

# Jeffersonian Republican.

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

VOL. 2.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1841.

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Printed with neatness and despatch, on reasonable terms.

## DICKSON'S

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG & APOTHECARY STORE,**

Nearly opposite the Easton Bank.

The subscriber thankful for the liberal patronage extended towards him, begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he still continues to receive fresh supplies of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oil and Glass, from the Importers and Manufacturers which he will sell to country merchants and customers at as low prices as they can be obtained in New York or Philadelphia, and on as liberal terms.

- Warranted pure ground White Lead.
  - No. 1 do do do
  - No. 2 do do do
  - Window Glass of all sizes, from 6-8 to 24-30.
  - Putty and Whiting.
  - Spanish Brown in kegs and barrels
  - English Venetian Red, in kegs and barrels.
  - Yellow Ochre and Litharge
  - Chrome Green and Yellow
  - Spanish and Turpentine Gum Copal
  - Raw and boiled Linseed Oil
  - Red Lead and Potters Clay
  - Coach and Cabinet Varnish
  - Paint and Varnish Brushes
  - Pumice Stone and Sand Paper
  - Lamp Black and patent do.
  - Prime Umbrio Madder
  - Spanish and Blue Vitriol.
  - Extract and chipped Logwood
  - Chipped Fustic and Redwood
  - Oil Vitriol and Aquafortis
  - Cochineal and Liquid Blue
  - Pig and bar Lead
  - Black Lead and Sand Crucibles
  - Prussian Blue
  - Ground and grain Pepper
  - Do Cinnamon
  - Cloves and Nutmegs
  - Ginger and Allspice
  - Liquorice Ball and Root
  - Starch and arrow Root
  - Epsom and Glauber Salts
  - Sulphur Morphia
  - Do Quinine
  - Castor and Sweet Oil
  - Jayne's Expectorant
  - Do Carminative Balsam
  - Do Hair Tonic
  - Bear and Buffalo Oil
  - Cologne and Lavender Water
  - Fancy Soap assorted
  - Hay's Pile Liniment
  - Essence Mustard for Rheumatism
  - Bateman's Drops and Godfrey's Cordial
  - Gold Tincture
  - Essence Peppermint and Harlem Oil
  - Balsam of Life
  - Liquid and Steer's Opodeldoc
  - Keyser's German Pills
  - Lee's Anti Bilious do
  - Thompson's Eye Water
  - Together with a general assortment of every article connected with the above business.
- JOHN DICKSON, Druggist,**  
at Doc. Fickard's Old Stand, No. 71, Northampton street, Easton Pa.  
March 31, 1841.
- Gum Copal.**  
10 Cases E. J. Gum Copal in stone, for sale by **JOHN DICKSON, Druggist,** nearly opposite the Easton Bank. Easton, March 31, 1841.
- WINTER and fall strained SPERM OIL—**Blanch'd Winter and Fall strained, in hds. and bbls., for sale, by **JOHN DICKSON, Druggist.** Easton, March 31, 1841.
- Whiting.**  
10 Barrels Whiting, just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by **JOHN DICKSON, Druggist.** Easton, March 31, 1841.
- Nutmegs.**  
1 Case fresh company Nutmegs, in store, and for sale wholesale and retail, by **JOHN DICKSON, Druggist.** Easton, March 31, 1841.
- Indigo.**  
5 Ceroons Prime Sp. Indigo, just received and for sale by **JOHN DICKSON, Druggist.** Easton, March 31, 1841.

## From the Hunterdon Gazette. Life in the Metropolis. THE FIRST STEP IN CRIME.

It has been remarked by a celebrated writer that "In adjusting the nicely arranged system of man's immaterial nature, it is abundantly evident that his passions and appetites were designed to be subjected implicitly to *reason* and to *conscience*. From the want of this subjection all his misery arises, and just in proportion to the perfection in which it is established, does he advance in happiness and virtue." Now, it is found and will be acknowledged by the most superficial observer, that nothing has the power of inflaming these passions, already too strong for the control of the possessor, like the use of *ardent spirits*. Nothing also has the power in an equal degree to silence the monitions of *reason* and drown the voice of *conscience*, and thus surrender the man up, the headlong victim of vice and remorseless sensuality. An intemperate man is frenzied at the suspicion of an insult, he is outrageous at the appearance of opposition, he construes every thing into an offence, and at an offence he is implacable. No man becomes hardened or a drunkard in a day. Congenial as sin may be to the natural heart, and inclined as the wicked may be to the pursuits of vice, there is a first step in the path of every crime. At that point in the career of guilt, the man would have shuddered at the thought of deeds which afterwards he performs without remorse. He never dreamed of the extremity to which one transgression would lead.

"Look not on the wine! e'en with temperate eye,  
For know that Intemperance lurketh hard by,  
Taste not of the wine! lest it cling to thy soul,  
And thou learn, when too late, there is death in the bowl."

Several examples occur to my mind to illustrate the truth of the foregoing remarks, which I will take occasion to notice as fast as opportunity serves. In my present number I design noticing the melancholy exit of an acquaintance of mine, with whom I became well acquainted in a strange land, who was lately brought to an ignominious end. The following is a brief sketch of his history, which may be relied upon, as given by a friend, which I am permitted to make public. The subject of the following notice, Buchanan, a native of this section of New Jersey, was publicly hung in St. Louis, on the 3d inst. I transcribe this sketch given to me by one who paid a visit to the murderer's cell previous to his execution. "We were met at the entrance by a good looking man of some three or four and thirty, attired in the garb and having the deportment of a gentleman. He handed us chairs, and asked us to be seated. He drew a chair for himself and sat down by our side. As we surveyed his features, which we considered a fair index of benevolence and kindness, we could not but exclaim, 'Is this the man who, on Friday next, is to expiate the guilt of murder upon the gallows?' He appeared dejected in view of his awful condition, but was communicative. In answer to our inquiries, he stated that he was thirty-five years of age, was a native of Princeton, New Jersey, where he was brought up, and in his youthful days he lived in the family of Judge Bayard, where he was faithfully attended to. His mother is still living, an aged and deeply afflicted widow. He has not seen her for nearly three years. He showed us letters he had received from her since he had been imprisoned. The following sentence occurred in one of them. 'What, oh, my son, could have taken possession of you! You were always a good and kind child to me, and had not in your youth the bad habit of drinking. I am afraid you have fallen into bad ways since you left us. I have seen so little of you of late years, that it may be you drink. I cannot account for this dreadful business in any other way.' She mentioned the fact that a younger son had become insane since his brother's melancholy fate had been decided. The prisoner was brought up to the trade of a Hatter—it injured his health, and he was advised by his physician to go South, and engage in some light occupation. I accordingly, says he, after spending some time in Virginia, returned to Philadelphia, and engaged as a bar-keeper. Until this time, when I was twenty-five years old, I hardly knew what liquor was; and for three or four years after I commenced the business, I seldom tasted any liquor. It is about five years since I began to drink a little. It gained upon me until the last year or two I have kept stimulating most of the time, though I never was what you may call drunk. I took care not to drink so much of it as to show it. My conscience often checked me while in this business. Until I got in the habit of drinking myself, I would never sell liquor to a man when he was intoxicated; and whenever I could get a chance, I would go to church; but this was seldom owing to my business. In April, 1833, he came to St. Louis with a Mr. Fisher, keeper of a public house there. He left and spent several months in Illinois, was superintendent of a company carrying on public works in Coles county. Last spring Fisher wrote to him to return and keep bar for him. He returned on the 15th of June, and kept bar till the 28th of July, the day he murdered Brown. They had been on good terms. He had nothing against

Brown, and he did not know that Brown had anything against him. It was Sunday—there was more drinking on that day than any other. It was generally our best day. There were six or seven boarders; all but one had been drinking, and were so much intoxicated that when they came to testify they did not know much about it. Brown had two fights, one below and the other above stairs. Prisoner had parted him from his antagonist both times. He was not in the habit of carrying pistols, but during the fracas he had picked up the pistols and put them in his pocket, for fear that mischief might be done with them. Brown was angry with the prisoner—drew a knife from his pocket and swore he would kill him. Prisoner instantly drew a pistol and shot him. 'I was intoxicated, said he. If I had not been intoxicated, I would never have been here, and guilty of this crime. Since I have been in the habit of drinking, I have oftentimes had serious reflections, and had resolved to quit it.

"As I am now about to die, I am anxious to do all I can for those I leave behind; and I should like to warn all liquor sellers against the influence of their business, and I hope my example may be a warning to them. I would warn all young men against drinking. From what I have seen and experienced during the last nine years, I am convinced that no man can sip a little occasionally without becoming a drunkard. I have seen a great many respectable men of different ages, begin in this way and not stop till they had ruined their fortunes and their health, and lost their lives. There is no safety but in letting liquor alone entirely. When I lived with Squire Bayard I lived happy. In those days, oh! if I had but attended to the faithful instructions I had received while in that godly family, and in sabbath schools, I might have been a respectable and useful man, and a comfort to my aged mother in her declining years."

I may continue the sketch of the ill-fated Buchanan hereafter. The expressions as above uttered by him, were read over to him, and he said they were correct. I may refer to him again. His history, although painful, is an interesting one, and deserves to be reflected upon by his youthful associates. He justly attributes to intemperance the first fruits of iniquity, which brought him to an untimely grave, and an ignominious death. A. C.

## Taking a Newspaper.

It always has the appearance of self interest when conductors of newspapers recommend the public in general, and their friends in particular to subscribe. But the N. Y. Signal has the following beautiful and touching specimen of poetical ability, which it truly says, "affects the heart and takes captive the understanding. It is as a man may say, magnificent. Gross exaggeration could not be laid to the door of him, who should call it superb. It convinces while it delights. We recommend it to the people who write elegies, as a model of the pathetic sublime. There is a moral to it—a useful lesson, which should be conned over and learned by heart. We know nothing, in the whole range of classic literature, superior to it."

With this panegyric, from a judge we commend the effusion to our readers:

ADVANTAGE IN TAKING A NEWSPAPER.

I knew two friends, as much alike

As e'er you saw two stumps;

And no phrenologist could find

A difference in their bumps.

One took the papers, and his life

Was happier than a king's;

His children all can read and write,

And talk of men and things.

The other took no papers, and

While strolling through the wood,

A tree fell down upon his crown,

And hurt him as it should!

Had he been reading of the news

At home, like neighbor Jim,

I'll bet a cent this accident

Would not have happened him.

A Southern Paper complains that the mosquitoes near Newton, Ga. are so large and ravenous that they are pulling up corn like black-birds! We should like to catch them at this way.

One thousand two hundred newspapers are printed in the United States. No wonder that fever and ague is such a perpetual scourge to various parts of the country, when LYING IN DAMP SHEETS is so extensively practiced among us.

Attention Universe.—Sun, stand thou still upon Gideon; and thou moon, in the valley of Ajalon; cease your bellowing, ye turbulent elements; hush ye roaring cataracts, ye wide-mouthed rivers, be still; and ye querulous rills and rivulets, stop your prattling. Give ear all nature, to the latest annunciation from the *mahogany nautilus!*

VICTORIA'S DUTCH BABY HAS BEEN VACCINATED!!!!!! Now go ahead.—*Buffalo Rep.*

## THE MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

FELLOW CITIZENS:

You have been assembled in your respective halls of legislation under a proclamation bearing the signature of the illustrious citizen who was so lately called by the direct suffrages of the people to the discharge of the important functions of their chief executive office. Upon the expiration of a single month from the day of his installation, he has paid the great debt of nature, leaving behind him a name associated with the recollection of numerous benefits conferred upon the country during a long life of patriotic devotion. With this public bereavement are connected other considerations which will not escape the attention of Congress. The preparations necessary for his removal to the seat of Government in view of a residence of four years must have devolved upon the late President heavy expenditures, which, if permitted to burden the limited resources of his private fortune, may tend seriously to the embarrassment of his surviving family; and it is therefore respectfully submitted to Congress whether the ordinary principles of justice would not dictate the propriety of its legislative interposition. By the provisions of the fundamental law, the powers and duties of the high station to which he was elected have devolved upon me, and in the dispositions of the representatives of the States and of the people will be found to a great extent a solution of the problem to which our institutions are for the first time subjected.

In entering upon the duties of this office, I did not feel that it would be becoming in me to disturb what had been ordered by my lamented predecessor. Whatever therefore may have been my opinion, originally, as to the propriety of convening Congress at so early a day from that of its late adjournment, I found a new and a controlling inducement not to interfere with the patriotic desires of the late President, in the novelty of the situation in which I was so unexpectedly placed. My first wish, under such circumstances, would necessarily have been to have called to my aid, in the administration of public affairs, the combined wisdom of the two Houses of Congress, in order to take their counsel and advice as to the best mode of extricating the Government and the country from the embarrassments weighing heavily on both. I am then most happy in finding myself, so soon after my accession to the Presidency, surrounded by the immediate representatives of the States and the people.

No important changes having taken place in our foreign relations since the last session of Congress, it is not deemed necessary on this occasion, to go into a detailed statement in regard to them. I am happy to say that I see nothing to destroy the hope of being able to preserve peace.

The ratification of the treaty with Portugal has been duly exchanged between the two Governments. This Government has not been inattentive to the interests of those of our citizens who have claims on the Government of Spain founded on express treaty stipulations, and a hope is indulged that the representations which have been made to that Government on this subject may lead ere long to beneficial results.

A correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Minister of her Britannic Majesty, accredited to this Government, on the subject of Alexander McLeod's indictment and imprisonment, copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress.

In addition to what appears from these papers, it may be proper to state that Alexander McLeod has been heard by the Supreme Court of the State of New York on his motion to be discharged from imprisonment, and that the decision of that Court has not yet been pronounced.

The Secretary of State has addressed to me a paper upon two subjects, interesting to the commerce of the country, which will receive my consideration, and which I have the honor to communicate to Congress.

So far as it depends on the course of this Government, our relations of good will and friendship will be sedulously cultivated with all nations. The true American policy will be found to consist in the exercise of a spirit of justice to be manifested in the discharge of all our international obligations, to the weakest of the family of nations as well as to the most powerful. Occasional conflicts of opinion may arise, but when the discussions incident to them are conducted in the language of truth, and with a strict regard to justice, the scourge of war will for the most part be avoided. The time ought to be regarded as having gone by when a resort to arms is to be esteemed as the only proper arbiter of national differences.

The census recently taken shows a regularly progressive increase in our population. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, our numbers scarcely equalled three millions of souls; they already exceed seventeen millions, and will continue to progress in a ratio which duplicates in a period of about twenty-three years. The old States contain a territory sufficient in itself to maintain a population of additional millions, and the most populous of the new States may even yet be regarded as but

partially settled, while of the new lands on this side of the Rocky Mountains, to say nothing of the immense region which stretches from the base of those mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river, about 770,000,000 of acres, ceded and unceded, still remain to be brought into market. We hold out to the people of other countries an invitation to come and settle among us as members of our rapidly growing family; and for the blessings which we offer them, we require of them to look upon our country as their country, and to unite with us in the great task of preserving our institutions, and thereby perpetuating our liberties. No motive exists for foreign conquest. We desire but to reclaim our almost illimitable wildernesses, and to introduce into their depths the lights of civilization. While we shall at all times be prepared to vindicate the national honor, our most earnest desire will be to maintain an unbroken peace.

In presenting the foregoing views, I cannot withhold the expression of the opinion that there exists nothing in the extension of our empire over our acknowledged possessions to excite the alarm of the patriot for the safety of our institutions. The Federative system, leaving to each State the care of its domestic concerns, and devolving on the Federal Government those of general import, admits in safety of the greatest expansion, but, at the same time, I deem it proper to add that there will be found to exist at all times an imperious necessity for restraining all the functionalities of this Government within the range of their respective powers, thereby preserving a just balance between the powers granted to this Government and those reserved to the States and to the people.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, you will perceive that the fiscal means present and accruing are insufficient to supply the wants of the Government for the current year. The balance in the Treasury on the fourth day of March last, not covered by outstanding drafts, and exclusive of trust funds, is estimated at \$860,000. This includes the sum of \$215,000 deposited in the mint and its branches to procure metal for coining and in process of coining, and which could not be withdrawn without inconvenience; thus leaving subject to draft in the various depositories the sum of \$645,000. By virtue of two several acts of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue, on and after the fourth day of March last, Treasury notes to the amount of \$5,413,000, making an aggregate available fund of \$6,058,000 on hand.

But this fund was chargeable with outstanding Treasury notes redeemable in the current year and interest thereon to the estimated amount of five million two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. There is also thrown upon the Treasury the payment of a large amount of demands accrued in the whole or in part in former years, which will exhaust the available means of the Treasury, and leave the accruing revenue, reduced as it is in amount, burdened with debt and charged with the current expenses of the Government. The aggregate amount of outstanding appropriations on the fourth day of March last was \$33,429,616 50, of which \$24,210,000 will be required during the current year; and there will also be required for the use of the War Department additional appropriations to the amount of two million five hundred and eleven thousand and thirty-two dollars and ninety-eight cents, the special objects of which will be seen by reference to the report of the Secretary of War.

The anticipated means of the Treasury are greatly inadequate to this demand. The receipts from customs for the last three quarters of the last year, and the first quarter of the present year, amount to \$12,100,000; the receipts for lands for the same time to \$2,742,450; showing an average revenue from both sources of \$1,236,870 per month. A gradual expansion of trade growing out of a restoration of confidence, together with a reduction in the expenses of collecting, and punctuality on the part of collecting officers, may cause an addition to the monthly receipts from the customs. They are estimated for the residue of the year, from the 4th of March, at 12,000,000; the receipts from the public lands for the same time are estimated at \$2,500,000; and from miscellaneous sources at \$170,000; making an aggregate of available fund within the year of \$14,670,000; which will leave a probable deficit of \$11,406,132 98. To meet this, some temporary provision is necessary, until the amount can be absorbed by the excess of revenues which are anticipated to accrue at no distant day.

There will fall due within the next three months Treasury notes of the issues of 1840, including interest, about \$2,850,000. There is chargeable in the same period for arrearages for taking the 6th census \$249,000; and the estimated expenditures for the current service are about \$8,100,000, making the aggregate demands upon the Treasury, prior to the 1st of September next, about \$11,340,000.

The ways and means in the Treasury, and estimated to accrue within the above named period, consist of about \$694,000, of funds available on the 28th ultimo; an unissued balance of