Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, Jan'y 14, 1846.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—We are sorry to be compelled to call the attention of those indebted to E. Goodrich and E. S. Goodrich & Son, that payment has been delayed, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The notes, accounts, &c., *must be paid*; and if [illegible] of collection, *every cent of them.*

PUB. DOC.—Hon. Simon Cameron, of the U.S. Senate, and Messrs. Piollet, Sherwood, and Goodrich, of the State Legislature, have our acknowledgement of indebtedness for favors received.

The Governor's Message.

We lay before our readers this week, the Annual Message of Gov. Shunk, and we take the opportunity of expressing our most cordial and hearty acquiescence in the views put forth, and the doctrines sustained. A more manly, true-hearted paper never emanated from the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, and the Democracy of Pennsylvania have reason to be full proud of the person to whom they have committed the management and direction of the government of this State. Vigorous and forcible, yet perfectly plain, and comprehensive, this message presents the question to be submitted to the Legislature in a straightforward practical manner, evading nothing, and shrinking not from the exposition of a state of affairs most unfavorable to the credit and character of this good old Commonwealth.

In making this exposé of the financial embarrassments of Pennsylvania, Gov. Shunk has done honor to himself, and we have no doubt that every Pennsylvanian will stand by him and their own Commonwealth in any measure adopted to keep her character and credit free from the foul blot of repudiation—or the but little less disgraceful alternative of neglecting to meet all our debts and liabilities promptly. The Governor has shown that, under the operation of our present financial system the demands upon the Treasury—(by a liberal estimate) will exceed the receipts in it during the present fiscal year, by a considerable amount, and urges upon the Legislature the adoption of some measure to ensure the prompt payment of our debts.

It is a shame that this Commonwealth—second only to one in the Union—embracing in its borders the amount of wealth it does, should ever be found in the painful, humiliating position which it now occupies. We trust that it never will go again into the hands of political gamblers and adventurers, to make its fairest prospects shipwreck, and place upon it an incubus which will weigh down its energies, and the development of its resources for years to come. The shameful, reckless prodigacy and extravagance which marked the reign of Ritner and Stevens—and the last closing act of the drama—which would have usurped the government,—yet kindles the indignation of all the honest, and has placed the name of the perpetrators in no enviable position. The rapid increase of the state debt at that time produced by squandering the public monies upon favorites and its investment in unprofitable partizan works—which years of the most rigid economy has failed to eradicate—still leaves our state in the painful and melancholy position she now holds. In the present crisis, what shall be done? This is the question which will come before the Legislature, and it is evident that something must be done, and that too, speedily. Whatever the Legislature, in their wisdom may enact to be done, we feel certain that the people of the Commonwealth will acquiesce in any measure—be the sacrifice ever so great—at the present emergency, to preserve inviolate our engagements and unsullied, our reputation. They will stand by "Old Shunk", to the last, in his vigorous and determined effort to meet the crisis as becomes this great and important state.

One of the chief causes of the impaired credit of this Commonwealth has been its alliance with, and wholesale countenance of Banks. The present Banking system of this state is corrupt in every particular, and we are glad to know the prevailing sentiments of the people, ready and hearty response from Gov. Shunk. The liability principle should and undoubtedly will be engrafted upon every Bank charter, should any be granted. The extension of the charter of any Bank, will only be done, after their probity and soundness shall have been rendered perfectly satisfactory to the Legislature.

The portion of the Message relating to the Tariff, is the doctrine of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and nearly exactly similar to the views put forth by President Polk. That the great national interests of the country should have the benefit of the "protection" afforded in the act of raising revenue for the economical support of government, cannot possibly be objectionable, while legislation for the special benefit of any class to the injury of others, and extending privileges to the few, not enjoyed by the mass, has never met with favor from any portion of the Democracy. The adjustment of the Tariff, on a fair, and equal rate—which would give all the benefits to manufacturers to make their business profitable—and not extravagantly so, as it is now—with the establishment of a Constitutional Treasury, to keep currency from fluctuation, and Banks from expanding and contracting their issues, we believe with Gov. S., would be highly beneficial to the country, and place our country in a great and enviable position, as well for our manufacturers, on a permanent footing.

We speak for the Message a perusal from all, and we are quite certain that every one will applaud alike its brevity, as the familiarity it knows with the various details of the government.

PHILADELPHIA AND HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH.—We learn from the Ledger that of the hundred and ten miles of posts between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, about forty miles (between Hummelstown and Lancaster) are now wired and in operation—the operations having commenced on the 5th inst. The works will be completed that the posts between Lancaster and Philadelphia will be wired in two or three weeks; and the many important objects to be discussed this winter at Harrisburg, as well as in Washington, will render these telegraphic facilities particularly interesting to the news-loving public.

The Lancaster and Harrisburg line has been ready for several weeks; but the operation of it was delayed by defective posts, which are now replaced by improved ones under the supervision of Professor Morse himself.

THE MORNING TELEGRAPH, a large and well executed daily, is issued in New York City, at 164 Nassau st., under the editorial care of S. De Witt Bloodgood, long and favorably known as the editor of the Morning paper, brethren of the Long Sun. The premier before us, impresses us with the belief that the ability displayed and the tasty and dignified tone adopted by its williams will insure success.

Considerable excitement has been created in the Newspaper and Agency Office of GEORGE PARK, Esq., who, it seems, advertised for a partner in the business, for the purpose of extending the business of the concern, by increasing the advertisements and subscribers.

The Democratic Republicans of Westmoreland, stand in majorities of from fifty to seventy-five, in favor of the Democratic nominees for Assembly, and the Democracy will receive the hearty support of the Democracy of Beaver, and form a useful adjunct to the party in that county.

SEE NINTH PAGE.

Home Dealer Wanted.

We were much gratified to observe the following notice of the nomination of Congress from this district, in the "American Sentinel," from its Washington correspondent. It is a compliment Mr. Wilmot, well merited by his great talents, and uniform course, and will be read by the Democracy of this District, with pleasure, as affording the indication of a standing ahead, and particularly the estimation in which he is held at Washington:

"In accordance with my promise, I herewith send you the name of a Democrat, who I think, [illegible] DAVID WILMOT of *Bradford county.* He was borne in Wayne county, and afterwards went to Wilkes-Barre, in Luzerne county, and there read law, under Judge Woodward; after his admission in Luzerne county, he settled in Bradford, and in a short time, we find him elected by the people of that Congressional District, to the House. It is customary to send a man some years to the State Legislature, thus putting him on trial before he is chosen to a seat in this highest Legislature of the country. But the people of Mr. WILMOT's district did not deem that necessary. They had heard him in their Courts, and in their popular assemblies, and having seen him in his private walks, and listened to his eloquence, noted his probity, and admired his talents, they resolved to send him at once to the National Councils of the Republic. This I hold to be a high compliment, for a District that has heretofore, for a long series of years, only elected men to Congress, who had first served an apprenticeship in the State Legislature. Besides, Mr. WILMOT appears to be quite a young man, not more than thirty years at most. Having been thus honored by the people of his district, and at so early an age, I thought both you and your readers would be gratified in the perusal of an account of his rapid growth in the opinions of the people.

Mr. WILMOT's career may with great propriety be presented to the public as it will teach the young men of the nation, that education, industry, integrity and patriotism, are the true pillars upon which a young man may venture to build a lasting reputation with the people."

The proceedings of the House, bear most ample testimony to Mr. W.'s attention to the interests of his constituents. Besides his duties at the Capitol, there is, as we understand from the letter of a gentleman at Washington, which we publish, a multitude of letters addressed to him, upon business, many of them requiring his presence at the several Departments, and consuming much time to answer. Correspondents should be as brief as possible, and be careful not to tax his time and attention by matters of little moment.

GOVERNOR WRIGHT, of New York, sent his message to the Legislature of that State on Tuesday 6th inst. It is very long, and reviews at length the anti-rent difficulties, and recommends the adoption of measures for the relief of tenants from the evils under which they now labor; the financial condition of the State is fully presented, and the militia, school and prison systems, &c., have all received a proper attention; the approaching State Convention for revising the Constitution is adverted to, and a re-apportionment of representation recommended, in order that the population of the State, as ascertained by the recent census, may be fully and fairly represented in the Convention and the Legislature. The Governor concludes with an approval of the measures of the National Administration, and especially of the position assumed by President Polk in regard to the Oregon question, declaring that the offer of the 49th parallel, as boundary line, was the extreme limit of reasonable concession that the American government could make.

A CHANCE FOR SOME PATRIOTIC OFFICE-SEEKERS.—Among the officers to be appointed for Texas are the following: Collector at Galveston, salary from $2000 to $8000; Judge of the U. S. Courts, salary $2000 per annum; District Attorney and Marshal, each a salary of $200 per annum, with the usual fees, &c. The first term of the Court is to be held on the first Monday of February.

"THE LANCASTER COUNTY FARMER," is the title of a very large and beautifully executed paper, printed at Lancaster, Pa., and ably edited by ELI BOWEN. It is furnished at the low price of $2 a year, and would make a valuable addition to the reading of Farmers by others.

THE LEGISLATURES IN SESSION.—Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, New Jersey, met on Tuesday 6th inst.

REMOVAL MEETING.—A meeting of the citizens of Delaware co. has been held in favor of removing the Seat of Justice near the centre of the county.

LONG PRAYER.—Elder Knapp, the celebrated Baptist preacher, prayed *fifteen hours*, without stopping, at Pittsburg on the 14th inst., it is said.

Proceedings of the 29th Congress.

[Correspondence of the Bradford Reporter.]

WASHINGTON, January 8th, 1846.

Judge Woodward is not yet confirmed.—The extent and vileness of the abuse of the man is incredible. Why, he is attacked in his moral character as well as political; and that too in the most bitter manner. What guaranty has an honest man that his character will be safe from assault, when the moral code of an army of political profligates, defies justice and truth, and establishes its vindictive inquisition. I need not name the man who is leading off this opposition—I think who compose the corrupt and reckless array of politicians in our state, and you have the name of their leader. However, I have no doubt but Judge Woodward's nomination will be confirmed.—The character of the opposition is being clearly understood.

The House is engaged in the discussion of the Oregon question, and absorbs all other matters. The western delegation are for having every inch of Oregon—no compromise—no more negotiation. The Calhoun party are afraid of a rupture, and it consequences to their slave population; with no disposition to harmonize with the executive, are clamorous for peace and delay.

Mr. Wilmot has been trying to get the floor, but has not yet succeeded. As soon as a member uses up his hour, an hundred voices yell, "Mr. Speaker." It may be a week before he can have an opportunity to obtain the floor.—You may expect to hear from him soon. By the way, Mr. Wilmot is engaged constantly; our friends in Bradford must be patient, they will hear from him, at present however, it requires every moment he is out of the House to answer letters mostly of a business character. To my positive knowledge, since I have been here, he has not been out of an evening; but has been occupied until midnight, and still his correspondence increases—at this time his labors are excessively tedious. Yours, &c.

SIGNING HOMES POWERS indulged in at Cincinnati, according to the Commercial.—Some half a dozen more members have purchased a five horse team. This team is mounted, and entered at every the pail to the saddled they attach a number of small carts, similar to cow boxes; each cart is decorated in their hand and plume himself on the accumulated age of from fifty to seventy-five years. The horses, as then put under way, and entered the wing, at the extremity of their respective limits, at a short distance the cords were invisible, and it looked as though the skaters and the animal were running straight race.

Correspondence from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, January 9, 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—The Legislature organized on Tuesday last and is now fairly under way, preparatory for the discharge of the business that will undoubtedly crowd upon them. The present session will undoubtedly be a long one, and I trust profitable one to the state.

The members elect are all here, except Col. Bigler, in the Senate, who has scarcely recovered from a severe indisposition, and have gone to work with a determination to transact public business as speedily as possible.

The SENATE was called to order on the day fixed by the constitution by Mr. Sterigere, Speaker *pro tem.*, and immediately proceeded to the election of Speaker. On the first ballot, Dr. L. Sanderson of Tioga, was elected, and on being conducted to the chair returned his thanks in a neat and appropriate speech.—After the usual preliminary business the Senate adjourned.

On *Wednesday* the message of the Governor was read, and a resolution of Mr. SULLIVAN, calling up the Auditor General and State Treasurer to inform the Senate what amount of money is due upon suits against defaulters and their sureties, pursuant to an act of the last session. Also the amount considered recoverable, was discussed to the hour of adjournment.

On *Thursday*, the Speaker announced the following standing committees:

Finance—Bigler, Anderson, Gibbons, Rahn and Darsie.

Retrenchment and Reform—Sullivan, Ross, Sterigere, Jordan, and Crearcraft.

Banks—Ebaugh, Crabb, Benner, Jordan and Heckman.

Judiciary—Chapman, Sullivan, Dimmick, Crearcraft and Dunlap.

Education—Dimmick, Hoover, Carson, Smith and Benner.

Internal Improvements—Sterigere, Darsie, Hill, Crabb and Gillis.

Militia—Ross, Ebaugh, Jordan, Bigler and Cornman.

Appropriations—Crabb, Black, Dimmick, Darragh and Rahn.

Agriculture & Domestic Manufactures—Rahn, Fegley, Carson, Waggoneller, and Darragh.

Election Districts—Heckman, Quay, Carson, Ebaugh and Fegley.

Corporations—Anderson, Bigler, Sullivan, Benner and Waggoneller.

Pensions and Gratuities—Fegely, Sanderson, Gillis, Ross and Waggoneller.

Estate and Escheats—Black, Dunlap, Crearcraft, Foulkrod and Williamson.

Private Claims and Damages—Darsie, Chapman, Sanderson, Gillis and Gibbons.

Roads and Bridges—Quay, Heckman, Sanderson, Hoover and Morrison.

Public Buildings—Hill, Quay and Foulkrod.

Vice and Immorality—Darragh, Gibbons, Black, Smith and Anderson.

Library—Crabb, Foulkrod, and Heckman.

Compare Bills—Hoover, Cornman, Morrison, Gillis and Smith.

Mr. STERIGERE observed that as this was the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, he moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. SULLIVAN objected to the motion, and asked for the yeas and nays thereon, which on being taken were—Yeas 17, Nays 24.

So the Senate adjourned.

On *Friday*, the Senate went into an election of officers:

For Clerk—E. S. Goodrich had 28 votes,
" John R. Zelin " 2 "
" C. Morbi " 1 "

Jacob Zeigler was elected Assistant Clerk; E. O. Jackson and Samuel Workman, Transcribers; Jos. Hutchinson, Sergeant-at-Arms; James R. Templin, Door Keeper.

The House organized by the election of FINDLAY PATTERSON Speaker, and adjourned.

Wednesday, the House proceeded to the election of officers. WM. JACK was elected Clerk, Mr. Gross was chosen Assistant, and Mr. Brewster of Tioga, Mr. Pickens of York, and Mr. Zeigenfuss of Northampton, Transcribers.

Mr. KUNKELL submitted a resolution declaring our title to the *whole* of Oregon clear and unquestionable, and instructing our Senators to vote for the notice of the termination of the of the joint occupancy &c.

The Governor's message was read, and 4000 copies ordered to be printed.

On *Thursday*, a resolution of Mr. BURRELL, paying a tribute to the memory of Gen. Jackson, and, that the House adjourn, was carried.

Just as the resolution was declared carried, the Secretary of Commonwealth entered the hall and announced that he was directed by the Governor to return the following bills, passed last winter, with his objections:

One repealing the Mayor's Court of the city of Lancaster—one chartering a bank in Armstrong county—one extending the charter of the Dauphin Coal Company—one for the relief of John Taylor, and one in relation to the Norristown Railroad Company.

Friday, the House was occupied by the discussion as to the propriety of receiving the five messages sent in yesterday. After a protracted debate in which Messrs. Meredith, Burnside, Bigham, Burrell, Piollet, and others they were ordered to be read by a vote of 67 to 29, and their further consideration postponed.

A large number of petitions were presented, and several bills read in place.

Mr BURNSIDE offered a resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution, so as to hold biennial sessions of the Legislature, increase the term of Senators to four years, &c.

A resolution, calling on the Canal Board for information as to whether the Tide-water co. have complied with the act of April, 1845, relative to the redemption of its scrip in mills, was passed.

THE NAVY.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer refers to some new arrangement in the Navy, and says:

"I understand that the Secretary of the Navy has declared that he does not intend to be governed, as heretofore was the custom, by seniority of date, in nominating officers for promotion. That is, he is not satisfied that the officer, whose turn it shall be for promotion, is better qualified and more deserving than his juniors, he will seek among them for the candidate for increased rank. Thus all Naval Officers who may be promoted during his administration of the department, whether in turn or out of turn are to be considered being, in his estimation, personally and professionally more deserving than their compeers.

BIBLE CONTEST.—We learn from the New Haven Herald, that Bible Contest is now unknown to the men and has already taken place with the aid of Gunther's telescopes. It will pass its perihelion on the 11th of next February.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

DELIVERED TUESDAY, JAN. 6, 1846.

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

traded, property is sacrificed in many instances without receiving the debtor and his creditors are paralyzed by shameless insolvency.

Such, within the recent memory of all of us, has been the action of a vitiated banking system, on the faith of the State, the stability of her institutions, and the free energies of her people. It has taught us a grievous lesson of suffering; but it will not have been altogether unproductive of good, if it has impressed on us the solemn and imperative duty of guarding against a recurrence of similar evils.

The abuses of the banking system are found in many forms; excessive issues of paper, and its consequent depreciation. To give the power of manufacturing money, yet effectually to limit its exercise by legislation, is practically impossible. It is obvious, that no enactment can absolutely prevent the unlawful issue of paper by a bank, which has the lawful right to issue any. Returns of bank officers, however exactly prescribed, or honestly made, give no security for the periods that elapse between; and inspections of the affairs of the banks by commissioners, which have been resorted to in other States, are apt to induce a dangerous reliance on the vigilance of such officers.

It may be, that the principle of individual liability for corporate engagements, which has recently been inserted in some of our charters, may, when properly extended and made more directly operative, secure not only the creditor from loss, but the currency from dangerous fluctuations. The experiment should be fairly made in the case of every bank, that may ask a renewal of its charter. That its progress may be the better tested, I respectfully recommend that the banks be required to make monthly returns of their condition to the Auditor General; and that these be so arranged as to present a more complete and exact view of their transactions than is furnished under the existing law. This will facilitate the future enquiries of the Legislature; and the periodical publication of the returns will secure to such of the banks as are legitimately administered, the reward of their faithfulness, in the increased confidence of the public. I need scarcely add, that the claims of the banks to general confidence should be thoroughly investigated and fully ascertained before their charters are extended.

These recommendations have special reference to applications from existing banks. In my judgment the capital now invested in these institutions, is amply adequate to the business wants of the community. The times do not indicate the present necessity of any additional stimulus to the spirit of enterprize, and I cannot allow myself to hazard, by any act of mine, the excess which we have witnessed so recently.

Pennsylvania combines in an eminent degree, the three great elements of individual and national wealth, agriculture, commerce and manufactures; and the pursuits and industry of her people are profitably divided among them. Her hills and mountains are almost everywhere filled with inexhaustible supplies of iron ore, and mineral coal; and her valleys abound with water power for propelling machinery, and in the midst of the finest agricultural regions. She has constructed, at great cost, a line of improvements by canals and railways, connecting the waters of the Atlantic with those of the great west; which not only affords our own citizens a cheap and convenient mode of transporting their products to market, but also benefits the internal trade and commerce of a large portion of the States of the Union. The North and West Branch canals, and the Delaware division, in connexion with various improvements owned by companies, besides opening markets to the productions of the farmer, furnish outlets for our coal and other mineral, by which not only our own citizens are supplied, but also those of the neighbouring and eastern states, to the great advantage of both. Many parts of the State are also found most favorably adapted to the growing of wool, another great staple of national independence; and the successful application of mineral coal, to the smelting of iron, has given a new impetus among us, to this most important of all the branches of manufactures.

It is not surprising, therefore, that our people feel a deep anxiety in regard to the adoption or the change of any policy, on the part of the federal government, which may be supposed to affect such great interests. The regulation of a tariff on imports, so as to favor the developement of our domestic resources, and give satisfaction to the various parts of the Union, has long been a vexed and exciting question. Its influences for good or evil, have no doubt been greatly exaggerated in different sections of the country. The true policy of the nation would seem to lie between the extremes of those who claim high duties for the mere purpose of protecting particular interests, and those who would not discriminate at all, in laying revenue duties, for the purpose of and favoring the productions and industry of our own country.

Any course of policy which would have the effect to check the intelligent and honest enterprize of our citizens, and to retard the development of our national resources, can never receive the sanction or acquiescence of the people of this confederacy. It is readily conceded, that no more money ought to be collected from imports than are necessary to meet the constitutional requirements of the government, economically administered. But, on the other hand, it is maintained with entire confidence, that in laying duties for this purpose, such discriminations for protection, as well as revenue, ought to be made, as will favor our own productions and industry, particularly in reference to articles which are of primary national importance, and indispensable in time of war.

This policy was expressly avowed in the first revenue law for levying duties upon imports, passed after the adoption of the federal government, and sanctioned by the people of the States, from that day to the present, unless indeed the compromise act of 1833, be considered an exception; and it will be adhered to, so long as we have a due regard to our individual & national prosperity and independence.

A tariff of discriminating duties, based on the principles indicated, and so adjusted as to secure permanence in its provisions, sustained in its protective effects by the operations of a constitutional treasury, in regulating the issues of our banks, and checking excessive importations of merchandize, will, it is believed, give more stability to the general interests and business of the country, than any other system of policy within the control of the federal government.

I refer to the report of the Canal Commissioners, for a detail of the proceedings during the past year on the public improvements of the State. This document contains, among other things, a statement exhibiting the amount of tonnage that passed over these works during the year, which, when compared with that of past years, will show their increasing value. It does not, however, exhibit near the whole amount of our internal trade, as a very large proportion of the products of agriculture and manufactures find their way to market through other channels of communication, and by far the greatest amount of our coal is transported upon company improvements.

By the statement referred to, it appears that eighty-six thousand two hundred and thirty-one tons of iron, in its various forms, passed over the canals and railways of the State during the season. How much found its way to market upon our rivers and company works, I have no means of ascertaining with accuracy, but, most probably, an amount equal to that which was carried on the State improvements.

From the best information I have been enabled to obtain, not less than two millions of tons of anthracite coal were taken out of the mines and carried to market during the last year, the greater portion of which was sent to the Eastern and neighbouring States, being an increase of about twenty-five per cent. over the operations of the preceding year; and, it is believed, the trade in this article will increase in even a greater ratio the present year. Of the bituminous coal, a very large amount was also mined and sent to market. It is estimated that not less than thirteen millions bushels were consumed at Pittsburg and in its vicinity, and about six millions of bushels were transported from that point down the Ohio river.

I advert with great satisfaction, to the growing confidence of the people in the success and management of our State improvements, which has been secured by the vigilance and economy of the Canal Commissioners.

The importance of these works, as a contribution to the national defence, and their value to the citizens of other States, as well as our own, cannot be too highly appreciated. They are now yielding a considerable portion of the revenue to meet the claims upon the Treasury. The security of the public creditors, and the faith and honor of the State, are most intimately connected with their success and productiveness. They, therefore, demand the special care and vigilance of the Legislature, by which the income they are now yielding, may be secured and advanced with the increasing business of the country.

In this connection, there are few objects of national concern in which Pennsylvania has a deeper interest, than in the appropriation for removing the obstructions to the navigation of the Ohio river, to the city of Pittsburg, which is a port of commercial entry. The claims upon Congress, to expedite the completion of this work, long since commenced, as one of national interest, derive great force from the communication it would facilitate between the western and south-western States, on the one hand, and those of the Atlantic, on the other, by means of our public improvements.

The legislative enactments of the last few years, have introduced numerous improvements, in the system of levying and collecting the revenues of the State, and have guarded their expenditure with more care than formerly. I have every reason to believe, that these laws are strictly and honestly administered by the accountant and treasury departments, and that the influence of their authority and example, has had a salutary effect upon all the public agents. Much, however, remains to be done to perfect our system of taxation. Complaints are made, that several of the taxes now levied are rendered unproductive, as well as oppressive, by imperfections in their assessments. Personal estates, that should bear a share of the public burthens, escape altogether, by the interposition of a trust, between the ostensible and the beneficial owners. The property of many corporations is exempted from taxation by special laws, while that of others of the same classes, and equally meritorious, remains bound. Securities for the payment of money are by the words of the law, made taxable, which are, in fact, the mere evidence of passing transactions, and can in no degree, be regarded as even temporary investments of the property of those in whose hands they are found. The simple exhibit, by the citizen, of his personal estate, made without any other sanction, is substituted, generally for a less equivocal mode of ascertaining its amount and character. It should not be forgotten, that the tax which one citizen eludes, or is legally relieved from, is distributed among the rest, and forms an addition to the burthens. Justice to the tax-payers requires that this should not be suffered. The whole subject, however, is one peculiarly within your province, and I commend it to your prompt and serious consideration.

The report of the Adjutant General, exhibits the condition of the militia and volunteers, and of the arsenals, and military property of the Commonwealth. It contains, also, judicious suggestions in regard to the care of the public property, and the improvement of the militia system.

As the nations of the world have not united in providing, by paramount law, for the peaceful adjustment of disputes between separate sovereignties, a military organization is essential to repel aggression, and maintain the rights of the republic. In a nation of freemen, capable of self government, a well organized militia is adequate for these purposes, in all ordinary contingencies. Every man feels the conscious dignity of being a part of the national sovereignty, and the proud duty of defending his own rights, and the rights of all.

Various opinions are entertained as to the best organization of the militia, and I cannot hope that a discussion of them here will lead to any profitable result. Our volunteers, whose time and talents have been largely given to the acquisition of military knowledge, present a formidable force, which may compare, advantageously, with that of any other State. Their conduct and discipline have secured the public confidence, and they merit such well devised legislation, as will secure their continued efficiency and increasing numbers.

The incalculable benefits of our system of Common School instruction, are extending themselves throughout the whole Commonwealth, strengthening, improving, and elevating mind, and preparing the generation which is to succeed us, for usefulness and just apprehensions of duty. In country districts, where the population is scattered, and a large portion of the children find active employment for one half the year, the system cannot reach all the ends, that are accomplished in cities and towns, but the signal and extensive advantages resulting from it throughout the State, as shown in the comprehensive report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, give assurance, that Pennsylvania has laid the broad and deep foundation for the perpetuity of her institutions, by securing a sound, intellectual and moral education, for all her children.

I have lately, with the Superintendent of the Public Schools, visited the city of Philadelphia. There is much for the good man to admire, in the variety, comprehensiveness, and beauty of arrangement of her benevolent and charitable institutions, and to warm his gratitude towards the men who founded, and who now direct them. But there is a moral grandeur, presented to the patriot, in her public schools, that surpasses them all. By the former, which can not be commended too strongly to the continued favor and fostering care of the Legislature, comfort and instruction are provided for a few, who are excepted from the mass by special misfortune. But the latter are a blessing to all; they provide for improving and elevating the whole body of the people, and for qualifying every child in its onward way to maturity, by sound mental and moral instruction, for filling up its measure of usefulness, and accomplishing, intelligently, the ends of its being. The community is happy, in which the system of general education is so widely diffused, and so well administered, as I have seen it in the city and county of Philadelphia.

Allow me, gentlemen, before closing this communication, to tender to you assurances of my hearty co-operation in your efforts to maintain the faith of the Commonwealth, and advance the welfare of our constituents. To secure these great objects, with the more certainty, it is desirable that the indispensable business of the Legislature should be acted on at an early period, and that no important subject of legislation should be deferred to the closing of the session.

The practice, which has sometimes obtained, of affixing the Executive approval to bills during the recess, seems to be opposed to the policy of the constitution, while to act on them in the crowded hours that precede a final adjournment requires a decision, without affording time for consideration—hence, a rule securing reasonable time for Executive deliberation, on bills presented to him, near the close of the session, is most desirable.

Since the last session of the General Assembly, it has pleased Almighty God, to withdraw from the view of the American nation, its most eminent and best loved citizen. After a life devoted to his country, the defence of her soil, her institutions and her honor, ANDREW JACKSON has passed to his rest—leaving to the friends of liberty, throughout the world, the precious inheritance of his example, and the consecrated memory of his services. His last moments were serene and admirable. Death found him awaiting his approach, with a heart expanded in universal charity, and his spirit brightening as it drew nearer to the Savior in whom he trusted. If he lived, has been the long extended theme of patriotic gratulation—that he so died, must crown the devout thanksgivings of the Christian.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. 7, '46.

A.

Summary of Receipts at the Treasury in 1845, and an estimate of Receipts for 1846.

	Receipts for 1845.	Estimate of Receipts for 1846.
Lands	$18.457 66	$12.000
Auction Commissions	19.900 00	20.000
Auction Duties	91.248 03	75.000
Tax on Bank Dividends	86.675 88	96.000
Tax on Corporation stocks	80.147 50	100.000
Tax on real and per. estate	1,318,332 62	1.300.000
Tavern Licenses	36.162 65	39.000
Retailer's Licenses	92.908 17	85.000
Peddler's Licenses	1.428 89	1.800
Broker's Licenses	1.713 50	3.000
Pamphlet Laws	99.45	200
Militia Fines	7.838 18	10.000
Tax on Writs &c.	30.820 16	40.000
Tax on Certain Offices	2.596 13	5.000
Collateral Inheritance Tax	29.650 80	30.000
Canal and Railroad Tolls	1.154.591 55	1.275.000
Canal fines and sale of public property	5.639 46	
Enrollment of Charters	1.600 00	1.500
Tax on Loans	55.788 50	100.000
Loans	2.150 00	
Dividends	1.199 00	1.500
Accrued Interest	2.335 06	4.000
Refunded Cash	8.577 34	
Escheats	907 81	1.000
Fees of Secretary and Auditor's Office	885 65	1.000
Miscellaneous	1.458 95	15.000
	$3.010.062 34	$3.217.700

Summary of Payments at the Treasury in 1844, and an estimate of Payments for 1846.

	Payments of 1845.	Estimate of Payments for 1841.
Public Improvements,	$661,340 66	$577,500
Expenses of Government,	239,804 20	240,000
Militia Expenses,	18,831 92	10,000
Pensions and Gratuities,	41,858 29	40,000
Charitable Institutions,	14,644 85	29,000
Common Schools,	234,331 68	200,000
Loans,	95,033 01	
Interest on loans,	1,789,990 30	2,022,966
Guaranty of Interest,	20,125 42	45,000
Domestic Creditors,	8,953 50	
Cancelled Relief Notes,	85,000 00	200,000
Damages on public works,	26,303 40	20,000
For Eastern Reservoir,		30,000
Trucks and Locomotives,		20,000
Extraordinary breaches on canals,		15,000
Revenue Commissioners,	2,236 82	
Special Commissioners,	1,207 28	
State Library,	1,240 00	1,000
Public Buildings and Grounds,	1,137 86	1,000
Penitentiaries,	13,972 00	14,000
House of Refuge,	4,000 00	4,000
Conveying Fugitives,	721 94	1,000
Nicholson Lands,	222 60	
Escheats,	799 23	500
Philadelphia Riots,	45,252 33	12,000
City of Pittsburg,	30,000 00	
Abatement of State Tax,	17,685 89	20,000
Premiums on silk,	18 00	
Miscellaneous,	4,027 87	10,000
Total	$3,289,029 13	$3,513,966

MOST SINGULAR.—The Wilkesbarre Advocate says: "A few mornings since, the person who drives the stage on the Easton route, when about twelve or thirteen miles from Wilkesbarre and two or three miles of his stopping place, observed a fore foot drop from one of his horses. The horse continued to make his way along until within about one mile of the stopping place, when the other forefoot separated at the lower joint, at the edge of the hoof; the other between that and the fetterlock. The driver whose feelings were most painful, as evinced by the falling tear, as he could afford the poor horse no relief there, permitted him to walk on slowly to the stopping place, hobbling along on the stumps. Soon after reaching the tavern, the sure aim of a marksman relieved the horse of his misery. We note it as a most singular circumstance. The only attempt to account for it, that we have heard of, was a supposition that the separation was caused by exhilarating drugs, which it is said some drivers sometimes give their horses, but which had not been given to this horse during the few weeks he was in charge of the present driver.

HAY & GRAIN.

And all kinds of GRAIN wanted at this office on any