



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, August 15, 1844.

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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,  
**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. Ninsteele, do.
- 4 John S. Littell, Germantown, Phila. co.
- 5 Eleazer T. McDowell, 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, 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.

**Death of Henry A. Muhlenberg.**

It is our painful duty to announce the death of the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, the late Loco Foco candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. He died suddenly of apoplexy, at his residence in Reading, on Sunday afternoon last. On Saturday evening he was sitting before his door, in conversation with a Mr. Nathan Nathan's of Philadelphia, until 10 o'clock, when Mr. N. left him. At half past ten, the watchman passed by and found Mr. Muhlenberg lying insensible on the steps. Medical aid was immediately called, and he lingered until about 5 o'clock the following afternoon when he expired.

Mr. Muhlenberg, has long occupied a prominent place before the public, and his death must be lamented by all, and particularly by the party to which he has been for years connected by strong political ties. His personal friends are oppressed with deep gloom, by this sudden and unexpected dispensation. Truly "in the midst of life we are in death."

**George M. Dallas.**

The favor with which Mr. Dallas regards all monied institutions, and the efforts he made to secure a renewal of the charter of the U. S. Bank, are so notoriously matters of history, that no one but a lying loco foco stump orator, or newspaper editor, will dare to deny them. Yet Mr. Dallas is held up by the locos, both on the stump and in their papers, as an uncompromising opponent of all Banks in general, and a U. S. Bank in particular. Those who would thus deceive their confiding friends, have received a severe rebuke from a meeting of their own party held at Rochester, N. Y. on the 3d of August inst. at which the following Resolution was unanimously passed.

"Resolved, That as opponents of a National Bank, we cannot but regret the nomination for the Vice Presidency of George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, a man, who in opposition to Gen. Jackson, in 1832, introduced a Bill into the Senate of the U. S. for re-chartering the 'Old Monster,' and declared that he was 'willing as well as instructed agent of his State' to secure the passage of the Bill."

The New York Whig State Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Presidential Electors and State Canal Commissioners, assembled at Syracuse, on the 11th of September next.



"The Coons!—the Coons will beat creation, In spite of POLK and ANNEXATION!"

**North Carolina, O. K.**

**GLORIOUS WHIG VICTORY.**

The election for Governor and members of the Legislature, which took place on the 1st inst., in the Old North State, has resulted most gloriously for the Whigs. News has been received from all the counties but eleven, which show a majority of 3,657 for Graham (Whig) over Hoke (Loco). The remaining counties will increase the Whig majority to over 4,000. The following is the vote.

Graham (Whig)	34,935
Hoke (Loco)	31,278
	3,657

In the Legislature, the Whigs will have an overwhelming majority. In 1842, the locos had 8 majority in the Senate, and 16 majority in the House, or 24 majority on joint ballot.—Now the Whigs have secured 2 majority in the Senate, and 20 in the House, giving them *Thirty Two* majority on joint-ballet. Truly, this is glorious news. Henry Clay will receive 10,000 majority in the State.

"Get out the way, you're all unlucky, Clear the track for Old Kentucky."

**Another Splendid Whig Victory!**

Gallant Old Kentucky, ever true to her glorious Harry Clay, and the advancement of Whig principles, is rolling down her thousands to swell the tide of victory. The election began on the 5th inst. and continued three days, and we have the returns only of the first two days—but they are sufficient to show that Judge Owsley (Whig) has been chosen Governor by from 10 to 15,000 majority. Set down Kentucky 30,000 for Mr. Clay in November.

**Indiana.**

We will not crow until we are out of the woods, but the indications are that Indiana has righted herself, by going for the Whigs. The election was held for half a Senate and a whole House. Returns have been received from 19 counties, in which the Whigs have gained 12 Representatives and 4 Senators. Last year the Loco majority was 2 in the Senate, and 10 in the House. This has more than been demolished already by the Whigs. The popular vote also shows a large Whig gain. Next week we will be able to tell all.

**Other Elections.**

Alabama, Illinois, and Missouri, also voted on the 5th instant, but we have not yet received any returns.

**Great Whig Rally in Old Northampton.**

The gallant Whigs of our Mother County, will rally in their strength, at Easton, on Wednesday next, the 21st inst., when they will be encouraged in their persevering efforts to redeem their soil from the sway of loco focoism, by the encouraging smiles of some thousands of their political brethren from Lehigh, Bucks and Warren Counties, who will be with them to hear *Thaddeus Stevens*, make one of his eloquent and soul-stirring appeals. Mr. Stevens, at great personal sacrifice, has promised our friends in Northampton to be with them on the 21st., and speak to them about our public men and measures, and in-person contradict the *falsehood* which the loco foco editors at Easton, and elsewhere have circulated in respect to him, viz: that he had abandoned Mr. Clay.—*Thaddeus Stevens*, is as staunch a Whig as ever; there is no change in him;—he loathes loco focoism from his very soul;—and the way in which he will expose its wiles and deceptions on Wednesday next, will be worth a fifty miles journey for any Whig to hear. We guess a few of our Monroe Regiment will be there! Hon. E. Joy Morris and Joseph R. Chandler, of Philadelphia, will also address the meeting.

**Another Meeting.**

There is to be a rally of the Whigs of Upper Mount Bethel, at Centreville, on Saturday the 17th inst. The Hon. E. Joy Morris, of Philadelphia, and A. E. Brown, and H. D. Maxwell, Esqrs. of Easton, will be among the speakers. The Whigs from Lower Mt. Bethel, and the neighboring townships in New Jersey, will attend in a body. Some from Monroe will also go down.

**General Markle.**

The unexpected death of Mr. Muhlenberg, has deprived the loco foco party of its nominee, and left Gen. Markle in sole possession of the field, which he will thus occupy for some weeks at least. Now whilst the locos are wrangling and quarrelling about nominating Francis R. Shunk, or some other new man, it becomes the Whigs to rally around their candidate, and give him such an elevation, in the estimation of the people, that when the locos get another man, no opposition can effect him. Now is the time to work. A few weeks work now, will insure the election of Gen. Markle by thousands.

**Politics before Religion.**

We are credibly informed, that on Sunday a week, one of the Elders of a church, not many miles from Stroudsburg, got up after service, and stated that the members of the Church would hold a meeting on the following Saturday, to make arrangements about getting a Minister, &c. Upon this another Elder (who was once a member of the Legislature) rose and said there was to be a *political meeting of the loco foco party* on that day, and as the ministerial meeting would interfere with it, he wanted it put off until some other time. Political meetings are more desirable in his opinion, we suppose, than the saving of souls. This man belongs to the party which charges Henry Clay, with a want of proper respect for religion.—Shame on such hypocrisy!!

**Serious Accident.**

We regret to learn that at a *Pole Pole raising*, at Overfield's, on Saturday a week, the pole fell, when almost up, and broke the leg of a poor man who had been drawn there through curiosity to see the Polkats erect their stick. We are sorry to say that some of the Locos in this place, instead of being humbled by the misfortune, rather rejoice at it, and say it ought to have occurred when such a man as *William Overfield* undertook to raise a pole. These, we suppose, are to be regarded as specimens of Loco Foco feeling and harmony.

**To Pensioners.**

The following notice, so important, and, at the same time, so unfortunate for the class of persons affected by it, we publish for the information of those concerned.

PENSION OFFICE, Washington, }  
August 1, 1844. }

Sir:—It is proper that widows who are entitled to the benefits of the Act of June 17, 1844, continuing certain pensions for four years longer, should be informed that Congress has made no appropriation for paying these pensions, and that, therefore, no payment can be expected before the latter end of December next.

**Important Political Movement.**

At a meeting of Democrats, held in Cumberland county, a short time since, to consider what course it was proper for them, as friends of the Tariff, to pursue in the coming Presidential election, the chair was taken by Samuel Shaeffer, and a committee, consisting of Gen. Thomas C. Miller, Montgomery Donaldson, and John Moore, were appointed to prepare resolutions for the adoption of the meeting. The committee reported a long preamble, and a number of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The preamble sets forth with great clearness, that the protection of our own industry is essential to the prosperity and independence of the country. The resolutions declare that the letter of Mr. Polk on the Tariff, to John K. Kane, Esq., is "not entirely satisfactory"—that the members of the meeting "are in favor of the Tariff of 1842;" and for the purpose of bringing Mr. Polk to a categorical answer, the following resolution was passed:—

Resolved, That Montgomery Donaldson, Esq., Henry Linch, General T. C. Miller, Francis Hutchison, John Moore, Joshua Sellers, John Myers, Esq., Jacob Byler, and Martin Snyder, be appointed a committee to address a letter to the Honorable James K. Polk, asking him to state, explicitly, whether, if elected, he will sustain the Tariff of 1842; and if not, then to state, in unequivocal terms, (without reference to any past letters or speeches, or the measures of any other person,) what kind of a Tariff he will sustain, and what extent of protection he would allow to native industry.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again when the answer of Mr. Polk is received.  
*Daily Chronicle.*

We copy from the *Memphis Enquirer* of the 27th ult., the following extract from a letter dated—"Lafayette county, Miss., July 22, 1844." The *Enquirer* tenders Mr. Polk the use of its columns for the purpose of replying to this letter. Will he do so? Here is the extract:

"I, as well as some ten or twelve of my friends, have been as untiring democrats as ever stood shoulder to shoulder; but as matters and things now stand, we are rather stumped. We want to know from the Colonel himself, whether his casting vote in 1836 [against investigation into the abuses in the Indian Department] has two sides or one. If one only, we can't vote for him; if two, we want to see the other one. You shall hear from me so soon as I see the Colonel's letter on this subject.  
Yours, &c. R. H. LOVE."

Slavery has been formally abolished in the British settlement of Hong Kong, China.

**Mr. Polk's Grandfather.**

From the Middletown (Ct.) Sentinel, July 31st.

INFAMOUS FALSEHOOD.—The N. Y. Tribune and its kindred prints have charged Gov. Polk's grandfather with having been a *Tory* in the Revolution. It is utterly false—there is not a word of truth in it. *Ezekiel Polk*, the grandfather of our candidate for President, was one of the signers to the celebrated Mecklenburg (N. C.) Declaration of Independence. So says the *Jeffersonian*, printed at that place, the Editor of which states that he has the first copy of that Declaration ever printed, which has *Ezekiel Polk's* name signed. Wonder if *The Tribune* will correct this infamous slander!

¶ We have repeatedly stated that we don't oppose James K. Polk for what his grandfather was, but for what *he* is and what he supports and opposes. We should not have thought of alluding to Mr. Polk's ancestry had not his partisans attempted to make him capital upon it. In the pamphlet *Life of Polk and Dallas*, got up at Baltimore soon after the nominations, the first page reads thus:

"JAMES K. POLK, who is the oldest of ten children, was born in Mecklenburg County, N. Carolina, on the second of November, 1795, and is consequently in the 49th year of his age. His ancestors, whose original name, Pollock, has, by obvious transition, assumed its present form, emigrated more than a century ago, from Ireland, a country from which many of our most distinguished men are proud to derive their origin. They established themselves first in Maryland, where some of their descendants still sojourn. The branch of the family from which is sprung the subject of this memoir, removed to the neighborhood of Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, and thence to the Western Frontier of North Carolina, some time before the Revolutionary War. Its connection with that eventful struggle is one of rare distinction. On the twentieth of May, 1775, consequently more than a twelve-month anterior to the Declaration of the Fourth of July, the assembled inhabitants of Mecklenburg County publicly absolved themselves from their allegiance to the British Crown, and issued a formal Manifesto of Independence in terms of manly eloquence, which have become familiar as household words to the American people. Col. Thomas Polk, the prime mover in this act of noble daring, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was the great uncle of the present Speaker, who is also connected with the Alexanders, Chairman and Secretary of the famous meeting, as well as with Dr. Ephraim Brevard, the author of the Declaration itself."

\* Tradition ascribes to Thomas Polk the principal agency in bringing about the Declaration.

Here you see the leading partisans and intimate friends of James K. Polk attempt to glorify him on account of the connection of his great-uncle, Thomas Polk, with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence and the struggle of the Revolution. But they are careful not to say anything of *Ezekiel Polk*, the grandfather of James K., and for a very good reason. If he had been a Revolutionary Patriot—especially if he had a just claim to the lofty renown of being one of the Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration—do you think that would have been passed over in silence, and so much made of the pre-eminence of a great-uncle in the matter? This Memoir was made up with great care—originally for the *Democratic Review*, if we mistake not—and the long note respecting Thomas Polk and Dr. Brevard, of which we have quoted the commencement, is copied from *Jones's North Carolina*, a work of great research and high character, which we are certain (though we cannot now lay our hands on it) contains the Mecklenburg Declaration, with the names of all the Signers. Does any man imagine, if James K. Polk had really been descended from a signer, his ancestor would have been passed over in silence, and all the honor heaped on a great-uncle?

But the *Sentinel* has been misled. *Ezekiel Polk's* name was indeed interpolated into a printed list of the Signers of that Declaration (and for a purpose pretty well understood) but it never belonged there.

There is no room for cavil. The Mecklenburg Declaration is preserved in the National Archives at Washington. The Editor of *The Globe* has examined it, and reluctantly says:

"Upon reference to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, contained in the American Archives, we find that the impression which has generally obtained that *Ezekiel Polk*, Col. Polk's grandfather, was a signer of that celebrated instrument, is erroneous. The name attached to that declaration, which has led to this impression, is that of *Thomas Polk*, who was the grand-uncle of Col. Polk."

This is undoubtedly true. Now hear what one of the real Mecklenburg Whigs has to say of the matter:

MECKLENBURG, June 19, 1841.

At the commencement of the War of the Revolution, *Ezekiel Polk*, at that time a resident of North Carolina, received a Captain's Commission in the militia, and raised a company on the frontiers of the State, against the Cherokee Indians. I was one of that company. After this, *Ezekiel Polk* was ordered to proceed with his company into South Carolina, to protect the whites against the negroes.—That he refused to do.

The winter following, he proceeded with his company on an expedition against the Tories, stationed not far from Ninety-Six, under Cunningham. From this time he did nothing to favor the Whigs during the War. When Lord Cornwallis marched his army into this country, and erected his Head Quarters in Charlotte, *EZEKIEL POLK WENT IN AND TOOK BRITISH PROTECTION*. One Jack Barstie, having learned that Polk had gone to Charlotte to avail himself of British protection, determined to waylay him as he returned and

kill him. From this course he was deterred by his friends. I was in the war, and personally knew these facts to be true.

THOS. ALEXANDER.

Subscribed and sworn before me, one of the acting Justices of the Peace for the said County of Mecklenburg and State of North Carolina, June 19, 1841. THOS. M. KERNS, J. P.

Will the *Sentinel* have any more? Will it please recollect *The Plebeian's* unsuspecting observation that *Ezekiel Polk* could not have been under British Protection at the time Cornwallis was in Charlotte, for he (Polk) was then in Pennsylvania? Can any body guess why *Ezekiel Polk* made so sudden a dive in Carolina and came up in Pennsylvania? We have no positive evidence, but we have not a doubt that it was because the country had become too hot for him outside the British lines. We have the affidavit of another Whig of that time, who swears that he saw *Ezekiel Polk* marched into Greensborough (then the Whig head quarters, and still the same sort,) a prisoner of the Whig forces. This was shortly before he 'removed' to Pennsylvania.

We take no offence at the *Sentinel's* charge of falsehood, for if any man suspects that we swerve from the truth, we thank him to speak out manfully. But may we not now ask that paper to withdraw its charges? We are quite willing to let the dead rest; but if the Loco-Foco Press will provoke the exhibition of these facts, they shall be gratified.—N. Y. Tribune.

**How the Locos Manufacture a 'Respectable' Lie.**

The *Sussex Register* remarks, that among the numerous falsehoods promulgated by the loco-foco papers against Henry Clay for the purpose of blackening his character, there is none which they have insisted upon with more confidence than the charge that he is a 'professional gambler.' They give General McCall, of Kentucky as their authority; and talk knowingly of the General's "high character" "unquestioned integrity," &c. All this goes down very well in the North; but in the West where Gen. M. is known, the *humbug* does not operate quite so smoothly. The *Knoxville Register* has taken the trouble to 'serve up' this four-mouthed General and portray his real character. Instead of a "gentleman," he turns out to be a low and infamous creature, scarcely a whit more respectable than the Northern editors who have so eagerly circulated his base slanders against Mr. Clay. The *Register* establishes by indisputable proof, the facts, that Gen. M. is "a public swindler, and an associate and bosom friend, not only of gamblers, but of a man who stands branded with having forged the name of a person to escape a gambling debt;—that he is both a personal and political enemy of Mr. Clay; that he knows nothing of the matter of which he professes to speak, but relies upon hearsay testimony; that this testimony is that of a negro slave, and only inferred from a remark said to have been made by the negro; and finally that the negro denies having ever made such a remark!"

Such is the "respectable" and "disinterested" witnesses relied upon by certain loco-foco editors to blast the good name of Henry Clay! Verily, they are welcome to all they can make out of such a blackguard.

WM. J. BABBITT, a leading citizen of Gaines, Orleans Co. N. Y. declares in a public letter, that though he has supported Van Buren Democracy throughout, and is now opposed to a National Bank, he can't stand Polk and Texas, and is in favor of a Protective Tariff, whereas he supports HENRY CLAY. He has been Supervisor of the town, and we think has represented the County in the Legislature.—*Tribune.*

**MARRIED.**

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mr. BERNARD KEMMERER, of Hamilton, and Mrs. MARY HANKINSON, daughter of Col. John Huston, of Stroud isp.

In Hamilton, on Sunday last, by the Rev. G. Heilig, Mr. JESSE SCRIBNER, and Mrs. ELIZABETH FRAVEL.

In Stroudsburg, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. T. C. W. HOFFEDTZ, Mr. JOHN OYER, and Miss CHRISTIANA RUTH, both of Hamilton township.

**DIED.**

At the residence of her brothe-in-law, James Bell, Sen. in Smithfield township, on 14th inst. *Margaret Thomas*, late of Montgomery county, in the 76th year of her age. The deceased was beloved and respected by all who knew her.

**NOTICE.**

The undersigned, appointed by the Court of Monroe county, to audit and settle the account of Aaron B. Dreisbach and John H. Hillman, assignees of John Dreisbach, will attend to the duties of their appointment on Tuesday the 24th day of September next, at the house of Jacob Knecht, in Stroudsburg, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons interested can attend.

JOHN HUSTON, }  
FRANKLIN STARBIRD, } Auditors  
J. H. STROUD, }  
Stroudsburg, Aug. 14, 1844.—4t

**CAMP MEETING.**

A Union Camp Meeting for Milford, Sandyston and Delaware Charges, New Jersey Conference, will be held on the ground of John Shay, Esq. about one half mile south of his residence, to commence on Monday September 22nd and close the Saturday following.

The preachers and people of the adjoining circuits and stations, are respectfully invited to attend.  
M. FORCE, P. E.  
August 15, 1844.