



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. Neinstel, do.
- 4 John S. Little, Germantown, Phila. co.
- 5 Eleazer T. M'Dowell, 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 Washbaugh, 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.

The Whig Cause.

It is gratifying to see with what unparalleled unanimity the people are flocking to the support of their candidates, Clay and Frelinghuysen. We can scarcely open an exchange paper, without being greeted with an account of some large and enthusiastic gathering of the freemen of the vicinity where it is printed, for the purpose of securing the triumph of our principles in the success of our candidates. Great as was the enthusiasm in our ranks in 1840; it is far exceeded by that, which at present, in many places, animates our friends. The recent attack upon the Tariff, by the Loco Focos in Congress, has aroused our friends to a full knowledge of what we must expect, in the event of that party ever again coming into power, and we are therefore determined to relax no exertions until we have placed our cherished principles out of the reach of harm or danger. The issues of Annexation, the Oregon Question, &c. which the Locos are endeavoring to drag into the contest, will also be met, and discussed, so that the people may have a full understanding of these exciting and troublesome questions. But the Tariff, a Tariff which gives ample Protection to American Industry (and to which the Locos are opposed) will be kept constantly before the eyes of the nation. We look upon such a Tariff, as the sheet-anchor of the country's prosperity, and without which we must always retrograde and be dependent upon other nations. Upon this, as upon every other question of public policy, our party is united, and we are much mistaken, if it does not secure for us a victory infinitely more brilliant than that which we achieved under the Banner of the good and lamented Harrison.

General Markle.

As this gentleman's qualifications are beginning to be better known, he is every where more liked, and his certain election to the gubernatorial office, in October next, hailed with delight. During the past week, meetings have been held in many counties, and we are pleased to see by the accounts, that General Markle's name was prominent at all. The people say that as he fought for them during the last war, and risked his life and fortune for the good of his country, they will show their gratitude for his patriotism, by elevating him to the Chief Magistracy of Pennsylvania.

More Falsehood.

The Loco Focos know that they might as well attempt to move the Allegheny Mountains from their eternal beds, as to succeed in Pennsylvania with a candidate who is opposed to a Protective Tariff. Hence, ever since the unlooked for nomination of James K. Polk, for the Presidency, they have been endeavouring to make the people believe that he is a good, staunch Tariff-man. Now they know better than this. They know that he has ever advocated a low rate of duties, and opposed the principle of protection which the Whigs advocate. It was upon these very questions that Governor Jones, of Tennessee, took issue with him, before the people of that State, and twice defeated him; in 1841, by 3221 majority, and in 1843, by 5389!!! Mr. Polk, then boldly expressed his opposition to Protection, as we showed last week in an extract from one of his speeches. That he entertains the same opinions still, we have only to refer to the declarations of his intimate friends, made since his nomination, both in and out of Congress. In a debate, in the House of Representatives, on the 3d inst. Mr. Payne, of Alabama, a warm personal friend of Mr. Polk, stated openly and emphatically, that Mr. Polk is opposed to the Whig Tariff of 1842! That he is in favor of a 20 per cent ad valorem duty on imports of 20 per cent., discriminating below that!! That he is in favor of a Tariff for Revenue, but not one farthing for Protection!!!

Yet in the face of all this, our loco foco leaders in Pennsylvania are endeavouring to deceive the People, by proclaiming that Polk is in favor of a Protective Tariff, and the friend of Pennsylvania interests. This falsehood is reiterated by every loco foco brawler, and published by every loco foco press, in the Commonwealth. Rafterly, in his *Monroe "Lyre"* of last week, gives the LIE a conspicuous insertion, and what is wonderful for him, prefaces it with eighteen lines of his own perpetrating—which said eighteen lines contain no less than four direct and wilful falsehoods, which Rafterly must have known to be such when he published them. People of Pennsylvania, is it fair, is it right, is it honest, for the Loco Focos thus to endeavor to lie you into the belief of a falsehood? We leave you to answer the question.

Trying to be Pleas'd.

It is very amusing to see the Locos trying to reconcile themselves to the strange doings of their National Convention, and to be pleas'd with the nominations of Polk and Dallas. In some places they try to be joyful, and show their attachment to the party by getting up what they call, Ratification Meetings. But these exhibitions are so devoid of all enthusiasm and hilarity, that they have aptly been called poor Martin's funeral assemblages. In other places they try to raise their drooping spirits, and awaken their friends from despondency, by burning gun-powder. But even this won't help them. The sounds come to their ears like minute-guns fired over their departed greatness. They undertook to fire 25 guns, at Easton, on Wednesday evening last, but before they had got through with eleven of them, all hands were so sick of the job, that the gunner spiked the gun, with the priming needle, to put a speedy end to the business. Poor fellows, how we do pity them!

Whig Prospects in New York.

The Editor of the New York Tribune, who has just returned from an extensive tour through that State, and has conversed with many intelligent and active men from every County, gives it as his honest and impartial impression, that the State of New York will give a majority of not less than 20,000, and not improbably 30,000 votes for Clay and Frelinghuysen. The Whigs, he says, are every where active, and confident of success.

Irregularity of the Mails.

We are constantly in the receipt of complaints from our subscribers, that they do not receive their papers regularly, and some not at all. We can only account for this by attributing the neglect to the Post Masters. We are careful about packing our papers, and putting them in the Post Office; after they are there, we cannot follow them. Last week we received complaint from Hope, N. J. that our paper, which we have regularly mailed to a subscriber there, has not been received by him for the last six weeks. This is too bad, and unless the evil is immediately remedied, we shall take measures to find out the offending Post Master, and hold him up to the censure he deserves.

Resignation of a Bishop.

The Rev. Henry U. Onderdonk, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, has resigned his office, on account of physical infirmity.

Political Greens.

Polk, is pronounced *poke*, and every body knows what kind of a plant it is. Dallas, read backwards, spells *sallad*. Poke and sallad do very well, for those who like them, in the spring, but they are neither of them good for anything in the fall. "That same Old Coon," therefore thinks it will be entirely too late for such greens in November next.

Convention of Clay Clubs.

There was a Convention of the Officers of the different Clay Clubs of the City and State of New York, held at Utica, on the 5th inst. Upwards of 1000 officers of Clubs were in attendance, and a plan for a full and efficient State organization adopted.

Adjournment of Congress.

Monday next is the time fixed upon for the adjournment of Congress.

The Texas Treaty Rejected.

The Treaty for the Annexation of Texas to the United States, which has been under consideration by the Senate, for some weeks past, was rejected by that body on Saturday night last, by a vote 35 to 16. All the Senators were present except Mr. Hannagan, of Indiana.—Mr. Benton and Silas Wright voted against it.

Polk and Clay—A Contrast.

In the course of some remarks in the House, on Wednesday, Mr. Peyton said he had written his reach, though not here, a very precious document concerning this same J. K. Polk—an extract from a letter (as the Reporter understood, perhaps speech) of his, in which he came out in favor of works of internal improvement by the General Government within the States. He was just so in regard to everything. This was what the great Democratic party had brought out for the four-mile heat at the fall races! A little, beaten, broken-winded, founder, spring-halt, shuffling, spavined, bob-tail nag of Tennessee, to run against the great Eclipse! [Much laughter, and some punning among the Democratic members.] There was a turning up of the nose, a sense of the ridiculous, in the mere idea of the parallel. One had been identified with all the great events and measures in our political history for the last forty years. A man—ay—every inch a man, in heart and intellect, in firmness, grasp, and comprehension of mind—a whole head and shoulders above any man that had ever set his foot-print on this continent, save one only.—When the tyrant power of Great Britain was seizing our citizens, and confining them in the loathsome dungeon of a prison-ship, whose voice was it that sounded in thunder tones of indignation through the land, loud and long and deep, till the injury was redressed? Henry Clay. And when another crisis arose in our affairs—a crisis which shook the Government of the country to its centre, which caused the good man and the patriot to turn pale, and made Jefferson himself declare that it struck upon his spirit like an alarm-bell in the dead hour of night, who was it that came to the rescue, threw himself into the breach, and saved the country? Henry Clay. And then, in that other critical and trying hour, when the flag of disunion was raised in South Carolina, and the laws of the Union were resisted at the cannon's mouth, while we had in the chair of state a man of iron nerve and lion heart, who swore by the Eternal that the laws should be executed, and that if one gun was fired by South Carolina, "he would hang Calhoun and McDuffie, and Hayne and Hamilton, and the other leaders of the rebellion, as high as Haman," who was it that came again as our deliverer, with a heart deeply penetrated by the crisis of his country's fate, and casting on the issue all he had held dear in life, once more, by his prudence, moderation, and skill, assuaged the angry elements, and rescued this fair land from the horrors of civil discord? It was Henry Clay. When the hour of danger came, there was he; and wherever he came, danger was quelled, disorder fled, and public prosperity smiled upon her restorer. Now, look on this picture and on that—the counterfeit presentment of two candidates. 'Tis Hypertion to a Satyr. As well compare a mousing owl to the imperial bird of Jove, that sprang aloft and soared into the very sun.

The Buffalo Courier says that Gen. Jackson in 1832 triumphed over the U. S. Bank, aided by the Brokers and Stock Jobbers of England, and that said Bank's

"Corruptions and briberies; its purchases of Presses, and of Senators and Representatives in Congress, &c. &c. must be fresh in the recollection of every one," &c.

The Tribune insists that these savage attacks on Geo. M. Dallas shall be stopped. If the party believe he was bribed to introduce and carry through the U. S. Bank Charter in '32, what did they put him up for? They should either withdraw the nomination or treat their candidate with common decency!

An Ancient Turtle.

Joshua Sharpless, of Middletown, Delaware county, Pa., states that there is a land turtle on his farm, which has been seen in one of the fields annually for the last fifty years. He bears the marks of G. B. 1794, and J. N. 1796, upon his shell, and weighs fifteen ounces.—There is no telling how long these creatures live.

FISH.—The Boston Courier says that Daniel Webster, at Marshfield, caught a cod weighing 5 pounds and three-quarters, with a common trout line and small trout hook.

An Important Declaration.

In the course of some remarks made in the House a day or two since by Mr. Peyton, he alluded to the nomination of Mr. Polk, at Baltimore, and said:

A distinguished gentleman of New York had publicly denominated it as a farce, and without the slightest reserve; declaring openly that it ought to meet with no respect from the country, and that James K. Polk could not get one electoral college, unless that of South Carolina, and that would depend on the mere whim and caprice of Mr. Calhoun.

[This announcement produced very great sensation in the House.]

Mr. Stetson, of New York, inquired of Mr. P. who the New York member referred to was? Mr. Peyton replied, that for the name of the gentleman, and all the circumstances, he would refer the gentleman to the Hon. Mr. Black, of South Carolina. He would tell him who he was.

Mr. Stetson repeated his inquiry, observing that the statement had taken him completely by surprise.

Mr. Peyton replied, it was a member on this floor, a distinguished member of the House, a great friend of Mr. Van Buren, and, in fact, considered as his right hand man here. That gentleman had declared that Mr. Polk could not get the vote of one electoral college, unless in South Carolina, and that depended on the whim and caprice of Mr. Calhoun. If the gentleman would apply to the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, he could get all the information he desired.

Silas Wright, jr., was probably referred to.

A Scene in the House.

Mr. Peyton said several pithy and pointed things, during his speech in the House on Wednesday last. In reply to some charges made against the Whigs by Dr. Duncan, he picked out a dozen or two leaders of the Loco Foco party, and held them up to the public eye, in any but a favorable point of view. In the course of his remarks, this scene occurred, as reported in the National Intelligencer:

"Another very distinguished gentleman in the Democratic ranks, and now, he believed, a prominent member of Congress—one Charles Jared Ingersoll—had declared that, had he been capable of reflection in the days of the Revolution, he would have been a Tory. That gentleman was most courteous in his department, and had always treated Mr. P. with the utmost personal kindness. He meant him no offence or injury; and if the assertion he had now made as his was incorrect, he (Mr. P.) would instantly take it back. The gentleman was present and could deny it if it was untrue. [Mr. I. retained his seat.] Mr. P. next quoted a very fiery article indeed, from the pen of J. H. Prentiss, a Van Buren member of Congress. This gentleman declared it gave him infinite pleasure to be able to announce (in his paper) the triumph of Federalism. Was he a Democrat? Then came William Cullen Bryant, the author of a poetical eulogy (of no very flattering kind, as it seemed) on Thomas Jefferson. [Mr. P. quoted from this poem, a sort of mock heroic.]

Now, then, he would again inquire, where was Federalism to be found? He thought he had placed it on the right side of the party-dividing line.

[Mr. Ingersoll here asking the loan of the book from which the above quotations had been made, Mr. P. replied: "Take good care of it, and do not derange the contents; it is an excellent magazine of Whig ammunition, and I mean to draw on it, for some missiles, I hope, to hurl at the polk stalks of Tennessee."]

All for Clay.

By a late trip of Belle Air down the Ohio, a vote was taken as follows: For Clay 49; Loco-foco nominee, 12. The passengers were from 11 States.

A vote was taken on board the Waverly, on a late trip from Cincinnati to St. Louis, which resulted as follows: In the cabin, for Clay 51, Van Buren 17, Johnson 3, Stewart 1. On deck Clay received 9 and Van Buren 20.

Another vote has been taken on the Swiftsure, on the Ohio river, and resulted: For Clay 46; Loco-foco nominee 14; Cass 1; Joe Smith 2.

Rhymes Already.

We find the following, says the Union, in the Baltimore Republican. This is beginning early.

"A dose of Polk is perfect pizen,
To Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen."

But there is some logic in the following answer any how!

The Polkers say that Poke is pison
To Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen;
But how this thing can they make out,
And bring so great a change about!
For sure 'twas they that take this pison,
Not Henry Clay nor Frelinghuysen.
[Forum.]

IT MAY BE REMEMBERED that Matthew Lyon, who was imprisoned under the old John Adams law for opposing Federalism, declared after his release, that "whoever should live fifty years would find the Federalists to be pretended admirers of Jefferson, and Republicanism." This prediction is fully verified.
[Phila. Times.]

The Times had better take care how it talks. The friends of James Buchanan, Lewis Cass, Levi Woodbury, Charles J. Ingersoll and a thousand other prominent Loco-focos will be down upon it savage—all in a lump—like a thousand of brick." Does it not know that those ancient Federalists are the most vociferous "Jeffersonian Republicans" to be found now-a-days?—Old Warrior.

The Harmonious Democracy! A blow up among the Polko Focos about Muhlenberg.

There was a loco-foco ratification meeting at Harrisburg on Tuesday evening, which appears to have been a rich specimen of harmony. The Clay Bugle speaking of the string of resolutions offered, says they were all passed with the exception of one lauding Mr. MUHLENBERG, and pledging the Loco-focracy of the Keystone to his support, the passage of which was warmly opposed by several very influential and respectable gentlemen. Here commenced a scene that beggars description, in which the whole caravan of Loco-focos took part, and the hyena nature of the "harmonious democracy" was most strikingly exhibited. Those who attempted to speak on either side were cried and hooted down, but MUHLENBERG's friends having the majority, the difficulty was temporarily settled by the application of PHYSICAL FORCE, and one of the most independent of the disaffected was actually LAID HOLD OF AND DRAGGED INTO THE STREET, where a regular PITCHED BATTLE took place between the belligerent Polkites, who poked it into each other after the most approved "democratic" fashion.

The torch of discord having been lit, the flame was fanned by the proposition of a couple of incendiary resolutions, expressing thanks to JOHN TYLER for his course on the Texas question, and of CONFIDENCE IN THE INTEGRITY AND STERLING DEMOCRACY OF DAVID R. PORTER! These resolutions were very summarily VOTED DOWN, when the meeting having by this time worked itself into a terrible stew, it was thought best to adjourn with whole bones and bloodless noses, and leave the settlement of the difficulties for some future occasion.—Forum.

Mr. Polk presented by a Grand Jury.

The New York Courier says that while Mr. Polk was Governor of Tennessee, instead of attending to the duties of his office and acting under the restraint which his position would have imposed upon him had he been a man of the slightest delicacy, he took occasion on the 4th of July, 1840, at a public meeting of the loco-focos at Knoxville, Tennessee, to nominate himself for re-election! and he forthwith proceeded to open the campaign in person, and bring to bear upon the issue all the gubernatorial influence with which he was invested. The people of that section thinking that this was not part of the duty for which he had been elected, expressed their censure very freely, and finally the Grand Jury at the Sevier County Court presented the Governor as follows:

"The Executive of our State, JAMES K. POLK, instead of being found at his post, executing the laws, devising means of improving the deplorable condition of the country, and of restoring it to the prosperity it has lost—he, our Governor, is found traversing the State, conducting an electioneering campaign, for the elevation of others and to keep in train the system which is so oppressive, and in power the rulers who ask for power at such a price.

"This we present as a most serious grievance, a dereliction of duty—an evil example to others who may be prompted to do the like, and which in the end will prove the overthrow of our free institutions, &c. &c.

JAMES SEATON,
Foreman of the Grand Jury."

The Grand Jury of the nation will take a similar liberty with POLK next fall. He was nominated in a "disorderly house," obtained its vote under "false pretenses" and will be indicted as a "Burner" by the people.—Forum.

REASONS WHY MR. CLAY IS OPPOSED TO THE "IMMEDIATE" ANNEXATION OF TEXAS—CONDENSED FROM HIS LETTER.

- 1st—Because it cannot be done without the loss of national character.
- 2d—Because it cannot be done without the hazard of foreign war.
- 3d—Because it cannot be done without danger to the integrity of the Union.
- 4th—Because it cannot be done with the general concurrence of the nation.
- 5th—Because it cannot be done without giving an unreasonable price for Texas.

GOOD.—Mr. CRITTENDEN remarked in his speech at Baltimore, that Mr. Van Buren, in his Pennsylvania letter, said "that he was beaten in 1840 by a whirlwind of excitement."—This year, said Mr. C., we will change it to a Hurricane.

A Strange Duel Prevented.

On the morning of the 3th ult. the Police of New Orleans succeeded in stopping a most sanguinary affair between two nymphs of the paven, named Catharine Roach and Margaret Kelley, who, with their second, Elizabeth Ennis and Springfield Mary and a hundred or two of spectators, had repaired to the Bayou St. John, to fight a duel with bowie knives and pistols! Finding they would not be allowed to endanger each others lives according to approved and fashionable rules, the belligerents had a small fight *au naturel*—or in other words, set to and tore each others hair and faces in regular cat and dog style. They were all sent to the calaboose.

ALMON H. READ, M. C. from the 12th district of this State, died at his residence in Montrose, Susquehanna county, last week. Mr. Read was compelled to leave Washington some six weeks since on account of his declining health. He was a prominent politician, and has long held office in our State.

Early Harvest.

The Richmond Compiler says that the farmers along James River, below that city, have been engaged in harvesting their wheat crop for a week or more. The crop, it is thought, will prove a very good one.