

all civilized nations are of the most satisfactory character. It is hoped that in this enlightened age, these differences may be amicably adjusted.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report to Congress, will communicate a full statement of the condition of our finances. The reports for the fiscal year ending on the thirty-first of June last, were of the value of one hundred and seven million two hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars, of which the amount exported was fifteen million three hundred and forty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars—leaving a balance of one hundred and one million nine hundred and seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars for domestic consumption. The exports for the same year were of the value of one hundred and fourteen million six hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and six dollars; of which, the amount of domestic articles was ninety-nine million two hundred and ninety-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars. The receipts into the treasury during the same year were twenty-nine million seven hundred and sixty-nine thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty-six cents; of which amount there were derived from custom, twenty-seven million five hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and seventy cents; from sales of public lands, two million seven hundred and twenty-two dollars and thirty cents; and from incidental and miscellaneous sources, one hundred sixty-three thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-six cents. The expenditures for the same period were twenty-nine million nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred and six dollars and ninety-eight cents; of which, eight million five hundred and eighty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and sixty-two cents were applied to the payment of the public debt. The balance in the treasury, on the first of July last, was seven million six hundred and fifty-eight thousand three hundred and six dollars and twenty-two cents.

The amount of the public debt remaining unpaid on the first of October last, was seventeen million seven hundred and four thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-two cents. Further payments of the public debt would have been made, in anticipation of the period of its reimbursement under the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the acts of July 21, 1841, and of April 15, 1842, and March 3, 1843, had not the unsettled state of our relations with Mexico menaced hostile collision with that power. In view of such a contingency, it was deemed prudent to retain in the treasury an amount unusually large for ordinary purposes.

A few years ago, our whole national debt growing out of the Revolution and the war of 1812 with Great Britain was extinguished, and we presented to the world the rare and noble spectacle of a great and growing people who had fully discharged every obligation. Since that time, the existing debt has been contracted, and small as it is, in comparison with the similar burdens of most other nations, it should be extinguished at the earliest practicable period. Should the state of the country permit, and, especially, if our foreign relations interpose no obstacle, it is contemplated to apply all the monies in the treasury as they accrue beyond what is required for the appropriations by Congress, to its liquidation. I cherish the hope of soon being able to congratulate the country on its recovering once more the lofty position which it so recently occupied. Our country, which exhibits to the world the benefits of self-government, in developing all the sources of national prosperity, owes to mankind the permanent example of a nation free from the blighting influence of a public debt.

The attention of Congress is invited to the importance of making suitable modifications and reductions of the rates of duty imposed by our present tariff laws. The object of imposing duties on imports should be to raise revenue to pay the necessary expenses of government.—Congress may, undoubtedly, in the exercise of a sound discretion, discriminate in arranging the rates of duty on different articles; but the discriminations should be within the revenue standard, and be made with a view to raise money for the support of government.

It becomes important to understand distinctly what is meant by a revenue standard, the maximum of which should not be exceeded in the rates of duty imposed. It is conceded, and experience proves, that duties may be laid so high as to diminish, or prohibit altogether, the importation of any given article, and thereby lessen or destroy the revenue, which, at lower rates, would be derived from its importation.—Such duties exceed the revenue rates, and are not imposed to raise money for the support of government. If Congress levy a duty, for revenue, of one per cent. on a given article, it will produce a given amount of money to the treasury, and will incidentally and necessarily afford protection, or advantage, to the amount of one per cent. to the home manufacturer of a similar or like article over the importer. If the duty be raised to ten per cent., it will produce a greater amount of money, and afford greater protection. If it be still raised to twenty, twenty-five, or thirty per cent., and if, as it is raised, the revenue derived from it is found to be increased, the protection or advantage will also be increased; but if it be raised to thirty-one per cent., and it is found that the revenue produced at that rate is less than at thirty per cent., it ceases to be a revenue duty. The precise point in the ascending scale of duties at which it is ascertained from experience that the revenue is greatest, is the maximum rate of duty which can be laid for the bona fide purpose of collecting money for the support of government. To raise the duties higher than

that point, and thereby diminish the amount collected, is to levy them for protection merely, and not for revenue. As long then, as Congress may gradually increase the rate of duty on a given article, and the revenue is increased by such increase of duty, they are within the revenue standard. When they go beyond that point, and, as they increase the duties, the revenue is diminished or destroyed, the act ceases to have for its object the raising of money to support government, but is for protection merely.

It does not now follow that Congress should levy the highest duty on all articles of import which they will bear within the revenue standard; for such rates would probably produce a much larger amount than the economical administration of the government would require. Nor does it follow that the duties on all articles should be at the same, or a horizontal rate.—Some articles will bear a much higher revenue duty than others. Below the maximum of the revenue standard Congress may and ought to discriminate in the rates imposed, taking care so to adjust them on different articles as to produce in the aggregate the amount which, when added to the proceeds of sales of public lands, may be needed to pay the economical expenses of the government.

In levying a tariff of duties, Congress exercise the taxing power, and for purposes of revenue may select the objects of taxation. They may exempt certain articles altogether, and permit their importation free of duty. On others they may impose low duties. In these classes should be embraced such articles of necessity as are in general use, and especially such as are consumed by the laborer and the poor, as well as by the wealthy citizen. Care should be taken that all the great interests of the country, including manufactures, agriculture, commerce, navigation, and the mechanic arts, should, as far as may be practicable, derive equal advantages from the incidental protection which a just system of revenue duties may afford. Taxation, direct or indirect, is a burden, and it should be so imposed as to operate as equally as may be, on all classes, in the proportion of their ability to bear it. To make the taxing power an actual benefit to one class, necessarily increases the burden of the others beyond their proportion, and would be manifestly unjust. The terms "protection to domestic industry," are of popular import; but they should apply under a just system to all the various branches of industry in our country. The farmer or planter who toils yearly in his fields, is engaged in "domestic industry," and is as much entitled to have his labor "protected" as the manufacturer, the man of commerce, the navigator, or the mechanic, who are engaged also in "domestic industry" in their different pursuits. The joint labors of all these classes constitute the aggregate of the "domestic industry" of the nation, and they are equally entitled to the nation's "protection." No one of them can justly claim to be the exclusive recipients of "protection," which can only be afforded by increasing burdens on the "domestic industry" of the others.

If these views be correct, it remains to inquire how far the tariff act of 1812 is consistent with them. That many of the provisions of that act are in violation of the cardinal principles here laid down, all must concede. The rates of duty imposed by it on some articles are prohibitory, and on others so high as greatly to diminish importations, and to produce a less amount of revenue than would be derived from lower rates. They operate as "protection merely," to one branch of "domestic industry," by taxing other branches.

By the introduction of minimums, or assumed and false values, and by the imposition of specific duties, the injustice and inequality of the act of 1812, in its practical operations on different classes and pursuits, are seen and felt. Many of the oppressive duties imposed by it under the operation of these principles, range from one per cent. to more than two hundred per cent. They are prohibitory on some articles, and partially so on others, and bear most heavily on articles of common necessity, and but lightly on articles of luxury. It is so framed that much the greatest burden which it imposes is thrown on labor and the poorer classes who are least able to bear it, while it protects capital and exempts the rich from paying their just proportion of the taxation required for the support of government. While it protects the capital of the wealthy manufacturer, and increases his profits, it does no benefit the operatives or laborers in their employment, whose wages have not been increased by it.

Articles of prime necessity or of coarse quality and low price, used by the masses of the people, are, in many instances, subjected by it to heavy taxes, while articles of finer quality and higher price, or of luxury, which can be used only by the opulent, are lightly taxed. It imposes heavy and unjust burdens on the farmer, the planter, the commercial man, and those of all other pursuits except the capitalist who has made his investments in manufactures. All the great interests of the country are not, as nearly as may be practicable, equally protected by it.

The Government in theory knows no distinction of persons and classes, and should not bestow upon some favors and privileges which all may not enjoy. It was the purpose of its illustrious founders to base the institutions which they reared upon the great and unchanging principles of justice and equity, conscious that if administered in the spirit in which they were conceived, they would be felt only by the benefits which they diffused, and would secure for themselves a defence in the hearts of the people, more powerful than standing armies, and all the means and appliances invented to sustain Governments founded in injustice and oppression.

The well-known fact that the tariff act of

1812 was passed by a majority of one vote in the Senate and two in the House of Representatives, and that some of those who left themselves constrained, under the peculiar circumstances existing at the time, to vote in its favor, proclaimed its defects, and expressed their

(Concluded on fourth Page)



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, December 11, 1845.

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

The Message.

To the exclusion of nearly every thing else, we present our readers with the first annual message of President Polk. It is a lengthy document, and the very essence of distilled lococoism. We have no room for comments on it this week, but shall embrace the earliest opportunity to speak of it at length. In the mean time we earnestly desire our readers to give it an attentive perusal—and particularly that part which treats on the Tariff. If it does not convince every one, that the people of Pennsylvania, who are interested in domestic industry, have been grossly deceived by Mr. Polk and his friends, we will be willing to concede that we understand nothing of the subject. As to the other topics treated of in the Message, the public mind is pretty much divided, as might be supposed.

To Prepare Hams.

Take 4 pounds of fine salt, 1-4 of a pound of brown sugar, and 1-8 of a pound of salt-petre, finely pulverized—mix them intimately.—This quantity is sufficient for 100 pounds of meat. The mixture is to be well rubbed on the flesh side of the ham, after which the ham is to be covered with a layer of the composition about a quarter of an inch in thickness, and left with the flesh side up for a month or six weeks, when it is fit to smoke. Hams prepared in this way are said to be superior to any others. It has been tried in Stroudsburg for the last 2 or 3 years, and is highly approved, as well for its economy and convenience, as for the excellent flavor and fine appearance it imparts to the ham.

MARRIED.

In Stroudsburg, on Wednesday the 31 inst., by the Rev. Mr. Curran, Mr. DANIEL D. SMITH, and Miss AMANDA CURRAN, both of Stroudsburg.

FOR SALE.

Two good One Horse Sleighs. Enquire of GEORGE H. MILLER. Stroudsburg, Dec. 11, 1845.

FURS! FURS!!

Any quantity of Cross, Red and Grey Fox, Raccoon, Mink, Fisher, Martin, Otter, House-Cat, Wild-Cat, Bear and Muskrat Skins, wanted at the Hat & Cap Store of the subscriber, on Elizabeth street, nearly opposite J. Knecht's Hotel—for which the highest cash price will be paid.

SIMON FREY.

We recommend all of our friends visiting the city to call at the Pekin Company's Store, and lay in a supply of their delicious Teas.

THE PEKIN TEA COMPANY,
No. 30 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Between Market and Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.

Have constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, A VARIETY OF CHOICE FRESH TEAS, at Lower Prices, according to the quality, than they can be bought for at any other establishment in the city.

TEAS, exclusively, are sold at this house, and several varieties which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Any Teas which do not give entire satisfaction can be returned and exchanged, or the money will be refunded.

The citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity are respectfully invited give us a call.

G. B. ZIEBER,
Agent for the Pekin Tea Company.
Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1845.

English and German Prayer Book for Children.
The subscriber has just published an edition of a new book calculated for the juvenile reader, bearing the above title. It is intended for families and Sabbath Schools. For sale at the office of the Republican, and by the publisher at Bethlehem. Price per dozen \$1.25—single copy 12 1-2 cents.

JULIUS W. HELD.

October 30, 1845.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

The unprecedented success attending the use of Dr. G. Benj'n Smith's (*Sugar Coated*) "IMPROVED VEGETABLE PILLS," and the acknowledged superiority which they possess over the common Anti-Bilious, Cathartic, and various other Pills in general use, have given them a decided preference with all who have used them, and they are universally esteemed the most safe and pleasant purgative ever offered to the public.

Dealers furnished at the New York College of Health, 179 Greenwich street, New York, and sold by

Agents in Monroe Co.

Schoch & Sperry, Stroudsburg.
R. Huston & Co. do.
Jno. Marsh & Co. Fennerville.

CAUTION.—As a miserable imitation has been made, by the name of "*Sugar Coated Pills*," it is necessary to be sure that Dr. G. Benjamin Smith's signature is on every box. Price 25 cents. Aug. 14, 1845.

UMBRELLAS CHEAT

Sleeper & Fenner,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Umbrellas, Parasols, & Sun Shades,
No. 126 Market street, south side, below Fourth, Philadelphia.

Invite the attention of Merchants, Manufacturers, &c. &c., to their very Extensive, Elegant, New Stock, prepared with great care, and offered

At the Lowest possible Prices for Cash.

The principle on which this concern is established is to consult the mutual interest of their customers and themselves, by manufacturing a good article, selling it at the Lowest Price for Cash, and realizing their own remuneration, in the amount of sales and quick returns.

Possessing inexhaustible facilities for manufacture, they are prepared to supply orders to any extent, and respectfully solicit the patronage of merchants, manufacturers and dealers. Phila., Dec. 11, 1845.—ly.

Cheaper than Ever!!

200 Pages of rare and fashionable Music for Three Dollars!!!

THE MUSICAL GEM,

A weekly publication of rare and popular music, Vocal and Instrumental, consisting of standard and original Songs, Duets, Glee, &c., with Piano Forte accompaniments, Overtures, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Marches, Quicksteps, Airs, Rondos, and selections from Modern Operas, most of which have never been published in this country.

Mr. G. W. Derwort, a professor well known to the musical world, has been engaged to superintend the selecting and arranging department, and the Publisher feels warranted in asserting, that *THE MUSICAL GEM* will bear comparison with any other musical publication in this country. Persons sending \$3. free of Postage, will have the Music mailed to them weekly.

The following pieces are now ready for delivery: "Rest Spirit, Rest," (from Amilie.) "Pearl Waltz," by Francois Hunte. "The Sun has caught me sleeping," a celebrated Hunting song. "The Rose will cease to blow," as sung by Mr. Templeton. Address J. H. MILLER, New York City.

December 11, 1845.

A LIST

Of Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Foreign Merchandise and Liquors within the county of Monroe, for the year 1845.

NAMES.	CLASS.
SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.	
1 Bell & Brothers,	14 \$7 00
2 Brodhead & Sons,*	14 10 50
3 D. & J. Zimmerman,*	14 10 50
4 Joseph Zimmerman,*	14 10 50
5 John Lander,	14 7 00
6 J. V. & C. R. Wilson,	14 7 00
STROUD TSP.	
7 Robert Boys,	14 7 00
8 Richard Staples,	14 7 00
9 John Boys,*	14 10 50
10 Stoddell Stokes & Son,	13 10 00
11 Geo H. Miller & Co.,	14 7 00
12 Samuel Stokes,	14 7 00
13 John Malven,	14 7 00
14 Joseph L. Keller,	14 7 00
15 Robert Huston & Co.*	14 10 50
HAMILTON TSP.	
16 Joseph Keller & Son,*	14 10 50
17 John Marsh & Co.,	14 7 00
18 Charles Saylor,*	14 10 50
POCONO TSP.	
19 Henry Kintz,*	14 10 50
20 Adam Edinger,*	14 10 50
21 Charles G. Nebe,	14 7 00
CHESNUTHILL TSP.	
22 Daniel Brown & Co.*	14 10 50
23 Lewis Sox,*	14 10 50
24 Patrick Daily,*	14 10 50
25 Philip Kresge,*	14 10 50
ROSS TSP.	
26 Stephen Hess,*	14 10 50
27 Joseph Johnson,*	14 10 50
COOLBAUGH TSP.	
28 William M. Warne,	14 7 00
Those marked * have taken out license to sell liquor. Those marked † have paid.	
All the above Licenses that remain unpaid on the 1st day of December next, will be placed in the hands of a justice for collection.	
JACOB SHOEMAKER, Treas.	
Treasurer's Office, Stroudsburg, Nov. 20, 1845. } 3t.	
JOB WORK	
Neatly executed at this Office.	

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected every Wednesday morning.

ARTICLES.	Stroudsburg.	Easton.	Phila
Wheat Flour, per barrel	6 25	6 25	6 50
Rye, do. do. do.	4 75	5 00	4 75
Wheat, per bushel	1 15	1 20	1 28
Rye, do. do.	80	80	77
Sole Leather per pound	25	21	18
Corn per bushel	60	60	75
Buckwheat, per bushel	50		
Clover Seed per bushel	0 00	6 00	5 00
Timothy Seed per bush.	3 00	2 50	2 87
Barley do.	40	40	50
Oats do.	33	33	28
Flax Seed do.	1 00	1 20	1 47
Butter per pound	15	13	12
Eggs, per dozen	15	12	10
Plaster per ton	5 50	4 25	3 00
Hickory wood, per cord	2 50	3 75	4 50
Oak, do. do.	2 00	3 00	4 25
Mackerel, No. 1	15 00	12 00	10 00
Do. do 2	12 50	10 00	8 00
Potatoes, per bushel	35	30	

BANK NOTE LIST.

corrected weekly for the Jeffersonian Republican.

The notes of those banks on which a quotation are omitted and a dash (—) substituted, are not purchased by the brokers.

Pennsylvania.		West Branch bank	2
Philadelphia ban,	par	Pittsburg 1	1
Ban of North America,	do	Waynesburg	1
Farmers' & Mechanics'	do	Duquesneville	1
Western bank	do	Erie bank	1
Southwark bank	do	Berks county bank	—
Kensington ban	do	Towanda do	—
Bank of Northern Liberties	do	Relief Notes	2
Mechanics' Bank	do		
Commercial Bank	do		
Bank of Penn Township	do		
Manufacturers' Mech'ns	do	America, bank of	par
Moyamensing bank	do	American Exchange	do
United States bank	do	Bank of Commerce	do
Girard do	par	Bank of the State of N Y	do
Pennsylvania bank	par	Butchers' & Drovers'	do
Bank of Germantown	par	Chemical	do
Bank of Montgomery co.	do	City	do
Bank of Delaware county	do	Commercial	1
Bank of Chester county	do	Climont	par
Bank of Lancaster	do	Del. and Hudon canal co.	do
Farmers' bank of Bucks	do	Dry Dock	1
Easton bank	do	Fulton bank of New York	par
Farmers' bank of Reading	do	Greenwich	do
Lebanon bank	do	Lafayette	do
Harrisburg bank	do	Leather Manufacturers'	do
Middletown bank	do	Manhattan company	do
Farmers' bank Lancaster	par	Mechanics' Banking Assn.	do
Lancaster bank	do	Merchants' bank	do
Lancaster county bank	do	Merchant	do
Northampton bank	do	Mechanics & Traders'	do
Columbia Bridge	par	Merchants' Exchange	do
Carlisle bank	do	National bank	do
Northumberland bank	par	New York, Bank of	do
Miners bank of Pottsville	do	New-York Banking co.	2
York bank	do	N. Y. Ste. Stk Security b.	par
Chambersburg bank	do	North River	do
Gettysburg bank	do	Phoenix	do
Wyoming do	do	Seventh Ward	do
Honesdale do	do	Tenth Ward	10
Bank of Lewistown	do	Tradesmen's	do
Bank of Susquehanna co.	do	Union B. of N Y	par
Lum. oak at Warren no sale	do	Washington	—

Confectionary, Fruit, and GROCERY STORE.

WILLIAM H. SCHLOUGH,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Stroudsburg, and the public generally, that he has opened a

Confectionary and Grocery Store,

on Elizabeth street, in the room formerly occupied by Joseph L. Keller, as a Grocery, where he is prepared to accommodate the public with all kinds of *CANDIES* of the best quality.—He also keeps on hand *FRUIT*, embracing all the delicacies of the season, and *NUTS* of all kinds. His stock consists in part of,

Oranges,	Figs,	Cream Nuts,
Lemons,	Almonds,	Cocoa Nuts,
Raisins,	Prunes,	Ground Nuts,

and a variety of all kinds of Confectionary generally kept in such an establishment,—all of which he will sell very low for Cash. He has also added to the above stock, all the articles connected with a

GROCERY,

Consisting in part of

SUGARS,	CHOCOLATE,
COFFEES,	SALERATUS,
TEAS,	NUT MEGS,
CHEESE,	ALLSPICE,
MOLASSES,	GINGER,
CRACKERS,	HERRING,
BLACKING,	MACKEREL,
CINNAMON,	CLOSE PINS,
SOAP,	INDIGO,
CANDLES,	BASKETS,
SHOT,	Dried Peaches,
Pepper,	Dried Apples,

together with a variety of Tubs, Bowls, &c.

Tobacco, Snuff, and Segars,

of the best and cheapest qualities always on hand, and will suit those who may favor him with a call.

Porter, Ale, Mead and Lemonade constantly kept on hand.

For the liberal support already received from his friends and customers he returns his sincere thanks, and will endeavor in future to merit a continuance of their favors, by sparing no exertions to make his establishment an agreeable retreat.

Stroudsburg, June 19, 1845.

LATEST FASHIONS.

M. M. BURNETT,

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues the **TAILORING BUSINESS** at his old stand, nearly opposite Stoddell Stokes' Store. He has just received the latest Philadelphia Fashions, and is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch, and in the latest style. Clothing for old men made to suit their age and convenience. All of which he will furnish as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Produce taken in exchange for work, at the cash price.

N. B. Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up. Stroudsburg, Oct. 23, 1845.