

## Bradford Aeporter

Towanda, Wednesday, Jan'y. 13, 1846.

Bemocratic County Nominations.

FOR RETTOD ROT FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, FRANCIS SMITH, of Troy Borough. [To fill the recency occas one I by the death of Joux L. Webb.

Psq.—The day of election yet to be designated.]

Wood aus Grain, Wanted at this Office. On Accounts six years old.

## Horrible Marder of a Wife!

On Monday evening last, our community were filled with horror and alarm, at the information that JAMES P. LANGEGRD, residing in Rome, in this county, had that evening, made an attempt to murder his wife, by shooting her through the body with a pistol. From subsequent information we gather the following particulars of this unnatural and aggravated occurrence :- It appears that Langford had repeatedly threatened the life of his wife, had purchased a pistol for that avowed purpose, and on the night on which the dreadful deed was accomplished, deliberately loaded the pistol in her presence and disregarding her prayers and supplications, holding her with one hand, shot her through the abdomen, the ball passing entirely through her body and lodging in her clothes. She has since lingered in extreme pain. but caon it possibly recover.

Langford was immediately arrested, and is now in our jail awaiting his trial, which will probably take place at February Court.

No reason can be assigned for the commission of this dreadful crime. It is but the rad finale of years of brutality on his part; and patient suffering and resignation from her. Our whole community bear witness to the examp'ary character of Mrs. Langford, and to her worth and standing.

This dreadful deed is but another dark chapter in the history of Intemperance.

We have been thus brief in respect to this occurrence -as the prisoner awaits his trial by the laws of his country, and we wish not to add to the already overwhelming indignation manifested against him.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE, crowds out our usual variety-Editorial, Congressional, Harrisburg correspon-

dence, Legislative, &c. &c. Letter to the Editors dated Hannishung, Jan. 6, '47.

Messns. Entrons .- The Speakers of both Houses were elected yesterday. The whig party having nominated their candidates acted in harmonious concert, and of course elected on the first ballot. Mr. Cooper in the House and Mr. Gibbons in the Senate. They are both gentleman of talent and considerable experience, and if can keep aloof from political prejudice, will make excellent Speakers. The same party met in caucus last night and made nominations for the respective Clerkships, and other officers of both branches. In the Senate they nominated Mr. Hamersly, an old and experienced Clerk, though a young man. He is said to be a most efficient

In the House, David Fleming, a young Lawyer of this place received the nomination. He is a very good and competent man, and withal a very affable, clever fellow.

There is such an unnumbered multitude of disappoint ed expoctants, that much dissatisfaction prevails. A great deal of loud talking and scolding is heard in almost every crowd, and some say the thunders that indicate a certain storm, can be distinctly heard. It is not impossible that their caucus nominations will be broken down, which will be rather amusing, although it will not in the least benefiti the democrats, The Whig party are too well disciplined and too hungry for "spoils" to permit a crumb to escape.

The city and county of Philadelphia have elected delegates in favor of the re-nomination of Gov. Shunk, which settles that question. His re-nomination is now can prevent his election.

I had always thought that Irvine was the strong man of the Whig party, but it looks any thing else here .-Mr. Cooper has strong and active friends who will procure his nomination if it can be done.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

GENTLEMEN:—The Legislature has assembled at a time which is distinguished for the general health

and prosperity of the people.

While we deplote the wants and wretchedness of numbers of our rare, resulting principally from the influence of unjust governments, we are en-abled, by comparing our condition with theirs, to appreciate the inestimable value of our own free stitutions, and are moved to institutions, and are moved to unite our grateful hearts in adoration and praise for the wonderful goodness of our Heavenly Father, who has multi-plied our civil and religious blessings, and has not only preserved us from the horrors of want, but has enabled us, out of our abundance, to feed the hungry, and has made us a great and happy peo-

Since the last a ljournment of the General Assembly, the peace which had so long subsisted between this nation and the other nations of the world, has war between the United Sa'es and Mexico. The grave causes which have produced this rupture are ably and satisfactorily set touch in the late amount message of the President to They show a dignified forbearance or the part of this government, under multiplied wrongs and aggressions, and a laudable desire to preserve peace while its blessings could be secured consistently with the nononal honor. A free people, conscious that they ask nothing but what is right, cannot submit to wrong, and however much they deprecite the evils of war, their just rights roust be maintaine l. Hence Congress, on the 13th of May, 1846, announced, that by the act of Mexico a state of war existed between that government a il the United States, and for the purpose of prosecuting it to a speedy and succe-sful termination, the President was authorized to employ the minita, naval a id military forces of the United States, and to call for and accept the service, of fif y thousand

volunteers.

La productive of the analogity derived from this act the Possident, on the 19th of May, 1846, requested the ilxerurive of this Stare, to cause to be 100 led and held in readings, for mu ter into the that last, each to consist of teat companies, to I'v ive men his, or to the end of the war,

om vidlisch væd. harre with this re-most general orders thand wan this required general offices for the 201 of May, 1846, announcing and a self-resident the offer of six regiments 1 than ry would be accepted, in be held 5 for muster into the service of the Uniin pursuance of this announcement, the

transmitted on the 15th day of July, 1846, to the War Department: The patriotism and zeal which were so promptly and cheerfully manifested on this And on the 1st of December, 1845, it was occasion, by the volunteers of Pennsylvania, give proof of their devotion to the service of the country, highly creditable to themselves and honorable to

The six regiments thus called for, were not mus-

tered into the service.

On the 16th of November, 1846, a request was made by the President for one regiment of volunteers from this State, to consist of ten companies, to be continued in service during the war with Mexi-co, unless, comer discharged. This request was announced on the 18th of November, 1846, to the annument of the land of tweether, load, to the volunteers who had previously tendered their services, and the regiment was promptly filled and mustered into the service of the United States at Pittsburg, on the 15th day of December. Six of the companies composing the regiment, were organized in Philadelphia; one in Potsville; one in Wilkes-Barre, and two in Pittsburg.
On the 14th December, 1846, a request was made

by the President, for another regiment of volunteer infantry from this State, to serve during the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged. This regiment was filled, even with more promptitude than he former, and ordered to rendezvous at Pittsburg, on the 5th instant. One of the companies composing this regiment, was organized in Philadelphia one in Reading: on in Mauch Chuuk; one in Har risburg: one in Danville: two in Cambria county one in Westmoreland county; one in Fayette coun

one in Westmoreland county; one in Fayette coun-ty; and one in Pittsburg.

The energy and the exalted patriotism which have thus been evinced by the cuizen soldiers of Pennsylvania, are an admirable illustration of the workings of our free system, and of the strength of

The officers and soldiers who have entered into the service of the country, are independent free-men, in the vigor of youth and manhood, intelligent and energetic, animated with the love of liberty, and and energed animacu win at the state of the United States. Such are the volunteer soldiers of Pennsylvania, who have filled two regiments, and are ready to furnish any additional number that may be

In referring to the manly zeal of the soldier, allusion to the benevolence of the citizens who provided for their comfort on the march, and who became the guardians of those they left behind, and were dependent upon them, cannot be omitted. Those enerous feelings, so admirably expressed, in which oman mingled the fulness of her patriotism, and the charms of her influence, cast a halo around the volunteer, when with lingering looks at the loved objects of home, he commenced his wintery march for the seat of war, and gave him the assurance that the blessings of the soldier's friends—of the whole country, were upon him, and their protecting care

That compensation, in addition to the small allowance made by the laws of the United States, should be provided for these brave men, who have devoted themselves to the country, is most reasonable. I submit, respectfully, to the General Assembly, the propriety and justice of invoking Congress to appropriate, for their use, such portion of the public land as may be sufficient to furnish a com-petent freehold to each of the officers and soldiers, who have, in compliance with the request of the President, volunteered to serve in the war with Mexico, and are mustered into the service of the United States. A better disposition, could not, in my opinion, be made of a part of the public do-

It is to be regretted that, as the contingency which had arisen was not forseen, there was no provision made by the Legislature, for defraying the expenses of the marching the volunteers to the place of rendezvous. The allowance made by the general government, for this purpose, was little more than sufficient, with the most rigid economy, to pay the cost of transportation. These men were hurried from their horner with little time. from their homes, with little time for preparation, and when they arrived, and were mustered into the service, the small sum for definying their travel-ing expenses, which was their only compensation up to that period, was nearly exhausted. to the General Assembly, the propriety and justice of refunding to them, the expenses of the march to Pittsburg. The sac ifices they have made, and the spirit they have evinced, merits, in my opinion, this small acknowledgment from the representatives of he people.

It is proper to add, that, although this subject has been presented to the general government, no pro-vision has yet been made to defray the expenses or muster into the service, under the request of the President, of the 19th of May, last. This subject, for muster into the service, un oo, is worthy of the immediate consideration of the

General Assembly.

A detailed report of the proceedings in this State, for organizing the troops, to serve in the Mexican war, will be made as early as practicable by the Adjutant General, and submitted, as soon as it is received to the Constant

ceived, to the General Assembly.
In connection with this subject, it is my du'y to state, that, to the industry and ability of Adju:ant General Bowman, and his Assistant, Colonel Petriken. I have been e-sentially indebted, for the prompt, methodical and satisfactory arrangements, by means of which the duty that devolved upon me, in the organization of these troops, has been performed; and as existing laws make no provision, I respectfully submit, that suitable compensation for the services which have been rendered, should be promptly made to these officers.

The debt, and finances of the Commonwealth resent one of the most interesting subjects that can engage the attention of the Legislature

The following is an exhibit of the Sate debt, on the st of December last, as appears from the Report of the

Auditor General : Total funded debt Relief notes in circulation, Interest certificates, outstanding, Interest certificates, unclaimes Interest on certificates, to August 1, 1845, when funded,

Total public debt, on the 1st De-

cember, 1846. \$10,789,577 08 Being \$196,816 22, less than it was on the 1st Decem

44,423 21

The payment of the interest on the funded debt had been suspended for two years and a half preceding the 1st of February, 1845, for which certificates were issued, which constitute a part of the existing debt. In consequence of the non-payment of the interest, the balance in the Treasury had accumulated on the 1st of December, 1844, to the sum of 556 351 881 882, and extent of December. sum of \$663,851 88; and on the 1st day of February, 1845, the payment of the interest on the funded debt was resumed, and has been continued up to the present period, and the credit and honor of the State maintained. This is a source of high gratifi-cation to our citizens, and has tended greatly to restore our good old Common wealth, to the elevated and proud position she formerly occupied, and which, I trust, she is destined to occupy for all time

o come.
Winle, however, we mingle our congratulation While, however, we mingte our congratulations upon this comparatively prosperous state of affairs, it is proper that the true condition of our resources should be accurately and critically examined, and always kept in view, and not only to guard by ample provisions against the possibility of another failure punctually to meet all the demands upon the public Treasury, but to make provision for the commencement of a system for reducing the pubommencement of a system for reducing the pub-

It has been my constant endeavor, especially in It has been my constant engeavor, especially in the annual message of January, last, and the special message in the 21st of April, following, to impress upon the representatives of the people, the usessity and importance of this subject. In presenting it to the Legislature, at the last session, it became my duty to show that the taxes assessed on real and personal estate, together with all the other real and personal estate, together with all the other revenue that a crued within the fiscal year, ending on the 30th of November, 1845, were less than the

the Treasury was \$668,951 88 And on the 1st of December, 1845, it was \$84,886 09

Showing a reduction of the balance in the Tressury of On the 1st December, 1844, the estimated amount of availa-ble outstanding taxes was \$1,009,778 03 And on the list December, 1845, they were estimated at 874.514 50

Showing a diminution of the outstanding taxes of

And making an aggregate diminution of the lulance in the Treasury and outstanding taxes, during the year ending 30th November, 1845, of

This statement demonstrates that the taxes, and other

revenues assessed, and accruing within the year, were less, by the above sum, than the demands upon the Treau-ry, during the same period.

The financial oporations of the year, adding on the 30th of November, 1846, also exhibits a like deficiency, but

of November, 1000, nase observed its in amount. Thus,
The balance in the Treasury on the 1st December, 1845, was \$384,886 00
And the estimated amount of available taxes outstanding at the same period, was 874,544 50

Making an aggegate amount of balance in the Treasury, and outstanding taxes, or the 1st December, 1845, of 1,259,430 59

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st Dec., '46, was And the estimated amount of \$438,678 70 available outstanding taxes,

at the same period was Making an aggregate of the balance in the Treasury, and standing taxes, on the 1st December, 1848, of

135,233 53

showing a diminution of the balance in the Treasury, and outstanding taxes, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th November, 1846, of

It thus appears, that the taxes assessed, and the other revenues accruing within the fiscal year just ended, were insufficient to meet the demands upon

the Treasury, by the above sum.

It will be perceived that the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of December, 1846, was greater than was estimated in the last annual message, and that he amount of the outstanding taxes has been reduced below the estimate then made.

As it was apparent that these recurring deficiencies, would soon exhaust the balance in the Treasury, and all the arrearages of available outstanding taxes, I was impelled to urge upon the General Assembly, at their last session, with so much earnest-ness the indistropation made. ness, the indispensable necessity of providing some additional revenue, to place the finances of the State upon a permanent basis. Near the close of the session, an act was passed, entitled "An act to provide for the reduction of the public debt," which embraces some additional objects of taxation, and contains provisions for enforcing, more effectually, the intention of the act of 1844. It was, however, passed at a period of the session when there was no time for deliberation, and contains some provisions, which, in my estimation, ought to be me difi-ed. It seems to me that, an attempt to tax book accounts, and moneys due on contracts, will only prove vexations to the citizens and officers, with of 1846 has not yet had time to produce any practical results, no certain estimate can be made of the amount of additional revenue it will produce; but, it is believed, that this law, together with the inrease of the value of property, since the last trien-nial assessment, will, if the present triennial assess is fairly made, enlarge the revenue derivable from real and personal estate to an amount equal to the deficiency that occurred in the accruing revenue of expenditures upon the public works, occasioned by the extraordinary flood of last spring, is a subject which may be properly noted here. By reference to the report of the Canal Commissioners, it appears that they have estimated the loss of tolls occasion that they have estimated the loss of tolls occusion-ed by the delay in opening the navigation, at the sum of \$150,000, and that the cost of extraordinary repairs, required in consequence of injuries by the flood, was \$111,515; making the aggregate loss to the State, by this unusual casualty, \$261,515.— If this disaster had not occurred, the accruing revenue, exclusive of the balance in the Treasury on the first of December, 1845, and the taxes then outstanding, would have been nearly equal to the demands upon the Treasury, during the last fiscal

For the year 1843,

For th For the year 1844. 1.167.003 42 For the year 1845. 1,195,979 42 1,295,494 76

Showing a gradual and steady increase, during the above period. Even last year, notwithstanding the delay in opening the navigation, they exceeded those of 1815, by the sum of \$98,515 33. There is good reason, therefore, to believe, that if the public works shall continue to be conducted with the same degree of skill, industry, and integrity, with which they have been managed for some years past. the receipts from them will continue to increase, until the business upon them reaches their full ca-

Some apprehensions have been expressed, the construction of the great Central Railroad, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, may be the means of diminishing the income from the improve-ments of the State. In this I do not concus; on the ments of the State. In time I do not concur, on the contrary, 4 entertain the opinion, that the increased commerce, which it will invite between our great Eastern and Western emporiums, and the regions which connect with them, will not only add to the revenues of the Columbia railway, but will greatly increase the productiveness of all our public works. Such. I believe, has been the experience of New Such, I believe, has been the experience of New York; and such, I doubt not, will, in a very few years, be that of our own Commonwealth.

insmit, herewith, a statement showing the actual receipts and expenditures, for the last fiscal year; and, also, an estimate of the same, for the present year, made with much care, upon full consultation with the other officers of the government. From this estimate, it appears that the receipts of the year will exceed the expenditures, by the sum of \$194,441 11.

of \$194,441 11.

The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st instant, was only \$438,986 68. It is, therefore, altogether probable, that it may become necessary to make some arrangement to anticipate a small portion of the revenue of the year, to meet the interest which will fall due on the 1st of February next. I rewill fill due on the 1st of repruary next. I re-commend that some legal provision be promptly-made for this purpose. This will not affect the financial calculations and estimated results of the year. I feel entire confidence that, taking into view the operations of the whole year, the results will sustain substantially the estimates that have been

The sum of two hundred thousand dollars, which the sum of two nuncted mousand donars, which is now annually appropriated to the cancellation of the relief issues, and which is included in the estimates, is discharging that amount of the public debt yearly and is, in fact, an existing sinking

If, therefore, the conclusion at which I have arrived, shall prove correct, that the taxes assessed under existing laws, on real and personal property with the ordinary revenues, and an amor with the ordinary revenues, and an amount from the public improvements, equal to that received during the past year, will prove sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt, and other demands upon the Treasury, the annual increase of folls up-on the public works, may be added to the present sinking fund of two hundred thousand dollars a very. From the avangiance of the three between year. From the experience of the three last preceding years, this increase may be fairly es imated

application of this fund, annually, with its accruing application of this fund, annually, with its accruing interest, to the purchase of five per cent.—State stock, at par, will, at the end of ten years, discharge \$6,288,929 of the public debt, and, at the end of twenty years, \$16,532,881, which will reduce the debt, including the cancellation of relief issues, at debt, including the cancellation of relief issues, at the end of twenty-three years from this time, to the sum of \$23,175,032. The nett income from the public works will then, it may be fairly presumed, be more than ample to pay the interest on the State debt, and the people may be entirely relieved from all taxation, for the payment of interest. In fact, there is reason to believe, that, the increased wealth of the State, and the accumulation of business on of the State, and the accumulation of business on of the State, and the accumulation of husiness of the public works, will, at a much carlier period ad-mit of important reductions in the taxes, without retarding the consummation of the foregoing plan or reducing the debt. Notwithstanding some may be disposed to view these suggestions as visionary I have the most entire confidence in their practica I have the most entire confidence in their placetalility, provided the public works shall continue to
be managed with integrity and skill, the tax laws
fairly executed, and the government, in all its departments, honestly and faithfully administered.

In connection with this subject, I respectfully recommend to the General Assembly, the propriety and

policy of proposing to the people an amendment to the constitution of the State, under the form, of the tenth article of the instrument, by which the in-come from the public improvements, after deduct-ing the necessary expenses for repairs and superintendence—the revenue arising from the State tax, on real and personal property, for a certain period, and such other items of income as may be deemed expedient to include, shall be set apart and be sa-credly pled ed for the payment of the interest upon bile debt, and the gradual liquidation of the

Such an amendment, judiciously arranged, would I apprehend, meet with the decided approbation of the people of the Commonwealth. It would con-centrate public sentiment upon a fixed object—re-move all doubt of the fullness of the public credit, and lay the foundation for the final extinguishmen of the public debt. It would give an additional se curity and assurance to the people, and to the pub-lic creditors, that, in no event could the pul lic revenue be diversed from its legitimate of ject, and would furnish conclusive reasons for the prompt and cheerful payment of the taxes.

I would respectfully recommend a careful examination of the operations of the existing tax laws.— Taxes, however correctly they may be arranged by law, fall to a certain extent, unequally upon the peo ple, in consequence of their various circumstances and liabilities; but if to this unavoidable result be added careless and irregular assessments, by which large amounts of property escape taxation, great in-justice is done to those who make an honest and

full return of their taxable property.

The adjustment by Congress of the rates of duty or imposts, is a topic that continues to divide public sentiment. In my message of the 7th of January, last, I took occasion to express the views which I then entertained regarding it, and to these views I continue to adhere. I can entertain no doubt of the constitutional power of the federal government, to make such discriminations in the rates of duties on imports, as may afford reasonable encourage ment to domestic manufactures and productions which may be injuriously affected by foreign competition. This is a power incident to every sovereign State, and as the separate States of this Union are by the express terms of the constitution prohibited from its exercise, it follows, that, unless it resides in the federal government, the United States are without this essential attribute of National

overeignty.

The extent of these discriminations, bearing, as hey do, upon conflicting interests, and in some deing those of one portion of the Union against another, can only be adjusted under the influence of that spirit of consession, and compromise, which prevailed in the adoption of the Constitution itself. The history of our legislation on this subject, lemonstrates most conclusively, that a tariff, to be permanent, which is so essential to the manufacturng, as well as all the other great interests of the Country, must be reasonable and equitable, and that all attempts to establish a rate of ultra protec ive, or low horizontal duties, have only tended to keep the question in a state of constant agitation, than which nothing can be more prejudicial to the interests of the business community. I am, there-fore, in favor of such just discriminating duties as may be sufficient to sustain all our great National in erests against injurious competition from abroad such as will give to the home manufacturer, and producer, reasonable profits on his capital, and enable him to pay his workmen fair wages, without

innecessarily taxing the consumer.

Pennsylvania, posse sing as she does, such vast agricultural, manufacturing and mineral resources, and commercial advantages, has a peculiar interest in the adjustment of this question, upon a perma-nent basis. Should the changes made in the rate of duties, by the tariff act of 1846, affect injuriously any of the great interests of the country, we must unite our efforts to induce Congress, to whose care unite our efforts to induce Congress, to whose care and discretion the subject is committed by the Constitution, and on whose wisdom and justice'we may

From all the reflection I have been able to give this vexed and complicated subject, I am thoroughly convinced, that reasonable discriminating duties, such as can be permanently maintained, in connection with the operations of the Constitutional Treasury, and a sound currency, will do more to promote the permanent and general prosperity of all the great interests of the Country, than any other system of policy which can be adopted. High duties, with the employment of banks as the depositories of the public moneys, and a consequent inflation of of paper currency, by which the advantage of the duty to the home manufacturer and producer is estroyed, are as certain to hasten and those commercial revulsions, to which all nations are exposed, as profligacy and vice are to produce

want and misery.

The repeal, or modification of the British Corn
Laws, by which our agricultural products are admitted into British ports, while it was a measure dieta ted alike by sound policy, and humanity, towards the suffering population of the United Kingdom, has had a most happy influence upon our farming in-terests. This measure has already augmented the demand for our bread-stuffs, at enhanced prices, and there is reason to believe, it will continue to in crease permanently our agricultural exports, which cannot ful to add to the general wealth and prosperity of the State and Nation.

In the last annual message I expressed my views at length, in regard to the policy of the banking system, to which I respectfully refer. To the opinions therein contained, I continue to adhere. At resent there is reason to believe that our banks are in a comparatively sound condition. Without as-cribing this creditable and healthy state of things emirely to the policy which has been adopted, of limiting the amount of the banking capital, and mak-ing bankers individually liable for the payment of their debts, I am persuaded that it has a salutary influence in preserving the soundness of the cur-rency, and that it should be adhered to inflexibly

I refer you, with great pleasure, to the able report of the Canal Commissioners, for a detailed state ment of the operations upon the public improve ments, during the past year.

The economy, skill and integrity, with which

they have been managed, for a few years past, have greatly tended to restore public confidence, and re-establish the credit of the State, and justly entitles every member of the respective Boards of Cana ssioners, who has had an agency in producing this great reformation, to the gratitude and confidence of the whole community. I refer to the fact, with no ordinary satisfaction, that during the last three years there has not occured, among the officers and agents employed on the seve several ines of improvements, a single case of defalcation

The improvement of the Ohio river, from its mouth to the city of Pittsburg, has heretofole been deemed an of jet of sufficient national importance, to claim the attention of the federal government. Numerous appropriations have been made for this fan ry would be accepted, to be held on the 39m of November, 1843, were tess t an the expenditures of the year, by the sum of \$414,199 and useful system. Many of the Western and useful system. Many of the Western and about three years, at which time the State will have a sinking fund, of half a million of dollars, to commence the liquidation of her funded debt. The

city of Pittsburg, renders its improvements an obcity of Putsburg, renders us improvements an object of the greatest interest to this State. If it were made navigable during all seasons of the year (except when ice-bound) for steamboats of a large class, it would add to the commerce of Philadelphia and it would aid to the commerce of Inhademan and Pinsburg, and to the carrying trade upon the public works, an amount of business that cannot be readily estimated. I therefore suggest to the members of the General Assembly, the propriety of memoralizing Congress on this subject, and pressing it upon the attention of the general government, unincum bered with any minor projects, as one worthy its special consideration and favor.

I refer with much satisfaction, to the reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer. They exhibit in detail the condition of the finances of the State, and show the laudable industry and intelligent care which these officers have employed in he discharge of their important and labori

lies.

Before the passage of the act of Assembly of last session, which transferred to the county in which the crime may have been committed, payment of expenses for arresting fugitives from justice, the State had become liable to various agents, duly authorized, to an inconsiderable amount. This liability could not be met, because no appropriation was made for that purpose. The individuals interested in this matter are justy entitled to remuneration, and I respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made to liquidate their claims. The amount will be laid before you by the Auditor General.

In consequence of the engrengemiss of the Adju-tant General in the organization of the volunteers for the service of the United States in the war with Mexico, his annual report upon our military affairs has not yet been received, as soon as it comes to hand it will be transmitted to the General Asssembly. The Act of the 29th of March, 1836, provided for

the appointment and compensation of a State Geologist and his assistants, and a competent practical analytical, and experimental chemist, for the pur pose of making an accurate geological and minera logical survey of the State, with a view to deter mine the order, succession, arrangement, relative position, and the dip or inclination, and the compative magnitude of the several geological formations within the State, and to discover and examine all deposites of ores, coals, clays, marles and such other mineral substances as may be deemed useful or valuable. The State Geologist was required to make annual reports of the progress of the survey
—to cause to be presented on the map of the Commonwealth, by colors and other appropriate means,
the various areas occupied by the different geological formations in the State, and to mark thereon the localities of the respective deposities of the various mineral substances discovered. It is made the duty of the chemist, to make full and complete examinations, assays and analyses of all such rocks aminations, assays and analyses of all such rocks, ores, soils, mineral substances and mineral waters, as may be submitted to him by the geologist, and to furnish him with a detailed and complete account of the results so obtained. It was also made the duty, among other things, of the State Geologist upon the completion of the survey, to compile a memoir of the geology and mineralogy of the State, comprising a complete account of the leading subjects and discoveries embraced in the survey. In pursuance of this act, a State Geologist and his

assistants, &c., were appointed, who proceeded with the work, and the State expended upon it the sum of >76,627 87. A number of annual report were made, as provided by law; but the main of ject of the Legislature, the publication of a complete memoir of the survey, exhibiting the results of the examination, and embodying for the use of the publie the vast sum of information, for which so large an amount of public money was expended, has not yet been accomplished. It appears to me that this subject is of sufficient importance to secure Legis

lative consideration.

Frequent complaints have for years been by the people, of the time consumed in the Legis-lature by the passage of private and local bills which greatly increase the business, and create subjects for repeal and amendment. Many laws are thus enacted which appear to be regarded as of little consequence or value, for of the acts of the last session, forty-three remain in the office of the Secreta ry of the Commonwealth, which have neither been enrolled nor printed, because of the small amount of tax to which they are subject by the act of the 16th of April, 1845, has not been paid into the State Treasury, Thus, after the time in preparing and passing these bills has been consumed, and the and passing these bills has been consumed, and the cost of printing and transcribing them has been incurred, they are suffered to remain in the office, useless and neglected. This proves that much private legislation could be profitably dispensed with, and the time it occupies devoted to subjects of general legislation, by which the duration of the sessions would be shortened, and the expenses of government greatly diminished.

The progressive increase of the number of divorces granted by the ligislature, forces this subject upon the consideration of the General Assembly.—
It appears to be the settled policy of this State to

It appears to be the settled policy of this State, to provide by law for the dissolution of the marriage contract, for other causes than adultery. causes are enumerated in the Act of the 13th of March, 1815. They embrace a wide range, and seem to provide for all the grievances that may arise in this interesting relation, which require legal interposition.

Special acts of the Legislature for disturbing the contract between husband and wife, are calculated to arrest the attention of every good citizen, when it is remembered that the dsiregard of marriage vows. and facilities for releasing parties from their obligation, are justly regarded as strong indications of degeneracy in public virtue and public morals; and that a high regard of marital rights, and a sacred observance of marriage contracts, are among the strongest proofs of the progress of civilization, and of the influence of true religion.

The preamble of the act of 1815, commends itself to our approval by the wisdom and appress for which it is distinguished. The Legislature there which it is the divine precepts of the Christain religion—the promotion of the best interests of human happiness, the design of marriage, and the object of parties entering into the marriage state, require that it should continue during their joint

lives."
These salutary truths, so well expressed, present, in imposing terms, the duty of extreme caution in interfering with the sanctity of the marriage con-

It may be true that cases occasionally arise of such extreme hardship, as to warrant the passage of special acts of divorce; but such as require ic-gislative interposition can but seldom occur, unless

duty. I have hitherto given my assent to them, confiding in the judgment and discretion of the re presentatives of the people, to whom, and not to the Executive, the facts of each case are submitted. the Executive, the facts of each case are summuced. But upon a review of the special divorces granted since the enactment of the act of 1815, it appears that there has been an alarming increase of them, which should, in my opinion, be arrested. During the first period of ten years after the passage of the said act, laws were passed for divorcing the parties to sixteen marriage contracts; during the next ten years, forty-two, and during the last ten years, ninety

were passed.

I know of no change in the habits, manners, o condition of the citizens of the State, in their soci relation, or in the increase of their number, that a: counts for, or warrants this increase of divorces. It is possible that the cause of it may in a degree be found in the facility of obtaining legislation of the subject. Without further inquiry into the cause the effect is, in my judgment, injurious to the pub-lic welfare, and should be strictly guarded agains in future.

Whatever doubt may have been, or are now en t rained, of the power of the Legislature to pass divorce laws, for any other cause than adultery, or to pass them under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, it seems to be conceded, against the opinions of many wisand good men, that the power may be constitutionally exercised; but in view of these opinions; the extreme delicacy and responsibility of granting annual in a strong light. these applications, appear in a strong light.

Under the marriage contract, important and re uable rights are vested in the parties, and hear responsibilities are assumed which should not responsibilities are assumed which should not be disturbed, even when the power to interfere is a questionable, without legal notice to the party to is to be affected by the proceeding, and a fair of open trial, the right to which cannot be doubted any only be secured by referring the process. open trial, the right to which cannot be dothed, and can only be secured by referring the pariety the judicial tribunals.

In every view I can take of this interesting the pariety of the

ject, I am per-uaded that these special le ject, I am per-uaded that these special legislate divorces, have a dangerous lendency, and that the power to grant them is exert ised at all, a propring gard for all the public welfare requires that it though be limited to cases of extreme hardship and magnetic tionable propriety.

be limited to cases or extreme naturally and targestionable propriety.

The progress of our age in civilization, has been distinguished in Pennsylvania, by the amelioration of the penal code, and her improved prison despite. The organization of her penitentiane, they pline. oline. The organization of the permeanance the lomestic economy, and the care and attention to the support, clearliness, industry, and moralines the support, creaminess, monsity, and moral inside tion of their immates, have secured the general approbation and confidence of our own crizens, and have excited the admiration of other States and moral furnished, models, for their instant. have excued the administration for their imitation. tions, and furnished models for their imitation. The Philadelphia society for alleviating the mixries of public prisons, has exercised an efficient agency in producing these valuable risults in oder that all the benefits of experience may be had an dimproved, they submit the propriety of making a consider that had been obtained to the proposed of the law for obtaining a minimum to the proposed of the law for obtaining a minimum to the proposed of the law for obtaining a minimum to the proposed of the law for obtaining a minimum to the law for obtaining the mixing a minimum to the law for obtaining the mixing and the law for obtaining the law for obtaining the mixing and the law for obtaining the mixing and the law for obtaining t and improved, in y summarine property of making p ovis on by law for obtaining, annually, accurate information relative to the convections for come, the characters of the criminal, the condition and expenses of the penitentiaries and prisons of the ommonwealth, and the costs of supporting the

Commonwealth, and the costs of supporting the convicts.

The motives of this society are so dismersed and the reasons they assign for collecting the noformation required, are so conclusive, and so ally represented in a communication which I have no ceived from them, that I take great pleasure in transmitting copies of it herewith, in order that the philanthropic views of the society, and the importance of the subject may receive that early allowed tion of General Assebly which they so richly meritance.

The government of Pennsylvania and her has

The government of Pennsylvania, and her her rary, charitable & benevolent institutions, are among the first and best. The people are industricts in telligent and enterprizing. In time of peace, gas and unobtrusive—in war, firm and decided, Bessel ed in her physical re-ources and her msnaund and animated by the spirit of her holyrelgum, he onward course in improving her same condition rapid. The great element of preserving energy and perpetuating her greatness, is the unite saled. cation of her you h. In this, too, the has for a number of years advanced with the vigor by which at her great efforts are distinguished. The able tepm of the Superintendent, presents the steady and un-for progress of the system of common school usure tion. That it is yet imperfect, and to some continued inefficient, my be freely admitted; but, who can doubt that the wisdom and energy which commen-

ced, will mature and perfect it.

In conclusion, gentlemen, accept assummes d my hearty co-operation with you in all mesons for advancing the welfare of our curvens, and mantaining the honor and dignity of our be oved for-FRS. R. SHUNK monwealth.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. Harrisburg, January 6, 1846.

Married. In East Smithfield, by D. Hill, Esq., on the 31st of December, Miss Calista Mante, diughter of Col. Salisbury, to George S. I ecc., all of East Smith M.

Special Election.

WHEREAS the Speakes of the House of Represent ives of this Commonwealth, has issued his wit ofeler House, by the death of John L. Webb, E-q. nember cleer from the country of Bradford, and authoring menjoring me to issue Proclimation for a special Extention to fill said vacancy. Therefore I, John F. Men, Wich Schoff of the Assertance of Bradford II, 10 on F. Men, High Sheriff of the county of Bradford, by vinue a said authority, do hereby make known and give nois, that a special Election will be held in said county, a FRIDAY, the 29th day of January inst., in the semi

listricts in said county, to wit .-In Albany, at the school house in the north Estit

ar the house of W. Wilcox.
In Asylum at Jacob Frutchey's. In Athens boro, at E. S. Mathewson's, In Athens tp, at J. & W. Kendall's. In Armenia at Wrightman Pierce's.

In Burlington at Addison M'Kean's In Canton at Benjamin Coolbaugh's. In Columbia at James Morgan's.

In Durell at S. S. Bradley's.
In Franklin at Wm, Deemer's.
In Granville at the school, hous no. 1, at Grand

In Herrick at Win. Durand's. In Leroy at the school house in Leroy. In Monsoe at J. P. Smith's

In Orwell at the house formerly occupied by I. IL In Pike at E. Dewolf's. In Rome at L. S. Maynard's.

In Sheshequin at D. Brink's In Smithfield at A. J. Gerould's In Springfield at T. Wilder's.

In Standing Stone at S. Stevens'. In South Greek at the school house near Ass bilid's In Springhill at D. D. Black's. In Towards borough at the Claremont.House. In Towards tp. at the school house near Andrew C

Gregg's In Troy borough at the school house In Troy borough at the school house of Win. A. 60 in hear the residence of Peter Garabrant, in said in

In Ulster, at S. B. Holcombs. In Warren, at E. E. Ayres. In Windham, at E. Russell's (deceased,)

In Wysox, at the Arademy.
In Wyslusing, at the school house on the post real tor near John B.les', at which time and place is electors aforesaid will elect by ballot-One person to represent the county of Bralled in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth in place of John L. Webb, deceased.

in place of John L. Wabb, deceased.

And in and by said act, I am further directed to give notice. That every person excepting justice of the person who shall hold any office of profit and trust under the government of the United States, or of this suitage of any city or incorporated district, whether a commission ed officer or agent, who is, or shall be, employed particularly the legislation. such extreme hardship, as to warrant the passage of special acts of divorce; but such as require togislative interposition can but seldom occur, unless the wide range of the act of 1815 is extended beyond reasonable limits.

The signing of bills for dissolving the bonds of matrimany has always been to me a permeving at the same time. The office of a prosimination of particular at the same time. at the same time, the office or appointment of justification or clerk of any election of this communication.

and that no inspector, or judge or other offer of st. such election, shall be then eligible to any office by such election, shall be then eligible to any otherwooted for.

By the 4th section of an act passed the 16th dro April, 1840, it is provided "that the 13th, section of a ct passed July 2d, 1839, entitled. "A act returns the electors of this Commonwealth." shall not be construed, as to prevent any militia officer from sering judge, inspector or cierk, at any general or special detion of this commonwealth.

In the 61st, section of the act first mentioned, is call the that every general and special election shall get that every general and special election shall get the serious property and special election shall get the section of the section of the section of the section shall get the section of the section of the section shall get the section of the section of the section shall get the section of the section shall get the section of the section o

ted that every general and special election shall appear open between eight and ten in the forenoon, and open octween eight and ten in the forenoon, and continue without interruption or a journment and o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be class.

By the 18th sect, of the act passed 3d Febr. 18th

"It shall be lawfur for the inspectors and judge of argeneral or special election, which shall bereafter a general or special election, which shall bereafter a brillion to the Armana election district, in the county of the polls of such election at 5 cite. Bradford, to close the polls of such election at 5 odd, in the attenue.

in the afternoon."

It is further directed that the meeting of the lung of the profit the Court House in Tawanda, to make out the growth will be the 29th day of January.

JOHN F. MEANS, Sheng

Sheriff's Office, Towant's, Jan. 10th, 1816. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE A LL persons indebted to the estate of Patrick Buly, late of Ulster township, dec'd., are requested to make immediate according to the control of the contro make immediate payment, and these having leads against said estate, are requested to present them for with for adjustment. DANIEL VANDERCOOK Towanda Jan. 9th, 1817.