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THE WHOLE ART OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTS IN THE ART OF BEING HONEST.—JEFFERSON.

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AT THE OFFICE OF THE Jeffersonian Republican.

President's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives: I congratulate you and our common country...

Since the close of the last Congress, certain Cubans and other foreigners residents in the United States, who were more or less concerned in the previous invasion of Cuba...

Before the expedition set out, and probably before it was organized, a slight insurrectionary movement, which appears to have been soon suppressed, had taken place in the eastern quarter of Cuba.

On receiving information of what had occurred, Commodore Foxhall A. Parker was instructed to proceed in the steam frigate Saratoga to Havana...

According to the record of the examination, the prisoners all admitted the offences charged against them...

were pardoned upon application of their friends and others, and the rest, about one hundred and sixty in number, were sent to Spain.

Such is the melancholy result of this illegal and ill-fated expedition. Thus, thoughtless young men have been induced, by false and fraudulent representations, to violate the law of their country...

Although these offenders against the laws have forfeited the protection of their country, yet the Government may, so far as is consistent with its obligations to other countries...

But what gives a peculiar criminality to this invasion of Cuba is, that under the lead of Spanish subjects and with the aid of citizens of the United States, it had its origin, with many, in motives of cupidity.

No individuals have a right to hazard the peace of the country or to violate its laws upon vague notions of altering or reforming governments in other States.

In proclaiming and adhering to the doctrine of neutrality and non-intervention, the United States have not followed the lead of other civilized nations...

All must see that difficulties may arise in carrying the law referred to into execution in a country now having three or four thousand

miles of sea-coast, with an infinite number of ports and harbors and small inlets...

Friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none, has long been a maxim with us. Our true mission is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries...

The governments of Great Britain and France have issued orders for their naval commanders on the West India station to prevent by force, if necessary, the landing of adventurers from any nation on the Island of Cuba...

The principle which this Government has heretofore solemnly announced, it still adheres to, and will maintain under all hazards. That principle is, that in every regularly documented merchant vessel, the crew who navigate it, and those on board of it, will find their protection in the flag which is over them.

In addition to the correspondence on this subject, herewith submitted, official information has been received at the Department of State, of assurances by the French Government...

Ministers and Consuls of foreign nations are the means and agents of communication between us and those nations, and it is of the utmost importance that, while residing in the country, they should feel a perfect security...

As in war, the bearers of flags of truce are sacred, or else wars would be interminable, so in peace. Ambassadors, public Ministers and Consuls, charged with friendly national intercourse, are objects of special respect and protection...

ters, and consuls. I think the legislation of the country is deficient in not providing sufficiently either for the protection or the punishment of consuls.

Your attention is again invited to the question of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada and other British possessions near our frontier.

From the accompanying copy of a note from the British Legation at Washington, and the reply of the Department of State thereto, it will appear that her Britannic Majesty's Government is desirous that a part of the boundary line between Oregon and the British possessions should be authoritatively marked out...

A convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against Portugal has been concluded, and the ratifications of the amount to be paid by Portugal fell due on the 30th of September last, and has been paid.

The Turkish government has expressed its thanks for the kind reception given to the Sultan's agent, Amin Bey, on the occasion of his recent visit to the United States.

The instruction above referred to was complied with, and the Turkish government, having released Governor Kossuth and his companions from prison, on the 10th of September last they embarked on board the United States steam frigate Mississippi...

It is earnestly to be hoped that the differences which have for some time past been pending between the government of the French republic and that of the Sandwich Islands...

We were also influenced by a desire that those islands should not pass under the control of any other great maritime State, but should remain in an independent condition, and so be accessible and useful to the commerce of all nations.

It is gratifying not only to those who consider the commercial interests of nations, but also to all who favor the progress of knowledge and the diffusion of religion, to see a community emerge from a savage state, and attain such a degree of civilization in those distant seas.

It is much to be deplored that the internal tranquility of the Mexican republic should again be seriously disturbed; for, since the peace between that republic and the United States, it had enjoyed such comparative repose that the most favorable anticipations for the future might, with a degree of confidence, have been indulged.

ties of good neighborhood. In my last annual message I informed Congress that citizens of the United States had undertaken the connexion of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec...

A convention between the two governments for the accomplishment of that end has been ratified by this Government, and only awaits the decision of the Congress and the Executive of that Republic.

Some unexpected difficulties and delays have arisen in the ratification of that convention by Mexico, but it is to be presumed that her decision will be governed by just and enlightened views, as well as of the general importance of the object, as of her own interests and obligations.

In negotiating upon this important subject, this Government has had in view one and only one object. That object has been, and is, the construction or attainment of a passage from ocean to ocean, the shortest and the best for travellers and merchandise, and equally open to all the world.

For some months past the republic of Nicaragua has been the theater of one of those civil convulsions, from which the cause of free institutions, and the general prosperity and social progress of the States of Central America, have so often and so severely suffered.

I am happy to announce that an inter-oceanic communication from the mouth of the St. John to the Pacific has been so far accomplished as that passengers have actually traversed it and merchandise has been transported over it...

It is understood that a considerable part of the railroad across the Isthmus of Panama has been completed, and that the mail and passengers will in future be conveyed thereon.

Peace has been concluded between the contending parties in the Island of St. Domingo, and it is hoped upon a durable basis.

The office of Commissioner to China remains unfilled; several persons have been appointed, and the place has been offered to others, all of whom have declined its acceptance...

By reference to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that the aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$52,312,979 87, which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1850, gave, as the available means for the year, the sum of \$58,917,521 36.

The total expenditures for the same period were \$48,005,878 68. Of which there were in specie \$215,425,995 4,967,901 The exports for the same period were \$217,517,130

Since the first of December last the payments in cash on account of the public debt, exclusive of interest, have amounted to \$7,501,456 56; which, however, includes the sum of \$3,212,400 paid under the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico...

The public debt on the 30th ultimo, exclusive of the stock authorized to be issued to Texas by the act of 9th September, 1850, was \$62,560,395 29

The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at \$51,500,000, which, with the probable unappropriated balance in the Treasury, on the 30th June next, will give, as the probable available means for that year, the sum of \$63,258,743 09

estimates for the next fiscal year should be laid before Congress in such manner as to distinguish the expenditures so required from the otherwise ordinary demands upon the Treasury.

The total expenditures for the next fiscal year are estimated at \$42,892,299 19, of which there is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government, other than those consequent upon the acquisition of our new Territories...

If the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the expenditures required for these Territories shall be met by corresponding action on the part of Congress, and appropriations made in accordance therewith, there will be an estimated unappropriated balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1852, of \$30,366,413 90, wherewith to meet that portion of the public debt due on the 1st of July following, amounting to \$6,237,821 35...

In thus referring to the estimated expenditures on account of our newly-acquired Territories, I may express the hope that Congress will concur with me in the desire that a liberal course of policy may be pursued towards them, and that every obligation, expressed or implied, entered into in consequence of their acquisition, shall be fulfilled by the most liberal appropriations for that purpose.

The values of our domestic exports for the last fiscal year, as compared with those of the previous year, exhibit an increase of \$3,616,322. At first view this condition of our trade with foreign nations would seem to present the most flattering hopes of its future prosperity.

The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from \$68,701,921, in 1847, to \$26,051,372 in 1850, and to \$21,945,653 in 1851...

The aggregate value of rice exported during the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year, also exhibits a decrease amounting to \$460,917, which, with a decline in the value of the exports of tobacco for the same period, make an aggregate decrease in these two articles of \$1,156,751.

The policy which dictated a low rate of duties on foreign merchandize, it was thought by those who promoted and established it, would tend to benefit the farming population of this country, by increasing the demand and raising the price of agricultural products in foreign markets.

The foregoing facts, however, seem to show incontestibly that no such result has followed the adoption of this policy. On the contrary, notwithstanding the repeal of the restrictive corn laws in England, the foreign demand for the products of the American farmer has steadily declined...

I will be seen, by recurring to the commercial statistics for the past year, that the value of our domestic exports has been increased in the single item of raw cotton by \$10,000,000 over the value of that export for the year preceding. This is not due to any increased general demand for that article, but to the short crop of the preceding year, which created an increased demand and an augmented price for the crop of last year.

The production of gold in California for the past year seems to promise a large supply of that metal from that quarter for some time to come. This large annual increase of the currency of the world must be attended with its usual results. These have been already partially disclosed in the enhancement of prices and a rising spirit of speculation and adventure...

The exports of specie to liquidate our foreign debt during the past fiscal year have been \$24,263,979 over the amount of specie imported. The exports of specie during the first quarter of the present fiscal year have been \$14,651,827. Should specie continue to be exported at this rate for the remaining three quarters of this year, it will drain from our metallic currency during the year ending 30th June, 1852, the enormous amount of \$58,607,808.

In the present prosperous condition of the national finances, it will become the duty of Congress to consider the best mode of paying off the public debt. If the present and anticipated surplus in the Treasury should not be absorbed by appropriations of an extraordinary character, this surplus should be employed in such a way, and under such restrictions, as Congress may enact, in extinguishing the outstanding debt of the nation.

By reference to the act of Congress approved 9th of September, 1850, it will be seen that in consideration of certain concessions by the State of Texas, it is provided that the United States shall pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars, in a stock bearing five per cent. interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half yearly, at the Treasury of the United States.