ped for the purchase of foreign fabrics diminishes their value, depresses the home market, reduces the profits of the producer, and hence lessons the amount of revenue paid into the treasury. Capital invested in the various branches of manufactures, sinks in value, in proportion to the depression of the business in which it is employed, and when foreign competition is successful by reason of low duties, in driving from the home market the fabric of the capitalist, his investment is comparatively valuless, and the revenues therefrom are greatly reduced. The profits from our internal improvements are still more seriously affected. The raw material in its transit to the manufactory, and the fabric on its way to a market, are principally conveyed along our canals and rail roads, thereby yielding a handsome revenue to the Commonwealth. When, therefore, the manufacturer, unprotected by government, is compelled to discontinue his business, not only the laborer, the artizan and the agriculturalist, but the State also, is seriously injured in the general depression of business, the diminished wealth of the country, and the reduced value of capital.

The policy of giving fair and reasonable protection to the domestic industry of the country, has heretofore received a support so cordial, from wise and patriotic statesmen who have conducted the affairs of the national government, as well as those who have preceded me in the administration of this Commonwealth, that I cannot refrain from the insertion of a few extracts from the several messages.

In his eighth message, Washington deemed it proper to bring the subject to the attention of Congress:

"Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much importance not to insure a continuance of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible."

The eighth annual message of President Jefferson, contains the following reference to the subject:

"The suspension of our foreign commerce, produced by the injustice of the belligerent powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have thus been forced, has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming will—under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us and protecting duties and prohibitions—become permanent."

President Madison calls the attention of Congress to the subject, in the following terms:

"Although other subjects will press more immediately on your deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be well bestowed on the just and sound policy of securing to our manufactures the success they have attained and are still attaining in some degree, under the impulse of causes not permanent."

And again, in his special message of February 20 1815, he says:

"But there is no subject that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberations of Congress, than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote manufactures which have sprung into existence, and attained an unparalleled maturity throughout the United States during the period of the European wars. This source of National independence and wealth, I anxiously recommend, therefore, to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress."

In his seventh annual message, he again recurs to the subject as follows:

"In adjusting the duties on imports to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be, which leaves to the sagacity and interests of individuals, the application of their industry and resources, there are in this, as in other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides, the condition which the theory itself implies, of a reciprocal adoption of other nations, experience teaches that so many circumstances must occur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kinds, that a country may remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects, even, peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success.—Under circumstances giving a powerful impulse to manufacturing industry, it has made among us a progress, and exhibited an efficiency which justify the belief, that with a protection, not more than is due to the enterprising citizen whose interests are now at stake, it will become at an early day not only safe against occasional competitions from abroad but a source of domestic wealth and even of external commerce."

And again:

"It will be an additional recommendation of particular manufactures, where the materials for them are extensively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently impart and insure to that great fund of national prosperity and independence an encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded."

President Monroe in his first inaugural address says:

"Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of Government. Possessing as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend in the degree we have done, on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of War, unsought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, as its influence in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do, in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture, and every other branch of industry. Equally important is it, to provide at home, a market for our raw materials, as by extending the competition it will enhance the price, and protect the cultivator against the casualities incident to foreign markets."

His excellency, Simon Snyder, Governor of this Commonwealth, in his message of Dec. 8, 1815, says:

"The subject of manufactures, from full experience during the restrictive system and the war, is now so well understood, as respects the practicability of advantageously carrying them on, as to the kind of goods which may be made and and quality and durability of the articles which have had a fair experiment amongst us, that it is deemed unnecessary to urge arguments in their support. The general government, fully aware of the importance of the subject, will, it is confidently hoped, follow the dictates of political wisdom, and protect our manufactures against injurious foreign competition or combination: a contrary course would protract the long and anxiously sought real independence of our country and again impose on us a dependence almost colonial."

His Excellency Wm. Finlay, referring briefly to the subject, says:

"As agriculture and manufactures are the great source of wealth, and the only solid foundation of our comforts and independence, they are particularly entitled to the fostering care of goverment."

In the first message of Governor Wolf he speaks as follows:

"The protecting policy hitherto sustained by the General Government, cannot under existing circumstances, be abandoned or relinquished with the approbation or consent of the people of Pennsylvania. Their interests, their prosperity, and, I may add, their comforts, are at this time essentially identified with that policy. The diversified branches of industry in which our citizens are engaged; the character of the productions peculiar to our soil; the state of the foreign markets to which we had heretofore been accustomed to resort for the sale and exchange of our staple commodities, and the interdicting duties by which the produce of our agriculturalists is excluded from those markets, leave us no alternative as to the course to be pursued. We must either suffer our surplus produce to perish upon our hands, or we must establish a market for its consumption at home. We must either submit to the humiliating condition of becoming tributary to foreign industry, or by affording encouragement to our own, render ourselves independent of foreign imposition and exaction.—Under the encouragement and protection now afforded, our manufacturing establishments are assuming a vigorous and healthful appearance, and give reasonable promise of promoting the general prosperity of the country, and of accomplishing the great end and design contemplated by the friends and advocates of the protecting system. Happily for us in Pennsylvania, we have no constitutional difficulties to embarrass us in reference to this system. Our statesmen, who have hitherto represented us in the National Legislature, as well as in that of the State, have uniformly expressed their opinions affirmatively, and in terms by no means equivocal, that this nation possesses the right, under the constitution, to protect its industry by salutary enactments of its own, against the injurious consequences of foreign legislation; and that the acts of Congress imposing duties on imports are constitutional; and their constituents have as unequivocally responded to those opinions."

Governor Porter, also, refers to the subject in the following manner: "It is unworthy the great State of Pennsylvania, to depend on the manufactures of other States, or of foreign countries, to supply her citizens with those articles for the various purposes of life which they can produce themselves as well, as cheaply and as abundantly as any other people on the face of the globe. Our vallies teeming with plenty, our hills with exhaustless deposites of coal and iron;—our streams abounding with water-power, for all purposes unsurpassed by that in any other country; and our citizens stimulated by enterprise and possessing means to render it effectual, should awaken in us that spirit of independence which disdains to seek at the hands of others, that which it can furnish with its own. It is with no feelings of envy or of local jealousy of others, that I bring this subject to your notice, but with an honest feeling of State pride and a generous emulation, which should inspire us with a determination not to be indebted to others for those solid and useful means of promoting our prosperity and independence which Nature has bountiously lavished on our own citizens."

A question of the greatest magnitude, involving the honor of the State, and the interests of the citizens, will arise in the consideration of the public debt. The regular payment of the annual interest, and the formation of a sinking fund for the final liquidation of the principal, should receive the early and careful attention of the Legislature. It will give me unfeigned pleasure to unite with you in any rational mode calculated to facilitate an object so desirable.

The present debt of the State is as follows, viz:

6 per ct. stocks,	$1,887,549 06	
5 do do	37,305,801 18	
4½ do do	200,000 00	
		$39,393,350 24
Relief notes in circulation,	$72,664 00	
Interest certificates outstanding,	220,789 52	
Do. do. unclaimed,	4,448 38	
Interest on unclaimed and outstanding certificates to be added to them when funded,	14,165 89	
Domestic creditors,	89,318 95	
		1,031,386 74
Total amount of public debt, Dec'r. 31, 1848,		$40,424,736 98

Of the above there is due and demandable at the Treasury as follows:

Relief notes,	$702,664 00
Domestic creditors,	89,318 95
Interest certificates of all kinds,	239,403 79
	$1,031,386 74

It is presumed the gradual process of cancellation of the relief notes, or their redemption as heretofore indicated, will remove to that amount, the pressing necessities of the Treasury.

The residue of said sum of $1,031,386 74, to wit: $328,722 74 is due and demandable $328,722 74

Also due and demandable of funded debt, as follows:

June 1st, 1841,	$26,951 80	
August 1st, 1846,	1,998,509 35	
August 1st, 1847,	22,335 06	
		$2,047,796 21
Present liability of Treasury,		$2,376,518 95

Residue of public debt falling due:

March 1st	1849	$59,551 46
December 1st	1850	999,311 15
April 11th	1853	135,214 00
December 1st	1853	1,998,407 09
January 1st	1854	798,474 64
December 1st	1854	2,197,849 55
August 1st	1855	4,489,463 79
July 1st	1856	2,780,808 26
March 4th	1858	3,998,395 47
July 1st	1858	2,540,010 56
July 1st	1858	529,922 74
July 1st	1859	1,194,028 93
August 1st	1859	49,998 25
July 1st	1860	2,543,777 64
March 28th	1861	120,000 00
July 1st	1862	2,265,059 75
April 10th	1863	200,000 00
July 1st	1864	1,378,375 99
June 27th	1864	1,134,332 70
August 1st	1864	860,680 69
July 1st	1865	959,540 79
January 1st	1865	868,873 13
July 1st	1868	2,523,617 64
July 1st	1870	1,939,583 65
Bank carter loans		678,375 96
Total amount of funded debt not demandable at the Treasury,		$37,345,554 03
		$39,722,072 98

Interest on the public debt, $1,887,549,06 at 6 per cent. per annum;		$113,252 94
37,305,801,18 at 5 per cent.		1,865,290 05
200,000,00 at 4½ per cent.		9,000 00
Regular annual interest on the loans as they stood Dec. 1st 1848,		1,987,542 99
On a portion of the above loans, there will be to pay 3½ years interest on February 1st 1849, which it is estimated will increase the amount;		7,000 00
On whatever amount of interest certificates may be funded between the 1st of February and the 1st of August next, there will be due at the latter period 4 years interest, estimated at		12,000 00
Probable amount of interest for 1849,		$2,006,542 99
To which add guarantied interest on Danville and Pottsville Railroad, and Bald Eagle and Tioga Navigation Companies;		32,500 00
		$2,039,042 99

The estimated revenues for the current year is as follows:

Lands,	$20,000 00
Auction commissions;	23,0 0 00
Auction duties,	65,000 00
Tax on bank dividends,	120,000 00
Tax on corporation stocks,	150,000 00
Tax on real and personal estate;	1,350,000 00
Tavern licences;	35,000 00
Retailers "	150,000 00
Pedlars "	2,500 00
Brokers "	5,000 00
Theatre, Circus and Menagerie licences,	1,000 00
Pamphlet laws,	400 00
Militia fines,	20,000 00
Tax on writs, &c.	40,000 00
Tax on certain offices;	20,000 00
Collateral inheritances,	60,000 00
Canal and Railroad tolls,	1,650,000 00
Canal fines, old materials, &c.	3,000 00
Tax on enrollment of laws,	3,500 00
Tax on loans,	115,000 00
Dividends on bridge and turnpike stocks;	2,000 00
Accrued interest,	4,000 00
Refunded cash,	5,000 00
Escheats,	1,000 00
Fees on public offices,	1,500 00
Miscellaneous;	5,000 00
	$3,851,900 00

Estimated expenditures for the current year.

Public improvements,	$800,000 00
Expenses of Government,	220,000 00
Militia expenses,	30,000 00
Pensions and gratuities,	23,000 00
Charitable institutions,	30,000 00
Common Schools, including non accepting districts,	250,000 00
Interest on loans and guaranties of interest,	2,040,000 00
Domestic creditors,	12,000 00
Cancelled relief notes,	200,000 00
Damages on public works,	30,000 00
Special commissioners,	300 00
State Library,	1,200 00
Public buildings,	3,500 00
Weigh-lock at Beach Haven,	3,600 00
Penitentiaries,	23,000 00
House of Refuge,	4,000 00
Nicholson,	200 00
Escheats,	800 00
Abatement of State tax,	40,000 00
Miscellaneous,	5,000 00
	$3,716,600 00
Estimated revenue over expenditures,	$135,300 00

From the foregoing statement it would appear, should the estimates of receipts and expenditures be correct, and they doubtless approximate the truth, and should no unforeseen casualty occur, that the revenues will at least equal the expenditures of the year. Admitting however the correctness of the estimates, it is apparent the State is placed in a condition, no better by the lapse of time, as no material dimunition, if any, of the public debt is effected.—Indeed, even the payment of the annual interest has depended, and will depend on the anticipation of revenues properly belonging to the next fiscal year. A system of providing means to meet the liabilities of the State, which pays no part of the debt and meets the payment of the annual interest by drafts on a fund raised for the discharge of another duty, and which collects from the people upwards of two millions of dollars yearly, requires supervision and amendment. A careful revision of the revenue laws of the Commonwealth, increasing the tax on such items as will bear without injury an addition to their present burthens, with due economy in the appropriations and expenses of government, would not only place the treasury on a sound basis, with regard to the annual payment of the interest, but would also, if set apart for that purpose, create a sinking fund to meet the amount now due and demandable of the State. A result of this character would be honorable to the Commonwealth, and gratifying to the citizens. Confidence would be immediately restored to the community, public credit would be permanently established, and the Treasury relieved of a portion of the public debt. The amount now demandable is two millions, three hundred and twenty-six thousand, five hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety-four cents. When the faith of the State is involved, no time should be lost in adopting measures to restore its credit.

To form a fund for the liquidation of the residue of the public debt, is an object not less important than the one just suggested. Pennsylvania should no longer bear the burthens which now oppress her citizens, without, at least, a vigorous and manly effort, to relieve herself from her liabilities. To the Legislature belongs the duty of devising such means, and enacting such laws, as will best promote the interest of the people, and efforts so laudable will at all times receive the approbation of, and be aided by such suggestions as may present themselves to the Executive. A more favorable opportunity may present itself at the present session, than will soon again be offered. Many of the banks of this State have given the requisite notice, that they propose to apply for a renewal of their charters, and I would suggest, should it coincide with your views, the policy of exacting from each of these institutions that may come before the legislature, the payment of a certain per centage on its capital, in addition to the taxes already assessed on banks by existing laws. A sum raised in this way might form the nucleus of a sinking fund, which, however small, would regularly increase in importance and value by the assistance it might receive from that and other sources. The charters of all the banks in the Commonwealth will require renewal, the increased prosperity, population and business of the country, may require additional banking facilities, and during each year a small amount could be added to the fund. The investment of the fund thus created in the purchase of state stocks, (the present revenue laws of the state being preserved,) and the interest on stocks purchased, being again invested in the same way, would increase the fund while it diminished the debt, until all would appreciate its importance and consider it with favor. Should our sources of revenue become of greater value, as may be reasonably anticipated, large balances over the expenditures of the government will accrue to the treasury, a fixed proportion of which could properly be added to the fund. Thus would it increase in triple proportion, until the enormous debt, with which we are encumbered, would be finally extinguished. Whatever may be the views of the legislature in regard to the plan suggested, it is ardently hoped it will distinguish its proceedings 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 monies 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 connexion 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 carefully guarded and preserved as a means useful to the citizens and 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 profitless and rapidly going to ruin. Already has the State expended upwards of two millions, which, while it remains unfinished, is absolutely 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 to other portions of the public improvements, would amply 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 also 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 result will be laid before you in the report of the gentleman 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 connexion 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 be the precious metals. The constitutional currency of the government is gold and silver. Whenever the conveniences of trade and business, the encouragement of industry and enterprise, or the natural growth and developements of the country, require additional commercial facilities, it is the duty of the public functionary to be watchful, that the representative of the precious metals should maintain the standard value. The citizen having in his 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 those 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 failing to keep their notes at par, or to redeem them on demand, by inflicting injury and injustice on the community, destroy confidence; and forfeit our 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 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 of 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 recharter 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 recharter, 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 and 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 statement 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 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 citizens 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 carries 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 citizens 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 at length adopted throughout 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 condition 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 human 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 the 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 compromises; 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 States which were parties to the compact, but it makes no farther acknowledgement. It bears on its plain and expressive page no argument, 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 trival occasions, while on subjects gravely affecting the well being of the country, it becomes a duty which none 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 towards our southern brethren, it is our duty to see that they are preserved with equal fidelity to ourselves. No encroachments 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, in 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 rational 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 inalterable.

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.

DIED.

Suddenly at the residence of Gen. Willis Foulke in place, on Friday morning last, Mr. JAMES WILSON, aged 64 years.

In this borough, on the 4th inst., Mr. ANDREW KERR, Sr., aged 83 years.

In this borough, on Sunday evening last, Mr. BERNARD HENDEL, in the 64th year of his age.

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
At Public Auction.

THE subscriber intending to relinquish business, will offer his entire stock of Merchandize, at Public Auction, at his store on the south west corner of the Public Square, on MONDAY the 15th instant. The assortment embraces a variety of rich and valuable goods, among which will be found

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts,

Vestings, Alpacas, Merinoes, Silks, Bombazines, Shawls, Ginghams, Lawns, Gloves, Hosiery, Cambrics, Kentucky Jeans, Canton Flannels, Jackinets, Tickings, Checks, Calicoes, Drillings, Muslins from 4 to 1½ in breadth, Table Linens, Mouslin de Laines, Cashmeres, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Carpet Chain and Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Glazed Caps.

A great variety of Nick-nacks and small-wares

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Teas, a fine selection; Spices of all kinds, Dye-stuffs, Tobacco, Cigars, Blacking, Brushes, Bedcords, Sacking-bottoms, Table oil cloths.

FLUID LAMPS.—These Lamps need no recommendation here, their extensive use is evidence sufficient of their worth. Together with a great variety of articles too numerous to mention.

Those who wish great bargains would do well to be present during the sale, as I am determined to sell off without reserve. In the meantime I will sell at less than prime cost.

Ethereal Oil will be furnished to our customers as usual, until we finally close.

ROBERT IRVINE, Jr.

January 4, 1849.

More New Goods at the
NEW & CHEAP STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just returned from Philadelphia with a large lot of

NEW GOODS,

purchased at reduced prices. Among those goods may be found Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts; low priced, medium, and of the best quality.

Ladies Dress Goods, such as Cashmeres, Alpacas, plaid Stripes, Mous. de Lains, &c.

Terkerre and other Shawls, good quality and new style.

Also, a splendid assortment of Calicoes, at prices from 4 to 12½. Cheap Tickings and Muslins of all kinds, and a large and elegant lot of Boots and Shoes, with a good assortment of Groceries, all of which we are determined to sell low.

The Pekin Tea Company's far famed Teas are also for sale by us at Philadelphia Retail prices. Please give us a call at the corner of Hanover & Louther sts. S. D. POWEL & CO.

Carlisle, December 7, 1848.

Bargains! Bargains!

THE subscriber will commence this week to cut down his winter stock of goods at very reduced prices for cash. All persons in want of cheap goods will find it decidedly to their advantage to call and examine this large and cheap assortment of goods. I have very recently opened a large and beautiful assortment which I am determined to sell at very low figures. Old stock will be sold off without regard to cost.

Recollect the old stand, east Main street, opposite Martin's hotel. CHAS. OGILBY.

December 14, 1848.

New Clothing Store.

Corner of Hanover and Louther Streets, in the room formerly occupied by C. Inhoff, as a Grocery Store.

THE subscriber has received and is now opening a choice selection of Winter Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, newest style at the lowest rates, which he will make up into

Frock and Dress Coats;

Over Coats, Sacks, Cloaks, Pants and Vests, Dress and Frock Coats of cloth from $6 upwards, Pants from $1,50 to $5, Vests from 75 cts. to $3, Cloaks from $8 to $20. He also keeps shirts, bosoms, collars, neck and pocket handkerchiefs, comforts, caps, gloves and hosiery, in short everything appertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe. As he is agent for an extensive house he will be enabled to offer fresh goods at least once a month. He will receive regularly the New York and Philadelphia

FASHIONS,

and will spare no pains in getting up his work in the most durable and fashionable manner. He will also make up work purchased at other stores in the most careful manner. He will pay particular attention to Children's clothing. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

W. B. PARKINSON,
Agent for the Proprietor.

Carlisle, December 21, 1848.

For the Holidays!

JUST received at the store of S. W. HAVERSTICK, South Hanover street:

Raisins,	Lemons,
Prunes,	Grapes,
Dates,	Figs,
Citron,	Almonds,
Sugar-plums,	Cocoa-nuts,
Mint-sticks,	Cream-nuts,
Licorice,	Filberts,
Candies,	Pea-nuts,
Sugar-drops,	English Walnuts.
Oranges.	

December 21, 1848—2t

Coffee, Sugar, &c.

A LARGE and general supply of fresh Rio, Mocho and Java, Coffees, as also Brown, Crushed and Pulverized Loaf Sugars, of best quality, besides a general selection of fresh Spices always on hand at the old Grocery and Tea store of J. W. EBY.

Cranberries.

A LOT of Fresh Cranberries just received and for sale at the store of J. W. EBY.

Mackeral.

A LOT of choice No. 1 Mackeral in whole, half and quarter barrels, in store and for sale by

October 26, 1848. J. W. EBY.

Table Oil.

A CHOICE brand of superior Olive Oil received and for sale at the Tea and Grocery store of J. W. EBY.

Canary and Hemp Seed.

A FRESH supply of the above named seeds, just received by P. MONYER.

Roussell's Nectar.

A SUPPLY of the above named Winter drink, has been received by P. MONYER.

November 30, 1848.

Boots & Shoes.

JUST received, several cases of Men's, Women's, Misses' and Boy's Boots, Shoes and Brogans, and for sale very low at the new store of S. D. PWOEL & CO.

November 9, 1848.

Caps.

A SPLENDID assortment of Mens and Boys cloth and oil-cloth Caps just received, and for sale cheap at the new store of S. D. POWELL & CO.

Carlisle, November 2, 1848.

LIST OF LETTERS.

ADVERTISED IN THE "VOLUNTEER" BY APPOINTMENT.

§ 18. *And be it further enacted,* * * * * * * * And all advertisements made under the orders of the Post master General, in a newspaper or newspapers, of letters unsalled for in any Post-office, shall be inserted in the paper or papers of the town or place where the office advertising may be situated, having the largest circulation.

[*New Post-Office Law, passed March 3, 1845.*

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-office at Carlisle, Pa., January 1, 1849. Persons inquiring for letters on this list, will please say they are advertised.

Anderson James	McCandless James
Best Daniel	Musselman John
Brenneman & Givler	Mundorf David
Bell William	Mussleman Samuel
Corncroops Joseph	McComon John R
Cornbrobst Joseph	Mountz Adam
Camel David	Mussleman George jr
Craton Alexander	Minich Peter
Craton Susan	Mickey David
Decker Susan	McGowan John
Dix R S Esq	Mull George
Donely Elizabeth	Price Charles
Doyle Jago	Phillips D
Eckard John	Quigley Peter W
Fry Martin	Rogers P D
Finkenbinder David	Rawlins John W (M D)
Fleming Wilson 2	Stevenson Wm
Fetrow Jos	Stroy Catharine Ann
Freizor John	Stehman John
Freeze Valentine	Stayman Dr Joseph 2
Grimes John (Teacher)	Schock, Sons & Co
Gibson John	Scholl Martha S
Groft Mrs (Widow)	Shefler & Fleming
Hurbert John	Shambaugh John F
Hach George	Stoner Augustus G
Hosler Mary	Strine Henry
Hoerner David	Sadler Joshua
Holmes R	Seely Josiah H
Hoffert Susanna E	Shaid David
Hossler George	Stevison Inity
Hoch Jonas	Snyder A B
Humes George or Alex'r	Tagert William
Hamshire Adam	Tattock John H
Irvine Patience	Tompson Ellin
Kirnagn Ann A Elizab'h	Wight Wilem M
Kennedy John	Wight William S
Kirk Rev A G	Wondrlech John
Koppler Jacob	Wilke Marget
Lesler Mary A	Wilson James Esq
Montague James	

GEO. SANDERSON, P. M.

Special Court.

BY virtue of a writ from the Hon. NATHANIEL B. EDDRED, President Judge of the 12th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, bearing date at Harrisburg, the 4th day of December, A. D. 1848;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;

that a Special Court will be held by the said Hon. Nathaniel B. Eldred, and the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, at the Court House, in the Borough of Carlisle, commencing on Monday the 19th day of February 1849, to continue one week, for certain causes depending in the court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, in which the Hon. Samuel Hepburn was concerned as counsel for one of the parties, prior to his appointment as President Judge of the 19th Judicial District, and such other causes as are embraced within the provisions of the act of the General Assembly, passed the 14th April, 1834, relative to the organization of courts of Justice. Of said Special court, Jurors and all persons concerned will take notice.

JAMES HOFFER, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Dec. 14, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Cumberland county, deem it proper to inform the public that the stated meetings of the Board of Commissioners will be held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at which time any persons having business with said Board, will meet them at their office in Carlisle. By order of the Commissioners. Attest: WM. RILEY, *Clk.*

January 4, 1849.—6m

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, to marshal and distribute the assets of the estate of Enoch Woodrow, late of Westpennsborough township, dec'd., in the hands of John B. Vanderbelt, his administrator, to and among the creditors of said deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Newville, on Thursday, the 1st day of February, 1849, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES R. IRVINE, Auditor.

December 28, 1848.——5t*

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, the following Real Estate, late the property of Armstrong Irvine, dec'd., will be sold on the premises, on Monday the 15th day of January, 1849, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, viz:

All that certain plantation or tract of land, situate in Silver Spring township, in said county, boun