GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE,

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Fellow Citizens:

The Legislative branch of the Government resets and reserve the senate of the contract of t

the Government meets under circumstances calthe Government meets under circumstances cal-culated to produce deep emotions of gratitude. The events of the past year cannot fail to afford assurances of the continued mercy of the Al-mighty Father of the Universe, and of the bless-ings He has dispensed to the people of this Com-monwealth. While in other parts of our country, and in distant lands, pestilence has made fearful ravages; leaving in its track the wretchedness of destitution and the tears of crushed affections. and in distant lands, pestilence has made tearing ravages; leaving in its track the wretchedness of destitution and the tears of crushed affections; a healthful climate, in the disposal of a righteous Providence, has preserved the citizens of the State comparatively free from the miseries of the destroyer. During a period of war, famine and civil commotion in the old world, bringing in their train, desolation and want; blighting the hopes, paralyzing the industry, and ruining the prosperity of the people: our beloved Commonwealth, in union with others under the National Constitution, has enjoyed the delights of peace, and her citizens, in the exercise of industrial pursuits, have found contentment and competence. To the Author and Guardian of our being, whose benificence caused all things to work together for our good, our reverence and gratitude are especially due.

State comparatively free from the miseries of the destroyer. During a period of war, famine and civil commotion in the old world, bringing in the industry, and ruining the hopes, paralyzing the industry, and ruining the prosperity of the people: our beloved Commonwealth, in union with others under the National Constitution, has enjoyed the delights of peace, and her citizens, in the exercise of industrial pursuits, have found contentment and competence. To the Author and Guardian of our being, whose benificence caused all things to work together for our good, our reverence and gratitude are especially due.

The foregoing estimated balance in the Treasury, at the end of the fiscal year 1850, would appear to justify the appropriation of \$40,000 toward the completion of the Western Reservoir at Johnstown, as hereinafter recommended. It would also authorize the appropriation of a sum not less than \$300,000, in addition to the amount already appropriated, to be expended in the completion of the North Branch Canal.

The Legislature at its last session authorized the re-issue of the relief notes then in circulation, and suspended their cancellation for th

gether for our good, our reverence and grantage are especially due.

The recent efforts for the establishment of liberal political institutions in Europe, have excited in the people of this country, the warmest sympathies. The conflict between the oppressor and the oppressed, whatever may be the incidents or results, having for its object a government carbable of protecting and extending political and or results, having for its object a government capable of protecting and extending political and social liberty, must be regarded by the people of the United States with the deepest solicitude.—

In the enjoyment of institutions which recognize the content of t no inherent rights of man, and are founded on the acknowledged principle that all political power is a trust to be exercised for the benefit of the zen, they cannot witness the struggle between lespotism and freedom, without ardent hopes and sincere prayers for the triumph of liberal and enarged justice. It is impossible to behold a reco rged justice. It is impossible to behold a peo-e long the subjects of tyranny and oppression; enlightened by our example and solicitous for equal enjoyments;—rising up beneath the burthens which centuries have heaped upon them; casting uside the reverence for power, and the pride of regal splendor; looking forward to the establishment of human rights; to the elevation f the moral and social condition of society; and lacing their lives and fortunes on the hazard of a struggle for these objects; without, on our part, an earnest, an anxious desire that they may succeed. That struggle has been unsuccessful. itrary Governments, in whose midst the noble band of patrots clear immense force in have succeeded with their immense force in maintaining tyrannical authority, and the brave men who lought for freedom have either perished under the barbarous exactions of despotic will, or they wander in forcign lands, exiles from homes that no longer afford security. It is not the policy of our National Government to mingle in the controversies of foreign nations, nor is it desirable that it should, by acts of hostility or friendship, break up the commercial relutions friendship, break up the friendship friendship from the friendship friendship friendship friendship from the friendship f oble band of patriots erected their standard.

Unfunded debt, to wit: tion, (without interest) \$653,164 00 Interest Certificates out

same shall be funded or paid,nestic creditors, (on 11.294 34 85,104 88

Amount of canal, railroad, and motive power debts, contracted prior to Dec 1, 1848, and unpaid by the appropri-ations of last session,.... Total indebtedness of Commonwealth

The funded debt on the first of Dec. 1848, was \$39,393,350 24 road and motive pow-er debt, contracted pri-or to Dec. 1, 1848,.... 367,642 38 Amount of public debt paid during the year 1849, exclusive of the sum paid Commissioners of the sinking fund, Amount paid during the year 1849 to the Commissioners of the sinking \$267,965 86

ount appropriated during the year 849 toward payment of public debt; ...\$495,479 39 In exhibiting the operations of the Treasury for the last fiscal year, the sum of \$130,000, borrowed on special loan for the avoidance of the Schuylkill Inclined Plane, and included in the aggregate of the public debt in December, 1849, should be added to the above stated sum of \$495.479 39.

he amount of receipts at the Treasury during the year ending Dec. 1st, 1849, is. \$4,433,688 The amount of expenditures during the same period is...
Balance in the Treasury on Dec. 1, 1848 4.084.771 80 926,207 24 Amount paid to the Commissioners of the sinking fund to Jan. 1,1850, \$227, 513 53, with which was purchased of the funded debt and transferred to 253,500 00

267.965.86 Total amount of public debt paid during Estimates of Receipts at the Treasury during the

 Auction Commissions,
 22,000 00

 Auction Daties,
 50,000 00

 Tax on Bank Dividends
 130,000 00

 Real and Personal Estate, 1,330,000 00
Tavern Licenses, 80,000 00
Retailers Licenses, 160,000 00
Beldar's Licenses, 160,000 00
Broker's Licenses, 3,000 00
Theatre, Circus and Menageries, 3,000 00
Theatre, Circus and menagerie lice was prior to the act creating a sinking fund, yield ed to the Treasury about the sum of \$45,000 annually. By the provisions of that act, these have been increased to the sums above stated, and the other sources of revenue have been created by recommendations heretofore made to the Legislature.

With these means for the supply of the sinking fund, together with such additions as the probable resources of the Treasury from time to the sum of \$45,000 annually. By the provisions of that act, these have been increased to the sums above stated, and the other sources of revenue have been created by recommendations heretofore made to the Legislature.

With these means for the supply of the sinking fund, together with such additions as the probable resources of the Treasury from time to the sum of \$45,000 annually.

" Certain Offices, 20,000 00
" Collateral Inheritances, 20,000 00
Canal and Railroad Tolls, 1,825,000 00
Canal Fines and sale of old materials, 5,000 00
Earroliment of Laws, 11,000 00
Premiums on Charters, 40,000 00

Estimated Payments during 1850:

dilitia Expenses, Pensions and Gratuities,

Interest on Loans, Guarantees of Interest, Domestic Creditors,

ers of the said Fund. enaneous,... est on Stock purchased,..... \$4,566,300 00 To Public Improvements \$640,000 00 Expenses of Government, 235,000 00 4,000 00

Damages on Public Works, 20,000 00 Special Commissioners, 2,000 00 State Library, 2,000 00 Public buildings & grounds, 2,000 00 | State Library, 2,000 00 Pablic buildings & grounds, 2,000 00 Penitentiaries, 15,000 00 House of Refuge, 5,000 00 Eacheats, 2,000 00 Abatement of State Tax, 2,000 00 Miscellaneous, 5,000 00 Schuylkill Inclined Plane, 270,000 00 North Branch Canal, 150,000 00 Commis'rs. Sinking Fund, 293,000 00 Commis'rs.

The above balance has been destroted, or has failed to reach the Treasury during the year.— These notes, the redemption of which being amply secured, and affording a safe and convenient cal currency, have the confidence and favor of the citizens. It is therefore recommended that authority be given to the proper officers, to keep them in good condition, by a new issue, in lieu of such as may become mutilated and defaced.

In addition to the suggestions made to the last Legislature on the subject of the monied affairs of the State, it is deemed proper to call your attention to the fact, that a portion of the funded debt is over due;—a part bearing an interest of six per cent.—and a part falling due the year 1850, as follows: The amount of five per cent. funded debt over due, except bank char-\$354,519 10

ter loans, is
The amount of six per cent. funded debt over due, is The amount of five per cent. funded debt falling due on or before Dec. 1, 1850, is 999,211 15 The amount of unfunded debt, now

Amount demandable at the Treasury

mode which suggests itself seems to be the nethere our solemn protest and warning, against acts of cruelty and barbarism upon heroic men and defenceless women. It is no wrong for our government to unite with others, in the expression of indignation against the violation of national faith and national law, involved in the demand, for sanguinary purposes of the brave defoulars. loans could be negotiated at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. Should authority be given in the arrangements suggested, to stipulate that the said stock should be exempt from taxafaith and national law, involved in the demand, for sanguinary purposes, of the brave defenders of human rights.

The consideration of the Legislature is respectfully invited to the financial condition of the Commonwealth.

The present funded debt is as follows.—

The present funded debt is as follows.—

5 per cent loans, \$2,041,022 51

5 per cent do. 37,336,716 90

41 per ct. do 200,000 00

The analyse of the said stock should be exempt from taxation, the inducements to investments therein would reate such competition as would be high to would reate such competition as would be high to such the payment of debts therefore contracted, should have placed them in a sound condition, and would authorize the confine parties interested, and any provision which the payment of the parties interested, and any provision which the legislature may deem proper on the subject, will meet the cordial approbation of the Executive.

The absence of the annual report of Canal Commissioners, no specific amount for these objects can be given The establishment of the sinking fund by the appreciation of State Stocks and the consequent increase of confidence in the ability of the State to meet her engagements; with the replacement by a new issue of the old and defaced relief notes has had the salutary effect of enabling the Trensury Department with slight expense in the ex change or transmission of means, to meet th payment of interest on the public debt in par money, as also to pay other creditors of the State in good funds. The payment of the public liabilities in the manner aforesaid, and the adoption of a system to extinguish eventually the public debt, must bring to their par value, the stocks of the Commonwealth. It is estimated that \$13,049,000 of the public stocks are held in this country, and the addition in their value, by these simple operations, demanded[alike by sound policy and honesty, will increase their marketable worth in the

esty, will increase their marketable worth in the hands of the citizens \$1,950,000. To the efficiency of the State Treasurer, the Auditor General and other officers charged with the collection and disbursement of the public moneys during the past year, is justly attributable in a high degree past year, is justly autrioutable in a right degree these favorable results.

The beneficial results of the sinking fund cannot be doubted. The payment from various sources to the Commissioners, during the past year have been as follows : -From Collateral Inheritance tax. Collateral Innertality
Premiums on Charters,
Eating & oyster houses & restaur'ts.
Billiard and bowling saloons and

ten-pin alleys, 2,985 50
Theatres, Circuses and Menageries. 2,210 00
Distillery and Brewery licenses, 384 00 Amount received for the year ending

The estimated payments, for the same purpose or the year ending Dec. 1, 1850, are as follows From Collateral Inheritance Tax,

"Interest on Stocks purchased,
"Brownings of Chartering of Charter

Therest on Stocks purchased,
Premiums on Charters,
Theatres, Circuses and Menageries,
Distillery and brewery licenses,
Billiard and bowling, saloons and
ten pin alleys,
Eating and oyster houses and restaurants. Balance in Treasury after deducting appropriations hereinbe-fore recommended, 91.500 00 \$371,000 00

The opinion is confidently expressed that the estimated receipts above stated will be found to approximate the truth, should an adherence to the policy pursued by the last Legislature, in relation to premiums on charters, and other finar cial measures be authorized and continued.-Should such be the case, the above sum, at the present rates, would extinguish upwards of four hundred thousand dollars of the funded debt, duning the present fiscal year. The sources from which the sinking fund is supplied must necessarily increase. The tax on collateral inheritance, and on theatre, circus and menagerie lice ses prior to the act creating a sinking fund, yield ed to the Treasiry about the sum of \$45,000 annually. By the provisions of that act, these have been increased to the sums above stated, and the other sources of revenue have been created by recommendations heretofore made to

probable resources of the Treasury from time time may justify, it is susceptible of easy culcular may justify it is susceptible of easy culcular may justify it is susceptible of easy culcular may justify it is susceptible. time may justify, it is susceptible of easy calculation to determine, how nearly approaches the period when the State Taxes may be repealed, and the burthens of the people removed. So manifestly important are these results upon the industrial pursuits of the citizens, and the interests and honor of the State, it is suggested for consideration whether good policy would not require the transfer of all balances in the Treasury at the end of each year to the Commission. sury at the end of each year to the Commission

ers of the said Fund.

Every consideration that can impose itself on a government, demands the payment of the public debt. The local advantages of our Commonwealth; the salubrity of our climate,—the vastf our mineral deposites,—the fertility our soil; and the prosperity and happiness of the people, alike require the repeal of a system of laws, which compel emigration,—prevent the settlement of uncultivated lands,—drive capital from our borders, and paralyze the industry of every class of our citizens!! Should these bal-ances remain in the Treasury appropriated ances remain in the Treasury unappropriated to the said Fund; the history of the past will reaind us that prodigal expenditures will be made o objects of diminished importance. The subject of the revision and equalization f the laws for raising revenue, is again earnest-

impunity the payment of an equitable share of the public burthens. The tax on bonds, mortgages, and moneys at interest, is assessed so unequally, that great reason for complaint exists throughout the State. To remedy to some extent this evil, it would be well to require the Prophoratrics of the covered to some the country of the covered to the cove

Prothonotaries of the several counties, to col-ect from the Plaintiffs in Judgments the tax lect from the Plaintiffs in Judgments the tax thereon assessed, and if necessary to compel payment by legal process; allowing to the officer entrusted with this duty a reasonable compensation, to be paid, where the payment of the tax is made voluntarily, out of the fund, and by the Plaintiff when the payment has been compelled by legal process. A similar provision with regard to mortgages, giving the Recorders the authority before stated in relation to Judgments, would embrace these two items of axation, and would doubtless compel the payment of a large amount of revenue, now fraudulently withheld.

The laws subjecting to a tax the commissions

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

e perceived. No effectual mode has been devised to compel be agents of Foreign Insurance Companies to nake a semi-annual exhibit of the amount of funds employed by their respective companies within this Commonwealth. A law having an within this commonwealth. A law having an effect of this character, is highly necessary, and would be productive of decided advantage. In the enactment of such a law, it would be well to make the certificate issued to agents of said ompanies, subject to taxation.

Incorporated companies of various kinds, dering their charters elsewhere, have agencies in the tate and transact business therein, and yet no State and transact business therein, and yet no accurate account is taken of the money employed, or of the value or profits of their investments. Were the proper departments required to make a list of these Incorporations, and authority given to ascertain the amount of the investments, the rate of dividends declared, or the profits made, and a tax was levied on such dividends, or profits, as well as on the capital stock employed, a large revenue to the Commonwealth would be the result.

While money borrowed by citizens, Boroughs, and Incorporated districts, is subject by existing laws, to taxation, it is not perceived why money borrowed by incorporated companies should be exempt from similar assessment. To make an equitable distribution of the public burthens, should be the special chieft, of the Law in the second should be the special object of the Legislature, and care should be taken that no exemption and care should be taken that no exemption should be allowed to any class of citizens over another where the property employed is the same. Attention to the foregoing objects of taxation, will not only increase the revenue, but is demanded alike by justice and sound policy. Next in importance to the public debt, and the equalization of the taxes, is the management of the public improvements. The vast expendi-

the public improvements. The vast expendi-ures annually made for the repair and supervi-ion of these works, and the amount of revenue derived therefrom; so materially affecting the condition of the Treasury; render them objects of peculiar interest. It is believed that an inpecific amount for these objects can be given v the Executive

The system for the management of these improvements, invites unnecessary expenditures, and removes responsibility from the proper department. Were the number of Canal Commissioners increased to five;—the State divided into districts for the election and supervision of each Commissioner,—the direct and immediate charge and control of the district immediate charge and control of the district imposed upon and control of the district imposed upon one of these officers, requiring of him the performance of the duties new executed by superintendents and supervisors, and stipulating for the annual alternation of the said Commissioners; much practical information of interest to the State would be acquired; a direct responsibility for the well ordered condition of the Public Works, and the economy of expenses would be accurred; and the large discretionary powers now Works, and the economy of expenses would be secured; and the large discretionary powers now vested in superintendents and supervisors, in the adoption of plans and payment of money for repairs, would be placed in officers directly accountable to the people. In relation to this subject, legislation should be clear and specific, as discretionary power over the money of the citic discretionary power over the money of the citizen must be deprecated by right thinking men.

The method adopted in the management of the Public Works is evidently defective. Repairs on the canals and railroads are made in a way to prevent all competition. Were the several vices performed by contract, and awarded the lowest bidder, giving the required security, can there exist a doubt of favourable results to

the public interests.

The State does not derive an adequate share of the profits arising from the use of the Columbia Railroad. The construction of the road:—its maintenance and supervision, and the supply of the Motive Power, involving great expense and risk, demand from the profits of the road a larer return than finds its way to the Treasury.—
in evil so detrimental to the public interests

An evil so detrimental to the public interests calls for a speedy remedy.

It is suggested that the Canal Commissioners should be required to invite proposals for furnishing the Motive Power on the said road, stipulating in detail the semilest to be performed. ulating in detail the services to be performed and the nature of the security to be given. The object being to procure competition in the sup-ply of the Motive Power, encouragement should e given to individuals, willing to undertake the duty of running one or more locomotives on the road, whether belonging to the State, or the iudividual bidder. Should the locomotives bedividual bidder. Should the locomotives be-longing to the State, be furnished to the bidders, the contract should stipulate the terms on which

they should be used.

The transportation of passengers should be done by contract with the lowest bidder. In the agreement, it would be necessary that the Canal Commissioners should fix the kind of cars, and such other details as would secure the accommodation. dation of the passengers, and faithfully guard the public interest.

In the transmission of burden cars, an arrange-

ment might well be made with their owners, by which the State would receive instead of the present tolls, a portion of the freight charges. The consequences would be adventually the consequences would be adventually to the consequences and the consequences are the consequences are the consequences and the consequences are the co consequences would be advantageous to ooth parties These changes in the present system, would,

it is believed, largely diminish the expenses of the Motive Power; would authorize a reduction in the rate of tolls; produce an increase of business upon the road; furnish with profitable la bor many citizens now refused employment, by reason of the monopoly held by the State over the Motive Power on the road; prevent the expenditure necessary for the purchase of new lomotives; save to the State the immense sacricomotives; save to the State the immense sacri-fices in the old engines; accommodate the trav-elling public by a lower rate of fare; and would advance the public interests by lessening the an-nual outleys, and increasing the income from the oad more than \$200,000.

Discriminations in the tolls on the Public Works, against portions of our citizens, by means f a system of drawbacks and maximum rates of tolls, are unjust and improper. Their labor and property, in common with others, were incumbered in the construction of the improvements; their industry and wealth have for years assisted and continue to assist to sustain them; and it is or poncy, a Tariff of tolls is maintained, discriminating against their interests. The demands of trade cannot excuse a palpable wrong of this character, while a reduction of tolls on the whole line of improvements would produce an increase of business and secure the desired foreign trade.

The practice of contexts The practice of contracting debts for repairs, pr Ine practice of contracting decis for repairs, and for the purchase of materials beyond approach and for the purchase of materials beyond appropriations for these purposes, should be prohibited is not, however, protection alone that is contemplated in this Asylum. The reports from different structive of all accountability, or offer stronger ent similar institutions afford the gratifying in inducements to extravagance than such a power

ly pressed upon the attention of the LegislatureGreat injustice arises under existing enactments, from the want of adequate means to prevent or to punish individuals making false returns of property subject to taxation. The conscientious citizen, scrupulously exact in the performance of his obligations to society, may well complain of his obligations to society, may well complain of the whole suffer the dishonest to elude with laws which suffer the dishonest to elude with him, and should be forthwith dismissed from the public service. Debts already contracted in this way should be paid, for the labor in behalf of the State has been performed, and it would inflict an injury on those who could not have a knowledge of the wrong, to withhold from them the value of their services; but immediate measures should be adopted to prevent occurrences of a like nature. A practice of this kind authoriz-

extent to which the practice has been carried, and should admonish us to guard against a recurrence of the evil. In providing by legal enactment against the mischief here stated, authority might be given to the Canal Commissioners, should it be deemed necessary, to meet deficiencies in the funds provided for any line of improvements; to draw from a specific appropriation for that purpose, requiring from them a detailed and special report on the subject, to the auditing department as well as to the succeeding egislature.

The avoidance of the Schuylkill inclined plane

and the improvements connecting with the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, which are in greatly subserved by a location of the new track, so as to avoid the many short curvatures on the eastern end of said road. They increase the danger to passengers and freight; forbid a dispatch safely performed on a straight line; and require greater force than would be necessary on a direct track with higher grades. In the event of the largesture authorizing the relaying of the east. Legislature authorizing the relaying of the east-ern section of the said road, and the change of ern section of the said road, and the change of location before mentioned, a due regard to the public interests and the limited resources of the Treasury, would seem to demand that the improvement should commence at an early day, and progress from year to year as the revenues would warrant, until it should be completed.

The Portage Railroad, from the completion of our line of improvements to the present time.

The Portage Railroad, from the completion of our line of improvements to the present time, as been a serious obstacle to the business of the community, and the occasion of trade seeking other channels to the Atlantic markets. Any other channels to the Atlantic markets. Any mode, therefore, of lessening this evil, must meet the hearty concurrence of the citizens. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars judiciously expended will avoid all the short levels, and four expended will avoid all the short levels, and rour of the five inclined planes on the western slope of the Allegheny. The annual expense of maintaining these planes is not less than ten thousand dollars for each plane, and if to that amount be added the cost of the short levels, and the perishable nature of the materials connected with these works, with the delays and risks incident thereto, the annual amount for their maintenance, cannot be less than one hundred thousand dollars. ere these planes avoided, the comme public works would be facilitated and increased, and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company would find it their interest for many years to use it in connection with their great important to the connection with the connectio would not a their interest for many years to use it in connection with their great improvement. During the last season, the scarcity of water on the upper portion of the western division of the Pennsylvania Canal, materially injured the character of the public works, and diminished the revenue from that source not less than \$50,000. To guard against a recurrence of this evil, it is recommended that the western reservoir, in it is recommended that the western reservoir, in the construction of which the sum of sixty thousand dollars has been expended, be completed. The estimated amount required for its completion is \$40,000, and would, in the opinion of the

Executive be a judicious appropriation.

It has been suggested that an alteration in the canal locks, by making them conform to the shape of the bottom of the boats, would not onstrengthen them, but would be a saving of the them. This might be effected, if deemed of sufficient importance, by the insertion of wooden bottoms in such manner as to produce the results

By the reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, made under the directions of the act of the 10th of April, 1849, it appeared that after the payment of the interest on the public debt, and the liquidation and payment of other claims for which appropriations had been made claims for which appropriations nad been made by the Legislature, and retaining a reasonable balance in the treasury, the sum of \$150,000 might, with safety, be applied to the completion of the North Branch Canal. I accordingly gave nmediate notice of the fact to the Canal immediate notice of the fact to the Canal Commissioners, and portions of the work it is understood, have been placed under contract. Considered as a part of the public improvements, and re-commenced as a revenue measure, that work should be finished at the earliest day the conditional of the conditional process. should be finished at the earnest day the condi-tion of the treasury will permit. It should not be forgotten, that the present unfinished condi-tion of the work, by interrupting the free navi-gation of the river; by the destruction of roads, gation of the river; by the destruction of roads, and injury to private property, without affording any convenience to the community, inflicts a wrong which demands immediate reparation. In addition to the sum already appropriated, it is confidently believed that \$300,000 can, with propriety, be given to that improvement in the present season; and, in the following year, provision might be made for its completion.

night be made for its completion.

While it has been deemed advisable to bring ese subjects to the notice of the Legislature, considerations of sound policy, the interests of the citizens already heavily burdened with taxation —and the general welfare of the Commonwealth, forbid an increase of the public debt. The equalization and revision of the revenue laws;—the proposed change in the management of the Public Works, and their early improvement and completion;—with a rigid maintenance of the Sinking Fund, and the consequent reduction of the public debt, would, with the present resources of the Treasure read the treasure read.

t, schools and charities. The Eastern and Western Penitentiaries have been conducted with skill and prudence, and in the reformation, and security of offenders, society the reformation, and security of offenders, society has derived important advantages. It is however worthy of serious consideration, whether in the adoption of a system of solitary confinement, the severity of the punishment authorized by law, does not injuriously effect the most land sharing the severity of the punishment authorized above. everity of the punishment authorized by law loes not injuriously affect the mental and physial vigor of the prisoner.

al vigor of the prisoner.

The frequent recommendations to the Executive for the pardon of convicts afflicted with ill-health, and mental imbecility, would appear to require a modification of the present laws. It is earnestly recommended that a small increase of the annual appropriations be made to the House of Refuge, and the Asylums of the Deaf, the House of Actuge, and the Asylums of the Dear, Dumb, and Blind. These institutions; long the deserved objects of State bounty, have been in-creasing in usefulness, and incurring additional early expenses, while the annual sums, bestow ed have remained the same. In the growth of ed have remained the same. In the growth of population the demands on these Asylums must be augmented, and their expenditures necessarily enlarged, and the same degree of liberality awarded on former occasions, would claim the appropriation of larger amounts.

In the prosecution of the work for the State Lamatic Asylum, the appropriation of a former In the prosecution of the work for the State Lunatic Asylum, the appropriation of a former year has been exhausted, and a sum of like a mount is required for its completion. Under the supervision of excellent and attentive trustees, the building has rapidly advanced, and is now under roof. The structure is plain, substantial and beautiful; eligibly situated in regard to the comforts of the patients, and susceptible of a finish, honorable to the State, and useful to the ish, honorable to the State, and useful to the community. The probability of its abandonment by the Legislature, or of a refusal to grant the been suffered to wander destricte and deserted; the jest of the thoughtless, and the victims of the profligate; while humanity and christian, benevolence claimed for them public protection. It

lifferent counties would not remove this evil.

Education may well be termed the great meaportion of the currency entering so largely into different counties would not remove this evil. Education may well be termed the great measure of the age. In a Republican government it is the safeguard of liberty, and enlightened statesmen regarding it in this aspect, will cordially co-operate to establish, to defend, to cherish and is the sateguard of liberty, and enlightened statesmen regarding it in this aspect, will cordially co-operate to establish, to defend, to cherish and to maintain it. The Superintendent having bestowed much thought on the subject, will, at an early day, submit a report, to which your attention is invited.

The militia law of the last session is imperfect many of its details, and requires revision. In

to the Legislature, and the latter will furnish in detail much valuable information, in relation to the financial condition of the Commonwealth.

The duty of districting the State for the election of Representatives, will devolve upon you. Returns of taxables, required to be made by the different counties, have not been transmitted, as by law they were directed; but the officers charged with the duties under the law, are engaged in their preparation, and they will be laid. gaged in their preparation, and they will be laid at an early day before the Legistature. By resolutions passed at the last sessen, the

Executive was required to transmit to certain officers, citizens or natives of the State, resoluomers, currens or natives of the State, resolu-tions expressive of the approbation of the Legis-lature, for their distinguished services in the late war with Mexico. In performing this duty, these resolutions were transmitted to such of these officer, as, by the report of the Adjutant General of the United States, had been breveted for good conduct.

thereon.

The practise of postponing the passage of appropriation bills to the last day of the session, forbids deliberation, as well to the Legislature as to the Executive, and should hereafter be avoided.

These bills, requiring care and attention to the These bills, requiring care and attention to the prevent a united and energetic effort in our Na specific items, and disposing of large amounts of the public money, should be deliberately examined before they obtain the sanction of laws. tion, on a subject so important to the public interests. It is confidently anticipated that this Our Southern brethren, united by long as

of these institutions, to the real business wants of the people, and refusing a renewal of Bank char-

of notes of a test decounter. On the second of others, indispensible to the security of arc practically disregarded by the citizens. In a government founded on popular opinion, experience would teach the impolicy of continuing in force, statutory provisions which are generally inoperative. The violation, with impunity, of laws however unimportant, will lead to a disreduced of others, indispensible to the security of the citizens of one section of a common country, a correct knowledge are practically disregarded by the citizens of one section of a common country, a correct knowledge by institutions of adjoining States, is estimated at not less than five millions of dollars, and i valueless, except in localities near the Banks by which it is issued. To the extent of this circuzens, and it passes from hand to hand the repre

sentative of a value it may not possess, over which our laws can have no control. In endeavoring to eradicate an acknowledged evil, the practical Statesman will frequently find a necessity for yielding to popular inclination, and will consult the welfare of his constituents by striving to mitigate what cannot be removed:—
If, as is alleged, the business operations of the community require a circulating medium, other han gold and silver, of a less denomination than five dollars, a supply under the regulations and restrictions of our laws, would not be open to the objections of the existing method. Were the anks of the Commonwealth authorized to es tablish agencies or branches in one or more pla ces, and permission given such branches to issue said notes, upon a statement in detail by the paent institution being made to the Auditor Gen rent institution being made to the Auditor General, satisfactory to the said officer, of the entire solvency of the said Bank; exhibiting its whole assets and liabilities,—designating the proportion of its capital stock to be employed at the said agency or branch, which in no case should exceed a graduated per centage of the said cap-ital stock; and should deposite with the Auditor General an amount of State Stocks equal to the amount of notes to be issued; the Auditor Gene amount or notes to be issued; the Auditor Gene-ral thereupon required to grant a licence to said Bank to establish said agency or branch, and to issue said notes, marked by the said officer as the issue of the said branch and redeemable at the counter of the parent institution; a sound convertible currency would soon displace the present irresponsible paper of foreign institutions, and would afford security to the citizen, without a withdrawal of the necessary circulation.— Notes issued under the foregoing restrictions, having their redemption secured in the manner herein pointed out, would necessarily receive the confidence of the people, from the fact that the stocks pledged, would, under every condition of things, ensure their eventual payment.—

Its salutary results be more effectual, than within our own borders. The subject is eminently worthy the serious attention of the Legislature.

In a faithful adherence to the National Constitution, as the same has been expounded by the Sages and Patriots of other days, the people of their their

be adopted to prevent occurrences of a like nature in future. A practice of this kind, authorized in some measure by subsequent appropriations of the Legislature, for the payment of the debts thus contracted, cannot fail to mislead the people, and embarrass the public officers in their estimates and recommendations. The large appropriations for the payment of old debts, made at the last session of the Legislature, show the extent to which the practice has been carried, and should admonish us to guard against a require the setablishment of Normal schools in the large specification from the banks of the State, a basis of this character, even to a small proportion of the capital stock of these institutions, the losses resulting from a failure to pay their liabilities would be largely diminished. These views are presented to the Legislature for the purpose of urging the services, and the old more incompleted.

Notwithstanding the revision, by the last Legislature, of the laws, in relation to common schools, the system will require modification. It does not receive from the citizens the favor, that a sound and enlightened scheme of education desorves, and the evil must exist in the laws which control its practical operations. A serious defect, is the want of properly qualified to the Legislature for the purpose of urging the control its practical operations. A serious defect, is the want of properly qualified to the Legislature for the proposed of the capital stock of these institutions, the losses resulting from a failure to pay their liabilities would be largely diminished. These views are presented to the Legislature for the purpose of urging the laws to a sum and the notes now in circulation from the banks of the State, a basis of this character, even to a small proportion of the capital stock of these institutions, the losses resulting from a failure to pay their liabilities would be largely diminished. These views are presented to the Legislature for the purpose of urging the latter to pay their liabilities wo redemption. Had the notes now in circulation from the banks of the State, a basis of this charteachers. It is worthy your consideration whether the establishment of Normal schools in the particularly in reference to the security of that portion of the currency entering so largely into the business of the producing and luboring clas-

insufficient to test its advantages, the erection of large establishments in many places, which must soon afford employment to a considerable number of the citizens, warrants the belief that its salutary effects will be felt at no distant day. Representations have been made to this department alleging that but the vereities of their The avoidance of the Schuylkill inclined plane, and the improvements connecting with the Philia and Columbia Railroad, which are in rapid progress of construction, must materially increase the business on that public thorough fare, and will render the relaying of a portion of the said road a work of absolute necessity. In the performance of this work, should the Legislature authorize it, good policy would seem to require so far as the means of the treasury will permit, that one track, at least, should be laid yill permit, that one track, at least, should be laid greatly subserved by a location of the new track, as to act or a considerable in many of its details, and requires revision. In the abolition of the mockery of parades incident in the abolition of the new track, at least, should he Legislature, and the latter will furnish in greatly subserved by a location of the new track, at least, should the nearest ment of said road. They increase the dusting the condition of the Commonwealth.

The duty of districting the State for the election of the requires revision. In the abolition of the new track, at least, should the latter will furnish in greatly subserved by a location of the new track, at least, should the degislature, and the latter will furnish in greatly subserved by a location of the new track, at least, should the common of the new track, at least, should the latter will furnish in greatly subserved by a location of the new track, at least, should the common of the new track, at least, should the latter will furnish in greatly subserved by a location of the new track, at least, should and the latter will furnish in greatly subserved by a location of the new track, at least, should and the latter will furnish in greatly subserved by a location of the new track, at least, should and the latter will furnish in greatly subserved by a location of the new track, at least, should and the latter will furnish in greatly subserved by a location of the new track, at least, should and the latter will furnish in Results of a character so important should warn

tice and policy, should be resorted to with a view to the removal of the evil.

The expression of our opinions on questions more directly belonging to the National Government, is a right arising from the nature of our institutions, and where they are intimately connected with the interests of the people, becomes a duty not to be disregarded. The representatives of the safety, honor, and prosperity of the Commonwell of the State and the citizens, tives in Congress of the State and the prosperity of the Commonwell of the State and the citizens, the safety of the Commonwell of the State and the citizens, the safety of the Commonwell of the State and the citizens, the safety of the Commonwell of the safety of the State and the citizens, the safety of the Commonwell of the safety of the State and the citizens, the safety of the State and General of the United States, had been breveted for good conduct.

The resolutions for the amendment of the Constitution, having been duly published according to the terms of that instrument, it will be the dustriance of the constitution of the c to the terms of that instraument, it will be the duty of the Legislature to take such action on the subject, as may be most consistent with the wishes of the people. It is proper to state, that the appropriation made to defray the expenses of the propose, and an additional sum will be required.

In the masses delivered at the appring of the In the message delivered at the opening of the late session, reference was made to the citizen soldier, who had returned to his home after having earned for himself and the State, in the war with Mexico, a reputation for undaunted bravery, patient suffering, and heroic virtue: and the opinion was expressed, that it was due to these patrion was expressed, that it was due to these patrion was expressed, that it was due to these patrions are elevated or depressed, as protection of the protection of the peculiar interests of Pennsylvania, must be regarded as a measure deeply affecting all classes of society. In relation to the policion was expressed, that it was due to these patrions was expressed, that it was due to enment, and the omission in the constitution to supply the vacancy. The subject is deemed of sufficient importance to justify an earnest hip that legislative action may not be withheld thereof the subject is deemed of the

prosperity. On the application for the admission of new ned before they obtain the sanction of laws.

Nothing can excuse hasty and unadvised legislation, on a subject so important to the public inof slavery, will claim the attention of Congress. teresis. It is connecting anticipated that this legislature will adopt a rule of practise more consistent with prudence, economy, and sound policy.

The intimate connection existing between the intimate connection existing between the and commercial udvantages, will not willing industry of the citizen, and the currency of his | y allow of its exclusion from territories belong to untry, demands for that question the serious at | ing to the General Government. No disturbance ing to the General Government. No disturbance is contemplated of their relations therewith, in the States where it now exists. Holding their tention of the statesman and lawgiver. In authorizing Banking or other Institutions, to create a currency other than gold and silver, it would be unfaithful to our trusts to permit them, for want of proper checks and guards to allow it to become less valuable than the coin it is intended. The views expressed in the last Whetever injury may be inflicted on Northern Whatever injury may be inflicted on Northern interests from the jealousies incident to the existence of the institution, and the effort to prostrate the people, and refusing a renewal of Bank charters until a thorough examination of their affairs had demonstrated their entire solvency, remain anchanged. The tax on banking capital, exacted by the last Legislature in granting of charters, ed by the last Legislature in granting of charters, and applied to the payment of the public debt, has resulted in securing to that object a sum exceeding one hundred thousand dollars. While this tax should not be increased to an extent which would cripple the rescources of these institutions, the present amount cannot be considered an unfair equivalent for the privileges conferred, and should therefore continue to be imposed as a legimate source of revenue.

The laws intended to prevent the circulation knowledged. The extension of the evil beyond its present limits, discloses a very different feature. The consent of the free States of the Union to its further progress, would evince an ignorance of their true interests, of the rights of justice and humanity, and an indifference to the character and dignity of their common country. Where these are implicated, it is an abandonment of duty to compromise. So fully were the views of the Executive expressed on the subject of the Executive expressed on the subject of the first present limits, discloses a very different feature. The consent of the free States of the Union to its further progress, would evince an ignorance of their true interests, of the rights of justice and humanity, and an indifference to the character these are implicated, it is an abandonment of duty to compromise. So fully were the views of the Executive expressed on the subject of the Executive expressed on the subject of the providence of their true interests, of the rights of the true. posed as a legimate source of revenue.

The laws intended to prevent the circulation

Tariff and the extension of slavery in a forme The laws littended to prevent the circulation of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, are practically disregarded by the citizens. In a government founded on popular opinion, experience would teach the impolicy of continuing in the continuing continuing c

ional Representatives, to restore the general

of the public debt, would, with the present resources of the Treasury, produce in a few years a condition of financial prosperffy, justifying the conviction of the speedy relief of our citizens from the payment of all taxes for the support of Government, schools and charities. be the aim of all wise registation on the subject.

Nothing would tend more strongly to dissipate sectional jealousies and dislikes, and to unite in seutiments of neighborly kindness, every part of the register of the register wheth resistances. this great confederacy. Intercourse, wheth i produced by the agency of Railroads, or of Teleproduced by the agency of Railroads, or of Telegraph; by personal, or written communications; is an agent to heal dissensions, and to foster social charities, more potent than national laws. To tax beyond the necessities of government, the intercourse of our citizens, creates a barrier to the dissemination of knowledge; and assists in estranging the affections of the different portions of the Republic. In this view of the subject, the Rates of Postage charged by the National Government, becomes a question of deen importance. ernment, becomes a question of deep importance and sound wisdom would dictate a reduction o present charges.

It cannot fail to be perceived that the observe

It cannot not to be perceived and the observa-tion in relation to postage, as connected with national intercourse, applies with equal force to improvements in the mode of travel between re-mote sections of the country. Whatever facili-tates free communication among the citizens. tates free communication among the citizens strengthens the unity of government. Whether strengthens the unity of government. Whether from the character of the country and the nature of its surface, it is practicable to construct a great national thoroughfare from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, has not been fully ascertained. In the most be unique, that such an improved ed; but it must be evident, that such an improve ment would be of inestimable value to every por ment would be of mestimable value to every por-tion of the Union. In addition to the opportuni-ties it would afford of an interchange of hospi-talities between the people of remote sections, it would not fail to be loaded with a trade, as profitable to the country, as it would be impor-tant to different localities. To Pennsylvania, its benefits can scarcely be imagined. The im-provements already made and those in progress in this State, connecting with the Public Works of other States, will soon form one unbroken chain of communication from the Atlantice of other States, will soon form one unbroken chain of communication from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Were this gigantic work completed, no man can estimate the solid and social advantages, which must ensue to every section of its salutary results be more effectual, than within our own borders. The subject is eminently worthy the serious attention of the Legislature.

In a faithful adherence to the National Constitution, as the same has been recommended.

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

"The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the editice of your real independence: the support of tranquility at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many

the Legislature that speedy and energetic action is required, and that measures dictated by justice and policy, should be resorted to with a cisely as their importance and nature would permit to the removal of the audit

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, January 1, 1850.

REMEMBER THAT AT WENTZ'S



American, French, and English Long Shawls.

American, French, and English Long Shawls.
Beauthil Broche Shawls.
Heavy 10-4 Woolen Opera Shawls.
Thybet Shawls, silk fringes, in solid colours.
carlet, Blue, Green, Crimson, &c.
Just received 5-4 Silk Velvet, for Mantellas &
acks. Do not forget the

BEE HIVE.

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 MARBLE 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. oity or state. only of state.

He invites the public to call and examine his stock of finished Mantels, Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, and also his collection of designs for Monuments, Tombs, &c., before purchasing else

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Original and Genuine Sarsaparilla. GROSS of the above original and only genuine

6 Sarsaparilla, for sale by CHAS. A. HEINITSH, Wholesale and Retail Agent, East King street

WILLIAM S. AMWEG, Attorney at Law,

FFERS his professional services to the public. He also attends to the collection of Pensions, ind the prosecution of all manner of claims against the general government. His residence in the city the general government. His residence in the city of Washington, for several years, the experience derived from the duties of the office, which he had filled during that time, and the mode in which claims of this sort are most speedily adjusted, give the most ample assurance that business placed in his hands will be attended to in such manner as cannot fail to afford satisfaction.

Office in South Queen street, second house below the Lancaster Bank.

Nov. 20, 1849. ATTOR NIES AT LAW.

Office—Three doors below the Lancaster Bank,
Santh Queen Street, Lancaster, Penn'a.

307 All kinds of Scrivening, such as writing Wills,
Deeds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended
to with corrections. o with correctness and despatch. January 16, 1849

Geo. W. Hunter, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FFICE—North Queen Street, first door to the right of John F. Long's Drug Store.
All kinds of Conveyancing, writing Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended to ctness and despatch, April 3, 249

W. Whiteside, ATTORNEYATLAW,

AS removed to the office formerly occupied by E. C. Reigart, Esq., in West King street,

April 10 OFFICE FOR THE

Purchase and Sale of Real Estate, vest king striest, langaster, PENNSYLVANIA, D. W. PATTERSON.

Dr. M. M. Moore, Dentist. TILL continues to perform a operations on the TEETH upon terms to suit the times. Office lorth-Queen street, opposite Kauffman's Hotel

JOHN A. HIESTAND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office in West King Street, fourth door v
Peter Reed's Hotel, Lancaster. ancaster, May 15, 1849.

A LEXANDER L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW:
Office—West King Street, next door below C. Hager
& Son's Store. January 9, '49 C EORGE W. M'ELROY,

Offers his professional services to the public. Office in Centre Square, in the room formerly occupied by M. Carpenter, Mayor. [May 1, 49-14] Sign Painting.

TOHN L. KEFFER has commenced the above business, in A. N. Brenneman's Building, Cen-tre Square, Lancaster, and will do the best he can, to satisfy all who may be pleased to favor him with their custom.

[May 1848,—15.]