

ceedings by the adoption of means to attain an object so desirable.

In the revision of the laws on the subject of revenue, with a view to increase taxation, the farming interest of the State should not be further burdened. The State, county, school, road and poor rates, levied upon land, and the reduced price of the products of the agriculturalist, occasioned by the present revenue laws of the national government, operating to the injury of the home market, should justly and equitably relieve it from additional taxation.

For many years no settlement of the accounts of the Commissioners of the Internal Improvement fund has been made. It is worthy of consideration, whether a commission to consist of a Clerk from the Auditor General's and the State department, with a third to be appointed, authorized to make an examination of said account; as also to ascertain precisely the condition of the treasury and its disbursing agents, what moneys are due to the State from corporations, individuals and counties, and if balances are found to exist, the reason why collections are delayed; might not, by a careful report, suggest alterations beneficial in the manner of conducting our financial affairs. In this connection it is also proper to mention, that a change in the manner of drawing money from the Treasury should be adopted to afford more ample checks; the present system being deemed defective.

The Report of the Canal Commissioners will enable the legislature to form an accurate judgment of the state of the public improvements.—Notwithstanding serious interruptions, caused by the destruction of the Freeport Aqueduct, and other casualties, the revenue from this source has been so large, and so constantly increasing, that these works should be so carefully guarded and preserved as a means useful to the citizens, highly advantageous to the State. In referring to the internal improvements of the State, I cannot allow the opportunity to pass without alluding to the North Branch Canal. It is supposed that a million of dollars would complete this work, at present profitable and rapidly going to ruin. Already has the State expended upwards of two millions, which, while it remains unfinished, is almost lost. The country through which this improvement passes, is rich in the articles of coal and iron, and in agricultural products. Its completion by the increased amount of tolls received on it, and the additional freight thrown on the other portions of the public improvements, would simply secure the interest on the cost of its completion. Under a deep sense of the correctness of these views, I could not avoid bringing the subject to your early consideration. In this relation it is proper to refer to the importance of avoiding the Schuylkill inclined plane. Surveys and estimates by a skillful engineer have been made of three different routes, and the results will be laid before you in the report of the gentlemen to whom was entrusted the duty. It is well to observe that these estimates are not included in the estimated expenditures of the current year, as given in a former part of the message.

The attention of the Legislature will be called to the subject of the currency in connection with the Banking institutions of the State. These institutions have become so intimately identified with the business and interests of the citizens, and furnish such a portion of the circulating medium, that a necessity is created for their proper management and control. The standard of the value of things among civilized nations is conceded to the precious metals. The constitutional currency of this government is gold and silver. Whenever the conveniences of trade and business, the encouragement of industry and enterprise, or the natural growth and development of the country require additional commercial facilities, it is the duty of the public functionaries to be watchful that the representatives of the precious metals should maintain the standard value. The citizen having in possession a note issued by a Bank of the Commonwealth, should be secure that he holds the equivalent of gold and silver. In order to obtain this result, care should be taken by the Legislature in the grants of authority to these corporations, to prevent them, if possible, from furnishing a less reliable currency. Banking institutions have long existed among us, and have been, when properly restricted, and judiciously managed, highly conducive to the best interests of the people. Their notes, when kept at par value, form a more convenient currency than the precious metals; are equally valuable in all financial concerns, and promote the active industry of the country. Hence, solvent banks, whose notes are readily convertible into specie, should be sustained by the Legislature, while those who fail to keep their notes at par, or to redeem them on demand, by inflicting injury and injustice on the community, destroy confidence, and forfeit all favorable consideration.

In judging of the amount of banking capital necessary for the wants of the community, a sound and healthful state of business and trade afford the best and safest criterion. These institutions are better able to meet their liabilities and redeem their notes, in a state of things such as is here alluded to, than during extraordinary depression, or unnatural excitement. That the increase of banking facilities is instrumental in relieving the country in times of commercial distress, is a belief as prevalent as it is unsound.—It may postpone the crisis, but cannot afford relief. The active and healthful industry of the country, and not the wants of individuals, should govern the issues of the banks. In periods of great commercial and manufacturing prosperity, an inflation of the currency beyond the wants of sound, wholesome trade, leads to unwise, and often ruinous speculation. In short, the amount of the circulating medium should depend on the actual and not the imaginary wants of the country. From these observations, the Legislature will readily perceive that any extraordinary increase of banking capital, in the present depressed condition of trade, is not consistent with my views on the general welfare.

The location of a bank, as near as practicable to the centre of its business operations, is a matter of some moment to the community, and should the legislature in its examination of the applications for the re-charter of any institution now existing, be satisfied that the location of the existing bank is unsuited to the convenience of the business portion of the citizens for whose benefit it was established, a wise policy would dictate a refusal to re-charter, and the establishment of a new institution with the same amount of capital, at a place more advantageous to the citizens.—The old and well established banking institutions, whose credit and solvency are undoubted, and where the wants of the community in which they are located require it, should receive a renewal of their charters; but in no instance ought a

charter to be renewed, until a complete, a thorough examination of the affairs of the institution, and a full statement of its business, with satisfactory evidence of the bona fide value of its assets, shall have convinced a committee appointed for that purpose, of its entire solvency and ability to redeem all its liabilities. Such statements, duly authenticated, should be filed of record in the state department for the inspection of all persons interested.

The several laws in force to prevent the use and circulation of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, do not appear to have produced the result intended. A large portion of the currency of the State consists of notes of a lower denomination, many of them spurious and defaced, issued by foreign institutions, about whose solvency no knowledge can be possessed by the citizens. This circulation, while it inflicts injury on the community, is in direct contravention of the express terms of the law. As it is manifest the existing laws will not remedy the evil, it is suggested, that an act preventing, under severe penalties, the banks and brokers dealing in money, from receiving on deposit, exchanging, or paying the same from their counters, would have a beneficial effect in driving these notes from circulation. Should the circulation of notes of a less denomination than five dollars be desirable, it is infinitely to be preferred that they should be issued by our own State banks, whose solvency is known, rather than foster a circulation issued by institutions whose abilities to redeem them may be uncertain. With these slight modifications of our present system, taking care that no unnecessary and unadvised increase of banking capital be made, and in all cases, either of new institutions, or the renewal of those now existing, that their entire solvency should be undoubted, and that no danger to the citizen will arise from these grants of power, I should deem it right to leave the present policy in relation to these corporations, as it has been maintained in former years.

During the last session of the Legislature, an act was passed regulating the hours of labor in Factories, and specifying the age at which minors shall be admitted therein. It is respectfully submitted, whether this law does not require amendment, so as to prevent special contracts to labor more than the time fixed by the act. The operation of the law as at present in force gives to those violating its spirit an advantage over him who faithfully carried it into effect, by permitting the owner and operative to enter into such contracts in relation to the extension of time as they may deem proper. If it be right to limit the hours of labor in Factories, (and who that desire the education and comfort of the citizen can doubt it) the law should be so changed as to operate alike in all such establishments. Should the Legislature concur in this opinion, it would be proper to repeal the proviso, allowing of special contracts by parents and guardians for the labor of minors above the age of fourteen years. They should not be left in a condition of more hardship than the adult. I have brought this subject to the notice of the Legislature, as well because of the justice and propriety of the suggestion, as that my friendship for the measure was well known to the people, and has been approved by them at the late general election.

It gives me unfeigned pleasure to announce the fact, that the common school system is a length adopted through the State. The friends of education must be deeply gratified, that a consummation so desirable, promising such advantages to the citizen and security to the State, has been attained. It may well be considered as a conspicuous epoch in our history. The blessings of rational and moral cultivation dispensed throughout the Commonwealth will improve the condition of the people, enlarge their sphere of usefulness, and give to the State a character for intelligence and virtue. The report of the Superintendent will furnish valuable information to the Legislature for the further improvement of the system, and will enable it to remedy existing defects.

The Adjutant General's report on the subject of the Militia, contains many important suggestions, well worthy the consideration of the Legislature. It is the production of a practical military officer, who has bestowed much thought on the subject, and will be found interesting and valuable, particularly as pointing out a mode by which the vast expenditure of the present system may be saved to the Treasury.

In the reports of the Auditor General and Surveyor General, you will find a detailed account of the financial operations of the year ending on the 1st of December last. To these reports I would refer you for a full statement of the conditions of the affairs of the Commonwealth in their several departments.

The acquisition of New Mexico and California presents again in the National Congress the important question of the extension or non-extension of slavery. At the adoption of the national Constitution, the longer continuance of what was then considered an evil, was strongly agitated, and resulted in a compromise, permitting it in States where at that time it existed. The Constitution being submitted to the States, was adopted with others by Pennsylvania, and after the lapse of more than half a century, it remains the great fundamental law of the Union. To preserve and perpetuate it—to acknowledge its supremacy, to maintain and defend its principles—and to submit to its compromise—are duties to which every citizen is pledged, whatever his opinions in relation to questions arising under it.—This fundamental law recognizes the right to hold slaves in the State which were parties to the compact, but it makes no further acknowledgment. It bears on its plain and expressive page no agreement, express or implied, for the further extension of human slavery. That this national wrong has been extended with the progress of population, is not an argument in favor of its justice, its constitutional right, or of the salutary effects it has produced in the territories where it has been admitted: Shall it be still farther extended? To the Congress of the United States belongs the authority to settle this important question. Before it shall have been determined, the opinions of our citizens on the subject should be fully and distinctly made known, through their public functionaries, to the confederate States. The right to instruct our Senators, and request the Representatives in the National Councils, ought not to be used on light and trivial occasions, while on subjects gravely affecting the well-being of the country, it becomes a duty which no one will venture to decline. In the exercise of this admitted right, the legislature will find the opportunity to express, in terms not to be mistaken, the position which is held by Pennsylvania on this grave and momentous question.

While the compromises of the Constitution

should be maintained in good faith against our Southern brethren, it is our duty to see that they are observed with equal fidelity to ourselves.—No encroachment, however sanctioned by use, should be acknowledged as precedents for further wrongs against the interests, prosperity and happiness of the non-slaveholding States of the Union.

If slavery be, of itself, an infraction of human rights—if it be directly opposed to the enlightened spirit of our free institutions—if it destroy the equality of power in the general government, by enlarging where it exists the constitutional representation—if it possess a direct or indirect influence against northern and western policy and interests, by promoting a system of laws destructive to domestic industry, and vitally affecting free labor—if it retard the natural growth of population and improvement, by the appropriation of large tracts of land, for the benefit of the few, to the injury of the many—if it be in open defiance of the spirit of the age, the march of national truth, and the enlightened policy of mankind—it is time to arrest its further progress. These, it is believed, are the settled convictions of our citizens, and their determination to maintain them is unalterable.

Fellow citizens, my duty is now performed, I have endeavored to present to the representatives of the people such matters as are deemed important to the interests of our mutual constituents. To the wisdom, virtue and intelligence of the Assembly, with a firm reliance upon the assistance of the Omnipotent Being, from "whom cometh every good and perfect gift," may be safely confided the performance of every duty calculated to secure the happiness, the honor and the welfare of the country.

WM. F. JOHNSTON
Executive Chamber, Jan. 6, 1849.



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN
Thursday, January 11, 1849.

Wood.—A few loads of wood wanted at this office immediately. Those subscribers who have promised us the article would accommodate us by bringing some soon.

The "Monroe Mountaineer and Northern Express" is the name of a new Locomotive paper, published in Stroudsburg, the first number of which made its appearance on Thursday last, the 4th inst. M. H. SNYDER, is the editor, and gives promise of making it a useful acquisition to the party in this County. Mr. S. introduces himself to the people of Monroe in an address of one column, in which he declares his principles, and tells what kind of a paper he intends to publish. Success to him in every thing but politics.

Governor's Message.—We give to-day to the exclusion of nearly all other matter, the first annual message of Gov. Johnston. It is an able, and well-written document, and although rather lengthy, will well repay an attentive perusal.

On the great questions of protection to American Industry and the further extension of Slavery, Governor Johnston's views are truly Pennsylvanian. His argument in regard to the former is able and convincing; and the people may now feel that whatever can be done to promote their welfare and protect their interest, will be urged, instead of retarded, by the action of their Chief Executive officer.

The views of the Governor in regard to Banking; the purification of our State currency from the filthy relief notes; the necessity of enlarging the resources of the Commonwealth, and consequently of increasing the amount of taxation; the establishment of a sinking fund to be applied to the gradual extinction of a public debt, all deserve, and will receive, serious attention; and his recommendation that the creditors of the State shall be paid in specie, or its equivalent, will meet with universal approbation.

The Locomotive State Central Committee met at Harrisburg on Thursday of last week, and resolved to hold the State Convention to nominate a Canal Commissioner, at Pitsburg, on the 4th of July next.

Appointment of Attorney General.—Governor Johnston has appointed Cornelius Barragh, of Pitsburg, Attorney General, in the place of Mr. Cooper, resigned. Mr. Barragh represented Allegheny county, for some years in our State Senate; and was afterwards elected to Congress, where he served for one term. He is an ardent Whig, and has received repeated evidence of the confidence and respect of the county which he represented in our State and National councils.

We are indebted to the editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph, for an early copy of the Governor's message.

From Harrisburg.

The house of Representatives of this State, on Friday last, elected Wm. F. Packer as its Speaker. Mr. P. was chosen on the twenty-second ballot. He is a Locomotive, and received also the votes of the Natives.

On Tuesday last, both houses met and elected James Cooper, Whig, U. S. Senator, to serve six years from the 4th of March next.

MARRIED.
On the 4th inst. by the Rev. William Scribner, Mr. Edward Heltzer and Miss Margaret Shuck, both of Stroud township.
On the 9th inst., by the same, Mr. Julius S. Howell of New-York and Miss Mary D. daughter of Mr. Joseph V. Wilson, of Shawnee.

The city of New York, with a population of less than four hundred thousand, will pay during the coming year, a tax of about three millions of dollars. The state of New York with a population about seven times as great (2,780,000) pay a tax less than the city by about one third (or \$2,181,000.) Massachusetts, with a population more than twice as great, pays a tax of less than one-sixth.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.
John Miller, administrator of the estate of Peter Labar, dece sed, has filed his account in the Register's office, at Milford, in and for the county of Pike, and the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court for confirmation and allowance on the 12th day of February next, of which all persons interested will take notice. J. C. WESTBROOK, Register.
Register's office, Milford,
Jan. 11, 1849.--41.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, Auditors, to examine and settle the account of Charles H. Heany, assignee of Samuel B. Keifer, of Chesnut township, and make distribution among the creditors, hereby give notice that they will attend to the duties of their appointment, at the public house of Charles D. Brodhead, in Chesnut township, on Tuesday the 23d day of January next, when and where all persons interested will please attend.
PETER S. ALTEMOSE,
CHARLES D. BRODHEAD,
JOHN MARSH,
December 28, 1848. Auditors.

STROUDSBURG ACADEMY.
The Spring Session of the Stroudsburg Academy will open on Monday the 17th inst., when READING, WRITING and ARITHMETIC will be taught for \$2 per quarter of 12 weeks. GRAMMAR and GEOGRAPHY, with the use of the globes and maps, \$2.50 ALGEBRA, ASTRONOMY, BOTANY, MENSTRUATION, BOOK-KEEPING, PHILOSOPHY, &c. \$3. Beginners in LATIN and GREEK for \$3.50.
All pupils charged from the time they enter until the end of the quarter, except in cases of sickness.
The principal hopes by properly and seasonably imparting instruction to the young, patient endurance in moral training, and unwearied diligence in the various branches of his profession, to merit and obtain that patronage and support which the arduous duties of an instructor demand.

THOMAS HARRIS,
Stroudsburg, April 6, 1848. Principal.

PRIVATE SALE.
The subscriber offers at private sale, the undivided one third part of all that certain message, tenement and several tracts of land, known as the ABLE FARM, situate near the Delaware Water Gap, in the township of Smithfield, Monroe county, Pennsylvania.
The several tracts contain
286 Acres and 33 Perches,
more or less; of which 135 acres are tillable, and the greater part of the residue Woodland well timbered.

The improvements are a two story Stone Dwelling House, 30 feet by 40, with a Kitchen attached about 15 feet by 20. A stone spring-house with a smoke house above the same. A FRAME BARN 40 feet by 60. A wagon house with corn cribs therein. A carriage house and stable. This farm is situate upon the bank of the river Delaware, about 3 miles from Stroudsburg and 13 from Belvidere. The Trenton and Belvidere Rail-road which is now being located, will very much enhance the value of this property. The undersigned as guardian of the minor children of Edward Armstrong, deceased, is authorized by an act of the Legislature to sell the undivided one third part of said premises.
The above property is now in the occupancy of James Bell, Jr.
For terms and conditions of sale apply to William Davis, Stroudsburg, Pa.
SARAH H. ARMSTRONG.
Stroudsburg, November 23, 1848. Gt.

Stroudsburg Female Seminary.
MISS CAROLINE HORN, of Easton, Pa. has taken charge of this institution, which will be open for the reception of scholars on Monday the 13th of November, inst.
For terms of tuition, &c. apply to the preceptors.
By order of the board of trustees.
JOHN HUSTON, Pres't.
Stroudsburg, November 2, 1848.

BLANKS.
The subscriber has on hand and offers for sale, a superior assortment of blanks, viz:
Deeds, Mortgages,
Executions, Summonses,
Subpoenas, Bonds, &c.
L. F. BARNES.
Milford, November, 2, 1848.

Country Produce.
Butter, Eggs, &c. taken in exchange for any goods in my line of business.
JOHN H. MELICK.
Stroudsburg, Feb. 12, 1846.

New York & Erie Rail-Road
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
From May 1, 1848 until further notice.

FOR PASSENGERS—Leave New-York from the foot of Duane Street, at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. for Piermont, Blauveltville, Clarkstown, Spring Valley, Monsey, Ramapo, Monroe Works, Turners, Monroe, Oxford, Chester, Goshen, New Hampton, Middletown, Howells, Otisville, and Port Jervis.

For New York and intermediate places, leave PORT JERVIS at 6 A. M., and at 3 P. M., Otisville at 6 35 A. M., and 3 35 P. M., Middletown at 7 A. M., and 4 P. M., Goshen at 7 20 A. M., and 4 20 P. M., Chester at 7 1-2 A. M., and 4 1-2 P. M.

All baggage at the risk of the owner, unless put in charge of the Baggage Masters. Fifty lbs of personal baggage allowed to each passenger. No Freight taken by the Passenger trains.

FOR FREIGHT—Leave New York at 5 o'clock P. M., per Barges Samuel Marsh, Henry Suydam jr. and Dunkirk. Leave Port Jervis at 9 A. M., Otisville at 10 A. M., Middletown at 11 A. M., Goshen at 12 M. and Chester at 12 1-2 M.

MILK will be taken morning and evening by trains running expressly for that purpose.
H. C. SEYMOUR, Sup't.
Piermont, May 4, 1848.--41.

Doctor Yourself!
For 25 Cents!
By means of the POCKET ESCULAPIUS, OR EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN! TWENTIETH EDITION, with upwards of a hundred engravings, showing private diseases in every shape and form, and malformations of the generative system by W. YOUNG, M. D.

The time has now arrived, that person suffering from secret disease, need no more become the VICTIM OF QUACKERY, as by the prescriptions contained in this book any one may cure himself, without hindrance to business, or the knowledge of the most intimate friend, and with one tenth the usual expense. In addition to the general routine of private disease, it fully explains the cause of manhood's early decline, with observations on marriage—besides many other derangements which it would not be proper to enumerate in the public prints.

Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book, by mail, or five copies will be sent for one dollar. Address, 'Dr. W. YOUNG, No. 152 Spruce street, PHILADELPHIA,' Post paid.

WANTED—Proprietors of Drug or Book Stores, and Peddlers, in every town in the United States, to act as agents for the above work. September 7, 1848.--6m.

CHARLES U. WARNICK,
PAPER HANGER,
and House and Sign Painter,
Monroe Street, (near the Methodist Church.)
Stroudsburg, Pa.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by Abner Gorden, on Monroe street, near the Methodist Church, where he will be in readiness to fulfill such orders in his line of business, as he may be honored with. Being thoroughly acquainted with his business, and having had considerable experience, he is prepared to warrant all work done by him.
March 30, 1848.--1y.

Good News! Not from Ireland, but from the HAT AND CAP STORE

of Francis S. Pauli.
The public are respectfully informed that the subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, a splendid assortment of Hats and Caps, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash. The supply of Hats on hand embraces the following:

BEAVER, SILK,
MOLESKIN, FUR,
COSSIMERE, BRUSH,

Also Men's and Boys' white and black wool Hats; glazed and Monterey Hats. Fur and wool sporting and Ashland hats. A general assortment of Caps, such as outer, fur seal, hair seal, muskrat, &c. Men's and Boys' fancy and plain velvet, red plush, and glazed Caps. Having had considerable experience in the business enables me to assure you that I can and will furnish Hats & Caps of the best materials and workmanship, and of the most desirable styles. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere; I charge nothing for showing my goods.

Thankful for past favors, I will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.

FRANCIS S. PAULI.
P. S.—Furs bought at the highest cash prices.
Stroudsburg, September 21, 1848. 3m

AGENTS WANTED
To canvass for some new and popular works, in every county throughout the United States. To Agents, the most liberal encouragement is offered—with a small capital of \$25 to \$100. A chance is offered, whereby an agent can make from \$10 to \$25 per week. For further particulars, address (post paid)
WM. A. LEARY,
No. 158 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
September 14, 1848. 6m

Muffs! Muffs!! Muffs!!!
A splendid article, for sale at the Hat and Cap Store of FRANCIS S. PAULI.