

**Governor's Message.**

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having, in my former messages, entered very fully into the financial condition and other general interests of the state, I deem it unnecessary to repeat the views then submitted to the Legislature, but simply to refer to them, and say, that they remain in all respects substantially the same as heretofore expressed. I shall proceed at once to call your attention to those matters of public policy, which seem to require, in the greatest degree, the attention of the Legislature. In common with every state in the union, and with all parts of the commercial world, the citizens of Pennsylvania are now undergoing the severe ordeal of pecuniary embarrassment. Business of all kinds is crippled and paralyzed: private and public enterprise has been arrested; the timid alarmed, and even the boldest staggered at impending evils. But it is some consolation for us to reflect, that these difficulties are the bitter fruits, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, of the rash and impetuous legislation of a single year, and that none of the responsibility rests upon us.

For upwards of ten years Pennsylvania had been gradually improving her condition, and enjoying all the advantages that can arise from a substantial currency, and the entire confidence of all parts of the world. At an unfortunate period, the banking capital, which had been, during this flourishing season, about twenty millions of dollars, was increased to near sixty; and, as one of the most fatal consequences, many unwise and impolitic public improvements, undertaken—corporations created for purposes far beyond their means to accomplish,—individuals contracted responsibilities and entered into speculations, which they were totally unable to bring to a successful close; and finally to render the catastrophe more destructive, the explosion of this enormous bank bubble has crushed all these enterprises, public and private, and left in every quarter of the state some monument of blasted hope and public folly. It will require a little time to recover from the panic, and to estimate, with precision, the extent of the mischief. It will probably be found far less than has been generally supposed. The vigor and industry of the community, sustained as they are by our immense natural resources, will soon overcome this temporary repulse, and go on, as if it had never happened. Some will be unfortunately ruined, but the great mass of the community will in the end be little affected. That portion of the community engaged in agricultural pursuits is comparatively free from debt and embarrassment, and possessed of all the benefits that arise from favorable seasons and plentiful harvests.

I can myself see no just ground for that despondency which seems to pervade, so generally, the minds of the people. The injury to our credit abroad, although productive of much temporary inconvenience, will ultimately be serviceable to the community. It will teach us to rely on ourselves, to turn our attention to the development of our own resources, and to obtain that, by our own labor, which we have hitherto bought upon trust. Whatever may be the fears of that portion of our community, who are always predicting ruin, and bemoaning the effects of causes which they do not understand, time will soon prove, that the resources of Pennsylvania, her ability to meet all her engagements, and the respect of her citizens for the plighted faith of the state, have not been in the slightest degree shaken, by any of the misfortunes under which we are now suffering. In nearly all instances, these fears will be found to have had their origin in the croakings of unprincipled demagogues, who are willing to undervalue her means, and the integrity of her citizens, if they can thereby promote their own selfish ends. If there be any of our citizens, who honestly believe, that Pennsylvania will prove unable to perform all her engagements, they will be found to be neither very deep reasoners, nor very accurately acquainted with the abundance and nature of her resources. If there be any of her citizens, who think that she will prove faithless and unwilling to discharge her obligations, we may safely say, they know little of her true character, and meet with no encouragement, or favor, from any considerable portion of the community. To do what she agrees to do, and to pay what she promises to pay, are two of her distinguishing characteristics; and he who would seek to induce her to forfeit either of them, will find, that he gains neither the confidence nor respect of her citizens by the attempt.—She may be temporarily obliged to postpone the discharge of her engagements until a more convenient season; but to deny the obligation itself, or to refuse to comply with it, would be a reproach upon her integrity, which no public man dare advise or sanction.

However great her public debt may seem to be, a tax of a few cents per ton upon her coal and iron, which are scattered in every hill and valley throughout her borders, will at some future day not only pay the interest on her public debt, but the principal also, probably within the lifetime of many of those who are now upon the stage of public action. This tax would be paid in a great measure by the consumers of those products in other states, and would be scarcely felt by her own citizens. Cut off as this country now is, and must continue to be, from the European supply of coal and iron, on which it has hitherto chiefly depended, the day is not far distant, when Pennsylvania will supply more than three fourths of the other states of this Union with coal, and a majority of them with iron. This is a position from which no legislation and no human power can remove her. Her geographical position, and the favorable relative locations of her coal and iron deposits, put Pennsylvania beyond the reach of all rivalry from any quarter. She seems to have been destined, by nature, to be the great workshop of the American Union; and, if her citizens and her legislature are true to themselves, and will avoid catering to the views and interests of other sections, regardless of her own, her public debt will hereafter occasion but little inconvenience; and they will have no cause to regret the construction of her public improvements, which have contributed to the development of these advantages. This is not the language of sanguine hope, or blind confidence, but of clear-sighted, practical experience, and of the truth of which every unprejudiced

man must be convinced, who will carefully investigate the facts relating to her condition.

At the close of the last war, the pecuniary embarrassment and distress pervading our country, were far greater than they are now. We had just emerged from a protracted, expensive, and harassing war. The national debt was nearly one hundred and thirty millions of dollars; business of all kinds was broken up; confidence was entirely destroyed; all classes of the community were in debt; our banks broken and worthless; public feeling weakened and shaken to a degree infinitely beyond what is now known; and, worse than all this, the ranking political animosities against the then administration of the general government had created, or raised up, a powerful, unscrupulous, and violent party, under the plausible name of the "Peace Party," which threw in the way of the administration every possible obstacle, in the triumphant prosecution of that war, or the correction of the evils which it inevitably entailed upon the country. But notwithstanding all these formidable discouragements, the good sense, the enterprise and the patriotism of the people, seconded those then entrusted with the administration of the government, who performed their duty with Roman firmness and integrity. Taxes were recommended, levied, and paid to sustain the credit and honor of the government—confidence was restored, business resumed its accustomed channels, and one of the most flourishing seasons in the history of our country succeeded. That enormous debt was, in the process of time, entirely extinguished. Those who recommended the necessary measures to the attainment of this great end have been rewarded with respect and gratitude. The same honest and fearless discharge of duty, will be attended with the same results now. Our history has never yet recorded a single instance, in which a public man, who stood by the honor of his country, in critical emergencies, was not fully sustained in his efforts by his fellow-citizens. He may be traduced and vilified, but a manly and faithful discharge of duty outlives the efforts of his traducers. The proudest monument that a public man can desire to leave his children, is one inscribed—he knew his duty—he dared perform it—he never flinched from his post.

The whole amount of the present funded debt of the state, exclusive of the deposit of the surplus revenue, is \$37,937,788 24. This debt is reimbursable as follows.

Balance of Loan per act of 14th April, 1838,	\$15,000 00
In the year 1841	56,092 60
Do 1844	62,500 00
Do 1846	4,194,242 08
Do 1847	72,335 06
Do 1850	1,000,000 00
Do 1853	2,000,000 00
Do 1854	3,000,000 00
Do 1856	2,763,161 88
Do 1858	7,070,661 44
Do 1859	1,250,000 00
Do 1860	2,648,680 00
Do 1861	120,000 00
Do 1862	2,265,400 00
Do 1863	200,000 00
Do 1864	2,515,000 00
Do 1865	2,756,610 00
Do 1868	2,524,000 00
Do 1870	1,957,362 15
<b>\$37,937,788 24</b>	

At the expiration of certain Bank charters,	575,737 50
Interest due 1st Aug last, for which certificates have been issued, redeemable in August, 1843,	871,075 53
<b>\$37,937,788 24</b>	

This debt has been contracted for the following purposes, viz—  
 For Canals & Railways, \$30,533,629 15  
 To pay Interest on public debt, 4,410,135 03  
 For the use of the Treasury, 1,571,689 00  
 Turnpikes, State Roads, &c., 930,000 00  
 Union Canal, 200,000 00  
 Eastern Penitentiary, 120,000 00  
 Franklin Railroad, 100,000 00  
 Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal, 50,000 00  
 Insane Asylum, 22,335 06  
**\$37,937,788 24**

The value of our Public Improvements, estimated at cost is \$30,533,629 15  
 The State owns Bank Stock, which costs at par, 2,108,700 00  
 do do Turnpike & Bridge Stock, 2,836,292 45  
 do do Canal and Navigation Stock, 842,778 66  
 do do Railroad Stock, 365,276 90  
 Money due on unpatented lands, estimated at 1,000,000 00  
**\$37,686,647 16**

The foregoing does not include the amount due to Domestic Creditors, entered on the books of the Auditor General, per resolution of 7th April, 1842.

These internal improvements, for the construction of which the principal amount of the State debt has been incurred, consist of 793 and a quarter miles of canals and railways completed, and 140 3-4 miles of canals in progress of construction, and nearly completed.

The finished works are the following:

The Delaware Canal, from Easton to tide at Bristol,	59 3-4 miles.
The main line of canal and railway from Philadelphia to Pitsburg,	395 1-4
Canal from Beaver on the Ohio river to the mouth of the French Creek feeder, in the direction of Erie,	97 3-4
Canal from Franklin on the Allegheny river to Conneaut Lake,	49

Canal, Susquehanna & North Branch from Duncan's Island to Lackawanna,	111 1-4
Canal, West Branch from Northumberland to Farrisville,	73
Several side cuts & navigable feeders	7
Total canals and railways completed	793 1-4
Canals in progress and nearly completed;	miles
North Branch extension, from Lackawanna to York line,	90
Erie extension from the mouth of the French Creek Feeder to Erie harbor,	38 1-2
Wisconsin Canal, from Duncan's Island to Wisconsin Creek,	12 1-2

Total Canals in progress, 140 1-4  
 The state has always met the payment of the interest upon the public debt with punctuality, until the semi-annual payment due on the 1st of August last; when, for want of adequate provision for that purpose, certificates of the amount due to each holder of the stock were issued, bearing an interest of six per cent. payable in one year, agreeably to the Act passed the 27th day of July last. It now becomes the imperative duty of the Legislature to make provision, as well for its payment, as for the payment of the interest falling due on the first of February and August next.

Until some mode of raising the amount necessary for the payment of this interest, less burthensome to the people, is devised, the taxes imposed by existing laws seem to be indispensable. It may be worthy the consideration of the Legislature, however, whether the present defective system of making assessments, and reaching the objects of taxation, does not require revision. It is believed, if such revision be judicially made, that no increase of the taxes now authorized would be necessary, to produce an adequate amount from that source, to cover the pressing demands made upon the Treasury.

You will observe by a report accompanying this message, that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly, passed for that purpose on the 27th day of July last, proposals were invited for the sale of the public improvements of the Commonwealth. No bid for the same, that can possibly be accepted, was received. This measure was suggested in my last annual message, believing that, in our present embarrassed condition, it was an experiment, which might be productive of relief, worth trying. It has been tried and has utterly failed. The truth is, the amount of money necessary for the purchase of any considerable portion of our improvements, is far greater than any citizens of our country are able to raise for that purpose. Were they to be sold at all, they would necessarily, either directly or indirectly, fall into the hands of foreign capitalists. The people must, in a great measure lose the control over their management, and they would necessarily become private monopolies. This would seem to be a measure, as dangerous to the public interest, as it would be humiliating to the public pride.

**CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.**

**LIBRARY MEETING.**

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Stroudsburg Library Company, that the annual meeting of said Company will be held at the Library Room, on Saturday evening the 6th of January next, at early candle-light. All are requested to attend, as much business of importance will come before the meeting.  
 J. H. WALTON, Sec.

December 14, 1842.

**NOTICE.**

The Treasurer of the County of Monroe is now ready to receive subscribers for the Pamphlet Laws of this Commonwealth.  
 FREDERICK KISER, Treas.  
 Treasurer's Office, Stroudsburg,  
 burg, Dec. 12, 1842.

**STRODSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.**

The Autumn Term of this Institution commenced on the seventh day of November, under the superintendance of Miss A. M. Stokes, and is now open for the reception of pupils.

The branches taught in this Seminary are Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Logic, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting, the Greek, Latin, German Languages, &c.

The Seminary being endowed by the State, instruction is afforded at two dollars per quarter, inclusive of all the above branches.

Board can be obtained in respectable families on reasonable terms.  
 The Trustees with full confidence commend the Stroudsburg Female Seminary to the patronage of the public.

JOHN HUSTON, President of the Board of Trustees.  
 December 11, 1842.—f.

**BAR IRON**

DOUBLE AND SINGLE REFINED,  
 Bar Iron, Car, Coach & Wagon Axles,  
 SAW SLABS,  
 CROW BAR, SLEDGE AND PLOUGH MOULDS,  
 Axle and Gun Barrel Iron,  
 And a general assortment of  
**WAGON TYRE & SQUARE IRON,**  
 constantly on hand and will be sold on the most reasonable terms, by  
 MORRIS EVANS,  
 Analomink Iron Works, April 6, 1842.

**BANK NOTE LIST.**

Corrected weekly for the Jeffersonian Republican.

The notes of those banks on which quotations are omitted and a dash(—) substituted, are not purchased by the Philadelphia brokers, with the exception of those which are marked with a star(\*)

City Banks.	
Name.	Dis.
Bank of Philadelphia	fraud
Bank of North America	par
Bank of Northern Liberties	par
Bank of Pennsylvania	par
Bank of Pennsylvania	par
Bank of United States	58 8
Commercial bank of Penn.	60
Farmers and Mechanics	par
Girard	50
Kensington	par
*Kensington Sav. Ins.	—
Merchants bank of Philada.	fraud
Manufacturers and Mechanics	7
Mechanics	par
Moyamensing	7
Philadelphia	par
Philadelphia Sav. Ins.	failed
Philadelphia Loan Co.	failed
Penntownship Sav. Ins.	—
Southwark Savings bank	fraud
Schuylkill Savings Ins	failed
Schuylkill bank	par
Southwark bank	par
Western bank	par
Country Banks	
Agricultural bk, Great Bend	—
Allegheny bk of Pa, Bedford	no sale
Bk of Beaver, Beaver	closed
Bk of Swarta, Harrisburg	closed
Bk of Washington, Washington	failed
Bk of Chambersburg, Chambers.	8
Bk of Gettysburg, Gettysburg	8
Bk of Pitsburg, Pitsburg	1
Bk of Susquehanna co. Montrose	11
Bk of chester co. Westchester	par
Bk of Delaware co. Chester	par
Bk of Germantown, Germantown	par
Bk of Lewistown, Lewistown	17
Bk of Middletown, Middletown	5
Bk of Montgomery co. Norristown	par
Bk of Northumberland, Northumb.	7
Berks co bank, Reading	—
Centre bank, Bellefonte	closed
City bank, Pitsburg	no sale
Columbia bk & bridge co. Columb.	1
Carlisle bank, Carlisle	8
Doylestown bank, Doylestown	par
Easton bank, Easton	par
Exchange bank, Pitsburg	1
Certificates	1
Do do branch Hollisdayburg	1
Certificates	7 1-2
Erie bank, Erie	6
Farm. & Drov. bk, Waynesburg	10
Farm. & Mech's bk. Pitsburg	failed
Farm. & Mech's bk, Fayette co	failed
Farm. & Mech's, Greencastle	failed
Franklin bk, Washington	3
Farmers bk Bucks co, Bristol	par
Farmers bk Lancaster, Lancaster	1
Farmers bk Reading, Reading	7
Harrisburg bank, Harrisburg	9
Harmony Institute, Harmony	no sale
Honesdale bank, Honesdale	1
Huntingdon bank, Huntingdon	no sale
Juniata bank, Lewistown	15
Lancaster bank, Lancaster	10
Lancaster county bk, Lancaster	5
Lebanon bank, Lebanon	5
Lumbermen's bank, Warren	failed
Marietta & Susque. Trading co	no sale
Mechanics & Manuf. bk, Pitsburgh	1
Mechanics bk Pitsburg, Pitsburg	fraud
Miners bk of Pottsville, Pottsville	9
Monongahela bk of Brownsville, Browns	3
Northern bk of Pa, Dundaff	no sale
Northampton bk, Allentown	20
New Hope Del. Bridge co.	15
Northumberland Union Columbia bk,	no sale
Milton	closed
N Western bk of Pa, Meadville	fraud
New Salem bank, Fayette co	failed
Office Schuylkill bk, P. Carbon	failed
Pa Agr & Manuf bk Carlisle	closed
Silver Lake bk, Montrose	closed
*Taylorsville Del Bridge co,	10
Towanda bk, Towanda	failed
Union bk of Pa, Uniontown	failed
Westmoreland bk, Greensburg	closed
Wilkesbarre bridge co, Wilkes.	no sale
West Branch bk, Williamsport	—
Wyoming bk, Wilkesbarre	17
York bk, York	8
Youghany bk, Perryopolis	no sale

**LUMBER! LUMBER!!**

The subscribers have at their Mill situate three miles from John Fleet's Tavern, which is on the Drinker Pike, and only half a mile from Henry W. Drinker, Esq., a large and general assortment of seasoned  
**White Pine Lumber**  
 of the best quality, which they offer at very low prices. Purchasers would do well to call and examine their assortment, it being from 5 to 10 miles nearer, and a much better road, than to any other Mill in this section of country, where a general assortment can be had.  
 PHILIP G. READING & Co.  
 September 21, 1842.—4m.

*Brilliance, Utility and Economy Combined!*

TEN COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS!

**MISS LESLIE'S MAGAZINE.**

OR THE HOME BOOK OF LITERATURE, FASHION, AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.  
 The First Number will be issued in JANUARY, 1843, and will contain FIVE SPLENDID PLATES.  
 Edited by Miss E. LESLIE, author of "Miss Washington Potts," &c. and T. S. ARTHUR, author of "Six Nights with the Washingtons," &c. Embellished with the most exquisite Mezzotint and Steel Plates, and splendid coloured Plates of the Fashions.

The great demand which has existed for the past year, for Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, and other kindred publications, has induced the subscriber to present to the public a Monthly Magazine, similar in its general features to the popular works referred to, but with some claims to attention which they do not possess. For this purpose he has secured the aid of MISS E. LESLIE, universally known as the first female writer of the age, and particularly distinguished by her graphic sketches of manners, and her success in illustrating and correcting fashionable follies. As the writer of various books, and a contributor to Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, and other periodicals of high reputation, Miss Leslie has done much to enlighten and entertain the public, and in the Magazine now presented, which bears her name, she will make her eminent talents still more available for the general good. Besides a series of Nouvelletes, in her own inimitable style, in which, under cover of amusement, some beneficial design will be promoted, she will furnish from her observation, reading and experience, a succession of Essays on Household Economy, embracing general suggestions for the regulation of domestic establishments, hints and reflections useful to housekeepers, practical advice, numerous receipts never before published, and all other things that may be made subservient to the purpose. This department of the Magazine, though no undue space will be allotted to it, is not to be found in any other periodical, and the Publisher is satisfied that it will not be less interesting and valuable than it is novel.

As it is the purpose of the Publisher to make the Magazine tributary to useful designs, he has made an arrangement with the justly celebrated T. S. ARTHUR, Esq. by which that gentleman will be directly engaged in a joint superintendance, and will bestow his best endeavors. Mr. Arthur will furnish for each number one or more of his life-like narratives, and such other matter as may be adapted to the amusement and improvement of all ages and classes, especially young ladies, to whose interests the utmost care will be directed. Believing that a proper taste in dress is essential to the true development of female gratefulness, a portion of the work will be devoted to an exposition and illustration of the prevailing Fashions. This will be strictly and exclusively under the care of Miss Leslie, whose severe taste and ample opportunities of observation will confer upon whatever receives the stamp of her approbation, a high authority. To enable her to select the newest, latest, and most recherche fashions, the Publisher has made arrangements to receive, by the Steamers, the latest issues of Paris and London; and to give the highest possible effect to the modes selected, he has made an engagement with a celebrated Artist to compose and modify the groups, so as to render them highly effective. He therefore does not hesitate to announce that his Fashion Plates will be not only more correct, but will be executed in a style of greater brilliancy and elegance than any which can be found in any other publication.

Miss Leslie's Magazine will, as will be perceived from what has been stated, be emphatically a Home Book, and it will contain matter especially calculated for ornament to the centre table, interesting reading and conversation in the Drawing Room, and for the Family Fireside, valuable suggestions in the housekeeper's department, and unerring illustrations in the style of dress.

The embellishments will be in the first style of the pictorial art. Each number will contain, at least, two Plates; and in the course of the volume there will be presented several Superb Mezzotints, of the highest possible elegance and finish.

The contents of Miss Leslie's Magazine will be such to give it, in this respect, a decided superiority. No more reverence for the names will induce the Editors to admit any article of questionable merit, but everything admitted will be judged of by its intrinsic worth, and nothing can possibly find a place which will not be calculated to promote the entertainment and edification of its readers.

It will scarcely be credited that a Magazine, such as has been described, can be afforded at the low rate of \$1 50 per annum, when but a single copy is subscribed for, but at the risk of considerable loss, the publisher has determined to furnish it for that sum, being just one half the price of the other principal Magazines. Indeed, as will be seen by the subjoined list of offers and premiums, the publisher has resolved upon obtaining a wide circulation for his publication, as it will require an immense edition to repay the large outlays necessary to be made.

Address, post paid, MORTON MCMAHON, Publishers' Hall, 101 Chesnut St. Philadelphia.

**INDUCEMENTS TO POSTMASTERS AND OTHERS.**

Four copies of this beautiful work will be furnished for \$5 in current funds; ten copies for \$10; twenty-two copies for \$20. To every person forwarding \$5, four copies will be sent, and in addition a copy of Pilgrims of the Rhine, Devereux Eugene Aram, Last Days of Pompeii, Francis Carrara, Traits and Trials of English Life, The Van of the Peacock, Romance and Reality, The Repeater, Conversations with Lord Byron, The Honey-Moon and Gems of Beauty, The Disowned, Paul Clifford, Rienzi, (by Bulwer), Ethel Churchill, The Improvisatrice, Book of Beauty, (by Miss Landon, with a Portrait); Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman, The Two Friends, Victims of Society, (by Lady Blessington, with a Portrait); Manfield Park, by Miss Austin; whichever may be preferred. To any person forwarding \$10, ten copies will be furnished, and any four of the foregoing works. To any person forwarding \$20, 22 copies will be furnished, and eight of the foregoing works. To any person forwarding \$40, 44 copies, and the whole of the fore-named works.

**DR. LANING, SURGEON DENTIST,**

Has located in Stroudsburg. Office one door west of Dr. W. P. Vail's.  
 August 3, 1842.—f.

**JOB WORK**  
 Neatly executed at this Office.