



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, December 19, 1844.

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, Phila., and No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune buildings,) N. Y., 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.

To all Concerned.

We would call the attention of some of our subscribers, and especially certain Post Masters, to the following reasonable, and well settled rules of Law in relation to publishers, to the patrons of newspapers.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the officers to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill, and ordered their papers discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

Congress.

From present indications, we are led to believe that the present session of Congress will be a very busy and exciting one, but that very little, if any thing, of a general nature will be consummated. Among the prominent measures which will be agitated, will be the *Annexation of Texas*, by a joint resolution of both Houses; an effort to *Repeal the Tariff*;—the *Occupation of the Oregon Territory*;—an *alteration of the Naturalization Laws*;—and a *Reduction of the Rates of Postage*.

We are inclined to believe that none of these measures will become a law. The Texas and Oregon questions, will be opposed by Mr. Benton and his particular friends, who will throw every obstacle in the way of their passage this winter, in order to prevent the success of Mr. Calhoun's negotiations. The Naturalization Laws, of course, will not be touched this session. There are by far too many demagogues in Congress to carry this salutary and conservative measure. We must wait a year or two longer to consummate this great good. As to the Postage Bill, we know not what to say. It may, and it may not pass. If the whole of the short Session is not taken up with the other questions; and any considerable number of members can agree upon the same rates of postage to be adopted, then the Bill may pass, otherwise not.

Upwards of two weeks of the Session have now passed, and but a little more than ten remain. What is to be done must be done speedily.

Henry Clay

The ever-active Whigs of Philadelphia, held a meeting last evening, for the purpose of devising suitable means to render to Mr. Clay a proper testimonial of the respect and affection entertained for him by his fellow-citizens. We have no doubt that something good and proper was determined on.

Mexico and the United States.

The relative situations of these two countries is any thing but pleasant or creditable to the latter. Through the instrumentality of John Tyler, John C. Calhoun, and Wilson Shannon, the Minister to Mexico, this country has been brought to the verge of an unjust war with Mexico;—which will require all the ability of Congress to avert. It is even doubtful, whether Congress, consistently with the honor and integrity of the Nation, can prevent a rupture with our sister Confederacy. Mexico has received the worst treatment at our hands; and it is said that she either has, or is about to close her ports against us. What the consequence of all this will be, we are at present unable to say—but we do say that the conduct of this government, under the direction of John Tyler & Co., has been any thing but proper and respectful towards Mexico. We will give a detailed account, next week, of these difficulties, and the manner in which they were brought about.

The Popular Vote.

The "Monroe Lyre" of last week, contains a table, which purports to give the popular vote of the several States for Presidential Electors, at the recent election, by which Mr. Polk is made to appear elected by a majority of all the votes. This is all wrong. Mr. Polk has not received a majority of all the votes cast, and is therefore a minority candidate. The combined vote of Messrs. Clay and Birney is between five and ten thousand more than the vote for Mr. Polk. Next week we will be able to produce the documents to prove this assertion.

The New Cabinet.

The political circles at Washington and in the great cities, are alive with speculations, as to the complexion of the Cabinet which Mr. Polk will select to aid him in carrying on the Government. The several factions of loco focism are busily engaged in endeavoring to supplant each other in the good graces of the President elect, and it yet remains in doubt whether the Van Buren or Calhoun clique will be victorious. Mr. Polk has recently visited Gen. Jackson, at the Hermitage, for the purpose, it is said, of consulting him about the appointments. If this was the object of his visit;—we shall no doubt soon be made acquainted with the result.

Christmas.

Next Wednesday will be Christmas, and we therefore wish our readers, one and all, "a merry Christmas," in advance. We hope you may all have a plentiful supply of the good things of this world to grace your tables, with kind friends and cheerful hearts, to enjoy them.

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

Call at John H. Melick's fancy store and buy some Toys, &c. for your children. He has a complete assortment.

Post Office Department.

According to the report of the Post Master General, it appears that the receipts for postage during the last year amounted to \$4,237,285 82, and the expenditures to \$4,296,867 70.—This exhibits the condition of the Department in a much more favorable aspect than was anticipated. The Post Master General recommends the reduction of postage to 5 and 10 cts. Five cents is too high for short distances. The rate ought to be about 2 cents for all distances under 50 miles. This would give more general satisfaction.—*Miners' Journal*.

The Providence Journal mentions a report that a letter has been received from Mr. Polk, in reply to earnest solicitations that he would pledge his exertions to procure the liberation of Dorr, in which he says that the question is one which belongs exclusively to the State authorities of Rhode Island; and that, in his judgment, it would be highly improper for the Executive, or General Government, to interfere in any way with its disposal.

Threatened Declaration of War.

Anson Jones, now Secretary of State, and the President elect of Texas, has issued a proclamation, to the effect that the government of Texas boldly declare, that unless the annexation project succeeds, or the independence of Texas acknowledged by Mexico, through the mediation of some third power, Texas will at once open the war upon Mexico, and not stop short of the conquest of the whole of New Mexico to the Pacific Ocean.

War Rumor.

A rumor prevailed in New Orleans, on the 4th inst., that Mexico had declared war against the United States, but the editor of the *Picayune* thinks that the civil war in Mexico will stop all attempts at foreign war.

At Terre-Haute, Indiana, on the 7th inst., packers were paying \$2.50 a \$2.75 for hogs.

A Mr. Emerson, of Malden, now in his 85th year, has within the past year made 891 pairs of shoes, and from present appearance may make 900 pairs the present year.

When you sleep at a meeting do it without disguise or concealment—a church is no place for hypocrisy. Remember this.

Hon. Henry A. Foster and Hon. Daniel L. Dickinson have been appointed United States Senators from New York in place of Wright and Talmadge.

What are you doing you imp you, with that machine? Why I've jest tryin' to grind out a verse of poetry sir, to fill up a column! Grind away then, and let's see what you'll make of it! Here 'tis sir:

Come tell us do, by way of a joke,
Which is the biggest fool of any,
For pinning her faith to Jemmy Polk!
South Carolina, or Pennsylvania?
Oxford (N. C.) Mercury.

MR. CLAY.

His Address to the Kentucky Electors.

We alluded a day or two ago to a scene of much interest at Ashland, between the Hon. HENRY CLAY and the Electors of Kentucky. We have since received through the columns of the *Lexington Observer*, a detailed report of all that took place on the occasion. It will be read with no little interest. "To see that venerable man," observes the editor, "standing at his own threshold—bereft of power and place, by the vilest machinations and most unrelenting persecution—surrounded in funeral silence and solemnity, by the chosen and most gifted men of his adopted State—by his nearest neighbors and oldest friends—was impressive and overpowering beyond description. To hear the outpourings of their bruised hearts, and his calm yet deeply felt response—to behold his moist and quivering lip, and their manly tears, excited unutterable emotions."

But we will not dwell upon this subject; we never expect to be called on to chronicle such another occurrence, live though we may, beyond the ordinary life of man.

Upon reaching the door of Mr. Clay's dwelling, Mr. Underwood, surrounded by the other Electors, by the Governor and the ex-Governors Metcalfe and Letcher, and the people who attended, read the following address to Mr. Clay:

MR. CLAY:—I have been selected by the members of the Electoral College, to say to you for each one of us, that we have come to offer you the homage of our personal regard and profound respect. In this work of the heart, many of your neighbors have likewise come to unite with us. On yesterday, at Frankfort, we performed our official duty in obedience to the will of the people of Kentucky, by voting unanimously for yourself and Theodore Frelinghuysen to fill the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

The machinations of your enemies, their frauds upon the elective franchise, and their duplicity with the people, in promulgating opposite principles in different sections, have defeated your election.

We have no hope of preferment at your hands, which can tempt us to flatter; nor can the pen of proscription intimidate us from speaking the truth. Under existing circumstances, it gratifies us to take you by the hand, and to unite, as we do most cordially, in expressing the sentiments of our hearts and of those we represent in regard to your personal character and political principles.

Your past services are so interwoven with the history of our country for the last forty years, that malice and envy cannot prevent succeeding generations dwelling on your name with admiration and gratitude. Your example will illuminate the path of future Statesmen, when those who hate and revile you are forgotten, or are only remembered, like the incendiary who burnt the temple, for the evil they have done.

To you the election has terminated without personal loss; but to the nation, in our judgment, the injury is incalculable. God grant that the confederacy may not hereafter mourn over the result in dismembered fragments.

Whilst your enemies have not attempted to detract from your intellectual character, they have with untiring malice attacked your moral reputation and endeavored to destroy it. The verbal slanders and printed libels employed as means to accomplish political objects, have stained the character of our country and its institutions more than they have injured yours.

In your high personal character, in your political principles and unrivalled zeal and ability to carry them out, may be found the strong motives for our anxious efforts to secure your election. The Protection of American labor, a National Currency connected with a fiscal agent for the Government, the Distribution among the States of the proceeds of the Public Lands, further constitutional restrictions upon the Executive power and patronage, and a limitation upon the eligibility of the President for a second term, were measures, which, under your administration, we hoped to mature and bring into practical operation. By your defeat they have been endangered, if not forever lost.

But we will not speculate on coming events. If things work well, we shall find consolation in the general prosperity. If apprehended evils come, we are not responsible; and retaining our principles, we shall enjoy the happy reflection of having done our duty.

In the shades of Ashland may you long continue to enjoy peace, quiet and the possession of those great faculties which have rendered you the admiration of your friends and the benefactor of your country. And when at last, death shall demand its victim, while Kentucky will contain your ashes, rest assured, that old and faithful friends—those who knowing you

longest, loved you best—will cherish your memory and defend your reputation.

BEN. HARDIN,
J. R. UNDERWOOD,
R. A. PATTERSON,
PHILIP TRIPLETT,
W. W. SOUTHGATE,
W. R. GRIGSBY,
JOHN KINCAID,
L. W. ANDREWS,
GREEN ADAMS,
B. MILLS CRENSHAW,
LESLIE COMBS,
W. J. GRAVES,

MR. CLAY REPLIED.

I am greatly obliged, Gentlemen, by the kindness towards me, which has prompted this visit from the Governor, the Presidential Electors of Kentucky, and some of my fellow citizens, in private life. And I thank you, Sir, (Mr. Underwood) their organ, on this occasion, for the feeling and eloquent address which you have just done me the honor to deliver. I am under the greatest obligations to the People of Kentucky. During more than forty years of my life, they have demonstrated their confidence and affection towards me, in every variety of form. This last and crowning evidence of their long and faithful attachment, exhibited in the vote which, in their behalf, you gave yesterday at the seat of the State Government, as the Electoral College of Kentucky, fills me with overflowing gratitude. But I should fail to express the feelings of my heart, if I did not also offer my profound and grateful acknowledgments to the other States, which have united with Kentucky in the endeavor to elect me to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, and to the million and a quarter of freemen, embracing so much virtue, intelligence and patriotism, who, wherever residing, have directed strenuous and enthusiastic exertions to the same object.

Their effort has been unavailing, and the issue of the election has not corresponded with their anxious hopes and confident expectations. You have, Sir, assigned some of the causes which you suppose have occasioned the result. I will not trust myself to speak of them. My duty is that of perfect submission to an event, which is now irrevocable.

I will not affect indifference to the personal concern which I had in the political contest, just terminated; but, unless I am greatly self-deceived, the principal attraction to me of the office of President of the United States, arose out of the cherished hope that I might be an humble instrument, in the hands of Providence, to accomplish public good. I desired to see the former purity of the general Government restored, and to see dangers and evils, which I sincerely believed encompassed it, averted and remedied. I was anxious that the policy of the country, especially in the great department of its domestic labor and industry, should be fixed and stable, that all might know how to regulate and accommodate their conduct. And, fully convinced of the wisdom of the public measures, which you have enumerated, I hoped to live to witness, and to contribute to, their adoption and establishment.

So far as respects any official agency of mine, it has been otherwise decreed, and I bow respectfully to the decree. The future course of the Government is altogether unknown, and wraps in painful uncertainty. I shall not do the new Administration the injustice of condemning it, in advance. On the contrary, I earnestly desire that, enlightened by its own reflections, and by a deliberate review of all the great interests of the country, or prompted by public opinion, the benefit may be yet secured of the practical execution of those principles and measures, for which we have honestly contended, that peace and honor may be preserved, and that this young but great nation may be rendered harmonious, prosperous and powerful.

We are not without consolations under the event which has happened. The Whig party has fully and fairly exhibited to the country the principles and measures which it believed best adapted to secure our liberties, and promote the common welfare. It has made, in their support, constant and urgent appeals to the reason and judgment of the people. For myself, I have the high satisfaction to know that I have escaped a great and fearful responsibility; and that, during the whole canvass, I have done nothing inconsistent with the dictates of the purest honor. No mortal man is authorized to say that I held out to him the promise of any office or appointment whatever.

What now is the duty of the Whig party?—I venture to express my opinion with the greatest diffidence. The future is enveloped in a veil impenetrable by human eyes. I cannot contemplate it, without feelings of great discouragement. But I know of only one safe rule, in all the vicissitudes of human life, public and private, and that is conscientiously to

satisfy ourselves of what is right, and firmly and undeviatingly to pursue it under all trials and circumstances, confiding in the great Ruler of the Universe for ultimate success.

The Whigs are deliberately convinced of the truth and wisdom of the principles and measures which they have espoused. It seems, therefore, to me that they should persevere in contending for them; and that, adhering to their separate and distinct organization, they should treat all who have the good of their country in view with respect and sympathy, and invite their co-operation in securing the patriotic objects, which it has been their aim and purpose to accomplish.

I heartily thank you, Sir, for your friendly wishes for my happiness, in the retirement which henceforward best becomes me. Here I hope to enjoy peace and tranquility, seeking faithfully to perform, in the walks of private life, whatever duties may yet appertain to me. And I shall never cease, whilst life remains, to look with lively interest and deep solicitude, upon the movement and operation of our free system of Government, and to hope that, under the smiles of an all-wise Providence, the Republic may be ever just, honorable, prosperous and great.

DR. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—These medicines have already performed many almost incredible cures. They have been used by ministers of the Gospel, some of whom have been tottering upon the very brink of the grave, and have raised them up; they have been used by all professions and classes of men, in Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, and various diseases of the Lungs, and found to be more effectual than any medicines ever used. They have destroyed more Worms, and saved more children from an early grave, than any other preparations in the world; and they have relieved more Headaches, Palpitations, Nervous Affections, Rheumatism, Pains, &c. than any other preparation that was ever recommended to the world.—The testimony of those who have been cured by their use, or rather, some of the most striking and desperate cases, have been published in pamphlet form, which may be had from all Agents who sell the Lozenges and Poor Man's Plaster. Were it desirable, an overwhelming mass of the like testimony could be produced, to show that Dr. Sherman's Lozenges are the very best medicines in the world. They are strongly concentrated, prepared under the direction and inspection of a skillful physician, and are offered with perfect confidence, as they have been before the public for more than five years, and have never been known to do any injury, or produce the least dissatisfaction with those who have used them according to the accompanying direction.

A fresh supply of the above valuable medicine just received, and for sale at the Republican Office.

MARRIED.

In Easton, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gray, Mr. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, and Mrs. MARY GARET SMITH, both of Stroudsburg.

Sabbath School Exhibition.

There will be an exhibition of the Methods Episcopal Sabbath School, in the Stroudsburg M. E. Church, on the afternoon and evening of Christmas day, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. and at half past 6 in the evening.

The public generally are invited to attend. Tickets may be had at the stores of R. Staples and R. Boys, or at the door,—price 12 1-2 cents.

Order of Arrangement.

- 1st. Singing.
- 2d. Prayer by the Rev. J. Ruth.
- 3d. Singing by Mr. Foust.
- 4th. Historical sketch of the School by the Pastor.
- 5th. Christmas Hymn by the Children.
- 6th. Dialogue on Christmas by 2 little Girls.
- 7th. My Sister in Heaven by a little Boy.
- 8th. A Dialogue by two little Boys.
- 9th. The Early Primrose by a little Girl.
- 10th. Why are we here by two Girls.
- 11th. Dialogue on Sunday visiting by 2 Boys.
- 12th. Flag of my Country by a Boy.
- 13th. Answer Me by a little Girl.
- 14th. Dialogue on the Deity by two Girls.
- 15th. On Death by a Boy.
- 16th. Childrens Loves by 2 Girls and 2 Boys.
- 17th. The Inquiry by a Girl.
- 18th. Better Land by a little Girl and Teacher.
- 19th. The Bible by a Boy.
- 20th. Dialogue by two little Girls.
- 21st. Old Winter by a Boy.
- 22d. Sarah and William.

There will be appropriate singing interspersed between the pieces, by the Children. Foust will lead the singing, accompanied by Bass Violin.

December 19, 1844.

Clocks.

BRASS 30 hour Clocks,
WOOD 30 do do
For sale cheap, by
C. W. DEWITT
Milford, Dec. 8, 1842

JOB WORK
Neatly executed at this Office.