To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Com-Monwealth of Pennsylvania. FELLOW CITIZENS:

The Legislative branch of Government meets, un-

The Legislative branch of Government meets, un-der circumstances calculated to produce deep sensations of gratitude. The events of the past year cannot fail to afford assurance of the continued mercy of the Almighty Father of the Universe, and of the blessings Ho has dis-pensed to the people of this Commonwealth. While in other parts of our country, and in distant lands, pesti-lonce has made fearful ravges, leaving in its track the wiretcheduess of destitution and the tears of crushed af-fections; a healthful climate, in the disposal of a right-comparatively free from the miseries of the destroyer.— During a period of war, famine and civil commotion in During a period of war, famine and civil commotion in the old world, bringing in their train desolation and want; blighting the hopes, paralyzing the industry, and ruining the prosperity of the people, car beloved Commanwealth in union with others under the National Constitution. has enjoyed the delights of peace, and her citizens, in the exercise of industrial pursuits, have found contentment and competence. To the Author and Guardian of our being, whose benificence caused all things to work to-gether for gur good, our reverence and our gratitude are

especially due. The recent efforts for the establishment of liberal po The recent efforts for the establishment of inbetal po-lutical institutions in Europe, have excited in the people of this country the warnest sympathies. The conflict between the oppressor and the oppressed, whatever may be the incidents or results, having for its object a governbe the incidents of results, having for its object a govern-ment capable of protecting and extending political and social liberty, must be regarded by the people of the Uni-ted States with the deepest solicitude. In the enjoyment of institutions which recognize the informat rights of man, and/founded on the acknowledged principle that all political power is a trust to be exercised for the benefit of the citizen they enable without the statement between the citizen, they cannot witness the struggle between despotism and freedom, without ardent hopes and sin-core prayers for the triumph of liberal and enlarged jus-tice. It is impossible to behold a people long the sub-jects of tyranny and oppression—onlightened by our example, and solicitous for equalenjoyments-rising up bo-neath the burthens which conturios have heaped upon them—casting saids the revenues for power, and the pride for regal splendor, looking forward to the satablish-mient of human rights; to the clevation of the meral and social condition of society; and placing their lives and fortunes on the hazard of a struggle for these objects; without, on our part, an earnest, an anxious desire that That struggle has been unsuccess-The arbitrary Governments in whose midst the noble band of patriots erected their standard, have succeeded with their immense force in maintaining tyranical authority, and the brave men who fought for freedom, have verished under the barbarous exactions of despetic will, or they wander in foreign lands, exiles from homes will, or they wander in foreign lands, exiles from homes that no longer afford security. It is not the policy of our National Government to mingle in the controversies of foreign nations, nor is it desirable that it should, by acts of hostility or friendship, break up the commercial relations which exist for mutual advantage; but it is, nevsolomn protest and warning against acts of cruely and barbarism upon heroic men and defenceless women. It is no wrong for our government to unite with others, in the expression of indignation against the violation of ua-tional faith and national law, involved in the demand, for sauguluary purposes, of the brave defenders of human

rights.	delo	Lucia di numua
The consideration of th	a Legislatur	a is respectfully
invited to the financial con	dition of the	Commonwealth
The present funded det	tis as follow	
6 per cent. loai.s, \$	9 0.41 099 51	8,
	7.336.716 90	
4 por cent. "	200,000 00	
ag per cenu		\$39,577,739 41
Unfunded debt, to wit:		202 011102 41
Relief notes in circula-	•	
	\$653,169 00	
Interest Certificates out-	2093,103.00	
	100 100 11	
standing.	179,422 41	
Int. Cert. unclaimed,	4,448 38	
" on certificates to be		
added when the same		
shall be funded or paid	11,294 34	
Domestic creditors on set-	1	
tlemont,	85,104 88	•
		\$933,434 51
Amount of canal, railroad		-
power debts, contracted		
1, 1848, and uppaid by t		
ations of the last session	•	63,239,53
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Total indebtedness of the C	ommonw'lth	
December, 1849.		\$40,574,413 45
The funded debt on the		
lst of Decomber, '48		1
	39,393,350 24	
Unfunded debt,	1,081,386 69	
Amount of canal, railroad		
and motive power debts		
contracted prior to Dec.	·.	
1, 1848.	367,642 3	R
•		\$40,842,379 31
Amount of public debt pai	d during the	φ=-,•
year 1849, ezclusive of	the sum pair	4
Commissioners of the si	nking fund.	\$267,965 96
Amount paid during the	vear 1849 to	Awaitana 20
the commissioners of the	sinking ford	227.513 53
Amount appropriated du	ing the rea	
1849, toward payment	of the public	
debt.	as suo kantte	495.479 39
,	1	100,410.00

the end of the fiscal year 1850, would appear to justify the appropriation of forty thousand dollars toward the completion of the Western Reservoir at Johnstown, as hereinafter recommended, 'It would also authorize the appropriation of a sum not less than three-hundred thousand dollars, in addition to the amount al-ready appropriated to be exponded in the completion of the Norih Branch Canal.

The Logislature at its last session authorized the re-isue of the relief notes then in circulation, and suspended their cancellation for three years.

The amount of the whole issue now out-\$653,164 00 standing, is The amount paid into the Treasury and

443,537 00 supplied by a new issue, is

In addition to the suggestions made to the last Legisear 1850. as follows:

The amount of five per cent funded debt overdue, except bank charter loans, is \$354,519 10 The amount of six per cent funded debt

1,752,335 06 over due, is

The amount of five per cent funded debt falling due on or before D.c. 1, 1850, is, 999,211 15 The amount of unfounded debt now due. 85,104 88

Amount demandable at the Treasury du-\$3,191,170 19 ring the year.

Provision should be made at an early day for arran gements with the creditors holding these claims.-To permit them to remain in their present condition would only evince an indisposition to pay our just debts, would also operate injuriously of the stock, by compelling sales at a price below their par value.-Annual demands upon the Treasury, with the presen means of the State, will not to permit the payment of these loans; and the only practicable mode which suggest itself seems to be the negotiation of new loans, stipulating an extension of the time of pament. It is believed that such loans could be negociated at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent. Should authority be given in the arrangements suggested, to stipulate that the said stock should be exempt from taxation, the inducements to investments therein would create such competition as would be highly advantageous to the Treasnry .interested, and any provision which the Legislature may deem proper on the Subject will meet the cordial approbation of the Executive.

The establishment of the Sinking fund, by the appreciation of Statestock, and the cosequent increase of confidence in the ability of the State to meet her engagements; with the replacement by a new issue of the old and defaced relief notes, has had the salu-tary effect of enabling the treasury Department with slight expense in the exchange or transmission of means, to meet the payment of interest on the public debt in par money, as also to pay other creditors of the State in good funds. The payment of the public liabilities in the manner aforesaid, and the adoption of a system to extinguish eventually the public debt. must bring to their par value, the stocks of the Commonwealth. It is estimated that \$13,049,000 of the public stocks are held in this country, addition in and the their value, bylthese simple operations demanded alike by sound policy and honesty will increase their marketable worth in the hands of the, citizins \$1,-950,000. To the efficiency of the State Treasurer, the Auditor General and other officers charged with 51 the collection and disbursement of the public moneys during the past year, is justly attributable in a high degree these favorable results The beneficial results of the sinking fund cannot be

doubted. The payments from various sources to the Commissioners, during the past year have been as fol-45 From collateral inheritance tax, £180.212 41 Premiums on charters, 35,969 40 Eating and oyster houses and restaurauts, "Billiard and bowling saloons and 5.867 20

ten-pin alleys, " Theatre, circus and menagerie li-

" Distillery and brewery licenses,

Amount received for the year ending 96 December 1, 1849. 8337,629 01

The estimated payments for the same purpose, for the year ending Dec. 1, 1850, are as follows: 495,479 39 From collateral inheritance tax.

The foregoing estimated balance in the Treasury, at certificate issued to agents efsaid companies, subject to and would, in the oplaioù of the Executive, be a judi- guarda to allow it to become less valuable than the bor, a sacred regard for our pledged faith admonishtaxation. Incorporated companies of various kinds, deriving

corporated districts, is subject, by existing laws, to tax-stion, it is not perceived why money borrowed by incor-porated companies should be exempt from similar assess-Balance, <u>\$209,627 00</u> The above balance has been destroyed or has failed to reach the Treasury during the year. These notes, the redemption of which being amply secure, and a safe con-venient local currency, have the conditions, by a new issue, in lieu of such as may become mutillated and defaced. In addition to the suggestions made to the bart going ubjects of taxation, will not only increase the rev-going ubjects of taxation, will not only increase the rev-enue, but is demanded alike by Justice and sound policy. The next in importance to the public debt, and the equalization of the tates, is the management of the pub-lic improvements. The vast expenditures annually made for the remain and supervision of these tracks In addition to the suggestions made to the last legist in the representation. The vast expenditures annually made lature on the subject of the monied affairs of the State, it is deemed proper to call your attention to the fact, that a portion of the funded debt is over-due—a part bearing an interest of six por cent—and a part falling due the ret revenue about the desired that an increased amount of net revenue about the desired that an increased amount of the terms of the desired that an increased amount of the terms of the desired that an increased amount of condition of the Treasury, render them objects of peculi-ar interest. It is believed that an increased amount of nett reveaus should be derived from these works. The enormous appropriations of the last year, for their main-tenance in repairs, and towards the payment of dobt thereofor contracted should have placed them in a sound condition, and would authorize the conclusion that a small of sound policy, the interests of the citizens, already heavexpenditure during the present season would be

ent. In the absence of the annual report of Canal Commissioners, no specific amount for these objects can be given by the Executive.

The system for the management of these improve ments, invites unnecessary expenditures, and removes reponsibility from the proper department. Were the number of Canal Commissioners increased to five,---the State divided late districts for the election and supervision of each Commissioner, - the direct and immediate charge and control of the district imposed upon one of these officers, requiring of him the performance of the duties now executed by superintendents and supervisors, and stipulating for the annual alteration of the said Com missioners; much practical information of interest to the State would be acquired; a direct responsibility for the well ordered condition of the Public Works, and the economy of expences would be secured; and the large discretionary powers now vested in supervisors, in the adoption of plans and payment of monoy for repairs. would be placed in officers directly accountable to the peo-plo. In relation to this subject, legislation should be clear and specific, as discretianary power over the money of the citizen must be deprecated by right thinking men The method adobted in the management of the Pub-lic Works is evidently defective. Repairs on the cawould be highly advantageous to the Treasnry.-Justice and honesty require that these debts should be paid, or arranged to the satisfaction of the parties tract, and awarded to the lowest bidder, giving the required security, can there exis' a doubt of favorable re-aults to the public interests.

The State does not derive an adequate share of the profits arising from the use of the Columbia Radroad. The construction of the read; its maintenance, and su-pervisions and the supply of the Motive Power, involving great expense and risk, demand from the profits of the road a larger return than finds its way to the Treasury. An evil so detrimental to the public interests calls for a

An evil so detrimental to the public interests calls for a speedy remedy. It is suggested that the Canal Commissioners should be required to invite proposals for furnishing the Motive Power on the said road, stipulating in detail the services to be performed, and the nature of the security given. The object being to procure competition in the supply of the Motive Power, encouragement should be given to individuals, willing to undertake the duty of running one or more locometives on the read, whence the longing to or more lacomotives on the road, where r belonging to the State or to the individual bidder. Should the loco-motives belonging to the State, be furnished to the bidders, the contract should stipulare the terms on which The transportation of passengers should be done be done by contract with the lowest bidder. In the agree-ment, it would be necessary that the Canal Commission-

ors should fix the kind of cars, and such other details, an would secure the accommodation of the passengers, and faithfully guard the public interest. In the transmission of burden cars, an arrangement

might well be made with their owners, by which the, State would receive instead of the present tolls, a portiou of the freight coarges. The consequences would be advantageous to buth parties. These changes in the present system, would, it is

believed, largely diminish the expenses of the Motive Power; would authorize a reduction in the rate of tolls; produce an increase of business upon the road; faraish with profitable labor many citizons now refused employ-ment, by reason of the monopoly held by the State over the Motive Power on the read; prevent the expenditure 2,985 50 the system will require modification. It does not the State the junchase of new lolomatives; save to the State the immense sacrifice, in the old engines; ac-comodate the traveling public by a lower rate of fare; and would advance the public interests by lossening the an-evil must exist in the lows which control its practi-2.210 00 384 00 Discriminations in the tolls on the Public Works,

gainst portions of our citizens, by means of a system of

cious oppropriation. It has been suggested that an alteration in the Canal

ance in the applied to the completion of Bildoudo might, with safety, be applied to the completion of the North Branch Canal. I accordingly gave immediate notice of the fact to the Canal Commissioners, and portions of the work, it is understood, have been placed under contract. Con-sidered as a part of the Public Improvements, and recommenced as a revenue measure, that work should be finished at the earliest day the condition of the Treasury will permit. It should not be forgetton, that the present unfinished condition of the work, by interrupting the free navigation of the river; by the destruction of roads and injury to privato property; without affording any convonience to the community, inflicts a wrong which domands immediate reparation. In addition to the sum already appropriated, it is confidently believed that \$300,

ily burdened with tax tion-and the general welfare of the Commonwealth, forbid an increase of the public

The Oqualization and revision of the fevenue lawsthe proposed change in the management of the Public Works, and their early improvement and completion-with a riged maintenance of the Sinking Fund, and the consequent reduction of the public debi, would, with the present resources of the Treasury, produce in a few years a condition of financial prosperity, justifying the convict tion of the speedy relief of our citizens from the payment of all taxes for the support of Gevernment, schools and

The Eastern and Western Punitontiaries have been conducted with skill and prodence, and in the reforma-tion, and security of offenders, society has derived im-portant advantages. It il however worthy of serious con-sideration, whether in the adoption of a system of solitary confinement, the severity of the punishment authorized by law does not injuriously affect the mental and

physical vigor of the prisoner. The frequent recommendations to the executive for pardan of convicts afflicted with ill-health and mental imbecility, would appear to require some modification of the present laws.

present laws. It is carnestly recommended that a small increase of the annual appropriations be made to the House of Ret-uge, and the Asylums of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.— These institutions, long the deserved objects of State bounty, have been increasing in usefulness, and incur-ring additional yearly expenses, while the annual sums bestowed have remained the same. In the growth of population the demands on these Asylums must be augmented, and their expenditures necessarily enlarged, and the same degree of liberality awarded on former occa-sions, would claim the appropriation of larger amonuts. In the prosecution of the work for the State Lunatic Asylum, the appropriation of a former year has been exhausted, and a sum of like amount is required for its com-pletion Under the supervision of excellent and attentive trustees, the building has rapidly advanned, and is now nder roof. The structure is plain, substantial and beautiful: eligibly situated in regard to the comforts of pa tients, and susceptible of a fini-h, honorable to the State and useful to the community. The probability of its abandonment by the Legislature, or of a refusal to grant the additional sum required for its completion, cannot be entertained by the Executive. Too long already has public chasity been withheld from the insure pour of the victims of the profligate: while humanity and Christian bonexclence claimed for them public protection.

It is not, however, protection alone that is contemplated in this A-ylum. The reports from different similar institutions afford the gratifying intelligence that eighty, and in some instances, ninety per cent of the number afflicted, are radically cured. In this view of the subject, combining shelter and protection, with restoration to health and reason, the inducements to energetic action on our part, cannot be overlooked. It is estimated that an additional sum of \$50,000 will finish the building, and fit it for the reception of patients, and the same is respectfully and carnestly recommended.

Notwithstanding the revision, by the last Logia inture, of the laws in relation to common schools, the system will require modification. It does not properly qualified teachere. It is worthy your con- and laboring classes of the community. sideration whether the establishment of Normal

coin it is intended to represent. The views en- es us to suffer, rather than attempt r formation

equivalent for the privaleges conferred, and should to be sufficient. therefore continue to be imposed as a legitimate source of revenue.

to be rgretted that this circulations has been prevented, as much evil has been experienced by the community from the acception of this presponsible paper.

The ammount in circulation within the State, Supplied by institutions of adjoining States, is estima-ted at not less than five millions of dollars, valueless except in localities near the Banks by which it is issu-

ed. To the extent of this circulation, the consttutional 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 value it may not possess, over which our law- can have no courd. 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 con-tithents by striving to consult the welfare of his con-inthents by striving to mitigate what cannot to removed. If, as is alleged, the business operations of the community require a circulating medium, other than glid and silver, of a less denominations than two dollars, a supply under the regulations and restrictions of our laws, would not be open to the objec i rus of the existing method. Werd the Banks of the Commonwealth authorized to establish agencies or branches in one or more pla-chan of communication for mone upbrace. establish agencies or branches in one or more placas, and permission given such branches to issue suil notes, upon a statement in detail by the pirent sippi. Were this gigantic work completed, no man could institution being made to the Auditor General, estsfactory to the said officer, of the entire solvency of the said Bank; exhibiting its whole assets and liabilities, -designating the propertion of its capital stock to be employed at the said agency or branch, which in no case should exceed a graluated per the same has been expounded by the sages and phrous centage of the said capital stock; and should depos-ite with the Auditor General an amount of State petution of their political, social and religious herry-Stucks equal to the amount of notes to be issued; the Auditor Geneal thereupon required to grant a license to said Bank to establish said agency or branch, and to issue said notes, marked by the said fficer 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 with-drawal of the incessary circulation. Notes issued under the foregoing restrictions, having their reunder the foregoing restrictions, having their redemption secured in the manuer herein pointed out, would necessarily receive the confidence of the people, from the fact that the stocks pledged, would, nder every condition of things, ensure their eventunder every condition of things, ensure their event-his Country, are so appropriate to the period in which we use payment. In times of commercial convulsions the specie might be drawn from the vaults of the to the following brief extract from his farewell address:

Bank,-the means of stock-holders 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 from valuable and available for their certain redemption. Had the notes now in circulation from demption. Had the notes now in circulation from will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken, in the banks of the State, a basis of this character. your minds, the conviction of this truth; as this is the even to a small proportion of the capital stock of point of your political fortress, against which the balteres these institutions, the losses resulting from a fail. of internal and external enemies will be most constantly

to the security of that portion of the currency en-tering so largely into the business of the producing that it can, in any event, he he abandoned; and indigto the security of that portion of the currency ennual outlays, and incavasing the income from the road cal opervations. A serious defect is the want of tering so largely into the business of the producing

The general Manufacturing law of the last session same purpose, drawbacks and maximum rates of tolls are unjust and so follows: \$200,000 00 assisted, and continue to sustain them; and it is diffiult to perceive upon what principle of public policy, a Tariff of tolls is maintained, discriminating against their inter-ests. The demands of trade cannot excess a plauble wrong of this character, while a reduction of tolls on the whole line of improvements would produce increase of business and secure the desired foreign trade. citizens, warrants the belief that its salutary effects of enacting such laws as the welfing of our constituents over the Ohio river, at or near Wheeling, Va., great obstrue ion 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 through Pennsylvania, of the canvass in the District of San Francisco, at and furnishing to our canals and railroads a large amount of merchandize for the Atlantic market, an obstruction of this nature will have a direct tendenev to diminish the trade on our Public Work's; to affect the Eastern market; and materially to decrease | impassible, would of itself have detained numbers, the revenue of the State. Results of a character so but when weadd to that fact the hurry and bustle of important should warn the Legislaturo that speedy business, and the several showers that fell during and energetic action is required, and that measures dictated by justice and policy, should be resorted to posited. It was the general impression previous to with a view to the removal of the evil. The expression of our opinions on questions more belonging to the national government, is a directly 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 Govenor. The Congress ticket is a matter of much State and of the citizens, aware of the tendency of greater uncertainty, but the result here would seem measures on the prosperity of their constituents, and to indicate the election of Price and Wright. knowing the responsibility of their exalted position, must regard with becoming favor, a deliberate declaration of public sentiment from the state they rep recent. Entertaining these views, and persuaded support from the district of San Francisco. Under recent. Entertaining these views, and personaled that questions of vital importance to the well-being of our beloved commonwealth will claim the atten-tion of Congress, I have deemed it right, on this oc-tion of Congress, I have deemed it right, on this oc-tion of Congress, I have deemed it right, or the congress of 15,000 00
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<li casion, briefly to refer to a few of those which may be considered of great-consequence to the welfare of the people. Mational Government on this subject, the manufac. endorsed or recommended by public meetings in di season have afforded conclusive evidence, in the sloved doors and deserted buildings of the manufac tories; 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 employment of THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.-Taking the vote our citizens. When profitable investments and this district as a criterion, there can be no doubt useful capital are stricken down; when surplus pro- the adoption of the Constitution by the people of Calduce finds diminished prices; and when labor is depressed, and industrious operatives, are thrown ou subject is deemed of sufficient importance to justify of employ; neither party dogmas, nor local interests onal jealouses, should prevent a united and nor section energetic effort in our National Representatives, to estore the general prosperity. On the application for the admission of new states binds her to them may never be broken by the rude restore the general prosperity. into the Union, the subject of the extension of slave- shocks of time, and that the "glittering" glory which ry will claim the attention of Congress. Our south- surrounds her may not be tarnished by a cold or in ern brethren united by long association and habit with this institution, and depending upon it in a large degree for their domestic comfort and commer- | man yesterday from the Middle Fork, who had been cial advantages, will not willingly allow of its ex- at work but six weeks, and in that time has turned to the public inches. It is confidently anticipted to important to the public inches. It is confidently anticipted that this Logislature will adopt a rule of practice their relations therewith, in states where is now exresidents who hold commissions under the government, to enjoy the emoluments free from taxation, cannot rea-dity is perceived. No effectual mode has been devised to compet the sentu of foreign insurance companies to make a semi-lie Works, and diminished the revenue from that sources and achibit of the source is findly injurated to character of the Western Baser-of the sentuation of the source is ingby their to apper proton of the source is ingby their sentu of foreign insurance companies within this commended that the Western Baser-of the sentuation of the source is ingby their to character of the source is ingby their sentual schibit of the source is ingby their to the sentual schibit of the source is ingby their to character of the source is ingby their to the sentual schibit of the source is ingby their sentual schibit of the source is ingby their to the sentual schibit of the source is ingby their to character is highly necessary. (as whaving an effect of the source is ingby to be well to make the estimate amount required for its completion is \$100,000. (as actuant of euch e law, it would be well to make the estimate amount required for its completion is \$100,000. (as actuant of euch e law, it would be well to make the estimate amount required for its completion is \$100,000. (bit is estimate amount required for its completion is \$100,000. (bit is estimate amount required for its completion is \$100,000. (bit is estimate amount required for its completion is \$100,000. (bit is estimate amount required for its completion is \$100,000. (bit is estimate amount required for its completion is \$100,000. (bit is estimate amount required for its completion is \$100,000. (bit is estimate amount required for its completion is \$100,000. (bit is estimate amount required for its completion is \$100,000. (bit is estimate amount required for its completion is \$100,000. (bit is estimate amount required for its completion is \$100,000. (bit is estimate amount required for its completion is \$100,000. (bit is estimate amount req

pressed in the last message in favor of the restric- where our authority will not be acknowledged. The Incorporated companies of various kinds, deriving their character business therein, and yet no accurate account is taken of the money employed, er of the value or pro-fits of their investments. — Were the proper departments there is of their attain the mount of the business wants of the people, and refusing a renew-is of the value or pro-fits of their attain the mount of the investments. — Were the proper departments there are inployed, as large revenue to the there all soft these south dignity of their compromise. So fully were the componend by citizcus, boroughs, and in-corporated companies should be exempt from similar assess-is to make by the Casal index, by making them conform to the shape of the bu-there at their investments. — Were the proper departments there all of these incorporations, and au-there all of these incorporations and bus there all of the proper departments. The main unchanged. The tax on banking capits, the rate of dividends declared, or the profits a well as try, made under the directions of the auditor General and State Treas-to commowealth would be one result. While money borrowed by citizcus, boroughs, and in-corporated companies should be exempt from similar assess-store, it is tout perceived wing money borrowed by citizcus, boroughs, and in-corporated companies should be exempt from similar assess. pressed in the last message in favor of the restrict where our authority will not be acknowledged. The tion of the number of these institutions, to the real extension of the evil beyond its present limits, dis-business wants of the people, and refusing a renew-st of Bank charter until a tronghout examination of their affairs had demonstrated their entire solvency in the states of institutions and humanity, and an indigent the present amount cannot be considered an unfair cing his present sentiments thereon, would appear

> The laws intended to prevent the circulation of as a measure of sound wisdom, and should be shacked The laws intended to prevent the circulation of The laws intended to prevent the circulation of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, are practically disregarded by the citiz ns. In a gov-crnment founded on popular opinion, experience would teach the impolicy of continuing in force, statuary provisions wich are generally inop-transition of the subject. Nothing would tead to make the subject is a subject of a subject in solution of the subject of a subject in solution of the subject is a subject of a subject of a subject is a subject of a subject of a subject is a subject of a subject would teach the impolicy of continuing in 1997, more strongly to dissipate sectional jealouses and diskes statuary provisions wich are generally import orative. The violation, with impunity, of laws however unimportant, will lead to a disregard of however unimportant, will lead to a disregard of duced by the agency of Rairows, is an agent to hal duced by the agency of semications, is an agent to had personal or written communications, is an agent to had dissonsions and to fostor social charities, more potent than national laws. To tax beyond the necessities of the than national laws. It is the boyont in noresting of the government the intercourse of our cluzins, creates a bir-rier to the dissemination of knowledge, and assists in 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 governmant, bechast a question of deep importance, and sound wisdom would dictate a reduction of present charges. It caunct fail to be perceived that the observations in

relation to postage, as connected with national intercome applies with equal force to improvements in the mode of travel between remote sections of the country... Wisterer facilitates free communication among the citizens, er facilitates ireo communications among une_cilizens, strengthene the unity of government. Whether from the country and the nature of its surface, it is practicable to construct a great national thorough fare from the Mani-sippi to the Facilic ocean, has not been fully ascertained; but it must be evident that such an improvement would but it must be evident that such an improvement would chain of communication from the Atlantic to the Missisesumate the social advantages which must ensue to erery section of the country united therewith; and in ne place would its salutary results be more effectual than The subject is emjuently worwithin our own borders. thy the attention of the Legislature.

In a faithful adherence to the National Constitution, a the same has been expounded by the sages and parnou Although in its provisions may be found the acknowledge ment 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 path-otism, devoted to the general welfare. When sociagnal interests and joulousies contend for supremacy, and sec-tional rights are to be determined; when questions be-tween States are controverted, and disregard of national prostration of their peculiar interests, can shake their alegiance to the National government, or raise with them the traitor cry of d.sunion. The sentiments expressed, and the language used on the subject, by the Father of

to the following brief extract from his fareweit address: "The unity of government which constitutes you on-people, is also dear to you. It is justly'so; for it is a main pullar in the educe of your real independence: the sp-port of tranquility 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. these institutions, the losses resulting from a fail. or to pay their-liabilities would be largely dimin-ished. These views are presented to the Legisla-ture for the purpose of arging upon it the necessity of devising means to protect our citizens from the losses incurred in the failure of Banking institu-tions. In any well digested system it will afford to the purpose optimized by the palladium of four political safety and property is the palladium of four political safety and property is to achieve the purpose of arging upon it will afford to it, thus accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it was the palladium of four political safety and property is the palladium of four political safety and provention. nantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alignate any portion of our country from the rest, or to suffechie the secred ties which now link together the

> To the representatives, oft he people attaches the duty may require, and to their care and deliberate action are choerfully confided the safety, honor, and pro-jetity of the Commonwealty. WM. F. JOHNSTON Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Jan I, 1850.

bing the operations of the Treasury for the last fiscal year, the sum of \$130,000, borrowed on spe-cial loan for the avoidance of of the Scuylkill Inclined Plane, and included in the aggregate on the public debt in December, 1849, should be added to the above stated sum of \$495,479 39. The amount of receipts at the Treasury during the year ending Dec: 1, 1849,

\$4,437,688 65 The amount of expenditures during the 4.084.771 80

same period, is Balance in the Treesury on December 1, 577,290 39 926,207 24 Bal. in Treasury of Dec. 1, 1849,

Amount paid to conunissioners of the sinking fund to Jan. 1, 1850, §227,-513 53, with which was purchased of the funded debt, and transferred to the Commencedth

Commonwealth. Differerence between the indebteduces of

the State on the first of December 1843 and Dec. 1st-1849,

Total amount of public debt paid during the year,

Estimates of receipts at the Treasury during the year 1850: From Lands. Auction Commissions, , "Duties, Tax on Bank Dividends, " " Corporation Stocks, " " Real and Personal Estate ** ** Tavern Licenses, * ** ** Retailer's Licenses, " Pedlar's Licenses. Broker's Licenses, Theatre, Circus, & Menagerie licences 3,000 00 " Interire, Circus, & Archagerie incentee
 " Billiard rooms, Bowling Saloons, and Ton-pin Alley Liconses,
 " Distillery & Brewry Liconses,
 " Eating Houses, Beer Houses, and Baryward Liconses, Liconses, Restaurant Licenses, Patent Medicine Licenses,
 Pamphlet Laws, Militia Fines, Tax on Writs, Wills, Doeds, &c. " " Certain Offices, " Colateral Inhoritanco, Canal and Railroad tolls, Canal fines and sale of old materials, Enrollment of Laws, Premiums on charters, Tax on loans. Inclined Plane loan Dividends on Turnpike & bridge stock, Nicholson Lands, Accrued Interest,

Refunded Cash, Escheats. Fess of Public Offices, lisgollaneous, Interest on stock purchased, Estimated payments during the yr 1850: To Public improvements \$640,000 00

Expenses of Government Militia expenses, Pensions and Gratuitles. 235,000 00 4,000 00 20,000 00 Charitable Institutions, Common Schools, 80,000 00 200,000 00 Interest on Loans. 2.005.000 63 Guarantees of Interest, 32,500 00 10,000 00 Domestic Creditors, Damagas on Public works, 20,000 00 2,000.00 Buegial Commissioners, State Library, 2,000 00 Pub. buildings and grounds 15,000 00 Penitentiaries, House of Refuge, 5,000 00 3,000 00 Nicholson Lands, Eschante, Abatement of State Tax 2,000 00 40,000 00 Counsel face & commissions 2,000 00 Aliscellaucous, 5,000 00 Inclined Plane, (Schuylkill) 270,000 00 North Branch Canal 150,000,00 Com'rs. Sinking Fund, 293,000 00

Premiums on charters, 44 Theatre, circus and menagerie licenses, Distillery and browery licenses,

" Interest on stocks purchas

Billiard and bowling saloous and ten-pin alleys,

" Eating and oyster houses and res-

taurants, " Balanco in Treasury after deducting appropriations herein before recommended,

91,500 00

8371.000 00 The opinion is confidently expressed that the estimated receipts above stated wil be found to approximate to the truth, should an adherence to the policy pursued by the last Legislature, in relation to promiums on charters, 253,500 00 and other funancial measures to authorized and continu-ed. Should such be the case, the above sum, at the pre-sent rates, would extinguish upwards of four hundred thorasand dollars of the fonded dobt, during the past fis-cal year. The sources from which the sinking fund is 267.955 86

applied must necessarily increase. 'I he tax on collutoral inheritance, and on theatre, circus, and menagerie licon-\$521,465 86

ces, prior to the act creating a sinking fund, yeilding to the Treasury about the sum of \$45,900 annually. By the provisions of that act, these have been increased to the sums above stated, and the other sources of revenue \$20,000 00 22,000 00 50,000 00 have been created by recommendations heretofore made

With these means for the supply of the sinking fund, 130.000 00 160,000 00 together with such additions as the probable resources of the Treasury, from time to time may justify, it is suscep 1,330,000 00 80,000 00 160.000 00 tible of easy calculation to determine, how nearly approaches the periad when the State taxes may be repeal-3.000 00 ed, and the burthens of the poeple removed. So mani-festly important are these results upon the industrial pur-suits of the citizens, and the interests and honor of the

5000 00 State, it is suggested for consideration whether good pol-1,500 00 icy would not require the transfer of all balances in the Treasury at the end of each year to the Commissioners 15,000 00

of the said Fund. Every consideration that can impose itself on a gov-200.000 00 125.000 00

laws for raising revenue is again earnestly presed upon the attention of of the Legislature. Great injustice arises 5.000 0 5,000 00 the stiention of of the Legislature. Great injustice arises seem to demand that the improvement should commence 2,000 00 under existing enactments, from the want of adequets arises seem to demand that the improvement should commence at an early day, and progress from year to year as the commonwealth should make a suitable ac-2,000 00 returns of property subject to taxation. The conscion-15,000 00 tious citages, scrupulously exact in the performance of improvements to the present time, has been a serious would again call the subject of the Legislature.— 15.000 00

\$4,566,3000 00 of the several counties, to collect from the Plaint:ffs in Judgments the tax thereon assessed, and if neccessary to compol payment by legal process. A similar provision with regard to mortgages, giving the Recorders the au-thority before stated in solation to Judgments, would em-brace these two items of iaxation, and would doubtless fraudulently withheld.

The laws subjecting to a tax, the commissions issued to the officers of this commonwealth, should be extended to embrace commissions to non-residents. The justice of taxing the citizons of the State, and of permitting nonresidents who hold commissions under the government, to enjoy the emoluments free from taxation, cannot res-

▲4.034.800 00

40,000 00

3,000 00 1,500 00 whole line of improvements would produce increase of business and secure the desired foreign trade. 5.000 00

15.000 00

should be forthwith dismissed from the public service. Debts already contracted in this way should be paid, for the labor in behalf of the State has been performed, and

it would inflict an injury on those who could not have a knowledge of the wrong, to withhold from them the val-ue of their services; but immediate measures should be adopted to prevent occurrences of a like nature in future. A practice of this kind, authorized in some measure b payment of the debts thus contracted, cannot fail to mislead the people, and embarrass the public officers in their estimates and recommendations. The large appropria-tions for the payment of old debts, made at the last session of the Legislature, show the extent to which the practice has been carried, and should admonish us to guard against a recurrence of the evil. In providing by legal exactment against the mischief here stated, author

ity might be given to the Causi Commissioners, should it be deemed necessary, to meet deficiencies in the funds-provided for any line of improvements; to draw from a centive was required to transmit to certain officers, itinant or nations of the State, resolutions express specific appropriations for that purpose, requiring from citizens or natives of the State, resolutions express them a detailed and special report on the subject, to the anditing department as well as to the succeeding Legis-inguished services in the war with Mexico. In lature.

The avoidance of the Schuylkill Inclined Plane, and The avoidance of the Schuyish anchaed Flanc, and the improvements concecting with the Columbia and Phriadelphia Railroad, which are in rapid progress of construction, must materially increase the business of that public theroughfare, and will render the relaying of the application of the united States, had been brevetted for good conduct. The resolutions for the amendment of the Consti-tution. Maying been duly published according to the

a portion of the said road, a work of absolute necessity, tution, Having been duly published according to the

ests and the limited resources of the Treasury would seem to demand that the improvement should commence this obligations to society, may well complain of laws which suffer the dishonest to elude with jimpunity the payment of an equitable share of the public burthens. The tax on lands, merigages, and meneys at interest, is assessed so unequally, that great reason for complaints which suffer the distingent to charge with purptury are the payments of an equitable share of the public burthens. The tax on lands, mortgages, and moneys at interest, is meet the hearty concurrence of the citizens. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars judiciously expended, will avoid all the short lovels, and four of the five functions to collect from the Plaintiffs in annual excerns counties, to collect from the Plaintiffs in annual excerns of maintaining thas planes is not here.

eds hundred incusand dollars. Were these flaurs avoid-ed, and these on the eastern slope of the mountain re-paired, the commerce on the Public Works would be fa-clikated and increased, and the Pennstivania Central Railroad Company would find it their interest for many is the public inches. It is confidently antrcipted years to use it in connection with their great improve-

in many of its details, and requires revision. In the abolition of the mockery of parades incident to the business and secure the desired foreign trade. The practice of contracting debts for repairs, and for the purchase of materials beyond appropriatious for these purposes, should be prohibited by severe penalties.— Nothing can be more destructive of all accountability, or offer strongar inducements to extravagance, than such a power over the public money. An officer guilty of an act of this kind, violates the trust committed to him, and should be forthwith discuised form it the public money. well worthy your consideration, and is accordingly submitted.

Reports from the Surveyor General and Auditor General, exhibiting the condition of their respective departments, are here with transmitted to the Legislature and the latter will furnish in detail much valuable information, in relation to the financial condition of the Commonwealth.

The duty of districting the State for the election of Representatives, will devolve npon you. Returns of taxables, required to be made by the different of taxables, required to be made by the different counties, have not been transmitted, as by law they were directed, but the officers charged with duties under the law, are engacd in their preparation, and they will be laid, at an early day before the Legisla-

inguished services in the war with Mexico. In iperforming this duty, these resolutions were trans-

pressed, that it was due to these patriotic citizens, would again call the subject of the Legislature.-It is also proper to refer to the reccommendation therein made, in relations to the drath of sion in the constitution to supply the vacancy. The an earnest hope that legislative action may not be withheld thereon.

ed Planes on the western slope of the Allegheny. The ansual expenses of maintaining these Planes is not less than ten thousand dollars for each Plane, and if to that amount be added the cost of the short levels, and the per-ishable noture of the materials connected with these works, with the delays and risks incident thereto, the an-inual amount of their maintenance, cannot be less than ene hundred thousand dollars. Were these flares avoid-and there an the asstern slope of the mountain set.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.—THE RE-SULT OF THE ELECTION.

[From the Alta California, Nov. 15.]

We have decayed the publication of our Steame Paper for a few hours in order to give the returns the first general election in the State of California. The day was a very disagreeable one, and un doubtedly prevented many from attending the polls. The recent rain having rendered the streets almost the day, the wonder is that so many ballots were de the election that about five thousand votes, would be polled: but the poll list shows only about three thousand and two hundred.

Judging from the returns given below, we should say there is not much doubt that Peter A, Burnett is elected Governer, and John Mc Dongal, Lieut.

The regular democratic ticket for State Senators and Assemblymen is elected by a large majority, these circumstances, we regard it as certain, that he will not be returned to the United States Sen-

notwithstanding the raid and mud was a severe tax

upon the patience of all. All, or nearly all, the candidates are independent nominations. In some instances they have been ferent parts of the State; but in only one district. (San Francisco,) has an attempt been made to organize a party, or fight the battle upon the old issue of Democrat and Whig. We have no doubt that had time been permitted,

there would have been a state convention held, at which a "regular democratic ticket" would have been nominated; and, had such been the fact, we are we I satisfied that its complete triumph would have been the resulty

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA .- Taking the vote in ifornia.

The "State of California" is, the fore a real ten-gible, and great commonwealth, from this day forward. To her thirty sisters on the east of the Rocky. Mountains, she sends her message of love au different admission into the great coulederacy.

NEWS FROM THE GOLD MINES, &C .- We faw &