

ough examination of their affairs had demonstrated their entire solvency, remain unchanged. The tax on banking capital, exacted by the last Legislature in the granting of charters, and applied to the payment of the public debt, has resulted in securing to that object a sum exceeding one hundred thousand dollars. While this tax should not be increased to an extent which would cripple the resources of these institutions, the present amount cannot be considered an unfair equivalent for the privileges conferred, and should therefore continue to be imposed as a legitimate source of revenue.

The laws intended to prevent the circulation of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, are practically disregarded by the citizens. In a government founded on popular opinion, experience would teach the impolicy of continuing in force, statutory provisions which are generally inoperative. The violation, with impunity, of laws however unimportant, will lead to a disregard of others, indispensable to the security of society. It is, indeed, to be regretted, that this circulation has not been prevented, as much evil has been experienced by the community from the reception of this irresponsible paper. The amount in circulation within the State, supplied by institutions of adjoining States, is estimated at not less than five millions of dollars, and is valueless, except in localities near the Banks by which it is issued. To the extent of this circulation, the constitutional currency, and the notes of sound specie paying banks of the Commonwealth are displaced. The solvency of the institutions issuing this paper, cannot be known to the citizens, and it passes from hand to hand the representative of a value it may not possess, over which our laws can have no control.

In endeavoring to eradicate an acknowledged evil, the practical Statesman will frequently find a necessity for yielding to popular inclination, and will consult the welfare of his constituents by striving to mitigate what cannot be removed. If, as is alleged, the business operations of the community require a circulating medium, other than gold and silver, of a less denomination than five dollars, a supply under the regulations and restrictions of our laws, would not be open to the objections of the existing method. Were the Banks of the Commonwealth authorized to establish agencies or branches in one or more places, and permission given such branches to issue said notes, upon a statement in detail by the parent institution being made to the Auditor General, satisfactory to the said officer, of the entire solvency of the said Bank; exhibiting its whole assets and liabilities—designating the proportion of its capital stock to be employed at the said agency or branch, which in no case should exceed a graduated percentage of the said capital stock; and should deposit with the Auditor General an amount of State Stocks equal to the amount of notes to be issued; the Auditor General thereupon required to grant a license to said Bank to establish said agency or branch, and to issue said notes, marked by the said officer as the issue of the said branch, and redeemable at the counter of the parent institution; a sound, convertible currency would soon displace the present irresponsible paper of foreign institutions, and would afford security to the citizen, without a withdrawal of the necessary circulation. Notes issued under the foregoing restrictions, having their redemption secured in the manner herein pointed out, would necessarily receive the confidence of the people, from the fact that the stocks pledged, would, under every condition of things, ensure their eventual payment. In times of commercial convulsions the specie might be drawn from the vaults of the Bank—the means of the stockholders might fail, speculative value might be affixed to property; and shrewd men, watching the signs of the times, could release themselves from individual liability; but the stocks of the Commonwealth would remain valuable and available for their certain redemption. Had the notes now in circulation from the banks of the State, a basis of this character, even to a small proportion of the capital stock of these institutions, the losses resulting from a failure to pay their liabilities would be largely diminished. These views are presented to the Legislature for the purpose of urging upon it the necessity of devising means to protect our citizens from the losses incurred in the failure of banking institutions. In any well digested system it will afford me pleasure to co-operate, particularly in reference to the security of that portion of the currency entering so largely into the business of the producing and laboring classes of the community.

The general Manufacturing law of the last session cannot fail to be productive of decided benefit to the State and the people. Although the time which has elapsed since its passage, has been insufficient to test its advantages, the erection of large establishments in many places, which must soon afford employment to a considerable number of the citizens, warrants the belief that its salutary effects will be felt at no distant day.

Representations have been made to this department alleging that, by the erection of a bridge over the Ohio river, at or near Wheeling, Va., great obstruction to the navigation of that highway has been produced. In times of high water in the river, the largest class of steamboats are unable to pass under the bridge, and serious injury to the commerce of the western part of the State, must result from this nuisance. Connected as is the Ohio, with the line of Internal Improvements thro' Pennsylvania, and furnishing to our canals and railroads, a large amount of merchandise for the Atlantic market, an obstruction of this nature will have a direct tendency to diminish the trade on our Public Works, to affect the Eastern market, and materially to decrease the revenue of the State. Results of a character so important, should warn the Legislature that speedy and energetic action is required, and that measures dictated by justice and policy, should be resorted to with a view to the removal of the evil.

The expression of our opinions on questions more directly belonging to the National Government, is a right arising from the nature of our institutions, and where they are intimately connected with the interests of the people, becomes a duty not to be disregarded. The representatives in Congress of the State and the citizens, aware of the tendency of measures on the prosperity of their constituents, and knowing the responsibility of their exalted position, must regard with becoming favor, a deliberate declaration of public sentiment from the State they represent. Entertaining these views, and persuaded that questions of vital importance to the well-being of our beloved Commonwealth will claim the attention of Congress, I have deemed it right, on this occasion, briefly to refer to a few of those which may be considered of greatest consequence to the welfare of the people.

The adjustment of the revenue laws for the protection of the peculiar interests of Pennsylvania, must be regarded as a measure deeply affecting all classes of society. In relation to the policy of the National Government on this subject, the manufacturer, the artisan, the agriculturalist, and the laborer, feel alike, that their business and pursuits, are elevated or depressed, as protection is afforded or withheld. In the history of the past, they are furnished with lessons for the future. The events of the past season have afforded conclusive evidence, in the closed doors and deserted buildings of the manufactories; in the distresses of the laborer, and the general depression of profitable industry, of the imperative necessity for a system of laws which will sustain against foreign competition, the employments of our citizens. When profitable investments, and useful capital are stricken down—when surplus produce finds diminished prices—and when labor is depressed, and industrious operatives are thrown out of employ—neither party dogmas, nor local interests, nor sectional jealousies, should prevent a united and energetic effort in our National Representatives to restore

the general prosperity.

On the application for the admission of new States into the Union, the subject of the extension of slavery, will claim the attention of Congress.—Our Southern brethren, united by long association and habit with this institution, and depending upon it in a large degree for their domestic comfort and commercial advantages, will not willingly allow of its exclusion from territories belonging to the General Government. No disturbance is contemplated of their relations therewith, in States where it now exists. Holding their slaves by compromise and concession, it would involve on our part, a breach of faith, and an interference with the sovereignty of sister Republics, to intermeddle with the social policy, or to controvert the legality of their domestic relations. Whatever injury may be inflicted on Northern interests from the jealousies incident to the existence of the institution, and the effort to prostrate free labor, a sacred regard for our pledged faith admonishes us to suffer, rather than attempt reformation where our authority will not be acknowledged. The extension of the evil beyond its present limits, discloses a very different feature. The consent of the free States of the Union to its further progress, would evince an ignorance of their true interests, of the rights of justice and humanity, and an indifference to the character and dignity of their common country. Where these are implicated, it is an abandonment of duty to compromise. So fully were the views of the Executive expressed on the subject of the Tariff and the extension of slavery, in a former message, that a reference to them here, as embracing his present sentiments thereon, would appear to be sufficient.

The dissemination among the people of information affecting their peace and prosperity, should be regarded as a measure of sound wisdom, and should be shackled by no unnecessary exactions. To give to the citizens of one section of a common country, a correct knowledge of the wants, the opinions, and general condition of the people of other portions thereof, should be the aim of all wise legislation on the subject. Nothing would tend more strongly to dissipate sectional jealousies and dislikes, and to unite in sentiments of neighborly kindness, every part of this great confederacy. Intercourse, whether produced by the agency of Railroads or of Telegraph; by personal or written communications; is an agent to heal dissensions, and to foster social charities, more potent than national laws. To tax beyond the necessities of government, the intercourse of our citizens, creates a barrier to the dissemination of knowledge; and assists in estranging the affections of the different portions of the Republic. In this view of the subject the Rates of Postage charged by the National Government, becomes a question of deep importance, and sound wisdom would dictate a reduction of present charges.

It cannot fail to be perceived that the observations in relation to postage, as connected with national intercourse, applies with equal force to improvements in the mode of travel between remote sections of the country. Whatever facilitates free communication among the citizens, strengthens the unity of government. Whether from the character of the country and the nature of its surface, it is practicable to construct a great national thoroughfare from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, has not been fully ascertained; but it must be evident, that such an improvement would be of inestimable value to every portion of the Union. In addition to the opportunities it would afford of an interchange of hospitalities between the people of remote sections, it would not fail to be loaded with a trade, as profitable to the country, as it would be important to different localities. To Pennsylvania, its benefits can scarcely be imagined. The improvements already made, and those in progress in this State, connecting with the Public Works of other States, will soon form one unbroken chain of communication from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Were this gigantic work completed, no man can estimate the solid and social advantages which must ensue to every section of country united therewith; and in no place would its salutary results be more effectual, than within our own borders. The subject is eminently worthy the serious attention of the Legislature.

In a faithful adherence to the National Constitution, as the same has been expounded by the Sages and Patriots of other days, the people of Pennsylvania rely for the perpetuation of their political, social and religious liberty. Although in its provisions may be found the acknowledgement of principles they do not approve, it is esteemed by them as the fundamental law of the country, and they reverence it as the consummation of wisdom and patriotism, devoted to the general welfare. When sectional interests and jealousies contend for supremacy, and sectional rights are to be determined; when questions between States are controverted, and disregard of national laws is manifested; in peace and war, in prosperity and adversity; in foreign or domestic difficulties; the citizens of Pennsylvania turn with abiding confidence to the National Constitution. Neither the thirst for power, nor the phrenzy of party, nor the prostration of their peculiar interests, can shake their allegiance to the National Government, or raise with them the traitor cry of disunion. The sentiments expressed, and the language used on the subject, by the Father of his Country, are so appropriate to the period in which we live, that I have deemed it proper to call your attention to the following brief extract from his farewell address:

"The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of tranquillity at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point of your political fortress, against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed;—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to entangle the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Gentlemen:—In the performance of a constitutional obligation, the measures deemed necessary for your consideration, have been stated as precisely as their importance and nature would permit. To the representatives of the people attaches the duty of enacting such laws as the welfare of our constituents may require, and to their care and deliberate action are cheerfully confided the safety, honor, and prosperity of the Commonwealth.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.  
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
Harrisburg, January 1, 1850.

A trial is going on in Philadelphia to test the legality of the election of Mayor Jones, at the suit of two persons who were lately police officers. It is disputed on the ground that the Mayor must, when elected, have been a citizen of Philadelphia for two years. Mayor Jones, it is contended, by residing at Girard College, was a citizen of Penn District.



## JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, January 10, 1850.

A number of articles intended for this week's paper, have been crowded out by the Governor's Message.

### Consul to Trieste.

The Easton Whig of yesterday says that H. D. MAXWELL, Esq., of that place, has been nominated to the Consularship at Trieste, in the Austrian dominions.

### Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Legislature of this State, assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 1st inst.

In the House, JOHN S. M'CALMONT, (locos) of Jefferson, was elected Speaker by a party vote, over A. K. CORNYN, (Whig.) of Huntingdon.

JAMES PEARSON, Whig, has been elected Clerk of the Senate, over McMICKEN, by a majority of 1. Mr. Jack, elected Clerk of the House.

In the Senate, J. PORTER BRAWLEY, of Crawford, was the regular locofoco candidate, and was defeated by Valentine Best (also locos) of Columbia county. The Whigs voted for Best, and he voting for himself, was elected Speaker of that body.

The Senate consists of 16 Whigs and 17 locofocos. The vote is said to have stood—Best, 17; Brawley, 14; scattering, 2.

The Message was delivered on Thursday last. We have neither time nor space to allude to the document to-day. Suffice it to say, however, that it is a lucid and forcible exposition of the affairs of this State, is admirably written, and will be read with much interest.

We are indebted to John D. Morris, Esq., of the House of Representatives, for a copy of the Auditor General's Report.

The Home Journal enters upon a new volume with the commencement of the year. For the perusal of persons of taste and cultivation it is decidedly the best literary weekly journal published in this country. It is edited by Morris & Willis, and published at 107 Fulton street, New York.

### Father Miller Dead.

Mr. William Miller, familiarly known as "Father Miller," and as "Miller the Prophet," died at his home in Hampton, Washington County, N. Y., on the 20th ult., aged about 68.

At a meeting held at the office of S. S. Dreher, Esq., the following gentlemen were elected officers of the "Levi Lenape Institute" for the ensuing year:—

Dict. J. Reeves Jackson, President; S. S. Dreher, Esq. Vice President; James Kerr, Treasurer; S. C. Burnett, Secretary.

### Notice.

L. W. Brodhead will deliver the second lecture of the series before the "Levi Lenape Institute" at the Court House on Tuesday evening, January 15th. Subject "War, its glories, its horrors, its remedy." The citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend.

S. C. BURNETT, Sec'y.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

MR. EDITOR:—The monotony of our "love of a Town" was relieved a few days since by a fire occurring at the residence of Mrs. VAIL—which was extinguished, after a hard contest—by the exertions of the "Humane Fire Company" in connection with those of the citizens—doing comparatively but partial damage; for there can exist but little doubt, that had the fire not been as opportunely extinguished, the tier of buildings in the immediate vicinity would have been swept away in one general conflagration. Stroudsburg has been for a long time peculiarly exempt from the devastations of fire, yet again we have had our eyes opened to its dread realities. The Engine upon this occasion worked like a charm, which was remarked by all, and which most effectually silenced the clamors of our citizens against it.—

They have been oscillating between extremes, and I might say negatively upon their part; it has been unconscious, for some who have almost collapsed their flues in denunciation—upon this occasion, found themselves unwittingly lauding its admirable service. They have been profuse in their censure, and fulsome in their panegyric,—they have applied to it the very humiliating soubriquet of "elder squirt," and have in terms of the most sovereign contempt, imputed to it total inadequacy to extinguish fires in "hen roosts and cob houses."—But murrings must now cease, for the Engine, in the hands of the "Fire corps," which has effected a complete and efficient organization, will realize the most sanguine expectations of our citizens. They are now prepared for any emergency, and richly merit the highest honor for their noble, voluntary, and self-sacrificing exertions. If there is a class of men in the community who deserve the thanks, and merit the high regard of their fellow-townsmen—these are those who, under all circumstances, whether adverse or auspicious, in snow or sleet, in rain or hail, whether it summon them from their daily avocations, or arouse them from the peaceful slumbers of the night, are ever found ready and willing to brave danger in its most appalling form, to rescue the property and lives of our citizens from impending ruin. We can now rest in comparative security, for should the capricious goddess become refractory the "HUMANE BOYS" will ever be found to possess sufficient gallantry to dance attendance, rebuke her officiousness and dampen her ardor. For—pre-haps, using a southern provincialism, the "Humane" are not the darndest set of fellows about a fire that you ever did see.

THE COLONEL.

Never take a paper more than ten years without paying the printer, or at least sending him a lock of your hair, to let him know that you are about. So says an exchange.

Almanac for the Year 1850.							
Months,	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
JANUARY,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
FEBRUARY,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28		
MARCH,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
APRIL,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
MAY,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
JUNE,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
JULY,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
AUGUST,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SEPTEMBER,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
OCTOBER,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
NOVEMBER,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
DECEMBER,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

The whole area of public lands held by the Government of the United States from its organization, in addition to that acquired under the treaty of 1848 with Mexico, is equal to one thousand five hundred and eighty-four millions acres. Of the vast domain but one hundred and forty six millions of acres, have thus far been disposed of, leaving yet unsold, and as the property of the United States, one thousand four hundred and thirty eight millions of acres of land.

### MARRIED.

On Saturday, the 25th of December, by the Rev. M. H. Sissy, Mr. JOSEPH MEIXELL and Miss MARY ANN HOUSER, both of Summit Hill, Carbon county, Pa.

On Tuesday, January 1st, by the Rev. M. H. Sissy, Mr. JACOB H. PRICE, and Miss MARY ANN STAMETS, both of Price township, Monroe county, Pa.

### DIED.

At his residence, in the township of Forks, Northampton county, on the 26th December, Mr. CHRISTIAN KNECHT, Sr., aged 70 years.

### ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Monroe, the following Real Estate, formerly of Jacob Felker, late of Hamilton township, in said county, deceased, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on

Saturday the 9th day of February

next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain message or tenement and tract or piece of land, situate in said township of Hamilton, adjoining lands of Melchoir Bossard, Jacob Shaffer, Simon Heller and others, containing about

### EIGHT ACRES,

more or less, the whole of which is in a good state of cultivation.

The improvements are a

### Log House,

one and a half stories high, and a FRAME STABLE. There is a good well of water near the door, and a large quantity of limestone on the premises.

The terms and conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

JOHN FELKER,

By the Court Administrator.

M. H. DREHER, Clerk,

January 10, 1850

### DISSOLUTION.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Stogdell Stokes & Son, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of January, 1850. The Books, Notes, &c., have been left in the hands of Stogdell Stokes, who is duly authorized to settle and receipt for the same. All persons indebted are requested to call and make payment without delay.

STOGDELL STOKES,

JOHN N. STOKES.

### NOTICE.

The Mercantile business will be continued by the undersigned, at the old stand, where he will be ready and happy to see his friends, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by at all times keeping a good and cheap assortment of GOODS, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm.

JOHN N. STOKES.

January 10, 1850

### STROUDSBURG ACADEMY.

All the common and higher English branches, Mathematics, Natural Sciences,—the Latin, Greek, French, German Languages, &c., taught by experienced, well-qualified and successful Teachers. The whole expense for board, tuition, lights, fuel, &c. per session of 22 weeks \$50 only. Terms for day scholars from \$25 to \$80.00, (according to studies pursued) for a term of 11 weeks. Circulars, terms, testimonials, references, &c. on application to

WILLIAM S. POST, Principal.

### Stroudsburg Female Seminary.

The course of instruction as thorough and complete as at any other Female Institution in the United States. The whole expense for board, tuition, lights, fuel &c. \$45 only. Terms for day Scholars from \$20.00 to \$8.00 (according to studies pursued) for a term of 11 weeks. Circulars, terms, testimonials, references, &c. on application to

Books, stationary, &c. furnished at trade prices.

Stroudsburg is 3 miles from Delaware Water Gap, 27 from Easton, 33 from Milford, 35 from Mauch Chunk, 50 from Honesdale, 50 from Wilkesbarre, 18 from Belvidere, N. J., 30 from Newton N. J., 80 from New York and 80 from Philadelphia, and of easy access to all of these places. A more romantic, healthy part of the country cannot be found in the United States than that in which is located Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

December 27, 1849.

### Oysters! Oysters!!

The undersigned has just opened an oyster shop at his residence, in Franklin street, near the Court House, where he will have constantly on hand the best quality of prime oysters, prepared in every style. He has also a private room for the accommodation of Ladies. The public generally are respectfully invited to give him a call.

DAVID STARNER.  
Stroudsburg, December 13, 1849.

### New Stoves.

A new and large assortment of Parlor and cooking Stoves for sale at

G. MALVEN'S Cheap Store.  
Stroudsburg, November 15, 1849.

### Boots and Shoes.

A good assortment for sale cheap, at

G. MALVEN'S Cheap Store.  
Stroudsburg, November 15, 1849.

### Cheap Goods.

The newest, best, and cheapest assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware in Monroe County, for sale at

G. MALVEN'S Cheap Store.  
Stroudsburg, November 15, 1849.

### STROUDSBURG ACADEMY.

The Spring Session of the Stroudsburg Academy will open on Monday, the 9th of April next.

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.

### Terms:

READING, WRITING and ARITHMETIC per quarter of 12 weeks \$2 00

GRAMMAR and GEOGRAPHY, with the use of the globes and maps, 2 50

ALGEBRA, ASTRONOMY, BOTANY,