The Lancaster Intelligencer.

"THAT COUNTRY IS THE MOST PROSPEROUS, WHERE LABOR COMMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD."-BUCHANAN

VOL. XLIX.

CITY OF LANCASTER, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1849.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

and other Fancy Goods, all of which he is prepared

French Accordeons from \$1 50 to \$16 And all other goods in like proportion.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits as continuance of public patronage, and feels confident that all purchasers will find it to their advantage to deal with him, as he is determined to avoid all humbug and misrepresentation in his line of

immediately opposite the Cross Key Tavern.
N. B. All kinds of Watch Repairing done at the

Fashionable Millinery. M RS. MARY P. RANNINGER would respect fully inform her friends and the public, that she is going to continue her Millinery at her old stand; on the second floor of Kramph's Buildings, opposite the Post Office, where she will open on the 1st of November, a splendid assortment of goods consisting of

consisting of
BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
HEAD DRESSES, RIBBONS, CAPS,
BONNET CAPS, SATINS, SILKS,
and VELVETS of every variety, and in the latest and most fashionable styles. Feeling thankful for past favors she would respectfully solicit the continuance of so liberal a patronage. She is confident that in the extensive stock, which she has been so careful to able to please all who may favor her with a call. taste and durability, is unsurpassed by any, having at all times the very best hands that can be pro-

She would therefore invite all to come and look at her Goods and Fashions, knowing that they will be perfectly delighted.
Oct 31

To Country Merchants. YOUNTRY DEALERS and others can be sup-plied at the lowest city prices with fresh and

Ground Cinnamon, Ground Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Mace, -ALSO-Pearl Ash, Potash, Washing Soda, Saltpetre. Alum, British Lustre, Madder. Sweet Oil,
Blue, Black and
Fric. Matches,
Spt. Turpentine,
Span. Brown,
an Red and Yellow Ochre,

line, on the most accommodating terms by JOHN F. LONG, Druggist,

Langaster Muskum.

TRIAL OF CHRIST. MR. NOAH S. ITH takes pleasure in informing the citizens of the city and county of Lancaster, that the above grand and magnificent spectacle is still exhibited at the Museum, and continues to attract large audiences, who testify their on of its merits by the warmest expressions gratification. The room formerly occupied as

THIS article is employed with great success and by the most eminent physicians of this city, for the cure of the following diseases:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatiem, Cutaneous Diseases, Sypheletic Affections, Tetter and Ulcers, Diseases, Sypheletic Anections, I eter and Creas, White Swellings, Scurvy, Neuralgia or Tic Doloreaux, Cancer, Goitre or Bronchocele, (swelled neck.) Spine Disease, Chronic Disease of the Lungs, to counteract the destructive effects of Mercury, Jaundice, Hypertrophy or the Enlargement of the Martin Paris of Temphing in the Region of Heart, Palpitation and Trembling in the Region of the Heart and Stomach, Enlargement of the Bones, Joints or Ligaments. Also, all the various diseases Skin, such as Tetter, Ringworm, Biles, Pimples, Carbuncles, etc., Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, Nervous Affectious, Dropsical Swellings, Constitutional Diseases originating from an tional Disorders, and diseases originating from an impure state of the blood and other fluids of the body, in short all diseases where a change of the

wystem is required.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

Prepared only by the Proprietor,

Prepared only by the Proprietor,

JOHN C. BAKER & Co.,

Prepared only by the Proprietor,

Prepared only by the Prepared on Wholesale Druggists and Chemists, No. 100, North Third Street, Philadelphia

FRESH DRUGS, also a new article, IMTATION PLATE GLASS, very superior, equal to English or French plates, for about one fifth the price,—any size, according to order, together with Oils, Paints & Glass generally.

The Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla for sale by HENDY & COORDINATE COMPOUND A COORDINATE COMPO HENRY & CASLOW, Druggists, corner of Market and Third Streets, Harrisburg, Sole Agent for 1v-45

Notice to Distillers, AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
WHEREAS, I, Jacob Weitzel, of the city of
Lancaster, coppersmith, have received by letters Patent, recorded in the Patent office in the city of Washington, certain useful improvements in the construction of Stills, which improvements consist iction of Stills, which imply stilled to disting tub, which additional tub, called a dr. 21 ing tub, which to ted partly above the still, ir which tub the ir is inclosed, the beer which is pumped into per tub passes down by a plug pipe into the

ib into the still. Having received information, amounting to proof, nat my patent for the above described improvethat my patent for the above described improve-ments has been violated by several distillers in this county and in various other places, I hereby give notice, that unless those persons who have made use of my invention, or have it now in use, without being authorized by me, come forward and make full reparation for having infringed my patent right, on or before the first day of March next, suit will l every such person JACOB WEITZEL.

Plain and Fancy Velvets, Plain and Fancy Satins, together with a great variety at low prices n plain and fancy styles, now opening at the New York Store. GRIEL & GILBERT.

WILLIAM W. BROWN, Attorney at Law, tenders his professional services to the public VV tenders his professional services to the public.

Office in West King street, a few doors west of the
Lamb Tavern and next door to Col. D. W. Patter-

Sprecher & Rohrer's Cheap Hard-Ware Store.

THE subscriber has just returned from Europe with a large stock of his own importation, viz CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTA CLES, ACCORDEONS; and other Fancy Goods, all of which he is prepared attention of their friends and acquaintances to their stock of Hardware, which they have just opened and will sell at the most reasonable prices, including every variety of Iron and Steel, Latches, Locks, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, and all kinds of building materials, every description of Files, Blacksmith's Bellows, Saddlery, best warranted Edge Tools, Planes, and Veneers. Also a complete assortment of CEDAR WARE, such as tubs, buckets, butter churns, together with every article in their line. They will keep constantly on hand every variety of Coal and Wood Stoves; also a highly approved COOKING STOVE.

The attention of young beginners is particularly

The attention of young beginners is particularly called to their full and complete assortment of business, and sell all goods for what they really are.

H. F. W. FEDDERSEN.

Don't forget the place, it is in West King street,
North side, first door below the Market House, and they expect to merit a continuance of the liberal street, and the continuance of the liberal street, because they expect to merit a continuance of the liberal street, and the street of the liberal street of the liberal street, and the street of the liberal street of

patronage thus far bestowed upon them.
GEORGE D. SPRECHER. REUBEN S ROHRE Old Metal and Flaxseed taken in exchange for oods. jan 10-50

DENTISTRY.

DRS. WAYLAN & McCALLA. RADUATES of the Baltimore College of Dential Surgery, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Lancaster, and public generally, that they have entered into partnership in the practice of DENTAL SURGERY, and will

of DENTAL SURGERY, and will hereafter occupy conjointly the rooms hitherto occupied by Dr. Waylan, directly over Messrs. Sprecher and Rohrer's Hardware Store, in East King street, 5 doors from the Court House, where they are prepared to practice all the various branches of the Profession on the most approved plan. ost approved plan. For the information of any who may be suffering relect, and in her very reduced prices she will be from Palatine defects, either Congenital or Accidental, we would remark that our art holds out the only means of relief. [sept 19-tf-34

READY-MADE FRENCH BURR MILL STONES. THE subscriber will receive orders for French Burr Mill Stones, of all sizes, composed of the pest quality Burr Blocks, and finished in a superior nanner at the Quarries in France. All sizes from a feet 6 inches to 6 feet, can be furnished in a very thort time. A pair of 4feet 6 inches can be extended at any time, at the Warehouse, O'Donnell's

WM. G HARRISON. Baltimore, Dec. 5,'48. Longenecker & Co., AVE received a large lot of very cheap LIN-EN GOODS. ting Linens at 25 and 37; cents.

12-4 Linen Sheetings, very low Damask Table Linens, 50, 62; and 75 cts Table Napkins, very cheap.

Diaper Toweling, best quality.

Fine Huckaback Toweling.

Bird Eye Diaper, for children's aprons.

Cambric Handkerchiefs from 12; to \$1.

May 9, 1848. Bonnets and Hats. MISS MAYER will be prepared on Mon-day, the 3d of April, and throughout the entire season, to attend to all business nging to MILLINERY, and is prepared

the residence of her mother, in Prince street.

AVING secured the Patent Right to use Gilbert's "Central Cavity Plate," last summer, we take this opportunity of informing the public that after thoroughly testing this important invention we propounced. that after thoroughly testing this important inven-tion we pronounce it one of the greatest improve-ments in our profession. By means of which we are enabled to insert partial or entire upper sets of teeth without the use of clasps or springs, better than by any other mode herrtofore in use. Obturators or artificial plates inserted in the most

Obturators or artincial places in comfortable manner.

Persons having difficult cases which may have baffled the skill of Dentists are invited to give us a call at No. 36½ East King Street, Lancaster ELY PARRY, M. D., CHARLES H. BRESSLER, M. D.

Nov. 14. 1848.

of gratification. The room formerly occupied as the Anatomical Department has been recently fitted up with curiosities of a different character, and is now exhibited, without extra charge, with the other departments of the Museum.

Admittance to the Museum and Exhibition only 25 cents.

Oct 10

Refineds, customers, and the public in general, that he has removed his Clothing Store from his old stand next door to the Post Office, to one door south of John Bear's Printing Office, and nearly opposite J. Michael's Hotel, at the sign of the Bro Pants, where all would do well to call that wan JOHN C. BAKER'S

TOMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

TOWNS AND SARSAPARILLA.

forget the place, sign of the Big Pants.
dec 7 '47-45-tf] GEO. SPURRIER. Ornamental Marble Works. AST King street, next door to John N. Lane's store. Charles M. Howell, Marble Mason, respectfully informs the citizens of Lancaster and the public in general, that he carries on the MAR-BLE BUSINESS, in all its various branches, and invites all to call on him, as he is satisfied that he can sell cheaper than any other establishment in the

city or state.

He invites the public to call and examine his stock of finished Mantels, Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, and also his collection of designs fo

Bookbindery. THE undersigned hereby returns his sincere thanks to his respected patrons, and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement in his business, BOOK-BINDING; and makes known, at the same time, that he still continues at his old AND WELL KNOWN STAND, in North Prince Street Lancas-

At the same time, he deems it not supermous here to remark, that he likewise continues the business of writing POWERS OF ATTORNEY, LETTERS, DEATH CERTIFICATES, RENUNCIATION DEEDS, &c., for his German countrymen, as desired; and will also send moneys for them to any place in Germany, with perfect safety.
PHILIP C. RANNINGER.

July 4, 1848. Extract from a Speech at a Political Meeting TRIKE! said he, for the hour is come—the hour that summons us to glory or to a glorious dress. Strike, said he, for your homes, your altars, and your firesides. Now is the day, and now is the or an additional tub, called a dr. sling tub, which is placed partly above the still, ir which tub the doubler is inclosed, the beer which is pumped into the upper tub passes down by a plug pipe into the doubling tub, where it is brought to a boiling state before it is let into the still, which pipe is opened or stopped when requisite by means of a plug made of wood, copper, or any other material.

What I claim as my improvements are the above described doubling tub and the plug by which the beer passes from one tub to the other, or from the tub into the still. defy the world to show better or more elegant fitting garments than are now produced and sold at the

ost trifling expense, at the Lancaster Hall of JOSEPH GORMLEY, North Queen Street, Lancaste

Castings! Castings! THE Subscribers having rented the shop, to gether with all the Lathes, Tools, Patterns, &c., belonging to Pennel & Lenher, late in the occupancy of James H. Pennel, they are prepared to label winds of

CASTING AND FINISHING. such as Railroad work, Furnace and Forge Castings, Mill Gearing, Factory work, Horse Power and Agricultural Castings, &c. and Agricultural Castings, &c.

Having patterns of every description on hand, they are prepared to execute all orders at the shortest notice. Also, Patterns made to order.

From the known experience of the subscribers in the above business, the assurance is given that all orders will be faithfully executed.

JAMES BOON,

TOTAL HANDEY

-MICHAEL HANVEY.

GOVERNOR'S

MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: FELLOW-CITIZENS :- In performing the respo FELLOW-UITIZENS:—In performing the responsible duties enjoined by the Constitution on the Executive of the State, a sincere pleasure is felt in addressing at the commencement of each session of the Legislature the immediate representatives of the people. To present to them in faith-inl candor the true position of public affairs, to suggest remedies for known wants, to aid in the nactment of such measures as the interests, hap piness and welfare of the citizens seem to de-piness and welfare of the citizens seem to de-mand, is not the less gratifying that it is made the duty of the Executive department. The events of the past year will not fail to teach us the lesson of an over-ruling Providence and the gratitude we owe as a people for the blessings which, through the wisdom of Almighty Good. which, through the wisdom of Almighty Good ness, have been vouchsafed to the natio

increase in vice been vouch as the tention. When the representatives of the people last met, there existed between our country and a neighboring republic, a fierce and bitter war. The result, indeed, was not doubtful, for, with a people justly celebrated among nations, for their unconquerable bravery, unsurpassed skill in military. affairs, and their great superiority over their enwas the necessary consequence; yet the unde-cided contest was a source of profound regret, for the sacrifice of human life, and the expenditure of public and private treasure necessary to the re-establishment of our own peaceful re-

It is therefore gratifying to know that the war has fully terminated, and that Peace, the rational desire of all, sheds again its blessings on every portion of our country. To the Almighty Father, who in mercy turned the hearts of the rulers of both countries. It shaws it is such as well as well. both countries, to lay aside the sword, to cultivate the spirit of brotherly kindnes, and to establish peaceful relations between the citizens of their respective governments, we owe the deep-est and most fervent gratitude. The abundance of our harvests, the blessings of continued and general health, and the preservation of our civil and religious rights, as guarranteed to us by the free institutions of our country, while destitution, misery, and convulsed governments, and precarions civil and religious institutions harass the people of other lands, should produce in our hearts a fervent acknowledgment of His superin-

tending kindness and mercy.
In the late contest with Mexico, this Common wealth was called upon by the National Govern-ment, to furnish a portion of the troops deemed the war to a successful issue: With this requi sition, it is scarcely necessary to state, our Commonwealth complied with the alacrity which has heretofore detinguished her among her eister republics. A large volunteer force was instantly placed at the disposal of the National Government, and it is a matter of just pride to their fellow-citizens, that in the discharge of every duty, these volunteers maintained the honor of the State, and the renown of their country. citizen soldier, who fortunately escaped death, has returned to his family and friends, after having curned for himself and the State, a reputation for undaunted bravery, for enduring and patient iffering, and manly and heroic virtue, that the fature annalist will delight to record.

It is due to these patriotic citizens, that this Commonwealth do some act as an acknowledgement of their past illustrious services. To the memory of the dead who fell in the service of the Legislature, in which they stated, that on a o alter, whiten, press, and trim Straw Hats and their country, it is the duty of the State to aver-

were transitory and made no permanent impres-sion in his bosom. It may with truth be said of Governor Shunk, that he was a sincere friend, a good neighbor, a pure Christian and an hones good neighbor, a pure Curistian and an nonest man. Such was the reputation he sustained among his fellow citizens when my intimacy with him, gavo me a knowledge of his character. And although a difference of political views separated us for many years before his death, his friends, at a later period of his life, have borne testimony that the same purity of intention and being of well deing a remained with him with the among his fellow citizens when my intimacy with him, gavo me a knowledge of his character. And although a difference of political views separated us for many years before his death, his friends, at a later period of his life, have borne testimony that the same purity of intention and desire of well doing remained with him until the hour of his dissolution.

In the within twe within twe within the within

hour of his dissolution.

The Legislature is respectfully invited to take such action in relation to the decease of the first Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, whose lenth occurred during the period for which he was elected, as may be deemed most appropriate was elected, as may be deemed most appropriat to express its sympathy for the sorrow and be eavement of the surviving relatives, and to tes y its respect for the memory of the virtues of the distinguished dead.

Prior to the decease of Governor Shunk,

beyond the earliest legal opportunity to surrender it into his hands. The organic law required the election, and the Legislative enactment should be so-construed as not to contravene the Constitutional provision. Had the terms of the Constitution and laws clearly given a different position to the question, however unpleasant the tion to the question, however unpleasant the April 8th 1843.

task of performing the duties of the office without the endorsement of the people's will, they would have been faithfully executed.

In assuming as Speaker of the Senate, the exercise of Executive functions, although not deeming it absolutely necessary, prudence suggested the propriety of being sworn to a faithful dis-charge of the Executive duties, and an oath to that effect was administered to me by the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A law requiring in all cases of death or resignation of the Governor, or of his removal from ation or the office that writs to the sound as the option of the Senate shall be issued as soon as the option the Senate shall be officially informed of such the Senate shall be issued as soon as the option of the Senate shall be issued as soon as the option of the Senate shall be issued as soon as the option of the Senate shall be issued as soon as the option of the Senate shall be issued as soon as the option of the Senate shall be issued as soon as the option of the Senate shall be issued as soon as the option of the Senate shall be issued as soon as the option of the Senate shall be issued as soon as the option of the Senate shall be issued as soon as the option of the Senate shall be issued as soon as the option of the Senate shall be officially informed of such the Senate shall be issued as soon as the option of the Senate shall be issued as soon as the option of the Senate shall be issued as soon as the option of the Senate shall be issued as soon as the option of the Senate shall be issued as soon as the option of the Senate shall be issued as soon as the option of the Senate shall be issued as soon as the option of the Senate shall be issued as soon as the Senate shall be issued as soon a

It is worthy the attention of the Legislature and the people, that no provision exists in the Constitution in the contingency of the death, or inability to serve, of the Speaker of the Senate, after the death, resignation or removal of the Governor, for the selection of a presiding magistrate. Such an event happening, the government would be left without a constitutional officer to carry on its operations. An omissien of such importance should be supplied at the earliest possible period. Resolutions expressive of the profound sorrow of the legislature, for the death of that illustrious patriot and sage, John Quincy Adams, and of condolence for the family in their bereavement, were passed by that body at its last session; and the Executive was directed to transmit the same to the widow and family of the deceased. The

etter of the late Executive in the perform of that duty, and the reply of the venerable survivor, are herewith transmitted. The attention of the Legislature having beer called to the neglected and suffering condi-tion of the insane poor of this State, an act was passed on the 14th day of Apri!, 1845, providing for the establishment of an asylum for this unfortunate class of our indigent population, to be located within ten miles of the seat of government. The commissioners named in this act, with funds contributed for the purpose by humane and benevolent citizens of Harrisburg, aided by a liberal appropriation made from the treasury of Dau-phin County, purchased a farm of about one hun-

cortain banks were authorized to subscribe for a loan to the Commonwealth, to an amount equal which the holders of State bonds have suffered pecuniary loss.

dependant on the faith of the State, as well as on that of the banks by which they were issued, a safe and reliable currency would be constituted, while the State would be constituted, while the State would be largely benefitted by a loss at one, instead of five and six per cent. as on previous occasions.

months immediately preceding such has each of the sen at the second succeeding annual election of Representatives." By the 34th section of the act of the sen at the second succeeding annual election of Representatives." By the 34th section of the act of the 8th of April of the same of colored to the sense of the same of colored to the sense of the same of colored to the sense of the same of colored to the same seen at the second successing.

Representatives." By the 34th section of the act of the General Assembly relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, it is provided, that "in case any vacancy shall occur in the office of Go case a case any vacancy shall occur in the office of Governor, to issue his writs to the Sheriffs of the several counties, requiring them to give the usual notice, that are sheriffs and dollars; and on the last day of March, June, and dollars; and on the last day of March, June, and dollars; and on the last day of March, June, and dollars; and on the last day of March, June, and dollars; and on the last day of March, June, and dollars; and on the last day of March, June, and dollars; and on the last day of March, June, and dollars; and on the last day of March, June, and dollars; and on the last day of March, June, and dollars; and on the last day of March, June, of the various products of Farms and March, June, and the several counties, requiring them to give the usual notice, that ties, requiring them to give the usual notice, that an election to supply such vacancy will take place on the second Tuesday in October next thereafter, and when such vacancy occurs within three calendar months before the second Tuesday in October, it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the Senate, or whoever shall be in the exercise of the office of Governor to issue his write as aforesaid, requiring notice of such election on the second Tuesday in October next, at the safe of the second Tuesday in October next, at the second of the of the of the October next, at the second of the october next a with as more said, requiring notice of such elecinto no the second Tuesday in October next, atter the issuing of said writ, and in each cassead,
with all issue at least three calendar months
before the election.

An examination of the Constitutional provisions, the act of Assembly, and the circumstanthe resignation occurred more than three calendar months before the next simulal election of the resignation occurred more than three calendar months before the the resignation occurred more than three calendar months before the the resignation occurred more than three calendar months before the next simulal election of the Constitutional provisions, the act of Assembly, and the circumstanthe resignation occurred more than three calendar months before the next simulal election of the philas, shall be deemed as money in the Treasury
if a month before the next simulal election of the philas, shall be the duty of the Auditor General to
it is simple than the mount of the notes occanhave the propose intended. Returns of a nature so general, of the resources and active industry of the State, while it would afford valuaing a compliance with the act of assembly in a propose in the notes occaning a compliance with the act of assembly in a propose in the case of the notes occaning a compliance with the act of assembly in a capital white notes as ocaing a compliance with daty, to have refraindefined a compliance with the act of assembly in a capital white notes as ocaing a compliance with the act of assembly in a capital white notes as ocaing a compliance with the act of assembly in the capital white act of assembly in the

was no safer resting place than submission to the decision of the people, and that in the construc-tion of the laws, relating to the point in question, if any doubt arose, the better course in a republicun government, was to refer to the citizen vo-ter the right of selecting at the earliest period his presiding officer, rather than assume a position which would continue official station in myself, hervoid the earliest local continue of the citizen vo-ter the right of selecting at the earliest period his presiding officer, rather than assume a position which would continue official station in myself, hervoid the earliest local continue of the citizen vo-ter the right of selecting at the earliest period his 47, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in 18-47, and one hundred eighty-nine thousand in 1848.

The following tabular statement, will exhibit with more clearness, the whole subject in relation to the issue and cancellation of these notes.

Original am'nt of relief notes issued, \$2,220,265,00

Amount funded, 135,214,00 Cancelled in 1843 by virtue of the resolution of Feb. 6, and Act of April 8th 1843. 682,087,00

85,000,00 176,300,00 Cancelled in 1846, under Cancelled in 1847, under Cancelled in 1848, under Cancelled in 1848, under 189,000.00 \$1,517,601,00 Leaving apparently in circulation on the 31st of December 1848, The first failure to comply with the Act of Assembly requiring the cancellation of these notes, was pri or to, or on the 31st Dec, 1844.

11,000

\$452,964,00 It is worthy of remark, that had the cancellation It is worthy of remark, that had the cancellation of these notes been made, as required by law, loss than half a million of the original issue, would now be in existence, a large portion of which has doubtless, been mislaid and lost. It, will be perceived also, that the act requires the destruction of the most depreciated. In using this term, the Legislature must have intended those most defaced.—The laws on the subject of these notes, having pledged the faith of the State for their redemption, it is not readily seen how they could become depreciated in value; while on the other hand, many of them had become defaced, torn and unfit for use. At the passage of the act of May 31st, 1844, about fourteen hundred thousand dollars of this issue, were in circulation, and as it required the cancellavere in circulation, and as it required the cancella ion and destruction of two hundred thousand dol tion and destruction of two hundred thousand dol-lars per annur only, it prolonged the period of their circulation to seven years, when by the origi-nal act of May 4th, 1841, but two years remained of the period of their duration. To the act of May 31st, 1844, is attributable, therefore, the continu-ance in circulation of these notes, after they had become torn, defaced and unfit for use. The orig-inal act, had it not been counteracted by subse-quent legislation, provided the necessary means for the redemption of these notes, through the banks, on or before the 4th day of May, 1846, and the fail-ure to destroy them, as required by the act of 31st ure to destroy them, as required by the act of 31st of May, 1844, clearly demonstrates that the Treasor inay, 1044, crearry demonstrates that the 1 reasury has not been, since then, in a condition to repay the loan, or redeem the notes. Hence they have continued in circulation, have been paid into your public offices, and again paid out of the Treasury, until they are wholly until as a currency for the suitness to be about six hundred thousand dollars.

Of the in

to a fixed percentage therein stated, on their respective capitals; the amount of such loan to be placed in the treasury for the use thereof, in notes of said banks of the denomination of one, two, and five dollars. By the terms of the law, the loan was redeemable at any time within five

the notes thus issued, were substantially the creatures of the banks. They constituted a loan to the Commonwealth, were required to be paid into the treasury in the manner prescribed in the law, and were redeemable at their par value at the counters of the banks: and the circumstance of the banks and the circumstance of the state Treasurer should be authorated to require of those specie paying Banks, the 9th day of July, 1848, as appears by the resords in the State Department, he resigned the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, and thereupon, under the provisions of the 14th section of the 2nd article of the Constitution, which declares that "in case of the death or resigned ty. How far a subsequent act, passed the 31st the point designated, but the factor of the state in addition to that of the banks, being pledged for their redemption, could not raise a rational doubt of their constitutionality. How far a subsequent act, passed the 31st the point designated,

to make return in a full and accurate statement of the various products of Farms and Manufac-tories, of the kind, nature and amount of the sup-posed annual value of the productive industry of each district; of the amount and nature of the manner and cost of reaching the nearest market, and the value of the articles in market, at the

of the mode in which the Constitutional provision on the subject should be carried into effect.

After a full and careful examination of the whole matter, I believed it my duty to issue the writs requiring notice to be given, that an election would be duly held on the second Tuesday of Octobe then next ensuing, for the election of the Treasury after paying the several other appeared to me, that in all cases of doubt, there appeared to me, that in all cases of doubt, there was no safer resting place than submission to the sum of fifty thousand dollars should be amounts the cancellation of the camounts the cancellation of the provided; and the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars is here by appropriated for the payment of domestic creditors' certificates issued by the Auditor General; provided, that there is sufficient money in the Treasury after paying the several other appropriations in this act."

It was doubtless, the intention of the legislature, that the sum of fifty thousand dollars should be of revenue, for the yea tures, 506 341 997 .982

> 8 8 "Expenses of the public works considered as ordinary, notwithstanding much of the amount is really extraordinary: but as an offset to this, the tax on real and personal estate, received during each year, is more than the assessment of a year, the excess being from outstanding taxes of previous years.3

The balance in the treasury on Dec. 1st, 1844, was
Balance in the treasury, December
1st, 1848, was \$663,851 88

Deficit in balances in treasury in 4 years, Had the law of May 31st, 1844, been complied with by the cancellation of the relief issues, the additional charge would have been made on

Which added to the above deficit makes Deduct excess of apparent revenue, 87,349 30 \$248,912 19

Real deficit under existing laws, four years, exclusive of extraordinary expendi-The operation of laws on the part of the nasubject seriously affecting the finances of the some enterprise, and the safe employment of capi-tal, on the stability and agency of laws affording reasonable protection to domestic industry. Our mountains, filled with rich deposites of iron and oal, invite the manufacturer to employ his skill and capital in these commodities, and when they e in demand, the whole productive business of the State prospers. No interest feels the pressure of foreign competition more keenly, none requires more certainly the fostering care of government, none spreads to a larger extent the ac-tive industry of all classes of citizens, than the peculiar manufacturing establishments of our own State. The system established by the act of Congress of 1846 is framed for the purpose of

necessarily be, if continued, to strike down the manufacturer, and to depress every interest memony of the dead who feld in the service and an export of their country, the complex of their country, the country country is always and a control that they did not conceive the country require it from that they did not conceive the country require it from the honor and active of the country require it from the honor and active of the country require it from the honor and active of the country require it from the honor and active of the country require it from the honor and active of the country require it from the honor and active of the country require it from the section of the country require it from the section of the country require it from the country require it from the country require it for the country required many of the banks of this Common required the maled by which then afflicted him.

It will not be deemed improper in me to say few words in reference to the character of the limitions deceased.

It will not be deemed improper in me to say few words in reference to the character of the country required in the exercise of the Elective functions of the country required many required in the corrected of the required many required in the exercise of the Elective functions of the same denotes the country required many required in the corrected of the same denotes the country required many required in the corrected many required in the corrected many required in the correction of the remains of the power and the country required many required in the correct of the proper in the country required ma

produce of that labor low in price, the reward of in lustry is comparatively reduced; when the demand for labor is increased, it rises in value, and receives an adequate reward. Hence, whatever increases profitable labor, is substantially beneficial to the vorking classes, and affords them the means of comfort; the delights of rational enjoyment, and the opporturity of exalting their condition and performing with safety to the country the duties of citizens The manufacturer, if he be sustained in his enthe mandiacturer, it he he sustained in his en-terprise, produces this result, by opening to the la-borer a new source of employment. It is frequently to the laborer, as it enables him to dispose of his fabrics for a higher price, and to realize a better pro-fit on his capital; but is not the capital of the labo-

rer also involved in the fabric, and does he not receive a reward in proportion to the value of the ar-Let it be remembered, also, that his daily bread, —the wants of his tamly,—the education of his children, all depend upon the success of the establishment at which he is employed, and the objection can have but little weight. It is also urged, that a reduction of nominal values to a specie standard, thereupon, under the provisions of the 14th section of the 2nd article of the Constitution, which declares, that "in case of the death or resignation, of the Governor, until another Governor the office of Governor the office of Governor until another Governor the office of Governor the office would produce a result, requiring for domestic la-bor, no protection on the part of government. A doctrine of this nature is radically wrong, and at vaemployed at manufactories. After the demand for householduse is supplied, this stricle must seek a market in those districts of country, where manufac-turing industry abounds, and the demand for it innishes in proportion to the active op creases of diministre in proportion of the active perations of these establishments. Hence, every fire that is extinguished, and every wheel that is stopped, lessens the demand for coal, decreases its value lessening its value to the owner of the article. Whe to this is added the fact of competition from abroad, underselling in the home market the domestic article, the occupation of the laborer is destroyed, and the ruin is complete. The revenue system invites such a result, while the system of discrimination for

protection forbids it.

Other classes of society are also injuriously or beneficially affected, as the laws on this subject fa ing a compliance with the act of assembly in relation to the issuing of writs, utterly impossibleIn this view of the case, it might have been
In this view of the case, it might have been
deemed a compliance with duty, to have refrained from all interference in the matter, innamend
as events had put it out of my power to comply
with the terms of the act of Assembly, directory

| Assembly impossible called and destroyed, designating the Bank or
Banks that originally issued the same, in order
that the one per centum interest thereon, may
subject is enhanced by the fact, that an examination of the ordinary revenues and expenditures
of the last few years, furnishes evidence that
the foreign market, must depend for an uniform and
State. Treasurer to retain the several amounts
of the last few years, furnishes evidence that
the necessities of the treasury require ingreased

"tant is it, to provide at home, a market for our
raw which his government can have no control. The
subject is enhanced by the fact, that an examination of the ordinary revenues and expenditures
to freeign market, must depend for an uniform and
of the the the one per centum interest thereon, may
that the one per centum interest the competition
of the importance of legislative action on the
subject is enhanced by the fact, that an examithe the foreign market, must depend for an uniform and
of the ordinary revenues and expenditures
to free in the matter, inament can have no control. The
that the one per centum interest thereon, may
the the foreign and the treation of the ordinary
to will have no control.
The importance of legislative action on the
that the one per centum interes

NO. 50.

It is not, however, in enhanced prices alone, that he finds his reward. In the home market he is his own factor, avoids the risk of agencies, the dangers of transportation, and can select his own time for the disposal of his produce. The manufacturer carries to the market, in the fabrics he proposes to sell, the produce of the farmer; who is thereby relieved of the hazard and expresses of conveners.

of the hazard and expenses of conveyance.

In another form he is still more largely benefitted. One of the elements of well regulated society, is unity of interest. Whatever may be said to the contrary, no natural antipathies exist between capital and labor. They are dependent on are sun hy, and recieve vitality from each other. The manufacturer who invests under the fostering care of

government, his capital in profitable industry, opens a new source of wealth to the farmer, the artizan and laborer. An industrious population whose reward affords comfort and competence, gathers around him; other classes are attracted, and the store house, the workshop, the school and the church are erected; villa, supp; the school and the church are erected; villa-ges spring'up; the din of active industry and the sound of enjoyment mingle together; roads are opened, bridges are built, lands rise in value; and the farmer finds a market at his door, not only for his ordinary surplus produce, but also for numberless articles which were deemed unworthy of transportation. From that overflowing fountain, by an hundred rivulets, wealth is poured into his treas These are a few of the many advantages of the griculfuralist and the laborer, arising from a fair and reasonable protection of the domestic industry of the country. The existing revenue laws of the national government, by opening our ports to foreign manufactures, invite the labor of the wretched, tarving operatives of Europe, to a competition with this healthful and prosperous condition of

things. The consequences are ruinous to the interests of the laboring and producing classes, and dry the streams of prosperity in every branch of in It should not be forgotten, that the reliable wealth of a State consists in the profitable industry and capital of the citizens. Whatever tends, therefore, to prostrate individual prosperity, to diminish the value of produce, to injure productive labor, or to drive from wholesome investment the money cap ital of the country, strikes with alarming force the best interests of the State. The revenues of the Commonwealth are derived principally from rea and personal estate, and from our railroads and canals In relation to the former, it may be said, onal government, framed with a view to the assessment of duties and collection of revenue, is a eign fabrics diminishes their value, depresses the Commonwealth. No state in the Union depends and hence lessens the amount of revenue paid into the treasury. Capital invested in the various branching a greater degree for the advantages of wholethes of manufactures, sinks in value, in proportion to the denression of the business in wh ployed, and when foreign competition if successful by reason of low duties, in driving from the home market the fabric of the capitalists, his investment is comparatively valueless, and the revenues therefrom are greatly reduced. The profits from ou 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 When, therefore, the manufact Commonwealth. rer, unprotected by the government, is compelled of Congress of 1846 is framed for the purpose of revenue, and discriminates against, rather than for, protection. The effect of such laws would also, is seriously injured in the general depression that the continued to strike down the of business, the diminished wealth of the country 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 their several mes-

sages. In his eighth message, Washington deemed it proper to bring the subject to the attention of Con-

success, directed their attention to the encouragenent of manufactures. The object is of too m consequence not to insure a continuance of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible."

The eighth annual message of President Jefferon, 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. And the "situation into which we have thus been forced. merely the necessities, on the comments and the lawning of the lawning of life, to give to their children the state of life, to give to their children the state of life, to give to their children the state of reasonable education, and to ensure a state of reasonable education and the reasonable education are reasonable education. "increasing, and little doubt remains that the estab "lishments formed and forming will—under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the "freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of manent.

President Madison calls the attention of Congress to the subject, in the following terms:
"Although other subjects will press more imme-"diately on your deliberation, a portion of them cannot but be well bestowed on the just and sound "policy of securing to our manufactures the suc ned and are still attaining in "some legree, under the impulse of causes not per

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 de Congress, than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence, and attained an unparalleled maturity throughout the United States ring 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 revenues, the influence of the tariff on manu-"factures will necessarily present itself for conside-"ration. 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 by other nations, experience teaches, that so many "circumstances must occur in introducing and ma "turing 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 fit "ted for carrying them on with success. Under "circumstances giving a powerful impulse to man-ufacturing industry, it has made among us a pro-"gress, and exhibited an efficiency which justify "the belief, that with a protection, not more than is
"due to the enterprising citizens whose interests are
now at stake, it will become at an early day not "only safe against occasional competition from abroad, but a source of domestic wealth and even of external commerce.

"It will be an additional recommendation of paricular manufactures, where the materials for them are extensively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently impart and ensure to that great fund of national prosperity and independence an en-couragement which cannot fail to be rewarded." President Monroe in his first inaugural address

says:
"Our manufactures will likewise require the