



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

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FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

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

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
SIMON 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. Nimsteel, do.
 - 4 John S. Littel, 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 Hester, New Holland, Lancaster co.
 - 9 John S. Hester, Reading, Berks co.
 - 10 Alex. E. Brown, Easton, Northampton co.
 - 11 John Killinger, Anville, Lebanon co.
 - 12 Jonathan J. Slocum, Wilkesbarre, Luzerne co.
 - 13 James Pollock, Milton, Northumberland co.
 - 14 Henry Drinker, Montrose, Susquehanna co.
 - 15 Frederick Wats, Carlisle, Cumberland co.
 - 16 Daniel M. Smyser, Gettysburg, Adams co.
 - 17 James Mathers, Millintown, Juniata co.
 - 18 Andrew J. Ogie, Somerset, Somerset co.
 - 19 Daniel Washbaugh, Bedford, Bedford co.
 - 20 John L. Gow, Washington, Washington co.
 - 21 Andrew W. Loomis, Pittsburgh, Allegheny co.
 - 22 James M. Power, Greenfield, Mercer co.
 - 23 William A. Irvine, Irvine, Warren co.
 - 24 Benj. Hartsorn, Curwensville, Clearfield co.

First Page.

We call the attention of our readers to the feast we have served up for them on the first page. There is an excellent article on the prospects, qualifications, &c. of Gen. Markle, as also a chapter relative to the unfortunate Cilley duel. They will both amply repay the labor of an attentive perusal.

Polk and the Tariff.

The Loco Foco editors and party-leaders in Pennsylvania, and some of the adjoining States, are so well convinced of the popularity of our excellent Protective Tariff, that they are steadily laboring to get up the impression, that their mushroom candidate, James K. Polk, is in favor of the measure, and that if elected President, he will do nothing to disturb any of its features. This they do in the face of well-known facts to the contrary. But acting upon their favorite principle that all is fair in politics, they do not hesitate knowingly, wilfully, and deliberately to deceive their own friends into the belief that in voting for James K. Polk, they are voting for a good protectionist.

To prove, that this a gross and unprincipled attempt at deception, we have only to refer to the published letters and speeches of James K. Polk, and we will at once have abundant evidence of all we assert. He has uniformly, and on all occasions, expressed his hostility to protection and to the present Tariff. In a speech delivered at Jackson, Tennessee, in 1843, whilst he was a candidate for Governor, he emphatically declared--

"The Whigs are in favor of DISTRIBUTION and a PROTECTIVE TARIFF--I have steadily and at all times, OPPOSED BOTH."

And again in his letter to the people of Tennessee, dated, Winchester, May 29, 1843, he says:

"In the present canvass for Governor, I have avowed my opposition to the Tariff act of the late Whig Congress, because it is highly PROTECTIVE in its character. I have also given it as my opinion that the interests of the country require its repeal, and the restoration of the principles of the compromise tariff act of 1833."

Here, then, we have the free and untrammelled expressions of Mr. Polk's opinions on this vitally important subject, and we see that they are exactly the reverse of what his friends in these parts are representing them to be. In-

stead of being in favor of protection to American Industry; we prove him by his own words, to be the advocate of the blighting doctrines of Free Trade. Truly, the editors and leaders of the loco loco party must have a very poor opinion of the intelligence and patriotism of the American people, thus to endeavor to cram a falsehood so notorious as this, down their throats.

In the South, the battles of Polk, are fought under the banners of "Free Trade and Texas." The Whig Tariff of 1842, is there denounced by them, "as the most odious and abominable Tariff that was ever enacted," and it is boldly asserted by his neighbors, that Mr. Polk is favorable to its repeal. What a difference is this, between the party at the South and the North--professing exactly the opposite doctrines. But the deception will avail them nothing--The people at the South know that Polk is opposed to protection, and proclaim it--and the people at the North will not be gulled and deceived by a different cry.

A Poke Pole.

The Locos of Monroe had a Poke Pole raising at Middle Smithfield, on Saturday last--Great efforts had been made to secure a large attendance. For several days expresses had been sent into every quarter inviting the faithful to come and participate in the fun. But the call was unanswered. When the time arrived, but few presented themselves. A small delegation from Stroudsburg, however, made its appearance, during the afternoon, with a disfigured piece of old muslin at the end of a pine stick, or a poke-berry bush, we could not rightly ascertain which, on which was inscribed in black characters, "Polk, Dallas and Muhlenberg--Dorr and Texas." J. H. Walton and C. B. Shaw, the modern Demosthenes and Cicero, accompanied them; and after a little Hickory had been raised, made a kind of a speech a piece. The company soon after separated, heartily sick of the farce they had been enacting.

A Capture.

Messrs. J. Scott and W. H. White, of Stroudsburg, whilst out on a fishing excursion along Broadhead's Creek, on Friday morning last, succeeded in capturing a magnificent Bald Eagle, which measured six feet and six inches from the tip of one wing to that of the other. These birds are scarce, and very rarely met with in this part of the country.

The Louisiana Victory.

As we intimated in our last the Whig victory in Louisiana is complete, and under the circumstances one of the most astonishing political results which has happened in years--The Whigs, notwithstanding the Texas question, which the Locos thought would sweep the State for them, have gained in every thing. They have gained one Congressman over last year--one State Senator--four Assemblymen--and several thousand on the popular vote. The Whig majority on joint ballot in the Legislature will be seven. Last year it was only one. No one doubts now but that Louisiana will go for Clay by a handsome majority.

State Elections.

The State Election in North Carolina will be held to-day. A Governor and members of the State Legislature are to be chosen. Look out for Whig thunder from them parts.

The elections in Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Alabama and Missouri, will take place on Monday next. The result, no doubt, will show that the Whig spirit is alive within their borders.

Mass Meeting.

We have seen accounts of about fifty Mass Meetings of the Whigs, since our last, the smallest of which numbered several thousand. The fire is sweeping all over the country; and will insure an unparalleled Whig victory.

On the Stump.

The Hon. Wm. C. Rives and Wm. S. Archer, U. S. Senators from Virginia, have taken the Stump in their own State, and intend doing good service to the Whig cause from now until the election. None are better able.

A Military Visit.

The National Guards, a fine and well-disciplined Volunteer Company from Trenton, New Jersey, will visit our neighbors of Easton on Tuesday next, and spend several days with them. They will no doubt be entertained in first rate military style--for the Eastonians know how to wait upon strangers.

Sale of the Delaware Canal.

On to-morrow, the Commissioners, appointed by the last Legislature, will offer the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange. The stock is divided into 25,000 shares, and each share must bring at least \$100. The stock will be disposed of at auction.

Locofoco Consistency.

For a long time the locos have kept before their readers the exploded falsehood that Henry Clay is a gambler. The cry of "stop thief" will not answer now-a-days, however. The trick is too well understood. We copy the following article from the "Berks and Schuylkill Journal" of Saturday last:

"We understand there was quite a row some days since, at a card table, in a certain tavern in this place, between the Rev. Henry A. Muhlenberg and Mr. Henry Binkley, late Sheriff of this county. It appears by inquiry, that one of the gentlemen playing *ucce* at the time, was suddenly called for, and that he repeatedly desired Mr. Binkley to take his seat for a few moments, and that when Mr. Binkley, after repeated solicitations, consented to do so, Mr. Muhlenberg refused to recognize him as a fit partner, and made some remarks amounting to an insult. Mr. Binkley was much grieved and made the thing public. Doubtless many will say this is a "Damned Whig lie," but if it is at all doubted, it can be satisfactorily proved that Mr. Muhlenberg is in the daily habit of playing cards and drinking whiskey; if any pious locofoco questions the matter, let him crowd us, and it shall be proved by witnesses of the first respectability."

Keep it before the People.

Since last fall the Whigs have carried 12 States out of the 26, giving 141 electoral votes, three more than is necessary for a choice.

The Whig Pyramid.

OHIO	23
GEORGIA	10
VIRGINIA	17
VERMONT	6
KENTUCKY	12
LOUISIANA	6
TENNESSEE	13
MARYLAND	8
RHODE ISLAND	4
CONNECTICUT	6
PENNSYLVANIA	26
MASSACHUSETTS	12
	141

"STILL THEY COME." More Changes.

"Clear the way for old Kentucky."

The following communication appeared in the "Miltonian" of Friday last. The Miltonian is published weekly at Milton, Northumberland county, Pa.

Messrs. Editors--The subscribers, citizens of Northumberland Borough and Point township, heretofore acting with the Locofoco party, and as many of us as were old enough, supporters of Mr. Van Buren in 1840, hereby publicly renounce our adherence to that party, and what we consider, its destructive policy. We do this, not through caprice or the idle whim of a moment, but from a settled conviction, that upon the election of "Clay and Frelinghuysen" and the permanent establishment of their great leading measure, the Protective Tariff, depend the welfare and prosperity of the Union, and most especially of Pennsylvania.

And being convinced, by evidence the most incontestable, that James K. Polk, and the great mass of his party are fiercely and bitterly opposed to the Tariff of 1842, we hereby most fearlessly avow our determination, calmly and deliberately formed, to oppose the aforesaid James K. Polk and his party, and to support with our might, the illustrious advocate of American Industry--HENRY CLAY.

And further believing that a change in the Administration of the State government is essential to the well-being of this Commonwealth, and incited by a spirit of gratitude towards one who in the hour of need and danger, risked his life and pledged his fortune for his country, we are also resolved to give our support to the honest farmer, and brave old soldier--GENERAL MARKLE.

And to save the leaders of the party we have abandoned, any further trouble on our account, we would admonish them, that all their efforts to "whip us back into the traces" must prove utterly vain and fruitless. Our fathers fought for their country in '76--we strike for ours in '44.

- ABRAHAM HAMER,
THOMAS JOHNSON,
NICHOLAS PAUL,
THOS. PURSEL,
JACOB PHILLIPS,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
JOHN RAKE,
GEO. W. HOFFMAN,
JOSEPH MARTIN,
WILLIAM LEIGHOU,
ABM. TROXELL,
WM. NEWBERRY,
JOSEPH PURSELL,
CORNELIUS B SMITH,
JAS. P. MANLY,
CHARLES PAUL,
P. MOYER,
DANIEL SNYDER,
ISAAC H. JARRETT,
JAS. PARK,
S. J. JOHNSON.

Prentice's very last.

The editor of the Albany Argus mentions the name of some person, who, he says, has deserted the Whig party, and adds that "straws show which way the wind blows." Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, says that this seems to be an admission that the pretended deserter is a man of straw.--New Bedford Bulletin.

Some scarce-crow, we presume. This image is usually formed by stuffing old clothes with straw; and, of course, has no principles.

From the N. Y. Tribune
The Cilley Duel.

The Albany Atlas says:

"Who were the participants in this duel--who its chief instigator? For years Mr. Wise rested under this imputation. Again and again John Quincy Adams branded him on the floor of Congress, as one whose hands were dripping with the blood of Cilley! At last Mr. Wise was forced to exculpate himself, and he charged, what has never been denied, that HENRY CLAY was the secret instigator of the duel, had managed it to its fatal termination, and had penned the challenge to Cilley with his own hand, and that it was his own hand that alone dripped with the blood of murder.

"The Tribune chooses to look back into the history of this duel, and seeks to lay the burden of guilt on its victim. It complains that Mr. Cilley refused to fight with Mr. Webb."

We are often amazed at the recklessness with which the leading Loco-Foco presses will assert the most glaring falsehoods. When, where, have we "complained that Mr. Cilley refused to fight with Mr. Webb?" Never. We should have honored, praised him for refusing to fight with Webb or anybody. We certainly think he should have fought with Webb if anybody, both because his controversy was entirely with Webb, and of his own making, and because, as popularity appeared to be his object, Webb was clearly the man for him. Graves was unwittingly involved in the trouble, with no ill-feeling toward any party, and only anxious to escape with honor. This Cilley might easily have allowed and should have done. He had only to receive Webb's note, which was courteous and peaceful, and answer it like a frank, true man, stating in substance what he had said about Webb and why he had said it, and declining any responsibility to any man for his acts as a Representative of the People. The whole Country would have applauded this course. Or, if he had resolved to refuse Webb's note, he had only to say in writing, as Mr. Graves understood him to say verbally, that, without implying any disrespect to any one, he declined to give any explanation (save to his constituents) of his acts as a Member of Congress, and there the matter would have rested, at least so far as Mr. Graves was concerned. But Cilley fell into the hands of bad advisers, and a most deplorable tragedy was the result. On the heads of those advisers his blood rests evermore.

The Atlas states truly that Mr. Wise charged Mr. Clay with having instigated the Duel--or being responsible for it. Mr. Wise indeed, when stung by disappointment at his failure to be chosen Speaker of the last Whig Congress (which he attributed to Mr. Clay's influence) and goaded by the reproaches of Mr. Adams respecting his agency in the Duel, said that

"With regard to the preliminaries of that duel, it was not my advice, but that of a higher, better, and more distinguished man [Mr. Clay] that was relied on."

But this ebullition of phrenzy is contradicted by notorious and indisputable facts. The gist of the charge against Mr. Wise was that he and the other Second might and should have settled the difficulty--there being no ill will between the parties--if not before, at least after the first fire. It was the extraordinary ferocity of three deliberate rifle-shots from each party that shocked the nation, and called forth the denunciations of Mr. Adams and others. But of all this Mr. Clay knew nothing--knew not that the preliminaries were settled until after the parties had gone out, and on the first intimation of the fact, he started with friends in anxious haste to separate them. If he had but known where the duel was to be fought an hour before it took place, he would have prevented it if in the power of man. Hear the explicit testimony of Mr. Graves in his letter to Mr. Clay:

"I do not recollect naming the subject to you until the morning before the meeting, when I called at your room, I think with Mr. Wise, and exhibited to you the correspondence, and perhaps detailed the circumstances of the affair. I remember that you suggested to me some modification of the challenge which I had written, by which milder language was employed, and the door was not so completely closed against adjustment. I recollect well, at the time you suggested the modification which I believe was written by yourself on another piece of paper, you stated that you thought the matter ought to be and would be amicably adjusted, and in this I remember Mr. Wise concurred with you in opinion. I recollect this the better, from the conviction, resting on my mind at the time, that there were influences which I thought I saw more fully than any of my friends, that militated against this view of the subject; some of which I think I mentioned to you in reply to your suggestion that you thought the matter would be adjusted without a hostile meeting. I adopted your form, with but little or no modification, and I suppose destroyed it, and that drawn by myself.

"It is utterly untrue that you ever exhibited to me any wish that the meeting should take place. I believe I had no friend in Washington who more regretted it. I recollect, after the affair, when we met at your boarding-house, you seemed to sympathize most deeply with me in my misfortunes; you wept and were unable to utter a word."

* Mr. Clay himself, (as we see by a passage of his statement on the subject which we find in the Newark Morning Post,) corrects Mr. Graves on one point, where we followed the statement of the latter. Mr. Graves did consult Mr. Clay on the matter after his interview with Mr. Cilley, when he supposed himself happily freed from the quarrel. Mr. Clay (who then first heard of the controversy) rejoiced to hear that it had been so happily settled, and suggested that what had passed between Mr. Graves and

Mr. Cilley be reduced to writing, to guard against future difficulty. This was not only a pacific but a necessary precaution. The affair was certain to become public, or rather to be whi-pered about, with misapprehensions and perversions which would be sure to breed future difficulty. The only way to guard against evil was to put the conversation in writing before malicious tongues could get hold of it. Had this been done, the deplorable issue would have been averted. Unhappily, there were those pretending to be friends of Cilley who prevented this, and hastened on the calamity which followed. What was their purpose? The letter from Hon. Reuel Williams (who was an intimate friend of Cilley) explains: "Cilley is confident of success, and it is successful, it will give him such a standing in Congress as no other New-Englander ever enjoyed." This was the fatal vision of ambition which deluded the martyr Cilley to an untimely grave.

As to the foul charge that Mr. Clay "instigated" or in any way promoted the duel, let us appeal to the testimony of Henry A. Wise, the only witness produced against him. Mr. Wise, before the Committee of Investigation, made a statement on oath of the whole matter, in which he sums up the causes and incidents of the duel as follows:

First. Mr. Cilley, as Mr. Graves affirmed, and still affirms, denied in writing, a satisfactory answer which he had made to Mr. Graves verbally.

Second. He made this written denial in answer to a letter of Mr. Graves, which he had himself requested to be addressed to him with a view to form a pretext for a written admission of the very facts which he denied.

Third. He impeached the honor of one whom, as a gentleman, Mr. Graves undertook, by the very act of bearing his note, to vouch.

For those causes Mr. Graves challenged him to mortal combat; and

Fourth. When Mr. Graves called on him for "that satisfaction which is recognized among gentlemen," he prescribed barbarous and savage terms; an unusual weapon, the most deadly, at the distance selected, in the hands of a good shot.

Fifth. He precipitated the time of meeting, when the second of Mr. Graves was avowing a want of preparation and a desire for delay.

Sixth. A weapon, not one of a pair, was tendered for the use of Mr. Graves, in a manner that was considered taunting.

Seventh. In the second exchange of shots, Mr. Cilley fired deliberately at Mr. Graves's life, after the rifle of Mr. Graves had gone off accidentally, and without effect.

Here, on the testimony of our adversary's sole witness, we rest the investigation.

Going! Gone!

The Locofocos in this region are in a bad box. Their fears will not permit them to remain quiet--and if they move, they are sure to lose votes. Such is their unfortunate situation, and the people are so maliciously inclined, that they absolutely taunt them with their misfortunes. Capt. Weaver, of Mimersville, gave orders that a meeting must be held at his house for eight or ten days the faithful throughout this part of the region were drummed up, and word sent out that at least 200 might be expected from this Borough and neighborhood. Last Saturday arrived--Capt. Mills marshalled the Band through the streets--the multitude from this Borough, Port Carbon, Mill Creek, and the surrounding region assembled in Centre street--the procession moved--when lo, and behold, the number consisted of forty-eight, independent of the Band. Several Locofocos, when they saw the complexion of the procession, refused to go with them--and we have the names of three, who immediately declared their determination to vote for Clay and Markle.

The Locofoco leaders looked blue of course, but that is a tint which seems natural to their countenances; at least ever since the nominations were made.--Mines' Journal.

Some people seem to be surprised at Mr. Polk's uniform votes in Congress, to deprive the old revolutionary soldiers of their pensions. We don't think it at all strange that he pursued this course, for we presume that he finds himself in a predicament similar to that in which the Cincinnati Atlas says a zealous loco in the State was placed, when asked a few days since, if he intended to vote the Whig ticket next fall, he replied "No!--confound the Whigs!--they hung my grandfather in the Revolutionary War!"

The New York Republic, an ably conducted paper which has heretofore been neutral in politics, has raised the Whig Banner. As the close of an article announcing the change, the editor says:

"From this time henceforward, then, this Journal will give a steady, zealous, and honest support to the Democratic Whig party, and use its best endeavors to promote the election of Henry Clay, whose principles claim the confidence of the people, and whose services entitle him to this highest of all earthly rewards."

STILL ANOTHER!--The PORTLAND EXPRESS hitherto neutral, has come out for Clay and Frelinghuysen. It is an excellent paper.

Prentice's last and best.

We clip the following from the Louisville Journal:

Mr. Wentworth, the member of Congress from Chicago district, Illinois, is so tall that when he addresses the people, instead of mounting a stump, as is usual in the West, he has to dig a hole for him to stand in!--Exchange Paper.

They dig a hole for him, not because he is tall, but because he never feels as home except when he is up to his chin in dirt.