

commend such a reduction. Should Congress prefer to abolish the franking privilege entirely, it seems probable that no demand on the treasury would result from the proposed reduction of postage. Whether any further diminution should be made, or the result of the reduction of five cents, which I have recommended, should be first tested, is submitted to your decision.

Since the commencement of the last session of Congress, a Postal treaty with Great Britain has been received and ratified, and such regulations have been formed by the Post Office Department of the two countries, in pursuance of that treaty, as to carry its provisions into full operation. The attempt to extend this same arrangement, through England, to France, has not been equally successful; but the purpose has not been abandoned.

For a particular statement of the condition of the Post Office Department, and other matters connected with that branch of the public service, I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General.

By the act of the 2d of March, 1849, a Board was constituted to make arrangements for taking the seventh census, composed of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Postmaster General; and it was made the duty of this Board "to prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules as might be necessary for the full enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; and also proper forms and schedules for collecting in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education, and other topics, as would exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country." The duties enjoined upon the Census Board, thus established, having been performed, it now rests with Congress to enact a law for carrying into effect the provision of the Constitution which requires an actual enumeration of the people of the United States within the ensuing year.

Among the duties assigned by the Constitution to the General Government is one of local and limited application, but not, on that account, the less obligatory: I allude to the trust committed to Congress, as the exclusive legislator and sole guardian of the interests of the District of Columbia. I beg to commend these interests to your kind attention. As the National metropolis, the city of Washington must be an object of general interest; and founded as it was under the auspices of him whose immortal name it bears, its claims to the fostering care of Congress present themselves with additional strength. Whatever can contribute to its prosperity must enlist the feelings of its Constitutional guardians, and command their favorable consideration.

Our Government is one of limited powers, and its successful administration eminently depends on the confinement of each of its co-ordinate branches within its own appropriate sphere. The first section of the Constitution ordains that "all legislative powers therein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." The Executive has authority to recommend (not to dictate) measures to Congress. Having performed that duty, the Executive Department of the Government cannot rightfully control the decision of Congress on any subject of legislation, until that decision shall have been officially submitted to the President for approval. The check provided by the Constitution, in the clause conferring the qualified veto, will never be exercised by me, except in the cases contemplated by the fathers of the Republic. I view it as an extreme measure, to be resorted to only in extraordinary cases—as where it may become necessary to defend the Executive against the encroachments of the legislative power, or to prevent hasty and inconsiderate or unconstitutional legislation. By cautiously confining this remedy within the sphere proscribed to it in the contemporaneous expositions of the framers of the Constitution, the will of the people, legitimately expressed on all subjects of legislation, through their constitutional organs, the Senators and Representatives of the United States, will have its full effect. As indispensable to the preservation of our system of self government, the independence of the Representatives of the United States and the people's guaranty by the Constitution; and they owe no responsibility to any human power but their constituents. By holding the Representative responsible only to the people, and exempting him from all other influences, we elevate the character of the constituent and quicken his sense of responsibility to his country. It is under these circumstances only that the elector can feel that, in the choice of the law-maker, he is himself, truly a component part of the sovereign power of the nation. With equal care we should study to defend the rights of the executive and judicial departments. Our Government can only be preserved in its purity by the suppression and entire elimination of every claim or tendency of one co-ordinate branch to encroachment upon another. With the strict observance of this rule and the other injunctions of the Constitution—with a sedulous inculcation of that respect and love for the Union of the United States, which our fathers cherished and enjoined upon their children, and with the aid of that overruling Providence which has so long and so kindly guarded our liberties and institutions, we may reasonably expect to transmit them with their innumerable blessings to the remotest posterity.

But attachment to the union of the States should be habitually fostered in every American heart. For more than half a century, during which kingdoms and empires have fallen this Union has stood unshaken. The patriots who formed it have long since descended to the grave; yet still it remains, the proudest monument to their memory, and the object of affection and admiration with every one worthy to bear the American name. In my judgment, its dissolution would be the greatest of calamities, and to avert that should be the study of every American. Upon its preservation must depend our own happiness and that of countless generations to come.—Whatever dangers may threaten it, I shall stand by it and maintain it in its integrity, to the full extent of the obligations imposed, and the power conferred upon me by the Constitution.

Z. TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4th, 1849.



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, December 27, 1849.

Public Lecture.

Dr. A. REEVES JACKSON, of Columbia, N. J., will deliver a lecture, introductory to a series, connected with the *Leni Lenape Institute*, on Tuesday evening next, January 1, 1850, in the Court House in this Borough, at 7 o'clock, P. M. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

Congress Organized.

The long looked for Message has at last made its appearance, and will be found in our paper of to-day. The House on Saturday last succeeded in effecting an organization, by electing the Hon. Howell Cobb, Locofoco, of Georgia, Speaker, on the 63d ballot, by a plurality vote; Mr. Cobb, receiving 102, and Mr. Winthrop, Whig, 100, with a number of scattering. We were prepared for such a result, and in any case it were better than a longer continuance of the disorganized state of the House, which had until then existed. The result cannot be regarded as a Locofoco triumph, for it was brought about by permission of the Whigs; and under the circumstances we have little doubt that Mr. Cobb will so form the committees as to give neither party any undue advantage.

The Message was delivered to both Houses on Monday last, at a quarter past one, and reached this place yesterday; and in order to lay it before our readers as early as possible we have delayed the publication of our paper several hours.

Bucks County.—The aggregate value of taxable property for State and county purposes in Bucks county, as returned by the assessors, is \$17,769,224. The county embraces an aggregate of 367,839 acres of seated lands, valued together with their improvements at \$12,072,912, besides 1,304 town lots, which are estimated at \$1,105,953 in value.

Awful Accident.

A laborer by the name of Keating, employed on the job of Haggerty and Hobau, on the Lackawanna Division of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's Railroad, was killed last week in the following awful manner. They had prepared a sand blast which they were about firing. Keating stood over the aperture, while his comrade held a coal near by, a spark from which it is supposed to have fallen into a fissure communicating with the blast, which instantly exploded, throwing Keating into an adjacent piece of woods; the other man was untouched. A search was made for the body which was tracked by the drops of blood; a short distance in the woods his heart was found, warm and whole, not far from his head, and in a brierly copse his mutilated trunk. The whole amount of the powder was said to have been but two pounds, yet this sufficed to send the unfortunate man high into the air, and a distance of two hundred feet to one side.

A letter in the Charlestown News, from Columbia says:

"Hereafter, no young man who graduates at a Northern college will stand much chance of promotion and patronage amongst Southern citizens.—Why should we bestow our money to build up Northern institutions of learning, from which issue the swarm of writers who impress upon our literature, their sectional prejudices and false philosophy—who pervert and belie our history, and who, in everything that concerns the credit of the South, studiously withhold the award of Justice?"

A NEW YORK ITEM.—The number of vehicles that passed the corner of Broadway and Fulton st., New York, in twelve hours, on Tuesday, it is stated, was 10,800. This is at the rate of about 15 per minute, and would seem improbable, but may be true.

The estimates of the expenses of New York for 1850, are \$3,415,390.

Post Office Revenue.

Nearly fifty thousand letters passed through the N. York Post Office on Wednesday and Thursday. The steamer Canada, for Europe, took out 32,000; the Ohio, for California, 14,500; the Crescent city, 1000; the Cherokee, for California, 200; and the Great Western, for Bermuda, 700—in all 48,400. The Ohio carried out 15,000 newspapers, and the Cherokee, 1,000. A New York paper calculating the revenue upon those letters and newspapers despatched to California, says that, at forty cents each for letters and three cents each for newspapers, the total sea postage would amount to \$6,760. If to this we add the postage on the letters to Europe, averaging thirty cents each, we have \$16,360 as the amount of two days' revenue to the New York post office, from letters despatched by mail steamers alone.

True.—The low attacks of the opposition press upon every man who does not agree with them, is exciting the disgust of every respectable citizen. The *City Item*, a literary paper, whose editor is a Democrat, in an article on the abuse of Governor Johnston by the Locofoco papers, says:

"Personally, we have no acquaintance with Gov. Johnston, we but know him in his Executive capacity, and cannot but feel that those who continue to assail him from party motives, dishonor our Commonwealth as well as throw discredit on their own integrity."

The U. S. Supreme Court.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* states that Colonel Benton, on the 18th, spoke three hours and a half in a case before the Supreme Court, involving a large and very valuable real estate in the city of St. Louis. Associated with him is Mr. Gamble of that city, and on the opposite side is Mr. Goode of St. Louis and Hon. Thos. Ewing.—Col. Benton was retained by Colonel John O. Fallon, and gets a contingent fee of five thousand dollars. Mr. Ewing is engaged in another case beside the one he is now arguing, also involving a large and immensely valuable piece of property in St. Louis, in which he is to receive fifteen thousand dollars if he succeeds, an event regarded by those competent to give an opinion as almost certain.

Letter from California.

The following letter, from John M. Drake, son of John Drake, of Stroud township, in this County, a young lad about 19 years old, who is now in California, was handed to us for publication by a friend, which we have no doubt will interest many of our readers. A good deal of anxiety has been felt in our community in regard to his success in reaching his destination, but the receipt of news from him, after his arrival has happily dispelled it:

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, }
Oct. 15th, 1849. }

My Dear Friend:—This is to inform you that I have arrived in California and have enjoyed very good health, the whole passage, which was 162 days from Philadelphia. I sincerely hope that this may find you enjoying that great blessing which we all pray for (good health), and should this find you within the limits of the United States. I hope it will find you ready to start for the Gold Regions of the Sacramento. For upon my word it is the greatest place you ever heard of as regards all kinds of business. The town of San Francisco is a very flourishing one, containing about 20,000 inhabitants. Money is very plenty and business brisk, all kinds of produce is tremendous high. They charge a dollar for a cabbage head, and 6 cents a piece for potatoes, every thing else in proportion; except dry goods, clothing, &c., which lays knocking about the streets, and on the beach; there is no place for storage and consequently the beach is covered with trunks and chests, which have been unladen from the ships. There are about 600 vessels laying here principally American, and they have all been deserted by their crews, and many of them cannot return again. Masters of vessels here are offering 1600 dollars for Sailors to go to New York, 200 dollars per month to go to Panama. Mechanics, such as carpenters and blacksmiths get 12 to 18 dollars per day and found, day laborers get 5 dollars and even 10 dollars per day for any kind of work. I have been offered 5 dollars per day to shovel sand or drive a cart, but I prefer going to the mines where I think I can do better. The news from the mines is very encouraging, gold is plenty, although hard to get. From 1 to 3 ounces per day is the average product of one day's labor, for each man; gold sells for 16 dollars per ounce. They have here a code of laws of their own and a regular established police, and every thing is very quiet, very few crimes are committed—the punishment is so severe.

I hope you will conclude to come to California, if you have not already started, for you may depend on it, it is the best place you can go to, to seek your fortune. It offers every chance to a young man that is willing to work; if you do conclude to come the best route is via Panama. You can make the passage in about 45 days, and I would advise you to bring nothing more along than you want for your own use, for any quantity of baggage will cost more to have it transported from place to place, than it is worth.

I shall now close with my best wishes for yourself and believe me your friend.

JOHN M. DRAKE.

To SAMUEL MYERS, Tannersville, Pa.

Slavery Madness.

Southern fanaticism has its ludicrous spasms, at which we are compelled to laugh, although the situation of the maniacs is deplorable enough. A bill supplemental to the tax laws of Georgia was introduced into the Legislature of that State on the 26th ult., by Mr. Jones, of Paulding county, providing for the levying of a tax of 50 per cent, upon all articles of manufacture, whether it be of the loom the anvil, the dairy or the soil of a non-slaveholding State of the United States. If any merchant fails to return any such articles of merchandise to the receiver of tax returns, he shall forfeit double the value of such articles. The bill further provides that at the opening of each Superior Court, the Judges thereof shall administer an oath to the attorneys that they will not prosecute a suit in favor of any resident of a non-slaveholding State, or his partner, a resident thereof, until the non-slaveholding States shall give up all the fugitive slaves from the State; and, upon their refusal to take said oath, their names shall be stricken from the rolls as practicing attorneys from the state; and if they should practice thereafter, they shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term of two years. The bill was ordered to be printed, and we trust the printer will not forget, in the body of it, to "set down as an ass" Jones of Paulding.

It is understood that Governor Johnston will place copies of his Annual Message in the hands of Postmaster White, to be distributed to the press the moment that the Telegraph announces its delivery at Harrisburg. An excellent arrangement, and calculated at once to oblige the press and the public.

Second Crop of Fruit.

The Madison, Geo. Visiter of the 8th inst., furnishes the following:—"We were presented, on Thursday last, with a specimen of ripe mogul plums, grown in the garden of Judge Allen. It was fully ripe, though not quite as rich in flavor as the earlier growth."

The Newark Advertiser says: "We were shown a large ripe apple, of second growth, taken from a tree in the orchard of Milton G. Davis, Esq. Not only the genial sunshine, but the flowers and fruits of summer are with us in all their freshness and beauty—and but for one slight frost, the trees would, ere this, have put forth again."

The Gray Eagle.

Mr. Philip Appleman, of Fishingcreek township, near Rohrsburg, presented us on last Monday, with a quill from the pinion of a tremendous Gray Eagle, recently shot by his son Mathias Appleman, the wings of which when extended, measured six foot ten inches. The quill in question is 19 1/2 inches in length.—*Bloomsburg Democrat*.

The Parkman Murder.

The Cambridge correspondent of the *Springfield Republican* says: Within a few days a new fact has been brought to light, which may, perhaps, be of importance in the long chain of evidence against Dr. Webster. Messrs. Abbott and Amos Lawrence each had a mortgage for \$1,500 on Dr. Webster's cabinet of minerals, and when the former was about sailing for England, he found, on inquiry, that Dr. W. was at present entirely unable to pay it. He therefore sent him the mortgage, with a request that he would accept of it. A few days later, Amos Lawrence heard of this, and he too forwarded his mortgage to Dr. W. in a like manner.

Great Fire in New York.

The extensive sugar refinery of Woolsey & Co., in South street near Clinton, New York, was destroyed by fire on Saturday, the fire breaking out about one o'clock, and continuing to burn until a late hour on Saturday evening. The establishment was the oldest in the country, and the most extensive, having been established in 1838. The stock alone, which was almost entirely destroyed, is estimated at \$535,000, and the entire loss will not fall below \$600,000, but a small portion of which is covered by insurance. The establishment gave employment to 460 men, all of whom are thrown out of employment.

A plan is on foot in New York for connecting that city with Liverpool by a line of telegraph wires coated with gutta serena. The cost of the wires, it is stated, will not exceed three millions of dollars.

The Gold Coinage.

The *Washington Globe* says that there have been more than a million of the gold dollars coined and issued up to this date. It urges that this coinage should be increased to at least five millions. It also suggests with much truth that a two-and-a-half or a three-cent piece of silver, or of a mixture of silver and copper, would be an improvement on our currency.

Mr. Pethuel Mason, of this town, put in his pen about the middle of April, two pigs, three weeks old, and weighing about 40 lbs. He killed them at the end of 7 1/2 months, when they weighed 602 pounds—gaining 1 1/2 lbs. each per day. They cost four cents per pound and were fed on boiled Indian meal.—*Somerset Whig*.

Hungarian Refugees.

A number of the Hungarian Refugees arrived, by the Herrman, at New York on Sunday last; Ladislaus Ujhazy, [pronounced Wee hah-zy] Civil Governor of Comoin. Theresia Ujhazy, his wife, Clara and Ika, his daughters. Wolfgang and Theodore Ujhazy, his sons, the first Captain of Infantry, and the second Captain of Jagers. Apollonia Jagello, (pronounced Yah-gello.) Wilhelm Veis, Capt. of the Pioneers. Emerich Radlwich, Captain of the Pioneers. Heinrich Deahne, Colonel of the Infantry.—Whilst in New York, they took occasion to visit Daniel Webster, who was then in that city, when quite an interesting interview took place. Ujhazy, addressed Mr. Webster, with much feeling in the following words:

Sir,—Strangers and in a strange land, in the midst of our misfortunes, we come to America, to seek an asylum here. Power cannot stretch its hands so far as to reach us in this Western world. Here we are safe, and we feel ourselves secure.

In one of your late speeches you expressed a sympathy for us in the midst of our distress which has penetrated our hearts. We thank you. We pray you to encourage the same feelings, to continue in the same sympathy, and so to mitigate our sorrows.

We took to America for kindness and protection. We look to you, sir, for counsel and consolation; and that Power which sees all things, and governs all, will not fail in its reward to your generous mind.

Mr. Webster, taking the Governor by the hand, made the following reply:—

I give you my hand with great pleasure.—We are glad to see you and your friends. The effort which you have so gallantly made for Hungarian nationality and Hungarian liberty, has won our hearts. We welcome you to these Western shores. We are honored that you have sought an asylum here from the political misfortunes which you have suffered at home. Our sympathies are with you and for you, and for those objects of your affections which you have left behind you. The whole American people take an interest in your efforts for liberty and independence. The blow of power which struck down your hopes fell heavily also on our own hearts. In the midst of your misfortunes, you come far away to a land of strangers in search of safety.—Here, you find it. Here, we assure it to you. No enemy's hand shall harm or touch you.—Hungarians, you are all welcome! You, who have come, and your friends who shall come will all find here sympathy, protection and security. Again I say, sir, your gallantry, your love of liberty, and your misfortunes, have made you welcome to all Americans.

Ujhazy, when this speech was interpreted to him by Count Vass, was affected to tears, and desired the Count to say, that God would not forget such considerate and such generous sympathy.

Iron Worker's Convention.

A State Convention of Iron Workers, was held at Albany New York, on Thursday week, to secure a modification of the existing tariff in regard to iron. Delegates were present from many counties in the State of New York, and also from Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Letters were read from iron workers in Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, and Connecticut. An address was delivered by Mr. Winslow, of Troy, arguing that if the present policy were persisted in, it will utterly put an end to the iron production of the country.

The Convention adopted several resolutions declaring severally, that the manufacture of iron in this country requires specific duties for protection.

That at least three parts out of four of the value and price of iron are made up of labor—the labor which digs, burns, cleans, blooms, smelts, forges, and transports it; and that the production of iron in this country, to any considerable extent, must be abandoned unless the interest is protected, or the price of labor is reduced to the foreign standard.

That it is the duty of Congress, at the earliest practicable period, to revise and reform the Tariff of 1849, so as to encourage the manufacture of iron, by abolishing the system of *ad valorem* duties, substituting therefor specific duties.

That the Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to urge this subject upon the attention of Congress.

That in consequence of the peculiar tendency of the *ad valorem* system of duties, the poorest qualities of iron are largely introduced, to the great injury of the country, in place of the more useful and better qualities, these being more highly priced.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening, the 22d Dec., by the Rev. M. H. Sisty, Mr. EPHRAIM MOSS, of Allentown Pa., and Miss ANNA WOLF, of Smithfield, Monroe county, Pa.

We acknowledge the receipt of a portion of the wedding cake, and in return for the kind consideration of the happy couple, we offer our congratulations and hope the voyage of life upon which they have embarked to a joyous and prosperous one.

STROUDSBURG ACADEMY.

All the common and higher English branches, Mathematics, Natural Sciences,—the Latin, Greek, French, German Languages, &c., taught by experienced, well-qualified and successful Teachers. The whole expense for board, tuition, lights, fuel, &c. per session of 22 weeks \$50 only. Terms for day scholars from \$2.50 to \$8.00, (according to studies pursued) for a term of 11 weeks. Circulars, terms, testimonials, references, &c. on application to WILLIAM S. POST, Principal.

Stroudsburg Female Seminary.

The course of instruction as thorough and complete as at any other Female Institution in the United States. The whole expense for board, tuition, lights, fuel &c. \$45 only. Terms for day Scholars from \$2.00 to \$8.00 (according to studies pursued) for a term of 11 weeks. Circulars, terms, testimonials, references, &c. on application to Books, stationary, &c. furnished at trade prices.

December 27, 1848.

Oysters! Oysters!!

The undersigned has just opened an oyster shop at his residence, to Franklin street, near the Court House, where he will have constantly on hand the best quality of prime oysters, prepared in every style. He has also a private room for the accommodation of Ladies. The public generally are respectfully invited to give him a call. DAVID STARNER. Stroudsburg, December 13, 1849.

Turnpike Election.

The Stockholders of the Belmont and Easton Turnpike Road Company, are notified that the next annual election of officers, to wit: a President, Treasurer, Secretary and six Managers, for said Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the House of Philip W. Lorch, Canaan, Wayne county, on Monday, 14th January, 1850, at 4 o'clock p. m. A. W. NORTON, Sec'y.

December 13, 1849.

New Stoves.

A new and large assortment of Parlour and cooking Stoves for sale at G. MALVEN'S Cheap Store. Stroudsburg, November 15, 1849.

Boots and Shoes.

A good assortment for sale cheap, at G. MALVEN'S Cheap Store. Stroudsburg, November 15, 1849.

Cheap Goods.

The newest, best, and cheapest assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware in Monroe County, for sale at G. MALVEN'S Cheap Store. Stroudsburg, November 15, 1849.

STROUDSBURG ACADEMY.

The Spring Session of the *Stroudsburg Academy* will open on Monday, the 9th of April next.

The principal hopes by properly and seasonably imparting instruction to the young, patient endurance in moral training, and unwearying diligence in the various branches of his profession, to merit and obtain that patronage and support which the arduous duties of an instructor demand.

Terms:

READING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC \$2 00
per quarter of 12 weeks
GRAMMAR and GEOGRAPHY, with the use of the globes and maps, 2 50
ALGEBRA, ASTRONOMY, BOTANY, MENSTRUATION, BOOK-KEEPING, PHILOSOPHY, &c. 3 00
LATIN and GREEK, for beginners 3 50

All pupils charged from the time they enter until the end of the quarter, except in cases of sickness.

THOMAS HARRIS.

Stroudsburg, March 29, 1849. Principal.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.



A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS.

The testimony in its favor is overwhelming. The proprietors are daily in receipt of letters and certificates, going to prove its remarkable efficiency to all cases of worms, both in children and adults. The relief given, and the immediate improvement of health which follows its use, has called the attention of physicians to this article, and they freely recommend and prescribe it in their practice.

The retail price is 25 cents per vial, which brings it within the means of all.

Brooklyn, L. I. January 16, 1847.

I do certify that I gave one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge to my child, and in seven hours it passed 23 large worms. Any person doubting this may apply for further information at my residence corner of York and Jackson streets. JAMES McCAFFREY.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. March 2, 1844.

I certify, that I took two vials of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, which I found to be the greatest cure for worms I have ever used. I have been troubled with tape worms for a number of years, and I have never found so good a medicine as B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge. I therefore recommend it. MARTHA CLIFT.

The public is cautioned against counterfeiters and spurious articles, and to put no confidence in statements that "Kohnstock's" and "S. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge are the same or as good as the only genuine article, which is B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

For sale in Stroudsburg, by T. SCHOCH, Agent. March 15, 1849.—scowly.

Country Produce.

Butter, Eggs, &c. taken in exchange for any goods in my line of business. JOHN H. MEKICK. Stroudsburg, January 1, 1849.