect, and that a treasurer of said committee be also appointed.  
Resolved, That as the Whigs of the United States abhor repudiation, and a banner was nobly won by the gallant State of Kentucky in 1840, if the moneys collected by the committee shall enable them to do it, they shall cause a banner to be presented to the Whigs of that State at the same time and place that the other shall be presented.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Whig papers of the Union, and that the gentlemen named as the committee be requested to perform the duty assigned them.  
The following gentlemen were appointed said Committee by the Chair:  
David Bronson, Maine.  
Alfred W. Haven, New Hampshire.  
Abbott Lawrence, Massachusetts.  
Samuel Mann, Rhode Island.  
Charles Rockwell, Connecticut.  
Charles Paine, Vermont.  
James N. Reynolds, New York.  
Henry W. Green, New Jersey.  
Nathan Sargent, Pennsylvania.  
John M. Clayton, Delaware.  
Reverdy Johnson, Maryland.  
George W. Summers, Virginia.  
Edward Stanly, North Carolina.  
Wm. C. Preston, South Carolina.  
Robert Toombs, Georgia.  
Arthur F. Hopkins, Alabama.  
William L. Hodge, Louisiana.  
S. S. Prentiss, Mississippi.  
C. C. Norvell, Tennessee.  
Jacob Swigart, Kentucky.  
Robert C. Schenck, Ohio.  
Caleb B. Smith, Indiana.  
J. J. Hardin, Illinois.  
Charles R. Morehead, Missouri.  
H. Chipman, Michigan.  
James H. Walker, Arkansas.  
The Chair also appointed Josiah Randall, of Philadelphia, Treasurer.  
Resolved, That five of the said Committee shall constitute a quorum.  
DUNCAN L. CLINCH, Chairman.  
SAMUEL STARKWEATHER, Secretary.

The Committee will be good enough to transmit their collections to the Treasurer, together with a list of the names of the contributors.

**Mr. Clay on Protection.**  
The Washington Correspondent of the United States Gazette, a most trust worthy and respectable man, gives, in his recent letter, this incident:  
You will observe that Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll has felt himself authorized to charge Mr. Clay with running a race of repudiation of protection with Mr. Van Buren. This is a serious charge to be made by one in Mr. Ingersoll's position.  
Mr. Clay was in the House of Representatives yesterday, when Mr. Ingersoll, coming up and addressing him, Mr. Clay said, "Mr. Ingersoll, by what authority do you say that I have repudiated or abandoned the principle of protection?" Mr. Ingersoll replied, "upon the authority of a gentleman of integrity, a personal friend of yours and a high tariff man, who informed me that he had seen a letter written by you, about the time of the passage of the Compromise Act, in which you agreed to give up the principle of protection." Mr. Clay: "It is a falsehood. My speeches at the time, my speeches and letters since, prove the contrary."  
Mr. Ingersoll--"The gentleman who informed me did not see the letter, but received his information from one who had seen the letter, and is a worthy friend of yours."  
Mr. Clay--"Jew or Gentile, Turk or Christian, present my compliments to him, and say that the charge is utterly untrue, and tell him to produce the letter."  
The above is the substance, and as near as can be recollected, the very words of the conversation. Mr. Ingersoll has made the charge, he must now produce the proof or retract, as I doubt not he will. You will observe that he relies on hearsay and second hand evidence, and even that will fail him.

**A New Counterfeit.**  
A new counterfeit ten dollar bill of the Western Bank, of Philadelphia, is in circulation, the whole appearance of which is well calculated to deceive. The engraving, however, will not bear close examination. It is coarse and incomplete--particularly in the medallion head on the left hand margin, and the ship between the signatures of the officers. On comparing the one before us with a genuine bill, we found the counterfeit nearly a sixteenth of an inch wider than the genuine, and also slightly longer. The plate is letter A, and the note is dated June 10, 1843, No. 2406. The signatures are, however, admirable imitations, and deceived several brokers.

**Travelling Lies.**  
The Washington Standard, nails to the counter, two falsehoods that have been going the rounds of the Loco-foco presses in this State. "Put him down with lies," seems to be the motto of Mr. Clay's opponents. They tried the same game with Gen. Harrison; but their success should have taught them better than to attempt it with Mr. Clay. The Standard thus brands these lies:  
The first is the forgery made by one Samuel Medary, editor of the Ohio Statesman, which was brought into the House of Representatives by Mr. Brown of Indiana, without at first knowing it to be such, and there branded as a forgery by Mr. White. That falsehood is the following garbled pretended extract from the speech of Mr. Clay in 1842, reading thus:  
"Carry out the principles of the Compromise Act. Look to Revenue alone for the support of Government. Do not raise the question of Protection, which I had hoped had been put to rest. THERE IS NO NECESSITY FOR PROTECTION!!!"  
Mr. Clay never uttered the above, nor any thing fairly convertible into it. What Mr. Clay did say, was, that if we will return the public land proceeds to the States, and look to duties on imports alone to pay the public debt and support the Government, levying those duties by a wisely discriminating Tariff, there will be no need of raising the question of Protection for the sake of Protection.  
The other FALSEHOOD to which we allude, is the following pretended extract from a speech of Mr. Clay, alleged and CERTIFIED by members of Congress to have been found in the report of the proceedings of Congress in the National Intelligencer of the 17th February, 1819:  
"If gentlemen will not allow us to have black slaves they must let us have white ones; for we cannot cut our firewood, and black our shoes, and HAVE OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE KITCHEN."  
What will honest men think when assured that no such language can be found in the Intelligencer of that date, or any other; and that Mr. Clay never uttered such a sentiment in his life. Who manufactured this falsehood we know not; but its godfathers; those who are willing to become sponsors for it, are known, and if they have not been so long associated with Loco-focism as to have lost all sense of shame or power to blush, we are sure the time will come, if it has not, when they will be ashamed of their bantering, and blush at the sight of their adopted child.  
We notice these two libels merely to show how those which fill the Loco-foco press are manufactured, nurtured, cherished, and adhered to. To notice all would far exceed our limits.  
From the National Intelligencer.  
To the Editors.--Col. Linn Boyd having recently resuscitated the stale slander of bargain and corruption between Messrs. Clay and Adams, it was esteemed a duty to inquire whether he believed it. His answer to the inquiry is before the country. The public may have some curiosity to know what was Mr. Boyd's opinion upon this question when Mr. Clay was not a candidate. The Hopkinsville, Ky., Gazette, of the 11th instant, which is sent to you, in reviewing Mr. Boyd's course, has the following sentence, viz:--  
"We assert most positively, that we can prove by one of the most respectable citizens of Hopkinsville, that Linn Boyd declared to him that the charges preferred against Mr. Clay were utterly false and groundless, and were gotten up for mere political purposes. And we defy Linn Boyd to deny this fact."  
This Gazette was shown to Mr. Boyd, and his attention called to the above paragraph, that he might deny it as publicly as he had resuscitated the charge. He not having thought proper to do so, the favor is asked to insert this in your paper, by yours, with respect,  
W. P. THOMASSON.  
May 21st, 1844.

**Personal Abuse.**  
This seems to be a favorite weapon in the warfare of our political opponents. Despairing of success in any attack upon the talents and integrity of the great Whig leader, they resort to the most unmanly and despicable assaults upon his private character. In most cases falsehood is made to supply the lack of original materials, and in all of them, a little truth is exaggerated and distorted to such a degree that none can recognize it. Indeed the amount of the impression attempted to be conveyed by some of the loco presses is briefly stated, that Henry Clay has violated every commandment in the Decalogue, and like the unjust Judge of whom the good book speaks, fears neither God nor man. Now it is for the sake of public morals and the reputation of our country abroad that we may regret these statements. As for our party interests and Henry Clay's success, they are only promoted, as every calm observer must see, by this course. Can these gentlemen expect the people to believe that a man can have been for ten years Speaker of the House of Representatives, Secretary of State under an Administration as the country ever had, U. S. Senator, Commissioner to the treaty of Ghent, and yet, for all this length of time, have been an abandoned profligate? No, no, the absurd statement carries its refutation on its face. Let these traducers of exalted merit go on. They will find that guns of this sort recoil in the discharge and injure only the cap which employs them. The lamented Harrison had his full share of these malignant personal slanders; let the electoral vote of 1840 testify as to their effect.

**Gen. Jackson vs. Henry Clay.**  
The Louisville Journal says: "We hear from Nashville, that Gen. Jackson is in a peck of trouble on account of the present condition of his party. He raves against Mr. Clay morning, noon, and night. The thought of the certain election of that great statesman, is his torment, sleeping and waking. It is salt in his sugar, ipecac in his wine, a spider in his dumplings, a cat in his larder, and a nightmare in his dreams."  
**More Poetry.**  
A Wheeling merchant thus advertises a new article in the hat line.  
"The nap is short, the brim is wide,  
A tassel--silk--hangs by the side,  
A fine, cool look they bear withal,  
For spring and summer, or the fall;  
And the way they take's indeed surprising,  
Almost like Clay and Frelinghuyzen."  
"Have you read Cass' Texas letter?"  
"Yes--and a statesman such as he,  
Would show his character the better  
To write his name without the C!"  
[Prov. Jour.]

The editor of the Democratic Union, says he has lately had exhibited to him the autograph of the Whig nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania. He writes his name thus:  
Joseph Markle.  
Can the editor tell us how David R. Porter wrote his signature to the Previous Pardon which saved him from the Penitentiary, or how Henry A. Muhlenberg's autograph looked attached to the letter from Europe abusing the Germans?--Forum.

**Grain and Fruit Crops in Ohio.**  
The Cincinnati Gazette says that the crops of grain and fruits, within a circle of from sixty to seventy miles around Cincinnati, have very seldom, if ever, promised more abundant yields, at this season of the year, than they do now. To apples, pears, and peaches, some damage was done by the April frosts, in particularly exposed situations, but on the whole it is supposed there will be at least average crops of these fruits, while of the different varieties of berries and other garden fruits, the bushes and vines are generally looked to bending. Generally, the wheat crops look healthy, and are of a most luxuriant growth. In the great Miami Valley this is particularly the case.

**The One Day Election Bill.**  
The following is the bill which passed the House on Wednesday, by the large vote of 141 to 34.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That the time of choosing the electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, in each State, shall be the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November next; and afterwards, except where a special election shall be held in pursuance of the tenth section of the act to which this act is an amendment, the time of choosing said electors shall be the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in every fourth year succeeding the last election of said electors, and when such special election shall be held, the time therefore shall be the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year when the same shall be held pursuant to the section aforesaid.

**Pedestrianism.**  
Mr. Henry Stannard, the celebrated pedestrian, has arrived in New York and taken up his abode at the United States Hotel. We understand, says the Herald, that he is entered for the grand foot race for \$800 over the Beacon on the 3rd of June, offered by the proprietors to any one who will perform 10 1/4 miles within the hour. Several of the knowing ones at a distance, think that Mr. Stannard will not take the purse without doing more than 10 1/4 miles within the time.  
Oliver Oldschool concludes a late letter with the following pertinent enquiry:--  
"Has the President of the United States, and Congress both, a right to transfer the United States to any other power, and abolish our government? If not, what right has Sam Houston, President of Texas, to sell out that country to another? And what sort of a treaty is that which, the moment it becomes a treaty, annihilates one of the parties to it? Can those who were elected by the people to conduct their government, abolish the government itself, and sell their masters? If not, the government of Texas has no authority to make such a treaty, and that which the Minister has made is a nullity, not being the act of the people."  
The editor of the Louisville Journal can be very severe if he tries. He says:--"The editor of the Norwich News calls upon us to do justice to Amos Kendall. Does the blackguard take us for a hangman?"

**CAUTION.**--The leaves, (not the roots) of the Rhubarb pie plant, contain a large quantity of oxalic acid, and are therefore poisonous.  
[Germantown Tel.]