

with the progress and condition of these institutions, during the year, together with his views respecting the improvement of the school system and the means to be adopted for that purpose. It is highly essential to the success of our system of education, that the appropriation from the State should be fixed and permanent. Uncertainty in this respect is attended with deleterious consequences, and productive of derangement in the practical operations of the system. Whatever is calculated to promote the cause of popular education is worthy your most serious and earnest attention. —On it depends, in an eminent degree, the honor of our Commonwealth, the distinction and happiness of her citizens, and the perfection and perpetuity of our political institutions.

The report of the Adjutant General will be submitted to you, and will exhibit particulars in relation to the militia system. During the last session of the Legislature, an act was passed to reduce the expenses of the militia system, and provide a more rigid mode for the collection of militia fines. The provisions of this act are found to be highly beneficial in their operation, and it is believed, will enable the system to sustain itself without having recourse, as heretofore, to the Treasury of the State for aid. The amount of fines assessed the last year, for non-performance of militia duty, is more than sufficient to defray the expenses the same time. The brief period from the enactment of the law until the collectors were required to accomplish their duties under it, was not sufficient for them to complete their collections. The outstanding fines of the past year, however, may be collected with those of the present, and thus a sum obtained sufficient to meet the expenses of both.

I cannot too strongly recommend to your care and encouragement, the volunteer troops of our Commonwealth. —They will lose nothing when compared with the troops of this or any other country. Their courage and efficiency as soldiers have been tested & established, and they have deservedly become favorites with the people. In cases of exigency, we must chiefly depend upon them to protect from injury and destruction our individual property, our national honor, and our political liberties.

Under the provisions of the act of 29th April, 1844, entitled "An act to reduce the State debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company, the question of a sale of the main line of improvements, submitted to a vote of the people at the election in October last, was decided in the affirmative. The requisite notice was given by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the commissioners named in the act, & they have proceeded so far in the performance of their duties as to advertise that the sale of the stock of the proposed company will commence, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th of January inst. The time has, therefore, not yet arrived when the practicability of disposing of these improvements, on the terms specified in the laws, will be tested. I am not aware that any legislative proceedings on this subject are called for at present time.

The proceedings of the commissioners named in the act of the 13th April, 1844, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor, to incorporate the Delaware Canal Company," will appear from a report accompanying this message, setting forth their inability to dispose of the Stock. It will be for the Legislature to determine what further action, if any; on this subject, is necessary.

In my last annual message I informed the Legislature that in pursuance of the act of the 7th March, 1843, a charter had been issued to the Erie Canal Company, and possession given to it of that portion of the public improvements from the town of New Castle, to the harbor of Erie. On the 18th December last, the necessary proof having been laid before me, that the work had been completed, and was in actual use for the transportation of merchandise throughout its whole length, I directed, in conformity with the terms of this act, notice to be given to the superintendent of the line, to deliver the company possession of the Beaver Division, from the mouth of the Beaver river to New Castle.

The District Court of the city and county of Philadelphia, exercising jurisdiction in all civil demands above the sum of one hundred dollars, will expire the present session of the Legislature, by a limitation contained in the act creating it. —This court, on which, from the nature of its jurisdiction, it necessarily devolves to determine the majority of the more important cases arising in that judicial district, has been laboriously engaged in the discharge of its duties, for a space of nearly ten years. The manner in which these duties have been performed, besides securing the confidence of the bar and the community, could seem to have produced the very general impression that this tribunal is dispensable to a due administration of the law in that city and county. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend the passage of an act continuing the court in

its present form, and securing to it, in every proper manner, the services of faithful and able judges.

Fortunately for the Legislature and the people, the subject of the public printing, for a long time a topic of just complaint, on account of the unreasonable amount depending for that purpose, was put to rest during the last session, by allotting it to the lowest bidders, after the just precaution of exacting security for its faithful execution. The parties to whom it was given, fixed their own rates of compensation, and have no doubt made ample provision against all hazard of loss; and we may, therefore, hope, that this item of the public expenditure will not be swelled to its usual alarming amount by demands for extra compensation.

Before I conclude this communication I will call your attention to a subject in which, I believe, the State of Pennsylvania has a deeper stake than in any other now pending, or likely to be brought, either before her own Legislature or the Legislature of the Union. I refer to the maintenance, in all substantial points, of the existing revenue laws of the Union, more generally known as the tariff laws. The great variety and complexity of interests in the different quarters of the Union, render the adjustment of any tariff system, an extremely difficult and delicate undertaking. Could the people of every section of the Union, survey the entire circle of national interests, with a perfectly cool and unprejudiced eye, this difficulty and delicacy would almost entirely vanish. But while certain sections of the Union are wedded to certain notions, without regard to their foundation in reason and in truth, it will be almost impossible to expect from any body of men, assembled in Congress, a perfectly free & unprejudiced examination of this exciting question. We must deal with men and things, as we find them, and not as we would desire to have them. In a conflict where prejudice and self-interest bias the judgment, it behoves the representatives of every section, while they yield a due regard to the claims of others, to stand firmly by their own. I have, from year to year, in addressing communications to the Legislature, referred to this subject, not so much for the purpose of inducing action in the National Legislature, as to keep it before the citizens of this Commonwealth, to familiarize it in their minds, and to prepare them to unite in maintaining their own interests, whenever those interests might be endangered. I was assailed when I first took this high ground in defence of the welfare of Pennsylvania, from various quarters, and denounced for advocating doctrines to which the majority of the people of this State were asserted to be opposed, but regardless of these idle and futile assaults, I have reiterated the same sentiments; and have the satisfaction of knowing that, in the recent Presidential election, in which the tariff was believed to be involved, both political parties, nearly too man, assumed the same positions I had taken, and advocated the same doctrines which I had endeavored to enforce upon the consideration of the Legislature. I advert to this matter now, not so much to justify myself, as to prove, whatever has been alleged to the contrary, that there is but one party on this question, in Pennsylvania, and that party is nearly the entire mass of her citizens. I hazard nothing in asserting that neither of the Presidential candidates could have hoped, for a moment, to get a majority of the votes in this State, had not his claims been based upon the assurance that he was friendly to the continuance of the present tariff laws, substantially as they stand.

The iron and coal interests in this State great as they have been considered to be, are yet in their infancy. Deposits of these minerals, scattered throughout almost every hill and valley in the Commonwealth, are exhaustless, and are so peculiarly distributed; in all quarters, as to create a direct interest on the part of nearly every citizen, in the development and encouragement of every system of policy which can render them available. The owners of the lands in which they are embedded, the agriculturist who furnishes the workmen with their supplies, the merchants, mechanics and artisans of all descriptions look to these resources ultimately, as the great fountain from which State and individual prosperity must be derived. Here, it is believed, must be founded and sustained the great counterpoise to foreign importations of all species of iron, raw and manufactured, with which the whole American people are to be supplied. Here, too, is to be found a deposit of fuel for the family use of the poor, as well as for the more extensive use in manufacturing purposes of the rich. Possessing such advantages, how can any rational man consent to relinquish and forego them, to gratify the caprices of those who certainly mistake their own, and are incapable of appreciating the interest of others? We seek no unreasonable prohibitions; We ask not the protection of the government at the expense of the rights of our sister States

but we do ask, and we think we have a right to ask, that the system of encouraging and protecting the domestic interests of this country, the corner stone of which was laid in the act of Congress of 1st June, 1789, should not be abandoned without some more substantial reason than the empty notions of visionary theorists. We believe that the tariff law of 1842, now in force, making reasonable allowance for inaccuracy and inconsistency in its minute details, is founded in a spirit of compromise and fair dealing, equally just to the great national interests of the different sections of the Union. To disturb it now, except to correct its minor details, is to unsettle the whole system, to weaken its stability, and to destroy the confidence, at home and abroad, in the wisdom and consistency of the national Government, and to break down, now and forever, all hope of competing with foreign rivalry in the interests to which this law extends some cherishing protection. The great interests of Pennsylvania do not ask for additional protection, or for new safeguards; but small as the discriminations are in their behalf, to let them remain as they are, with a certainty that they shall not be changed without substantial reasons, and the concurrence of the citizens of Pennsylvania.

There seems to be a disposition among some members of the National Legislature to interfere with this subject, and I think the present a proper occasion for the Legislature of Pennsylvania to speak out to decided terms, and announce to those who represent the people of this great Commonwealth in the councils of the nation what course it is expected by their constituents they will pursue. If the issue is to be distinctly made between the coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania, and those of foreign nations the sooner it is known the better; and I trust whenever such an issue is to be determined every citizen of Pennsylvania whether in office or out of office, will be found on the side of his country. For my own part in such an emergency I shall not hesitate in resolving to take my stand on the same side where I have always been found whenever this subject has been agitated.

It will afford me pleasure during the few remaining days of my administration to cooperate with you in the adoption of any measures, which we mutually believe to be conducive to the public good. I do not doubt that we shall fully harmonize in opinion on this subject.

I have had frequent occasions to employ the veto power entrusted to the Executive, by the constitution to arrest the success of measures which appeared to me fraught with evil; but I have on no occasion resorted to this great power of preservation, until all other hope or rescue had failed. —In such emergencies, I have appealed to it without scruple or reservation and I have yet to learn that the acts defeated by its operation have been regretted by the people. Confederacies to thwart Executive recommendations; combinations to promote particular personal or political interests have, in true clamored loudly against Executive tyranny, and imputed motives to me, which existed only in the imaginations of those whose objects were frustrated; but the vast body of the enlightened community has looked on, not only without murmuring, but with unequivocal commendation. I find abundant reason to be satisfied in this manifestation of popular opinion.

I retire from the cares and solicitude of office with feelings of ordinary satisfaction, and with a heart grateful to the honest and intelligent yeomanry of my native State, for the cordial and unflinching support which they have given me, in the midst of the worst difficulties it has been my fortune to encounter. On this support I have steadfastly relied, as the guarantee that, come what might, Pennsylvania would speedily regain the confidence she had lost—prove to the world the falsity of reproach heaped on her integrity and rise with renewed vigor, to run her race from the temporary depression that had borne her down. My confidence has been realized, the day of her redemption is at hand and every true hearted Pennsylvanian must rejoice to see her proud ensigns purified from the only stain that had ever defaced it since the landing of her founder upon the shores of the Delaware.

DAVID R. PORTER
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.
Harrisburg, January 8, 1845

NEW WAY OF GETTING THROUGH A CROWD.—When George Frederick Cook presented himself, on the first night of his engagement at the Old Park Theatre, at the stage door, he found the crowd so dense as to render it impossible for him to make his way through, in the ordinary mode. Where upon he exclaimed, "Let me through boys! there will be no fun till I get it." an appeal which resulted in his making his entrance between the double files of cheering spectators. We were reminded of this incident the other evening by the shrewd yet somewhat roguish device of the would be author of Gough, the temperance lecturer. "Let me through, gentlemen," said one of these gentry to the crowd, "I am Mr. Gough." To which some of the pushed and rampled on citizens replied: "Oh you be—," (no matter what) there have five Goughs gone through already!"

BLOOMSBURG:

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1845

Remember the Printer.

WHEAT, CORN, RYE, BUCK WHEAT, OATS or WOOD, will be received for debts due us for subscription. Also a few bushels of POTATOES if delivered soon.

From those who have promised Lumber inch and inch and a quarter pine boards will be received if delivered soon.

Col. J. Wallace, has engaged to Lecture at the following times and places in the county on the subject of temperance, in the evening of each day.

- On the 3d of January at Light street 4th, of Jan. Orangeville.
- 5th, of Jan. Mt Pleasant.
- 7th, of Jan. Greenwood.
- 8th, of Jan. Warriorsville.
- 9th, of Jan. Rohersburg.
- 10th of Jan. Fishing creek.
- 11th, & 13th, of Jan. Berwick.
- 14th, of Jan. Lime Ridge.
- 15th, of Jan. Epsytown.
- 16th, of Jan. Buckhorn.
- 17th, of Jan. New Columbia.
- 18th, of Jan. Jerseytown.
- 20th, of Jan. White Hall.
- 21st & 23d, of Jan. Washington.
- 23d & 24th, of Jan. Moorsburg & Liberty.
- 25th & 27th, of Jan. Danville.
- 28th of Jan. Mahoning.
- 29th, of Jan. Valley and Hemlock, Collections will be taken up to aid the Lecturer.

Our thanks are due to the Hon B. A. Black, member of Congress from this district, to Gen. Ross, of the State Senate; and to T. A. Funston, Esq. of the House of Representatives, for copies of public documents.

REMOVAL BILL.

On Monday last Mr. Funston read in his place a bill removing the seat of Justice of Columbia County from Danville to Bloomsburg.

Mr. Funston, in introducing this bill, is but carrying out the positive instructions of his constituents, pledged as he was, by his nomination and election, to advocate the Removal in the Legislature; and there cannot be any reason why the bill should not pass the House, and Senate too, without opposition, as Gen. Ross was likewise elected pledged to sustain it. The Removal has now been agitated in the county for four years in succession; and for three successive elections, the Members from the county have been elected, pledged for it, over all the opposition that intrigue, management and deception could bring to bear upon them. Mr. Snyder was twice elected upon the question, his opponents attributing his success to his popularity. Mr. Funston, a new man, is nominated by a Removal Convention, and elected by a handsome majority over his opponent, a removal man; the opposition not daring to bring into the field a candidate known to be opposed to the question. We again repeat, that under these circumstances, the Legislature cannot refuse to pass the bill, unless they go counter to this repeated expression of the electors of the county of Columbia.

UNITED STATES' SENATOR.

On Tuesday last, the Hon. DANIEL STURGEON was re-elected United States Senator, by the Legislature, for the term of six years from the 4th of March next. The ballot was as follows: For Daniel Sturgeon, dem. 72 votes. James Cooper, whig, 49 John W. Ashmead, native, 5 E. W. Keyser, do, 2 E. C. Rigart, do, 1 John Sergeant, whig, 1

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

On Monday last Mr. Bright, of Northumberland, read in his place a bill relative to the Boundaries between Northumberland and Columbia Counties.

Although not yet officially announced, says the Harrisburg Union, it seems to be generally conceded, that the appointment of Attorney General has been tendered to JOHN K. KANE, of the city of Philadelphia, and accepted.

It was expected that Francis R. Shank, the Governor elect, would arrive at Harrisburg on Thursday morning last.

Joshua Hartshorne, Canal Commissioner elect, will assume the duties of his office on Wednesday. He was chosen in the room of the Hon. Jesse Miller who declined a re-election.

Counterfeit half dollars dated 1838 are in circulation, face of Liberty well done, reverse not so well. Lighter in weight than the genuine.

The returns of the population in the several counties in the State of Missouri have nearly all reached Jefferson City, when completed it is supposed that they will show a population of 510,000; in 1840 the number was 383,701.

The Newark Daily Advertiser reports the acquittal of Abner Parke who was tried at Belvidere, N. J. for the murder of John Castner.

The trial of Peter Parke for participating in the same tragedy has commenced.

The Honorable James Semple has been elected by the Legislature of Illinois on the 11th instant as a Senator of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel M. Roberts.

MAKING A FENCE

Married at Barn stable by the Reverend John Gates, Mr. John Post to Sophia Raily. If this match don't make a fence of the first quality we should like to know what stuff will May they have many little Posts to support them through life.

Out of every thousand men twenty die annually. The number of inhabitants of a city or country is renewed every thirty years. The number of old men who die in cold weather is to those who die in warm weather as seven to four. The men able to bear arms form the fourth of the inhabitants of a country. The proportion between the deaths of women and men is one hundred to one hundred and eight. The probable duration of female life is sixty; but after that period the calculation is more favorable to them than men. One half of those who are born die before they attain the age of seventeen. Among three thousand one hundred and twenty five who die, it appears by the registers that there is only one person of one hundred years of age. More old men are found in elevated situations than in valleys and plains.

Chief Justice Taney has delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Stockton & Stokes vs Amos Kendall. The decision was in favor of Mr. Kendall, who is now a free man.

The Times fixed at last.—In the Midnight Cry of December 5, we find a letter from Mr. Miller which contains the following:

I have fixed my mind upon another time and here I mean to stand until God gives me more light—and that is, to day—to day—to day—until he comes.

Rev. Mr. Torry convicted in the Baltimore Court for abducting slaves, has received the following sentence: On the three indictments to confinement in the Penitentiary until the 2d of April 1851.

H. I. Dieffenbach formerly editor of the Milton Ledger, is now publishing the Clinton Democrat. We heartily wish him success in his new enterprise.

The oldest Republic on Earth.—The America Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Irving, giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino a small republic in Italy between the Apennines, the Po and the Adriatic. The territory of this State is only 40 miles in circumference and its population about 7000. The Republic was founded more than 1400 years ago on moral principle, industry and equality and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and discords that have waged around it. Bonaparte respected it and even sent an embassy to express sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a captain regent chosen every 6 months by the representatives of the people (sixty six in number) who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses are neat, the fields well cultivated & on all sides are seen comfort and peace the happy effects of morality, simplicity, liberty and justice.

At the last accounts General Jackson was very feeble. He is now unable to walk.

A resolution has been introduced into the House of Representatives so to alter the Constitution that no person shall hereafter be eligible to the office of President of the United States who shall have been previously elected to the said office, and who shall have accepted the same or exercised the powers thereof.

It is estimated that Mr. Clay's postage for the last year amounted to \$10,000.

Mrs. Ryan of Quincy, Illinois, has favored her husband Daniel with three children at a birth, weighing in the aggregate sixteen and a half pounds. Mrs. Ryan has had six children in 18 months.

Since the first of January 1844 no less than one hundred and fifty nine married women in France have been legally charged with assassinating or attempting to assassinate their husbands. So says an official report.

Some of the steamboats are still navigating lakes Ontario and Erie. The Transit is running daily between Lewiston and Toronto; and the United States arrived on the 31 instant at Cleveland from Buffalo. She was to proceed to Detroit and then return to Buffalo. This is an extraordinary fact.

From the Centre Democrat. IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

We announce with pleasure the important fact, that a marble quarry of apparently unlimited extent and finest quality, has been discovered on the lands of the Messrs. Valentines near the turnpike, about three quarters of a mile from Bellefonte. The best of it is, there is no mistake, specimens have been taken to Philadelphia & submitted to the inspection of skillful Mineralogists sculptors, &c., by whom it has been pronounced in richness of colors, smoothness and brilliancy of polish, and fineness of grain, fully equal to the far-famed Egyptian marble. A correspondent in the Lewis town Gazette in noticing this important accession to the mineral wealth of Centre county, remarks:

Centre county may justly be proud of her natural resources, and if any of her sons should deserve a monument to commemorate their mighty deeds, their hills have the material, and we have the workmen to erect it. A man might be tempted to commit suicide to be buried in a tomb of such beautiful material.

We hope it may prove a rich source of wealth to Mr. Stratford of Lewistown, who has leased the quarry, to the owners of the soil, the Messrs. Valentines, and to the country in general.

THE WESTERN RIVERS.

It is computed that the trade on the Western waters employs 600 steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 130,000 tons, navigated by 12,000 men, at an annual expense of \$2,000,000, with cargoes to the amount of some \$200,000,000.

GEN. A. L. ROUMFORT.

At a regular meeting of the Democratic Association of Lancaster, it was announced that Gen. A. L. Roumfort was in the city whereupon a committee was appointed to wait upon him & solicit his attendance. He complied with the invitation, and delivered a short, stirring and manly address, which was received with enthusiastic applause.

ODD FELLOWS.

There are four hundred and sixty six Lodges of Odd Fellows in the United States, and forty four thousand six hundred and twenty-seven contributing members. The revenue from the Lodges for the year ending July, was \$292,250. Expenditures for the relief of sick members, assistance of sick members, assistance of widowed families and the education of orphans, \$70,928-18.

IMMENSE GORGE OF ICE.

The Cincinnati Atlas of Monday says: Passengers from the Mississippi report a gorge of ice in the river, commencing just above the Grand Tower, and extending up the river probably 50 or 60 miles.

John Parker, Junr, Esq. the oldest, wealthiest and most respectable citizens of Boston, who died a few days since, has left the immense sum of \$341,500 in charitable bequests.

A present to Mr. Polk.—The Baltimore Argus of Monday of last week says:

"We saw this morning, lying at the foot of Gay street splendid barge, made by the mechanics of the District of Kensington, Philadelphia, and intended as a present to President Polk. It is 33 feet long and pulls 10 oars, with cushions, &c. complete. It was brought on by Cap N. Veal, of the sloop 'Two Cousins, in perfect order and safety."

SEMINOLE INDIANS.

There being some apprehension in regard to difficulties in the removal of the Seminole Indians, Gen. Worth has addressed a card to the citizens of Florida on the subject. He says that there is no ground for fear—that only 310 Indians remain and that these will, without doubt, be removed peaceably.

GREAT RUNNING.

The Albany Amphitheatre was crowded on Monday night to see John Smith attempt the feat of running a mile, within a circle of 42 feet in Diameter, in 6 minutes and 30 seconds. Difficult as was the feat, it was gallantly performed by Smith in 6 minutes and 14 seconds! He flew around the little circle 43 times, and won the race amid the plaudits of the multitude.