(*Continued from second page.*

In referring you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, it affords me continued cause of gratification to be able to advert to the fact that, the affairs of the Department, for the last four years, have been so conducted as, from its unaided resources, to meet its large expenditures. On my coming into office a debt of nearly $500,000, existed against the Department, which Congress discharged by an appropriation from the Treasury. The Department, on the 4th of March next, will be found, under the management of its present efficient head free of debt or embarrassment, which could only have been done by the observance and practice of the greatest vigilance and economy. The laws have contemplated, throughout, that the Department should be self-sustained; but it may become necessary, with the wisest regard to the public interests, to introduce amendments and alterations in the system. There is a strong desire manifested in many quarters, so to alter the tariff of letter postage as to reduce the amount of tax at present imposed.

Should such a measure be carried into effect, to the full extent desired, it cannot well be doubted but that, for the first years of its operation, a diminished revenue would be collected, the supply of which would necessarily constitute a charge upon the treasury. Whether such a result would be desirable, it will be for Congress, in its wisdom, to determine. It may in general be asserted that, radical alterations in any system should rather be brought about gradually, than by sudden changes: and by pursuing this prudent policy in the reduction of letter postage, the department might still sustain itself through the revenue which would accrue by the increase of letters. The state and condition of the public treasury has, heretofore, been such as to have precluded the recommendation of any material change. The difficulties upon this head, have, however, ceased, and a larger discretion is now left to the Government.

I cannot too strongly urge the policy of authorizing the establishment of a line of steamships regularly to ply between this country and foreign ports, and upon our own waters, for the transportation of the mail. The example of the British Government is well worthy of imitation in this respect. The belief is strongly entertained, that the emoluments arising from the transportation of mail matter to foreign countries, would operate of itself as an inducement to cause individual enterprise to undertake that branch of the task; and the remuneration of the government would consist in the addition readily made to our steam navy in case of emergency by the ships so employed.

Should this suggestion meet your approval, the propriety of placing such ships under the command of experienced officers of the navy will not escape your observation. The application of steam to the purposes of naval warfare, cogently recommends an extensive steam marine as important in establishing the defences of the country. Fortunately, this may be attained by us to a greater extent without incurring any large amout of expenditure. Steam vessels to be engaged in the transportaion of the mails on our principal water courses, lakes and parts of our coast, could also be so constructed as to be efficient as war vessels when needed; and would, of themselves, constitute a formidable force in order to repel attacks from abroad. We cannot be blind to the fact, that other nations have already added large numbers of steam ships to their naval armaments; and that this new and powerful agent is destined to revolutionise the condition of the world. It becomes the United States, therefore, looking to their security, to apopt a similar policy, and the plan suggested will enable them to do so at a small comparative cost.

I take the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and untiring industry which has characterised the conduct of the members of the Executive Cabinet. Each, in his appropriate sphere, has rendered me the most efficient aid in carrying on the Government; and it will not, I trust appear out of place, for me to bear this public testimony. The cardinal objects which should ever be held in view by those entrusted with the administration of public affairs, are rigidly, and without favor or affection, so to interpret the national will expressed in the laws, as that injustice should be done to none—justice to all. This has been the rule upon which they have acted; and thus, it is believed that few cases, if any, exist, wherein our fellow citizens who, from time, have been drawn to the seat of Government for the settlement of their transactions with the Government, have gone away dissatisfied. Where the testimony has been perfected, and was esteemed satisfactory, their claims have been promptly audited; and this in the absence of all favoritism or partiality. The Government which is not just to its own people, can neither claim their affection, nor the respect of the world.

At the same time, the closest attention has been paid to those matters which relate more immediately to the great concerns of the country. Order and efficiency in each branch of the public service, have prevailed; accompanied by a system of the most rigid responsibility, on the part of the receving and disbursing agents. The fact, in illustration of the truth of this remark, deserves to be noticed, that the revenues of the Government, amounting, in the last four years, to upwards of $120,000,000, have been collected and disbursed, through the numerous govermental agents, without the loss, by default, of any amount worthy of serious commentary.

The appropriations made by Congress for the improvement of the rivers of the West, and of the harbors on the lakes, are in a course of judicious expenditure under suitable agents; and are destined, it is to be hoped, to realize all the benefits designed to be accomplished by Congress. I cannot, however, sufficiently impress upon Congress, the great importance of withholding appropriations from improvements which are not ascertained, by previous examination and survey, to be necessary for the shelter and protertion of trade from the dangers of storms and tempests. Without this precaution, the expenditures are but too apt to ensure to the benefit of individuals; without reference to the only consideration which can render them constitutional—the public interests and the general good.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the interests of this district, over which, by the Constitution, Congress has exclusive jurisdiction. It would deeply be regretted should there be, at any time ground to complain of neglect on the part of a community which, detached as it is from the parental care of the states of Virginia and Maryland, can only expect aid from Congress, as its local legislature. Amongst the subjects which claim your attention, is the prompt organization of an asylum for the insane, who may be found, from time to time, sojourning within the district. Such course is also demanded by considerations which apply to branches of the public rervice. For the necessities in this behalf, I invite your particular attention to the report of the Secretary of the Navy.

I have thus, gentlemen of the two Houses of Congress, presented you a true and faithful picture of the condition of public affairs, both foreign and domestic. The wants of the public service are made known to you; and matters of no ordinary importance are urged upon your consideration. Shall I not be permitted to congratulate you on the happy auspices under which you have assembled, and at the important change in the condition of things which has occurred in the last three years?—During that period questions with foreign powers, of vital importance to the peace of the conntry, have been settled and adjusted. A desolating and wasting war with savage tribes, has been brought to a close. The internal tranquility of the country, threatened by agitating questions, has been preserved. The credit of the government, which had experienced a temporary embarrassment, has been thoroughly restored. Its coffers which, for a season, were empty, have been replenished. A currency, nearly uniform in its value, has taken the place of one depreciated and almost worthless. Commerce and manufactures, which had suffered in common with every other interest, have once more revived; and the whole country exhibits an aspect of prosperity and happiness. Trade and barter, no longer governed by a wild and speculative mania, rest upon a solid and substantial footing: and the rapid growth of our cities, in every direction, bespeaks most strongly the favorable circumstances by which we are surrounded. My happiness, in the retirement which shortly awaits me, is the ardent hope which I experience, that this state of prosperity is neither deceptive nor destined to be short lived; and that measures which have not yet received its sanction, but which I cannot but regard as closely connected with the honor, the glory and still more enlarged prosperity of the country, are destined, at an early day, to receive the approval of Congress. Under these circumstances, and with these anticipations, I shall most gladly leave to others, more able than myself, the noble and pleasing task of sustaining the public prosperity. I shall carry with me into retirement the gratifying reflection that, as my sole object throughout has been to advance the public good, I may not entirely have failed in accomplishing it; and this gratification is heightened in no small degree by the fact that when, under a deep and abiding sense of duty, I have found myself constrained to resort to the qualified Veto, it has neither been followed by disapproval on the part of the people, nor weakened in any degree their attachment to that great conservative feature of our Government. JOHN TYLER.

Washington, December 1844.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SCHOCH & SPERING.

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 proprietors, will be charged 37 1-2 cts. per year, extra.

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AT THE OFFICE OF THE

Jeffersonian Republican.

THE COLUMBIAN
Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN INMAN,

And filled with Contributions from the most eminent and accomplished writers of the country.

The motives which have led to the commencement of this undertaking may be briefly stated. It is believed by the proprietor that there is in the United States an immense provision of literary ability, for which as yet there is no adequate encouragement, or field of display; that besides the numbers of clever and successful writers, whose productions are weekly, and monthly, and annually read with delight by thousands, there are yet greater numbers constantly arriving at maturity of power, who have only to appear on the stage of publication to receive a brilliant award of fame; and that the powers of those whose names are already pronounced with respect by lips of wisest censure, are capable of more and still higher exertion than has yet been called forth. It is believed, too, that the demand for literary production in this country, especially in the periodical channel, exceeds the supply in a very large proportion, and that new supplies have only to be presented of the right quality, and in the right way, to ensure a hearty welcome and profitable reception. No doubt is entertained of the American mind's ability to sustain itself—certainly on its own ground, if not abroad—against all the competition that the intellect of other lands can bring to the encounter; and full assurance is felt that among the millions of American readers there can be, and is, a cordial welcome for all that American writers can produce of excellent and interesting.

From these premises it is undoubtingly inferred, that there is abundant room for another Magazine, notwithstanding the merit and success of those already in being; that there can be no lack of ability to fill its pages acceptably, within the reach of capital and liberal enterprise; and that such a periodical will not fail to be greeted as a welcome visiter by thousands upon thousands, who as yet have done little or nothing toward the support and development of American periodical literature.

Another and strong motive has been the feeling that New York, the first city of the Union, should be the home of a periodical owning no superior in either merit or success.

The Columbian Magazine will be published on the first day of every month. Its mechanical arrangements will comprise the best of paper, type, and workmanship, that money can procure.

Its contributors will be sought for amongst the ablest and most popular writers in the country; and no efforts will be spared to secure the aid of the most distinguished, such as

John L. Stephens, W. C. Bryant J. F. Cooper J. K. Paulding F. G Halleck N. P. Willis W. H Herbert Nathaniel Hawthorne H. T-Tuckerman H. W Longfellow J R Chandler C F Hoffman T C Grattan T S Arthur J C Neal H F Harrington W G Simms H H Weld Epes Sargent John Neal Theodore S Fay Park Benjamin R W Griswold R H Dana George P Morris Rufus Dawes Seba Smith R M Bird Mrs Emma C Embury Mrs Mary Clavers Mrs Ann S Stephens Mrs Francis S Osgood Mrs Seba Smith Mrs E F Ellet Mrs H E Beecher Stowe Mrs Volney E Howard Mrs Lydia H Sigourney Mrs M S Leon Loud Miss Eliza Leslie Mrs A M F Annan Miss C M Sedgwick, Miss Hannah F Gould.

With many of these, arrangements have already been made, as well as with others whose reputation is sure, though yet to be established in the public regard. The proprietor entertains sanguine hopes of accomplishing an object to which he looks forward with pride—the secured co-operation of regular and occasional contributors, forming a list unequalled in this country.

In each number there will be two or more Engravings, after such artists as Chapman, Ingham, Inman, Osgood, &c., engraved in mezzotint, fine, and stipple, by H. S. Sadd, W. L. Ormsby, &c., besides a plate of Fashions colored, and occasionally other illustrations, so that every subscriber, will receive, in the course of the year, at least twenty-four elegant productions of the graphic art, which could not be otherwise procured at three or four times the annual cost of the whole Magazine.

In each number there will also be two pages of Music, original, or judiciously selected by a competent professor of the art. Proper regard will be paid to the current issues from the book press; not so much, however, with a view to notice all the volumes that may appear, as to the expression of matured opinions concerning those which shall be deemed worthy of the public attention and confidence. The aim of the Editor will be, rather to furnish judicious criticisms, on which readers and purchasers may rely for guidance, than to present a mere laudatory chronicle of new publications.

TERMS.

The Columbian Magazine, one year in advance,	$3 00
" " " two "	$5 00
Two copies one year,	$5 00

Dealers in periodicals throughout the United States and the Canadas, who wish to become agents for the Columbian Magazine, will please apply to the publisher immediately. The usual discount will be made to them.

In addition to the above, the publisher simply adds, for the benefit of all, that the work will be sustained by sufficient capital.

Address, post paid, ISRAEL POST, Publisher 3 Astor House.

SHERMAN'S LOZENGES.

MORE THAN SIX MILLION OF BOXES OF

Dr. Sherman's Lozenges

HAVE BEEN SOLD in the United States, Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain and throughout the WORLD, in the Year 1843.

Hundreds and *Thousands* bless the day they were induced by the persuation of a friend, to try Sherman's Lozenges.

CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION.

Onondaga, May 18, 1843.

Dr Sherman: Dear Sir—As I most ardently desire to benefit my fellow men, especially those who are the unhappy victims of that dreadful disease, Consumption, I will relate, for their consideration, the astonishing effect of your Cough Lozenges. On the night of July 5, 1840, I was attacked with a violent cough, which threatened my speedy death. Under the advice of two very excellent physicians, Drs Parkes and Rose, I was so far relieved as to be able to ride out, and once I attempted to preach. I rode 20 miles, to Cazenovia, to attend the session of our Conference, which continued about ten days. I was able to attend the session every day for a few hours by confining myself the rest of my time to my bed. The Fathers in the Gospel told me I ought to arrange my wordly affairs and prepare for a speedy death, and consequently put me on the superanuated list. Very fortunately, and I may say providently, I heard of your Lozenges, and was prevailed upon to try them, and to my utter astonishment, after taking three one day, they allayed the violent attacks of coughing, and enabled me to sleep for hours together, which I could not do before. I continued to improve under their use for several weeks, when I considered myself well, and able to resume my duties as a minister of the Gospel of our Saviour. How many will soon enter the gloomy vale of death, that might long be a blessing to the world and a comfort to their friends, if they could obtain your medicines! May Providence favor your efforts until every family in the civilized world can procure your medicine, which I consider the most valuable ever discovered by the medical faculty. In conclusion, may God bless you and prolong your life for usefulness to suffering humanity. Accept my inexpressible gratitude, for to you and your medicine, through Divine blessing, I owe my life.

Yours, &c *DARIUS ANTHONY,*
Minister of the Gospel

Spitting of Blood,

NIGHT SWEATS AND PAIN IN THE SIDE.

Jonathan Haworth, Esq. the well known Temperance Lecturer, was attacked with a cold from sleeping in damp sheets, in the winter of 1841. He neglected it at first, but soon found it assuming a somewhat alarming aspect, and then resorted to the various remedies usually recommended for lung complaints. When one thing failed he tried another, until he had exhausted his patience and the whole catalogue of remedies. His cough was almost incessant, so that he could get little or no sleep—attended with pain in his side, spitting of blood, night sweats, and all the usual symptoms of Consumption. While at Rome, (N Y) he felt that his end was nigh—that in that place he must soon end his journey of life. Providentially, a lady who visited him advised a trial of Dr Sherman's Cough Lozenges. He accordingly sent and got a box, and the first dose gave him more relief than all the other medicines he used before. By the time he had taken one small box, he was able to start for the city of New York, and in three weeks' time he was perfectly restored to his usual health. He often announces the fact to his hearers, when lecturing on Temperance, and says he owes his life to Dr Sherman's Lozenges

From the Cincinnati Daily Times, of Jan. 4th 1844.

Coughs—The variableness of the weather this winter has caused an unusual number of persons to be afflicted by colds and coughs—scarcely a family has escaped; and with many, carelessness in attending to a cough, has laid the foundation for consumption. Our family has not escaped the general affliction, but owing to a remedy, used for the first time, they were speedily cured. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, which we were induced to try, proved what they are represented to be, and affected a cure in a few days of a troublesome cough, which appeared so deeply seated that seemed doubtful if it could be removed at all.—We have not written the above as a puff, but as facts which the community should know. G F. Thomas, No 147 Main street, is the sole agent in this city

WORMS CAUSE DEATH.

Thousands upon thousands have gone down to graves from Marasmus, or a wasting away of the body, Epilepsy, Fits, St Vitus' Dance, Locked Jaw, Apoplexy, Mania, Dropsy in the Head, Palsy, Consumption, Pleurisy, Dysentery, Convulsions, and many other supposed apparent diseases; and many have suffered for years and years, and have been doctored for some imaginary complaint without the least relief; and others are still suffering, when all the trouble arises from worms, and worms alone, which are entirely overlooked, and when the proper treatment would have saved their lives, and restored them to health. Every observant mother cannot but see and admit the truth; but still many physicians shut their eyes to that all-important cause of disease.

Persons of all ages and sexes, from the tender infant at the breast to old age, are all liable to be afflicted with worms. Many a person has suffered his whole life from them, and never suspected it. Different kinds of worms inhabit different parts of the body; but a long dissertation on their particular locality, origin, &c. is superfluous and unnecessary, so long as a proper, safe and certain remedy is at hand. That is all the public wants or cares for. The sale of over two millions of boxes of Sherman's Worm Lozenges, in less than five years, places their reputation far above all other worm medicines.

Evidence of the Wonderful Virtues of Sherman'

WORM LOZENGES

Dr Ryan, Druggist, corner Bowery and Prince st. was applied to for advice, by a man who looked like a living skeleton: he said that in early life he had been remarkably hearty and robust, but for the last four years he had been gradually wasting away, till his coat would wrap twice around him. He had suffered all but death, and had been under the care of nine different physicians, and not one of them had done him any good, neither could they tell what ailed him.

He said that his appetite was so good that he could hardly eat enough; he suffered from palpitation of the heart, pain and occasional numbness of his limbs, and always felt fatigued; shooting pains in and a constant desire to pass something from his bowels, and darting pains in different parts of his body; gnawing sensation at the stomach, slight chills and flashes of heat, drowsiness and dizziness, frightful dreams, and so miserable was he that he had rather die than live. Dr R. told him that he had worms, and he could cure him. The man shook his head, and said it was impossible, but he would try;—so the Dr gave him a box of Sherman's Worm Lozenges, and told him to take them according to the printed directions accompanying them. He returned in three days, and said he felt like a new being—that the first dose brought away a tapeworm 70 or 80 feet long, and the second dose brought away 28 feet more. Thus two doses of Sherman's Worm Lozenges effected a cure; and although but a few months have elapsed, he is now as fat and hearty as he ever was in his life. After years of misery, swallowing enormous quantities of medicine, and spending hundreds of dollars, he was cured by only one 25 cent box of these celebrated Lozenges.

Headache and Sickness.

Palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, and despondency, are immediately relieved by Shermans Camphor Lozenges. Persons travelling or attending crowded parties will find them to relieve all fatigue and give buoyancy to the spirits. After a night's dissipation they dispel all those unpleasant sensations so usually following the too free liver. Temperance people will find them soothing to the disturbed nerves of their new converts. The most distressing headache yields to these lozenges in less than ten minutes. The over-fatigued mind or body cannot find so great relief from any other article. Capt Chadwick, of the Packet ship Wellington, J W Cochran, Esq. the inventor of the many-chambered cannon, his excellency John Tyler, Joseph B Nones, Esq and hundreds and thousands of others, who have experienced relief from them can be referred to as to their great value

Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster.

The best strengthening plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains, or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. &c.

Jos. W. Hoxie, Esq., who had been so afflicted with rheumatism, as to be unable to dress himself without assistance, was enabled after wearing one, only one night, to get up alone in the morning, put on his clothes, and call at our office with eyes beaming with joy, and his tounge pouring forth the gladness of his heart, at the sudden and signal relief he had received from the best of all remedies.

David Williams, of Elizabethtown, N J. an old Revolutionary Soldier, was so afflicted with Rheumatism, that he could scarcely himself—one of these Plasters entirely cured him.

Mrs. George Nixon, one of the managers of the Institution for Aged Indigent Females in the city of New York, says the old ladies find great benefrom these Plasters; they being very liable to pains or weakness in the back, as well as other parts of the body.

Mr. Geo. W. Spencer, Street Inspector, was cured of the Piles by wearing one of these plasters on the lower part of the spine.

Caution—The great reputation these Plasters have attained, has induced many unprincipled persons to get up worthless imitations. Ask for Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, and see that full directions for use, and a fac simile of his name, thus,

A SHERMAN, M D

is on the back of each. Trust none others, or you will be deceived.

A fresh supply of the above valuable medicines just received, and for sale at the Republican Office, Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

March 21, 1844.---6m.

PETERS PILLS

We have tried Doctor Jos. Priesley Peters' Vegetable Pills, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them the best *Antibilious Medicine* that we have ever used in our families. We are acquainted with several families in this city who give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their mildness, and at the same time, certainty of action.—*New-York Examiner.*

More than ten millions of boxes of these truly valuable Antibilious Pills have been sold in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, Mexico, and Texas, since the first of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they were induced by the persuasion of a friend, to try a *Box of Doctor Peters' Pills.*

They are in use as a Family Medicine, and all who have used them give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their being a safe, pleasant, and easy aperient—being mild in their action at the same time; though, in their operation, producing neither sickness, griping, nor debility.

Doct. Jos. Priestley Peters,

DEAR SIR:—I have used your valuable Pills these last four years, in cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Sick Head-ache, and have found them, in a majority of cases, the most valuable Pills I have ever used.

JOHN CASE, *M. D.*

For Sick or Nervous Head-ache, or Bilious Fever, I would recommend *Peters' Pills* in preference to all other kinds.

R. H. ARMSTRONG, *M. D.*

The following from the EMMINENT DOCTOR EMMERSON, is considered sufficient

I have used in my practice, these last five years, *Doctor Jos. Priestley Peters'* Vegetable Antibilious Pills, and considered them the BEST FAMILY MEDICINE I have ever used.

A fresh supply of these valuable Pills just received and for sale at the office of the REPUBLICAN, Stroudsburg.

BAR RON.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE REFINED.

Bar Iron, Car, Coach & Wagon Axle

SAW SLABS,

CROW BAR, SLEDGE AND PLOUGH MOULDS,

Axle and Gun Barrel Iron,

And a general assortment of

WAGON TYRE & SQUARE IRON,

constantly on hand and will be sold on the most reasonable terms, by

MORRIS EVANS.

Analomink Iron Works, April 6, 1842.

WILLIAM C. SALMON,

Attorney at Law,

Milford, Pike county, Pa.

(OFFICE NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.)

September 14, 1842.