



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

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OF NEW JERSEY.

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GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE,
OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
SIMEON GUILFORD,
OF LEBANON COUNTY.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
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TOWNSEND HAINES, of Chester.

- Districts.
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 - 2 John Price Wetherill, do.
 - 3 John D. Ninesteele, do.
 - 4 John S. Littell, 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 Hiestler, New Holland, Lancaster co.
 - 9 John S. Hiestler, 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 Watts, Carlisle, Cumberland co.
 - 16 Daniel M. Smyser, Gettysburg, Adams co.
 - 17 James Mathers, Mifflintown, 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.

Today's Paper.

We call the particular attention of our readers to the articles in to-day's Jeffersonian, they are all excellent, and will well repay an attentive perusal. The article headed, "The campaign—the spirit in which it is carried on by the Locos," is capital. It hits off some of the little, would-be great, men of this place to a t. If they had set for the picture, the sketch could not have been more perfect. The article about Parson Muhlenberg, being caught at card-playing, will recommend itself to the sober consideration of the community.

The Texas Question.

The subject of annexing Texas to the United States, which the Loco Focos have dragged into the present contest, and made one of their distinctive principles, cannot hurt the Whigs in the North or South, but is likely to do their own cause immense harm. In the South, the bubble has exploded, and the people there look upon annexation as a measure which if carried out, will be highly detrimental to their best interests. In the North, annexation was never a popular cry. The knowledge, that with it the boundaries of slavery would be extended, has arrayed against it thousands of our good and virtuous citizens, of both parties, and at this moment, the distinctive friends of Mr. Van Buren, in New York, are working against it with all their energies. The Whigs have therefore nothing to fear, but much to hope for, from this new feature in the ever-varying principles of locofocoism. Even in the States nearest Texas, it has been condemned; and what can they look for but its complete overthrow in the others. Like the sub-treasury and standing army schemes, under which they rallied in 1840, and of which we have heard nothing since that election, it will receive such an utter condemnation, that we will hear no more of it after November.

Military.

We learn that the National Guards of Trenton, arrived at Easton, on Tuesday about 12 o'clock. They were received by Capt. Yoh's company, and after being escorted about the borough by them, partook of an excellent repast at Connor's Hotel, where they are quartered. The company numbers thirty-eight all told, and presents a beautiful appearance.

The Whig Cause.

Our prospects were never brighter than they are at this moment. Even in the most palmy days of 1840, the Whig party was not inflamed with a more determined spirit to uproot locofocoism, and protect the best interests of the country, than now. From every quarter our intelligence is the most cheering. In the North, and South, and East and West, our forces are enlisted under the banner of Henry Clay and Protection, determined to spare no exertions until they have fought the battle and gained the victory. Mass Meetings are daily held in almost every part of the land, at which our eloquent speakers cheer on the thousands who have assembled in council, to renewed exertions. The loco focos are divided among themselves, and are sore with heart-burnings and strife. But the Whigs, the gallant and patriotic Whigs, are every where united as one man, and will do battle in their united strength, against the divided forces of locofocoism and Tyler. A great and glorious victory waits us.

Mass Meetings.

Since our last, hundreds of Mass Meetings have been held by the Whigs in every State in the Union. The accounts of them come in upon us as thick as blackberries; and we are hardly able to count them. They are attended by thousands, and the best spirit seems to pervade them. Some of them are so numerous attended to, that in order to get at their numbers, they measure the ground and see how many acres were covered with the freemen in attendance. We should like to give our readers an account of them all, so that they might judge for themselves of the enthusiasm which pervades the country—but a synopsis of them would more than fill our whole paper. We have only room to-day to notice a few.

On Thursday last, the Whigs of Montgomery county, Pa., assembled at the Blue Bell, five miles from Norristown in Mass Meeting. Upwards of fifteen thousand people were present, among whom were many ladies.

On Wednesday, the Whigs of Lower Merion, in the same county, assembled to the number of five thousand, and upwards. David Paul Brown, Esq. on behalf of the ladies, presented them a beautiful Clay Banner.

On the 30th ult. the Whigs of Mifflin county, Pa. held a meeting at Lewistown, which was attended by over one thousand persons.

On the 29th ult. the Whigs of Pittsburg, assembled together to the number of five thousand, and were addressed by the Hon. Walter Forward.

On the 29th of July, the gallant Whigs of Old Lancaster, met in Council at Columbia—Ten thousand persons were present, who were addressed by the Buckeye Blacksmith, and other speakers.

On Saturday last the Whigs of Delaware and the adjacent Counties, met at Old Chester to the number of ten or twelve thousand.

These are but a few of the many meetings which are held in Pennsylvania. The same flame is lighting up the other States.

North Carolina.

The election for Governor and Members of the Legislature, in this State, was held on Thursday last. Returns have been received from twenty-four counties, which show a Whig gain of 300 over the Governor's election in 1842, when the Whigs elected their man by a majority of 4,500. As far as heard from the Whigs have gained 16 members and lost one—making a clear gain of fifteen, equal to a change of thirty. Of these, five are Senators, neutralizing the majority of ten in that branch. The residue are in the House of Commons, and not only sponge on the fourteen Loco majority, but gives us a fair start for an equal Whig majority. At the last session there was a Loco-foco majority of ten in the Senate and fourteen in the House. Next week we will be able to give the full returns from every part of the State.

What is Locofocoism.

In New Hampshire, which is the strongest Loco-foco State in the Union, Catholics are prohibited from holding any office—and a person must be worth \$3000 before he can hold the office of Governor—a Senator must be worth \$1000, and a representative to the State Legislature, \$500. As this is the only State in the Union, it is believed, that will cast its vote for Polk, it must be considered the very essence of Loco-foco Democracy.

Various Loco-foco papers are denouncing Col. Benton as a Whig, by reason of his hostility to annexation. Yet these very papers exclaim, "Our union is perfect!" Some hundreds of the "Old Hunkers" of New York State—the flower of Locofocoism—have sworn to renounce Polk, unless he renounces annexation, for which they are denounced by the Barnburners as "Whigs," "traitors," "Abolitionists," &c.; yet the Loco-foco papers one and all continue to exclaim, "Our union is perfect!"—*Bel. Apollo.*

Col. Polk on Protection.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Many of the political papers, on both sides, have given currency to an idea, that Col. Polk has announced a change or modification of his views on the Tariff, since his nomination, and that his letter to John K. Kane, shows him to be a reasonable Tariff man, quite as much so as Mr. Clay. Inasmuch as that letter does not contain any intimation of a change of opinion, but expressly refers to his previous expressions of opinion, his public acts and public discussions, as evidence of his present opinions, it is not easy to see how any fair mind, at all acquainted with the course of Col. Polk, could fail to see in that very letter the strongest evidence that he is one of the most thorough and consistent advocates of free trade, and perfectly certain to continue so if elected with such answers given to political calls for his opinions.

To make assurance doubly sure, and to make that certain which was never doubtful, I have taken his letter to Mr. Kane, and inserted at the proper places the "opinions," "public acts," "public discussions," "recorded votes," and "published speeches" of Mr. Polk—showing that instead of there being any change or jar in his opinions, or any concealment, there is a beautiful harmony in the whole, exhibited with unmistakable distinctness. The parts in italics constitute the whole letter to Mr. Kane, *verbatim*. The other portions marked as quotations are from the letters, speeches and addresses of Mr. Polk.

COLUMBIA, Tennessee, June 19, 1844.

Dear Sir:—I have received recently several letters in reference to my opinions on the subject of the Tariff and among others yours of the 30th ultimo. My opinions on this subject have been often given to the public. They are to be found in my public acts and in the public discussions in which I have participated. "I steadily during the period I was a representative in Congress opposed a protective policy, as my recorded votes and published speeches prove." "I voted against the bill for the better protection of wool and woollens in 1827." "I was opposed to the protective Tariff of 1828 and voted against it." "I voted against the bill to prevent frauds in the importation of foreign products in 1828. I voted for the consideration of Mr. Barringer's resolution to reduce the duty on coarse wool, woollens, sugar, &c. in 1830. "My own opinion is that wool should be duty free." "Since I retired from Congress I have held the same opinions." "All who have observed my course know that I have at all times been opposed to the protective policy."

I am in favor of a Tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a Revenue Tariff I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our own industry. "I voted for the act of 1832 because it reduced the Tariff of 1828 to lower rates." "I voted for the compromise act, which reduced the rates of 1832 to still lower rates, and finally brought the rates of the act of 1832 down to a point at which no article was, after the 30th June, 1842, to be subject to a higher duty than 20 per cent." "The incidental protection afforded by the 20 per cent. duty will afford sufficient protection to the manufacturers." "I am in favor of a Tariff for revenue, and opposed to a Tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue." "I am opposed to the Tariff act of 1842, considering it to be in many respects of this character."

Acting upon these general principles, it is well known that I gave my support to the policy of Genl. Jackson's administration on this subject. "He recommended modifications and reductions of the Tariff with a view to the final abandonment of the odious and unjust system." "I voted against the Tariff act of 1828. I voted for the Tariff act of 1832 which contained modifications of some of the objectionable provisions of the act of 1828," because it reduced the Tariff of 1828 to lower rates. That made some reduction, though not so much as I desired to have made." As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives I gave my assent to a bill reported by that Committee in December, 1832, making further modifications of the duties which it proposed.—That bill did not pass, but was superseded by the bill commonly called the Compromise Bill, for which I voted. "This was the law when the Whig Congress came into power. By the Tariff act of the 30th of August, 1842, the compromise act was violated and repealed. I am in favor of repealing that act and restoring the compromise Tariff act of March 2d, 1833," "by which no article was after the 30th of June, 1842, to be subject to a duty higher than 20 per cent."

In my judgment it is the duty of the Government to extend, as far as may be practicable to do so by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation. "I am in favor of restoring the compromise act of 1833, believing, as I do, that the incidental protection afforded by the 20 per cent duty especially, when paid in cash and on the home valuation, will afford sufficient protection to the manufacturers, and all that they ought to desire or to which they are entitled." "I heartily approve the resolutions upon this subject, passed by the Democratic National Convention lately assembled at Baltimore."

I am with great respect, Dear Sir, your obt. servt.
JAMES K. POLK.
JOHN K. KANE, Esq. Philadelphia.

Bear it in mind that James K. Polk is opposed to the Tariff of 1842.

The New Issue.

We learn from the Berks and Schuylkill Journal, that the "Jefferson Democrat," a loco-foco paper published in Reading, is endeavoring to bolster up Mr. Muhlenberg's character. That paper says "there is not a single respectable whig in Reading, from Judge Banks down, who will refuse to certify that Mr. Muhlenberg's moral character is perfectly unexceptionable in all respects. This is, certainly, a curious attempt to raise a new issue; but the Journal says there is not in that vicinity a "respectable loco-foco" who will certify that Mr. Muhlenberg's moral character "is unquestionable." The Journal continues:

"And now, as Henry Clay has been denounced (and unjustly) as a "gambler," and held up in the loco-foco papers as a "black leg," we will state a fact which is notorious in this town, and which is not denied by Mr. Muhlenberg's friends here—and that is, that Mr. Muhlenberg now, and for years past, has been in the daily habit of spending his afternoons at taverns, playing cards—generally for drink, but occasionally for money—though as his friends say, only for "a quarter dollar on the corner." This can be proved in a court of justice, if denied. We have heard it over and over again, from men with whom he plays daily—men of all parties; and the fact is as well known to the citizens of Reading as that the sun shines. We need scarcely mention that to card playing is added profane swearing. What effect such an example, in a prominent individual, and one who for 26 years was a clergyman, must have upon the morals of the town, we leave the public to judge. And let none of our readers at a distance suppose this is a mere electroengineering statement. It is a serious and incontrovertible fact, for the truth of which we hold ourselves responsible."

The Philadelphia papers of Monday are chiefly occupied with glowing accounts of meetings in Bucks and Chester counties on Saturday. A letter from Bucks says the whole country seems to be alive with eight, six, four, two, and one horse wagons, every horse and wagon being decorated with flags and streamers. The meeting in Chester was still greater, and embraced not less than 10,000 persons, including numerous ladies. One of the Speakers read the following letter from Gov. Jones of Tennessee:

NASHVILLE, July 25, 1844.

Charles Gibbons, Esq.—Dear Sir: By the mail I enclose you two publications of Col. Polk's during the last summer's canvass on the subject of the Tariff, etc. From these publications you will perceive that the Colonel is dead out against Protection, and particularly opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands; because, he says, it is a Tariff measure. It sounds strangely to us who have been accustomed to hear Colonel Polk, to hear it stated that he is a Tariff man, or in favor of Protection. I have met him on more than one hundred and fifty fields, and I never heard him make a speech in my canvasses with him, that he did not denounce the principle of Protection. Indeed, this was the main ground on which he and his friends relied, to defeat me. I was for Protection:—he against it. I for Distribution:—he against it.

I would say, do your duty:—we will do ours. Tennessee will maintain her position.
Respectfully your servant,
JAMES C. JONES.

More Changes to the Whigs.

The Massachusetts Gazette contains the names of 15 Democrats who were members of the Legislature of that State in 1843-44, who have come out under their own signatures and renounced Polk. They are as follows:

- Hon. SAMUEL F. DUDLEY,
- " A. P. HASKINS,
- " LUTHER STONE,
- " SAMUEL GILES,
- " DORUS BASCOMB,
- " THOMAS HINES,
- " SALMON HOWARD,
- " H. W. CUSHMAN,
- " Wm. E. RUSSELL,
- " W. E. MAYO,
- " C. PRIEST, Jr.
- " LUCIUS NIMS,
- " S. C. ALLEN,
- " MOSES STONE,
- " THOMAS NASH, Jr.

The locos are very unfortunate in selecting names from which to manufacture accessions to their cause. We have often advised them to use none but dead men's names, for the living will certainly give them the lie. Some of their papers recently asserted that Capt. W. R. Richardson, of Cleveland, Ohio, had determined to support Polk and Dallas; but the Capt. nails the slander as follows:

No man ever heard me say I should support Polk and Dallas. No man who has ever heard me talk on the subject could possibly have conceived such an idea from my conversation. I always was a strong Clay man, and am yet. I shall vote for Mr. Clay if we both live until the next election. And if other men choose to allow their names to be used with impunity and in the manner the Locos are using hundreds, without protesting against it, they can; but I shall not.
(Signed)
CAPT. W. R. RICHARDSON.
Cleveland, July 23, 1844.

A GOOD RECIPE.—A Dr. A. S. Main, Dentist, while passing through Grafton (Mass.) a few days since, was led by some afflicted woman to save a child to whom his mother had in mistake for paregoric given a spoonful of laudanum. No emetics were to be obtained, but by administering a spoonful of vinegar, the little sufferer was rescued.

Allegheny County.

A glorious meeting of the Clay Club of Elizabeth, in Allegheny county, was held on the 16th ult. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That in General JOSEPH MARKLE, our candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, we have the pleasure of recommending with all the confidence arising out of a PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE MAN, in the various relations which he has sustained towards the people of this particular section of the State, where he is known to us all—one whose sentiments we know to be sound on all the leading subjects embraced within the scope of Whig policy in the State and national administration, and one peculiarly fitted by his GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, FRANKNESS and DECISION OF CHARACTER to give efficiency to those measures in the administration of the State government, as well as by his WELL KNOWN INTEGRITY, to give assurance of all the promises held out to the people of the State.

Resolved, That JAMES K. POLK, is not entitled to the suffrages of Pennsylvania, for opposing the Tariff of '42, he shows himself an ENEMY OF THE MANUFACTURING and hence of the AGRICULTURAL interests of the State, and the readiness with which the nullifying, free trade presses, and leaders in South Carolina and elsewhere go into his support, is to us most conclusive evidence, that he is OPPOSED TO PROTECTION, and consequently the favorer of BRITISH INTERESTS.

The Whigs in Tennessee are at work. The Jonesborough Whig of the 24th ult., contains the proceedings of five or six meetings, and calls for as many more. Go ahead!

Major Van Campen, a patriot of the Revolution, and an old Jerseyman, has with his brother and seven sons, renounced the Texas and anti-Tariff party and come out for Clay and Frelinghuysen. The Major was the Lococo-Elector for the Livingston District in 1840.—*Jerseyman.*

The Rochester Democrat announces ELEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT renunciations of Locofocoism in that city and vicinity.

"Col. Johnson," says the St. Louis Republican, is excessively out of humor at the Baltimore nominations. He says "by the treacherous course toward Mr. Van Buren, many of his friends in New York are alienated and indifferent, and the Whigs will carry that State by 25,000 majority."

We have the pleasure of announcing, that one of the gentlemen, who acted as marshal upon the occasion of the last Loco-foco procession in this city, is now as thorough a Whig as ever voted for Henry Clay.—*Louisville Journal.*

Lies, like chickens, come home to roost.—*Globe.*

Your phraseology is correct. It is proper for Whig editors to say that lies go home to roost. It is proper for Loco-foco editors to say that they come home to roost.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Locofocos say Mr. Polk is in favor of Protection. So was his grandfather in the time of the American Revolution, and he sought it in the camp of Lord Cornwallis. We fancy Jimmy K. is in love with some such Protection as old Zeke found in the ranks of King George's army.—[*Alb. Citizen.*]

A Daring Feat.

In Reading, Pa., on Wednesday last, one of the men employed in repainting the Lutheran Church steeple, which is 202 feet 6 inches in height, ascended to its very top, and clambering up the rod supporting the ball and vane, succeeded in reaching the gilt cross-pieces above them, and coolly seating himself thereon, took off his hat, and placed it upon the extreme point of the rod. This intrepid act was witnessed by a number of persons, who watched, with breathless interest, the man's progress ascending this dizzy and precarious elevation.

The following beautiful sentiment was drunk standing at a private feast among "de fust circle" copper colored elite of this city, a few evenings since:

"Here's to the color'd fair sec, dar face needs no paint, and dar head no fumery!"

Let it be Remembered.

That James K. Polk is opposed to the excellent Tariff Act of 1842, and to all Protection of American Industry. Also, that George M. Dallas, introduced a Bill into the Senate of the United States to re-charter the U. S. Bank, and voted to pass it by two-thirds, after Gen. Jackson had vetoed it.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult., by John Musch, Esq., Mr. Abraham Mack, and Miss Mary Fugh, all of Stroudsburg.
At Bushkill, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Pitts, Henry S. Mott, Esq., of Milford, and Miss Belinda, daughter of Mr. Henry Peters of Bushkill.

STOVE-PIPE, At Reduced Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE STOVE-PIPE, which he will sell at from 10 to 10 1-2 and 1 cents per pound, according to quality, for cash.
WANDEL J. BREIMER.
Stroudsburg, Oct. 5, 1843.