



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1854.

The Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, connected with the Stroudsburg charge, will hold its anniversary on Monday evening, 25th inst., in the M. E. Church.

Tickets can be had of R. S. Staples, Robert Boys, C. R. Andrus, S. Melick, and at the door of the Church, on the evening.

We understand, according to the above notice, that the object of having an admittance fee, upon the occasion of the anniversary of the Sunday School, is to raise a fund to replenish the Library of the school, an object worthy the sympathy and patronage of all good citizens.

We are authorized to say that a donation visit will be given to the Rev. Dr. Boone, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of this place, on Saturday next.

The Thermometer in this place on Wednesday morning, the 20th inst., was 19 degrees below Zero.

A Say Nothing Society, composed of women is to be organized in Easton shortly. No secrets of a member shall be disclosed, except in a neighborly way and confidentially.

Vigorous efforts are being made to procure the pardon of Dr. Beale, convicted for violating the person of Miss Mudge, whilst under the influence of ether.

Easton Lodge, No. 152, A. Y. M.—The following officers were elected. W. M.—George W. Yates; S. W.—J. C. Hagenbuch; J. W.—Herbert Thomas; Sec.—Wm. M. Patterson; Treas.—Jesse Lines.

The Empire City Bank, a new institution in New York, failed to make its obligations good at the Clearing House on Saturday, and it is regarded as a failure.

The Cleveland Herald says there is more freight now at Toledo, than the railroad from thence to Buffalo can transport during the winter.

Monetary Panic in Boston—Several Failures.

Boston, Dec. 18.—This is the hardest day on State street; there is great distrust, and several failures are reported.

From the Honesdale Democrat. THE COMMONWEALTH, vs. Supposed Presentment of Grand Jury. Wayne County, ss.—In the Court of Quarter Session of the Peace for the County of Wayne, held at Honesdale, before the Hon. President and Associate Judges of said Court.

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania now sitting and inquiring for the body of the County of Wayne, upon their oaths and affirmations do present: That the good people of the said county of a long time past have been, and up to the time of committing the offences hereinafter mentioned, continued to be good, orderly, peaceable, and regular members of the democratic party and as such preserved their well established and well secured rights of putting in nomination and electing whom they would as of right they still ought to do.

And the Inquest aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present, That the said democratic party have also held full and entire control and supremacy over the whole of this Commonwealth, and have had and still ought to have and exercise the just control of the same, and of said control ought not to be deprived.

And the Inquest aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present, That on the second Tuesday of October last past, the said democratic party had put in nomination for Governor of this Commonwealth, Wm. Bigler, our present Governor, a good, true and faithful democrat, and by the usages of the party, all true democrats were bound to vote for him; and the democratic party of the county of Wayne had put in nomination good and true democrats for Representative, for Prothonotary, and for various other offices, and of right they ought to have been elected.

And the Inquest aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present, That by the Constitution of the United States, and by the Constitution of this Commonwealth, no man ought to be proscribed for conscience sake, but every man ought to have a fair chance to get an office if he can, and if nominated by the Democratic party, is rightfully entitled thereto.

And the Inquest aforesaid, do further present, That there hath been recently organized in the county of Wayne and in the Commonwealth a body of men called "Know Nothings," who are to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, who have combined, conspired, confederated, and agreed together to overturn, overthrow and destroy the democratic party and to deprive the said nominees of their said offices, contrary to the usages of this Commonwealth, and to the great detriment of the said nominees.

And the Inquest aforesaid, do further present, That the said Know Nothings, combining, conspiring, and confederating as aforesaid, in the year 1853, commenced their attack upon the venerable usages of the said democratic party, and by virtue of said conspiracy and by all their dark insidious wiles, did delude the people and caused the defeat of a most worthy democrat who had been regularly nominated as President Judge.

And the Inquest aforesaid, do further present, That the said Know Nothings, holding the abominable sentiments aforesaid, are justly exposed to condign punishment; and if there were not so many of them, ought to be banished by the Honorable Court to Botany Bay, or the State of New York, or to any place where they could not endanger the peace and harmony of the democratic party of Wayne county, or defeat regular nominations.

And so the Inquest do present these said Know Nothings in conformity with the rules of Law and Politics as a pest, a plague, a political nuisance, to be abated at the ballot box—if not, then we must leave them to the disposal of the Honorable Court.

The Saturday Evening Post.

This popular and highly interesting weekly was established in the year 1821, and has regularly existed ever since—a period of nearly thirty four years, and now ranks second to do no other family Journal in this or any other country.

Terms of subscription \$2 a year.—Four copies for \$5. Eight \$10 and one to get up of club. Thirteen copies \$15 and one to get up of club. Twenty copies for \$20 and one to get up of club—payable in advance.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

Land Office Report.

From the Report of the Commissioners of the General Land Office it appears that 9,384,464 acres of public lands were surveyed between the 30th September, 1853, and the 30th September, 1854, and that 9,190,017 acres were brought into market between the same periods, excluding the lands on the Pacific, of which 1,680,471 acres have been surveyed.

During the year ending June 30, there were 7,035,000 acres sold for cash; 3,402,000 located by land warrants, and 14,000 by other certificates; 11,000,000 reported as swamp lands, and 1,751,000 for internal improvement—making a total of 23,238,313 acres.

From this it appears that the sales of the past year exceed those for the preceding year by 5,952,239,86 acres, and that the sales of the last quarter were more than double those for the same quarter in the last year, though the aggregate amount of land disposed of was not so great, for the reason that the grants for bounty lands, swamps, &c. had mostly been disposed of.

The bounty land warrants issued under the several laws is 282,809, embracing 26,543,760 acres, leaving 57,388 outstanding, which call for 4,307,880 acres.

The grant of 500,000 acres made to the States by the act of 4th of September, 1841, has been nearly closed, except on the Pacific.

The Surveyors General of Kansas and Nebraska, New Mexico and Washington Territories, have repaired to the fields of their respective duties, with full instructions for their guidance and direction, copies of which are appended to the Report.

The Land officers for the Washington and Oregon have also repaired to their Land Districts, with all necessary instructions, records, reforms, &c. Those for Kansas and Nebraska were not appointed, as there was nothing further to do till the surveys have been made.

The basis is assumed, that the average of the population of the old States has been three fold more numerous than the new; that the tariff as a tax bears more equally upon the whole population than any other; that as far as the tariff has been relieved by the proceeds of the public lands, the benefits have flowed in like manner equally to all; as a consequence the old States have been benefited by three fourths of the proceeds of the Public lands. The Bounty lands for services in Revolutionary War and that of 1812, and one half that of 1848, have flowed to citizens of the old States, who were also benefited by the amount actually paid to the old States of the surplus revenue under the act of 1841.

That the new States have been benefited by grants for Schools, Colleges, Public Buildings, Internal Improvements, &c., by the 2, 3, and 5 per cent. fund, and by the portion of the surplus revenue actually paid them. On these basis it is shown that the old States have been benefited in lands and money, estimating the lands at \$1.25 per acre, to the amount of \$146,195,641, and the new States to the amount of \$94,344,387, thus showing that the proportion of benefits has been about equal; or, if there was any advantage, it was not sufficient to induce discussion between sires and sons, as it was all in the one great family.

It is suggested that the true Policy of the Government is, to encourage the settlement of the public lands, by extending every facility to preceptors to secure their homes in a reasonable time without compensation; and to aid in the construction of railroads and other means of communication, by grants of alternate sections with judicious restrictions, where applications are made for such grants by the State.

It is shown that since July, 1852, there have been sold in Illinois, along the line of the Central Railroad, 2,377,994 acres, for which there were received in warrants estimated at \$1 25-100 per acre, equal to \$2,967,491, and in cash \$1,984,129, and hence that this system is alike beneficial to the Government, the States and the people.

The Report winds up with a reference to the Pacific Road and the suggestions, that it can only be constructed in this way—for the reason that it is of too great magnitude for individual enterprise; and that no State can accomplish it, as none can go outside of its own limits.

The report also refers to the recommendations made last year, and renews them in general terms.

War Report.

From the Report of the Secretary of War it appears that the actual strength of the Army is 10,745, and the whole authorized 14,216. Enlistments are in progress to fill up the deficiency.

After explaining the distribution of the army, the Indian difficulties are spoken of. Efforts to remove the remnant of the Seminoles from Florida have not succeeded.

Depredations and massacres on our frontiers are noticed and an immediate increase in the army, sufficient to give protection there is recommended.

Our entire loss in Indian actions during the year is four officers and sixty-three men killed, and four officers and forty-two men wounded.

The increased pay to enlisted men induced the enlistments of 1,005 men in October and September last, against 309 men during the corresponding months last year. The number of recruits required for the service of the ensuing year, will probably not be less than 6,000.

He recommends the use of camels and dromedaries for military purposes again, and asks for an appropriation to test their usefulness.

claims growing out of the brevet rank, and staff appointment.

Navy Report.

The Secretary of the Navy recommends gradual increase, not by additional officers or squadrons, so as to increase the expenses largely, but to increase the material so as to approximate to readiness for emergencies, the protection of commerce, guarding our extended coast and preserving our rank as a nation.

Experience justifies the abrogation of flogging, and a modified apprentice system, and the enlistment of American boys, are advised; the number of men should be increased at least 2,500; the creation of a retired list for infirm officers; the discharge of the inefficient, and to have promotions regulated by capacity and merit in some degree, instead of by seniority of commission and pay, to some extent controlled by sea service.

Prof. Maury's achievements are complimented, his charts having saved our commerce several millions per annum.

Patent Office Report.

The Commissioner of Patents devotes a large portion of his report to a statement of the business transacted of, the arrangements made to push it forward by increasing the examiners, &c., and renews his recommendation for amendments to the patent laws—especially with regard to taking testimony. In consequence of the raise in salaries, &c., the expenses exceeded the revenues.

Since the 1st of January, 1,660 patents have been issued, and the whole number for the year will reach 1,900, or double that of 1853. The principal recommendations of Mr. Mason are, that the examining force be permanently augmented, that better provision be made for taking testimony in cases of appeal, and a new rate of fees established.

Commerce and Navigation.

The Report on Commerce and Navigation gives some interesting statistics.—During the present year there have been built 204 ships and barks, 69 brigs, 435 smaller vessels, and 121 steamboats, registering an aggregate of 310,000 tons.—There were built in the New York District 40 ships and barks, 7 brigs, 185 smaller vessels, and 36 steamboats—63,490 tons. The total registered tonnage of the U. States on the 30th of June, was 5,661,416; of which 2,333,819 was employed in foreign trade; 2,622,114 in coasting; 146,905 in cod-fishing; 181,901 in whaling, and 677,613 in steam navigation.

Pension Office Report.

By the Report of the Commissioner of Pensions, the whole number of pensioners, June 30th 1853, was 11,817. Annual amount payable to them, \$1,070,079. Same, June 30th, 1854, 14,065, and annual amount payable to them, \$1,172,651.63. Number of Revolutionary Soldiers on the roll, June 30, 1053, 1,395; number of Revolutionary soldiers on the roll June 30, 1854, 1,069. There have been taken from the rolls of the Army Pensioners during the year ending June 30, 1854, by death, 643; by transfer to the Treasury Department, as unclaimed pensions, 883—total, 1,526.

Post Office Report.

The Report of the Postmaster General recommends the register of valuable letters for greater security, charging 5 cents additional for registration and making up in special packages. A system of checks in accounts is recommended. The Collins Steamers are commended; he thinks the former pay for carrying the mails too low, and the present pay to high. The California mail service costs too much, and the contractors ought to give weekly service for the present price, or the contract be abrogated.

Opinion of Judge Dean on Naturalization.

Poughkeepsie, Dec. 16.—Judge Dean of the Supreme Court in this place, has forbidden his clerk to take proofs of citizenship and grant naturalization papers, and has directed that all those who wish to become citizens hereafter, must apply to the Court. After hearing the proofs from numbers of applicants-to-day, he rejected nearly all of them. He has given a written opinion, holding that admitting an alien to the right of citizenship is a judicial act, and requires an examination by the Court in each case.

Another of the few survivors of our Revolutionary struggle has gone to his rest. Major ROBERT BURNETT, of Newburgh, (N. Y.) was buried on Saturday week. Among the mourners was a comrade, Usual Knapp, now 95 years old, who belonged to Washington's Life Guards. Major Barnett was 92 years old.

Dr. Townsend, of Sarsaparilla fame, is building a house in New York, for his residence, which will cost two hundred thousand dollars! It is built after the fashion of the late Duke of Parma's residence.

The Remains of Sir John Franklin Found.

The Lake Superior Mining News of the 17th ult. makes the startling announcement that the bodies of Sir John Franklin and his men have been found by Dr. Kane's party, completely frozen, and in a perfect state of preservation. The News does not give its authority for the statement but says "the information is from a reliable source." Should the announcement prove true Dr. Kane has immortalized his name, and reflected great honor upon America.

REPORT OF THE UPPER DEPARTMENT OF THE

STROUDSBURG PUBLIC SCHOOL.

FOR THE MONTH ENDING DECEMBER 14th, 1854.

Table with columns: Name, Days absent, Days present, Minutes, Height, Weight, History, Mental Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, and Attendance. Lists names of students and their respective scores.

In History, Mental Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography a perfect recitation is marked 1; good 2; indifferent 3; bad 4; very bad 5; failure 6. Each recitation is thus marked, and the above is the average for the month. In Spelling and Arithmetic, the number at the left indicates how many were correct; that at the right how many were incorrect. Thus 146 27 means 146 right and 27 wrong.

LEWIS D. VAIL, MARGARETTA S. MILLER, Teachers.

Printers Celebration.

Pursuant to a general invitation, the Journeymen Printers and those connected with the profession, of the borough of Easton, assembled at the Franklin House on Wednesday evening the 13th inst., to make arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of the birth-day of Benjamin Franklin.

Notice.

Monday next being Christmas, there will be no business done in Court on that day. Jurors, parties & witnesses need not be in attendance until Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Notice.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity, that he has on hand and offers for sale at low rates good Wheat flour, Raisins, Prunes, Dried Apples, Dates, Figs, Citron, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Segars and Tobacco, Dried Peaches, and a splendid assortment of Candies.

List of articles to be found at S. Melick's Jewelry Store.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, Silver & Britannia ware; Spectacles; Books and Stationery, fine perfumery, guns & pistols; guntubes, locks and wipers, powder horns, game bags, hair, tooth, nail and blacking brushes; combs, mantel ornaments; lamps; toys; fine baskets; watch chains and keys; pen knives; scissors, music boxes, accordions; port monies, tooth powder, thimbles; gold pens, thermometers, thread and buttons, pins & needles, counterfeited detectors, and other articles too numerous to mention, and invites the public to give him a call and see for themselves.

School books, novels; new books of the day received as soon as published. Clocks, watches, and jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted to give satisfaction. Produce taken in exchange. New goods for the Holidays just received. SAMUEL MELICK, Stroudsburg, Dec. 21, 1854.

The understanding or bargain is, that in case the Company aforesaid succeed in having him returned as Governor at the village of Belleville, on the lands purchased by the Company, which, as a matter of course, will vastly enhance their value, to the emolument of the said Douglas, & Co.