



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, December 14, 1843.

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Our acknowledgements are due to the Hon. Richard Brodhead, our Representative at Washington, for an early copy of the President's Message.

The Message.

We have the pleasure of laying the whole of President Tyler's Annual Message to Congress, before our readers this week, to the exclusion of our usual variety. As a state paper it ranks infinitely higher than any of its predecessors from the same individual; yet it lacks many qualities which we could have wished it to possess. It is principally occupied with accounts of the relations in which we stand to foreign nations, and but a small part is given to the domestic and internal concerns of the country. This we regret. Recovering as we just are, from a severe prostration in all our business and financial affairs, we have a right to look to Congress for fostering and healthful enactments, to speed us once more to prosperity—and the President should not have been sparing in his recommendations of such measures. Our readers, however, will peruse the document themselves, and form their own opinions of its merits and demerits. We therefore take our leave of it for the present.

Thanksgiving.

By the subjoined Proclamation, it will be seen that Gov. Porter has at length acceded to the oft expressed wishes of the people of Pennsylvania, and recommended *Thursday, of next week*, to be observed throughout the Commonwealth, as a day of Prayer, Praise and Thanksgiving to God for his many mercies. This announcement has been hailed with delight in all directions, as far as we have been able to learn, and we have little doubt but the recommendation will be very generally complied with. The only drawback there may be to a general observance of the day, is, that it comes so near the annual feast of Christmas, that many persons may not feel themselves able to loose both days. This we hope, however, may not be the case. We owe manifold thanks to the Giver of all Good, for his blessings bestowed upon us, and we should on Thursday next assemble together and jointly render him our heartfelt praise.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.  
In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

BY DAVID R. PORTER,

GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH.

A PROCLAMATION.

[L. S.] WHEREAS, It is becoming that we, as dependent creatures, should acknowledge with Thanksgiving, the favors conferred upon us by our beneficent Creator, and that with due humility we should supplicate the continuance of His blessings:

I THEREFORE, no less from a conviction of its propriety, than in accordance with the expressed wishes of a large number of my fellow citizens, do issue this Proclamation, recommending that

*Thursday the 21st day of December instant*, be set apart by the people of this Commonwealth, for PRAYER, PRAISE AND THANKSGIVING TO ALMIGHTY GOD: That they abstain, on that day from their worldly occupations, and unite in devout expressions of gratitude to the Giver of all Good for the blessings of peace, the general prevalence of health, fruitful seasons, the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, and above all, for the blessings of salvation so richly vouchsafed to us: And that they humbly beseech Him that He continue these mercies toward us; that our land may yield us her fruits of increase, that a sacred regard for our responsibilities, individual and public, may be cherished, and by his blessing, all our obligations faithfully discharged—that vice and wickedness be restrained, and every social and moral virtue promoted; and that He inspire us with a due sense of gratitude himself, as the source from whence all these blessings are derived. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and of the Commonwealth the sixty-eighth.

By the Governor,  
CHAS. MCCLURE,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

then outstanding. The system adopted in pursuance of existing laws, seems well calculated to save the country a large amount of interest, while it affords conveniences, and obviates dangers and expense in the transmission of funds to disbursing agents. I refer you also to that report for the means proposed by the Secretary to increase the revenue, and particularly to that portion of it which relates to the subject of the ware housing system, which I earnestly urged upon Congress at its last session, and as to the importance of which my opinion has undergone no change.

In view of the disordered condition of the currency at the time, and the high rates of exchange between different parts of the country, I felt it to be incumbent on me, to present to the consideration of your predecessors, a proposition conflicting in no degree with the Constitution, or with the rights of the States, and having the sanction not in detail, but in principle, of some of the eminent men who had preceded me in the Executive office. That proposition contemplated the issuing of Treasury notes of denominations not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, to be employed in payment of the obligations of the Government in lieu of gold and silver, at the option of the public creditor, and to an amount not exceeding \$15,000,000. It was proposed to make them receivable everywhere, and to establish, at various points, depositors of gold and silver to be held in trust for the redemption of such notes, so as to ensure their convertibility into specie. No doubt was entertained that such notes would have maintained a par value with gold and silver, thus furnishing a paper currency of equal value over the Union, thereby meeting the just expectations of the people and fulfilling the duties of a parental Government. Whether the depositaries should be permitted to sell or purchase bills under very limited restrictions, together with all its other details, was submitted to the wisdom of Congress, and was regarded as of secondary importance.

I thought then, and think now, that such an arrangement would have been placed where, by the Constitution, it was designed to be placed—under the immediate supervision and control of Congress.—The action of the Government would have been independent of all corporations, and the same eye which rests unceasingly on the specie currency, and guards it against adulteration, would also have rested on the paper currency, to control and regulate its issues and protect it against depreciation. The same reasons which would forbid Congress from parting with the power over the coinage, would seem to operate with nearly equal force in regard to any substitution for the precious metals in the form of a circulating medium. Paper, when substituted for specie, constitutes a standard of value by which the operations of society are regulated, and whatsoever causes its depreciation, effects society to an extent nearly, if not quite, equal to the adulteration of the coin. Nor can I withhold the remark, that its advantages, contrasted with a Bank of the United States, apart from the fact that a bank was esteemed as obnoxious to the public sentiment, as well on the score of expediency as of constitutionality, appeared to me to be striking and obvious. The relief which a bank would afford by an issue of \$15,000,000 of its notes, judged from the experience of the late U. States Bank, would not have occurred in less than fifteen years; whereas, under the proposed arrangement, the relief arising from the issue of \$15,000,000 of Treasury notes would have been consummated in one year; thus furnishing in one-fifth part of the time in which a bank could have accomplished it, a paper medium of exchange, equal in amount to the real wants of the country, at par value with gold and silver. The saving to the Government would have been equal to all the interest which it has had to pay on Treasury notes of previous as well as subsequent issues, thereby relieving the Government, and at the same time affording relief to the people. Under all the responsibilities attached to the station which I occupy, and in redemption of a pledge given to the last Congress at the close of its first session, I submitted the suggestion to its consideration at two consecutive sessions. The recommendation, however, met with no favor at its hands. While I am free to admit, that the necessities of the times have since become greatly ameliorated, and that there is good reason to hope that the country is safely and rapidly emerging from the difficulties and embarrassments which every where surrounded it in 1841, yet I cannot but think that its restoration to a sound and healthy condition would be greatly expedited by a resort to the expedient in a modified form.

The operations of the Treasury now rest on the act of 1789, and the resolution of 1816, and those laws have been so administered as to produce as great a quantum of good to the country as their provisions are capable of yielding. If there had been any distinct expression of opinion going to show that public sentiment is averse to the plan either as herefore recommended to Congress, or in a modified form, while my own opinion in regard to it would remain unchanged, I should be very far from again presenting it to your consideration. The Government has originated with the States and the people, for their own benefit and advantage; and it would be subversive of the foundation principles of the political edifice which they have reared, to persevere in a measure, which in their mature judgments, they had either repudiated or condemned. The will of our constituents, clearly expressed, should be regarded as the light to guide our footsteps; the true difference between a monarchial or aristocratic government and a Republic being, that in the first the will of the few prevails over the will of the many, while in the last the will of the many should be alone consulted.

The report of the Secretary of War will bring you acquainted with the condition of that important branch of the public service. The Army may be regarded in consequence of the small number of the rank and file in each Company and Regiment, as little more than a nucleus around which to rally the military force of the country in case of war, and yet its services in preserving the peace of the frontiers are of a most important nature.—In all cases of emergency, the reliance of the country is properly placed in the militia of the several States, and it may well deserve the consideration of Congress, whether a new and more perfect organization might not be introduced, looking mainly to the volunteer companies of the Union for the present, and of easy application to the great body of the militia in time of war.

The expenditures of the War Department have been considerably reduced in the last two years; contingencies, however, may arise, which would call for the filling up of the regiments with a full complement of men, and make it very desirable to recruit the Corps of Dragoons, which by an act of the last Congress was directed to be dissolved. I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary for information in relation to the Navy of the United States. While every effort has been made to continue to be made to retrench all super-

fluties and lop off all excrescences which from time to time may have grown up, yet it has not been regarded as wise or prudent to recommend any material change in annual appropriations.—The interests which are involved are of too important a character to lead to the recommendation of any other than a liberal policy. Adequate appropriations ought to be made to enable the Executive to fit out all the ships that are now in a course of building, or that require repairs, for active service in the shortest possible time, should any emergency arise which may require it. An efficient Navy, while it is the means of public defence, enlists in its support the feelings of pride and confidence which brilliant deeds and heroic valor have heretofore served to strengthen and confirm.

I refer you particularly to that part of the Secretary's Report which has reference to recent experiments in the application of steam and in the construction of war steamers, made under the superintendence of distinguished officers of the Navy. In addition to other manifest improvements in the construction of the steam engine and application of the motive power, which has rendered them more appropriate to the uses of ships of war, one of those officers has brought into use a power which makes the steam ship most formidable either for attack or defence. I cannot too strongly recommend this subject to your consideration, and do not hesitate to express my entire conviction of its great importance.

I call your particular attention also to that portion of the Secretary's report which has reference to the act of the late session of Congress which prohibited the transfer of any balance appropriation from other heads appropriation to that for building, equipment, and repair. The repeal of that prohibition will enable the Department to give renewed employment to a large class of workmen who have been necessarily discharged in consequence of the want of means to pay them—a circumstance attended, especially at this season of the year, with much privation and suffering.

It gives me great pain to announce to you the loss of the steam ship "The Missouri," by fire, in the Bay of Gibraltar, where she had stopped to renew her supplies of coal, on her voyage to Alexandria, with Mr. Cushing, the American Minister to China on board. There is ground for high commendation of the officers and men, for the coolness and intrepidity and perfect submission to discipline evinced under the most trying circumstances. Surrounded by a raging fire, which the utmost exertions could not subside, and which threatened momentarily the explosions of her well supplied magazines, the officers exhibited no signs of fear, and the men obeyed every order with alacrity. Nor was she abandoned until the last gleam of hope of saving her had expired. It is well worthy of your consideration whether the losses sustained by the officers and crew in this unfortunate affair should not be reimbursed to them.

I cannot take leave of this painful subject without adverting to the aid rendered upon the occasion, by the British authorities at Gibraltar, and the commander, officers and crew of the British ship of the line "The Malabar," which was lying at the time in the bay. Every thing that generosity or humanity could dictate, was promptly performed. It is by such acts of good will by one to another of the family of nations, that fraternal feelings are nourished and the blessings of permanent peace secured.

The Report of the Postmaster General will bring you acquainted with the operations of that Department during the past year, and will suggest to you such modifications of the existing laws as in your opinion the exigencies of the public service may require. The change which the country has undergone of late years in mode of travel and transportation has afforded so many facilities for the transmission of mail matter out of the regular mail, as to require the greatest vigilance and circumspection in order to enable the officer at the head of the Department to restrain the expenditures within the income. There is also too much reason to fear that the franking privilege has run into great abuse. The Department nevertheless has been conducted with the greatest vigor, and has attained at the least possible expense, all the useful objects for which it was established.

In regard to all the Departments, I am quite happy in the belief, that nothing has been left undone which was called for by a true spirit of economy, or by a system of accountability rigidly enforced. This is in some degree apparent from the fact, that the Government has sustained no loss by the default of any of its agents. In the complex, but at the same time, beautiful machinery of our system of Government, it is not a matter of surprise, that some remote agency may have failed for an instant to fulfil its desired office; but I feel confident in the assertion, that nothing has occurred to interrupt the harmonious action of the Government itself, and that while the laws have been executed with efficiency and vigor, the rights neither of States nor individuals have been trampled on or disregarded.

In the mean time the country has been steadily advancing in all that contributes to a national greatness. The tide of population continues unbrokenly to flow into the new States and territories, where a refuge is found not only for our native born fellow-citizens, but for emigrants from all parts of the civilized world, who come among us to partake of the blessings of our free institutions, and to aid by their labor to swell the current of our wealth and power.

It is due to every consideration of public policy that the lakes and rivers of the West should receive all such attention at the hands of Congress as the Constitution will enable it to bestow.—Works in favorable and proper situations on the lakes would be found to be as indispensably necessary in case of war to carry on safe and successful naval operations, as fortifications on the Atlantic sea board. The appropriation made by the last Congress for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river, has been diligently and efficiently applied.

I cannot close this communication, gentlemen, without recommending to your most favorable consideration, the interests of this District. Appointed by the Constitution its exclusive legislators, and forming in this particular the only anomaly in our system of Government of the Legislative body being elected by others than those for whose advantage they are to legislate, you will feel a superadded obligation to look well into their condition, and to leave no cause for complaint or regret. The Seat of Government of our associated Republics cannot but be regarded as worthy of your parental care.

In connexion with its other interests, as well as those of the whole country, I recommend that at your present session you adopt such measures, in order to carry into effect the Smithsonian bequest, as in your judgment will be best calculated to consummate the liberal intent of the testator. When under a discussion of Divine Provi-

dence, I succeeded to the Presidential office, the state of public affairs was embarrassing and critical. To add to the irritation consequent upon a long standing controversy with one of the most powerful nations of modern times, involving not only questions of boundary which, under the most favorable circumstances, are always embarrassing, but at the same time important and high principles of maritime law—border controversies between the citizens and subjects of the two countries had engendered a state of feeling and of conduct which threatened the most calamitous consequences. The hazards incident to this state of things were greatly heightened by the arrest and imprisonment of a subject of Great Britain, who, acting, as it was alleged, as a part of a military force, had aided in the commission of an act violative of the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, and involving the murder of a citizen of the State of New York. A large amount of claims against the Government of Mexico remained unadjusted, and a war of several years' continuance with the savage tribes of Florida still prevailed, attended with the desolation of a large portion of that beautiful territory, and with the sacrifice of many valuable lives. To increase the embarrassments of the Government, individual and state credit had been nearly stricken down, and confidence in the General Government was so much impaired, that loans of a small amount could only be negotiated at a considerable sacrifice. As a necessary consequence of the blight which had fallen on commerce and mechanical industry, the ships of the one were thrown out of employment, and the operations of the other had been greatly diminished. Owing to the condition of the currency, exchanges between different parts of the country had become ruinously high, and trade had to depend on a depreciated paper currency in conducting its transactions. I shall be permitted to congratulate the country that, under an overruling Providence, peace was preserved without a sacrifice of the national honor; the war in Florida was brought to a speedy termination; a large portion of the claims on Mexico have been fully adjudicated, and are in a course of payment, while justice has been rendered to us in other matters by other nations; confidence between man and man is in a great measure restored, and the credit of this Government fully and perfectly re-established. Commerce is becoming more and more extended in its operations, and manufacturing and mechanical industry once more reap the rewards of skill and labor honestly applied. The operations of trade rest on a sound currency, and the rates of exchange are reduced to their lowest amount. In this condition of things I have felt it to be my duty to bring to your favorable consideration matters of great interest in their present and ultimate results, and the only desire which I feel in connection with the future is, and will continue to be, to leave the country prosperous and its institutions unimpaired.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, December, 1843.

Clairvoyance.

The "Learned Blacksmith," Mr. Burritt, (says the Boston Post.) has undertaken to find out what is going on in the moon, and to ascertain the language spoken by the inhabitants there, through the power of clairvoyance. Here is an extract from his letter to the Rev. Lo Roy Sutherland, which is as supremely ridiculous and absurd, as any thing that was ever hammered out upon the mental anvil of any man, "learned" or unlearned:

"A few months ago I received a communication from a gentleman residing in a remote part of the state, to this effect. He had sent a lad, in the clairvoyant state, to the moon, where he had made many discoveries with regard to the inhabitants, &c. Having found his way into a building resembling a school house, he detected a book, which, upon opening, he was unable to read. At the request of the magnetiser, he copied off twenty-eight well formed chapters, as different from each other as the letters of our alphabet. These were forwarded to me to compare with the characters employed in the Oriental languages. A few weeks afterwards I received another letter from the gentleman, containing the results of another tour of discovery to the moon. The lad saw things more definitely this time, and took drawings of a monument and a metallic horn. Upon the monument was an inscription, written in the very characters which the boy found in the book. I have just written to the gentleman, requesting him to begin a new series of experiments upon the moon, simultaneously with Mr. Shepherd, and send the result to me. I would therefore propose that you do the same with your subject, and to publish the result of the three series together, should there be a striking correspondences. The course I have proposed to Mr. S. and the other gentleman was, to take their subjects to the north east side of the moon, let them proceed thro' to the south west side, then from the west to the south east, from north to south, and from east to west, describing what they saw, as would be natural to a traveller journeying thro' a new country. When each of the three subjects has been gone through in the above order, it might be of great interest to compare notes on the moon.

A Practical Joke, though Felonious.

The Milton, (Pa.) Ledger, has the following: "Judge Wilson sentenced a criminal, last week, at the Huntingdon county sessions, to 5 years solitary confinement in the Penitentiary, for burglary and larceny. During the following night he broke jail, went to the Judge's lodgings and stole the Judge's hat and a pair of new boots belonging to one of the lawyers, leaving his own hat and boots, which were worn out and worthless, in their stead. He then fled to the mountains, since which no tidings of his whereabouts have come to light.

Mail Robbery.

The Post office at Hudson, N. Y., was broken open on Thursday night last, and the bags put up in Albany for New York on that and the previous day were taken from the office, rifled of their contents and thrown into the river. A man named Hough has been arrested, on suspicion, and it is said that the evidence against him is conclusive.

Snow Storm.

We had a real old fashioned snow storm in this region, on Thursday last. It commenced falling early in the morning, and continued without intermission till evening, when it measured about twelve inches in depth on the ground. The sleighing is good, and the merry bells enliven us continually, as those who enjoy its pleasures, sweep by our office.

Congress.

The twenty-eighth Congress assembled at Washington on the 4th inst., and organized by electing J. W. Jones, of Virginia, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Clerk in calling the names of the newly elected members, included those from the States which have elected by *General Ticket*. They were sworn in, and voted for Speaker, with the others. It will now become the duty of the House to investigate their claims, and determine whether they shall continue to occupy their seats or not. A great many motions, on different subjects, were made; and several members gave notice of Bills which they intended to introduce; when on Thursday the House adjourned over to Monday, to give the Speaker time to appoint the different committees.

December Court.

The December Term of the several Courts of Monroe county, commenced at Stroudsburg, on Tuesday morning. Judges Jessup and Keller, on the Bench. The vacancy occasioned by the expiration of Judge Bell's term of office, has not yet been filled by any appointment of the Governor. There being excellent sleighing, a large number of persons were present, and Stroudsburg, for a few days, presented a very lively appearance.

There was but little business transacted, and Court adjourned on Thursday afternoon. The following cases were disposed of.

Adonijah Drake for the use of John Weiss vs. Charles Miller. This was an appeal by Defendant, from the Judgment of a Justice of the Peace; and a verdict was rendered in favour of Defendant.

Executors of Robert Innes, dec'd. vs. William Clark. This was also an appeal from the Judgment of a Justice. The Plaintiffs produced one witness, who was sworn and examined—whereupon a Juror was withdrawn, and judgment rendered in favor of Plaintiffs.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Bogart. Indictment for an Assault and Battery upon Peter Lander. Verdict of guilty, and Defendant sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

Commonwealth vs. George Hull. Defendant was tried upon two indictments—one for the larceny of various articles from the store of Keantz & Edinger, and the other for the larceny of a vest and pantaloons, the property of Mr. Nunn. Defendant was found guilty upon each, and sentenced to four years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Snyder. Indictment for the larceny of a pair of old boots.—The trial in this case was bootless, for the Jury after being out 5 or 6 hours could not agree and were discharged.

The Warren Murder.

Contrary to expectation, the second trial of Carter was not commenced at Belvidere, last week. His Counsel have removed it on *Coriorari* to the Supreme Court, to have the question decided, whether, as all the parties were murdered at the same time, and he has been acquitted of the murder of one of them, he can be tried for the murder of the others. His counsel alledge he cannot. The Supreme Court will soon decide the question.

The Grand Jury are busily engaged in examining witnesses on the Indictments before them, against Abner Parke.

The Episcopal Recorder contains a recommendation from Bishop Onderdonk to the Clergy of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, to observe, in the several congregations, the day set apart by the Governor as one of thanksgiving and praise.

General Harrison.

A pleasing incident occurred lately in the Georgia Legislature. A new County had been laid off, and several names were proposed for it; among them that of Harrison, when Mr. Iverson arose and remarked, that he hoped all the others would be at once withdrawn, that General Harrison was now no more, that though politically opposed to him, he had always regarded him as a good man, and revered his memory. Thereupon the other names proposed were withdrawn and Harrison adopted.

Brass Clocks, with mahogany cases, are now made for from \$3 to \$5 each, at Bristol, Conn. where a capital of \$300,000 gives employment to 400 mechanics. More than 10,000 clocks have been sent to England from that place within 18 months, and two agents are constantly kept in that country by the Bristol manufacturers.