

# Jeffersonian Republican.

THE WHOLE ART OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTS IN THE ART OF BEING HONEST—Jefferson.

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## The Tariff of 1842.

### OPINIONS OF THE CANDIDATES.

<b>HENRY CLAY.</b> Without intending to express any opinion upon every item of the tariff, I would say that I think the provisions of the main wise and proper. —Sept. 13, 1842 ---Letter to a Committee of Georgia Whigs.	<b>JAMES K. POLK.</b> I am opposed to the tariff Act of the late Congress. I am in favor of repealing that act, and restoring the Compromise Tariff of March 2, 1832. —May 15, 1843. ---Reply to citizens of Tennessee.
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## A Sittin' on a Tree.

TUNE—"Sittin on a rail."

As I walked out dis afternoon,  
To get a drink by de light ob de moon,  
Dat I see dat "same Old Coon,"

A sittin' on a tree,  
A sittin' on a tree,  
A sittin' on a tree,

And lookin' werry glad.

Says I to him, "wot make you grin?  
De Lokies say you're dead as sin;  
But dar you is---de same old skin,"

A sittin' on de tree, &c.

"Ob course, I ar," says he, "and soon,  
De whigs will sing de good old tune,  
About dis werry same Old Coon,"

A sittin' on de tree, &c.

When Massa Harrison---bless his soul,  
Began de great big ball to roll,  
Why here I sot, and see de whole,

A sittin' on dis tree, &c.

One ting dere was in dat campaign,  
I hope to neber see agin,  
It gives dis Old Coon so much pain,

A sittin' on de tree, &c.

Lookin' werry bad.

De wery Old Wote 'd take you in,  
I others thought would be a sin;  
It almost make me shed my skin,

While sittin' on de tree, &c.

Lookin' mighty mad.

Now when you get into de fray,  
Dat will be foun' fore many a day,  
And end in 'lectin' Harry Clay,

I'll sit upon dis tree, &c.

Lookin' werry glad.

And den I hope, if you put on,  
Your flag, de name ob any one,  
Wid his'n, 'twill be an honest John,  
Or else not none at all!

So says dis SAME OLD COON:

## The Quarters of Life.

The seven ages of man have become proverbial; but in respect to the condition of our minds, there are granted to the best of us but four periods of life. The first fifteen years are childhood. We know nothing---we hope. The next fifteen are passion and romance---we dream. During the third period of fifteen years, from thirty to forty-five, we are what nature intended us to be. Character has formed; we pursue a course of life---we reason; we meditate. This is the period in which we may be said with most propriety---to live. The fourth period is that of commencing decay. We may grow wiser; but it is the wisdom that speaks in the shake of the head. Pain and penitence begin---we sorrow. Nevertheless if the third period has been passed in providing against the fourth, nature is changed, our declining years are lighted with happiness and love, and as they approach their destined end, instead of the gloom naturally accompanying decay, they are lit with a ray from before them, the shadows are cast behind us on our path, feeling springs up, uplifted in the magic period first traversed by us---we rejoice.

## Useful Receipts.

**FOR THE PILES.**---The Choctaw Indians make use of bear's oil; an external application gives immediate relief.

**FOR THE COUP.**---Slice or cut onions, then cover them with pulverized sugar, (either white or brown) the juice of the onion will dissolve the sugar; when given the patient in small quantities will give immediate relief.

**PLUMS.**---It is said that to prevent the plum from being punctured by the curculio, the plums which fall from the tree should be removed daily. The trees under which the ground is swept carefully every day, are said not to be infested.

**WORTH KNOWING.**---A mixture of lard and wood soot, in equal quantities, is stated by the editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser, to be "the most sovereign thing in the world" for "burns and scalds."

**FOR MAKING JELLY.**---Those who would make fine jelly, should always avoid boiling the juice of the fruit, when it is desirable to have the article, when made, retain the flavor of the fruit from which it was prepared. After the juice is pressed from the fruit, and the proper quantity of sugar added to it, let it be heated until the sugar is dissolved; after this is effected, no further heat is required.

**TO PRESERVE GREEN CORN.**---For those who are fond of green corn, and desire to have it fresh at all seasons, we give the following receipt from the Franklin Banner: "The present opportunity should be improved: 'Pack the corn down in clean, tight casks, with a pickle sufficiently strong to preserve cucumbers. It should be put down in the husks, and kept secluded from the air by the brine, so as to prevent fermentation.' Corn so prepared, it is said, will keep for any length of time, and will be sufficiently fresh for the table when it is boiled."

## Life and its Cares.

In all this wide world there is nothing but suffering; the child cries in its cradle; it but begins as it will continue. In all ranks there is the same overpowering misery: the poor man has all the higher faculties of his being absorbed in a perpetual struggle with cold and hunger; a step higher, and pretence comes to aggravate poverty; dig we cannot, and to beg we are ashamed. Go on into the higher classes, and there we find ambition the lever of the soul, but there is no relief for them; and luxuries which have become wearisome as wants. The feelings are either dull in selfish apathy, that excludes enjoyment, or unduly keen, till a look or a word is torture. Then your philosophers, your poets, your men of science---what do they do but spread breathing and healthful life on wasting pursuits, in which the very success only shows how worthless it is to succeed? The mind flows upon the body; pale sickness, and early decrepitude overmaster even its spiritual essence. Too late it discovers that this earth is its prison, and not its home; the heart beats, and its pulses are the clockwork of wretchedness: the head examines only to find that all is void and worthless. We feel, and all we feel is misery; we know, and the whole of our knowledge is evil. In one thing has fate been merciful---it has placed at the end of our pilgrimage a grave.---Miss Landon.

**TIME.**---Whether we play, or labor, or sleep, or dance, or study, the sun posteth and the sand runs. In all the actions that man performs, some part of his life passeth. We die with doing that for which only our sliding life was granted. Nay, though we do nothing Time keeps his constant pace, and flies as fast in idleness as in employment. An hour of vice is as long as an hour of virtue; but the indifference which follows upon good actions is infinite from that of ill ones. The good, though it diminishes our time here, yet it lays up a pleasure for eternity, and will recompense what it taketh away with a plentiful return at last.---When we trade with virtue, we do not buy pleasure with expense of time; so it is not so much a consuming of time as an exchange.---Time is a ship which never anchors; while abroad, I had better do those things that may advantage my landing, than practice such as shall cause my commitment when I come on shore.

## Centre of Population.

The centre of our population according to the census of 1840, was near Clarksburg, Harrison county, Virginia, 174 miles west from Washington. In 1790, the centre of representation was 13 miles south of the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, in Baltimore county, 51 miles from Washington. It has, therefore, removed some 200 miles towards the West, within 50 years, and in a less period than that Cincinnati will probably be the centre of the population of the Union. Thus steadily does the state of Empire travel West.

## Stearine Candles.

The Cincinnati Atlas in noticing Mr. Ruder's manufactory of candles from lard, says:---"They are a great improvement on the first attempts at making this article. The stearine used by Mr. R. is beautifully crystallized from pure lard, with no admixture of tallow or other oleaginous substance, and it strikes us as the perfection of the manufacture. These candles burn longer and brighter than the old fashioned sperm, and are sold at just one half the price formerly paid for the latter article."

Application is to be made to the next Pennsylvania Legislature for a renewal of the charter of the Girard Bank and a reduction of the capital stock. The notes of the institution are now redeemed at par in specie, the Trustees having disposed of a sufficiency of the available assets to enable them to meet the liabilities. It is estimated that the stock at the present market value of the assets is worth about \$9 per share---so that an assessment of about \$15 per share, to enable the Bank to declare dividends, would be necessary, should the share be reduced to \$25 instead of \$50, by the act of recharter.

## The Mormons.

The two Laws, who are seceders from the Mormons, have commenced a settlement near Rock Island, Illinois, and large numbers of the Mormons are quitting Nauvoo, and joining the Laws. The Alton Telegraph thinks that the division among them is a happy circumstance for themselves, as well as for the community in which they are located.

## An Irish Letter.

We find the following letter in an exchange, from an Irishman to his son in Dublin:---  
"Dear Son---If you are well when this letter reaches you, we are all well. By the bearer, I send you my old brown coat, get a new one made out of it. Your mother sends to you, unbeknowing to me, five pounds. I hope you will not spend them foolishly; if you do, I just can tell you that you are a silly goose, and I remain your affectionate father.  
P. S.---Your sister Sally wanted me to tell you to send her a shell comb, but as I forgot it this time, and the letter was already sealed, I will mention it in my next."

## Fast Travelling.

It is stated that on the line of Railroads between Newcastle and London, a distance of 303 miles, a train containing the Directors and a party of invited guests, travelled the whole distance in 9 hours and 32 minutes, being an average speed of 32 miles per hour, including stops. Deducting 1 hour and 21 minutes for stoppages, the distance was run in 8 hours 11 minutes, or an average of 37 miles per hour.

## A Linch-pin out!

Nearly all the screws in the locofoco vehicles have been lost, and we now find that there is a linch-pin out! The Raleigh Register of Tuesday last informs us that N. J. PALMER, Esq., of Milton, N. C., who has always been a Jackson-Van Buren man, took occasion at a public meeting on the 26th ult., to declare the reasons which impel him to join the Whigs. They are, in substance, precisely those given by Mr. Loring for his abandonment of the party. Mr. Palmer will be an important acquisition in that quarter, and we congratulate the Whigs on his accession to our ranks.---Forum.

## A Stumper.

The Clinton County Whig, thus strangles a Locofoco Tariff swindler:

"Well Judge, I suppose you'll admit that the majority ought to rule," said one of our citizens to a Locofoco the other day.

"Of course," replied the Judge.

"The majority also rule with regard to the principles of the Party, do they not," asked the citizen.

"Certainly," replied the Judge.

"Then according to your own rule, you acknowledge that your's is the Anti-Tariff Party, because three-fourths of the locofocos in Congress voted in favor of repealing the present Bill," replied the citizen. "Humph!" said the Judge--- and he streaked it amazingly.

We find the following letter in the Columbia (Tenn.) Observer, a paper published in the town in which Mr. Polk resides, which will give our readers some idea as to the feeling of State pride in and about Columbia:

MR. EDITOR:---It has been generally circulated that I am going to vote for James K. Polk, and I have been frequently asked why? and I take this method of saying that I will never vote for James K. Polk as long as such a man as Henry Clay is living. I voted for Mr. Clay, with about sixty others, years ago in Maury, and neither Texas nor any other shallow pretent shall prevent me from voting for that time-honored statesman in November next. As to my State pride, my motto is---"Remember Hugh L. White."

July 4, 1844.

W. L. COLQUITT.

From the Daily Forum.

## The Duty of the People of this State and Nation--The Importance of the Success of the Whig Party.

Is there in this State a single individual who is not convinced that it is his duty, as a good citizen, to do all in his power to secure the success of Whig principles? If so, we would ask him to examine carefully and candidly the measures advocated by the two parties. The Whigs are not only in favor of a Protective Tariff, but opposed to the repeal of the Tariff of 1842. Is there a farmer, mechanic, manufacturer or laborer who has not experienced the blessings of that policy? We think not.---James K. Polk and the leaders of his party are opposed to protection, and have pledged themselves, if successful, to repeal the Whig Tariff of '42! The Whigs are in favor of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among all the States. This policy, if carried out, would speedily relieve us from our embarrassments. The Locos are opposed to this great measure, and every Pennsylvanian knows that it has been the apparent object of the party in power here to oppress instead of relieve the people. We might fill our paper with contrasts of this kind, but we consider it unnecessary at this time, for all intelligent readers who have taken the pains to inform themselves, and all close observers of the movements of the two parties have been compelled to admit that the principles of the Whigs are *Conservative* in their tendency, and that those of the Locos are notoriously *Destructive*. In view of these incontrovertible truths, it cannot be denied that it is the bounden duty of every voter who desires to promote the prosperity of his State and country, and the welfare and happiness of posterity, to support the Whig candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

As Pennsylvanians too, it is important that we should secure the establishment of Whig principles. It is unnecessary at this time to speak of the disgrace which the mal-administration of our State Government has brought upon this Commonwealth. We need not refer to the dishonesty and corruption by which our public officers have been characterized, nor to their total disregard of the wishes and interests of the people. These things have been so often spoken of through the papers and otherwise, and the workingmen have been so long oppressed, that it would be but a waste of time to again allude to them.

What, then, is the duty of the voters of Pennsylvania? It is to support for Governor, the gallant Gen. JOSEPH MARKLE---the man, who when he saw his country bleeding, and his fellow-citizens in danger of being trodden beneath the iron heel of the oppressor, sacrificed his property to support our soldiers, and at the head of a gallant band of Pennsylvania volunteers marched to the field of battle. He did not then consider his own welfare of more importance than the prosperity of his native land, and the hardships and fatigue of a campaign in the Western wilds, did not deter him from performing his duty. Bravely did he fight, and when his services were no longer required he again retired to his farm, to labor for the support of his family. There he has remained since the close of the war of 1812, and there did the Whig party find him. He is one of the people---honest, capable and brave. The principles of Henry Clay and the Whig party are his principles; and as a citizen and as a man his integrity cannot be impeached. What a difference there is between the high-minded and honorable motives by which he has ever been actuated, and the selfishness and intriguing disposition which characterize the locofoco candidate!

Gen. Markle is popular with the people---and deservedly so. In him they can place confidence, for they know that in all his acts he will be governed by the maxim that "honesty is the best policy."

We are daily receiving papers published in towns in the interior of this State, in which we observe accounts of mass meetings held in different places, at all of which the name of our candidate for Governor calls forth the enthusiastic response of the people. In some places the workingmen are flocking en masse to his support; and we confidently predict that he will be elected by a majority which will far exceed the expectations of many of his most sanguine friends. We must not, however, remain idle. Action will secure success; but supineness is usually followed by defeat. Let us, then, Go To Work! and in every county, township and borough, let the Whigs effect thorough organizations, and then at the election we shall triumph---Whig principles will be established---our State will be redeemed, and the future prosperity and happiness of the people of the United States will be insured by the preservation of the Whig Tariff of 1842.

"Where you buy dat watermelon, Pomp?"

"Gosh Amigh! I didn't buy um, nigger, I raised um on sheers."

"How he dat? you neber work."

"Dat's true as preachment, but yalleo Sam steal two and gib me dis not to tell"

## Facts for Consideration.

The unnecessary attempts to deceive the people concerning Mr. Polk's politics render it necessary to keep the facts constantly before the public mind. The U. S. Gazette makes the subjoined useful compilation.

It is a fact, that not a Locofoco in Congress from any State south of Pennsylvania, ever voted to increase duties, since 1824.

It is a fact, that since about the year 1820, or shortly previous, the whole southern democracy have denounced the protective system as "ODIOUS," "UNJUST," "UNCONSTITUTIONAL," and "the most INFERNAL SYSTEM that ever was forced upon an oppressed people."

It is a fact, that every Locofoco in Congress from Maine, New Hampshire, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Arkansas, voted against the present tariff; and that the only Locofocos who voted for it, were, Parmenter of Massachusetts, and one from New York---seven or eight from that State voting against it,---and nine or ten from Pennsylvania, one of whom declared at the same time that it was "a bitter pill."

It is a fact, that from the moment the tariff was passed, and even before its passage, the leading Locofoco papers both at the North and South, including the Richmond Enquirer, the Globe, the New York Evening Post, &c., as well as many of the prominent Locofoco members of Congress, declared that it *must* and *should* be repealed. "Repeal, repeal," was then the watch-word of the party.

It is a fact, that the last session of Congress, Mr. McKay, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, brought forward a bill to repeal the present Whig tariff and that every Locofoco in the House voted for this bill save 17; while EVERY Whig voted to sustain it, and *did* sustain it.

It is a fact, that if the Whigs in Congress from the States south of Pennsylvania, had not stood manfully by the present tariff, it would have been repealed; and we believe it to be a fact, that if Pennsylvania and other States deeply interested in the preservation of the PROTECTIVE SYSTEM, shall give their support to the *opponents* of that system---those who have been banking against the Whigs of the South, and endeavoring to defeat them upon the very ground that they supported it, those Whigs will feel under no obligation to stand by and support in any longer, and will let those who take so much interest in it look to those for support to whom they themselves give it. In other words; if these States shall give their votes to Free Trade men rather than to Protective Tariff men, on Free Trade men they must hereafter rely to sustain that system of which they are such consistent friends; at least so far as the South is concerned.

In view of all these facts, we ask candid Locofocos, and those who are interested in the preservation of the protective system, on which party they prefer to rely for its sustenance?---We advise them to look well to their interests and those of the State---to weigh this matter deliberately before they determine to hazard it rather than break their party ties.

## "The Very Boy."

A correspondent of the Nashville Republican Banner, tells a good story in the shape of a dialogue which took place a few nights since at Russellville, Tenn., between Jim---a Whig at the present time, and member of the "Clay Invincibles," and John---a locofoco.

Loco---"Jim, I'm mighty glad to see your military parades. It does me good."

Whig---"Why so, John? What particular interest do you take in it?"

Loco---"O! nothing particularly in the parade itself; only that it is doing good for our party."

Whig---"And pray John, what good is it doing for your party? do tell!"

Loco---"Why---because its making a good many changes from Whigery to Democracy!"

Whig---"A good many---eh!"

Loco---"Yes---a great many are turning."

Whig---"Pray John, do tell me one, just a single ONE!"

Loco---[Looking confused scratching his head, grinning and feeling ugly]---"O! its not worth while!!!"

Whig---"Well, John, if you can't tell of a single change, yourself, I think I must do it for you. Thus A and B and C and D and F have all changed lately. They were locos, but now they are all Whigs and members of this company! And I can tell another, I'm certain, for I am the very body!!!"

A rousing Whig Meeting was held at Montrose, in Susquehanna county, on the 15th ult. It is estimated that 5,000 persons were present. A number of good speeches were made; one by Col Swift. A delegation came in from Hartford township with Mr. Rufus Kingsley beating the drum. Mr. Kingsley was a drummer at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and is the same veteran who went from Susquehanna last year to attend the Bunker Hill Monument Celebration, and beat the drum on that occasion.

[Old Warrior.]