



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, December 28, 1843.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

V. B. Palmer, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine street, below Third, two squares S. the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the *Jeffersonian Republican*, and give receipts for the same. Merchants, Mechanics, and tradesmen generally, may extend their business by availing themselves of the opportunities for advertising in country papers which his agency affords.

The friends of the Rev. Mr. Johnson, intend holding a donation party for his benefit, at his residence in this place. See notice in another column.

"A Happy New Year."

We wish our readers, one and all, in advance, "a happy New Year." Ere another paper is published from this office, a new year will have been ushered into existence, and the old one, with its thorns and roses, will have gone to mix with the dust of dead ages. How short the time appears since we commenced the present year; yet during its progress, how many eventful occurrences have taken place! To some it has brought riches and honors;— whilst to others it has meted out sorrow and sadness. But it is ever thus, in this changeable world of ours; and the lesson should not be lost upon us. Time, unconscious of the will or actions of mortals, flies apace, nor stops to see whether it brings good or evil to man in its course.

How swift the hours that mark the seasons fly, With all their deeds vast registered on high! Still that stern tide flows on, where'er we be, Whatever realm, or clime, or scene, we see; From the first dawning of delicious Spring, With all its happy birds upon the wing; From Summer's hours, and ripened Autumn's store, It bears us onward and returns no more! Thrice happy they who well its lessons read, In daily consciousness of word and deed; With whom the law of kindness holds its reign, Soothing a world of sorrow and of pain!"

Thanksgiving Day.

Thursday last was very generally observed throughout the towns and cities of the State. Owing to the short time which was allowed for the Proclamation of the Governor to be circulated, many, who live remote from towns, and take no newspaper, perhaps were not aware that such a day had been appointed. But now, that a start has been made, we expect to have a day, annually, set apart for thanksgiving and praise to God; and if that is done the people will not long remain ignorant of it. Sufficient notice of the time will be given, and when it arrives, the whole people of Pennsylvania will go up to the temples of the Lord, and unitedly thank him for his many mercies.

Congress.

No business has yet been transacted by Congress, and from the present appearances of things in the House of Representatives, it is not likely that any soon will be. The tone of the present House, as far as it has developed itself, is very unhealthy, and therefore the people need not regret, that there is a prospect that very little will be done by it. In another column will be found some extracts of its proceedings.

Protracted Meeting.

The Methodist Episcopal Congregation of Stroudsburg, have held a protracted meeting, in their Church, the past week, during the continuance of which some six or eight converts were made, and quite a sensation produced among the citizens. Among the preachers, was a young man about 19 years of age, from Allentown, named Heston, who made a great impression on his auditors.

More Counterfeits--Look Out!

Two persons were arrested in Philadelphia on Wednesday night last, for attempting to pass a two dollar counterfeit note of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburg. They underwent an examination the same night, and again next morning, and were both committed for trial.

The Easton Murder.

We learn that Frederick Hess, the German, who was a few days since committed to the Northampton county Jail, on the charge of murder, is still detained in confinement, and will be tried at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, for that County, which commences on the 16th of January next.

The Whig Almanac.

We are indebted to the enterprising publishers of the New York Tribune, Messrs. Greeley and McElrath, for a copy of their *Whig Almanac and United States Register*, for 1844. This is an excellent publication; embracing many articles of decided interest and usefulness, on political, agricultural, and miscellaneous subjects. It contains 72 closely printed pages, and is offered at the low price of 12 1-2 cts. per copy. We particularly recommend it to all who wish to become possessed of a good and cheap Almanac. It also contains full returns of the elections in all the States of the Union.

The Latest Humbug!

A *Tyler State Convention*, has been called in Ohio, to come off on the 8th of January next!!!

Abner Parke.

The Grand Jury of Warren county, N. J. after a laborious investigation of some days, adjourned on Friday a week, without finding a Bill against Abner Parke, for the murder of his brother and the Castners.

Carbon County.

The first Court for this new county was held at Mauch Chunk on Monday a week, Judge Eldred, presiding, assisted by his associates, Asa W. Packer, and Jacob Dinkey, Esqrs. No cases were tried. The principal part of Monday was occupied in organizing the Court, admitting attorneys, and determining motions. The Court finally adjourned on Tuesday morning.

Four Hogs were killed at Bristol, Bucks county, Pa. a few days since, which weighed when dressed, as follows:—633, 615, 362 and 300 pounds—together 1910 pounds.

Henry Clay was born on the 12th of April, 1777, and will consequently be 67 years of age on the 12th of April next.

The Monthlies.

THE LADY'S BOOK, for January, has been received, and is an attractive number. The embellishments consist of two superb Mezzotints by Mr. Warner, a Vase by Croome, and a plate of Fashions. The Publisher has requested us to say, that the numbers for subscribers will be sent in a few days.

MISS LESLIE'S MAGAZINE, for December, is neatly embellished with a steel engraving entitled "The Village Beauty," a Fashion for December," printed in colors, and an ornamental title page, in two colors. The numbers for subscribers will be ready in a few days.

THE LADIES' COMPANION.—The January No. of this valuable magazine has been received—embellished with three beautiful steel engravings. Its prose and poetry are of the highest order of merit, and will amply repay an attentive perusal. We always hail with pleasure the appearance of this periodical, and recommend it to the attention of our readers. Published by Wm. W. Snowden, No. 109 Fulton st. N. Y. Terms—\$3 per annum, in advance.

THE MAGNET.—We have received the January number of this work. It is well executed, and possesses a considerable degree of talent and profound research. Published by Peter P. Good, 138 Fulton st. N. Y., at \$2 per annum. We have not yet received the third number.—Will the publisher have the goodness to forward it.

The Policy of Protection.

It is highly gratifying to perceive the firm hold which the patriotic doctrine of protecting the products and the labour of our country, by the means of Tariff regulation, has taken in the minds of our brethren of the West. This sound and true policy has now no firmer or more intelligent advocates than are to be found among the gallant Whigs of the West. All the Whig papers, and we believe all the Whig people, of the Western States, are now right upon this great question—and we frequently notice very able articles in the papers from that section of the country, asserting and strongly defending the principles of Protection. If those in the North who have heretofore professed to be friendly to a protective Tariff, and who have openly and boldly advocated it, will only let the present Tariff alone, we see no difficulty in preventing its repeal.

The following article is from a late number of the *Indiana State Journal*.

THE POLICY OF THE TARIFF.

Will the People go with the Whigs for a Tariff or shall it be abandoned to the Locofocos? A short summary of facts!

For some time past we have directed much of our space to the dissemination of facts, as connected with the policy of a Tariff. Those facts have established the following truths, viz: First. Without an adequate Tariff, by which to create a Revenue, the support of the Federal Government must come in the shape of a DIRECT TAX from the POCKETS OF THE PEOPLE. What this amount would be for Indiana, we have shown in another column.

Secondly. Without an adequate Tariff, the goods of Europe brought here as they will be, free of duty, will be sold freely. As British Restrictions prevent the sale of our products in

their markets, the sale here of foreign goods will create a foreign debt against us: thus bring back the past. And we have demonstrated from official documents that, in twenty-one years there was a balance of trade against this country and in favor of Europe, OF TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

Thirdly. We have demonstrated that this large balance of Foreign Trade must be paid in SPECIE; for the reason that we have no paper currency which will be received in Europe.— And we have also shown that this specie must be taken from the POCKETS OF THE PEOPLE; because the merchants who sell them goods, will sell them just so much higher as specie is worth more than the paper which the people pay them for their goods; and they will do this for the reason that the merchants are compelled to make their payments in such funds, (which is specie,) as will pass in Europe.

Fourth. Without such a system of Tariffs as will prevent the wares of Europe from sale here free of duty; without such a Tariff as will tax those wares abundantly, that the result must be to beggar the poor Laborers and Mechanics of our own country! Because in Europe much of the labor is mere pauper labor, and the rest can be had from four to twelve pence per day! and this starving labor is employed in the manufacture of hats, boots, cloths, shoes, trunks, saddles, paper, &c. &c., which are also manufactured here, and which give to thousands of poor men and women the means of life. Take as an instance, the FORTY THOUSAND FEMALES engaged in manufactories in the single State of Massachusetts; of the SEVENTEEN THOUSAND workmen engaged in the single business of the Iron Works in the State of Penn., and the EIGHTY-FOUR THOUSAND persons dependent on them for support. If there be no law to prevent the free sale of European goods here, the pauper labor of that country, employed in the manufacture of such goods must thus compete with, and beggar our own labor and industry engaged in the same departments of Manufacture and Mechanism.

On the other hand we have shown that a proper Tariff will, by the duties imposed upon foreign goods, create a Revenue without taxing the people.

Fifth. That a Tariff which shall force Europe to open her ports to American wheat, corn, pork, lumber, tobacco, in short, to American staples, will thus create an exchange of such staples for foreign goods; and by this means prevent a foreign balance of trade, and a foreign demand for specie; while it will raise the value of the Farmer's products to a degree which will enable his products to pay for his foreign goods, besides commanding for them a valuable market.

Sixth. That a Tariff, (if the policy of Europe shall persevere as it now is,) which, by highly protective duties upon European manufactured articles, shall so discourage the sale of those articles as to force this country to manufacture them for herself, will open a new and vast field for the energies of our people. We have shown, that by encouraging home manufactures in this way, a vast home market will be created for the sale of the produce of the farmers; because those engaged in such manufactures must be fed. In confirmation of this we have before instanced the single State of Massachusetts, whose manufacturers, in a single year, purchase and consume products of the soil to the AMOUNT OF FORTY-TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, to say nothing of the vast consumption of mechanic wares.— And while these results flow to the farmer, an avenue is thus opened for the thousand laborers of both sexes which press our land.

Seventh. We have shown arrayed in favor of a measure so beneficent, the names of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, and even of JACKSON, and of CASS; while we have shown opposed to it, Van Buren, Calhoun, Buchanan, indeed the whole Locofoco party, down to such of its leaders as Nathaniel West and T. A. Howard, of Indiana!

Now with whom will the farmers go? With that party which desires to lower the price of their products! To afford them a European Market for their staples or a home market for them? or will they go with the FREE TRADE PARTY who, while Europe closes all avenues to the sale of wheat and corn, &c., will yet insist upon permitting that country to sell here free of duty, thus to create a foreign debt, and thus to drain American specie with which to pay it?

With whom will the MECHANICS go?— With the party which, by the imposition of a tax, desires to PROTECT such wares as THEY manufacture from the competition of the pauper labor of the old world? or will they go with the party which proposes to suffer a foreign people to flood our shores with manufactured articles at so low a rate as to prevent the American Mechanic from fair sales, and thus to beggar him and close his shop in bankruptcy?

With whom will the LABORER go? With that party whose object it is to secure to labor a fair equivalent? or will they go with those who desire, by placing the American Laborer in competition with the European paupers, to bring him down to a FEW PENNIES A DAY FOR HIS WAGES?

For whom will men of all classes go? For the party whose avowed purpose it is to raise the revenue for the support of the federal government by a tax upon British goods? Or will they go with that party who seek to wring the revenue in HARD DOLLARS, BY THE TAX-GATHERER, by the levy for that purpose, OF A DIRECT TAX upon the pockets of the people?

Farmers! Mechanics! Labourers! It is for you to answer these questions at the polls!— The Democratic Whigs are with you and with your interests; if you would contribute to your interests, sustain them by your suffrages!

WASHINGTON NEWS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 22, 1843. SENATE.

Mr. Crittenden asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the files the papers of Mrs. Mary Zauzinger.

OREGON.

Mr. Benton presented a petition for the protection and occupation of Oregon Territory. Mr. Atchison also one of like purport.

GEN. E. P. GAINES.

Mr. Jarnagin presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee, complaining of Army order No. 40 as having done great injustice to that officer. Mr. J. said he would introduce a bill to carry out the views of the Legislature as contained in those resolutions.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The unfinished business of yesterday was considered.

Mr. Adams was desirous to be heard upon this subject, but objections were made in various quarters of the Hall by members of the majority.

Mr. Adams said he had been accused of arresting the progress of business in the House. He should like to answer this charge, but he would not move to suspend the Rules to do so. He had no desire to interrupt the proceedings.

Mr. Carroll of N. Y. moved that Mr. Adams have leave to be heard. The yeas and nays were called, and by a vote of 123 to 46, Mr. Adams was permitted to be heard. He spoke briefly and commanded the undivided attention of the House.

Mr. A. commenced his remarks by again calling the attention of the House to the position the question had assumed yesterday—to the remarks of Mr. Wise, that the war had ceased with him upon this subject—and to the remarks of Mr. Holmes, so warlike and so chivalric as he called them. This is not the place of battle of any kind. It is the place of deliberation, for deliberation as friends and brothers, for the exercise of mutual good will towards all the members of the Union.

Mr. A. said that the position of this House in turning petitioners out of doors was not tenable. He hoped the gentleman from South Carolina would strip off his sword and his armour.— These gentlemen (Messrs. Wise and Holmes) had declared how deeply they were attached to this Union. Perhaps it was so. He would not doubt it, but he desired to say that other members were as deeply attached to the Union as they were, and other sections of country as those they represented.

Mr. Adams also said he was not here to answer for any Abolitionist. He was in one sense an Abolitionist, in the sense of Thomas Jefferson in the 77th year of his age. Mr. Jefferson believed that fate had destined the slaves to be free. I believe, said Mr. Adams, that the God of nature destined them to be free. Mr. A. hoped the day would come when slavery would be a word without a meaning—when the word slave would no longer be found in our vocabulary. In the sense of the Abolitionists of the present day he was not and never was an Abolitionist. He had been denounced by Anti-Slavery Societies for his opinions. He nevertheless had great respect for these persons. He believed they were good men and patriotic men, and were controlled by as good motives as any in the Union. But he believed that by their conduct they retarded the blessed end they wished to accomplish—the abolition of Slavery. Mr. A. said he held his opinion from God—from the Declaration of Independence which he believed hung in this Hall, though some of its principles had been turned out of doors.— He wished for abolition, and he wished that it should be accomplished by peaceable means.

He believed that the time would come when Abolition would be effected by peaceable means. He desired it to be effected in no other way.— He wished to see Abolition accomplished by those most interested in the subject—by the South itself. This day, too, he desired to disclaim all wish of interference in the Institutions of the South. He was as ardently attached to this Union as any member of this House.

He knew from a recent visit to these States, that such was the reflection of the popular voice from these sections of the country. Much of the kindness he had received in the West was in consequence of his vindication of the right of petition.

Most powerfully Mr. Adams spoke of this right; and in language which produced a marked effect upon the House. In conclusion, he said—"I stand upon this ground—the right of Petition—before my God for mercy."

Mr. Adams closed his remarks by declaring his inviolate attachment to the Union and the Constitution. But while this was true, he could not say that he should not vote for an amendment to that instrument.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, asked permission to be heard briefly in explanation of his views.

The House by a vote of 84 to 78 declined to give Mr. G. a hearing.

Mr. Belser of Ala., spoke of the Resolutions from the Massachusetts Legislature as calculated to dissolve the Union. He, therefore, moved to lay them upon the table, and called for the yeas and nays—negative, yeas 64, noes 101.

The question returned upon Mr. Adams's motion to refer the Resolutions to a Select Committee of nine members, and to Mr. Jameson's motion to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary. The last motion was withdrawn, and the whole subject disposed of by sustaining the motion of Mr. Adams.

Mr. Adams then presented various miscellaneous memorials, which no one opposed, and sat down, thanking the House for the kindness and indulgence extended to him.

Petitions were then received from different States, and the House adjourned.

CIRCULAR.

THE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA—of every description—are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of the following Resolution, adopted at the State Convention, held at Harrisburg, in January last, a State Temperance Convention will again be held, at Harrisburg, on the Second Wednesday, being the Tenth day of January next, 1844:

"Resolved, That we recommend to all the Temperance Associations of this Commonwealth, to appoint Delegates, to meet in Convention, in the Borough of Harrisburg, on the Second Wednesday of January, 1844; and that the said Societies furnish the Chairman of their respective Delegations with a Report, embracing the names of their Officers, and the number of Members belonging to the Association, together with any other information they may think proper to lay before the Convention."

It is also earnestly requested that all Associations which do not send Delegates to the proposed Convention, address a Letter "To the President of the State Temperance Convention, at Harrisburg," containing the information desired by the Resolution above stated: so that satisfactory Temperance Statistics, of the whole Commonwealth, may thus be had.

JOHN C. BUCHER,  
RUDOLPH F. KELKER,  
STEPHEN MILLER,  
JAMES W. WEIR,  
M. SEMPLE,  
SAMUEL AARON,  
JACOB F. MARKLEY,  
HENRY LENIHARD,  
LEONARD JEWELL,  
JOSEPH ENGLE,  
JAMES BURNS,  
JOEL HINCKLEY,  
A. O. HIESTER,  
ROBERT W. HOUSTON,  
SAMUEL WOODWARD,  
State Central Committee.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The January Nos. of the Periodicals of Philadelphia, are creating a great excitement; for the following article, from the Daily Chronicle, settles the fact of which is the best periodical of the day.

"We have been favored with an early copy of Godey's Lady's Book, and it is, without any exception, the most wonderful production of the age. We understand that the Mezzotints are by Mr. Warner, the gentleman who took at the last exhibition of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, a society composed of the most celebrated artists of the day—

"THE PREMIUM FOR MEZZOTINTING." CROOME, the celebrated artist, has furnished an embellishment which will be hereafter known as

CROOME'S VASE.

This is conceded, by artists and amateurs, to be the prettiest embellishment ever furnished by a periodical.

FANCY BALL DRESSES

are just in season. These we believe are the first of that kind of embellishment ever published.

We will now mention one embellishment in preparation, that we know will give the greatest satisfaction to our numerous readers—

A FULL LENGTH PORTRAIT OF MISS E. LESLIE.

The celebrated contributor to Godey's Lady's Book.

The embellishments alone in this number cost near \$7000.

Our Contributors are the best in the country.

We annex the names of those who contribute to the January No.

William Collier Bryant, N. P. Willis, C. Fenno Hoffman, Joseph C. Neal, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Prof. John Sanderson, W. H. Burleigh, Alice Hervey, Miss A. D. Woodbridge, Mrs. S. J. Hale, T. S. Arthur, A. Parisian, Robert Morris, Mrs. M. E. Robbins, Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, Mrs. Emma C. Embury, Mrs. E. Oaky Smith, Miss Leslie, Mrs. H. F. Lee, Miss E. S. Norton, H. T. Tuckerman, Theo. Ledyard Cuyler, A. Huntington Clapp, George Waterman, Jr., J. A. Swan, John Frost, Morton M'Michael.

In fine Godey's Lady's Book can never be surpassed.

L. A. GODEY,

Publishers' Hall, Phila.

See cover of January number for Terms and Premiums.

NOTICE.

A donation visit will be held at the house of the Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, in Stroudsburg, on Thursday the 11th of January next. All who feel disposed to make their free will offerings are respectfully invited to attend.  
December 28, 1843.

WHO DOUBTS

Let them call and satisfy themselves

That they can get higher prices for all kinds of produce, and buy Lumber cheaper, at Milford than in any other market in this section of country. The subscribers have on hand and for sale at their yard in Milford

50,000 feet White Pine Boards,	\$9 to \$11
50,000 " Hemlock "	6.50 to 7.00
40,000 " Pine Siding,	6.00 to 6.50
20,000 " Sap Yellow Pine "	8.00 to 9.00
20,000 " Heart "	" 11.00 to 12.00
3,000 " Panel boards,	
20,000 " Ceiling Lath,	
120,000 " Pine Shingles,	4.50 to 5.00

ALSO—About

110,000 feet White and Yellow Pine Boards at Shoholy Fall's Mills, for sale at prices to suit the times. Call and satisfy yourselves.

C. W. DEWITT & BROTHER  
Milford, Dec. 14, 1843.

120,000 Hard, Salmon and Soft Wood for sale low, by  
DEWITT'S & THRALL  
Milford, Dec. 14, 1843.