PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'MEARA GOODRICH.

TOWANDA:

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Delivered January 6, 1849.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonucealth of Pennsylvania:

WELLOW-CITIZENS :- In performing the responsidressing, at the commeucement of each session of the Legislature, the immediate representatives of the people. To present to them in faithful candor the true position of public affairs, to suggest remeties for known wants, to aid in the enactment of such measures as the interests, happiness, and welfare of the citizens seem to demand, is not the less. gratifying that it is made the duty of the Executive department. The events of the past year will not tail to teach us the lesson of an over-ruling Providence and the gratitude we owe as a people for the blessing which through the wisdom of Almighty Goodness, have been vouchsafed to the nation. When the representatives of the people last met, there existed between our country and a neighboring republic a fierce and bitter war. The result, indeed; was not doubtful, for, with a people justly celebrated among nations for their uuconquerable bravery, unsurpressed skill in military affairs, and their great superiority over their enemies in physical and mental qualities, victory was the nesessary consequence: yet the undecided contest was a of profound regret, for the sacrifice of human life, and the expenditure of public and private treasure necessary to the re-establishment of our own peaceful relations.

It is therefore gratifying to know that the war has fully terminated, and that Peace, the rational desire of all, sheds again its blessings on every portion of our country. To the Almighty Father, who in mercy turned the hearts of the rulers of both countries, to lay aside the sword, to cultivate the spirit of brotherly kindness, and to establish peaceful relations between the citizens of their respective governments, we owe the deepest and most fervent gratitude. The abundance of our harvest, the blessings of continued and general health, and the preservation of our civil and religious rights, as guarantied to us by the free institutions of our country, while destitution, misery and convulsed governments, and precarious civil and religious institutions harass the people of other lands, should produce our hearts a fervent acknowledgement of his superintending kindness and mercy.

In the late contest with Mexico, this Common-

wealth was called upon by the National Government to furnish a portion of the troops deemed necessary by the constituted authorities to carry the war to a successful issue. With this requisition it is scarcely necessary to state, our Commonwealth disposal of the National Government, and it is a ignation or removals, and requiring, further, matter of just pride to their fellow-citizens, that in . their country. The citizen soldier who fortunately escaped death, has returned to his family and triends after having earned for himself and the State, a reputation for undagated bravery, for enduring and patient suffering, and manly and heroic virtue, the future annalist will delight to record.

It is due to there patriotic citizens that this Comof the dead who fell in the service of their counenduringly remembered, and their heroic sacritice emulated in other times, should the honor and the earliest possible period.

Safety of the country require it from future genera. | Resolutions expressive of the profound sorrow of safety of the country require it from future genera-

dy which then afflicted him He died on the 20th

few words in reference to the character of the illus- transmitted trious deceased. 📑

The late Govenor Shunk having spent a large portion of his lite in the public service, and having mingled muc's with his fellow citizens, was well and extensively known throughout the State, and

pleasure to aid and assist the young and inexperion check, to relieve the distressed, and to impart to the treasury of Dauphin county, purchased a tarm his tellow men, by words of kindness, and deeds of, of about one hundred and thirty acres, eligibly sitchanty, as large a share of happiness as his condi- unted within a mile and a hall of the State Capitol

tion would allow. friendships were lasting, his attachments strong and enduring, while his resentments for injuries were defects were apparent, that they did not conceive transitory, and made no permanent impression in themselves justified in proceeding with the builbis bosom. It may with truth be said of Governor ding, or in making any expenditure of the sum ap-Shunk, that he was a sincere friend, a good neigh- propriated by the State, towards its erection, until bor, a pure Christian and an honest man. Such was the reputation he sustained among his fellow der which they were acting. To remedy these decitizens when my intimacs with him gave me a fects a supplementary act was passed, on the 11th knowledge of his character, and although a differ- day of April, 1848, upon which the commissionence of political views separated us for many years ers forthwith adopted measures for the commencebefore his death, his friends, at a later period of his ment of the work. A plan for the proposed buillife have borne testimony that the same purity of ding was adopted, and a contract was made with intention and desire of well doing remained with an experienced architect and builder for its conhim until the hour of his dissolution.

such action in relation to the decease of the first tion of the cellars and foundation has been made; Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, whose death occurred during the period for which he was elected, as may be deemed most appropriate to express its sympathy for the sorrow and bereavement of the surviving relatives, and to testify its respect drawn for \$5000, of which only \$2,726 05 has been for the memory of the virtues of the distinguished

Prior to the decease of Governor Shunk, on the 7th day of July, 1848, as appears by the records in the State Department, he resigned the office of Governor of this Commith., and thereupon, under the provisions of the 14th section of the 2d article of the the death or resignation of the Govenor, or of his removal from office, the Speaker of the Senate Executive Department of the Government devolv-

declared, in reference to the same subject, that "in such case another Govenor shall be chosen at the next annual election of Representatives, unless ch death, resignation or removal shall occur withsuch next annual election: in which case a Governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding annual election of Representatives." By the 34th section of the act of the General Assembly relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, it is provided, that "in case any vacancy shall occur in the office

calendar months next preceding the second Tues, the Treasury in the manner prescribed in the law, day in October in any year, it shall be the duty of and were redeemable at their par value at the counday in October in any year, it shall be the duty of the sand at their par varies and the circumstance of the faith the Speaker of the Sente, or whoever shall be in the exercise of the office of Governor, to issue his of the Sante in addition to that of the Sante in addition to that of the banks, being writs to the Sheriffs of the several counties, requiring them to give the usual notice, that an election timed doubt of their constitutionality. How far a ing them to give the usual notice, that an election

to supply such vacancy will take place on the sec-ond Tuesday in October next thereafter, and when such vacancy occurs within three calendar months before the second Tuesday in October, it shall be the cuty of the Speaker of the Senate, or whoever shall be in the excercise of the office of Governor. to issue his writs as aforesaid, requiring notice of bile duties enjoined by the Constitution, on the Executive of the State, a sincere pleasure is telt in adsaid writ shall issue at least three calendar mouths

before the election." An examination of the constitutional provisions: the act of Assembly, and the circumstances of the resignation, will satisfy you, that while the resignation occurred more than three calendar months before the next annual election of Representatives, it took place at a time rendering a compliance with the act of Assembly in relation to the issuing of writs, utterly impossible. In this view of the case it might have been deemed a compliance with duty, to have refrained from all interference in the matter, inasmuch as events had put it out of my power to comply with the terms of the act of Asembly, directory of the mode in which the constitutional provisions on the subject should be carried

After a full and careful examination of the whole natter, I believed it my duty to issue the writs requiring notice to be given, that an election would be duly held on the second Tuesday of October then next ensuing, for the election of a Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth. It appeared to me, that in all cases of doubt, there was no safer resting place than submission to the decision of the people, and that in the construction of the laws, relating to the point in question, it any doubt arose, the better course in a republican government, was to refer to the citizen voter the right of selecting at the earliest period his presiding officer, rather than assume a position which would continue official station in myself, beyond the earliest legal opportunity to surrender it into his hands.-The organic law required the election, and the Legislative enactment should be so constructed as not to contravene the Constitutional provision. Had the terms of the Constitution and laws clearly given a different position to the question, however unpleasant the ask of performing the duties of the office without the endorsement of the people's will, they would have been withfully executed.

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

A law requiring in all cases of death or resignation of the Governor, or of his removal from office, complied with the alacrity which has heretolore that writs to the Sheriffs of the different counties distinguished her among her sister republics. A shall be issued as soon as the Speaker of the Senlarge volunteer force was instantly placed at the ate shall be officially informed of such death, resthe officer assuming Executive functions should be the discharge of every duty, these volunteers main- sworm in the same manner and to the same effect 1845—the further sum of one hundred and seventy the location and general trade and business, with tence. All the luxuries, many of the comforts, and tained the honor of the State, and the renown of as in case of a Chief Magistrate inducted into office, six thousand three hundred dollars in 1846—one determining also the person authorized to administer the oath, would obviate future doubts, and the same is respectfully recommended to the Legisla-

It is worthy the attention of the Legislature and the people that no provision exists in the Constitu-tion in the contingency of the death or inability to monwealth do some act as an acknowledgement serve, of the Speaker of the Senate after the death, of their past illustrious services. To the memory resignation or removal of the Governor, for the selection of a presiding magistrate. Such an event try, it is the duty of the State to erect a suitable happening, the government would be left without a monument, that their bravery and virtue may be constitutional officer to carry on its operations. An omission of such importance should be supplied at

the legislature, for the death of that illustrious patri-Since the adjournment of the last Legislature, the of and sage. John Quincy Adams, and of condochief Executive Officer of the Commonwealth, i. e. late Governor Shunk, has sunk beneath the maladow and family of the deceased. The letter of the day of July, 1848.

late Executive in the performance of that duty, and
It will not be deemed improper in me to say a the reply of the venerable survivor, are herewith late Executive in the performance of that duty, and

The attention of the Legislature having been called to the neglected and suffering condition of the The amount directed to insane poor of the State, and act was passed on the 14th day of April, 1845, providing for the establishment of an asylum for this unfortunate class of our it is with pleasure the circumstance is recalled to indigent population, to be located within ten miles my mind, that at one period of his life, I had the of the seat of government. The commissioners honor to enjoy his intimate personal friendship. | named in this act, with funds contributed for the During our intimacy, it always gave him great purpose by humane and benevolent citizens of Har-In January, 1846, these commissioners made a re-His intercourse with others was courteous, his port to the Legislature, in which they stated, that on a critical examination of the aforesaid act, such some modification should be made in the law un struction. A considerable portion of the materials, The Legislature is respectfully invited to take as I am informed, has been providing; the excavathe laying of the stone masonry commenced," and the hydraulic apparatus for raising water to the building nearly completed. Of the appropriation expended. It is hoped and believed that the work will be forwarded with as much despatch as is consistent with prudence and a proper regard for the

comforts and restoration of afflicted insane poor. By the act of the 4th of May, 1841, entitled act to provide revenue to meet the demands on the provisions of the 14th section of the 2d article of the Constitution, which declares, that "in case of were authorized to subscribe for a loan to the Commonwealth, to an amount equal to a fixed per centage therein stated, on their respective capitals; shall excercise the office of Govenor, until another the amount of such loan to be placed in the Treas-Governor shall be duly qualified," the duties of the ury for the use thereof, in notes of said banks, of the amount of such loan to be placed in the Treasthe denomination of one, two, and five dollars. By ed on me.

Official information of the act of regignation did not reach me until the 17th day of July, 1848. The section of the Constitution herein referred to, also be issued, withdrawn from circulation on or before the terms of the law, the loan was redeemable at the 4th day of May, 1346. The act also provided that the banks issuing said notes should receive them at par value in payment of debts due these institutions. It was thought, that by making their rein three calendar months immediately preceding demption dependent on the faith of the State, as well as on that of the banks by which they were issued, a safe and reliable currency would be largely benefitted by a loan at one, instead of five per

cent., as on previous occasions. The notes thus issued, were substantially the

of Govenor of this Commonwealth, more than three the Commonwealth, were required to be paid into protection. The effect of such laws, and dry the streams of pros, erry in every branch subsequent act, passed the 21st day of May, 1844, by relieving the banks from all responsibility touch ing their redemption and payment, thereby making liem an issue on the part of the Commonwealth, redeemable at the Treasury alone, contravened the Constitution of the United States, it is not necessa-

> Under the provisions of the original act of the 4th of May, 1841, the amount of notes issued was two millions two hundred and twenty thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars, which was specifically appropriated to the support of the government during the year, the payment of debts, and other special purposes therein mentioned. Within two years thereafter, the sum of one hundred and thirry-tive thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars of said issue was funded by the banks and converted intopermanent loans at five per cent. By a resolution of the 6th of Feb., 1843, and the act of the 6th of April of the same year, it hundred and eighty two thousand eighty seven dollars were cancelled and destroyed. The act of May 31st, 1844, is as fol-lows: "That the State Treasurer be, and he is, hereby authorized and directed, on the last days or June, September and December in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four to cancel and deliver to the Auditor General, for destruction, fifty thousand dollars, and on the last day of March, June, September and December in every year thereafter, fifty thousand dollars of the notes issued by the Banks of this Commonwealth, in pursuance of the act of the 4th of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, that may then be in the Treasury—and if said notes shall be depreciated, then of the most depreciated—and continue so to do, until the whole amount of the notes legally issued, by the Banks as aforesaid, shall have been cancelled and destroyed and the amount deposited to the credit of the Commonwealth, in Banks or Savings Institutions, or received by collectors on the rail roads and canals, or by the Treasurer of the City and County of Philadelphia, shall be deemed as money in the Treasury, and subjected to the can cellation, as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to keep and publish quarterly, in at least one newspaper at Harrisburg, a record-of the notes so cancelled and destroyed, designating the bank or banks that originally issued the same, in order that the one per centum interest hereon may cease; provided, that it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to retain the several amounts respectively, out of the receipts of the quarter, so as effectually to secure the cancellation of the amounts hereinbefore provided; and the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand do lars is hereby appropriated for the payment of domestic credi-

sury after paying the several other appropriations in this act." It was doubtless the intention of the legislature that the sum of fifty thousand dollars should be de-stroyed quarterly. Under this act the sum of one hundred thousand dollars was cancelled in 1844: the further sum of eighty-five thousand dollars in hundred and fifty thousand dollars in 1847, and one

certificates issued by the Auditor General;-

provided, that there is sufficient money in the Trea-

hundred and eighty-nine thousand in 1848.

The following tabular statement will exhibit with more clearness the whole subject in relation to the issues and cancellation of these notes: vinal am't, of rehef notes is

Cancelled in 1843 by virture of the resolution of February 6, and Act of April 8, 1843 Cancelled in 1844, under the act of May 31, 1844 Cancelled in 1845, under act of 1844

Cancelled in 1846, under do Cancelled in 1847, under Cancelled in 1848, under

Leaving apparently in circulation on the 31st December, 1848

The first failure to comply with the act of Assembly, requiring the cancellation of these notes, was prior to, or on the 31st of Dec. 1844.

be cancelled in 1811 and 1845, and which was not fone, was \$165,000 The amount of failure to cancel in 1846, was The amount of failure to cancel in 1847, was

11.000 \$249,700 00

\$452,964 00 It is worthy of remark, that had the cancellation of the notes been made, as required by law, less an half a million of the original issue would now be in existence, a large portion of which has, doubt-less, been mislaid and lost. It will be perceived also, that the act requires the destruction of the most depreciated. In using this term, the legislature must have intended those most defaced. The laws on the subject of these notes, having pledged the faith of the State for their redemption, it is not readily seen how they could become depreciated in value, while on the other hand, many of them had become defaced, torn and unfit for use. At the passage of the act of May 31st, 1844, about fourteen hundred thousand dollars of this issue were in cir culation, and as it required the cancellation and destruction of two hundred thousand dollars per annum only, it prolonged the period of their circulation to seven years, when by the original act of May, 4th, 1641, but two years remained of the period of their duration. To the act of May 21st, 1844, is attributable, therefore, the continuance in circul lation of these notes, after they had become torn, defaced and unfit for use. The original act, had it not been counteracted by subsequent legislation, provided the necessary means for the redemption of these notes, though the banks, on or before the 4th day of May, 1846, and the failure to destroy them, as required by the act of 31st of May. 1844, clearly demonstrates that the treasury has not been since then, in a condition to repay the loan or redeem the notes. Hence, they have continued in amount now in circulation, is presumed to be about six hundred thousand dollars. We is respectfully

their payment from the treasury. Should it be deem would necessarily be, if continued, to strike down of industry.

the amore desirable course to rid the correctly of the manufactures, and to deprese exery interest the entire issue by a loan, it might be a fair condition of the renewal of the charter of any bank at port. the entire issue by a loan, it might be a fair condi-tion of the renewal of the charter of any tank, at the present session, that it make a loan at a low! rate of interest to the government, to be used in redeeming and cancelling the whole, or such a part as might be deemed advisable. Any arrangement on the subject you may devise, to relieve the peo-ple of this currency; shall receive my cordial ap-The payment of the interest on the public debt

in a sound convertible currency, is of great moment to the credit of the State. This demand on the treasury has heretofore, to large extent, been made by payments in depreciated paper, by which the holders of State bonds have suffered pecuniary An evil of this nature demands a speedy and ef-

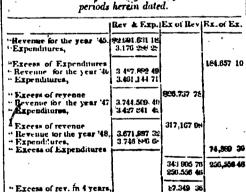
fectual remedy. The relief notes, originally intended to be temporary in their existence and local in their circulation, should not be forced from their legitimate purpose, or paid from the treasury in dis-charge of the interest of the public debt.

No great inconvenience could be felt in withholding an amount so small as their present circulation | their condition in society, to command for themfrom such application. To secure and object so desirable, the revenues of the State should be collect ed in such funds only as admitted of ready convertibility into specie without loss to the treasury. The relief notes, as well as the notes of all specie-paying banks of this Commonwealth, should be re-State Treasurer, arrangements by the Banks issuing the same were made to redeem it at such point as he might designate. The State Treasurer be authorized to require of those specie paying Banks, whose notes might be under par at the place of paying the interest, to make arrangement to redeem their notes at par, at the point designated, and on their failure to comply, to demand specie funds at their counters. It is believed that an arrangement of the kind suggested would materially aid in rendering the notes of all the solvent Banks in the Commonwealth of equal value in all parts of the State, would increase their general among the citizens, and tend to exclude the depre-ciated paper of foreign institutions. A measure valuable for these purposes, which would give increased worth to our stocks, and enable the State more faithfully to comply with her contracts, is worthy the serious consideration of the Legislature.

Intimately connected with the subject of our public debt, are the assessment and collection of the taxes. The laws on this important branch of the revenue, require to be remodelled and arranged in such form as to insure equality and uniformity in the several counties of the State. The manner of adjusting and equalizing the valuation of property for taxation is a concern of deep interest to the peo-ple, and should, as far as possible, be left in the facts as would enable him to detect gross errors in

189,000 00 ject is enhanced by the lact, that an examination of the ordinary revenues and expenditures for the last lew years, furnishes evidence that the necessities of the treasury require increased resources. A statement from the auditing department is as fol-

> Ordinary Revenue and Expenditures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the periods herein dated.



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

vears." The balance in the treasury on Dec. 1st, 1844, was \$669.851 RS Balance in the treasury, Dec. 1st, 1838, was 577,290 39 Deficit in balance in treasury in 4 v's. Had the law of May 31st, 1844 been

249,700 DO

336.261 46

87,349.30

complied with by the cancel:ation of the relief issues, the additional charge would have been made on the treasury of Which added to the above deficit makes Deduct excess of apparent revenue

Real deficit under existing laws, in four years, exclusive of extraordinary expenses. The operation of laws on the part of the national government, framed with a view to the assessment of duties and cancellation of revenue, is a subject circulation, have been paid into your public officer, and again paid out of the treasury, until they are wealth. No State in the Union depends in a greawholly unit as a corrency for the citizens. The fer degree on the advantages of wholesome enter prire, and the rafe employment of capital, on the rix hundred thousand dollars. We is respectfully stability and agency of laws affording reasonable suggested, that the worst of these notes, as they protection to domestic industry. Our mountains, are paid into the treasury, should be retained, and filled with rich deposites of iron and coal, invite in their stead, an equal amount of new notes, of the, the manufacturer to employ his skill and capital in same denominations, under an arrangement with these commodities, and when they are in demand. any of the banks of this Commonwealth, be put in- the whole productive business of the State prospers o circulation for a period of time, so long as may No interest feels the pressure of foreign competi be required by the quarterly destruction of fifty tion more keenly, none requires more certainly the thousand dollars, to absorb the whole amount of the fostering care of government, none spreads for larissue. A measure of this character would relieve ger extent the active industry of all clauses of effi-

Orthe interests invortibly affected by the establish lishment of manufactories, none deserve more es-Franchise, to decide questions the most momen-tons, affecting even the stability and duration of our free institutions. In the formation of the government under which they live, they were a component of the sovereignty which had wrested from a foreign power the independence of the country, and took with others an equal part in the difficult questions involved. To enable them to discharge education, and to curure a competence when age some revenue to the Commonwealth. increased, it rises in value and receives an ade- capital. quate reward. Hence, whatever increases profi-table labor, is substantially beneficial to the working classes, and offords them the means of comfort heretofore received a support so cordial, from wise the delights of rational enjoyment, and the opportunity of exalting their condition and performing affairs of the national government, as well as those with safety to the country the duties of citizenr.

The manufacturer, if he be sustained in his enerprise, produces this result, by opening to the laborer a new source of emp oyment. It is frequently neged that the system of projection to doindustry is of more i. to est to the manufacturer than to the laborer, as it enables him to dispose of his fabrics for a higher price, and to realize better protit on his capi al; but is not the capital of the laborer also involved in the fabric, and does he not receive a reward in proportion to the value

Let it be remembered, also, that his daily bread the wants of his family—the education of his children, all depend upon the success of the establishment at which he is employed, and the obple, and should, as far as possible, be left in the hands of their immediate representatives. Assessors, it is suggested, should be required, in the exercise of their duties, to make return in a full and accurate statement of the various products of Farms and Manufacturies, of the kind, watere and amount of the supposed august value of the productive industry of each district; of the amount and nature of the productive industry of each district; of the amount and nature of the supposed august value of the productive industry of each district; of the amount and nature of the supposed august value of the productive industry of each district; of the amount and nature of gently to earn for themselves a miserable subsisting and prohibitions—become permanent."

President Madison calls the autention of Conthe manner and cost of reaching the nearest mar- even the necessaries of life, must be denied to ket, and the value of the article in market, at the nearest point to the district. Should an annual statement of this nature be deemed too expensive to the faborers engaged in the business of mining, for practical utility, a triennial return might answer and transporting our coal to market, as well as to the purpose intended. Returns of a nature so general, of the resources and active industry of the factor es. After the demand for household use is supplied, this article must seek a market in those to the public officer, would place before him such districts of the country, where manufacturing industry abounds, and the demand for it increases or diminishes in proportion to the active operations 682,087 00 the uniformity of the assessments; and would leave diminishes in proportion to the active operations in the hands of the officer elected by the people, of these establishments. Hence, every fire that is 100,000 00 the duty of valuing and taxing their property, instance of legislative action on the subto this is added the fact of competition from abroad underselling in the home market the domestic ar ticle, the occupation of the laborer is destroyed, and the rain is complete. The revenue system

invites such a result, while the system of discrimi-nating for protection forbids it.

Other classes of society are also injuriously or beneficially affected, as the laws on this subject favor the one or the other policy. The agriculturist, inclined to measure the general welfare by the prices of his produce, & to remain contented while prices of his produce, & to remain contented while these are satisfactory, is required only the exercise of his practical knowledge, to be informed, that manufacturer: The home market is his only sure reliance. The condition of things abroad may afford increased prices for the produce of his farm; unhappy Ireland, and the unsettled state of public affairs in other parts of the world cially of the may create a temporary demand for grain, and thereby augment the value of his productions; but it would be unsafe to depend on contingencies of this nature, over which his government can have no control. The entire produce of his lands to manufacturing industry, it has made among us whether distant or near the foreign market, must a progress, and exhibited an efficiency which justdepend for an uniform and fair price on the home demand. Any other reliance is dependent on the policy of foreign governments, the convulsions of unsettled power, and the unfruitful harvests of other

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

In another form he is still more largely benefitted. One of the elements of well regulated society, is unity of interest. Whatever may be said to the contrary, no natural antipathies exist between capital and labor. They are dependent on, are supported by, and receive vitality from each other. The manufacturer who invests under the tostering case of government his capital in profitable industry, opens a new source of wealth to the farmer, the arizan and the laborer.

An industrious population, whose reward affords comfort and competence, gathers around him; other classes are attracted, and the storehouse, the workshop, the school and the church are erected: villages spring up; the din of active industry and the sound of enjoyment mindle together; roads are opened, bridges are built; lands rise in value, and the farmer finds a market at his door, not only for his ordinary surplus produce, but also for numberless articles which were deemed unworthy of transportation. From that overflowing fountain. by an hundred rivulets, wealth is poured into his

treasury.

These are a few of the many advantages of the agriculturist and the laborer, arising from a fair and reasonable protection of the domestic industry of the country. The existing revenue laws of the national government, by opening our ports to foreign manufactures, invite the labor of the the currency of those unfit for use, and have the the currency of those unfit for use, and have the effect, in a short time, of putting the whole issue out of circulation. I would carnestly press upon by the act of Congress of 1846, is framed for the tion of things. The consequences are ruinous to creatures of the banks. They constituted a loan to the legislature the passage of such laws as would purpose of revenue, and discriminates against rath-

fore, to prestrate individual prosperity, at diminish the value of produce, to injure productive labor, or lation, and in all respects differ indically from the same classes in other commines. Here, they are a part of the government itself, and as such was frequently required, in the symmetric of the same classes in the commonwealth are derived principally from a part of the government itself, and as such was frequently required, in the symmetric of quently required, in the exercise of the Elective and canals. In relation to the former, it may be franchise, to decide questions the most morner said, that every dollar shipped for the purchase of toos, affecting even the stability and duration of foreign fabrics diminishes their value, depresses the home market, reduces the profits of the producer, and hence lessens the amount of revenue pald into the treasury. Capital intested in the various branches of manufactures, sinks in value, in proportion to the depression of the business in which questions involved. To enable them to discharge it is employed, and when foreign competition is in a proper manner the duties they owe to the successful by reason of low duties, in driving from in a proper manner me duties they owe to the successin by reason of low duties, in dividing from country, to others, and themselves, a portion of the interesting should be given to the examination and investment is comparatively valueless, and the consideration of public questions. By the reward revenues, therefrom are greatly reduced. The of their labor, they should be enabled to elevate profits from our internal improvements are still more seriously affected. The raw material in its selves and families, not merely the necessaries, transit to the manufactory, and the tabric on its but the comforts and even the luxuries of life—to, way to a market, are principally conveyed along give to their children the benefits of reasonable our canals and railroads, thereby yielding a handhas disqualified them for active employment. The therefore, the manufacturer, unprotected by the price of labor is regulated by its definant, and the Government, is compelled to discontinue his business for the active in produces. When the demand for laborer, the artizan and the agceived in payment of public dues, while other payment of interest on the place designated for mand for fabor is small, and the produces. When the designated for mand for fabor is small, and the produce of that inculturist, but the State also is seriously injured in the payment of interest on the public debt, should labor low in price, the reward of industry is completely the general depression of business, the diminished be refused, unless, upon notice to that effect of the paratively reduced; when the demand for labor is wealth of the country, and the reduced value of

> The policy of giving fair and reasonable protection to the domestic industry of the country, has and patriotic statesmen who have conducted the who have preceded me in the administration of this Commonwealth, that I cannot refrain from the insertion of a few extracts from their several mes-

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

"Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, directed the attention to the encourage-ment of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to inspre a continuance of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible."
The eighth annual message of President Jeffer-

son, contains the following reference to the sub-

"The suspension of our foreign commerce, produced by the injustice of the beligerent powers, and the consequent losses and sucrifices of our pection can have but little weight. It is also ungent per little weight. It is also ungent that a reduction of nominal values to a specific and the consequent losses and sacriners up when that a reduction of nominal values to a specific and the consequent losses and sacriners up when standard, would produce a result, requiring for documents and the consequent losses and sacriners up when the standard, would produce a result, requiring for documents and the consequent losses and sacriners up when the standard produce a result, and the consequent losses and sacriners up when the standard produce a result, requiring for documents and the consequent losses and sacriners up when the standard produce a result, requiring for documents and the consequent losses and sacriners up when the standard produce a result, requiring for documents and the consequent losses and sacriners up when the sacriners up when the standard produce a result, requiring for documents and the consequent losses and sacriners up when the standard produce a result, requiring for documents are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have thus been forced, has important to an area of the sacriners and the consequent losses and sacriners up when the sacriners are subjects of just concern. ment. A doctrine of this nature is radically wrong pelled us to apply a portion of our industry and and at variance with the principles on which our capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments

gress to the subject, in the following terms:

"Although other subjects will press more im-

mediately on your deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be well bestowed on the just and sound policy of securing to our manufactures the success they have attained and are still attaining in some degree, under the impulse of causes not perma-

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

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

In his seventh annual message, he again recurs

to the subject as follows:

"In adjusting the duties on imports to the object of revenue, the influence of the tartff on the ma the application of their industry and resources; there are in this, as in other cases, exceptions to he suffers also by a policy which strikes down the the general rule. Besides, the condition which the theory itself implies, of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experience teaches, that so many circumstances must occur in introducing and maintaining manufacturing establishments, especo more complicated kinds, that a comtry may remain long without them. although suffi ciently advanced, and in some respects even peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success.-Under circumstances giving a powerful impulse ity the belief, that with a protection, not more than is due to the enterprising citizens whose interests are now at stake, it will become at an early day not only safe against occasional competitions from abroad, but a source of domestic wealth and even of external commence."

> And again: It will be an additional recommendation of particular manufactures, where the materials for them are extensively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently impart and ensure to hat great fund of national prosperity an I Independence, in encouragement which cannot fail to be awarded" President Monroe, in his first mangural address

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

casualities incident to foleign markets."

His excellency, Simon Snyder, Governor of this Commonwealth, in his message of Dec. 8, 1813,

"The subject of manufactures, from full experience during the restrictive system and the war, is now so well understood, as respects the practicability of advantageously carrying them on, as to the and of goods which may be made, and the quality and durability of the articles which have had a fair experiment amongst us, that it is deemed unnecessary to urge arguments in their support. The general government, fully aware of the importance of the subject, will, it is confidently hoped, followed

(See fourth page,)