

Jeffersonian Republican.

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

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Jeffersonian Republican.

The Tariff of 1842.

OPINIONS OF THE CANDIDATES.

HENRY CLAY: Without intending to express any opinion upon every item of the Tariff, I would say that I think the provisions in the main wise and proper.—Sept. 13, 1843. Letter to a Committee of Georgia Whigs.

JAMES K. POLK: 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.

The Difference.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.	NOW ON THIS.
CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN PROTECTION to American Industry. No assumption of \$20,000,000 of TEXAS DEBTS, and NO WAR with MEXICO!	POLK and DALLAS. Free Trade to benefit the SLAVEHOLDER, and put the FREE LABORER on a level with Slaves!!! TEXAS DEBTS and TEXAS VAGABONDS, and War with Mexico, or DISUNION!!!!!!!

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.

Preserving Apples.

A gentleman from the northern part of Indiana, recently communicated to us a fact in regard to the preservation of apples which will be new to many of our readers, and valuable to all farmers. He says that to keep apples from Autumn to June, he places them in a shallow hole, dug as for Irish potatoes, having covered the bottom with cornstalks or straw, and the straw with dirt to the depth of about five or six inches. No shelter is placed over them. As soon as the severe weather arrives, and the ground, and perhaps the apples themselves, become thoroughly frozen, straw is again placed over the frozen heap, and the whole again covered with a coating of earth—this time ten or twelve inches thick.

The object is to keep the first coating of earth frozen until spring and then to cause it to thaw very slowly.

The same treatment may be given to turnips, Irish potatoes, beets, and carrots. Any of these roots may be thoroughly frozen without injury, provided they are then covered well over and suffered to thaw by slow degrees.

Sweet potatoes are almost the only exceptions among roots to this rule. They are injured by a small degree of cold and without being frozen. It is only the sudden thawing that causes the dissolution of the apple or potatoe that has been frozen. If in the frozen state an Irish potatoe is put into cold water until the frost is out, and then cooked, it will be as good as if it had never been frozen. All these are facts which we know from our own experience as well as that of many others.

He'll Do.—There is a sheriff in the western part of New-York who makes use of considerable stratagem when he has more than one prisoner to march along with. Instead of tying them and throwing them into a big wagon, as in hot men would do, he just takes away their suspenders, and cuts their trousers' buttons off. This not only renders them unable to run away, but even to resist; for if they undertake to do either, their pants, falling down around their legs, gets them entangled and throws them on their nose. If another war should break out, we shouldn't wonder if he were the Napoleon of it.

From the Ashlander.
The Political Race of '44.
TUNE—Get along home you Yaller Gals.
At evening just at set of sun,
When all my daily work was done;
I take my banjo and I play,
And sing a song of Harry Clay.
Get along home old Governor Polk,
For Clay will run surprise;
And Dallas, you will never do,
To run with Frelinghuysen.

There are two nags upon the course,
But one's a broken-winded horse;
He's spavin'd and must lose the day,
He cannot run with Harry Clay.
Get along home, &c.

Now see the racers on the track,
The riders mounted on their back,
A sorrel and a dapple gray;
The one is Polk, the other Clay.
Get along home, &c.

The course is from the coast of Maine,
To Louisiana's sunny plain;
Then back to Washington they say,
So clear the track for Polk and Clay.
Get along home, &c.

With rein drawn tight and whip rais'd high,
The riders wait the people's cry:
One horse looks sad, the other gay,
This courser's name is Harry Clay.
Get along home, &c.

The signal's given! they catch the sound,
They're off like deer before the hound;
The shout is raised, "Hip! Ho! Away!"
Three lengths ahead is Harry Clay.
Get along home, &c.

But lo! the sorrel's got the stud,
He sticks fast in Kentucky mud;
He's whipp'd and spur'd, the dell's to pay,
For out of sight is Harry Clay.
Get along home, &c.

See! o'er the Federal city skies,
A little cloud of dust arise,
While in its midst a dapple gray,
Comes rushing on,—his Harry Clay!
Get along home, &c.

Dayton, July 1, 1844.

To Prevent Horses jumping Fences.

Some years ago, I bought a good horse, which among other fine qualities was recommended as a great jumper, vaulting with ease "over a fence six feet high." I intended to take care of that part of the business myself, but for a time I found I was over-matched. I tied his head to his fore-foot, but that made no difference—over he went. I put a wooden clog on his fore-foot as large as a man's leg, but he carried that over the high fence with him. I "hopped" him, fastening his fore and hind foot within two feet of each other—but was very much surprised to find him, all chained as before, on the other side of the fence; and it was not till several repetitions of the experiment that I saw how he did it—which was drawing his two chained feet closely to his body, and throwing himself over with the other two. And when he chanced to be free from all restraint, it was very often hard to tell where he might be found, as he would soon pass half a dozen high fences to reach some favorite field. To try to catch him, was very much like the boy's trying to catch the hawk,—he said he "did not expect to get him, but thought he might at least worry him."

But I have found a simple and efficient remedy. Pass a small and strong cord round his body just behind the shoulders, and tie the halter to this cord between the fore legs, so as to leave a distance of about two feet from the cord to his head. If then he undertakes to jump, he is compelled to throw his head forward, which draws hard on the small cord, causing it to cut into his back, and he instantly desists. The cord should not be more than a quarter of an inch in diameter.—*Albany Cultivator.*

A Startling Fact.

We have it from an indisputable source, that an agent of an English iron manufacturing establishment, stated a few days since to a dealer in hardware, of this city, that he had received positive instructions from his principals in England, to use all the means in his power to procure the repeal of the American Tariff. The agent resides in New York, and will comply with the instructions which he has received.—So here is proof positive of English interference with our domestic concerns. British gold will be lavishly spent to influence affairs in this country; and British agents will roam through our land, to cheat and deceive our people into the support of British measures. Are they to be thus imposed upon? Can they be thus corrupted?—*Baltimore Clipper.*

From the Montpelier (Vt.) Watchman.
Polk Voting Against the Revolutionary Pension Bills!

MORE LOCOFOCO FRAUDS UNMASKED!

In looking over the volumes of Congressional debates for another purpose we found the following facts, and publish them in our paper of June 14th:

Polk Against the old Patriots of the Revolution.

March 13, 1828, on the passage of the bill for the relief of surviving officers of the revolutionary war, Polk voted in the NEGATIVE.—*Con. Deb.* vol. 4, part 2, page 2670.

Subsequently on a bill to pay certain militia, &c. he voted in the affirmative.

March 18, 1830, he voted AGAINST the Revolutionary pension bill.—*Same* vol. 6, part 1, page 629.

March 19, "Polk spoke some time against the bill," and voted against it—*same* p. 635.

Feb. 17, 1831, he voted against the bill for the relief of revolutionary soldiers.—*Same*, vol. 7, p. 789.

May 2, 1832, he voted AGAINST the revolutionary pension bill.—*Same*, vol. 8, page 2713.

These statements were copied into Whig papers all over the country, and it was deemed advisable by the Ohio Statesman to put a stop to the influence of these facts, if possible. It dared not publish this statement, and attempted to disprove it. No—every word of it is true; the record proves the whole. The Statesman proceeds then to assert that Polk has been calumniated,—to sustain this falsehood it hunts up certain votes given by Polk upon collateral questions; and then asserts that these votes prove its charge—while it conceals all of Polk's votes given AGAINST the passage of the pension bills,—votes which completely sustain our position, and brand the editor of the Statesman as a knave. The Albany Argus takes up this garbled falsification of the record, and represents Polk to be in favor of pensions to the old veterans—and the Patriot, and the North Star echo the Argus, as copied into the Patriot omitting the statements in reference to certain Ohio Whigs:—

"In April, '26, a bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the army of the revolution coming up, and a motion being made to postpone it a day beyond the session it was lost, yeas 39, nays 124—James K. Polk voting with the 124 to save the bill.

"So on the 1st of May following, Polk voted for an amendment to the same bill, to provide for the widows of officers and soldiers who fell and died in the revolutionary war.

Again, on the motion to lay the bill on the table, Polk voted no.

"The motion to lay on the table was renewed next day, and Polk voted no."

Thus far the Argus, as to this bill in the session of 1826 the record is quoted just as far as it answers its purpose, but when it comes to the other side, the truth is concealed. We add this fact from the journal: on the 3d of May, Mr. Estill moved to re-commit the bill with instructions to report the number who served during the war who ought to be provided for, and the sum required. Mr. Polk voted AYE—the motion was carried and killed the bill for that session! There is fraud No. 1.

"In January, '27, the same bill being up again, a motion was made to lay it on the table. Mr. Polk voted no."

"On the same day, a motion was made to postpone the bill to the last day of the session Polk voted no."

Here again, is but part of the record; we supply the final vote:—

Jan. 26, 1837, Mr. Burgess (Whig) moved to postpone other business and go into committee on this bill. Yeas 87, nays 83. Polk voted NO, and this vote killed the bill for the session. *Journal* p. 257-8.

Here, then, is fraud No. 2.

For the session of 1827-8, the Argus gives nothing; and we are therefore compelled to quote as follows:—

The House resumed consideration of the bill from the Senate (No. 44.) entitled an "act for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution."—*Journal* p. 734.

On the question shall the main question be now put? yeas 100 nays 82. Polk voted NO—pages 735-6.

On the question, shall the bill be read the 3d time? yeas 122, nays 61. Polk voted NO—pages 737-8.

On the question SHALL THE BILL PASS? yeas 115 nays 53. Polk No.—p. 789-91.

Here are three important votes, and the last emphatically the TEST VOTE, on which Mr. Polk voted AGAINST the bill for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution—but it is concealed! This is fraud No. 3.

In the session of '29 the Argus finds this:—

relief of Susan Decatur, widow of Capt. Stephen Decatur, Polk voted aye."

This bill for the relief of Mrs. Decatur was not a pension bill; and this makes fraud No. 4.

As to the other bill; fraud No. 5 is to be found in the title. The bill was simply one to "amend an act to provide" &c. We do not know what its provisions were.

On the 25th February 1829, Mr. P. voted to re-commit this bill in order to inquire what expenditures would be required, and also to limit the provision made by the second section to persons who need the assistance of their country for support. This failing, Polk voted for the bill. It did not pass the Senate.—*Journal*, p. 335-6-7.

The Argus ends with the session of '32.—We add the following facts from the Journals of 1833-4:—

Feb. 11, 1834, Mr. Polk voted in favor of a Committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the act of 1832 (for granting pensions to those who had defended our frontier in the Indian wars, from 1776 up to '96,) so as to embrace those who were in the Indian wars between the close of the revolution and the treaty of Greenville. A bill was reported, but no action was had upon it. A bill to provide for the settlement of certain revolutionary claims [respecting half pay to widows and orphans of revolutionary officers,] lingered a long time in the House, but was at last recommitted. May 27, 1834, the vote was taken on reconsidering the vote to recommit; yeas 76, nays 103. Mr. Polk voted NO. This vote killed the bill.

This is the last we find of Mr. Polk's votes. After his election as Speaker he of course did not vote at all.

In conclusion, then, it seems that Mr. Polk has voted for amendments to pension bills, perhaps designed to kill them and perhaps not always—for an abstract resolution for inquiry, which committed him to nothing—for an amendment to one of the pension laws of 1829—for Mrs. Decatur's bill—and we will add for a bounty in land to some of the militia engaged in the last war. For this we cheerfully give him all the credit he is entitled to; but when we come to his VOTES ON THE PENSION BILLS, we find him voting AGAINST them, on the direct question of their passage, as follows:—

March 13, 1828!
March 23, 1828!!!
March 18, 1829!!!!
Feb. 17, 1831!!!!!!
and May 2, 1832!!!!!!!

and yet, by parading the amendments for which he voted, and concealing his direct votes against the bills, the loco-foco newspapers undertake to bolster up this man! We are compelled to characterize such conduct as nothing less than a wicked fraud upon the people and the old pensioners. These papers cannot maintain their cause by truth and fair honest discussion. On Annexation, on the Tariff, and on the Pensions, we have convicted them of frauds which would consign the perpetrators to an infamous punishment, as swindlers, were they used to obtain the property of their fellow citizens. Is it less criminal to cheat men of their votes, by false pretences and fraudulent representations? Be not deceived by these men.

Mr. Clay among his Christian Neighbors.

The Rev. Dr. BASCOM has been bitterly assailed by loco-focoism for his letter to Dr. Goble concerning Mr. Clay. Not content with abusing the man himself, these venomous slanderers assail every body who venture to defend him.

The officers of the various churches in Lexington, of both political parties, have therefore tho't it due to Dr. B. as well as to themselves, and to the claims of truth and justice, to vindicate the reputation of Dr. B. against the foul aspersions of the loco-foco newspapers, by a public attestation to his worth and virtue,—a denial of all the imputations and allegations made against him, and by bearing themselves the same testimony in reference to the moral character of Mr. Clay, as was borne by Dr. B. and Mr. Hall, the Presbyterian minister. The following is their testimony, as copied from the Lexington Intelligencer:

"REV. H. B. BASCOM.—This distinguished divine, urbane gentleman, and devoted Christian, whose purity of life, burning eloquence, high intellectual endowments, fervid zeal in his Master's cause have spread his name over our broad land, was recently applied to by Dr. J. G. Goble, to inform him as to the moral character and correct deportment of our distinguished neighbor, the Hon. Henry Clay, who, it was believed, had been falsely and maliciously assailed. For his response, bearing testimony to correct deportment and good moral character of Mr. Clay, Dr. Bascom, has been denounced as a hypocritical liar, a perjured blasphemer, an impious libeller, and other most degrading and dishonoring accusations heaped upon him.—We, his friends and neighbors, of all religious denominations, therefore, feel called on by considerations of justice to a slandered gentleman, to pronounce these charges grossly false and cruelly unjust, without a shadow of foundation; and do hereby bear the same testimony con-

tained in his letter as to the moral character of Mr. Clay, so far as we know and believe.

Methodist Ministers.—Stephen Shipley and N. Headington.

Stewards of Methodist Church.—Jos. Milward, P. Scott, H. Ruckel, Nat. Shaw, L. P. Young, W. King, Wm. Rice, Jos. George, John Kennard, Hiram Shaw, B. T. Bearier, R. Hulon, Gustavus Dilly, John L. Elbert.

Elders in Christian Church.—D. Warner, Wm. Vanpel, Levi T. Benton, Sam'l. Fitch.

Minister of Baptist Church.—W. F. Aroadus.

Baptist Ministers.—B. P. Drake, J. M. Hewitt, R. Brent.

Recorder of Protestant Episcopal Church.—Edward F. Berkeley.

P. E. Minister.—John Ward.

Vestry of the P. E. Church.—D. B. Craig, J. J. Hunter, H. I. Bulley, Thomas Huggins, James March, H. H. Timberlake, Wm. Incho, Mashin Smith.

Elders and Deacons of 2d Presbyterian Church.—R. Pindell, James C. Todd, David Bell, Jan'l, William A. Leavy, James C. Butler, John F. Leavy, George W. Norton.

Elders and Deacons of 1st Presbyterian Church.—J. L. McDowell, L. Carter, Isaac C. Van Meter, John L. Price, Thomas C. Orear, Abraham Van Meter.

It is proper to say, that the Methodist Episcopal Conference being in session at Bowling Green, nearly all the Methodist divines connected with the Church and the University were absent, and consequently their names are not attached to the foregoing paper."

From the N. Y. American Republican.

Romantic Voyage.

There is a nondescript craft of about the dimensions of the bowl that was anciently navigated by the three wise men of Gotham, now lying at the foot of Rutgers' street. It has just been safely brought back to this city by a man and his family that left here about eight years ago to take possession of a small estate in Nova Scotia. After toiling in vain for years to make his farm worth something, our enterprising citizen determined at any hazard to return with his family, consisting of nine persons, to this city. Having no means of reaching a seaport over land, or for paying the passage of so many, by the ordinary routes, he formed the bold resolution to put to sea in a little shell, as it were, of his own, which he had used for fishing and other amusements on the margin of the Bay of Fundy near his residence. In the beginning of last month, having obtained a compass, and the necessary charts, he set sail, leaving neighbors in as great a wonderment as Columbus did the good people of Palos, when he stretched away for an unknown world. Many were the remarks made by the lookers on, but the prevailing opinion was the voyagers were on their last cruise in this world; but nothing daunted by these pleasant predictions, our hero ran up his bit of canvass, pointed his power for the Land of Promise, and cut loose forever from the sway and territory of Victoria Regina.

On touching at some point in Maine, he was boarded by officers, but when they opened his stuff-box of a hatchway, saw his cargo of live humanity, and heard whence he had come, their amazement was amazingly amazing. Curiosity was excited to the utmost as the adventure became known, and an abundant supply of fresh stores was forthwith presented to the hardy mariners for their future need. On another occasion, having run into some place, he enquired its name of some sailors belonging to a ship lying there. The tars, thinking by the size of his craft, that he was a townsman wretchly out for an hour's fishing, considered his question as a quiz, and were disposed to compliment him with a very elegant and expressive manipulation from the end of their noses, as usual in such cases, but on learning the truth in the premises, their admiration was unbounded, and they immediately invited the whole family on board the ship, and entertained them with sailor-like hospitality for two days. Finally, after a month's voyaging, often far out at sea, encountering several gales and much rain, these heroic natives reached this city, and are now in comfortable quarters.

Traffic in Murder in London.

An awful system of depravity has lately been brought to light in London in connection with what are called "burial societies"—a sort of subscription club, where, by paying of a small sum, weekly, an individual can insure the means of burying himself or any member of his family, in the event of death. These 'burial societies' are very numerous, and the horrible fact has transpired that, on the birth of a child, its parents have frequently entered its name on the books of ten or twenty different societies, and then, by allowing the poor infants to die from neglect, have realized large sums from these societies, for the apparent purpose of giving the child decent burial. It is asserted that the sums realized in this way have in some instances amounted to £40 and £50—thus literally making murder a trade, and one's own flesh and blood mere stock for the Shambles.—*Com. Adv. Corres.*