



BLOOMSBURG:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1840.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
AND THE
INSTITUTIONAL TREASURY.

"COME AND SEE"

It appears to be the watch word among neighbors, and we repeat it, "Come and See," not "our railroad" that is, but to be not our barren hills and dry gullies, but our fertile and beautiful farms, our inexhaustible beds of ore, and our water powers—and last, though not least, our beautiful and flourishing village of Bloomsburg. It is situated in the centre of the county, upon the North Branch Canal, near the mouth of Fishing Creek, a large never failing stream, which passes through its source, through an extensive fertile valley, and down which annually floats millions of feet of pine and other lumber, and has sufficient fall for innumerable water powers unsurpassed by any other in the State. Upon its borders, for several miles from its mouth, are inexhaustible beds of iron ore, of a quality inferior to none in the world, and which can be mined with very little comparative expense. Some idea may be formed of the estimation in which it is held by the iron masters of the country from the fact, that upwards of 20,000 tons have been taken from this neighborhood within the past year, and the most of it transported 50 or a 100 miles to furnaces situated in regions abounding with iron ore.

The village is built upon a gentle declivity, laid out into regular streets and squares, containing upwards of one hundred dwelling houses; four churches, a Presbyterian, a Lutheran and German Reform, and a Methodist, all of which are handsome buildings that do credit to the different societies to which they belong. During the past season, there has been erected a large brick school house sufficiently commodious for four schools; also several brick buildings for stores and dwelling houses, besides a number of frame houses and other buildings. In the village is an extensive Iron Foundry for the manufacture of all kinds of castings, at which has lately been put in operation, a four horse power steam engine, made in the foundry under the superintendance of its enterprising manager, Lewis H. Maus. Within a distance of about two miles, there are now in full operation six large Flouring Mills, propelled by water, all of which are doing an extensive business. The "Bloomsburg Rail Road and Iron Company," that was chartered last winter with a capital of \$500,000, have, within a few weeks, located their race and the site for their buildings; and we learn that arrangements are making to break ground early in the spring. Besides the valuable water power to be occupied by this company on Fishing Creek, there are several others, equally as good, that can now be purchased; and all that is wanting is capital, to give this vicinity an impetus in the tide of Iron Manufacture that would soon waft it far ahead of any other section of Northern Pennsylvania. It will thus be seen that our advantages for manufacturing are great. We have a great water power—Iron Ore of the first quality in abundance—Lumber of any kind or quality can be floated down Fishing Creek—Coal from Wyoming, or any other section, can be brought to the door by the canal, and in addition, our railroad will soon be continued from Cattawissa up Fishing Creek to Williamsport, to connect with the Elmira railroad, which will give us a direct communication into the State of New York, either by railroad or canal, as well as with Philadelphia and Baltimore—and an extensive fertile country around, abounding with every thing that is necessary to build up and sustain a manufacturing community. All these advantages for the manufacture of iron will

not be overlooked by the real capitalists and active business men of the country, and must very soon make Bloomsburg a manufacturing town—not the mushroom of the day, but upon a foundation that will be lasting.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

This is precisely such a document as we should have expected from the high and independent character of Governor Porter, at the present critical and trying crisis in the affairs of our state and nation—calm and dignified, yet firm and decided in its tone—hesitating not to cast censure, where censure is due, or to recommend such measures of reform as his better judgment dictates will conduce to the best of the whole, notwithstanding they may conflict with the sinister views of some of his professed friends. It is an able and truly estimable state paper. He neither wishes to destroy or even injure banks, any farther than is necessary to sustain the interest of the community against their encroachments. He, therefore, recommends a judicious reform in the system, and such an one, as in our view, will tend to give the banks stability and usefulness, by placing them beyond the power of doing evil.—We know he is not sufficiently radical to meet the selfish views of the Danville new converts to anti-bankism; but we are satisfied that a large proportion of the people will look upon his recommendations as both correct and proper, and that the 1500 democratic majority of the "Star of the North" will ratify them, and the jumbo be compelled to submit to the will of the people.

The extreme length of the message, and the lateness of the hour at which it was received, will not permit its publication this week, but we shall commence its publication in our next. In the meantime we give to our readers, from the Harrisburg Keystone, the following correct review.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The message of Gov. Porter, found in our columns to-day will be read with the deepest interest, not only in our commonwealth, but throughout the Union. The suspension of specie payments by the banks and the existing derangements in the monetary affairs of the country, have imparted to this document the very highest importance. The legislation of Pennsylvania in reference to the reform and amendment of our banking system and the general pecuniary interests connected with it, will exert as an example, a powerful influence on the legislative action of all our sister states.

The crisis demanded from the governor the most inflexible firmness of purpose, as well as cool, careful and judicious reflection. His message meets it, not only according to the reasonable expectation of the public, but it far exceeds that expectation. We hazard nothing in saying, that it is the most profound, luminous and satisfactory exposition of the present financial embarrassments of this country that has yet appeared from any quarter. He does not merely skim over the surface of things, as has usually been the case on such occasions as this, but he penetrates to the fundamental principles, and shows by a masterly course of reasoning, both the origin of existing difficulties and the only effectual remedy for them.

The message opens with some very appropriate remarks on the buckshot war of last winter, followed by some sensible deductions that cut the authors of that measure to the quick, and will of course call down upon his head, their utmost virulence and scurrility.

He then proceeds to make an exposition of the amount of the state debt, from which it appears that it now amounts to the sum of \$34,141,563 00, bearing an annual interest of \$1,494,700 16, which interest must be paid in specie or its equivalent. He also states the fact that a greater portion of this interest is due to foreign loan holders, and must of course be transmitted to Europe. He also states that there is a loan falling due this season, contracted a number of years ago, amounting to \$370,000 00. By a table containing the dates, the amounts, and the purposes for which the loans constituting the state of debt were contracted, he also shows that the entire debt originated before he came into office, and that even the six millions borrowed the past season, were to prosecute the works commenced under Gov. Ritner's administration, or to pay the debts it left unpaid.

The subject of finances, forms the next object of notice. He shows that much of the existing embarrassments proceeds from the enormous amount of public debt due from the States, banks, &c., to Europe. This debt amounts to the sum of about \$220,000,000, bearing an interest of about \$12,000,000. As this interest must be paid in either coin or its equivalent, and as American stocks are an unsaleable drug in foreign market, he points this out as one essential cause of our embarrassments in this country, and miserable pecuniary dependence upon the capitalists of Europe.

He states it as his opinion, that this immense amount of public debt has led to the enormous overtrading, over banking and over-speculating in this country, which has produced the bloated and unsound state in our credit system and many of the evils we have experienced from that cause. He says the system is radically wrong, and ruinous in its tendency and requires immediate reform and recommends that the different states, and especially Pennsylvania, cease to authorize the issue of any more state stock to foreign capitalists, and truly says that strict prudence and economy is the only course that can extricate us from our embarrassments.

On the subject of the banks, the governor expresses the most sound and orthodox opinions. Every democrat will find that the principles of reform cherished by Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren & other sages of the republican party, are carried to the utmost verge of practical application. He specially recommends, among other things, that the banks be required to make an early resumption of specie payments, that the law against the issues and circulation of small notes be made more effectual, that after a certain period no bank in Pennsylvania, be allowed to issue notes under ten dollars, that three bank commissioners be appointed, with the power of joint committees of the legislature, to inquire into and wind up unsound or dishonest banks, that the power of the legislature to repeal, be inserted in every bank charter in the state, that no dividends shall be made exceeding seven per cent., that the directors of banks be made individually liable for all the issues over three dollars for every dollar of specie in their vaults, that the frauds of bank officers be punished criminally; that the proxy law be repealed; that the right to issue post notes be prohibited, as well as the power of banks to deal in stocks; that the charters of banks which have taken illegal and usurious interest, or declared dividends since the suspension be repealed; that the principles of making stockholders personally liable, is just and equitable; that more effectual provision be made to compel banks to furnish statements of their condition, and recommends specially, the passage of a law dissolving the partnership between the three banks and the state in which she owns stock, because the benefits of the connection have all been on the side of the individual stockholders who use the funds of the state for their own private speculation, and that the time for forfeiting the charters of banks that suspend specie payments be reduced from three months to thirty days.

In addition to these, there is one special recommendation, which, in our opinion, is the most effectual remedy to prevent over issues and suspensions, of any which we have ever heard suggested. It is made for the first time we believe by Governor Porter, and is this: *That all the banks of the commonwealth shall be compelled to take each others notes at par, and shall not be permitted to pay out anything at their counters, but specie or their own notes, unless at the option of the person having demands upon them.* This most excellent recommendation will we are sure meet the approbation of every citizen of the commonwealth, except the bankers themselves, who will doubtless complain loudly against it, because it compels them to keep up the exchanges between all parts of the state at their own expense, which they have hitherto compelled the community to pay. The direct effect of the passage of a law such as this, would be to break up the trade and profit of shaving brokers, it would compel the banks to be to some extent, the endorsers for each other, it will stimulate their self-interest to keep a watch and prevent over issues by any institution, and if such should occur to induce the others at once to throw back on them their own notes, expose their conduct if any thing was wrong, and either check their operations or break them up before they could do any considerable injury to the public.—It seems to us, that the adoption of the principle of this recommendation by the legislature, would make a nearer approach to perfection in our banking system, than any other we have yet heard of, and in short, will render our banks and currency, as the governor well observes, sounder and better than any others in the Union.

In conclusion, we would remark, that the tone and temper of the message on the subject of banks and the currency, is characterized throughout, by the greatest moderation and independence. He says the banking system is fastened upon the public—that it would do more injury to cut it up by the roots than to let it stand reformed and corrected. On this point, his opinion and that of Mr. Van Buren, expressed in his last message, coincide precisely. He also gives it as his opinion, that the adoption of the independent government treasury would be a very salutary measure, and not among the least in effecting bank reforms. It is his opinion also, that the general government, if not already possessed of the power, should be immediately clothed with it, to compel all the states in the Union to adopt uniform laws on the subject of the denominations of notes that banks may issue, and the general regulation of these institutions throughout the Union. This is the only practicable method we can discover of ever getting rid of the paltry small notes issued by New York and some other states, and of securing us a uniform and sound currency throughout the entire Union.

On the subject of the improvements, the Governor recommends the most rigid economy, and that no new works be commenced—and the question of the immediate prosecution of the works now in progress he submits to the legislature. He expresses it as his decided opinion, that taxation is the only effectual mode of replenishing the treasury at the present time, but leaves to the legislature the determination of that question.

A new apportionment bill to be passed by the Senate and House of Representatives, he also recommends, as well as a method of selecting jurors, which shall prevent the jury box from being filled by political partisans with their own creatures.

The other general interests of the Commonwealth are very properly and judiciously recommended to the consideration of the legislature and the public. This Message is one of considerable length, but from the great variety and intricacy of the subjects of which it was necessary the Executive should treat, it was difficult to have made it shorter. The interest is preserved throughout, and every one will perceive, by referring to the Message itself, that it contains a greater mass of general information on the condition of this Commonwealth and the country at large, than was ever embodied in a similar document. It is strongly marked by the well known characteristics of Governor Porter—intelligence, fearlessness, independence and honesty.

Pennsylvania Legislature.
SENATE.
Tuesday, Jan. 7.
At 3 o'clock, Mr. Pennrose called the Senate to order.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented the returns of the election of Senators in October last, which were read.
The Clerk then called the roll of the members, when it appeared that twenty-seven members had answered to their names.
On motion of Mr. Myers, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Speaker, the Clerks officiating as tellers—and the vote being announced it appeared that
W. T. Rogers had 16 votes.
C. B. Penrose 9
Scattering 2
The Speaker was then conducted to the Chair by Mr. Penrose and Mr. Myers, when he addressed the Senate.
Mr. Fraley, of Schuylkill, administered the oath of office to the Speaker, when the Speaker administered the usual oaths to the new members of the Senate.
On motion, Messrs. Myers and Ewing were appointed a committee to inform the house that the senate was organized and ready to proceed to business.
On Motion, Messrs. Stevenson and Patterson were appointed a committee, in conjunction with a similar committee from the house, to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Legislature was organized and ready to receive any communication which he might be pleased to make.
Mr. Penrose then introduced a preamble and resolution in relation to the tariff, which was laid on the table.
Mr. Brown submitted a resolution authorizing the speaker to appoint the several standing committees of the senate, which was agreed to.
Mr. Kingsbury submitted the usual resolution relating to the paying of postage and subscriptions to newspapers, which was adopted.
Mr. Case then moved that eleven o'clock be the standing hour for the meeting of the senate, which was agreed to.
The senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Tuesday, Jan. 7.

At half past eleven o'clock, Mr. Love called the house to order.
Francis K. Shunk, Secretary of the commonwealth, was introduced, and in compliance with the 88th section of the act regulating elections in the commonwealth, presented the several returns of elections of the members of the House of Representatives held in October last.
On motion of Mr. McElwee, the Clerk proceeded to open and read the returns of the election of members, and having called over the roll, it appeared that seventy-nine members had answered to their names.
On motion of Mr. Snowden, the house proceeded to the election of speaker—the clerks acting as tellers, and the vote being taken it appeared that
William Hopkins had 59 votes
John K. Zeilin 15
Scattering 5
William Hopkins was then declared elected speaker, and having been conducted to the chair by Messrs. McElwee and Zeilin, addressed the house.
The oath of office was then administered to the speaker by Mr. Zeilin, and the usual oaths by the speaker to the members.
After the appointment of the usual committees to inform the Senate and the governor of their organization, and passing resolutions relating to postage and newspapers, the house adjourned to 10 o'clock Wednesday.

Mr. Editor—I wonder if Klotz has hired L. L. Tate into his service by chalking him and kicking his hind end for him? If he has, it is only one liar employing another to circulate falsehood by way of his dirty sheet, and according to Tate's exposition of the new line of stages, it is going ahead with a vengeance. The first trip the new line made, it failed in getting through to Wilkesbarre in the time specified in the schedule—and since the first trip, they have concluded to take another day for it, so that they now run all the way from Northumberland to Berwick in one day, 33 miles—and all the way to Wilkesbarre the next day, which is about 28 miles. Thus a man may travel under the present arrangement from Harrisburg to Wilkesbarre in 3 days. I believe this line has truly come out the stiffest of any that ever was on this route, viz: their horses are so stiff that they cannot travel over 2½ miles per hour. If my proposal Book is correct this line was to leave Northumberland every day at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Wilkesbarre by 1 o'clock, A. M. next morning, if it is not so, then the Post Office Department has imposed on the public by advertising a contract one way and giving it out in a different way. However, I do not believe that Tate's paper will ever lead any person astray, as no person of respectability can believe any of his slang.—I think this Tate is the same that was arraigned before our Judges last court to receive his just sentence of the law—if so who can believe a liar.

Wm. ROBISON.

HYMNICAL.

MARRIED—In Bloomsburg on Thursday, Jan. 9th, by the Rev. G. C. Drake, Mr. THOMAS LUNGER, of the state of New York, to Miss ELIZABETH KLINE of Sugar Loaf, daughter of the late Abraham Kline deceased.

By the Rev. D. S. Tobias, on the 9th inst. Mr. Wm. COLEMAN, to Miss MARGRETH OHL, both of Bloom township.

Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Foreign Merchandise in the county of Columbia.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT in compliance with an act of the General Assembly, approved the 7th day of April A. D. 1830, the Associate Judges and Commissioners of the County of Columbia, will meet at the Commissioner's office in Danville, on Thursday, the 23d day of January, 1840, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of taking up the returns of the several Constables of said county, that are to be made to the Court of Quarter Sessions on or before the first day (20th) of the January term 1840, and to place each of the merchants that may thus be returned, dealing as aforesaid, into that class that may appear to be right and just, as provided for by the 3d section of said act, when and where each of you may attend if you think proper either in person, by agent or attorney.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,
LEONARD RUPERT,
Associate Judges,
JOSEPH BROBST,
JOHN DIETRICH,
Commissioners.

Attest
JACOB HIBLER, Clerk.
Dec. 27, 1839.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership in the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, at Bloomsburg, heretofore conducted under the firm of L. H. MAUS & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts, dues and demands against said firm will be paid by Lewis H. Maus, and he is hereby authorized to collect all debts due to the said firm.

LEWIS H. MAUS,
DAVID PETRIKIN,
JACOB B. MAUS,

Jan 2, 1840

The business at the BLOOMSBURG FOUNDRY will be hereafter conducted by the subscribers under the firm of L. H. MAUS & J. B. MAUS. All orders punctually executed in their line of business.

LEWIS H. MAUS,
JACOB B. MAUS.

Bloomsburg, Jan 2, 1840.