

Jeffersonian Republican.

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

VOL. 3.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1843.

No. 41.

NOTICE TO SAW-MILL OWNERS, Or those who are about to build or repair.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is duly authorized to sell the Right of the Johnson Re-acting Water wheel, to the counties of Monroe and Pike, patented the 22d day of June, A. D. 1840.

The Johnson re-acting wheel is the best now in use to propel a saw mill; it excels any other wheel in the United States under a low water head;—under a head from 5 to 7 feet is sufficient to cut from 2 to 3000 feet in twelve hours of inch or any other boards with ease. The wheels require, under a 7 foot head, 140 inches of water and so in proportion to any other head. Under a 7 foot head, the Saw will make from 200 to 250 strokes per minute. The advantage which those wheels have over any other wheels is, that it requires but four posts to make the floor or bulk head; the wheels are hung on the crank shaft. Two wheels are what is required for a Saw mill, and the posts planked inside the same as a pen stock. I have built one of those mills this season, on the Roaring Brook, in Luzerne county, for Mr. S. P. Templin, under about a 7 foot head, which will cut from 3 to 4000 in twelve hours of inch boards;—therefore, I can recommend them as the best wheels now in operation. There are several more mills in that part, all under low heads, which answers the same purpose as that of Mr. Templin's. For further information, please call on the subscriber.

FERDINAND DUTOT, Agent.
Lower Smithfield, Monroe co., Pa.
November 9, 1842

Fashionable Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

M. M. BURNETT,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Stroudsburg and county generally, that he is still exerting himself for their accommodation at his stand, one door below the office of Wm. Davis, Esq., on Elizabeth street, and has now in his possession plates and diagrams of the Very Latest City Fashions; from which he is enabled to cut all kinds of gentlemen's wearing apparel in a manner that cannot fail to please those who may wish to dress in strict accordance with the prevailing modes. For others whose tastes may not incline to the latest fashions, or whose ages may suggest ideas of comfort rather than display, he trusts he is equally well prepared; having had the advantage of many years experience in the difficult, yet not unimportant task of adapting his work to the wishes of many and various persons. He is prepared to supply orders with promptness and despatch. With his sincerest thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, he respectfully solicits its continuance—determined to neglect no means of giving his customers full and ample satisfaction.

All kinds of cutting neatly executed at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable style.
September 14, 1842.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. Wholesale and Retail TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY,

At Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Stroudsburg and the public generally, that he has opened a shop on Elizabeth street, nearly opposite William Eastburn's store, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order, all articles in his line of business, such as

TIN-WARE in all its variety,
Stove Pipes and Drums of all sizes,
Spouts for Dwelling Houses and
other Buildings.

Also,—very superior Russian and
American Sheet Iron,

Which he will manufacture into every shape to suit purchasers, &c. &c.

As the subscriber is a mechanic himself, and employs none but first-rate workmen, the public may rest assured that his work is done in the best and most workmanlike manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Come and see for yourselves, before you purchase elsewhere.

PEWTER and LEAD, taken in exchange for work, and all kinds of REPAIRING in the Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Business done at the shortest notice.

WANDEL BREIMER.

May 4, 1842.—4f.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this office.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. CONCLUDED.

The revenues upon our public works have not diminished in any proportion to the extent of the embarrassments which have been thrown in the way of trade. It will be seen by referring to the Report of the Canal Commissioners, which will shortly be laid before you, that notwithstanding the scarcity and depreciation of money, the impaired condition of credit, and the enormous rates of exchanges, the receipts from tolls for the fiscal year, ending the 30th November, 1842, amount to \$920,499 42

The expenditures, for all purposes, for the nine months commencing on the 1st March and ending 30th November, 1842, amount to 390,046 70

Leaving an excess of receipts for the year, over the expenses of nine months of 530,452 72 notwithstanding the decrease in tolls has been \$159,396 61.

The receipts and expenditures on the main lines have been as follows:

	Tolls received in 1842.	All expenses and liabilities for 9 months.
Columbia Railroad	\$357,461 50	\$132,499 45
Eastern & Juniata Divisions	105,750 16	45,072 12
Allegheny Portage Railroad	124,258 10	96,528 63
Western Division	85,449 42	26,850 00
	\$762,919 48	\$300,950 20

Leaving an excess of tolls over expenditures of \$462,769 28, on the above usually denominated the main line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

On the Delaware Division and other branches of the Canals, the excess of tolls over expenditures, during the same period, has been \$67,683 44. It is worthy too of remark that the expenses for repairs alone for the nine months has been only \$164,526 30.

This exhibit cannot fail to inspire us with increased confidence in the ultimate value and usefulness of our public works, strengthened as it is by the fact, that there has been a falling off in the canal tolls of New York, for the fiscal year ending 30th November, of \$284,391 89.

It is proper here also in explanation to state one fact worthy of consideration. At the commencement of my administration there was a debt due for ordinary repairs previously done, independent of the debts due on the Beaver division, of \$310,574

For the repairs of the Huntingdon co. breach 350,000

For repairs indispensable to opening and the successful prosecution of the navigation, &c., as per report of engineers especially detailed for that service. 1,676,992

Amounting to the sum of \$2,367,566

Which has been hanging, like an incubus, on the whole system, and has contributed much to embarrass its operations, and to paralyze the most laudable exertions of those entrusted with the conducting of them. In the progress of time, too, the greater portion of the perishable materials, in the construction of our public works, became so far decayed and dilapidated, as to require, in most instances a partial, and in many instances an entire renewal, during the first three years of my administration. Large amounts were necessarily expended in making these repairs, so large indeed, that public confidence was very considerably shaken in the usefulness and value of the system itself.—Those who did not reflect on the circumstance to which I have just adverted, supposed this extraordinary outlay for repairs must be annually repeated. But the work being done, the expenses for that purpose for a number of years to come will be greatly diminished.

While speaking upon this subject, I may call your attention to a considerable item of expenditure, which may be, with justice, hereafter wholly cut off. A very considerable sum is annually paid for repairing and rebuilding the various bridges for public and private convenience, across the canals and railways. This burden has been heretofore sustained by the state, but considering the great increase in value of the private property, through which the improvements pass, and that a considerable portion of the people of the commonwealth derive no immediate benefit from the outlay for that purpose, it would seem to be but just and proper, that the rebuilding and repairing of the private bridges should hereafter be done by the owners of the property, and the public ones by the townships or counties, in which they are situated.

Since my last annual message, in which I took occasion to refer to the combinations of private companies and individuals, to monopolize and reap nearly all the advantages from the transportation on our internal improvements, there has been a trial and conviction of several persons, on the clearest proof, of a most flagrant conspiracy to render this monopolizing combination still more triumphant over the laws. This conviction will have the salutary tendency to arrest hereafter any such illegal attempts. It is now to be hoped, that by the removal of these obstacles in the way of fair individual competition, our public improvements will be open, as they were intended to be, to the free and equal enjoyment of all.

Several recommendations, or what were deemed essential reforms, in the management of our internal improvements, made either by the executive or canal commissioners, have been hitherto baffled and defeated, by combinations of interest, which it is not easy to comprehend. I do not deem it necessary to specify particularly all these suggestions, but will refer you to my last annual message, and the last and present report of the Canal Commis-

sioners, in which they are contained. I trust that whatever may have been the doubt heretofore on the subject, if any there was, the justice and propriety of making them are now beyond question. During the last year, as well as former years, the canal commissioners have been assiduously laboring to correct the most glaring of the errors and abuses which had crept into the management of our public improvements. They have done much, but much remains to be done, and unless seconded by the Legislature, there will much remain to be lamented, without the power to remove it.

Nothing has been done under the acts of Assembly passed at the last session, for the incorporation of companies to complete the unfinished lines of our improvements. If any more effectual mode for the accomplishment of this object can be devised, it will afford me great pleasure to co-operate with you in carrying it into execution.

The resolution of the General Assembly of the 7th of April last, "relative to the payment of interest to domestic creditors," provides that such of the creditors of the Commonwealth as do not choose to receive certificates of stock, shall be entitled to a credit for the amount of their claim on the books of the Auditor General, and shall receive interest at six per cent on balance due for work done prior to the 4th of May, 1841, interest to be allowed from that date, and on balances due for work done since the 4th of May, 1841, interest to be allowed from the passage of the act. And the first section of the act of the 27th of July last, after making certain specific appropriations, directs whatever balance may be in the Treasury on the first days of August, November and February, then next, after paying current demands on the Treasury, to be divided pro rata among the domestic creditors, having claims for work done prior to the 4th of May, 1841, or for repairs, &c., on finished lines of canal and railroad, previous to the first day of April 1842. In pursuance of the foregoing acts, claims amounting in the aggregate to \$1,191,710 23, were entered on the books of the Auditor General at the close of the financial year, of which sum \$597,461 78, was for work done prior, and \$594,248 45, for work done subsequent to the 4th of May, 1841. On the first day of August, the Treasury would not admit of a dividend—therefore the first and only instalment, twenty per cent, was paid on the first of November, together with all interest then due, which amounted, dividend and interest, to \$209,589 43.

Notwithstanding the very satisfactory result which has grown out of the broad and liberal construction given by the Auditor General, to the resolution of the 7th April, there yet remains a very deserving class of creditors, who have received none of its benefits, nor was it at all practicable to bring them within its provisions. The poor laborers scattered along the improvements, who with their own hands do the work necessary to keep them in navigable condition, should be the objects of the first care of the government. In this instance they were entirely overlooked, the appropriation for repairs being inadequate. From the character of their claims—their comparatively trifling amount, and their number it was found inexpedient to enter them on the books of the Auditor General. If they had been entered, it would in many cases have cost the whole sum due to procure the dividend from the Treasury—and indeed it would be a mockery for the government, instead of payment, to offer poor laborers a pro rata dividend on a claim of a few dollars. It is ardently hoped that this worthy and in most cases suffering class of domestic creditors, will receive the immediate attention of the legislature.

It has happened in relation to the banking system of this Commonwealth, as has on many occasions heretofore been the case with the institutions founded on unsound principles, that with all its power, and with all its hold on public confidence and support, it has fallen by the weight of its own imperfections. If any legislative action can restore public confidence in the banks, or render them of more service to the community, it will become your duty to furnish it. The mode and detail of the aid to be rendered, I leave in the hands of the representatives of the people. But the public certainly expect that you will not adjourn until you have made ample provision for withdrawing from circulation the notes issued by the banks in pursuance of the act of 4th May, 1841; and it will afford me great pleasure to co-operate with you in any measure that may be deemed most advisable for the accomplishment of this object. At the same time, I will take occasion to suggest one source, from which the means may be readily obtained to extinguish a large portion of these issues. I refer to the sale of the Bank, Bridge, and other stocks, in which the State is interested. I think an amount might be realized, in this way, sufficient to answer the purpose, if provision be made by law that the proceeds of the sale be exclusively applied to that object.

The present condition of the Bank of Pennsylvania requires the most careful consideration of the legislature. The state has a deep interest in the proper management of that institution, and equally so in winding it up, if that be deemed a politic measure. Several acts were passed during the last session in relation to it; but owing to some defect they did not answer the purpose designed. Some remedy should be at once provided. One suggestion, I will make on the subject, and that is, that in no contingency should the control of the bank be placed exclusively in the hands of the private stockholders. Let the State and the stockholders be put on the same footing—each having, respectively, the share of control equal to the amount of stock held. No just complaint can then be made, and the interests of all parties will be properly guarded. This much, at least, the public has a right to expect.

The passage of a law providing for the elec-

tion of members of Congress will be one of the subjects demanding your early attention. The apportionment of members of the two Houses of the General Assembly is also a matter in which the people are deeply interested, and which will, of course, claim your most careful consideration. The basis of an apportionment bill on this subject, should be equality, fairness, and justice to all sections of the State. In no other manner can the various interests be faithfully presented. The fundamental principles of a republican government, and our own Constitution, guarantee these rights to every county in the State. The apportionment bill passed on the 16th June, 1836, will not, I conceive, be regarded as a precedent, or an example, but as a beacon to be shunned, by every legislator who understands and is honestly desirous of carrying into execution the injunctions of the Constitution. No extraneous considerations can justify a departure from it, and on all occasions when a departure has been attempted, it has recoiled with ten fold force on the heads of those by whom it was made.

I have repeatedly called the attention of the legislature to the subject of selecting jurors in the several counties in the State. I cannot forbear to urge it again upon you, and to add, that there is one grievance very much complained of in those counties, where it exists, under the law, that is, that where separate wheels are kept for the purpose of drawing jurors for different courts, there is much complaint as to the manner of selecting the names put into these different wheels. It has been suggested that if one wheel only was provided, out of which all the panels of jurors for all the courts were drawn, this objection would be in a great measure obviated. I will merely further remark, that the system of drawing jurors would be very greatly perfected, if the selection and drawing of the same were to be done by the commissioners and sheriff in open court, under the supervision of one or more of the judges. Recent experience calls aloud for the protection of the jury box from even the possibility of suspicion.

My views have been so fully expressed in former messages, in favor of the support of a liberal and enlightened system of education by common schools, that I need scarcely repeat them. I will content myself by reiterating, that a sound education, based upon proper moral and religious training, is the best legacy a parent can bequeath to his child, and the best provision a patriot can make to secure the permanence and purity of our republican institutions. I refer you to the very full and elaborate report of the Superintendent, for the condition and details of our common schools, academies, female seminaries and colleges.

The report of the Adjutant General will be submitted to you. I shall be exceedingly happy to unite with you, in any measures that would render the present militia system more efficient, and less burthensome to the community. Perhaps the encouragement of volunteers would be the best means that could be adopted for the advancement of these ends. Pennsylvania has just reason to be proud of her volunteers; in number, discipline and martial spirit, they can vie with those of any other state in the Union. Should any emergency ever arise to require it, she could, on the shortest notice, muster upwards of thirty-five thousand of these intrepid defenders of her soil.

The complexity and obscurity of many of the material provisions of the act entitled, "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish fraudulent debtors," have rendered its operation almost nugatory. It seems to have produced little benefit to the debtor, and much inconvenience to the creditor. Its provisions certainly require a thorough revision, and if any law of the kind be deemed necessary, it should be one, very different in many of its leading features from the present.—The penal sections, contained in the same bill, however well designed, were drawn with so little precision as to have led to most intolerable abuses.

Frequent complaints have been made in Philadelphia on the subject of the power of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace in criminal cases. Some mode should be provided for defining and regulating their jurisdiction, on this important subject, so as to guard against extortion and oppression on the one hand, and laxity and impunity to crime, on the other.

The tendency of public opinion, for a number of years past, has gradually been to weaken and relax the execution of the criminal laws. This morbid feeling has even reached jurors and other functionaries engaged in the administration of criminal justice, so that it is not an unusual spectacle to see courts and juries convict and sentence on the clearest testimony a criminal on one day, and recommend his pardon to the executive the next.—These appeals thus sustained, address themselves with great force to the magistrate entrusted with the power of pardoning offenders, and it is not to be disputed, that unless some check be put upon it, it will in the end lead to great injustice and abuse. These remarks are made not so much with a view to invite immediate legislation on the subject, as to influence and temper the action of the legislature on subjects connected with the criminal jurisprudence of the State.

It has been stated that certain loan companies, insurance companies, and other similar corporations which have sprung into existence within the last ten years, effected their organization, and obtained their charters, without conforming strictly to the requisitions of the law, or after having obtained their charters, perpetrated acts, whereby they would be forfeited; and have, through sundry devices, procured the passage of laws, designed, without having the object expressed, to screen them from the penalty which they had incurred, and to sanctify the illegality and corrup-

tion in which they originated. Such legislation as this is doubtless at war with the public interest and public safety, and I respectfully recommend to the legislature, to enquire into the subject, and if any such laws have been smuggled through, in which the real object was not manifested, to repeal the same at once and to leave these corporations in precisely the same situation, in which their own acts placed them, at the time they were perpetrated.

Additional chancery powers have been vested in some of the courts of this Commonwealth, without suitable provision having been made for the execution of these powers. The benefits to be derived from this modification of our jurisprudence will in a great measure be lost, unless these defects are supplied. Among other provisions authority should be given for the appointment of masters in chancery, and auditors, and their functions defined.

The legislature having omitted to appoint an agent to receive from the general government the dividend of this state from the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, I appointed Job Mann, Esq., State Treasurer, by virtue of the authority given me by an act of Congress, who has received it, amounting to \$60,313 27.

The exploration conducted with the Geological survey having been brought to a successful termination, it is necessary that measures be now adopted by the legislature for embodying and publishing the results without delay. As the state has expended a considerable sum in this examination of her mineral resources, as it is known that the final report and maps of the state Geologist will contain much valuable information of a nature to invite and direct the investments of capital necessary for the development of our unsurpassed mineral wealth; and as the expenses of arranging and publishing the details procured, will bear but a small proportion to that already incurred in collecting them, considerations of sound economy and the public good require, that the proper steps be taken for affording our citizens the benefits of this survey as soon as practicable. By applying the balance of the appropriations for the incidental expenses of the survey, the Geologist has been enabled to make considerable progress towards completing the maps, and drawings, and various other portions of the work; but much delay has arisen from the legislature having omitted at its last session, to make provision for the furnishing and engraving of the maps, for the reception of the State Cabinet, and for the printing of the final report, in conformity to the suggestions in the last annual report of the Geologist, to which you are respectfully referred.

Oppressed, as the state is, by pecuniary embarrassments, at the present time, it behoves us to retrench all expenditures of the public money, and to guard the interest of our constituents with the same fidelity and care that we would exert in guarding our own. Among other important expenditures, those incident to the legislature seem to have been, for the last twenty years, greatly on the increase. While the expenses of the other departments have been almost stationary, those of the Legislature have been considerably more than doubled. No satisfactory reason can be shown for this, and it calls aloud for inquiry and redress. The public printing is one of the largest items in this expenditure, and has increased in a ratio that defies reasonable explanation. It demands a remedy. I can see none better than to provide for appointing a public printer to execute all the public printing at fixed and reasonable prices. The work can then be done with greater facility and economy. Sound policy strongly recommends this measure, and the example of other states fully sanctions it. I respectfully commend it to your attention.

This is the first occasion on which I have had the honor to address a majority of both houses of the general assembly, belonging to the same political relationship with myself; and I cannot forbear to express the gratification I feel at the prospect of a harmonious and confidential understanding between the several legislative departments of the government. I trust we shall recollect, that the great distinctive characteristics of the party to which we are attached, have ever been magnanimity and justice to our opponents. Let us not forget that minorities have rights as well as majorities; and that whatever may have been the examples set us by others, it is the part of those who are genuine believers in the principles of democracy, "to do unto others, as they would that others should do unto them."

You will allow me, in conclusion, to submit to you, in a spirit of perfect frankness and respect, the propriety of a prompt and energetic despatch of the public business, and an adjournment at the earliest day practicable. But few leading measures of public importance will come before you, and those are not of a nature to be essentially benefitted by a protracted delay. The people will certainly be willing to forgo at the present session most if not all of those private matters, which usually occupy so large a share of the time and attention of the legislature. We have had a surfeit of jumbled private legislation. Let those measures in which the public at large really has an interest, be adopted; and the work for which you have assembled is done. Let the rest be postponed until the condition of the Treasury justifies the continuance of the legislature for private uses; the present is not that that time.

To whatever department of the government we belong, we should remember, that our efforts to reform abuses, and to retrench expenses, will avail but little, if we do not practice ourselves the principles we lay down for the guidance of others.—This is the only