

petual union with Texas because of her local institutions, our forefathers would have been prevented from forming our present Union.—Perceiving no valid objection to the measure, and many reasons for its adoption, vitally affecting the peace, the safety, and the prosperity of both countries, I shall, on the broad principle which formed the basis and produced the adoption of our constitution, and not in any narrow spirit of sectional policy, endeavor, by all constitutional, honorable, and appropriate means, to consummate the expressed will of the people and government of the United States, by the re-annexation of Texas to our Union at the earliest practicable period.

Nor will it become in a less degree my duty to assert and maintain, by all constitutional means, the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky mountains. Our title to the country of the Oregon is "clear and unquestionable," and already are our people preparing to perfect that title by occupying it with their wives and children. But eighty years ago, our population was confined on the west by the ridge of the Alleghanies. Within that period—within the lifetime, I might say, of some of my hearers—our people, increasing to many millions, have filled the eastern valley of the Mississippi; adventurously ascended the Missouri to its head springs, and are already engaged in establishing the blessings of self government in valleys, of which the rivers flow to the Pacific. The world beholds the peaceful triumphs of the industry of our emigrants. To us belongs the duty of protecting them adequately wherever they may be upon our soil. The jurisdiction of our laws, and the benefits of our republican institutions, should be extended over them in the distant regions which they have selected for their homes. The increasing facilities of intercourse will easily bring the States, of which the formation in that part of our territory cannot be long delayed, within the sphere of our federative Union. In the mean time, every obligation imposed by treaty or conventional stipulations should be sacredly respected.

In the management of our foreign relations, it will be my aim to observe a careful respect for the rights of other nations, while our own will be the subject of constant watchfulness. Equal and exact justice should characterize all our intercourse with foreign countries. All alliances having a tendency to jeopard the welfare and honor of the country, or sacrifice any one of the national interests, will be studiously avoided; and yet no opportunity will be lost to cultivate a favorable understanding with foreign governments, by which our navigation and commerce may be extended, and the ample products of our fertile soil, as well as the manufactures of our skillful artisans, find a ready market and remunerating prices in foreign countries.

In taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," a strict performance of duty will be exacted from all public officers. From those officers, especially, who are charged with the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, will prompt and rigid accountability be required. Any culpable failure or delay on their part to account for the moneys intrusted to them, at the times and in the manner required by law, will, in every instance, terminate the official connexion of such defaulting officer with the government.

Although, in our country, the chief magistrate must almost of necessity be chosen by a party, and stand pledged to its principles and measures, yet, in his official action, he should not be the President of a party only, but of the whole people of the United States. While he executes the laws with an impartial hand, shrinks from no proper responsibility, and faithfully carries out in the executive department of the government the principles and policy of those who have chosen him, he should not be unmindful that our fellow-citizens who have differed with him in opinion are entitled to the full and free exercise of their opinions and judgments, and that the rights of all are entitled to respect and regard.

Confidently relying upon the aid and assistance of the co-ordinate departments of the government in conducting our public affairs, I enter upon the discharge of the high duties which have been assigned me by the people, again humbly supplicating that Divine Being who has watched over and protected our beloved country from its infancy to the present hour to continue His gracious benedictions upon us, that we may continue to be a prosperous and happy people.

CANAL NAVIGATION.—The different Canals belonging to the State are open for the season to-day. Business on the Schuylkill Canal will also commence to-day. The Lehigh Canal was navigable along the whole line from Mauch Chunk to Easton on Tuesday last, the 4th inst. [North American, 10th inst.]



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, March 13, 1845.

Terms, \$7.00 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.

The Inaugural Address.

We call the attention of our readers to the Inaugural Address of Mr. Polk, inserted in today's paper—which is an important document, inasmuch as it comes from the Chief Magistrate of the Union, and contains an exposition of the principles which are to characterize the new administration.

Mr. Polk promises a great deal, as is customary by men entering upon the duties of office. How he will keep some of those promises, time must reveal. For our own parts, we have very little faith in them—and for this reason. In his address, he pledges himself to an economical expenditure of the people's money—and his very first act, after induction into office, was to take twenty-eight thousand dollars out of the Treasury, to furnish the White House, and to decorate the garden attached thereto. Such economy as this will soon reduce the Treasury to where Mr. Van Buren left it—without a penny.

The President is opposed to the agitation of the Slave Question, by the Abolitionists—this is rather hard, as those gentry gave him the vote of New York, and thus elected him. He should be more grateful. He is opposed to a U. S. Bank, because it is inexpedient and unconstitutional. Only think of that. Mr. Polk has found out that a U. S. Bank is unconstitutional. How ignorant Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Marshall, and a host of our other great men were to suppose that it was constitutional. But democracy is progressive; and children begin to know more than their parents.

On the subject of the Tariff, he tries to be somewhat mystical—but it is easy to see his real meaning. He is opposed to Protection—notwithstanding all he says about incidental protection, a revenue limit, &c. He is very careful not to say a word about the Tariff of 1842. If he was in favor of it, how easy it would have been for him to have said so. But it is unnecessary to multiply words, as he is still, as he has always been, opposed to the protection of American Industry.

He is in favor of immediately annexing Texas and occupying the whole of Oregon—measures, against which we have often spoken at length, and about which we need say nothing more at this time. At the end of the Address, there is a remarkable declaration, that he will not be the President of a party, but the President of the whole people. We hardly know what he can mean. He surely does not intend to follow in the footsteps of Capt. Tyler. But enough of this. Our readers will peruse the address, and form their own opinion of its merits and demerits.

Postage.

The President has signed the Bill, providing for the reduction of the present rates of Postage—and it will go into effect on the 1st of July next. For this measure the Members of Congress deserve the unanimous thanks of the people.

Appointments by the Governor.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. HARVEY ROYS, Esq., Associate Judge for the county of Pike. GEORGE HESS, Associate Judge for the county of Northampton.

The Inauguration.

The Inauguration of Mr. Polk, as President of the United States, took place at Washington, on the fourth of March, in the presence of the Members of both Houses of Congress, the Judges of the Supreme Court, Foreign Ambassadors, many ladies, thousands of citizens, and a large body of Military. The oath of office was administered to him by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The day was rainy, and Mr. Polk delivered his Inaugural from beneath the portico at the East front of the Capitol.

The Cabinet.

On Wednesday last, the President nominated the following gentlemen to the Senate, as his Cabinet officers, all of whom were immediately confirmed, with the exception of Mr. Bancroft, whose case was held over until Monday, when it was probably acted on.

James Buchanan, of Pa. Sec. of State.
Robert J. Walker, of Miss. Sec. of Treasury.
George Bancroft, of Mass. Sec. of Navy.
Wm. L. Marcy, of N. Y. Sec. of War.
Cave Johnson, of Tenn. Post Master General.
John Y. Mason, of Va. Attorney General.

We have only time, this week, to say that the above is a tolerably good Cabinet, with the exception of Cave Johnson. He is a man of narrow mind, and violent political prejudices. He is also strongly opposed to Postage Reform—and should therefore not have been appointed Post Master General.

The Warren Murders.

The Supreme Court of New Jersey have refused new trials to Joseph Carter, Jr. and Peter W. Parke, who were some time since convicted of murder at Belvidere. Sentence, however, has been postponed, and will not be pronounced upon them until in May.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

Messrs. Schock & Spring: In the last number of the *Jeffersonian*, appeared a communication over the signature of "A. B. RESPECT," making an unprovoked and uncalled for attack upon Mr. J. S. P. Foust, the former worthy and respected teacher of the Stroudsburg Singing Class. The correspondent above alluded to assumes authority not delegated to him, when he states that the members of the Class are not quite satisfied with the conduct of Mr. Foust; that he after engaging to instruct the Class for three months suddenly withdraws from his engagement. This we pronounce to be utterly false and unfounded; no such engagement was made by that gentleman. He merely expressed himself willing to remain if the Class saw proper to continue him as their leader. Some of the members of the class met one evening and expressed their desire to have Mr. Foust continue with them in the capacity of teacher. Those members then, instead of performing their duty as they should have done, by informing Mr. Foust that they had chosen him leader, and that they desired him to remain, were inactive and manifested but little interest in the success of the class. That gentleman, of course, under circumstances like these, did not consider himself under any further obligations to the class, but at liberty to accept any other proposals that might be made to him. The members of the class, therefore, consider the conduct of Mr. Foust perfectly justifiable, being themselves the delinquents, and not Mr. Foust, to whom for his kind attention and gentlemanly deportment to the class, the members take this opportunity of returning their thanks, together with their best wishes for his future success and happiness.

By ORDER OF THE CLASS.

[The charges set forth in the communication of "A. B. RESPECT," published in the *Republican* of last week, were made on the authority of several members of the class. Those members are therefore to blame, and not "A. B. RESPECT"—they should not have made the charges without being sure as to their correctness.]—EDS. REPUBLICAN.

Freak of Nature.

William Worthington, says the Doylestown Democrat, of Wrightstown, has a Calf, a few days old, which presents the singular appearance of being without a Tail. Of this appendage it is entirely destitute; having not the least sign or rudiment of one. A naturally tailless Calf is, we presume, not only an anomaly, but a thing unknown in the annals of natural History.

DISGUSTING.—A large quantity of horse oil has been seized in Paris, while on its way to be converted into genuine olive, or sweet oil.

Retributive Justice.

Our political Abolitionists, who managed to defeat the election of Mr. Clay, have caught a Tartar. His rapier is already under their fifth rib. They have indirectly elevated to the Presidential chair one, who, even before he takes that chair, denounces them. He can do so without the charge of ingratitude, for he never encouraged their conspiracy to defeat his rival. On the contrary, he told them if they took him they must take Texas with him. They accepted the terms, and both have come in—the one to cover their counsels with odium, and the other to extend the curse of slavery. Had some malignant spirit blasted the mental vision of these men, or pushed reason from her throne of light, we might find in the moral absurdities of their conduct something to pity and forgive.—But no plea of insanity can avail them. They had their reason unimpaired and claimed to have their conscience in full play. Their work of mischief and misery was deliberately planned and deliberately executed. Had they been the avowed advocates of Annexation and Slavery, they could not have more effectually promoted their aims. They merit, so far as the election is concerned, the lasting gratitude of the South. The rebuke of the new President is the unkindest cut of all. It was enough that the whole Democratic delegation abandoned them on the Texas question. The fruit of their nuptials with this party has turned to ashes. The bridal robe has changed to a shroud, and the marriage song has become a knell. The moral germs of their cause, however, still remain and will yet take root, though they have, in their suicidal follies, thrown on them the mildew of death. Bring these germs to the light—the light of conscience. Let past offences be steeped in penitence. Let not the pleading rights of the oppressed be again sacrificed on the altar of unhallowed ambition. Place this cause once more where God and the human conscience placed it—in the sanctuary of truth and humanity. Let it not again be polluted by the breath of the demagogue, or be betrayed by its avowed friends.—*North American.*

Very Important!

Captain Tyler signed the Annexation Bill on Saturday last, with a pen made of "an hickory stick!"—the same stuff that the dutch orator said the sling was made of with which David killed Goliath.—*Har. Telegraph.*

DISCOVERY OF DEAD BODIES.—On Wednesday afternoon a couple of boxes were shipped on board the South America, at New York, marked "Tools," directed to some person at Albany. The boxes emitting rather an unpleasant effluvia, some of the persons connected with the boat suspecting they contained dead bodies, immediately broke them open, and discovered the bodies of a man and girl in one, and two men in another. They were, no doubt subjects for dissection, intended for some medical man.

A Fortunate Discovery.

A young lady of Philadelphia, a few days since, picked up a pocket book in Fourth street, near Market, which she had reason to suppose to have been just dropped by a gentleman passed by. She inquired of the gentleman, who proved to be a merchant from Tennessee, if he had lost anything, to which he, with some surprise at the inquiry, replied in the negative.—The young lady repeated her inquiry and suggested that he should satisfy himself by examining. On doing this he suddenly started and declared himself a ruined man, for he had lost his pocket book. The book was then handed to him by the lady. On recovering which the gratitude of the stranger was unbounded, and on the young lady's positively refusing to accept a portion of the lost money, he insisted upon presenting her with a gold watch, which was declined. The strange merchant, however, forced upon the lady two notes of twenty dollars each, being all the loose money in his pocket. The pocket book contained \$10,000.

Lehigh County Bank.

The report of the Committee appointed to investigate the manner of taking the Stock of the Lehigh County Bank, fully sustains the institution. The Harrisburg Telegraph says:—"The Committee state that the evidence is full and conclusive that the bank went into operation in strict conformity to the conditions of its charter, and is thus entitled to the confidence of the public."

Mediterranean Wheat.

From a letter of N. J. Palmer, Esq. Milton, N. C.—"I have been trying the Mediterranean Wheat for two years, the seed of which I procured from Philadelphia. It succeeds admirably, has a very large, plump grain, and makes excellent flour. It will grow much better on thin land than our May wheat, will ripen as early, and is not so liable to injury by the fly, or affected by the rust."

Mutiny and Murder.

We find in the *New Bedford Mercury* a long and minute account which occurred on board the whaling ship Sharon, in November, 1812, and of the manner in which the ship was retaken from the mutineers by a single person, Mr. Clough, the mate. Some natives of Ascension Island, who had been shipped as part of the crew, mutinied while the mate and others were in the boats taking whales, killed the captain, and took possession of the ship. One of the natives, entirely naked, leaped upon the taffail, and brandishing a spear, he dared the crew to come on board. An armed native stood guard at each side, and hammers, belaying pins, and other missiles, had been collected for their use, and were hurled furiously at the boat. Mr. Clough, who was in the boat, was the only one who dared attempt to board the ship. He accordingly, after dark, was taken by the boat ahead of the ship, at some distance, to avoid suspicion, and taking a knife in his teeth to defend himself from sharks, which had been attracted by the whale, swam to the ship, after a hard struggle of an hour and a half, during which two sharks kept him company, but did not offer to molest him. Having reached the ship, he dived under, seized the rudder at the keel, and climbed to the starboard cabin window, through which he made his entry. Laying aside his clothing, and ascertaining that no suspicion existed of his being on board, he groped about for arms, and found two cutlasses, and two muskets, which he loaded. A desperate struggle with the natives ensued, in which Clough killed two of them, and gained command of the ship. The men in the boat then came on board. The owners of the Sharon have given Mr. Clough the command of a fine ship, which, if the narrative be true, he well deserved.

Success of a Yankee Boy.

Mr. Coleman, the inventor of the Piano attachment, which has attracted the admiration of the musical world, is among us, (says the Boston Bee,) having returned in the *Hibernia*. The *New Bedford Bulletin* states that he has disposed of his entire right in the invention in Europe for six hundred thousand dollars, cash down. Before leaving this country, he sold the right for ten thousand dollars, and for New York for one hundred thousand dollars. He thus receives seven hundred and ten thousand dollars—a pretty fair sum for a Yankee not yet thirty years old. Mr. C. has a handsome estate at Saratoga, where he resides.

The Madness of Millerism.

This terrible mania—which has produced so much misery and death—is still raging in some parts of this State, in the most revolting shape. We recently published a brief account of its foul work in Orrington; and we now learn from another section of the State that in a new shape its insatiable influence is raging.

In the town of Atkinson, Piscataquis Co. the "receivers"—as they style themselves—of the Miller fallacies, have discovered a new theory: which is, that the day of grace has been passed, and that we are all now in eternity, and that the "awful horrors" of a general judgement are soon to be manifested to all eyes. Some of them take special pains to humble themselves, and for this purpose wash and kiss each other's feet—creep upon the floor, &c. In some instances their conduct is revolting in the extreme. Take this case, which recently occurred:—A pious, virtuous woman, felt it her duty, as she stated, to appear before the assembly she was addressing entirely naked. This supposed duty she at once discharged by loosening her cloak and shawl!—the only garments she had on—and letting them drop to the floor! The "receivers" of the doctrine are increasing.

Portland Argus.

Dissolving a Partnership.

The following announcement appears under the editorial head of the last "Disseminator," published at Brandon, Miss., the parties being the former proprietors of that journal:

"The copartnership heretofore existing between J. O. Shook and L. P. Hall was voluntarily dissolved on the 7th inst., by the parties taking a shot at each other's pate."

Our brethren of the South should not meet their shooting-sticks in this way. It is decidedly dangerous.

Some Difference.

One of the best jokes we have seen for a long time is thus told by a New York paper. A poor German, relative of Mr. Astor's arrived not long since, and applied to the old man for charity. Mr. A. gave him a five dollar bill.—"Why," said the discontented relative, "your son just gave ten dollars!" "Well he may," said the old man—"the dog has a rich father!"

It is stated that St. Augustine, Florida, is by more than forty years, the oldest town in the United States.