

JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg Pa. July 24, 1840.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$3.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

CANDIDATES OF THE PEOPLE.

FOR PRESIDENT:
Gen. William Henry Harrison,
 OF OHIO.
 FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
John Tyler,
 OF VIRGINIA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.
John A. Shulze, of Lycoming,
Joseph Ritner, of Cumberland,
 DISTRICTS.
 1 Lewis Passmore, 12 John Dickson,
 2 Cadwallader Evans, 13 John McKeehan,
 Charles Waters, 14 John Reed,
 3 Jona. Gillingham, 15 Nathan Beach,
 4 Amos Ellmaker, 16 Ner Middleswarth,
 John K. Zeilin, 17 George Walker,
 A. R. McIlwaine, 18 Bernard Connelly Jr
 5 Robert Stinson, 19 Gen. Joseph Markle
 6 William S. Hendrie 20 Justice G. Fordyce,
 7 J. Jenkins Ross, 21 Joseph Henderson,
 8 Peter Filbert, 22 Harmer Denney,
 9 William Adams, 23 Joseph Buffington,
 10 John Harper, 24 James Montgomery,
 11 Wm. McElwaine, 25 John Dick.

Col. Johnson said (in Congress)—
 "Who is General Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave, of his 'fortune, life and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his country. Of the career of General Harrison I need not speak; the history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field. During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other general officer; he was, perhaps, oftener in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

Another Falsehood Refuted.

In the "Monroe Democrat" of last week, there is a long and laboured article in which the writer endeavours to produce the impression that "General Harrison is opposed to the poor man's vote."—To prove this the whole truth is withheld, and he is accused of having while Governor of the Territory of Indiana, sanctioned a law requiring a property qualification to entitle a citizen to vote at elections.—If this had been true, it might have been justified on the ground of his having been a native of Virginia, and of having carried with him that fundamental principle of her constitution; but when we examine this charge, like every other, it turns out to be false, and proves that so far from restricting the right of suffrage, Gen. Harrison was for enlarging it.—The law which is cited to prove that he was in favour of a property qualification, turns out to be a law explanatory of the ordinance of Congress of May 7th 1800, requiring a freehold of fifty acres of land, &c., which extended the construction of that ordinance so as to give the right of suffrage to those to whom it would have been denied.—Congress settles the constitution of our Territories, and neither can their Governors, or Assemblies, make laws contravening its provisions.—The Constitution of the Territory expressly made a freehold of 50 acres, and two years residence, a necessary qualification for an election. But this cry is a mere "stop thief" cry, in order to divert attention from the acts of their candidate Martin Van Buren, who we boldly assert without the fear of contradiction, was in favour of restricting the right of suffrage.—In proof of this we give the following extract of a speech, delivered by him in the Convention to amend the constitution of the State of New-York, held at Albany in 1821.

"Mr. Van Buren said he had hinted at the numerous objections which he had to the proposition, which the other day passed the convention in regard to the right of suffrage; objections which he had intended to make, had the committee reported in favor of that vote; and by which, when fully urged, he knew that he would be able to convince every member of the committee of the dangerous and alarming tendencies of that precipitate and unexpected prostration of all qualifications.—At this moment he would only say that among the many evils which would flow from the wholly unrestricted suffrage, the following would be the first. It would give the City of New-York about twenty five thousand votes, whilst under the liberal extension of the right or choice of the delegates of this convention, she had but about thirteen or fourteen thousand. That the character of the increased numbers of voters would be such as would render their elections a curse rather than a blessing; and which would drive from the polls all sober minded people; and such he was happy to find was the united opinion, or nearly so of the delegation from that city. * * * The just equilibrium between the rights of those who have no interest in the government, could when once surrendered, never before be regained except by the sword."—p. 367-8.

To Assessors.

The act of the 2d July, 1839, under the 57th section, directs as follows.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors within this Commonwealth in making the enumeration now required by law, of the taxable inhabitants residing within their respective townships, to arrange the names of such taxables in alphabetical order.

Section 58th.—It shall be the duty of said Assessors on or before the 1st day of August, in each year, to cause at least one copy of the said alphabetical list of the taxable inhabitants, to be posted up at the place, where any coming election is to be held, and at such other places within such townships, as the Commissioners of said County may think necessary, to afford to the inhabitants thereof, an opportunity of freely examining the same, and they shall further keep copies of the said returns, in their possession, subject at all times, to the inspection of any person without charge, and shall at any time 10 days before the election, on the application of any person claiming to be assessed within their proper townships, or claiming a right to vote therein as being between the age of 21 or 22 years, and having resided in the State one year, enter the name of such person on said return. The said Assessors on the ninth day preceding the second Tuesday of October in each year, shall sign and certify the return of taxable inhabitants and qualified voters residing within their respective townships, and deliver the same to the county Commissioners, to be by them, held and handed over to the inspectors of elections, at the time required by law.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

MR. EDITOR:—If you can find a place in your paper for the effusions of a noble heart, you will oblige a subscriber by inserting the following extract of a letter from the adjoining County, of Luzerne:—

We continue to have an accession in numbers, and Gen. Harrison is gaining many valued friends. There is nothing but his Election, which will restore confidence and revive business at least so it appears to me. Vast exertions are making to defeat this hope and the administration will falter: at no expense to retain their power. It is a fearful trial, and will test the ability of man for self-government, an experiment which has always failed since the time of Adam, but which I trust will not fail in the present instance. No doubt there is a majority of the people in favour of a change of our rulers, and in favor of a change of measures, but high bids will be made, to induce many to barter Principle for Interest. Van Buren has boasted that the 9-10ths can be bought with money, office &c: if his view is correct he will retain his power and though to be regretted, it will prove that Americans are unworthy of freedom. But I hold him to be a false boon, who has impudently judged of others, from that base nature which he finds in himself. The great mass of the people I believe to be honest and if they will but think and act for themselves, all will be well and Van Buren will be found in a lean minority. They have been yoked to the car of party, as brute animals for the draught; they have had blinders to their bridles, curbs in their mouths, and a tight rein on the curb-bit—well fed indeed, they have been, if true to their cursed harness. If it was not beyond a doubt true, we should all declare it impossible for free-men of America to be so degraded. Almost every independent man is found to be anti Van Buren—it is the harness alone which gives strength to the party. I will give the right hand of fellowship to every independent thinking man, even if he thinks that to be good which I think to be evil, but the coward slave who dare not think and act for himself, has at once my opposition and scorn; he is no longer a man, the manly part has been lopped away, the animal remains but the spirit of manhood is gone;—Well has it been said that hour that made man a slave takes half his worth away; and what slavery is so thoroughly deep and so degrading as the slavery of the mind of the God-like part in man;—The body may be in chains and yet the man in spite of bondage, may be nobly free, but the chained thought levels at once to the mere brute, and when such an one talks of liberty it is the idiot gibberish of a chained maniac.—What a revolution, what a most happy change we should see in all our affairs, if every one would resolve and determine to be free, determine to pause, to consider and think for himself, to call no man master and least of all those who fill the offices, who are paid good wages by the community, and who should be made to fairly earn them, and who should never be held to be any thing else or more than the servants of the people, for whose good and for whose use government and all its offices is alone created. If men would go back to original principles, if they would but for a mo-

ment fairly think of them, honestly consider and muse upon them, victory over all that binds and enslaves, would at once spring forth, armed from the very birth in full, in complete steel. It was from thus thinking that we became independent in the days of our fathers, in the times that indeed tried and proved mens souls, the days of 1776, and there is no way in which we can remain independent, but by again thus thinking. As we ponder on these things, the truth flashes upon us, the "Rights of Man" is again before us, "common sense again engages our attention, and mighty truth nerves us in her cause. A people thus thinking are invincible, they are born anew, the children of Liberty, the dread and the scourge of Tyrants. H. W. D.

Governors of Pennsylvania previous to the Revolution.

October 24th 1682, William Penn (Proprietary) till June 1684.
 Thomas Lloyd (President of the Council) till October 1688.
 John Blackwell, Governor, appointed by Penn, till March 1691.
 Thomas Lolyd, Governor, appointed by Penn till April 1693.
 Benjamin Fletcher, Governor, appointed by William and Mary, till June 1693.
 William Markham, Lieutenant Governor, Gov. Fletcher, till 1699.
 William Penn, second time till November 1701.
 Andrew Hamilton, Governor appointed by Penn, till with James Logan as Secretary of the Province and Clerk of the Council, till December 1702.
 Edward Shippen, President of the Council till December 1703.
 John Evans, Governor, appointed by Penn, till March 1709.
 Charles Gookin, Governor, appointed by Penn, till May 1717.
 Sir William Keith, Governor, appointed by Penn, till June 1726.
 Patrick Gordon, appointed by the Proprietary family till October 1736.
 James Logan, President of the Council till June 1738.
 George Thomas, Governor, appointed by the Proprietary family till June 1747.
 Anthony Palmer, President of the Council till November 1748.
 James Hamilton, Governor, by Thomas and Richard Penn—he was the first native of Pennsylvania, who was Governor till October 1754.
 Robert Hunter Morris, of N. J. Governor, appointed by the Penns, till August 1756.
 William Denny, do. do. do. till November 1759.
 James Hamilton, 2d time do. do. till October 1763.
 John Penn, Grandson of Wm. Penn, do. till October 1771.
 Richard Penn, do. do. do. till August 1773.
 John Penn, 2d time, who continued until he was superseded in September 1776, by our State Government.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A Good Thing.

Gen. Harrison was among the invited guests to the dinner given to Gen. Van Rensselaer, in this city, on the second inst. He could not be present for reasons assigned. The following is his letter, declining the invitation. It is one of those good things which frequently fall from the pens of American statesmen, and from none more often than General Harrison's. Good taste will relish, and correct judgments approve it.

NORTH BEND, 1st July, 1840.

GENTLEMEN:—A recent domestic affliction in the death of one of my sons, and the present illness of Mrs. Harrison, will prevent me from enjoying the great pleasure of being present at the dinner to be given on Thursday next, to my beloved friend and old associate in arms, General Solomon Van Rensselaer. It is now forty-seven years since I first met this distinguished soldier in the army of Gen. Wayne—he in the capacity of Cornet of Dragoons, and I as an Ensign of Infantry. Associated in all the toils and difficulties incident to a war, the theatre of which was an unbroken wilderness; of ages nearly correspondent; and of dispositions and tastes which induced us to seek the same employments, the same amusements, and the same fellowships, our friendship thus formed by prepossession and knit in common danger, could not be ephemeral. It was such indeed as though we had owned the same paternity, and had been nurtured at the same bosom. And I may say with Castalio of his brother. "When had I a friend that was not Polidor's, Or Polidor a foe that was not mine!" I will not attempt, gentlemen, to give you even a summary of the services of Gen. Van Rensselaer. I will not tell you of the deep debt of

gratitude which is due to him from western men—of his gallant bearing in the battle of the Rapids of the Miami, and the blood which I saw pouring from his manly bosom upon the soil of Ohio, or his still more glorious achievements upon the heights of Queenstown, ennobled, like those of Abraham, by the blood of the contending heroes. All this you know. It is to be found in the records of your country, and furnishes some of the brightest pages of its history. Aye, what is he now? What and who is the hero of two wars, the conqueror of the heroic Brock, of him by whose management or gallantry, so deep a wound had been inflicted upon the military character of our country?

A year ago I would have answered you, fellow citizens, that he was living in humble retirement, in the bosom of a large and happy family, supported by the emoluments of an humble office, the gift of a President who had himself jeopardized his life, and shed his blood in achieving the independence of his country, and knew how to appreciate a Hero's services and reward a soldier's toils. Such, gentlemen, was the situation of my friend, the defender of Ohio cabins from the furious savage, the bearer in his body of the marks of seven distinct wounds,—when the spoilers came.

When the disbanded legions of Augustus were suffered to eject the happy husbandman of the fairest portion of Italy, we have reason to believe, we know indeed, that some were spared. The ruthless warrior was not suffered to usurp the seat and violate the groves which had resounded to the songs of the greatest of poets. We may conclude also, that the scarred veterans of former wars were exempted from the otherwise general proscription. Indeed, we must suppose that the sympathy naturally felt between men of the same profession, would have induced the usurpers to spare the war-worn followers of the great Pompey, although they had been the soldiers of liberty, and the sworn enemies of their own faction. But, gentlemen, let me ask you now to point to an exception in the proscription which has raged in our country for the last twelve years? Who has been spared that professed any thing which could tempt the cupidity of the spoilers? My friend is the last victim. The reason of this honorable distinction I could not tell. It is somewhat different from that which induced the giant Polyphemus to intend the like honor to the king of Ithaca. But you may perhaps be anxious to know the reason which has been assigned for this outrage upon the feelings of the American people. Why, it was precisely that which has been given in all ages and in all countries for all the violent and unjust acts of tyrants: "The public good." In this case, "the advantage of the democracy." In the midst of such abominations, how appropriate is the exclamation of one of the distinguished victims of the savage Robespierre, "Oh! democracy, how many crimes are committed in thy name!"

It may be proper, gentlemen, that I should add that Gen. Van Rensselaer has accounted for every cent of public money that ever came into his hands, and that he dares the strictest investigation into his conduct as an officer. What cause of deep reflection, gentlemen, does the case of my friend, contrasted with that of others known to be public defaulters, who have been retained in office, present to the patriot and the friend of American government?

I conclude, gentlemen, by offering you a sentiment: "May Solomon Van Rensselaer be the last victim in a country of party violence; and may the services which are to be the future passports to office, be not those rendered to a party, but to the whole people."

Your humble servant,
 WM. H. HARRISON.
 To SAMUEL W. DAVIES, etc.

Quakers. In 1677, in company with George Fox and Robert Barclay, he again set sail on a religious visit to Holland and Germany, where he and his friends were received by many pious persons, as the ministers of Christ, particularly, by the Princess Elizabeth of Bohemia.—The persecutions of dissenters continuing to rage, notwithstanding their repeated applications to parliament for sufferance and protection, Wm. Penn now turned his thoughts towards a settlement in the New World, as a place, where himself and his friends might enjoy their religious opinions, without molestation, and where an example might be set to the nations of a just and righteous government.—"There may be room" said he, "though not here, for such a holy experiment." He therefore, in 1681, solicited a patent from Charles II, for a province in North America, which the King readily granted, in consideration of his fathers services, and of a debt still due to him from the crown. Penn soon after published a description of the province, proposing easy terms of settlement to such as might be disposed to go thither.

He also wrote to the Indian natives informing them of his desire to hold his possession with their consent and good will. He then drew up the "Fundamental Constitution of Pennsylvania," and the following year he published the Frame of Government a law of which code held out a greater degree of religious liberty than had at that time been allowed in the world. All persons living in this province, who confess and acknowledge the one Almighty and Eternal God to be the Creator Ruler and Upholder of the world, and hold themselves obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly in civil society, shall in no wise be molested or prejudiced for their religious persuasion or practice, in matters of faith and worship; nor shall they be compelled at any time, to frequent or maintain any religious worship, peace or ministry whatsoever." Upon the publication of these proposals, many respectable families removed to the new province; the city of Philadelphia was laid out on the banks of the Delaware; and in 1682, the proprietor visited his newly acquired territory where he remained about two years, adjusting its concerns, and establishing a friendly intercourse with his neighbours; during which period no less than fifty vessels arrived with settlers from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Holland and Germany. Soon after Penn returned to England, King Charles died; the respect which James II bore to the late Admiral, who had recommended his son to his favor, procured to him free access at court. He made use of this advantage to solicit the discharge of his persecuted brethren, 1500 of whom remained in prison, at the decease of the late King. At the revolution in 1688, Penn's intimacy with the abdicated monarch created suspicions, of which he repeatedly cleared himself before authority, until he was accused by a profligate wretch, whom the parliament afterwards declared to be a cheat and an imposter. Not caring to expose himself to the oaths of such a man, he withdrew from public notice until '93. In that year, through the mediations of his friends at court, he was once more acquitted of all suspicion of guilt. The most generally known production of his temporary seclusion, bears the title of "Limits of Solitude, in Reflections and Maxims relating to the conduct of Human Life." Not long after his restoration to Society he lost his wife, to which he said all his other troubles were as nothing in comparison. He travelled however in the same year, in the West of England, and in the next prosecuted an application to parliament for the relief of friends in the case of outlaws. In 1696, he married a second wife, Hannah the daughter of Thomas Callowhill, an eminent merchant of Bristol, and soon after buried his eldest son Sprague, a remarkably pious and promising youth. In 1698, he travelled in Ireland and resided the following year at Bristol. He then sailed again for Pennsylvania, with his second wife and family, intending to make his province the place of their future residence; but advantage was taken of their absence to undermine proprietary governments, under the color of the Kings prerogative, and he thought it necessary to return to England again in 1701. After his arrival the measure was laid aside, and Penn became once more welcome at court, on the accession of Queen Anne. In 1710 finding the air near the city to disagree with his declining health, he took a handsome seat in Buckinghamshire at which he continued to reside, during the remainder of his life. In 1712 he had three distinct fits of the apoplectic kind. The last of these so impaired his memory and understanding as to render him ever after, unfit for action; but he continued to deliver at the meeting at Reading short and sound but sensible expressions. In 1717 he scarcely knew his old acquaintance, or could walk without leading.—He died July 30, 1718. The writings of Wm. Penn (first published in two volumes folio) bespeak his character as a christian and a philanthropist. Of his ability as a politician and a legislator the prosperity of Pennsylvania is a lasting monument. He left seven children of whom two of them, William and Letitia were the issue of his first wife, and five John, Thomas, Margaret, Richard and Dennis all minors, of his second.

Northern New York seems to be catching the Harrison enthusiasm. In the large county of St. Lawrence, a convention of several thousand assembled at Canton—coming into town with log cabins, banners, and music.—In those coal mountain regions rare has been such a scene of popular excitement as this.