The Morning Post.

1. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. PITTSBURGH: TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1849.

Morning Post Job Printing Office. CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

FOR Having added to our Establishment, a splendid Steam-Power Printing Machine, we are prepared to dail kinds of Newspaper and Book work in a style of uno surpassed beauty and neatness, and upon the most reasonable terms. We respectfully solicit the patronage or the public in this line of our business.

All Advertisers are requested to hand in their favor Octobb P. M. This must be complied with, in ord ure an insertion. When it is possible, an earlier how

1) E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper I sun Bulldlings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock Bun Bulldlings, N. E. corner of Third as and 400 North Fourth street—isouronlyst i Philadelphia.

For Commercial and River News The Latest News, Market Reports, will be found under Telegraphic I ELECTION THIS DAY.

Citizen's and Workingmen's Candidat CALVINADAMS.

GÖVERNOR'S MESSAGE. We give this document this morning, to the ex clusion of other matter. We have glanced over it, in book store fashion, to see what might be in it we think it rather creditable; coming, as it does, languages, for no one understood her. When we from the pen of the acknowledged head of the Whig party in this State. The Governor, in many ques ions, leans towards the Democratic party : and from our knowledge of his past associations, we do not t Whigs.

We propose to give a sort of "index" to the dence of the deceased, on Liberty street, for the institutions harrass the people of other lands, Message, in the following: The Governor first notices a few of the events of

"was not doubtful," with such a soldiery as ours. A very pretty triqute is paid to the Pennsylvania The death of Gov. Shunk is noticed in a manne

signation of Gov. Shunk. We have not taken any hind. interest in this question, though it excited some con-

A considerable portion of the Message is devoted to the history, and present condition, of the loans, subscribed for by certain Banks, under the Act of 1841. We call attention to this matter, for it is one in which the people of the State have a direct in

The payment of interest on public debt in " sound convertible currency" is recommended. Also, the collection of the revenues of the State in such funds as can be readily converted into specie The Governor suggests a plan for "assessment and collection of Taxes" which he deems neceseary. He argues this necessity by a display o

What a spectacle do we behold now? While the Clure. tyrant-haters and philanthropists of the civilized world are struggling to throw off the barbarian restrictive system, we have here, in the enlightened State of Pennsylvania, a Governor who does not here that of the Court adjourned, though the true time sively known throughout the State; and it is witness called was Mr. Baker, a clerk in The late Gov. Shunk, having spent a large portion of the institute system, we have here, in the enlightened some. When the hands of the clock indicated 11; so clock, the Court adjourned, though the true time sively known throughout the State; and, it is witness called was Mr. Baker, a clerk in The late Gov. Shunk, having spent a large portion of the Gov. Shunk, having spent a large portion of the institute system, we have here, in the enlightened some. When the hands of the clock indicated 11; so clock, the Court adjourned, though the true time State to Pennsylvania, a Governor who does not here istate to viccommend a perpetuation of the Tariff the aristocraty will not be countenanced by any government; our Union, which has taken the leading of the Tariff the aristocraty will not be behind the old countries in efforts to throw off measures which eripple commerce, rob labor, and establish social will be the commerce, to be labor, and establish social will be made to be a subject of the Tariff. He might go back and the subject of the Tariff. He might go back and the subject of the Tariff. He might go back and the subject of the Tariff. He might go back and the subject of the Tariff. He might go back and the subject of the Tariff. He might go back and the subject of the Tariff. He might go back and town the great men and patries of the past few years, is worth all the ancetal books now on shelves.

The Governor devotes a large partion of his Message to the State Debt. To those interested in the figures of the State Debt. To those interested in the state to recommend a perpetuation of the Tariff was 111.

sage to the State Debt. To those interested in the dered that, as a token of respect for the memory, finances of the State, this will be important. The and of sympathy for the family of William Hays, revenue will equal the expenses of the year. But the State is in a condition no better than heretofore, of the 6th inst., this Court will adjourn; that the for the debt has not been diminished. A careful re- Court and Bar will attend the funeral, and that a 14th section of the second article of the Convision of the revenue laws is recommended. The certified copy of this order be transmitted by the stitution, which declares that in case of the policy of exacting from each Bank that may be re- cierk to the family of the deceased. chartered a certain per centage on its capital, in addition to the taxes already assessed, is also recommended. In this way the State Debt may be dimin-

ished or extinguished. That portion of the Message devoted to Banks is not as favorable to those institutions as a Whig Governor should be. In fact, Gov. J. is inclined to follow in the footsteps of his predescessor. In conclusion, he says: * * "I should deem it right to leave the present policy in relation to those corporations, as it has been maintained in former years."

A plan for preventing the circulation of small In relation to the Ten Hour Law, the Governor recommends the repeal of the special contract

After speaking favorably of the "Wilmot Proviso," and noticing some minor matters, the Message

comes to a close. Election To-Day. As a politician we feel no interest in the conte

of to-day. We could have no hope of success for our party at the present time. The Whice have presented a candidate who i

known too well in this community to require criticism from us. For evidence of character and fitness we refer to a large and respectable portion of their own party. A gentleman was nominated in a Democrati Convention, and is offered as a "Citizens' Candi-

yet to hear of it. As a man he is above reproach; us a citizen he has been useful in Council and other stations. In short he is well fitted for the office of Mayor, and deserving of confidence. His election has, in his old age, often served our city, State and can not be claimed as a Democratic victory, for if county; and now offers himself a candidate for elected it will be by the votes of hundreds of Whins.

And let us vote for and elect him. elected it will be by the votes of hundreds of Whigs. We appeal to the people of Pittsburgh whether

date." If his qualifications are doubted we have

they would not rather have a good Mayor than a Whie Mayor. We appeal to working men whether they do not prefer one of their own number to a man who affects to despise them. We will vote for Calvin Adams to-day, and for the reasons above indicated, hope to hear of his suc-

ing, near the corner of Fifth and Wood, on Sunday evening of the 7th inst. evening; but they did n't, for cowards such as they are never put their threats into execution. are never put their threats into execution.

Rag Mills Blowing Up. The Cleveland Plaindcaler, of the 3d inst., that the Bank of Norwalk has at last gone by the The same paper, of the 4th, announces that the Bank of Sandasky has finally and forever " sus-

ended." From the above items we think we may say the mplicit faith may not, with safety, be placed in oficial reports of Ohio Bank Officers.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE-Monday Morning .- There were five or six of the world's outcasts in the Tombs -Two of them were women. The first was a hale looking Irish woman who told her story without nuch trouble. She was charged with vagrancy; bu said she had a home in Ohio, to which she wanted to go when circumstances would nermit. "Till send you up for five days." "Oh, well, I'll get rested then;" saying which she went laughing to her seat. A boy was brought up charged with drunkenness .-He had been at the fire, and took too much. The was a river man-a wretched looking one, too-up on the charge of vagrancy, he was sent to jail for twenty four hours. Next came another river man, stout Irish boy, who had entered thelCantain's office. and solicited lodging for the night-which was gran ed. The Captain said this was the third time he had been kept in the cells of the watch house, and he determined this time to know something about him The result of the investigation was a commitme for two days. The last case was a miserable lookcommendable, and what faulty. Upon the whole, ing old woman who spoke some of the dead left the officers were hunting an interpreter. FUNERAL OF YOUNG HAYS .- Our citizens did credit o themselves, and to the name of the city, yester- ed the hearts of the rulers of both countries

doubt that if he had dared let conscience and judge day, in the honors done to the memory of WILLIAM to lay aside the sword, to cultivate the spirit ment direct his hand while getting up the Message, HAYS, Jr. At 12 o'clock, nearly all the stores, of of brotherly kindness and to establish peacewe now would have had the pleasure of perusing a fices, and business houses, were closed. The Courts ful relations between the citizens of their redocument as fully and entirely Democratic as any adjourned; the fires of public works were put spective governments, we owe the deepest ever penned by the lamented SHUNK. We are, down; schools were dismissed; and the whole mass and most fervent gratitude. The abundance however, thankful for the concessions he makes. of people in the city suspended their accustomed He in effect acknowledges the correctness of many labors for a few hours in the afternoon. At the ringof the doctrines of our party, in defence of which ing of the bells, the firemen began to gather at their of the doctrines of our party, in defence of which ing of the bells, the firemen began to gather at their us, by the free institutions of our country, we have struggled through violent contests with the respective houses, and then formed. At about 1 o'- while destitution, misery and convulsed govclock the Funeral Procession started from the resi-ernments, and pecarious civil and relig

The Procession was headed by the Fire Wardens knowledgment of His superintending kindness the past year. The result of the War with Mexico and Officers of the Association. Next came the and mercy.

In the late contest with Mexico, this Common members of the Eagle, and in succession the members of the Duquesne, Niagara, Uncle Sam, Vigi-bers of the Duquesne, Niagara, Uncle Sam, Vigi-ment, to furnish a portion of the troops deemed lant, Allegheny, Washington, Lafayette. After these the Public Officers and others; carriages conthe war to a successful issue. With this requirements of the war to a successful issue. lant, Allegheny, Washington, Lafayette. After The death of Gov. Shunk is noticed in a manner these the Public Unicers and others; carriages containing Clergymen; The Hearse, followed by carriages with mourners. About fifty carriages with complied with the alacrity which has here to fire circumstances which transpired after the recitizens, and one or two hundred on foot, went belies. A large volunteer force was instantly placed.

troversy at the time; we therefore have no opinion emn and impressive manner; and must have been that in the discharge of every duty, these volunemn and impressive manner; and must have been gratifying to the relatives and friends of the decreased.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Monday, Jan. 8, 1849.—Preseption of the state, and the renown of their country. The citizen soldier who fortunately escaped death has returned to his family and friends, after having earned for

ent Judge Patton. After the jury was empanelled, and some trifling HAYS, Jr., and offered the following, which was ordered to be placed upon the minutes of the Court:

That us a token of respect to the memory, and sympathy for the family of Wm. Havs, Jr., a citizen fireman who perished in the conflagration of the 6th inst., this Court will adjourn at 12 o'clock, to attend his funeral. And, that a certified copy of this order be delivered by the clerk to the family of the de-

duced in support of a principle so manifestly false. Shinn; for Defence, Messrs. Kerr, Black and Mc-

The first witness called was Mr. Baker, a clerk in

a citizen fireman, who perished in the conflagration

Maj. John B. Guthrie, requests us to state that for the present, the Custom House and Pension Agency until another Governor shall be duly quali office is at L. S. Waterman's warehouse on Water We also learn from Mr. Guthric, that all the

veyor of Customs were saved. The "8th of January" happened on yesterday, and was not even noticed by a paper, nor comnommorated by a public gathering. What a change!

A few years ago this day was regarded as a national holiday; now it is forgotten. This should not be. We wish the old custom of celebrating it could be ding such next annual election-in which The Mayor's election takes place to-day in both our cities. We mention the fact because there

seems to be so little interest taken in the matter.

Vote for Mayor.

ice; and has done more in the making of our camoney, trusted them with food and raiment for their hands, and aided the State in her difficulties, to push forward and complete this great job. He has also done much for the glorious Temperance cause; and election on the second Tues

Jan. 8,-11* A PITTSBURGHER II Printers' Festival .- THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS of the two cities are requested to meet at the Chronicle Job Office, this evening, at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for a proper celebration of FRANK LIN's birth-day, January 17th.

Thanks .-- The Niagara Fire Company would take this method of returning their sincere thanks to utterly impossible. In this view of the case,

GOVENOR'S MESSAGE To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: FELLOW CITIZENS:—In performing the responsible duties enforced by the Constitution, on the Executive of the State,

a sincere pleasure is felt in addressing you at

the commencement of each session of the Legislature, the immediate representatives of the people. To present to them in faithful candor the true condition of public affairs; to suggest remedies 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 fail to teach us the lesson of an overruling Providence, and the gratitude we owe as a people, for the blessings which, through the wisdom of Almighty goodness, have been vouchsafed to the nation. When the Repretatives of the people last met, there existed between our country and a neighboring Republic, a fierce and bitter war. The result, indeed, was not doubtful, for, with a people justly celebrated among nations, for their unconquerable bravery, unsurpassed skill in military affairs, and their great superiority over their enemies in physical and mental qualities, victory was the necessary conse quence; yet the undecided contest was b source of profound regret, for the sacrifice of human life, and the expenditure of public and private treasure necessary to the re-estabhment 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

ssings on every portion of our country To the Almighty Father who in mercy turn of our harvests, the blessings of continued and general health, and the preservation o our civil and religious rights, as guarantied to should produce in our hearts a fervent ac-

at the disposal of the National Government, and

nimself and the State, a reputation for undaunted bravery, for enduring and patient suffering, and manly and heroic virtue, that the future annelist After the jury was empanding, and some will delight to record.

Susiness disposed of, C. Shaler, Esq., made some will delight to record.

It is due to these patriotic citizens, that their ommonwealth do some act as an acknewledge commonwealth do some act has an acanewedge ment of their past illustrious services. To the memory of the dead who fell in the service of their country, it is the duty of the State to erect a suitable monument, that their bravery and virtue may be enduringly remembered, and their heroic sacrifices emulated in other times, should the hon-

or and safety of the country require it from future Since the adjournment of the last Legislature. Here comes some abominable stuff about "Protection." We have read it; yes, we read it all—
ten years ago; for no new arguments can be adduced in support of a principle so manifestly false.

Since the adjournment of the latt Legislature, the Chief Executive Officer of the Commonwealth, Messrs. Bigham, Shaler and
duced in support of a principle so manifestly false.

Shinn: for Defence, Messrs. Kerr, Black and Mc-It will not be deemed improper in me to say a few words in reference to the character of the illus-

pleasure that a circumstance is recalled to my mind, hat at one period of his life I had the bonor to enjoy

9th day of July, 1848, as appears by the records in the State Department, he resigned the office of Governor of this Commonwealth and thereupon, under the provision of the death, or resignation of the Governor, or o his removal from office, the Speaker of the Senate shall exercise the office of Governor ified," the duties of the Executive Department of the Government devolved on me.

Official information of the act of resignation books, papers, &c., belonging to the office of Sur- did not reach me until the 17th day of July, 1848. The section of the Constitution herein referred to, also declared, in reference to the same subject, that "in such case another Governor shall be chosen at the next annual election of Representatives, unless such death a Governor shall be chosen at the second suc ceeding 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 Franklin's birth-day comes on the 17th, we any vacancy shall occur in the office of Govbelieve. Will not the printers of this city get up a ernor of this Commonwealth, more than party of some kind, in commemoration of the great | three calendar months next preceding the second Tuesday in October in every year, it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the Sen Ice dealers are now busily engaged in filling ate, or whoever shall be in the exercise of the office of Governor, to issue his write to the Sheriff of the several counties, request ing them to give the usual notice that an elec-I will vote for Ieaac Harris, this day, for Mayor of our city. He tells us he has lived here near fifty years; and we know he seldom or never asks for wars; and we know he seldom or never asks for and when such vacancy occurs within three and when such vacancy occurs within three nal, than any of our citizens: for when our State gave way, and could not borrow money, he, as a merchant, dealing with the contractors, lent them of the Senate, or whoever shall be in the exercise of the office of Governor, to issue his write as aforesaid, requiring notice of such

each case said writ shall issue at least three calendar months before the election." An examination of the Constitutional pro visions, the act of Assembly, and the circumstance 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, Mrs. Jno. Owens and Mrs. Wm. Thorn, for Refreshments at the Fire, on the morning of the 6th instant, it might have been deemed a compliance of the notes issued by the Banks of this Company.

The never put their threats into execution.

We find method of returning their sincere manners and Mrs. Wm. Thorn, for Refreshments at the Fire, on the morning of the 6th instant, it might have been deemed a compliance of the last day of March, June, September and to the last day of March, June, September and subject, is enhanced by the fact that an examinary to the last day of March, June, September and to the last day of March, June, September and subject, is enhanced by the fact that an examinary in the last day of March, June, September and to the last day of March, June, September and subject, is enhanced by the fact that an examinary in the last day of March, June, September and to the last day of March, June, September and subject, is enhanced by the fact that an examinary in the last day of March, June, September and to the last day of March, June, September and to the last day of March, June, September and subject, is enhanced by the fact that an examinary in the last flay of March, June, September and to the last day of March, June, September and to the last day of March, June, September and to the last day of March, June, September and to the last day of March, June, September and to the last day of March, June, September and to the last day of March, June, September and to the last day of March, June, September and to the last day of March, June, September and to the last day of March, June, September and to the last day of March, June, September and to the last day of March, June, September and the last day of March, June, September and the last day of March, June, September and to the last day of March, June, September and the last day of Ma

next, after the issuing of said writs, and in

the mode in which the constitutional provis- | of the most depreciated and continue so to do, ons on the subject should be carried into et-After a full and careful examination of the whole matter, I believed it my duty to issue the writs requiring notices to be given that an election would be duly held on the 2nd 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 construcution of the laws relating to the point in question, if any doubt arise, 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 statio in myself, beyond the earliest legal opportunity to surrender it into his hands. The brganic law required the election, and the legislative enactment should be so construed as not to contravene the constitutional provision. Had the terms of the Constitution and laws clearly given a different position, to the question however unpleasant the task of performin

the duties of the office without the endor ment of the people's will, they would have been faithfully executed.
In assuming, as speaker of the Senate, the exercise of Executive functions, although not deeming it absolutely necessary. prudence suggested the propriety of being sworn to a hful discharge of the Executive duties, an on oath to that effect was administered to me by the Hon. the Speaker of the House of

A law requiring in all cases of death, or re-signation of the Governor, or of his removal rom office, that write to the Sheriffs of the lifferent counties shall be issued as soon as he Speaker of the Senate shall be officially ormed of such death, resignation, or rem val, and requiring further, that the officer as su ling Executive functions should be sworn in the same manner, and to the same effect as in case of a Chief Magistrate inducted into office, determining, also, the person authorized to administer the oath, would obviate future doubts, and the same is respectfull recommended to the legislature.

It is worthy the attention of the legislature and the people, that no provision exists in the constitution in the contingency of the death, inability to serve of the Speaker of the Senate, after the death, resignation, or removal of the Governor, for the selection of a presiding magistrate. Such an event happening, the government would be left without a constitutional officer to carry on its opera-tions. An omission of such importance should be supplied at the earliest possible period. Resolutions, expressive of the profound sorrow of the Legislature, for the death of at its last session; and the Executive was directed to transmit the same to the widow nd family of the deceased. The letter of

the late Executive, in the performance of that duty, and the reply of the venerable survivor. are herewith transmi The attention of the Legislature having been called to the neglected and suffering condition of the insane poor of the State, ar act was passed, on the 14th day of April, 1845. providing for the establishment of an asylum or this unfortunate class of our indigent population, to be located within ten miles of the sent of government. The commissioners named in this act, with funds contributed for the purpose, by humane and benevolent citizens of Harrisburg, sided by a liberal approprintion made from the 'l'reasury of Dauphin county, purchased a farm of about 130 acres, eligibly situated within a mile and a half of the State capital. In January, 1846, these ommissioners, made a report to the Legislature, in which they stated, that on the criical examination of the atoresaid act, such defects were apparent, that they did not con-ceive themselves justified in proceeding with the building, or in making any expenditure of the same, appropriated by the State towards its erection, until some modification should be made in the law under which they were noting. To remedy these defects, a su tary act was passed on the 11th day of April. 1848, upon which the commissioners forth-with adopted measures for the commencement of the work. A plan for the proposed

ouilding was adopted, and a contract was made with an experienced architect and builder, for its construction. A considerable portion of the materials, as I am informed, has been provided; the excavation of the cellars and foundation has been made; the laying of the stone masonry com-menced, and the hydraulic apparatus for raising water to the building nearly completed. Of the appropriation made on account o this building, a warrant has been drawn for \$5,000, of which only \$2,726 05 has been exwork will be forwarded with as much despatch as is consistent with prudence, and a proper regard for the comforts and restoration of the afflicted insane poor. By the act of the 4th of May, 1841, en-

titled, "an act to provide revenue to meet the demands on the treasury, and for other purposes." certain banks were authorized to subscribe for a loan through the Commonwealth to an amount equal to a fixed per centage therein stated, on their respective capitals: the amout of such loan to be placed in the treasury for the use thereof, in notes of said banks, of the domination of one, two and five dollars. By the terms of the law, the loan was redeemable at any time within five years. and was peremtory that it should be paid; and the notes authorized to be issued, withdrawn from circulation, on or before the fourth day of May, 1846. The act also provided, that the banks issuing said notes, should receive them at par value, in payment of debts due their institutions. It was thought that, by making their redemption 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 constituted, while the State would be largely benefited by a loan at one, instead of five and six per cent., as on previous occasions.

The notes thus issued, were substantially the creatures of the banks. They constituted a lean to the Commonwealth; were required to be paid into the treasury, in the manner prescribed in the law, and were redeemable at their par value at the counter of the banks; and the circumstance of the faith of the State to that of the banks, being pledged for their redemption, could not raise a rational doubt of their constitutionality. How far a subsequent act, passed the 31st day of May, 1844, by relieving the banks from all responsibility touching their redemption and payment, thereby making them an issue on the part of the Commonwealth, redeemable at the treasury alone, conas on previous occasions. monwealth, redeemable at the treasury alone, con-travened the Constitution of the United States, it

is not necessary now to decide.

Under the provisions of the original act of the 4th May, 1844, 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 the debts and other special purposes therein mentioned within two years thereafter. The sum of one hundred and thirty-five thousand two-hundred and ourteen dollars of said issue was funded by the fourteen dollars of said issue was funded by the bank, and convertive into permanent currency at 5 per cent. By a resolution of the 6th of Februs ary, 1843, and the act of the 8th of April, of the same year, six hundred and eighty-two thousand and eighty-seven dollars, were cancelled and destroyed. The act of May 31, 1844, is as follows:

"That the State Treasurer be, and be is hereby authorised and directed, on the last days of June and September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, to cancel and deliver to the Auditor Guseral, for destruction, \$50,000; and on the last day of March, June, September and

until the whole amount of the notes legally issued, by the Banks, as aforesaid, shall have been caucelled and destroyed; and the amount deposi-ted to the credit of the Commonwealth, in Banks or Savings Institutions, or received by collectors on the Railroads and Canals, or by the Treasury of the city and county of Philadelphia, shall be deemed as money in the Treasury, and subject to the concellation as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to keep and publish punterly, and in at least one newspaper at Har-isburgh, a record of the notes so cancelled and

risourgh, a record of the notes so cancelled and destroyed, designating the Bank or Banks that issued the same, in order that the I per centum interest thereon may cease; provided, that it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to retain the several amounts respecting, out of the receipts; of the quarter, so as effectively to secure the cancellation of the amount herein before provided; and the sum of \$160,000 is hereby appropriated for the payment of domestic creditors, certificates issued payment of domestic creditors, certificates issued by the Auditor General, provided that there is sufficient money in the Treasury, after paying the several other appropriations in this act."

It was doubtless the intention of the Legislature, that the sum of \$50,000 should be dest that the sum of \$50,000 should be destroyed quar-terly. Under this act the sum of \$100,000 was caucelled in 1844; the further sum of \$85,000 in

1845-the further sum of \$176,300 in 1846-\$150,-000 in 1847, and \$189,000 in 1848. The following tabular statement will exhibit; with more clearness, the whole subject in relation to the issue and cancellation of these notes.

Original amount of Helief Notes issued,\$2,220,265.00 Amount funded,
Cancelled in 1843, by virtue
of the resolution of Feb. 6,
and Act of April 8th, 1843, 682,887 00
Cancelled in 1844, under the
Act of May 31, 1844, 100,000 00
Cancelled in 1845, under Act
of 1844, 85,000 00
Cancelled in 1846; under do 180,000 00
Cancelled in 1846; under do 180,000 00
Cancelled in 1847, under do 180,000 00
Cancelled in 1847, under do 180,000 00
Cancelled in 1847, under do 180,000 00 mount funded. \$135,214.00

Leaving apparently in circulation, on -the 31st of December, 1848, 8702.664 0 The first failure to comply with the act of Assembly requiring the collection of these notes, was prior to, or on the 31st of December, 1844. The amount directed to be cancelled in 1844 and

The amount directed to be cancelled in 1844 and 1845, and which was not done, was \$165,000—the amount of the failure to cancel in 1846, was \$23,700. The amount of failure to cancel in 1847, was \$50,000,—the amount of failure to cancel in 1848, was \$11,000:—total, \$249,700—\$452,964 it is worthy of remark, that had the cancellation of these notes been made as required by law, half a million of the original tame would by law, half a million of the original issue would has, doubtless, been mislaid and lost. It will be perceived, also, that the act requires the destruction of the most depreciated. In musing this term, the Legislature must have intended those mest 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 have become defaced, torn, and unfit for use. At the par the act of May 31, 1848, about \$1,400,000 o their issue was in circulation, and as it required the cancellation and destruction of \$200,000 per that illustrious patriot and sage, John Quincy the cancellation and destruction of \$200,000 per Adams, and of condolence for the family in to seven years, when by the original act of May 31, 1844, but two years remained the period of their duration. To the act of May, 31, 1844, is attributable, therefore, the continuance of the circulation of these notes after they had become torn,

defaced, and unfit for use. The original act, had defaced, and unfit for use. The original act, had it not been counteracted by previous legislation, provided the necessary means for the redemption of these notes through the banks, on or before the 4th day of May, 1946; and the failure to destroy them, as required by the act of 31st May, 1844, clearly demonstrates that the Treasury has not been, since then, in a condition to repay the loan or redeam the notes. Hence there have r redeem the notes. Hence they have continor redeem the notes. Thence hey have continued in circulation and have been paid into your public offices, and again paid out of the Treasury, until they are wholly unfit as a currency, for the citizens. The amount now in circulation is pressumed to be about \$600,000. It is respectfully suggested that the worst of these notes, as they are paid into the Treasury, should be retained, and in their stead an equal amount of new notes of the same denomination, under an arrangement with any of the banks of this Commonwealth, and put into circulation for a period of time, so long only, as may be required by the quarterly de-struction of \$50,000, to absorb the whole amount relieve 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 earnestly press upon the Legislature the passage of such laws as would prohibit in their mutilated and defaced condition, their payment from the Treasury. Should it be deemed a more desirable course to

rid the currency of the entire issue by a loan it might be a fair condition of the renewal of the charter of any bank at the present session, that it make a loan, at a low rate of interest to the Government, to be used in redceming and cancel-ling the whole or such part as niight be deemed advisable. Any arrangement on the subject you may desire, to relieve the people of this currency, shall receive my cordial approbation.

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 a large extent, been met in depreciated paper, by which the holders of State bonds have suffered pecuniary

effectual remedy. The relief notes originally in-tended to be temporary in their existence and lo-cal in their circulation, should not be forced from their legitimate purpose, or paid from the Treasury in discharge of the interest of the public debt. No great inconvenience would be felt in debt. No great inconvenience would be felt in withholding an amount ao small as the present circulation from such application. To secure an object so desirable, the revenues of the State should be collected in such funds only as admit 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 Commons wealth should be received in payment of public dues, while other paper money, under par, at the place designated for the payment of interest on the public debt should be refused unless upon notice to that effect, of the State Treasurer, are the public debt should be refused unless upon no-tice to that effect, of the State Treasurer, ar-rangements of the banks issuing the same were made to redeem it at such point as he might de-signate. The State Treasurer should be authors ized to require of those specie paying banks whose notes might be under par at the place of paying the interest, to make arrangements to re-deem 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 arfunds at their counters. It is believed that an ar rangement of the kind suggested, would materi-ally aid in rendering the notes of all the solven banks in the Commonwealth, of equal value in all parts of the State; would increase their general circulation among the citizens, and tend to exclude the depreciated 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 heavy to extract the restriction.

with her contracts, is worthy the serious conation 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 remodeled and arranged in such a form as to insure equality, and uniformity, in the several counties of the State. The manner of adjusting, and equalising the valuation of property for taxation, is a concern of deep in-terest to the people, and should, as far as possible, be left in the hands of their immediate represents. be left in the hands of their immediate representa-tives. Assessors, it is suggested, should be re-quired, in the exercise of their duties, to make various products of farms and manufactories; of the kind, nature and amount of the supposed an nual value of the productive industry of each District, of the amount and nature of their local and general trade and business, with the manner and cost of reaching the nearest market, 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 for practical utility, a triennial return might answer the purposes intended. Returns of a nature so general, of the resources, and active industry of the State.

resources and active industry of the State, while it would afford valuable information to the public officer, would place before him, such facts as would enable him to detect gross errors in the uniformity of the assessments, and would leave in duty of valuing and taxing their property, instead of casting a the hands of the officer elected by the people, the labor so important into the care of rresponsible boards,

The importance of Legislative action on this

"Ordinary Revenue and Expenditures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the periods herein stated: evenue for the year 1845, xpenditures do do Excess of expenditures 3,176,298 181,667 3,487,883 Revenue for the year 1846, Expenditures do do 3.461.144 Excess of Revenue evenue for the year 1847,

Revenue for the year 1848, Expenditures do do Excess of Expenditures, Excess of Expenditures, 74,889 36 xcess of Revenue in four years, 857,349 30."

"Expenses of the public works, considered as linery notwith." xcess of Re ordinary, notwithstanding much of the amount is really extraordinary; but as an ofset to this; the tax on real and personal estate, receive each year, is more than the assessment of a year the excess being from outstanding taxes of previons years The balance in the Treasury, on Dec. 1, 1846, \$663,851 88

was, The balance in the Treasury, Dec. 1, 1848, was, Deficit in balances in Treasury in four 86,561 49 years,
Had the law of May, 31, 1344, been complied with, by the cancellation of the Relief Issues, the additional charge would have been made on the 149,700 00 freasury of, Which added to the above deficit, makes, Deduct excess of apparent revenue 87,349 30.

Real deficit, under existing laws, 248912 19—in four years, exclusive of extraordinary expen-The operation of laws on the part of the Nationa The operation of laws on the part of the National government, formed with a view to the assessment of duties and collection of revenue, is a subject seriously affecting the finances of the Commonwealth. No State in the Union depends in a greater degree for the advantages of wholesome enterprise and the safe employment of capital, on the stability and agency of laws affording reasonable protection to domestic industry. Our mountains filled with rich deposites of iron and coal, invite the manufacturer to employ his skill and capital in these commodities, and when they are in demand, the whole productive business of the state prospers. No interest feels the pressure of foreign competition more keenly, none requires more

oreign competition more keenly none requires more certainly the fostering care of government, none spreads to a larger extent the active industry of all classes of citizens, than the peculiar manufacturing establishments of our own State. The system established by the Act of Congress of 1846, is framed for the purpose of revenue, and discriminates against, rather, than for protection. The of 1846, is framed for the purpose of revenue, and dis-criminates against, rather than for protection. The effect of such laws would necessarily be, if continu-ed, to strike down the manufacturer, and to depress every interest which, directly or indirectly, or incis-dentally leans on him for support.

Of the interests favorably affected by the estab-lishment of manufactories; none deserves more es-secial notice than the laboring and producing classes. These compose the great mass of our population, and in all respects differ, radically, from the same clas-ses in other countries. Here they are a part of the Government itself, and as such are frequently requi-red, in the exercise of the elective franchise, to de-cide questions the most momentous; affecting even cide questions the most momentous, affecting even the stability and duration of our free institutions. the stability and duration of our free institutions.—
In the formation of the Governments 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, in a proper manner, the du-

ties they owe to the country, to others and them-selves, a portion of their time should be given to the examination and consideration of public questions. By the reward of their labor, they should be enabled to elevate their condition in society, to command for themselves and families, not merely the necessaries, but the comforts and even the luxuries of life, to give to their children the benefits of a reasonable educabut the comforts and even the luxuries of life, to give to their children the benefits of a reasonable education, and to insure a competence when age had disqualified them for active employments. The price of labor is regulated by its demand, and the value of the article it produces. When the demand for labor is small, and the produce of that labor low in price, the reward of industry is comparatively reduced; when the demand for labor is increased, it rises in when the demand for labor is increased, it rises in value, and receives an adequate reward. Hence, whatever increases profitable labor is substantially beneficial to the working classes, and affords them the means of comfort, the delights of rational enjoyment, and the opportunity of exalting their condition and performing with safety to the country the duties of citizens.

citizens.
The manufacturer, if he be sustained in his enter-The manulacturer, it he be sustained in his enter-prise, produces this result, and by opening to the la-borer a new source of employment. It is frequently urged that the system of protection to domestic in-dustry is of more interest to the manufacturer than to the laborer, as it enables him to dispose of his labries for a higher price, and to realize a better profit on his capital. 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 of the article?

Let it be remembered, also, that his daily broad—the wants of his family, the education of his children 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 objection can have but little weight. It is also urged that a reduction of nominal values to a specie standard, would produce a result, requiring for dombatic labor, no protection on the part of the Government. A doctrine of this nature is radically wrong, and at variance with the principles on which our free Government is founded—Bring down the standard of prices for labor to a specie at an dard; allow no greater reward for indicate. cio atan dard; allow no greater reward for indoor to a spe-cio atan dard; allow no greater reward for industry in this country than in England, and the working classes are necessarily forced into the condition of foreign operatives compelled to labor constantly and diligently to earn for themselves a miserable subsis-tence. All the luxuries, many of the comforts, and want he necessiving affile myst he dealed to the tonce. All the luxuries, many of the comforts, and even the necessaries of life, must be denied to them, while the education of their offspring must be wholly neglected. These observations apply to the laborers engaged in the business of mining and transporting our coal to market, as well as to the operatives more directly employed at manufactories. After the demand for household use is supplied, this article must seek a market in those districts of country where manufacturing industry abounds and the demand for seek a market in those districts of country where manufacturing industry abounds, and the demand for it increases or diminishes in proportion to the active operations of these establishments. Hence, every it increases or diministes in proportion to the active operations of these establishments. Hence, every fire that is extinguished, and every wheel that is stopped, lessens the demand for coal, decreases its value in the market, and reduces the prices of labor by lessening its value to the owner of the article. When to this is added the fact of competition from abroad underselling in the home market, the domestic article, the occupation of the laborer is destroyed, and the rain is complete. The Bevenue system invites such a result, while the system of discrimination for protection forbids it.

Other classes of society are also injuriously or beneficially affected, as the laws on this subject favor the one or the other policy. The Agriculturalist, in eficially affected, as the laws on this subject favor the one or the other policy. The Agriculturalist, inclined to measure the general welfare by the prices of his produce, and to remain contented while these are satisfactory, is required only the exercise of his practical knowledge, to be informed that he suffers olso by a policy which strikes down the manufacturer. The home market is his only sure reliance. The condition of things abroad may afford increased prices for the produce of his farm; the miseries of unhappy Ireland, and the unsettled state of public affairs in other parts of the world may create a temporary demand for grain, and thereby angment the vniue 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, whether distant or near the foreign market, must depend for an uniform and fair price, on the home demand. Any other chance as dependant on the policy of foreign Governments, the convulsions of unsettled power, and the unfruitful harvests of other producers. 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 proposes to sell, the produce of the farmer, who is thereby relieved of the

produce of the farmer, who is thereby relieved of the hazard and expense of canveyance.

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 lostering care of government, his capital in profitable industry, opens a new source of wealth to the farmer, the artizan and the laborer.

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

These are a few of the many advantages of the agriculturalist and 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 manufacturers, invite the labor of the wretched starving operatives of Europe to a competition with this heathful and prosperous condition of things. The consequences are ruinous to the interests of the laboring and producing classes, and dry the streams of prosperity in every branch of industry.

It should not be forgotton that the reliable wealth of a state consists in the profitable industry and capital of the citizens. Whatever tends, therefore, to prostrate individual prosperity is down and investment the service of the diminish the value of produce, to injure productive labor, or to drive from wholescome investment the service of the order of the control of to prostrate individual prosperity, to diminish the value of produce, to injure productive labor, or to drive

the country, strikes with alarming force the best in-terests of the State.

The revenues of the Commonwealth are derived

rom wholesome inve

it may be said, that every dellar shipped for the purchase of foreign fabrics diminishes their value, depresses the home market, reduces the profits of the producer and hence lessens the smount of reve-nue paid in the treasury. Capital avested in the various branches of manufactures sinks in value in proportion to the depression of the business in which t is employed, and when foreign competition is em ployed and when foreign competition is successful by it is employed, and when foreign competition is em-ployed and when foreign competition is successful by reason of low duties in driving from the home market the fabric of the capitalist, his investment is com-paratively valueless, and the revenues therefrom are greatly reduced. The profits from our internal im-provements are still more seriously affected. The provements are still more seriously affected. The raw material in its transit to the manufactory, and the fabricon its way to a market are principally conveyed along our canals and railroads, thereby yields ing a handsome revenue to the Commonwealth—When, therefore, the manufacturer, unprotected by the government is compelled to discontinue his business, not only the laborer, the artisan, and the agriculturalist, but the state also, is seriously injured in the general depression of business, the diminished wealth of the country, and the reduced value of capital. The policy of giving fair and reasonable protection to the domestic industry of the country has heretofore received a support so cordial from wise and patriotic statesmen, who have conducted the affairs of the national government, as well as those who have preceded me in the administration of this Commonwealth, that I cannot refrain from the insertion of a few extracts from their several messages.

In his eighth message, Weshington deemed it proper to bring the subject to the attention of aw material in its transit to the manufac

no nie eigitti message, wasnington deemen it proper to bring the subject to the attention of Congress.

"Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to insure a continuance of their efforts in any way which shall appear eligible."

The eighth annual message of President Jefferaon, contains the following in reference to the

ubject; "The suspension of our foreign commerce, produced by the injustice of the belligerent powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens are subject to just concerns. The situation into which we have thus been forced has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming, will be under the application of cheaper materials and duced by the injustice of the b —under the enspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions,

President Madison calls the attention of Con-cress to the subject in this manner: "Although other subjects will press more immediately upon your deliberations, the partion 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 permanent." And again, in his special mess-sage, of February 20, 1815, he says:
"But there is no subject that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberations of Congress, than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence, and attained an unpar-allelled maturity throughout the United States, du-

ing the period of the European wars. This ource of National independence and wealth, I anxiously recommend, therefore, to the prompt and constant guardianship of Cougress. *In hir seventh annual message, he again recurs "In adjusting the duties on imports to the ob-ject of Revenue, the influence of the Tariff on manufactures will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be, which leaves to the agarity and interests of indi-viduals, the application of their industry and re-sources, there are in this as in other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides the condition which the theory itself implies, of a reciproca adoption by other nations experience teache adoption by other nations, experience teaches that so many circumstances must occur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kinds, that a country may remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects even peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success, under circumstances giving a pow-erfol impulse to manufacturing industry. It has made among us a progress and exhibited an effigrid impulse to maintaining industry. As has made among us a progress and exhibited an efficiency which justify the belief, that with a prostection not more than is due to the enterprising citizens whose interests are now at stake, it will

ecome, at an early day, not only safe from occaional competition from abroad, but a source of omestic wealth, and even of external commerce." Again: "It will be an additional recommenda-tion of particular manufactures when the materi-als for them are extensively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently, in part insure, to that great fund of National prosperity and independence encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded. President Madison, in his first inaugural address, says: "Our manufactures will likewise require, the systematic and fostering care of the Govern-

ment, possessing as we do, all the raw materials, of the fruits of our own soil and industry—we ought not to depend in the degree we have done. n supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, unsought and unexpected, cannot fail to plouge us into most serious difficulties. It is too important that the capital which nourishes our manufacturer should be domestic, as its influence in that case anoth be comestic, as its innience in that case instead of exhausting, as it may do, in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture and every other branch of industry. Equally important is it to provide, at home, a market for our raw materials, as by extending the competition it will enhance the price and protect th cultivator against the casualities incident to for-His Excellency, Simon Suyder, Governor of this

"The subject of manufactures, on full experienco during the restrictive system and the war, is now so well understood, as respects the practical bility of advantageously carrying them on, as to the kind 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 ort. The General Government, fully aware importance of the subject, will, it is confished. Solution of the subject, will, it is confished. Solution of the subject, will, it is confished. deemed unnecessary to urge arguments in their support. The General Gevernment, fully aware lently hoped, follow the usindy noped, follow the dictates of political wisdom and protect our manufactures against injurious foreign competition or combinations; a contrary course would protract the long and anx-iously sought independence of our country, and again impare dependence almost colonial. o the subject, says :
''As agriculture and manufact cources of wealth, and the only solid foundation of our comforts and independence, they ar ticularly entitled to the festering care of go In the first message of Governor Wolf, he speaks

as follows:

"The protecting policy hitherto sustained by the General Government, cannot, under existing he General Government, cannot, under existing ircumstances, be abandoned or relinguished with the approbation or consent of the people of Penn-sylvania. Their interests, their prosperity, and, I may add, their comforts, are at this time, casen-tially identified with that policy. The diversified branches of enduarry, in which our citizens are engaged, the character of the produc to our soil, the state of the foreign markets to which we had heretofore been accustomed to re-sort for the sale and exchange of our staple commodities, and the interdicting duties by which the produce of our agriculturatists is excluded from these markets, leave us no alternative as to the course to be pursued. We must either suffer over surplus produce to perish upon our hands, or we must establish a market for its consumption at home. We must either submit to the humiliating condition of becoming tributary to foreigh indus-try, or by affording encouragement to our own, render ourselves independent of foreign imposrender ourselves independent of foreign imposi-tion and exection. Under the encouragement and protection now afforded, our manufacturing ea-tablishments are assuming a vigorous and healthtablishments are assuming a vigoritie promise of ful appearance, and give reasonable promise of promoting the general prosperity of the country. promoting the general prosperity of the country, and of accomplishing the great ends and design contemplated by the friends and advocates of the protective system, Happily for us in Pennsylvania, we have no constitutional difficulties to embarrass us in reference to this system. Our states with who have heretofore represented us in the National Legislature, as well as in that of the State, have niformily expressed their opinions affirmatively and in terms by no means equivocal, that this tion poraesses the right, under the constitution, to protect its industry, by salutary onactments, of its own, against the injurious consequences of preign legislation; and that the nots of Congress oreign registation imports are constitutional; and imposing duties on imports are constituents have as unequivocally respond-

Governor Porter also refers to the subject in the "It is unworthy the great State of Pennaylva." nia, to depend on the manufactures of other States, or of foreign countries, to supply her citizens with