

stood to be, by the more liberal party, and especially by those who were opposed to foreign interference and to the monarchical form of government. Santa Anna was then in exile in Havana, having been expelled from power and banished from his country by a revolution which occurred in December, 1844; but it was known that he had still a considerable party in his favor in Mexico. It was also equally well known that no vigilance which could be exerted by our squadron would, in all probability, have prevented him from effecting a landing somewhere on the extensive gulf of Mexico, if he desired to return to his country. He had openly professed an entire change of policy; had expressed his regret that he had subverted the federal constitution of 1824, and avowed that he was now in favor of its restoration. He had publicly declared his hostility, in the strongest terms, to the establishment of a monarchy, and to European interference in the affairs of his country. Information to this effect had been received, from sources believed to be reliable, at the date of the recognition of the existence of the war by Congress, and was afterwards fully confirmed by the receipt of the despatch of our consul in the city of Mexico, with the accompanying documents, which are herewith transmitted.— Besides, it was reasonable to suppose that he must see the ruinous consequences to Mexico of a war with the United States, and that it would be his interest to favor peace.

It was under these circumstances and upon these considerations that it was deemed expedient not to obstruct his return to Mexico, should he attempt to do so. Our object was the restoration of peace; and with that view, no reason was perceived why we should take part with Paredes, and aid him, by means of our blockade, in preventing the return of his rival to Mexico. On the contrary, it was believed that the intestine divisions which ordinary sagacity could not anticipate as the fruit of Santa Anna's return to Mexico, and his contest with Paredes, might strongly tend to produce a disposition with both parties to restore and preserve peace with the United States.— Paredes was a soldier by profession, and a monarchist in principle. He had but recently before been successful in a military revolution, by which he had obtained power. He was the sworn enemy of the United States, with which he had involved his country in the existing war. Santa Anna had been expelled from power by the army, was known to be in open hostility to Paredes, and publicly pledged against foreign intervention and the restoration of monarchy in Mexico. In view of these facts and circumstances it was, that, when orders were issued to the commander of our naval forces in the Gulf, on the 15th day of May last, only two days after the existence of the war had been recognized by Congress, to place the coasts of Mexico under blockade, he was directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna to Mexico, should he attempt to return.

A revolution took place in Mexico in the early part of August following, by which the power of Paredes was overthrown, and he has since been banished from the country, and he is now in exile. Shortly afterwards Santa Anna returned. It remains to be seen whether his return may not yet prove to be favorable to a pacific adjustment of the existing difficulties, it being manifestly his interest not to persevere in the prosecution of a war commenced by Paredes, to accomplish a purpose so absurd as the reconquest of Texas to the Sabine. Had Paredes remained in power, it is morally certain that any pacific adjustment would have been hopeless.

Upon the commencement of hostilities by Mexico against the United States, the indignant spirit of the nation was at once aroused. Congress promptly responded to the expectations of the country, and, by the act of the 13th of May last, recognized the fact that war existed, by the act of Mexico, between the United States and that republic, and granted the means necessary for its rigorous prosecution. Being involved in a war thus commenced by Mexico, and for the justice of which on our part we may confidently appeal to the whole world, I resolved to prosecute it with the utmost vigor.— Accordingly, the ports of Mexico on the Gulf and on the Pacific have been placed under blockade, and her territory invaded at several important points. The reports from the Departments of War and the Navy will inform you more in detail of the measures adopted in the emergency in which our country was placed, and of the gratifying results which have been accomplished.

The various columns of the army have performed their duty under great disadvantages, with the most distinguished skill and courage. The victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and of Monterey, won against greatly superior numbers, and against the most decided advantages in other respects on the part of the enemy, were brilliant in their execution, and entitle our brave officers and soldiers to the grateful thanks of their country. The nation deprecates the loss of the brave officers and men who have gallantly fallen while vindicating and defending their country's rights and honor.

It is a subject of pride and satisfaction that our volunteer citizen-soldiers, who so promptly responded to their country's call, with an experience of the discipline of a camp of only a few weeks, have borne their part in the hard fought battle of Monterey with a constancy and courage equal to that of the veteran troops, and worthy of the highest admiration. The privations of long marches through the enemy's country, and through a wilderness, have been borne without a murmur. By rapid movements the province of New Mexico, with Santa Fe, its capital, has been captured without bloodshed. The navy has co-operated with the army, and rendered important services; if not so brilliant, it is because the enemy had no force to meet them on their own element, and because of the

defences which nature has interposed in the difficulties of the navigation on the Mexican coast. Our squadron in the Pacific, with the co-operation of a gallant officer of the army, and a small force hastily collected in that distant country, have acquired bloodless possession of the Californias, and the American flag has been raised at every important point in that province.

I congratulate you on the success which has thus attended our military and naval operations. In less than seven months after Mexico commenced hostilities, at a time selected by herself, we have taken possession of many of her principal ports, driven back and pursued her invading army, and acquired military possession of the Mexican provinces of New-Mexico, New-Leon, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, and the Californias, a territory larger in extent than that embraced in the original thirteen States of the Union, inhabited by a considerable population, and much of it more than a thousand miles from the points at which we had to collect our forces and commence our movements. By the blockade, the import and export trade of the enemy has been cut off. Well may the American people be proud of the energy and gallantry of our regular and volunteer officers and soldiers. The events of these few months afford a gratifying proof that our country can, under any emergency, confidently rely for the maintenance of her honor, and the defence of her rights, on an effective force, ready at all times voluntarily to relinquish the comforts of home for the perils and privations of the camp. And though such a force may be for the time expensive, it is in the end economical, as the ability to command it removes the necessity of employing a large standing army in time of peace, and proves that our people love their institutions, and are ever ready to defend and protect them.

While the war was in a course of vigorous and successful prosecution, being still anxious to arrest its evils, and considering that, after the brilliant victories of our arms on the 8th and 9th of May last, the national honor could not be compromised by it, another overture was made to Mexico, by my direction, on the 27th of July last, terminate hostilities by a peace just and honorable to both countries. On the 31st of August following, the Mexican Government declined to accept this friendly overture, but referred it to the decision of a Mexican Congress, to be assembled in the early part of the present month. I communicate to you, herewith, a copy of the letter of the Secretary of State proposing to re-open negotiations, of the answer of the Mexican Government, and of the reply thereto of the Secretary of State.

The war will continue to be prosecuted with vigor, as the best means of securing peace. It is hoped that the decision of the Mexican Congress, to which our last overture has been referred, may result in a speedy and honorable peace. With our experience, however, of the unreasonable course of the Mexican authorities, it is the part of wisdom not to relax in the energy of our military operations until the result is made known. In this view, it is deemed important to hold military possession of all the provinces which have been taken, until a definitive treaty of peace shall have been concluded and ratified by the two countries.

The war has not been waged with a view to conquest; but having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there, with a view to obtain an honorable peace, and thereby secure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, as well as to our much injured citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico.

By the laws of nations a conquered territory is subject to be governed by the conqueror during his military possession, and until there is either a treaty of peace, or he shall voluntarily withdraw from it. The old civil Government being necessarily superseded, it is the right and duty of the conqueror to secure his conquest, and to provide for the maintenance of civil order and the rights of the inhabitants. This right has been exercised, and this duty performed, by our military and naval commanders, by the establishment of temporary Governments in some of the conquered provinces in Mexico, assimilating them as far as practicable to the free institutions of our own country. In the provinces of New-Mexico, and of the Californias, little if any farther resistance is apprehended from the inhabitants to the temporary Governments which have thus, from the necessity of the case and according to the laws of war, been established. It may be proper to provide for the security of these important conquests by making an adequate appropriation for the purpose of erecting fortifications and defraying the expenses necessarily incident to the maintenance of our possession and authority over them.

Near the close of your last session, for reasons communicated to Congress, I deemed it important, as a measure for securing a speedy peace with Mexico, that a sum of money should be appropriated, and placed in the power of the Executive, similar to that which had been made upon two former occasions, during the administration of President Jefferson.

On the 26th of February, 1803, an appropriation of two millions of dollars was made, and placed at the disposal of the President. Its object is well known. It was at that time in

**NOTICE.**

The Monroe County Bible Society will meet in the Church, near the Rev. Mr. Heilig's, in Hamilton, on Thursday the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to attend to business important to the Bible cause in Monroe county. John D. Morris, Esq. will address the meeting.  
WM. P. VAIL, Sec.  
December 3, 1846.



**JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN**

Thursday, December 17, 1846.

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

FOR GOVERNOR.

**PETER S. MICHLER,**  
OF NORTHAMPTON.

Subject to the decision of the 4th of March Convention.

**Whig State Convention.**

A State Convention, to be composed of Delegates from the city of Philadelphia and the several counties equal to their representation in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, will be held at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of MARCH next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner to be supported by the Whigs and the friends of the Protective Policy at the next ensuing election, and to transact such other business as may be deemed important to the success of the Whig cause.

- J. P. SANDERSON,
- SAMUEL D. KARNS,
- JOSEPH KONIGMACHER,
- MORTON McMICHAEL,
- GEORGE ERETY,
- H. JONES BROOKE,
- THEO. D. COCHRAN,
- JAMES FOX,
- JAMES MARTIN,
- WILLIAM BUTLER,
- J. J. SLOCUM,
- JOHN R. EDIE,
- EDGAR COWAN,
- JOHN B. JOHNSON,
- Wm. J. HOWARD,

Whig State Committee.

**The Message.**

We publish entire, in to-day's paper, the Message of the President, to Congress, delivered on Tuesday last. In doing so, we necessarily exclude nearly every thing else from our columns. Its length is so great, that our readers will in all probability be glad enough when they get through with the "document" itself, without wading through another column of comments by us. We shall therefore defer all remarks we may have to make upon the Message until a more seasonable time. Our readers will no doubt judge for themselves of its merits and faults, as also of the merits? (if he has any) and faults of its author. Two thirds of the Message is devoted entirely to the Mexican War, and the remaining one third is also more or less tintured with it.

**Congress.**

Both branches of Congress assembled at Washington, on the 7th inst. A quorum of the Senate and House being present, they immediately organized; and on Tuesday listened to the reading of the President's Message.— Notice was given by members of both Houses, of their intention to bring in Bills—but nothing of an exciting character took place, with the exception of a Resolution offered by Garret Davis, of Kentucky, calling upon the President for copies of the orders under which General Kearney, and Com. Stockton, established civil governments, and thereby virtually annexed to the United States, the Mexican Provinces of New Mexico and California. It was discussed during part of three days; and remained undisturbed on Thursday last, when the House adjourned over until Monday of this week to allow the Speaker time to appoint the several Standing Committees. The session promises to be one of great interest.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between Stephen Phares and George W. Staples, known as the firm of PHARES & STAPLES, was on the 30th day of November last, dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to Theodore Schoch, who is duly authorized to settle the said accounts; and all persons having demands against said firm will present them to the same, duly authenticated for settlement.  
STEPHEN PHARES,  
GEORGE W. STAPLES.  
Stroudsburg, December 15, 1846.

The undersigned still continues the business of **SHOEMAKING**, in all its branches, and upon the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he hopes by dealing justly to merit a continuance of public patronage.— Look out for the old stand in Elizabeth street.  
Country produce taken in exchange for work.  
STEPHEN PHARES.  
Stroudsburg, Dec. 17, 1846.

**VIOLINS AND FLUTES.**

At from \$1.50 to \$3.50, for sale by  
JOHN H. MELICK.  
Stroudsburg, Jan 1, 1846.

As Christmas and New Year is drawing close to hand, and our county is filled with so many young folks, who are looking for something nice for a present at that time to strengthen their friendship, we would advise them to go to Melick's Fancy Store, where they will find the handsomest assortment of pretty things ever exhibited in this county. Parents who want the smiles and good feelings of their children, would be paid tenfold for the trifle they spend for a small present for them. He has, we say, a good assortment of Fancy Goods. Call and see; he charges nothing for showing them.  
Clocks and Watches cheap.

**CAUTION.**

Whereas, my wife RACHEL, has left my bed and board, I hereby forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.  
JOHN H. GROOT.  
September 19, 1846.

**Country Produce.**

Butter, Eggs, &c. taken in exchange for any goods in my line of business.  
JOHN H. MELICK.  
Stroudsburg, Feb. 12, 1846.

**MONEY WANTED. POSITIVELY LAST NOTICE.**

All persons indebted to the late firm of Geo. H. MILLER & Co., either by note or book account, will please call on the undersigned and make payment on or before the first day of January, 1847, or their accounts will be placed in other hands for collection, without respect to persons.  
GEO. H. MILLER.  
Stroudsburg, December 3, 1846.

**Stroudsburg and New York**



**LINE OF COACHES,**

VIA DELAWARE WATER GAP, COLUMBIA, BLAIRSTOWN, JOHNSONSBURG, STANHOPE & MORRISTOWN THROUGH IN TWELVE HOURS.

Fare from Stroudsburg to New York \$3 50. On and after Monday, November 2d 1846, there will a Stage leave the principal hotels, in Stroudsburg, at 4 o'clock A. M., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, by four-horse coaches to Morristown, thence by rail-road to New-York, arriving in New-York 20 minutes before five o'clock P. M. the same afternoon.

Returning will leave New-York every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 o'clock A. M. by rail-road to Morristown, thence by stage to Stroudsburg, arriving in Stroudsburg the same evening between 8 and 9 o'clock P. M.

Persons in New-York can receive any information desired by applying to the subscriber, or his agent, at 73 Courtland-street. Merchants wishing to send orders to New-York for small bills of goods, can do so, by enclosing the orders directed to the agent of the line, and giving it to the driver, and have it by return of stage. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.  
JOHN L. WARD, Proprietor.  
November 19, 1846.

**Grocery, Confectionary and FRUIT STORE.**

The subscriber offers for sale a fresh lot of GROCERIES at the old stand, first door east of Simon Frey's Hat shop, such as new  
No. 2 Mackerel, Coffee, Tea, Loaf Sugar, Dairy Salt, Spices of all kinds, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Clothes Pins; Pipes, Mouse Traps, Matches, Pepper, Mustard, CONFECTIONARIES, such as Candies, Sugar Sand, Liquorice, &c.  
FRUIT—Foreign and Domestic.  
ALSO—Nuts of various kinds, all of which will be sold low for ready pay.  
L. VANDERBECK,  
FOR G. M. WILSON.

The BAKING BUSINESS will be carried on as heretofore, by L. VANDERBECK.  
-Stroudsburg, Oct. 8, 1846.

**CALL AND SEE.**

**GEORGE H. MILLER,**  
Has just received at his Store, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, opposite the public house of Jacob Knecht, a general assortment of  
**Fall and Winter Goods,**

Consisting in part of Black, Blue Black, and Blue Cloths; Plain and Fancy Cassimeres; Sateenets, Cashmeres, Mouseline de Laine Robes, and Piece Goods; Merinos, Alpaccas, Paramatta cloths; Shawls and Handkerchiefs of various kinds, together with a great variety of  
**CALICOES,**

and all kinds of articles generally kept in a Country store. ALSO—a first rate stock of  
**Groceries, Hardware, Crockery-ware, &c.**  
**Boots, Shoes, and Caps, &c. &c.**

all of which will be sold cheap for Cash or Country Produce.  
September 10, 1846.

**Great Bargains, in Hats and Caps, At the old established CHEAP HAT & CAP STORE,**  
No. 196 Market St., 2d door below Sixth, PHILADELPHIA.

We extend a general invitation to the citizens of Monroe, and its vicinity, as well as to all others, to our Store. We have on hand a large and complete assortment of Hats and Caps of every style and variety, which we are selling full one-fourth lower than the usual prices, namely:

- Extra superior Beaver Hats, from \$2.50 to \$3 50
- “ “ Brush “ “ 2.00 to 3.00
- “ “ Silk “ “ 1.25 to 2.00
- “ “ Molestin “ “ 2.50 only,

usual price \$4.  
Good Hats as low as \$1.25 and upwards. Also, a complete stock of Caps, cloth, fur trimmed, glazed, silk oil cloth, velvet and fancy Caps; fine Otter, Shetland Fur Seal, Musk Rat, Hair Seal Caps, &c. &c., at lower prices than they can possibly be had elsewhere. From our extensive sales, we can sell for a smaller profit than others can. Call and be satisfied, it is to your interest.

Merchants, Storekeepers, Hatters and others, who buy to sell again, supplied on reasonable terms. Be sure and call at No. 196 Market Street, second door below Sixth Street.  
GARDEN & BROWN.  
Philadelphia, Aug. 27, 1846.

**AGENT WANTED FOR THIS COUNTY.**

The business will be to procure subscribers for, and sell, when published, a large, new, splendid township Map of the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. The qualifications required are a small capital of \$100, sobriety, integrity, industry, energy, and active business talents. Information of the terms of the agency (which are liberal) will be given on application, POSTAGE PAID, to  
ALEXANDER HARRISON,  
Superintending Agent,  
8 1-2 South 7th street, Philadelphia.  
September 17, 1846.

**UMBRELLAS CHEAP**

**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.

**CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!**

**Steam Refined Sugar Candies,**  
12 1-2 Cents per pound, Wholesale.

J. J. RICHARDSON, No. 43 Market street, Philadelphia, takes pleasure in informing the public, that he still continues to sell his very SUPERIOR STEAM REFINED CANDY at the low price of \$12.50 per 100 pounds, and the quality is equal to any in the United States.

He also offers all kinds of goods in the Confectionary and Fruit line at corresponding low prices, as quick sales and small profits are the order of the day.

Call or send your orders, and you cannot fail to be satisfied. Don't forget the number, 43 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.  
J. J. RICHARDSON.  
August 27, 1846.

**Good news for the Aged.**

Spectacle Glasses fitted to all ages and sights in Gold, Silver, German Silver and Steel Frames, with convex, concave, periscope, blue, grey and green Glasses, to which he would invite particular attention. No charge for showing them. For sale cheap, at the Variety Store of  
JOHN H. MELICK.  
Stroudsburg, January 1, 1846.

**IMPORTANT**

TO ALL  
**COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.**

You may be sure of obtaining, at all times, pure and highly flavored

**TEAS,**

By the single pound or larger quantity, at the **Pekin Tea Company's Warehouse,**  
No. 30 SOUTH SECOND STREET,  
Between Market and Chesnut,  
PHILADELPHIA.

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed, almost impossible, always to obtain good Green and Black Teas. But now you have only to visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain as delicious and fragrant Tea as you could wish for. All tastes can here be suited, with the advantage of getting a pure article at a low price.

G. B. ZIEBER,  
Agent for the Pekin Tea Company.  
Philadelphia, July 2, 1845.

**WATCHES.**

A good assortment of Watches, for sale, at reduced prices, by JOHN H. MELICK,  
Stroudsburg, Jan. 1, 1846.