

MESSAGE.

On Monday evening the Speaker of the House of Representatives laid before that body the following message from the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, February, 13, 1843.

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to the House of Representatives a report made to me on the 9th inst., by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of the present and prospective condition of the finances.

You will perceive from it that even if the receipts from the various sources of revenue for the current year shall prove not to have been overrated, and the expenditures be restrained within the estimates, the Treasury will be exhausted before the close of the year; and that this will be the case, although authority should be given to the proper Department to re-issue Treasury notes. But the state of facts existing at the present moment cannot fail to awaken a doubt whether the amount of the revenue for the respective quarters of the year will come up to the estimates, nor is it entirely certain that the expenditures which shall be authorized by Congress may not exceed the aggregate sum which has hitherto been assumed as the basis of the Treasury calculation.

Of all the duties of the Government, none is more sacred and imperative than that of making adequate and ample provision for fulfilling with punctuality its pecuniary engagements and maintaining the public credit inviolate. Any failure in this respect, not produced by unforeseen causes, could only be regarded by our common constituents as a serious neglect of the public interests. I feel it therefore, to be an indispensable obligation, while so much of the session yet remains unexpired as to enable Congress to give to the subject the consideration which its great importance demands, most earnestly to call its attention to the propriety of making further provision for the public service of the year.

The proper objects of taxation are peculiarly within the discretion of the Legislature, while it is the duty of the Executive to keep Congress duly advised of the state of the Treasury, and to admonish it of any danger which there may be ground to apprehend of a failure in the means of meeting the expenditures authorized by law.

I ought not therefore to dissemble my fears that there will be a serious falling off in the estimated proceeds both of the custom and the public lands. I regard the evil of disappointment in these respects as altogether too great to be risked, if by any possibility it may be entirely obviated.

While I am far from objecting, under present circumstances, to the recommendation of the Secretary, that authority be granted him to re-issue Treasury notes as they shall be redeemed, and to other suggestions which he has made on this subject, yet it appears to me to be worthy of grave consideration whether more permanent and certain supplies ought not to be provided. The issue of one note in redemption of another is not the payment of a debt, which must be made in the end by some form of public taxation.

I cannot forbear to add, that, in a country so full of resources, of such abundant means, if they be but judiciously called out, the revenues of the Government, its credit, and its ability to fulfil all its obligations, ought not to be made dependant on temporary expedients, or on calculations of an uncertain character. The public faith in this, as in all things else, ought to be placed beyond question and beyond contingency.

The necessity of further and full provision for supplying the wants of the Treasury will be the more urgent, if Congress, at this present session, should adopt no plan for facilitating the financial operation of the Government and improving the currency of the country. By the aid of a wise and efficient measure of that kind, not only would the internal business and prosperity of the country be revived and invigorated, but important additions to the amount of revenue arising from importations might also be confidently expected. Not only does the present condition of things in relation to the currency and commercial exchanges produce severe and distressing embarrassments in the business and pursuits of individuals, but its obvious tendency is to create also a necessity for the imposition of new burdens of taxation, in order to secure the Government and the country against discredit, from the failure of means to fulfil the public engagements.

JOHN TYLER.

A jet black Fox was caught in China (Mc.) lately, and is the first ever caught in that region, \$30 price for the skin. The man who could catch a pair of these foxes alive would make his fortune. He could afford to keep them on chickens and geese.

Imprisonment for debt has been abolished in Missouri.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.—The Harrisburg Reporter of Friday has the following:

Immediately after reading the veto in the Senate, Mr. PENNIMAN, of Philadelphia, introduced a new one, of which, we have with some trouble, made the following synopsis.

DISTRICTS.	POP'LN.
I. Southwark, Moyamensing, Passayunk, in the county of Philadelphia, and Cedar Ward and New Market Ward, of the city of Philadelphia,	74,141
II. The city of Philadelphia, except Cedar and New Market wards.	62,323
III. Northern Liberties and Spring Garden, of the city of Philadelphia,	62,323
IV. Kensington, unincorporated Northern Liberties, Oxford, Bristol, Lower Dublin, Byberry, Moreland, Germantown, Roxborough, North, and South Penn township, Blockley, West Philadelphia, Kingsessing,	55,958
V. Chester,	57,515
VI. Montgomery and Delaware,	67,032
VII. Lancaster,	84,203
VIII. York and Adams,	70,054
IX. Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill,	81,043
X. Berks,	64,569
XI. Lehigh and Bucks	73,844
XII. Northampton, Monroe, Pike and Wayne,	66,545
XIII. Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga and Potter,	72,833
XIV. Luzerne, Wyoming and Columbia,	68,273
XV. Lycoming, Northumberland Union and Juniata,	765,46
XVI. Perry, Cumberland and Franklin,	85,842
XVII. Mifflin, Centre, Clinton, Clearfield and Cambria,	60,997
XVIII. Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset,	84,469
XIX. Fayette and Westmoreland,	76,273
XX. Greene and Washington,	60,426
XXI. Allegheny,	91,235
XXII. Beaver, Butler, and Mercer,	84,619
XXIII. Indiana, Armstrong, Clarion, Venango, Jefferson, and McKean,	78,275
XXIV. Crawford, Erie, and Warren,	72,346

AWFUL CATASTROPHE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A dreadful accident occurred at Troy (N. Y.) on Friday afternoon. About 4 o'clock, a portion of hill, (Mount Ida,) gave way and fell, burying beneath the ruins eight or ten buildings occupied by poor families. It is supposed that from Thirty to Forty persons were in these buildings at the time, only 10 or 12 of whom have escaped.

Within one hour of the occurrence, nine bodies were dug out of the rubbish, five of which were without life, one partially injured and three not beyond recovery.

Had the accident occurred in the night, the loss of life would have been greater. The land slide was from the same portion of the hill which fell on the 1st of January, 1837, so deplorable in its consequences.

A farmer passing at the time of the accident, saved his life by leaping from his sleigh—his horses were killed and his load buried beneath the earth.

The scene is described to have been one of horrid desolation. The people collected in thousands, and a corps of efficient men were engaged in penetrating the earth and clearing away the fragments of the buildings.

Correspondence of the Albany Argus—Troy, Feb. 17, half past 5 P. M. Our city has been again visited with an awful calamity. Another terrible avalanche has swept houses and families away in its course of destruction. It is useless to attempt to particularize, when it is utterly impossible to do so on this mournful occasion. Suffice it to say, that the earth-slide occurred in the immediate vicinity of the terrible avalanche of 1837, about four o'clock this afternoon; covering acres of ground at the base of the hill, and crushing to atoms some ten or twelve houses, nearly all occupied. Whole families have perished, and the only warning they received was the death blow that carried them into eternity.

of some one who has perished, are being carried from the scene of destruction to some more suitable place. The municipal officers are on the spot, doing all that is possible to be done to rescue the living, if any are to be found, and to take care of the dead.—When I left, the smoke was gushing from the smouldering ruins, and several hose companies were there. While I am writing, the alarm bell for fire is ringing, but I do not apprehend that the destruction can be augmented by fire.

Let me assure you that the scene presents an awful and melancholy sight. Babies in their cradle—mothers with their children in their arms—and stalwart men, who but two hours ago breathed freely and in health—have been taken from the ruins, mutilated and mangled corpses. The buildings destroyed were nearly all new, and had but recently been erected. They were tenanted principally by poor and industrious mechanics.

I will state for the information of your distant readers, that the centre of the avalanche was at the head of Washington street, a little below what has usually been termed the "five points" of this city.

THE LAND SLIDE AT TROY.—The Troy papers of Saturday gives the names of fifteen upon whom an inquest has been held, and of sixteen taken out alive. The excavations were going on, but it was thought all the persons known certainly to have been near the place of accident had been recovered. The owner of the land on which the slide occurred had frequently forbidden persons to take away the earth from the hill, being fearful of a catastrophe like that which has happened, but his orders were disregarded, and the consequence has been the loss of life to sixteen ascertained, and probably many more human beings, and the destruction of a large amount of property.

To prevent unnecessary alarm in the minds of persons at a distance who have friends in that city, it may be stated that no other part of the city but that which has been overwhelmed is liable to a similar disaster—the larger portion of Troy being built upon a level plain, and the centre of the population being from half a mile to a mile from the scene of the late melancholy occurrence.

The New Jersey Legislature has passed a law to repeal certain Bank Charters in that State. Amongst them we find the charter granted a few years ago to a company to erect a bank at Philipsburg, to be called the "Belvidere and Trenton Rail Road Bank."

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

Prices Reduced.
100,000 feet White Pine Boards c\$10 00 and \$11 25 per thousand.
50,000 feet White Pine Siding c\$10 00, \$11 25 and \$12 50 per thousand.
30,000 feet Yellow Pine Heart Boards \$13 00
20,000 " " Sap " c\$9 00 per thousand.
40,000 feet Hemlock Boards c\$8 00 per m.
40,000 Pine Shingles from \$6 50 to \$10 00 per thousand.
4,000 feet Panel Boards 1-3 inch, 1 inch and 1 1-2.
All kinds of

PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for the above, at the highest market price, and good money would not be refused. We respectfully solicit all persons in want of

LUMBER,

before purchasing elsewhere, to call on C. W. DEWITT & BROTHER, Milford, March 2, 1843.

NOTICE.

A Petition for the Benefit of the Bankrupt Law, has been filed the 14th February, 1843, by

Henderson D. Harvey, Laborer, Pike Co. Which Petition will be heard before the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court room in the City of Philadelphia, on Friday the 17th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said Petition should not be granted, and the said Petitioner declared Bankrupt.

FRAS. HOPKINSON, Clerk of the District Court. Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1843.—3t.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Calfskins, Kips, and Upper Leather.

For sale at the POCONO TANNERY. February 1, 1843.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

All persons having unsettled demands against the estate of Hugh Ross, will present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to call and settle the same at their earliest convenience.

JOHN H. BRODHEAD, Administrator. Milford, Dec. 23, 1842.

NOTICE.

A Petition for Discharge and Certificate under the Bankrupt Law, has been filed by Samuel Case, Bucher, Monroe county. And Saturday the 29th day of April next at 11 o'clock, A. M. is appointed for the hearing thereof, before the said Court, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court Room, in the City of Philadelphia, when and where the Creditors of the said Petitioner, who have proved their Debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such Discharge and Certificate should not be granted.

FRAS. HOPKINSON, Clerk of the District Court. Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1843.—10w.

NOTICE

Petitions for Discharge and Certificate under the Bankrupt Law, have been filed by John H. Brodhead, Farmer, late Merchant, and late partner in the firms of Mott & Brodhead, and of the firm of Stoll & Brodhead, Pike county.

And Saturday the 29th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. is appointed for the hearing thereof, before the said Court, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court Room, in the City of Philadelphia, when and where the Creditors of the said Petitioners, who have proved their Debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such Discharge and Certificate should not be granted.

FRAS. HOPKINSON, Clerk of the District Court. Philadelphia, January 30, 1843.—10.

NOTICE.

A Petition for Discharge and Certificate under the Bankrupt Law, has been filed by David R. Burley, late Merchant, Pike county.

And Friday the 31st day of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. is appointed for the hearing thereof, before the said Court, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court Room in the City of Philadelphia, when and where the Creditors of the said Petitioner, who have proved their Debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause if any they have, why such Discharge and Certificate should not be granted.

FRAS. HOPKINSON, Clerk of the District Court. Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1842.—10.

DR. LANING,

SURGEON DENTIST, Has located in Stroudsburg. Office one door west of Dr. W. P. Vail's. August 2, 1842.—tf.

WILLIAM G. SALMON,

Attorney at Law, Milford, Pike county, Pa. (OFFICE NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.) September 14, 1842.

NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the Estate of Daniel E. Labar, will present the same duly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first of April next.

S. J. HOLLINSHEAD, Administrator. Stroudsburg, Jan. 18, 1843.

STROUDSBURG 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 14, 1842.—tf.

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.

JOB WORK

Neatly executed at this Office

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

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 brokers.

Pennsylvania.		West Branch bank
Philadelphia bank,	par	Pittsburg
Bank of North America,	do	Waynesburg
Farmers' & Mechanics'	do	Johnstown
Western bank	do	York
Southwark bank	do	Richmond
Kensington bank	do	Harrisburg
Bank of Northern Liberties	do	Gettysburg
Mechanics' Bank	do	Carlisle
Commercial Bank	do	Shippensburg
Bank of Penn Township	do	Lebanon
Manufacturers' & Mechanics'	do	York
Moyamensing bank	do	Carlisle
United States bank	do	York
Grand do	do	York
Pennsylvania bank	do	York
Bank of Germantown	do	York
Bank of Montgomery co.	do	York
Bank of Delaware county	do	York
Bank of Chester county	do	York
Doylestown bank	do	York
Farmers' bank of Bucks	do	York
Easton bank	do	York
Farmers' bank of Reading	do	York
Lebanon bank	do	York
Harrisburg bank	do	York
Middletown bank	do	York
Farmers' bank Lancaster	do	York
Lancaster bank	do	York
Lancaster county bank	do	York
Northampton bank	do	York
Columbia Bridge	do	York
Carlisle bank	do	York
Northumberland bank	do	York
Miners bank of Pottsville	do	York
York bank	do	York
Chambersburg bank	do	York
Gettysburg bank	do	York
Wyoming do	do	York
Honesdale do	do	York
Bank of Lewisburg	do	York
Bank of Susquehanna co.	do	York
Lum. bank at Warren	no sale	Washington

WORMS! WORMS!!

If parents knew the value and efficacy of Dr. Leidy's Patent Vegetable Worm Tea, they never would be without it in their families, as children are subject at all times to Worms.

Dr. Leidy's Worm Tea is composed of vegetables altogether, and may be given to children of all ages. Directions accompany each paper or package.

Children suffer much, of times, from so many things being given them for worms, without any effect. Much medicine, given to children, has a tendency to destroy their general health, and they are more or less delicate ever after.

To avoid the necessity of giving medicine unnecessarily when you are certain your children have worms give them at first Dr. Leidy's Worm Tea. It is all that is necessary.

Reference might be made to several hundred parents in Philadelphia city and county, of the efficacy of Dr. Leidy's Worm Tea. Try it and you will be convinced.

Price 12 1-2 cents a small, and 25 cents a large package. Prepared only, and for sale, wholesale and retail, at Dr. Leidy's Health Emporium, No. 191 North Second street, below Vine, (sign of the Golden Eagle and Serpents.) Philadelphia.

Also, sold at Wm. Eastburn's store, Stroudsburg. Jan. 4, 1843.

Clocks.

Brass 30 hour Clocks,
Wood 30 do do
For sale cheap, by
C. W. DEWITT.
Milford, Dec. 8, 1842.

TAILORING.

Mrs. Smith & Miss Stites,

Respectfully inform the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity, that they have commenced the above business in Elizabeth street, at the shop formerly occupied by Charles Smith, *dec'd.*, where they will be happy to receive orders for all kinds of work in the Tailoring Line; and where they will devote their best efforts to the accommodation of their patrons. With an experience in the business of no inconsiderable length—a determination to adhere strictly to their promises—and a resolution never to make unreasonable charges, they flatter themselves that they will receive a fair proportion of the custom of the neighborhood.

Country produce of all kinds, taken in payment for work.
Stroudsburg, April 20, 1842.

Stoves!

C. W. DeWitt & Brother, have just received a large assortment of Stoves, consisting of

- Franklin Furnace 3 and 4 boiler Cooking stoves.
- do do 9 plate stoves.
- do do Parlour do.
- do do Box do.
- Orange County 4 boiler Cooking do.
- Many's Albany 3 do do.
- Degroff & Sears Albany 3 do do.
- Spoors' Patent Coal stoves.

And a large lot of Stove-pipe, all of which they will sell cheap for cash or produce.
Milford, Nov. 10, 1842.

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, Ananokim Iron Works, April 6, 1842.

BLANK MORTGAGES

For sale at this office.