Medical.

SOMETHING MORE VALUABLE THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE THAN SILVER OR GOLD. BICAUSE

IT WILL RESTORE THE WEAK. REINSTATE THE BLOOD IN ALL ITS ORIGINAL SARSAPARILLA VIGOR AND PURITY.

PROF. O. J. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL,

BLOOD RENOVATOR.

Is precisely what its name indicates; for, while pleasan to the taste, it is revivifying, exhibitating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates, and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only propuration ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all.

So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomaci, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervons and other icritation. It is also perfectly exhibitrating in its effects and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. As a sure preventive and cure of

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, INDIGESTION, DYS PEPSIA. LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, NEURALGIA, PAL-PITATION OF THE HEART, MELAN-CHOLY, HYPOCHONDRIA, NIGHT SWEATS, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS,

AND ALL THAT CLASS OF CA-SES SO FEARFULLY FATAL CALLED FEMALE WEAKNES AND IRREGULARI-

THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Kinneys, or any genera iderangement of the Urinary organs.

It will not only cure the debitity following CHILLS and FEVER, but prevents all attacks arising from Miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases at ouce, if already attacked.

tacked.

TRAYMLERS should have a bottle with them, as it infallibly prevents any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.

As it prevents contiveness strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentry habits.

LADIES not accustomed to out-door exercise, should always use it.

LADLES not accustomed to out-door exercise, should always use it.

MOTHERS should use it, for it is a periect relief. Taken a mouth or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety.

There is no mistake about it.

THE CORDIAL 13.4.17 WE SEC. 17.

THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR

THE CORDIAL IS-AIL WE CLAIM FOR

MOTHERS, TRY IT!

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too 1.te, but also you sons and husbands, for while the former irom false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave, rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are so often mixed up with the excitement of business, that If it were not for you, they 'co, would travel in the same downward path until it is too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we condidently appeal; for we are sure your never-falling affection will unserringly point you to Professor WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND SLOOD RENOVATOR as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR: as the remedy which should be always on head in time of need.

Read what the Press say after theroughly testing the order of inclusion that he have a doubt.

REOF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL—It is recorded in classics that Psychow was once sent to a climate warmer than the West Indies to procure a sample of the beauty of Proserptine in a box. After some delay the messenger returned, and as soon as the lid of the box warmer than the West Indies to procure a sample of the beauty of Proserptine in a box. After some delay the messenger returned, and as soon as the lid of the box warmer than the West Indies to procure a sample of the beauty of Proserptine in a box. After some delay the messenger returned, and as soon as the lid of the box warmer than the West Indies to procure a sample of the beauty of Proserptine in a box. After some delay the messenger returned, and as soon as the lid of the box warmer than the warmer than Read what the Press say after thoroughly testing the

WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

The FAMILY CATHAR active Cathartic which the or proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty. The constantly increasing demand from those who and the satisfaction, which all express in regard to all express in regard to place them within the Dis. The Frofession well know on different portions of the place them within the Common of the place them within the From the Family On the Family On the Family On the Place of the State o

is, since we know it to be a safe, pleasant, and sure remedy for the diseases cnumerated.—"Now York Dispatch."

Before noticing a patent medicine, we have to be certain that it will prove itself to be all that it is recommended, And we would say that the Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator of Prof. Wood will stand the test fully, and, in fact, it is without any doubt the first strick in market for purifying the Blood and strengthening the system. We have no he tation in recommending its use to all,—"The New-Yorker."

LOCK TO YOURSELF IN TIME.—How many in consequence of a false delicacy suffer from suppressed, painful, or obstructed mensuration, and think because they are young that by and by nature will work itself clear from obstructions, and all come in right in the end, little dreaming that the seeds of death are already germinating in the system, because the vital energies are impaired, and the entire animal economy deranged, debilitated; and yet, careless of themselves as they are, if a remedy were set before them which would restore all the functions of the system, and remvigorate the body, they would taked; and the before them which would restore all the functions of the system, and remvigorate the body, they would taked; and the before them which would restore all the functions of the system, and remvigorate the body, they would taked; and the bestorative Cordial and Blood Renovator.—"The New York Conter."

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BERGINERY CHEMENT OF NA-TIONALITY is the system of education in a country. "In proportion as the structure of a government of the Country & Country & Carled For Structure of a government of the Country & Carled For Structure of a government of the Country & Carled For Structure of a government of the Country & Carled For Structure of Country & Carled For Structure of a government of the Country & Carled For Structure of Country & Carled For Structure of Country & Carled For Structure of Country & C



"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS-NEUTRAL IN NONE."

VOL. XIV.

Medical.

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

The Great Renovator of

THE BLOOD.

THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,

ULCERATED SORES,

AND ALL FORMS OF CUTANEOUS

WORLD RENOWNED

SARSAPARILLA.

Thousands have experienced its salutary effects, and tens of thousands have witnessed it, until it has ceased to be a question among the intelligent portion of the com-

munity.

When the Blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from the effects of Spring weather, clange of climate, want of exercise, the use of a uniform saline diet, or any other cause; this compound Extract of Sarsaparilla; will REMEW the BLOOD, carry off the putrid humors, CLEANSE the STOMAGE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ME CURY; and also that the ingredients are judiclously compounded, so as to obtain from them their greatest medicinal effect.

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EDUCATIONAL. -

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DISEASES. These complaints can be speedily and effectually cured

HARRISBURG, PA., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 22, 1861.

SPEECH

OF THE Hon. A. K. McCLURE.

On the act for the commutation of tonnage DUTIES UPON ALL! THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS OF THE STATE, DELIVERED WEDNESDAY, FEBRU

has erred in any matters of theory, or of judg-ment, or of State policy—for such errors I was fully prepared, and meant to excuse them; but when so learned a Senator as the gentleman from Berks defies facts and the simplest rules of arithmetic, I scarcely know how, even in charity, to reconcile his remarks with his claims to frankness and intelligence. I believe that he meant to fight this bill fairly. I do not ques-tion the sincerity of his convictions in resisting this measure; but he has manifestly studied the question—his array of tables and calcula-tions, so often appealed to in support of his po-sition, gives evidence that he has exhausted his mathematics to swell the tide of ruin that is to overwhelm us when the bill shall become a law RENEW the Blood, carry off the putrid humors, CLEARSE the BLOOD, carry of the BLOOD, carry

monument of blunders. The public are hereby notified that the preparation Extensively known as Dr. S. P. Townsend's Compound extract of Sarsaparilla, is now manufactured under my different on and supervision; from the original recipe obtained from Dr. S. P. Townsend; and I certify that it is composed of ingredients PURELY VEGETABLE, and WITHOUT He seems to have resolved upon the sensa tion style of oratory—a style perhaps well abilit to tax the thrift and sinews of his admired and admiring constituents. If he is not preconstituents when clustered around the hust-ings—but the Pennsylvania Senate owes higher and holier duties to a Commonwealth than tickling antiquated fancies or resisting true and medicinal effect.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S CORPOUND EXTRACT OF SASAPARILLA, has a reputation among all civilized nations as
the best preparation for enlightened progress by perverting facts and figures. He was most unfortunate in his very starting point. I was amazed at his positive declaration that we had sacrificed millions of Renovating and Purifying the BLOOD which science has ever offered to man. In this resides its PECULIAR EXCELLENCE, and to this is due its world revenue by the construction of the Pennsylva-nia Railroad, and was lost in wonder as to where he meant to rest a pretext for the as-sumption. At last the explanation came, and the right of way of the Baltimore and Ohio which the refinements of modern chemistry enable us to Railroad through a portion of our State west-ward was the canvass on which the thrilling picture of wrong to Pennsylvania was painted.—
And what is it when reduced to simple, unvarnished truth? As the first legislation was had before I was born, the Senator from Berks will excuse any want of details; but the main facts excuse any want of details; but the main facts are few and easily understood. In 1827 the Legislature of this State granted the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the right of way over our soil; and as it was the corporation of a rival state aiming to build rip a rival commercial city, a tax was imposed by the terms of the charter, upon its tonnage, and perhaps upon its passengers. This would doubtless have been a fruitful source of revenue to our treasury, but for the simple fact that the corporators or stockholders declined to accept it. But how the Pennsylvania Railroad company, then nearly a quarter of a century in the future and unthought of by any one, is now to be held responsible for that loss, will certainly be difficult of satisfactory explanation. It is true that in later years the charter was renewed to LIVER INVIGORATOR

be difficult of satisfactory explanation. It is true that in later years the charter was renewed to the Baltimore and Ohio, and it is also true that when the Central road was incorporated it was enacted that if a certain portion of the Central route should be completed within a given time, it must be reinstated on the Pennsylvania Railthe right of way for the Maryland road would road, and be also levied upon the Reading and then cease. But the Senator from Berks can-not be ignorant of the fact that since the con-struction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the above the question of revenue. Shall Pennsyl-Legislature has chartered a company to occupy precisely the same route as that asked for by the Baltimore and Ohio, leading directly thro a portion of our State into Baltimore, without own energy, her own industry? Shall she imposing a farthing of tax either upon tonnage or passengers, and the corporation is bankrupt, and the road has never, been made. This is the brilliant revenue scheme that has been blasted, according to the theory of the Senator from Berks—a road that no one will build, whose stock is valueless, and whose bonds are worthless. I need hardly say that I refer to the

Connellsvill road.

Mr. CLYMER. Do I understand the Senator to say that in the Act incorporating the Balti-more and Ohio Railroad, or giving it the right of way, there was no tonnage tax imposed Do I understand him to say further that there

was no tax upon passengers?

Mr. M'CLURE. I certainly said no such thing. I stated, I think distinctly, that a charter was given, and a tax imposed upon tonnage, and it may be upon passengers; but the people of Baltimore never accepted it.—
They were too wise—they looked too carefully to the interests of their commercial city—thu to trammel the trade that entered their sea port; and, in after years, when our own Legis ature re-chartered the same route to a Pennsylvania company, to carry the produce of our own people to a foreign city, no tax of any kind was imposed. I trust the gentleman under-stands me now. His grand revenue bubble has been pierced, and it wastes into nothingness.— The untold millions of revenue which he insisted we had bargained away, in order to con-struct the Pennsylvania Railroad, proves to be the offerings of a road that Baltimore twice re-fused to make, and Pennsylvania still refuses to make, and that has given bankruptcy to all who attempted to bring it into life, although it to make, and that has given being it them unequally, and therein, as ices, injury who attempted to bring it into life, although it them unequally, and therein, as ices, injury is free from all restrictions upon tonnage and it falls upon them, too, not for their own benefit, but, for the competing energy of rival cities in the competing energy of rival cities.

Let me here suggest to the Senator from Berks how his eloquence might have appealed to this Senate, with all the power of justice. Relying upon his premises as harmonizing with a correct State policy, he should have gone farther than merely to demand that the transporters on the Pennsylvania Railroad shall pay a tax to the State. I can appreciate his flattering encomiums, lavished upon his own immediate constituents. I concede even that they might raise their hands and thank God that they are not as other men—that they are not radical, the Senator from Berks admits by his own mul-reckless innovaters. But when we come to the tiplication table, more than it owes for the reckless innovaters. But when we come to the question of taxation, looking to that equality Main Line with interest, and pays it, too, in a that is due from the government to every class much shorter time than its contract with the and section of our people, I cannot understand why a ton of goods must pay a tax when it passes through Lancaster to Philadelphia, and passes through Lancaster to Philadelphia, and why it must go free if it passes through the county of Berks. Upon this point the Senator amount to the interest of near two millions of was strangely remiss. In his almost frantic energy in advocating a tax upon tonnage, he should not have forgotten that equal and exact justice so all; in timposing the hardens of the corporation, in addition to its payments to the State, is one of the first duties of the Legislawas strangely remiss. In his almost frantic entry in advocating a tax upon tonnage, he should not have forgotten that equal and exact institute so all; indirposing the beautiful City, of Beading for the commercial emportum of the State, is one of the first duties of the Legislatine. When he leaves his beautiful City of Beading for the commercial emportum of the Commenwealth, he passes over a road, rupning through the fruitful farms of his constituents, in the constituents and steading through the fruitful farms of his constituents, and they fear to be just to a mighty Commonwealth, lest new men should suppliant them for the crime of being rightrather than consists this bill.

Another fatal blunder of the Senator from Berks should remember that he is increasing revenue from the taxes of this corporation, in addition to its payments to the State, is one of the first duties of the Legislature. When he leaves his beautiful City of this bill.

Another fatal blunder of the Senator from Berks should remember that he is increasing the commenced and cherished prejudices amongst their regions and steading constituents, in their projectics amongst their regions and steading constituents, in their petty contests with p

him into such violent paroxysms on this floor to-night; that pays less than one-third the ordi-nary taxes to the treasury paid by the Central road; and yet it has never paid a farthing of tax upon its tonnage. Can he inform this Sen-ate why the farmer, factor, or miner, who lives ate why the farmer, factor, or miner, who lives in the interior or western part of the State, along the Pennsylvania Railroad, must pay a tribute to the treasury for the right to reach a home market, while the farmer, factor, or miner, of Lebanon, Berks, Schuylkill, &c., are untaxed?—Suppose that we should, to-day, impose a tax upon the tonnage of the Reading road, upon the more than two millions of tons of coal it annually carries to market, as well as the rich The Senator from Berks, (Mr. Clymer,) has certainly achieved a brilliant success in greatly astounding himself; and I risk little in saying that he should be prepared for another sensation when he shall discover how seriously and strangely he has erred. I do not mean that he has erred in any matters of theory, or of judgment of the present depressed condition of our industry it would beggar a thousand homes, and paralyze countless energy and capital. If we should adopt the policy of and capital. If we should adopt the policy of the Senator from Berks, he surely could not re-sist its general application; and if we were to im-pose this tax upon the industry of his own people, he could not return to his constituents. Yet, what answer could be make to their lamentations? He answer could be make to their lamentations? He could only say that he advocated the doctrine of taxing the energies of the people of the State, and that the State had accepted his theory—that it had not wronged his people, but had been just to them. Do I err in this? If I had digged a bit and fallen into it on this question, by appealing to the passions or prejudices of my own people, I should, I think, at least be silent when one portion of the State asks merely to be placed upon terms of equality with ly to be placed upon terms of equality with those I represent; or if silence would not answer; I would say boldly—tax my own constitu-ents, tax all, for all should pay alike. Is the Senator from Berks prepared for this? If so, he is consistent, and he should to-morrow bring in and admiring constituents. If he is not pre pared for such a law, how in the name of just ice can he demand that this unequal restriction shall be imposed upon others? Nor does the force of his argument end here. We not only tax the tonnage of our farms and mines only tax the tonnage of our farms and nimes transported to or from any point between Har-risburg and Pittsburg, while all our other lines leading to Philadelphia are free; but we have opened a direct route to New York from this place, over which our produce can be carried free to a rivalcity, while it is taxed if it goe through Lancaster to our own great emporium of trade. Is: this just to Philadelphia? Is it just to our own producers? Is it just to the State? "The tax upon tomage is either right and should be universal, or it is not right and

should be abandoned. Especially should we not discriminate against lines leading to our own city, or in other words make our trade to a foreign city free, while it is taxed when it

nue from this source for three years, and the State was never more prosperous. It is, therequal taxes imposed upon her own capital, her own energy, her own industry? Shall she stand still while all the world moves on?— Shall she be as as a giant, bound hand and foot, while on every side of us the liberal teachings f experience have given new impulses to every tide of wealth, and enlightened legislation has gathered to rival commercial marts around us hat which a beneficent God marked on this great map of nature as the tribute of our Westgreat map or nature as the known of our reservern Empires to Pennsylvania? It may, in time, effect a million of direct revenue, or ten millions if you please, while, in the same period, its removal will enrich our commerce, and our producers of every kind, and add scores of milions to the taxable wealth of the State. The construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad has, in ten years, added fifty millions to our taxable property along its line; and, in addition, it pays in legitimate taxes, independent of tomage duties, what is the interest of nearly two mil-lions of our debt. For this it is treated as a er and a curse. It pays more direct taxes for State purposes in ten years than the whole county of Berks has paid in the last century.— Still it is to be regarded as a mere beast of burden to the State, while every other railroad is incorporated on the principles now recognized by all other States, and all other enlightened nations. If it be for revenue, remember it is thrown directly upon the strong arms of your wn sons, who make your forests wave with golden harvests—your monntains yield up their exhaustless riches—who start the hum of your spindles, and the rude music of your forges, who rear your schools and churches, and scat-

-of rival States-of rival thoroughfares. The Senator from Berks is also mistaken in the assumption that the Pennsylvania Railroad gains a million and a half by this bill over the bill of 1857 for the sale of the Main Line. Just the reverse is the truth. By the Act of 1857, the Railroad was to be released from all taxes State demands; and he overlooks the very important fact that in addition to that, they pay

ter, in wild profusion, the beauty and bounty of progressive civilization. And it falls upon

pressed it upon the Senate with almost start-ling earnestness. I cannot think that he is ling earnestness. I cannot think that he is schemes of the reckless; but the true test of a utterly indifferent to the truth of his assumptions; but when the facts upon this important feature of his comedy of errors are of such easy access—when the figures are on the shelves of this Hall—how are such mistakes, going to the very heart of his argument, to be explained? So far from the Railroad destroying the Main Line of our public works, their revenue steadily increased from year to year after the Railroad was built. The Railroad brought to our State millions of produce that otherwise would have sought rival channels of trade, new sources of trade were created along the line, and all of it had to pass over the Columbia Road as it hurried onward to build up our own commerce. Look at the records, and the eloquence of the Senator is forgotten in his want of intelli-

NO. 66.

But when all argument is answered, we are met with the allegation that it is a solemn contract. They tell us that it is so denominated in the bond, and although it takes our lifeblood, it must be paid. Pray, who made the contract and what is its history? The bill incorporating the Pennsylvania railroad company was thrown upon our Legislature as a measure of protection to our State, in the midst of the movements of rival cities to tap our commerce. It was not the child of favor even with many of our commercial people, and had the State imposed twenty mills it would have occasioned little or no concern. In accordance with the imposed twenty mills it would have occasioned little or no concern. In accordance with the sell illiberal spirit that has so long and so fatally characterized our legislature policy, a tax of five mills per ton was levied upon its tennage.—When the road was built, and its great sources of wealth to Pennsylvania were foreshadowed, the tax was found to be destructive of its usefulness and prosperity. The Legislature was reconstilled to accept any departure from the policy of their fathers; but the man who leads them to liberal progress will deserve well of them and of the State. Pennsylvania turns to-day with pride to the men who were in advance of their time. Go to our national capital and you will see a man who has reached the age alloted to make the statue so that when placed above the fatal prejudices of the day, it will prove unsightly and ill-proportioned because it was fashioned to make the world stand still. I submit to Senators whether this issue is not the inevitable policy of the State? Whether it will not stand the searching test of time and experience? If it be so, let no man who has sworn to discharge his duty be faithless to his convictions.—

Brave, true men, seldem fall, wifile the timid, time-serving pass away with the errors that fung. The constituents of the Senator from Berks' hesitate long and move slowly to accept any departure from the policy of their fathers; but the m the tax was found to be destructive of its usefulness and prosperity. The Legislature was compelled to recede a step, and the tax was reduced from five to three mills. But even that amount was a cositive prohibition upon certain articles; and it was not until our coal dealers found Philadelphia and Harrisburg lighted by gas made from foreign coal, that the suicidal policy of the Legislature was clearly manifested. A tax of three mills per ton per mile on coal and lumber was absolutely prohibitory; and Virginia and Europe took possession of our coal markets, while untold millions slumbered in our mines, and our own people were pleading our mines, and our own people were pleading prejudices, a beneficent system of universal edufor the privilege to develope them. Again the cation. Every village or rural school, where Legislature had to recede, and the tax upon coal and lumber was repealed, and millions of trained the immortal minds committed to their tons have found a market since, to the exclusive and the summer as enduring as the hills to sion of foreign competitors. The same inexorable laws of trade which demanded the abansion of foreign-competitors. The same inexorable laws of trade which demanded the abandonment of the policy of taxing tonnage on certain articles, applied with equal force to every ton of produce of every kind; and in 1857 the Legislature again receded and repealed the tax absolutely. But for the unfortunate mistake of the Legislature; in proposing to receive a bonus of a million and a half for the release of all taxes of every kind. Pennsylvania would new be surpassing both New York and Maryland in every element of commercial progress and advancing industry. New York and set the example by unconditionally repealing all taxes upon tonnage, as soon as Pennsylvania aroused from her slumbers and stretched her iron bands over the Alleghenies to compete for the wealth of the west, and Pennsylvania could hesitate to follow only at her peril. She has hesitated long, and has suffered immeasurably therefor: We bowed to imperative State nelessity in reducing this tax, again in repealing it absolutely; and now, in obedience to the same imperious rule, we must recede from it again, or the wealth of a liberal age will recede from us. The time has come when instory be but an unbroken record of the worl and proved the prejudice? Forgotten! to the same imperious rule, we must recede from it again, or the wealth of a liberal age will recede from us. The time has come when, in justice to our State and its energies, we must declare that here, as in all the world beside, internal commerce must be free.

Sir, I had hot intended, and did rise to de-bate this question in detail. It seemed to be necessary that the misstatements made with such apparent earnestness and positiveness should be corrected, lest men here and else where might be misled into condemning a measure the wisdom of which will be undisputed in less than a Senatorial term. By this bill we make positive provision for the payment of our State debt, and under our amended Constitution no future Legislature can divert the means we are now about to provide. The pay-ments, with the ordinary resources of the Sinking Fund, will entirely cancel the debt in a quarter of a century; and in five years our State taxes can be reduced nearly if not quite one-half. We propose also to afford protection to the people of Pennsylvania by requiring the Railroad company to reduce its tariff for local freights, so as to destroy the present unfair, but perhaps until now unavoidable, discrimination against home trade. We require that this tax be released to the people—not to the Corporation—by compelling a reduction of freights to the exact amount of the tax; and the right to reimpose it is reserved, with the obviously just condition that, if ever re-instated, it shall visit its blessings upon the people of Berks as well as upon the people of the interior and western counties. And when this struggle shall have been

nded, and this last relic of fatalism to our va

ried interests be blotted from our statutes, pray who will not rejoice? Turn to Philadelphia, the second commercial and the first manufacwho will not rejoice? Aum to Finladelpina, the second commercial and the first manifacturing city of the Union. Eleven millions of her capital are embraced in the thirty millions required to build the Pennsylvania Railroad. They constructed this great artery of trade, scattering wealth profusely on every side as it progressed—rearing towns as if by magic, and adding to the value of every acre of soil to which it opens an avenue of, transportation. They have reduced the cost of transit nearly one half, and we now mean to reduce it all articles guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

GRANVILLE STOKES. still more; and although millions of taxable property have been added to the Commonwealth to enrich its treasury, we interpose an arbitrary, unjust statute, and repel the wealth of other States. It can go to New York, i the Railroad was to be released from all taxes upon tonnage, and also from State taxes on all its property perpetually, in consideration of the payment of one and a half-millions additional for the Main Line. Under this bill it pays, as rall ideas. The next generation will be amazed when reminded of the earnest struggle in the highest legislative tribunal of the State tonight on this question. They may be told that while none no not one ventured to defend the policy of taxing ton nage, yet a large minority voted steadily in favor of it because they feared they should not be sustained. They have created and cherished prejudices amongst their

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combat the prejudices of the ignorant and the schemes of the reckless; but the true test of a Senator is forgotten in his want of intelliwill not understand it; but I prefer not to be gence. the wisdom of Thadeus Stephens and his coad-jutors, who braved the prejudices of their day, management may be blotted with infamy, and their history be but an unbroken record of millions of wealth, and opened up for our great State its present glory. Is this not the truth of history? And has the time not come, in this noon-tide of the nineteenth century, when a Pennsylvania-Senate can rise above unfounded prejudice, and move onward with the liberal progress of the world around us? If we would do so, we must make our internal commerce free; we must unshackle our own producers; we must invite, by an enlightened policy, the rich offerings of the industry of every State that seeks the sea-board, and let it build up our cities—give new vigor, to our commerce, and new energy and increased prosperity to our peo-

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