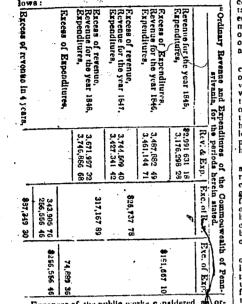
Intimately connected with the subject of our pub-lic debt, are the assessment and collection of the tazes. The laws on this important branch of the revenue, require to be remodelled and arranged in such form as to insure equality and uniformity in the several counties of the State. The manner of adjusting and equalizing the valuation of property for taxation is a concern of deep interest to the people, and should, as far as possible, beleft in the hands of their immedilate representatives. Asses-sors, it is suggested, should be required, in the exercise of their duties, to make return in a full and accurate statement of the various products of *Farms and Manufactorics*, of the kind, nature and amount of the supposed annual value of the produc-tive industry of each district. Should an annu-ant 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 annu-al statement of the ison active findustry of the State, while it would afford valuable information real, of the resources and active findustry 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 the hands of the officer elected by the people, the duty of valuing and taxing their property, instead of casting a labor so important into the cub-fect is genhanced by the fact, that an examination of Intimately connected with the subject of our pub-

remonsible Boards: The Importance of legislative action on the sub-The Importance of legislative action on the sub-fict is enhanced by the fact, that an examination of the ordinary revenues and expenditures for the last few years, furnishes evidence that the necessities of the treasury require increased resources. A state-ment from the auditing department is as foleasury require increased resources. A state from the auditing department is as follows:



Expenses of the public works c nsidered as or-dinary, notwithstanding much of the amount is really extraordinary; but as an office to stis, the tax on real and personal estate, received during each year, is more than the assessment of a year, the excess being from outstanding taxes of previous

	8663,851	88
Balance in the treasury, Dcc. 1848, was	577,290	39
Deficit in balances in trens'y in 4 yr Had the law of May 31et, 1844, been	s. \$86,581	49

of the relief issues, the additional charge would have been made on	
the treasury of	249,700
Which added to the above deficit	336.261

Deduct excess of apparent revenue, 87,349 30

Real defict under existing laws, \$248,912 19 in four years, exclusive of extraordinary expen-

Real defict under existing laws, \$245,912 19 In four years, exclusive of extraordinary expen-ditures. The operation of laws on the part of the national government, framed with a view to the assessment of duties and collection of revenue, is a subject seriously affecting the finances of the Common-wealth. No State in the Unite depends in a great-er define the advantages of wholesome enter-prise. This depends in a great-er define the safe employment of capital, on the statility 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 certainly the fos-tering care of government, none spreads to a larger extent the setive 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 tile purpose of revenue, and discriminates against rather than for protection. The effect of such laws would neces-sarily be, if continued, to atrike down the manufac-turer, and to depress every interest which directly or incidentally leans on him firms prot. "The interests favorably affected by the casab-fishment of manufactories, none doserve more es-pecial notice than the laboring and producing clas-ses. These compose the great mass of our popula-tion, and in all respects differ radically from the same classes in other countries. Here, they are a part of the government itself, and as und duration of our free institutions. In the formation of the gov-rimments under which they live, here were a com-ponent of the soverelegny, which find wrasted from a foreign power the independence of the country and took with others an equip part in the difficult questions involved. To enable them to discharge in p when the definition to the intercased, it mess in value and receives an adequate reward. Hence, whateverincreases profitable labor, is substantially beneficial to the working classes, and allords them the means of confort, this defiable of rational en-joyment, and the opportunity of exalting their con-dition and performing with valiety to the country the dutter of allorms. the duties of cluzens. The manufacturer, if he be sustained in his enter-The manufacturer, it he besistained in his enter-prise, produces this result, by opening to the labor-er a new source of employment. It is frequently urged, that the system of protection to domestic industry is of more interest to the manufacturer than to the laborer, as it enables him to dispose of his fabrics for a higher price, and to realize hetter profit on his expluing but is not the capital of tho fueborer also involved in the fabric, and does he not receive a reward in proportion to the value of the article? article? Let it be remembered, also, that his daily bread.— the wants of his family,—the education of his child-ren, all depend upon the success of the cetablish-ment at which he is employed, and the objection can have but liulo weight. It is also urged, that a reduction of nominal values to a specifice standard, would produce a result, requiring for shomestic labor no protection on the part of givernment. A doc-retage of that astrong to givernment. A docwould produce a result, requiring for domestic labor no protection on the part of givernment. A doc-trine of that nature is re-lically wrong, and at vari-ance with the principles on which our free govern-ment is founded. Bring down the standard of pri-ces for labor to a specific standard; allow no greater reward for industry in this country than in England, and the working classes are necessarily forsid into the condition of foreign operatives, com-pellet to labor constantly and diligently to earn for themselves a miserable subsistence. All the luxu-ries, many of the conforts, and even the nerosaries of life, must be denied to them, while the education of their offspring must be wholly neglected. These observations apply to the laborerus engaged in the business of mining, and transperting our coal to market, as well as to the operatives, more directly employed at manufactories. After the demand for househol i use is supplied, this article must seek a market in those dispricts of country where manu-facturing industry ab-unde, and even wheel that is etopped, lessens the demand for coil, decreases its value in the market, and reduces the prices of labor, by lessening its wave to the owner of the at lice when to this is added the fact of competition from abroad, and results the owner of the statcles When to this is added the fact of competition from abroad, and enduces the fact of competition from abroad, and enduces the fact of the atcles when to this is added the fact of the abover is done abroad, and reserver is done the fact of the atcles when to the second for coil, decreases its value in the market, and reduces the prices of labor, by lessening its wave to the owner of the atcles when to the is added the fact of competition from abroad, anderselling to the home market the do-mestic article, the occupation of the laborer is de-

a tratica Zitanda

stroyed, and the ruin is complete. The revenue

stroyed, and the ruin is complete. The revenue system invites such a result, while the system of discriminating for protection forbids it. Other classes of society are also injuriously or boneficially affected, as the laws on this subject favor the one or the other polley. The agricultur-alist, 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 sufters also by a policy which strikes down the manufacturer.—The home market is his only sufford increased prices for the produce of his farm; the miseries of unhappy Ireland, and the unactiled state of public affairs in other parts of the world, may create a temporary demand for grain, and threby augment the value of his productions; but it would be unsafe to depend on contingencies of this nature, over which his government can have no control. The entire produce of his lands, whether diarant or near the foreign market, must depend for an uniform and far price on the home demand. Any other reliance is dependent on the policy of foreign governments, the convulsions of unsettied power, and the unfruitful harvests of other producers.

other producers. It is not however, in enhanced prices alone that he finda his reward. In the home market he is his own factor, avoids the risk of sgencies, the dangess 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 re-liered of the hazard and expense of conveyance.

lieved of the hazard and expense of conveyance. In another form he is still more largely benefitted. One of the elements of woll-regulated saclety, is unity of interest.) Whatever may be sold to the contrary, no naugral antipathies exist between capi-tal and labor. They are dependent on, are support-ed by, and receive vitality from, each other. The manufacturer who invests under the fostering care of givernment 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 connectence, gathers around him; other classes are attracted, and the storehouse, the workshop, the school, and the church are erected; villages spring up; the din of active industry and the sound of enjoyment mincle together; mads 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 number-less articles which were deem d unworthy of trans-portation. From that overflowing fountain, by an hundred rivulets, wealth is poured into his treasury. These are a few of the many advantages of the

less articles which were deem d unworthy of transportation. From that overflowing fourtain, by an hundred rivulets, wealth is poured into his treasury. These are a few of the many advantages of the spriceliverist and the laborer, arising from a lair and reasonable protection of the domestic industry of the country. The existing revenue laws of the national government, by opening our ports to foreign manufactures, invite the labor of the wretched, surving operatives of Europe, to a competition with the likelith of a state cases, and dry the streams of prosperity in every branch of industry. The labor of the government, by opening our ports to foreign manufactures invite the labor of the wretched, surving operatives of Europe, to a competition with the likelith of a state consistent in the profitable industry. The hold of the forgotten, that the reliable wealth of a State consiste in the profitable industry and capital of the country, strikes with elarming force) the best interests of the State. The revenues of the Countron-wealth are derived principally from real and personal estate, and from our railroads and canals. In reliable for the purchase of far ign fabrics diminishes the value of the producer, and hence lessens the amount of revenues paid in the treasury dolar shipped for the purchase of far ign fabrics diminishes the profits of the producer, and hence lessens the amount of revenues paid in the treasury.—Capital inset in the value, is proport, and who furge competible is successful by reason of low duiles, in driving from the hone market the labric of the eap-risilar of the fabric of the fabric of the fabric of the basis and rails, shirter yield ig a handsome revenee for the successful by reason of low duiles, and the revenues thereform are greatly reduced. The profitable is a state of the state when the fabric on the say typh market, are principally conveyed along our canals and riving from when the fabric on the state of the reasonal provements are still more seriously affected. The raw material in 00

the reduced value of capital. The polloy of giving fair and reasonable protection to the domestic industry of the country, has hereto-fore received a support so cordial, from wise and pat-interstatemen who have conducted the affairs of ithe national government, as well as those who have preceded main the administration - i this Common wealth, thail cannot refrain from the insertion of a few extracts from their several messages.

In his eighth message, Washington deemed it proper to bling the subject to the attention of Congress:

"Congress have repeatedly, and not without suc-cess, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of foo much conse-quence not to insure a continuance of their efforts. in every way which shall appear eligible."

The eighth annual message of President Jefferson, contains the following reference to the subject :

Contains the following reference to the subject: "The suspension of our foreign commerce, produc-ed by the injustice of the beligerent powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have thus been forced, has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to inter-nal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is duily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and form-ing will-under the auspices of cheaper materials and

during the restrictive system and the war, is now so well understood, as respects the practicability of ad-vantageously carrying them on, as to the kind of goods which may be made, and the quality and du-rability of the articles which have had a fair experi-ment amongst us, tont it is deemed unnecessary to urge arguments in their support. The general gov-ernment tully aware of the importance of the sub-ject, will, it is confidently honed, follow the dictates of political wisdom, and protect our manufactures against injurious foreign competition or combina-tions a contrary course would protract the long anx-iously sought real independence of our country, and again impose on us a dependence almost colonial." His Excellency William Findiay, referring briefly

again impose on us a dependence almost coolina. His Excellency William Findlay, referring briefly to the subject, says: "As agriculture and manufactures are the great sources of wealth, and the only solid foundation of our comforts and independence, they are particular-ly entitled to the fostering care of government." In the first message of Governor Wolf, he speaks as follows:

sources of weaking and the only solid foundation of our comforts and independence, they are particular-ly entitled to the for ering care of government." In the first message of Governor Wolf, he speaks as follows: "The protecting policy hitherto estained by the general Government cannot, under existing circum-probation or consent of the people of Pennsylvania. Their interests, their property, and, I may add, their comforts, are at this time essentially identified with that policy. The diversified branches of in-dustry in which our cilizens are engaged, the char-acter of the produce of nessentially identified of the foreign markets to which we had heretofore been accustomed to resort for the sole and exchange of our staple commodities, and the interdicting du-ties by which the produce of our agriculturalists is excluded from those markets, leave us no alternative courset to be purside. We must either suffer our sur-pus 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 foreign industry, or by af-fording encouragement to our own, nend r ourselves independent of foreign imposition and exaction. Under the encouragement to and protection now af-forded, our manufacturing establishments are as-euming a visorous and healthful appearance, and give reasonable promise of promoting the general prosperity of the country, and of accomplishing the great end and design contemplated by the friends and advactes of the protecting system. Happily for us in Pennsylvania, we have no constitutional fiftibulities to embarrasis us in reference to this sys-tem. Our satterinen, who have hitherto represent-ed us in the National Legislature, as well as in that of the State, have uniformity expressed their opin-ions affiirmatively, and in terms by no means equi-ocal, that this nation possesses the rig t, under the constitution, to protect liss industry by siliary creat-ments of its own, against the injuritous c

desirable.
The present debt of the state is as follows :
6 per cent stocks, \$1,897,549 06
5 per cent do. 37,305,801 18
41 do. do. 200,000 00
\$39,393,350 24
Relief Notes in cir-
culation \$702,664 00
Interest certificates
_outstanding, 220,789 52
Do. do. unclaimed, 4,448 38
Interest on unclaim-
ed and outstand-
ing certificates to
be added to t iem
when funded, - 14,165 89
Domestic creditors, 89,318 95
1,031,386 74
Total amount of public debt, De-
cember 31st 1848, • . • \$40,424,736 98
Of the above there is due and demandable at
the Treasury as follows:
Relief Notes,
Domestic Creditors, 89,318 95
Interest certificates of all kinds, 239,403 79
Total \$1,031,386 74

It is presumed the gradual process of cancel-lation of the relief notes, or their redemption as remove to that amoun

The estimated Revenue for the current year

13 10110 #3.	
ands, \$ 20,000 00	
Auction Commissions, - 23,000 00	
Auction duties, 65,000 00	
Fax on Bank Dividends, 120,000 00	
" Corporation stocks, 150,000 00	
" Real & Per. estate, 1,350,000 00	
Tavern Licenses, - 35,000 00	
Retailers do 150,000 00	
Pedlars do 2,500 00	
Brokers, do 5,000 00	
l'heatre, Circus & Managerie do. 1,000 00	
Pamphlet Laws, - 400 00	
Militia Fines, 20,000 00	
Tax on Writs, &c 40,000 00	
Tax on certain offices, 20,000 00	
Collateral inheritances, 60,000 00	
Canal and Rail Road tolls, 1,650,000 00	•
Canal fines, old materials, &c. 3,000 00	
Tax on enrollment of laws, 3,500 00	
Tax on Loans, 115,000 00 Div. on Bridge & Turnp. stocks, 2,000 00	
Accrued Interest 4,000 00	
Refunded Cash, - 5,000 00 Escheats - 1,000 00	
Escheats, - 1,000 00 Fees on public offices 1,500 00	
Escheats, 1,000 00 Fees on public offices, 1,500 00 Miscellaneous, 5,000 00	
Miscellaneous, . 5,000 00	

· \_ \_ \$ 3,851,900 00 Total. Estimated expenditures for the current year. \$800,000 00 Public Improvements. Expenses of Government. 220,000 00 Militia Expenses, Pensions and Gratuities, ..... 30,000 00 23,000 00 Charitable Institutions, Common Schools, including 30,000 00 250.000 00 nonaccepting districts.

Interest on	Loans and guar-		
anties of		2.040,000	0(
Domestic c		12,000	00
	Relief Notes, -	200,000	00
D	who Bublic mart	20 000	0

Damages on the Public works,	20,000	00
Special Commissioners	300	00
State Library,	1,200	00
Public Buildings,	3,500	00
Weigh Lock at Beach Haven,	3,600	00
Penitentiaries	23,000	00
House of Refuge, -	4,000	00
Nicholson,	200	00
Escheats,	800	00
Abatement of State Tax, -	40.000	00
Miscellaneous .	5.000	00

Total. \$3.716.600 00 (Estimated Revenue over Ex-

penditures;) . . / \$135,300 00

come of greater value, as may be reasonably sinci-pated, here balances over the expenditures of the government will getting to the Treasury, a fixed no-portion of which foould property be added to the fund. Thus would it increase in triple proportion until the enormous defn, with which we are encumbered, would be fundly extinguished. Whatever may be the views of the legislature in regard to the plan sug-systed, it is ardently hored it will distinguish its pro-codings by the adoption of means to attain an ob-impond estable.

result will be laid before you in the report of the gen-tlemen to whom was entrusted the duy. It is well to observe that these estimates are not included in the estimated expenditures of the current year as given in a former part of the message. The attention of the legislature will be called to the subject of the currency in conne thou with the Banking institutions of the State. These institu-tions have become so intimately identified with the business and intercats of the clizens, and furnish such a portion of the circulating medium, that a necessity is created for their proper management and control. The standard of the value of things among civilized nations is conceded to be precious metals. The constitutional currency of this govern-ment is gold and silver. Whenever the conveniences of trade and business, the encouragement of indus-try and enterprise, or the natural growth and devel-ogements of the country require additional commer-cial facilities, it is the duty of the public functiona-rise to be watchful that the representatives of the precious metals should maintain the standard value. The citizen having in pussession a note issuel by a Bask of the Common wealth, should be secure that heivelds the equivalent of gold and silver. In order to addit this the result, care should be taken by the legislature in the grants of authority to these corpo-rations, to prevent them if possible from furnishing a cost cit. ble currency. Banking institutions have lawg, existed anong us, and have been, when proper-ty rewritted, and judiciously managed, highly con-ducive to the best interests of the people. Their mates when kept at par value, form a more conve-sient courrency than the precious metals; are equally wikit& in all financial concerns, and promote the back, whose notes are readily convertible into spe-cie, should be sustained by the legislature, while dawe who fail to keep their notes at par, or to redeen these an demand, by inflicting injury and injustice on the examind, by the legislature, and for

The community, destroy confidence, and forfelt on the community, destroy confidence, and forfelt our favorable consideration. In jacking of the amount of banking capital neces-sary for the wants of the community, a sound and healthful state of business and trade afford the best and safest criterion. These institutions are better able to meet their liabilities and redeem their notes, in a state of things such as is here alluded to, than during extraordinary depression, or unnatural ex-citement. That the increase of banking facilities is instrum relat in relieving the country in times of commercial distress, is a belief as prevalent, as it is unsuund. It may postpone the crisis, but cannot afford relief. The active healthful industry of the country, and not the wants of individuals, should govern the issues of the banks. In periods of grant commercial and manufacturing prosperity, an infla-tion of the currency beyond the wants of sound, wholesome trade, leads to unwise, and often ruindus speculation. In short, the amount of the circulating medium should depend on the actual and not the imaginary wants of the country. From these ob-servations, the logislature will readily perceive, that any extraordinury increase of bank as no tone influd with the based condition of trade, is not consistent with my views of the general welfare. The location of a bank, as near as practicable to the centre of its business operations, is a matter of some moment to the community, and should the legislature in its examination of the applications for the re-charter of any institution now existing, bank is the re-charter of any institution now existing be satisfied that the location of the existing bank is unsuited to the convenience of the business portion of the citizens for whose benefit it was established a wise policy would dictate a refusal to re-charter and the establishment of a new institution with the

of the citizens for whose benefit it was established, a wise policy would dicate a refusal to re-charter, and the establishment of a new institution with the same amount of capital, at a place more advantage-ous to the citizens. The old and well established banking institutions, whose credit and solvency are undoubled, and where the wants of the community in which they are located require it, should receive a renewal of their charters, but in no instance ought a charter to be renewed, until a complete, a thorough examination of the affinities of the institution, and a full statement of its business, with satistactory evi-dience of the next rise value of its assets, shall have convinced a committee appointed for that purpose. Of its entire solvency and ability to redeem all its likely the filed of record in the State Department for the inspection of all persons interested. The several laws in force to prevent the use and circulation of notes of a less denomination that five dollars, do not appear to have produced the result intended. A large portion of the currency of the State consists of notes of a lower denomination, many of them spurious and defaced, issued by for-eign institutions, about whose solvency in knowl-edge can be possessed by the citizens. This circu-lation, while it inflicts mjory on the community, is in direct contravention of the express terms of the law. As it is manifest, the existing laws will not-remedy the evil, it is suggested, that an at preven-ing under severe penalues, the banks and brokers dealing in money. from receiving on deposit, ex-changing, or paying the same from their counters, wou'd have a beneficial effect in driving laws will not severe a circulation issued by institu-tions whose abilities to redeem them may be uncer-tain. With these slight modifications of our present appression explicit to increase of banking capital be made, and ju all cases either of new institutions, or the rofewal of those now existing, that their entire solvency should be undoubred, and tha

to these corporations, as it has been maintained in for ver years. During the last session of the legislature, an act was passed regulating the hours of hour in factories, and specifying the age at which minors shall be a -mitted therein. It is respectfully submitted, whether this law does not require amendment, so as to pre-vent special contracts to hour more than the time-fixed by the act. The operation of the law as at present in force, gives to those violating its spirit, an advantage over him who faithfully carries it into effect, by permitting the owner and operative to enter into such contracts in relation, to the extension of time, as they may deem proper. If it be right to limit the hours of labor in Factories, (and who that deairs the education and comfort of the citizens can limit the nourse of labor in reactories, that who that desire the education and comfort of the citizens can doubt it.) the law should be so changed as to operate alike in all such establishments. Should the legisdoubt it.) the law should be so changed as to operate alike in all such establishments. Should the legis-lature concur in this opinion, it would be proper to repeal the proviso, allowing of special contracts by parents and guardians for the labor of minors above the age of fourteen years. They should not be let in a condition of more hardship than the adult. I have brought this surgect to the notice of the Legis-lature, as well because of the justice and propriety of the surgestion, as that my triendship for the mea-sure was well known to the people, and has been approved by them at the late general election. It gives me unleigned pleasure to announce the fact, that the common school system is at length adopted throughout the State. The friends of edu-cation must be deeply gratified, that a consumma-tion so desirable, promising such advantages to the entizen and security to the State, has been attained. It may well be considered as a conspicuous enoch in our history. The bles ings of rational and moral cultivation dispensed throughout the Common-wealth will improve the condition of the people, en-large their sphere of inscluters, and give to the State of the Superintendent will furnish valuable informa-tion to the Legislature for the further improvement of the Superintendent will furnish valuable informa-tion to the Legislature for the further improvement of the Superintendent will furnish valuable informa-tion to the Legislature for the further improvement of the Adjutant General's report on the subject of of the defects. The Adjutant General's report on the subject of the Mili-in, contains many important suggestions, well worthy the consideration of the Legislature,— It is the pryduction of a practical military officer, who has bestowed much thought on the subject, and will be found interesting and valuable, particularly as pointing out a mode by which the wat expendi-ture of the present system may be saved, to the Treasury. Treasury. In the reports of the Auditor General and Surveyor General, you will find a detailed account of the finan-cial operations of the year ending on the first of December last. To these reports I would re er you for a full stratement of the condition of the affairs of the Commonwealth in their several departments. The acquisition of New Mexico and California, presents again in the National Congress, the im-portant question of the extension or non-extension of human slavery. At the adoption of the national Constitution, the longer continuance of what was then considered an evil was strongly agitated, and then considered all evil was sciency addition, and resulted in a compromise permitting it in the States-where at that time it existed. The Constitution being submitted to the States, was adopted with others by Pennsylvania, and after the lapse of more than half a co-tury, it remains the great fundamen-tal law of the Union. To preserve and perpituate tal law of the Union. To preserve and perpetuate it,—to acknowledge its supremacy.—to maintain and defend its principles,—and to submit to its compromises; are duties to which every cilizen is pledged, whatever his opinions in relation to ques-tions arising under it. This fundamental law re-cognizes the right to hold slaves in the States which were parties to the compact, but it makes no farther acknowledgment. It bears on its plain and every seive page now servement, contras or involted farther acknowledgment. It bears on its plain and expressive page no agreement; express or implied, for the further extension of human slavery. That this national wrong has been extended with the progress of population, is niot an argument in favor, of its justice, its constitutional right, or of the sal-tary effects it has produced in the territories where it has been admitted. Shall it be still further ex-tended ? To the Congress of the United States be-longs the authority to settle this important ques-tion. Refore it shall have been determined, the optimons of our citizens on the subject should be fully and distinctly made known, through their public functionaries to the confederate States. The right to instruct our Senators, and request the rep-resentatives in the National Councile, ought not to

be used on light and trivial occasions, while on sub-jects gravely affecting the well being of the coun-try it becomes a duty which none will vepture to decline. In the exercise of this admitted fight, the legislature will find the opportunity to express in terms not to be mistaken, the position which is held by Pennsylvania on this grave and momen-tons question.

terms not to be mistaken, the position which is held by Pennsylvania on this grave and momen-tous question. While the compromises of the Constitution should be minimized in good faith towards our southern brethren, it is our duty to see that they are preserved with equal fidelity to ourselves. No encoordiments however sanctioned by use, should be acknowledg-ed as precedents for further wrongs against the in-terests, prosperity and happiness of the non-slave-holding States of the Union. If slavery be, in itself, an infraction of human rights—if it be directly op-posed to the enlightened spirit of our free insiliu-tions,—if it destroy the equality of power in the general governneut, by golarging where it exists, the constitutional representation—if it possess a direct or indirect influence against northern and western policy and inprevent to the anitral growth of p-pulation and imprevenent, by the ap-poperion of large tracts of land, for the benefit of the few, to the injury of the many—if it be in open defiance of the subtring in the ge, the march of ration-al truth, and the subtring the age. These, it is believed, are the scilled conductions of our citizens, and their determination to maintain them is un-altrable. FELLOW-CITIZENS: My duty is now performed. I have endeavored to one entitigence of the assembly, with a firm relience upon the assistance of the Omilpotenti Being from "whom cometh every good and perfect piff," may be safely confided the performance of every duty calculated to secure the Anapping the conductive of the secure the onnipotenti Being from "whom cometh every good and perfect piff," may be safely confided the performance of every duty calculated to secure the happines, the honor and the welfare of the conn-try. WM. F. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Jan. 6, 1849.

## Legislative Proceedings. HARRIABURG, January 17, 1849.

SENATE .-- In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Matthias, it was resolved that the Senate will, on Monday, the 15th, at 12 o'clock, M., proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer, and that a teller be appointed on the part of the Senate. The chair appointed Mr. Matthias the teller. On motion of Mr. Johnson, the Senate proceeded to nominate candidates for the office of State Treasurer, when the following nominations were made :

M	. Johnson nom	inated	Gideon J. Ball,	
44	Small	44	Arnold Plumer.	·
	Cunningham	**	Ner Middleswarth.	
44	Brooke	44	Wm. Williamson.	2
"	Matthias	**	Charles B. Trego.	
·	Stine	"	John Strohm	

The Speaker presented communications from the State Treasurer and Auditor General. furnishing an estimate of the contingent expenses of their respective departments for the year 1849 Mr. McCaslin submitted the following preamble and resolution.

Whereas, Numerous applications are about to be made to the present Legislature for Banking privileges, and whereas, it is the duty of the Legislature before granting such privileges, to investigate with becoming scrutiny, the merits, abilities, and necessities of all applications made for such purposes. Therefore,

Resolved, If the House of Representatives concur, that before any charter or re-charter shall be granted to any bank or Savings Institution in this Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of the President or Cashier, or other responsible person representing the same, to appear in person before a joint meeting of the Bank Committees of the two Houses, there and then to answer under oath or affirmation such questions as may be necessary to ascertain the permanent means, true condition, ability and necessity of such institution, keeping in view the soundness of the circulating medium, and the ultimate security of the community. And that said investigation shall be signed by the person or persons so interrogated, and entered on the journals as a part of the record of the Legislature

The resolution was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Banks.

Petitions have been presented by Messrs Boas, and Crabb in the Senate, for the incorporation of a Bank at Allentown.

Mr. Boas, presented several petitions to divide the Borner of Allentown into two wards. Mr. Branier, offered a relolution that the Com mittee on Finance be requested to inquire into the expediency of authorising the State Treasurer to negotiate a loan of \$500,000, to be applied to the redemption of the Relief Notes issued under the authority of the Act of May, 1844; which was adopted.

ing will--under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions--become permanent

President Madison calls the attention of Congress to the subject, in the following terms :

"Although other subjects will press more immediately on your del ately on your deliberations, a portion of them can-not but he 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 message of February 20,

1915, he says: "But there is no subject that can enter with great-er force and merit into the deliverations of Congress than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have spraring into existence, and attained an upparalleled maturity throughout-the United States during the period of the European wara. This source of National Inde-pendence and wealth, I anxiously recommend, there-fore, to the prompt, and constant guardianship of Congress."

In his seventh annual message, he again recurs to the subject, as follows :

In his eventh annual message, he again recurs to the subject, as follows: "In adjusting the duties on imports to the object of revenue, the influence of the triff on manufac-tures will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be, which leaves to the sagacity and interests of individuals, the appli-cation of their indisary and resources, there are in this, as in other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides, the condition which the theory itself implies, of a reciprocal adoption by o ber nations, experience teaches, that so many circumstances must occur in introducing and maintaining manu facturing establishments, especially of the more com-plicated kinds, that a country may remain long with-out them, although sufficiently novanced, and in some respects even, peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success. Under circum-tances giv-ing a powerful impulse to tranufacturing indusity, it has made among us a progress, and exhibited an efficiency which justify the helled, that with a pro-tection, not more than is due to the enterpixing cit-izens whose intercus are now at stake, it will be-come at an early day not only safe against occasion-al competitions from abroad, but a source of domes-tic wealth and even of external commenders." "It will be an additional recommendation of par-

And again : "It will be an additional recommendation of par-ficular manufactures, where the materials for them are extensively drawn from our asticulture, and com-sequently impart and ensure to that great fund of national prosperity and independence, as encour-agement which cannot fill to be awarded." Bendless Yourse in the for incomputer address

President Monroe, in his first inaugural address,

"Our manufacturers will likewise require the sys-Our manufacturers will likewise require the sys-tematic and fost-ing care of the government. Pos-sessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the futur of our own industry, we ought not to depend in the degree we have done, on surplies from other coun-rites. While we are thus dependant, the sudden event of war, unsought and unexpected, cannot fail to plugge us into the most eventus difficulties. It is important, too, that the capital which nourienes our manufactures should be domestic, as its infu-ence in that case, instead of extanusting, as it uay do, in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agricul ure, and every other branch of i dustry. Equally 1 portant is it, to provide at home, a mar-ket for our raw materials, as by extending the com-petition it will enhance the price, and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets."

His Excellency, Simon Snyder, Governor of this Commonwealth, in his mersage of December 8th,

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1815, says : "The subject of manufactures, from full expensence

the pressing necessities of the Treasury.

The residue offsaid sum of - \$1,031,386 74 (to wit :) due and demandable is 328,722 74 328,722 74 Funded debt due and demandable June 1st 1841, \$26.951 80 August 1st 1846, 1,998,509 35 August 1st 1847, 22,335 06

\$2.047,796 21

Present liability of the Treasury, \$2,376,518 95 Residue of public debt falling due : March 1st, 1849, \$59,551 46 December 1st 1850, 999,311 15 April 11th, 1853, 135.214 00 April 11th, 1853, 135.214 00 December 11, 1853, 1,998,407 09 January 1st, 1854, 798,474 64 December 1st, 1854, 2,197.849 55 August 1st, 1855, 4,489,463 79 1856, 2,780,808 26 July 1st. March 4th, 1858, 3,998,395 1858.2.540.010 56 July 1st, 1858, 529,922 74 July 1st. 1859, 1,195,928 93 July 1st August 1st, 1859, 49,998 25 July 1st, 1860, 2,643,777 64 July 1st, March 28th, 1861, 120,000 00 1862 2.265.059 75

July 1st, April 10th, 1863, 200.000 00 1864, 1,378,375 99 July Ist. June 27th, 1864.1.134.332 70 1864, 860.680 89 August 1st, 1865. 959.540.79 July 1st, Jauuary 1st, 1865, 868.873 13 1868, 2,523.617 64 1870, 1,939.583 65 July 1st. July 1st. Bank Charter Loans, 678.375 96

Total amount of funded debt not demandable at the Treasury, \$37,845,554 03 \$39,722,072 98 Total. Interest on \$1,887.549 06, of the public debt, at 6 per centum 37,305.801 18, at 5 per centum 118,252 94 1.865.290 0 9,000 00 200.000 00. at 41 do. Regular annual interest on Loans 1.987.542 9 as they stood Dec. 1st, 1848, On a portion of the above loans, there will he due 31 vears interest on the 1st of February, 7.000 00 1849, estimated at In whatever amount of interest certificates may be funded between the 1st of February and the 1st of August next, there will be due at the latter period 12,000 00 4 years interest, estimated at Probable amount of Int. for 1849, \$2,006,542 99 To which add guarantied interest on Danville and Pousville

Rail Road and Bald Eagle and Tioga Navigation Companies, 32,500 00

\$2,039,042 99

chedings by the adoption of means to attain an up-ject we desirable. In the revision of the laws on the subject of reve-nue, with a view to increase taxation, the farming interest of the state should not be further burdened. The state, county, school, read and poor rates, lev-led upon land, and the reduced price of the products of the agriculturalist, occasioned by the present rev-enue laws of the national government, operating to the injury of the home market, should justly and equitably relieve it from additional taxation.

rnue hwe of the national government, operating to the injury of the h-me market, should justly and equitably relieve it from additional toxation. F r many years no actilement of the necounts of the Commissioners of the Internal Improvement fund has been made. It is worthy of consideration, whether a commission to consist of . Clerk from the Auditor General's and the Sinte departments, with a third to be appointed, authoriz d to make an ex-amination of said account, as also to ascertain pre-cise's the condition of the treasury and its dishura-ing agents, what moneys are due to the State from corporations, individuals and counties, and if balan-ces are found to exist, the reason why collections are delayed; might not by a careful report, surgest alterations beneficial in the manner of conducting our financial affairs. In this convexion it is also proper to mention that a change in the manner of drawing more from the Treasury should be adopt-ed to allord more ample checks; the present system being deemed def et ve. The Report of the Canal Commissioners will ena-the the L gelature to form an accurate judgment of the state of the public improvements. Not withstand-ling serious interruptions caused by the destruction of the Free port Aqueduct and other cause i.e., the constantly increasing, that these works should be constantly increasing, that these works should be the the L guarded and or prevented as a means useful to the criticen and highly advantageous to the State. In referring to the internal improvements of the State, I cannot allow the opportunity to pass without allouing to the North Branch Causel. It is supposed that a million of dollars would complete this work, at present profiless and rapidly going to ruin. Al-ready has the State expended upwards of two mil-itons of the indifier and runder would amply se-cure the auteries on the cost of its co- pletion. Al-ready has the State expended upwards of two mil-itons of the indifier the coreaset of outer por-tions of the indifier the correclues of

HOUSE .--- The speaker laid before the House a letter from Hon. Arnold Plumer, State Treasurer, giving a list of public defaulters to the Commonwealth. The letter was ordered to be printed, 2000 copies in English, and 500 in German.

A resolution was then offered to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill abolishing Capital Punishment in the State. The resolution was lost by yeas 32, nays 62.

A resolution was then offered instructing the committee on elections to enquire into the expediency of altering the laws so that the names of all persons voted for at the general State elections should be on one ballot and deposited in one hor. The resolution was lost by yeas 40, nays 53.

A resolution was offered instructing the Comnittee of Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of altering the assessment laws, so as to require all assessments to be made in th early part of April.

Mr. Klotz introduced a bill to incorporate Carbon county Council of the order of Un American Mechanics at Mauch Chunk. Mr. Marx presented a petition from citizen Weissenburg township, Lehigh county, for alteration of the school law.

Mr. Klotz presented the petition of Eliza Hummel for a divorce.

Mr. Myers, an act to erect Berks county into separate Judicial district.

Mr. Grittinger offered the following resolution : Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary System be requested to inquire into the expediency of passing a law, authorizing the several Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth [to grant Corporate privileges with limited capital, except for banking,] to form and change election and school districts, and change the places for holding elections, &c. &c., to be reported by bill or otherwise.

The Speaker and members of the Senate were introduced at 12 o'clock into the Representative Hall, and the Convention proceeded to vote for State Treasurer. The fifth ballot resulted in the election of Mr. Ball by the following vote : Ball, 5; Plamer, 60; Grover, 5;

Total. . .