

Jeffersonian Republican.

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

VOL. 3.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1842.

No. 25.

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TERMS.—Two dollars per annum in advance—Two dollars and a quarter, half yearly,—and if not paid before the end of the year, Two dollars and a half. Those who receive their papers by a carrier or stage drivers employed by the proprietor, will be charged 7 1/2 cts. per year, extra. No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
If advertisements not exceeding one square (sixteen lines) will be inserted three weeks for one dollar; twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion; larger ones in proportion. A liberal discount will be made to yearly advertisers.
If all letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

JOB PRINTING.

Having a general assortment of large elegant plain and ornamental type, we are prepared to execute every description of

FANCY PRINTING.

Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Notes, Blank Receipts, JUSTICES, LEGAL AND OTHER BLANKS, PAMPHLETS, &c. Printed with neatness and dispatch, on reasonable terms AT THE OFFICE OF THE Jeffersonian Republican.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Honorable WILLIAM JESSUP, President Judge of the 11th Judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Susquehanna, Wayne, Monroe and Pike, and Joseph Keller and John T. Bell, Esqs. Associate Judges of the courts of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, and by virtue of their offices, Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and Court of General Quarter Sessions in and for the said county of Monroe, have issued their precept to me, commanding that a Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery and court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the said county of Monroe, to be holden at Stroudsburg, on Tuesday the 6th day of September next, to continue one week.

NOTICE.

Is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Monroe, that they be then and there with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices are appertaining, and also that those who are bound by recognizance to prosecute and give evidence against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of the said county of Monroe, or against persons who stand charged with the commission of offenses, to be then and there to prosecute or testify as shall be just.

SAML. GUNSAULES, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Stroudsburg, Pa.
July 27, 1842.
GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.



PROTECT EACH OTHER. WAYNE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL Persons insuring in this company are members equally interested in its welfare and in the election of its officers.

In order to become a member of this company and thereby be insured, the applicant gives a premium note, the amount of which is in proportion to the amount to be insured, and its degree of hazard, thus: If \$1000 is to be insured, at 5 per cent., he gives his note for \$50. If at 10 per cent. he gives his note for \$100, and in that proportion for a greater or less sum, according to the rate of hazard, on which note he advances 6 per cent. and an additional sum of \$1 50 for survey and policy. He then becomes a member on the approval of his application and is insured for five years. The aggregate of the premium notes constitutes the cash fund, chargeable first, with the expenses, and second, with the losses of the Company; and should it prove insufficient to pay both losses and expenses the money to meet the losses, (should any occur) is borrowed agreeably to the act of incorporation, and paid. An assessment is then made to repay such loan upon the premium notes, in proportion to their respective amounts, and in no case to be made but once a year, notwithstanding several losses may happen.

At the expiration of five years the note, if any assessments have been made and paid, is given up, and the insured may renew his application.

Policies may at any time be assigned or surrendered and cancelled, and the premium notes given up, according to the by-laws of the Company. No more than three fourths of the cash value of any property will be insured, and all great hazards, such as Cotton Factories, Powder Mills, Distilleries, Machine Shops, Manufactories for Printer's Ink, and all establishments of the same class of hazards, are not insured upon any conditions whatever, and that no one risk is taken over \$5000, it is considered much more safe and less expensive than in Stock companies, where they insure large amounts and hazardous property.

STOGDELL STOKES, Agent.
Stroudsburg, Monroe co., Dec. 15, 1841.

PIKE COUNTY HOUSE.



George Biddis,

Having taken the above stand in the town of Milford, recently kept by Ira Coburn, is well prepared to accommodate in a satisfactory manner those who may favor him with a call.

The Table

will be supplied with the best productions afforded by the market.

His Rooms and Beds are such as will, he hopes, prove satisfactory to all reasonable customers.

The Bar

is, and will continue to be, furnished with a choice assortment of Liquors.

His Stables

are large and commodious, and will be well stocked with Hay and Oats—indeed every attention which can promote the comfort and satisfaction of customers will be cheerfully bestowed.

His house is large and well calculated to accommodate Pleasure Parties.

With these advantages backed by some experience in the business and a determination to keep a good public house, he confidently expects a fair portion of public patronage.

Milford, August 4, 1842.

TRIAL LIST.

For Monroe County Courts, Sept. T. 1842.

- 1 Jacob Starnier and Michael Altemos, administrators of Michael Starnier, dec'd. vs. John Gower, No. 41, May t. 1837.
- 2 Laforge vs. Jayne, No. 7, Sept. t. 1833.
- 3 Keller vs. Kertz, No. 14, May t. 1840.
- 4 Wallace vs. Newman and Dimmick, No. 29, Sept. t. 1840.
- 5 Stokes, Dreher and Miller, for the use of Daniel Stroud, et. al. vs. Walton, No. 24, Dec. t. 1840.
- 6 Colt vs. Bond, No. 4, Feb. t. 1841.
- 7 Place to the use of Lander, vs. Dimmick, No. 8, Sept. t. 1841.
- 8 Robert Levers, et. al. vs. Lynford Van Buskirk, et. al. No. 23, Sept. t. 1841.
- 9 Colt vs. Bond and Hays, No. 43, Sept. t. 1841.
- 10 Colt vs. Samuel Bond, No. 44, Sept. t. 1841.
- 11 Colt vs. Dreisbach, No. 45, Sept. t. 1841.
- 12 Mulford, Martin & Co. vs. Wallace & Newman, No. 48, Sept. t. 1841.
- 13 Murphy vs. Eck, No. 15, Dec. t. 1841.
- 14 David Heffelfinger vs. Sarah Heffelfinger.
- 15 Sarah Neyhart, by her next best friend John Kern, vs. Philip Neyhart, No 5, Feb. t. 1842.

ARGUMENT LIST.

- 1 In the matter of the estate of P. Buz, dec'd.—rule to shew cause why the enter and the order of the court, Sept. t. 1841, shall not be stricken off.
- 2 Schoonover vs. Schoonover.
- 3 Winch vs. Brown.
- 4 Hollenback, et. al. vs. Stephen and Isaac Gould.
- 5 Wolf vs. Vanhorn.
- 6 Brown vs. Postens.
- 7 Commonwealth of Pa. vs. Brewer.
- 8 do vs. H. Eck.
- 9 Price vs. Stokes.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale and Retail TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY,

At Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Stroudsburg and the public generally, that he has opened a shop on Elizabeth street, nearly opposite William Eastburn's store, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order, all articles in his line of business, such as

TIN-WARE in all its variety,
Stove Pipes and Drums of all sizes,
Spouts for Dwelling Houses and
other Buildings.

Also,—very superior Russian and
American Sheet Iron,

Which he will manufacture into every shape to suit purchasers, &c. &c.

As the subscriber is a mechanic himself, and employs none but first-rate workmen, the public may rest assured that his work is done in the best and most workmanlike manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Come and see for yourselves, before you purchase elsewhere.

IF PEWTER and LEAD, taken in exchange for work, and all kinds of REPAIRING in the Copper, Tin, and sheet Iron Business done at the shortest notice.

WANDEL BREIMER.

May 4, 1842.—tf.

MAJORITY REPORT

On the late Veto Message.

Mr. Adams rose, and, in a firm and distinct tone of voice, audible in every part of the Hall, read his report as follows:

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the Message of the President of the United States returning to this House the act, which originated in it, "to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," with his objections to it, with instructions to report thereon to the House, have attended to that service, and respectfully report:

The Message is the last of a series of Executive measures the result of which has been to defeat and nullify the whole action of the Legislative authority of this Union, upon the most important interests of the nation.

At the accession of the late President Harrison, by election of the People, to the Executive chair, the finances, the revenue, and the credit of the country were found in a condition so greatly disordered and so languishing, that the first act of his Administration was to call a special session of Congress to provide a remedy for this distempered state of the great body politic. It was even then a disease of no sudden occurrence, and ordinary malignity. Four years before, the immediate predecessor of General Harrison had been constrained to resort to the same expedient, a special session of Congress, the result of which had only proved the first of a succession of palliatives, purchasing monetary relief at the expense of deeper seated disease and aggravated symptoms, growing daily more intense through the whole four years of that Administration. It had expended, from year to year, from eight to ten millions of dollars beyond its income, absorbing in that period nearly ten millions pledged for deposit with the States, eight millions of stock in the Bank of the United States, from five to six millions of trust funds, and as much Treasury notes; and was sinking under the weight of its own improvidence and incompetency.

The sentence of a suffering people had commanded a change in the Administration, and the contemporaneous elections throughout the Union had placed in both Houses of Congress majorities, the natural exponents of the principles which it was the will of the People should be substituted in the administration of their Government, instead of those which had brought the country to a condition of such wretchedness and shame. There was perfect harmony of principle between the chosen President of the People and this majority, thus constituted in both Houses of Congress; and the first act of his Administration was to call a special session of Congress for their deliberation and action upon the measures indispensably necessary for relief to the public distress, and to retrieve the prosperity of the great community of the nation.

On the 31st day of May, 1841, within three months after the inauguration of President Harrison, the Congress assembled at his call. But the reins of the Executive car were already in other hands. By an inscrutable decree of Providence the chief of the People's choice, in harmony with whose principles the majorities of both Houses had been constituted, was laid low in death. The President who had called the meeting of Congress was no longer the President when the Congress met. A successor to the office had assumed the title, with totally different principles, though professing the same at the time of his election, which, far from harmonizing, like those of his immediate predecessor, with the majority of both Houses of Congress, were soon disclosed in diametrical opposition to them.

The first development of this new, and most unfortunate, condition of the General Government, was manifested by the failure, once and again, of the first great measure intended by Congress to restore the credit of the country, by the establishment of a National Bank—a failure caused exclusively by the operation of the veto power by the President. In the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, the Executive is not only separated from the Legislative power, but made dependent upon and responsible to it. Until a very recent period of our history, all referenced in either House of Congress to the opinions or wishes of the President, relating to any subject in deliberation before them, was regarded as an outrage upon the rights of the deliberative body, among the first of whose duties it is to spurn the influence of the dispenser of patronage and power. Until very recently, it was sufficient greatly to impair the influence of any member to be suspected of personal subserviency to the Executive; and any allusion to his wishes in debate was deemed a departure not less from decency than from order. An anxious desire to accommodate the action of Congress to the opinions and wishes of Mr. Tyler had led to modifications of the first bill for the establishment of a National Bank, presented to him for his approval, widely differing from the opinions entertained of their expediency by the majorities of both Houses of Congress, but which failed to obtain that approval for the sake of which they had been reluctantly adopted. A second attempt ensued, under a sense of the indispensable ne-

cessity of a fiscal corporation to the revenues and credit of the nation, to prepare an act, to which an informal intercourse and communication between a member of the House, charged with the duty of preparing the bill, and the President of the United States himself, might secure by compliance with his opinions a pledge in advance of his approval of the bill, when it should be presented to him. That pledge was obtained. The bill was presented to him in the very terms which he had prescribed as necessary to obtain his sanction, and it met the same fate with its predecessor: and it is remarkable that the reasons assigned for the refusal to approve the second bill are in direct and immediate conflict with those which had been assigned for the refusal to sign the first.

Thus the measure, first among those deemed by the Legislature of the Union indispensably necessary for the salvation of its highest interests, and for the restoration of its credit, its honor, its prosperity, was prostrated, defeated, annulled, by the weak and wavering obstinacy of one man, accidentally, and not by the will of the People, invested with that terrible power, as if prophetically described by one of his own chosen ministers, at this day, as "the right to deprive the People of self-government."

The first consequence of this Executive legislation was not only to prostrate the efforts of the Legislature itself, to relieve the People from their distress, to replenish the exhausted Treasury and call forth the resources of the country, to redeem the public faith to the fulfillment of the national engagements, but to leave all the burdens and embarrassments of the public Treasury, brought upon it by the improvidence of the preceding Administration, bearing upon the People with aggravated pressure. The fatal error of the preceding Administration had been an excess of expenditure beyond its income. That excess had been an average of eight millions of dollars a year, at least during the four years of its existence. The practical system of its fiscal operations had been a continued increase of expenditures and diminution of revenue, and it left as a bequest to its successor no effective reduction of expenses, but a double reduction of revenue to the amount of millions, to occur, of course, by the mere lapse of time, unless averted, within fifteen months, by subsequent legislation.

By the double exercise of the Presidential interdiction upon the two bills for establishing a National Bank this legislation was prevented. The excess of expenditures beyond the revenue continued and increased. The double reduction of revenue, prescribed by the compromise of 1833, was suffered to take its full effect—no reduction of the expenditures had been prescribed; and in the course of eighteen months, since the inauguration of President Harrison, an addition of at least fifteen millions to the enormous deficit already existing in the Treasury at the close of the last Administration, is now charged upon the prevailing party in Congress, by those who had made it the law, while the exercise of the veto power alone disabled the Legislature itself from the power of applying the only remedy which it was within the competency of legislation itself to provide!

The great purpose for which the special session of Congress had been called was thus defeated by the exercise of the veto power. At the meeting of Congress, at the regular annual session, the majorities of both Houses, not yielding to the discouragement of disappointed hopes and baffled energies, undertook the task of raising, by impost duties, a revenue adequate to the necessities of the Treasury, and to the fulfillment of the national obligations.

By the assiduous and unremitting labors of the committees of both Houses charged with the duties of providing for the necessities of the revenue, and for the great manufacturing interest of the Northern, Central, and Western States, which must be so deeply affected by any adjustment of a tariff, to raise exclusively a revenue adequate to the necessary expenses of the Government from duties on imports, a tariff bill believed to be nearly, if not wholly, sufficient for that purpose, was elaborated and amply discussed through a long series of weeks in both branches of the Legislature. The process of gestation through which alone such a complicated system could be organized, necessarily consumed many months of time; nor were the committees or the House exempted from severe reproach, which the purchased presses of the Executive Chief are even yet casting upon Congress, without rebuke or restraint from him. The delays were occasioned by the patient and unwearied investigation of the whole subject by the appropriate committees. As the period approached when the so called compromise tariff was to be consummated, leaving the Government without any revenue tariff sanctioned by the law, the prudence of Congress, without precipitating their decision upon the permanent system which they fondly hoped to establish, provided and sent to the President a temporary expedient, limited in its operation to the space of one month, during which to avoid, as they thought, the possibility of a collision with the apprehended antipathies of the President, they had suspended for the same month the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, which, by a previous law, was to take effect the day after the expiration of the compromise. Not only was this

most conciliatory measure contemptuously rejected, but, in total disregard of the avowed opinions of his own Secretary of the Treasury, concurring with those, nearly unanimous, of all the most eminent lawyers of the land, in solitary reliance upon the hesitating opinion of the Attorney General, he has undertaken not only to levy taxes to the amount of millions upon the People, but to prescribe regulations for its collection, and for ascertaining the value of imported merchandise, which the law had, in express terms, reserved for the legislative action of Congress.

And now, to crown this system of continual and unrelenting exercise of Executive legislation by the alternate gross abuse of constitutional power and bold assumption of powers never vested in him by any law, we come to the Veto Message referred by the House to this committee.

A comparative review of the four several vetoes which, in the course of fifteen months, have suspended the legislation of this Union, combined with that amphibious production, the reasons for approving and signing a bill, and at the same time striking, by judicial construction, at its most important enactment, illustrated by contemporaneous effusions of temper and of sentiment divulged at convivial festivals, and obtruded upon the public eye by the fatal friendship of sycophant private correspondents, and stripped to its naked nature by the repeated and daring assumption both of legislative and of judicial power, would present anomalies of character and conduct rarely seen upon earth. Such an investigation, though strictly within the scope of the instructions embraced in the reference to this committee, would require a voluminous report, which the scantiness of time will not allow, and which may not be necessary for maturing the judgment of the House upon the document now before them.

The reasons assigned by the President for returning to the House of Representatives, with his objections, the bill to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties and for other purposes, are preceded by a brief dissertation upon the painful sensations which any individual invested with the veto power must feel in exercising it upon important acts of the Legislature. The paragraph is worded with extreme caution, and with obvious intent to avoid the assertion, made in such broad and unqualified terms in the letter read at the Philadelphia Independence-day dinner party, that Congress can enact no laws without the concurrence of the Executive. There is in this paper a studious effort to save any individual from the imputation of asserting the unqualified independence of the Executive upon the Legislature, and the impotence of Congress to enact any law without him. That assertion, made in so explicit and unqualified terms, in the Philadelphia letter, is here virtually disclaimed and disavowed. The exercise of some independence of judgment, in regard to all acts of legislation, by any individual invested with the veto power, is here curtailed and narrowed down to the mere privilege of not yielding his well-considered, most deeply fixed, and repeatedly declared opinions on matters of great public concernment, to those of a co-ordinate department, without requesting that department seriously to re-examine the subject of their difference. The co-ordinate department to the Legislature is no longer the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature. The power of Congress to enact a law without the co-operation of any individual Executive is conceded, not merely by unavoidable inference, for the closing paragraph of the message, recurring again to the same troublesome reminiscence, observes that, after all, the effect of what he does is substantially to call on Congress to reconsider the subject. If, on such reconsideration, a majority of two-thirds of both Houses should be in favor of this measure, it will become a law notwithstanding his objections. The truism of this remark may perhaps be accounted for by the surmise that it was a new discovery made since the writing of the Philadelphia dinner-party letter; and the modest presumption ascribed to the Constitution that the Executive can commit no error of opinion unless two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature are in conflict with him, is tempered by the obtainable assurance that in that event he will cheerfully acquiesce in a result which would be precisely the same whether he should acquiesce in it or not. The aptitude of this hypothetical position may be estimated by the calculation of the chances that the contingency which it supposes is within the verge of possibility.

The reasons assigned by the President for his objections to this bill are further preceded by a narrative of his antecedent opinions and communications on the subject of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. He admits that at the opening of the extra session he recommended such a distribution, but he avers that this recommendation was expressly coupled with the condition that the duties on imports should not exceed the rate of 20 per cent. provided by the compromise act of 1833.

Who could imagine that, after this most emphatic coupling of the revenue from duties on import with revenue from the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, the first and paramount objection of the President to this bill should be that it unites two subjects, which so far from having any affinity to one another, are wholly incongruous in their character—which two subjects are identically the same with those which he had