

of a large portion of the other States of the Union.

The North and West Branch Canals and the Delaware Division, in connexion with various improvements owned by companies besides opening markets to the productions of the farmer, furnish outlets for coal and other minerals, by which not only our own citizens are supplied, but also those of the neighboring and Eastern States to the great advantage of both. Many parts of the State are also found most favorably adapted to the growing of wool, another great staple of national independence, and the successful application of mineral coal to the melting of iron, has given a new impetus, among us, to this most important of all the branches of manufactures.

It is not surprising, therefore, that our people feel a deep anxiety in regard to the adoption or the change of any policy, on the part of the federal government, which may be supposed to affect such great interest. The regulation of a tariff on imports, so as to favor the development of our domestic resources, and give satisfaction to the various parts of the Union, has long been a vexed and exciting question. Its influences for good or evil, have no doubt been greatly exaggerated in different sections of the country. The true policy of the nation would seem to lie between the extremes of those, who claim high duties for the mere purpose of protecting particular interests, and those who would not discriminate at all, in laying revenue duties, for the purpose of favoring the productions and industry of our own country.

Any course of policy which would have the effect to check the intelligent and honest enterprise of our citizens, and to retard the development of our national resources, can never receive the sanction or acquiescence of the people of this confederacy. It is readily conceded, that no more money ought to be collected from imports, than are necessary to meet the constitutional requirements of the government, economically administered. But, on the other hand, it is maintained with entire confidence, that in laying duties for this purpose, such discriminations for protection, as well as revenue, ought to be made, as will favor our own production and industry, particularly in reference to articles which are of primary national importance, and indispensable in time of war.

This policy was expressly avowed in the first revenue law for levying duties upon imports, passed after adoption of the federal constitution, and has been recognized and adhered to by the federal government, and sanctioned by the people of the States, from that day to the present, unless, indeed, the compromise act of 1833, be considered an exception; and it will be adhered to, so long as we have a due regard to our individual and national prosperity and independence.

A tariff of discriminating duties, based on the principles indicated, and so adjusted as to secure permanence in its provisions,—sustained in its protective effects by the operations of a constitutional treasury, in regulating the issues of our banks, and checking excessive importations of mechanized, will, it is believed, give more stability to the general interest and business of the country than any other system of policy within the control of the federal government.

I refer to the reports of the Canal Commissioners, for a detail of the proceedings during the past year on the public improvements of the State.—This document contains, among other things, a statement, exhibiting the most of tonnage that passed over these works during the year, which when compared with that of past years, will show their increasing value. It does not however exhibit near the whole amount of our internal trade as a very large proportion of the products of agriculture and manufactures find their way to market through other channels of communication, and by the greatest amount of our coal is transported upon company improvements.

By the statement referred to, it appears that 86,231 tons of iron, in various forms, passed over the canals and railways of the State during the season. How much found its way to market upon our rivers and company works I have no means of ascertaining with accuracy but most probably, an amount equal to that which was carried on the State improvements.

From the best information I have been enabled to obtain, not less than two millions of tons of Anthracite Coals were taken out of the mines and carried to market during the last year, the greater portion of which was sent to the Eastern and neighboring States, being an increase of about twenty five per cent over the operations of the preceding year, and, it is believed, the trade will increase in even a greater ratio to the present year. Of the Bituminous Coal a very large amount was also mined and sent to market. It is estimated, that not less than thirteen millions bushels

were consumed at Pittsburg and in its vicinity, about six millions of bushels were transported from that point down the Ohio River.

I advert, with great satisfaction, to the growing confidence of the people in the success and management of our State improvements, which has been secured by the vigilance and economy of the Canal Commissioners.

The importance of these works, as a contribution to the national defence, and their value to the citizens of other States as well as our own, cannot be too highly appreciated. They are now yielding a considerable portion of the revenue to meet the claims upon the Treasury. The security of the public creditors, and the faith and honor of the State, are most intimately connected with their success and productiveness. They, therefore, demand the special care and vigilance of the Legislature, by which the income they are now yielding, may be secured and advanced with the increasing business of the country.

In this connection, there are fewer objections of national concern in which Pennsylvania has deeper interest, than in the appropriation for removing the obstructions to the navigation of the Ohio river, to the city of Pittsburg, which is a port of commercial interest. The claims upon Congress, to expedite the completion of this work, long since commenced, the communication it would facilitate between the Western and South Western States, on the one hand, and those of the Atlantic on the other, by means of our public improvements.

The legislative enactment of the last few years, have introduced numerous improvements, in the system of levying and collecting the revenues of the State, and have guarded their expenditure with more care than formerly. I have every reason to believe, that these laws are strictly and honestly administered by the accountant and Treasury Departments, and that the influence of their authority and example, has had a salutary effect upon all the public agents. Much, however, remains to be done to perfect our system of taxation. Complaints are made, that several of the taxes now levied are rendered unproductive, as well as oppressive, by imperfections in their assessment. Personal estates, that should bear a share of the public burthens, escape altogether, by the interposition of a trust, between the ostensible and the beneficial owners. The property of many corporations is exempted from taxation by special laws, while that of others of the same classes and equally meritorious, remains bound. So, in fact, the more extensive of our taxing transactions and can, in no degree be regarded as even temporary investments of the property of those in whose hands they are found. The simple exhibit, by the citizen, of his personal estate, made without any other sanction, is substituted, generally for a less equitable mode of ascertaining its amount and character. It should not be forgotten, that the tax which one citizen eludes, or is legally relieved from, is distributed among the rest, and forms an addition to their burthens. Justice to the tax payers requires that this should not be suffered. The whole subject, however, is one peculiarly within your province, and I commend it to your prompt serious consideration.

The report of the Adjutant General, exhibits the condition of the militia and volunteers, and of the arsenal and military property of the Commonwealth. It contains, also, judicious suggestions, in regard to the care of the public property and the improvement of the militia system.

As the nations of the world have not united in providing, by paramount law, for the peaceful adjustment of disputes between separate sovereignties, a military organization is essential to repel aggression and maintain the rights of the republic. In a nation of freemen, capable of self government, a well organized militia is adequate for these purposes, in all ordinary contingencies. Every man feels the conscious dignity of being a part of the national sovereignty, and the proud duty of defending his own rights and the rights of all.

Various opinions are entertained as to the best organization of the militia, and I cannot hope that a discussion of them here will lead to any profitable result. Our volunteers, whose time and talents have been largely given to the acquisition of military knowledge, present a formidable force, which may compare advantageously, with that of any other State. Their conduct and discipline, have secured the public confidence, and they merit such well devised legislation, as will secure their continued efficiency and increasing numbers.

The incalculable benefits of our system of Common School instruction, are extending themselves throughout the whole Commonwealth, strengthening, improving, and elevating mind, and preparing the generation which is to succeed us, for usefulness and just appreciation of duty. In country districts, where the population is scattered, and a large portion of the children had active

employment for near half the year, the system cannot reach all the ends that are accomplished in cities and towns. But the signal and extensive advantages resulting from it, throughout the State, as shown in the comprehensive report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, give assurance, that Pennsylvania has laid the broad and deep foundation for the perpetuity of her institutions, by securing a sound, intellectual and moral education for all her children.

I have lately, with the Superintendent of the Public Schools, visited the city of Philadelphia.—There is much for the good man to admire, in the variety, comprehensiveness, and beautiful arrangement of her benevolent and charitable institutions, and to warm his gratitude towards the men who now direct them. But, there is a moral grandeur presented to the patriot, in her public schools, that surpasses them all. By the former, which cannot be commended too strongly to the continued favour and fostering care of the Legislature, comfort and instruction are provided for a few, who are excepted from the mass by special misfortune. But the latter are a blessing to all; they provide for improving and elevating the whole body of the people, and for qualifying every child in its onward way to maturity, by sound mental and moral instruction, for filling up its measure of usefulness, and accomplishing, intelligently, the ends of its being. That community is happy, in which the system of general education is so widely diffused, so well administered, as I have seen it in the city and county of Philadelphia.

Allow me, gentlemen before closing this communication, to tender to you assurances of my hearty co-operation in your efforts to maintain the faith of our constituents. To secure these great objects, with the more certainty, it is desirable that the indispensable business of the Legislature should be acted on at an early period, and that no important subject of legislation should be deferred to the closing days of the session.

The practice, which has sometimes obtained, of affixing the Executive approval to bills during the recess seems to me to be apposed to the policy of the constitution while to act on them in the crowded hours that precede a final adjournment, requires a decision, without affording time for the consideration—hence, a rule securing reasonable time for Executive deliberation, on bills presented to him near the close of the session, is most desirable.

Since the last session, of the General Assembly, it has pleased Almighty God, to withdraw from the American Nation, its eminent and best loved citizen. After a life devoted to his country, the defence of her soil, her institutions and her honor, ANDREW JACKSON has passed to his rest—leaving to the friends of liberty, throughout the world, the precious inheritance of his example, and the consecrated memory of his name. His death was a severe and admirable. Death found him writing his approach, with a heart expanded in universal charity, and his spirit brightening as it drew nearer to the Saviour in whom he trusted. That he lived, has been the long extended theme of patriotic fratulation—that he so died; must draw the devout thanksgiving of the Christian.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Jan'y 7, 1846.

Summary of Receipts of the Treasury in 1845, and an estimate of Receipts for 1846.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Rec'd in 1845, Est. for 1846. Includes items like Loans, Auction commissions, Auction duties, Tax on bank dividends, Tax on corporate stock, Tax on real and personal estate, Tavern Licenses, Retailers' Licenses, Pedlars' Licenses, Brokers' licenses, Paupers' laws, Militia fines, Tax on writs &c., Tax on certain duties, Coal inheritance tax, Canal freight tolls, Canal fines and sale of public property, Enrollment of charters, Tax on loans, Loans, Dividends, Accrued interest, Refunded cash, Echeates, Fees of Secretary's and Auditor's offices, Miscellaneous.

Summary of Payments of the Treasury in 1845, and estimate of payments 1846.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Pay'd in 1845, Est. for 1846. Includes items like Public Improvements, Expenses of Government, Militia expenses, Pensions and Gratuities, Charitable Institutions, Common Schools, Interest on Loans, Guaranty of Interest, Domestic Credits, Cancelled Re-imbursed, Damages on Public Works, Eastern Reservoir, Trucks and Locomotives, Extraordinary breaches on Canals.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Amount, Total. Includes Revenue Commissioners, Special Commissioners, State Library, Public buildings & grounds, Penitentiaries, House of Refuge, Conveying fugitives, Nicholson lands, Echeates, Philadelphia, City of Pittsburg, Abatement of State Tax, Premiums on bills, Miscellaneous.

DEMOCRACY.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG.

THURSDAY JANUARY 17, 1846.

A few Copies of CHARLES MINER'S new History of Wyoming, for sale—a valuable and interesting Book. Price \$2. Inquire at this Office.

A NEW FURNACE.

We learn that a Company have purchased the valuable Mill Property of Pierce & Brown, on Fishing creek, at Lightstreet, about two and a half miles from Bloomsburg, and have commenced operations for the building of an Anthracite Furnace to be driven by water power, intending to have it completed early in the spring.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gov. Shunk's Message is a document of merit and sense. He gives a plain and full statement of the affairs of the State; alludes to some facts in our political history and a few national questions in which we are interested, and then steps. The folly by which our State debt was created is truthfully exposed; and now is the time for its exposure, for under the burden of our taxes as we are inclined to receive sound instruction upon that subject that may guard us against like indiscretion in future. Let us hereafter both in the administration of our State and national affairs, adhere to the Federal idea of a splendid government; and adhere to the Democratic doctrine of limiting our outlay to our income. Let false credit be unknown and extravagant expenditures avoided. A plain economical government is the only one we can prosper—so must Gov. Shunk and we say amen to the doctrine. The Governor's views upon Banking, the Tariff and corporations are sound to the core, and generally speaking, the Message is worthy of the station and the author.

Courts.

The Courts of this county begin on Monday next. We observe that there are but 19 causes on the trial list in the Common Pleas; the greater part of which will be settled or continued over. The number at November Term last was 13. There will not probably be much business in the Quarter Sessions. We congratulate our citizens upon the dearth of litigation among them, and would respectfully suggest, that being compelled by a kind friend to be in attendance at the Courts, we shall be ready to receive all accounts large or small due upon subscriptions or for advertising to the 'Columbia Democrat.'

A case of Partition and Distress of Luzerne County last week, in which after a trial of six days the Defendant was acquitted—the county to pay cost, the bills for witnesses amounted to near \$300.—This is said to be the third case, only in that county, since its organization, where a Defendant has been acquitted on a charge of that kind.

The order of Odd Fellowship is rapidly on the increase in all parts of the Union. Quietly but steadily it is gathering a great portion of the philanthropy of the country into a permanent and afflative organization. Meeting as yet, with scarce any opposition and professing to be charitable in its purposes it has risen rapidly into favor and it seems destined to exert an immense influence hereafter.

We observe by the proceedings of the Legislature that our Senator and the Representatives from Columbia and Luzerne are all placed in responsible situations on committees. Gen. Ross in the Senate, is chairman of the Committee on the Militia and a member of two other committees. Mr. Fausten in the House is chairman of the Committee on Vice and Immorality and on another, Mr. Campbell is committee on Corporations and Mr. Merrield of committee on inland Navigation &c.

The amount of subscriptions taken up for the purpose of erecting the new Public Buildings, under the Removal Bill, in the village of Bloomsburg alone is near eight thousand dollars.

N. YORK & ERIE RAIL ROAD.

We publish this week the Resolutions of a meeting held at Wilkesbarre on the evening of the 5th inst. in favor of allowing this company to pass through a corner of Pennsylvania with its road. The preamble and resolutions are powerfully and elegantly written; and will do much towards shipping public opinion in regard to the subject upon which they treat.

Bills have been reported in both Houses of Congress for giving notice to England for the abrogation of the Convention of 1818 under which both governments jointly occupy the territory of Oregon. It is believed that such a resolution will pass both houses. Good!

THE LEGISLATURE.

Have done nothing the last week, but make reports, present petitions, &c.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

A large meeting of the citizens of Luzerne county was held at Wilkesbarre on the 5th inst; at which the Hon. John Conyngham presided; in favor of giving the New York and Erie Rail Road the right of way through the Northern part of Pennsylvania. The meeting was addressed by Col. H. B. Wright and others; and a lengthy preamble and the following resolutions; reported by George P. Steele Esq; were adopted:— Resolved, That we are in favor of the passage of a law permitting the New York and Erie Rail Road to pass through the Northern counties of Pennsylvania upon the best, most proper and most practicable route on its way to Lake Erie; by the Legislature of Penn'a. imposing such restrictions as are mentioned in the Preamble of these resolutions.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate completion of the North Branch Canal; and urge upon the Stockholders of the North Branch Canal Company to make every preparation to finish this noble and important improvement under the terms of their purchase from the Commonwealth, believing as we do, that on its completion and operation depends largely the prosperity of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we call upon the citizens of Pennsylvania to investigate the importance of the recommended project of penitentiary the New York and Erie Rail Road Co. to pass through our borders and ask their honorable and earnest co-operation in procuring such permission from the Legislature during their approaching session, as an act of justice to the people of Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania, and of reciprocity to the course heretofore taken by Northern Pennsylvania in favor of similar improvements in other portions of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the increasing interest manifested by the People of Pennsylvania upon this subject, and especially the enlightened policy and noble course adopted by the citizens of Luzerne and its adjoining counties in favor of this great measure.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in all the papers in Northern Pennsylvania.

The New Orleans Fleasome says that there is great suffering among the German emigrants, at different points on the Mississippi above Memphis.—At Cairo there are some two thousand of their congregated—unfortunate strangers, who have been left there from smagged boats and from the impossibility of ascending on account of the ice—will not only have their sufferings increased from want of food and shelter, but a dysentery of a malignant type has broken out among them, carrying off great numbers. On an island, some distance above Memphis, upwards of one hundred emigrants have been left by the sinking of a boat, and they were said to be entirely destitute of both food and fuel, and without a boat to reach the shores of the river.

None have forgotten the awful fire which visited Pittsburg. We see it stated that the Treasurer of the Relief Fund has received \$161,247 27, adjudged 1,310 claims for the loss by the fire, and issued checks to the amount of \$109,617, leaving a balance of \$50,307 37 in Bank—that the Treasurer has on hand about \$0,213, recommends the distribution thereof, and that a balance of \$20,000 of the appropriation of \$50,000 from the State, has not been received, &c.

At last advices, cold at Montreal 21 degrees below zero and ebouments, for matrimony, not numerous.

MILITARY MEETING.

In pursuance of notice given by the Brigadier General, a number of commissioned officers of the first Brigade, 8th Division, P. M., assembled at Mrs. Withington's in Northumberland, on Saturday the 27th December, 1845, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent the Brigade in the Military State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 20th of January, 1846.

On motion of Lieut. Col. Riter, of Union county, Gen. R. H. Hammond, of Northumberland county, was called to the Chair, and Lt. Col. F. Best, of Columbia county, appointed Secretary.

On motion of Capt. John S. Wilson, the following Delegates were appointed.

- Gen. A. Green, of Union County. Col. Jackson McFadden. Col. Laird, Lt. Col. Riter, Maj. A. B. Cummings, Col. Cross, Maj. H. D. Smith, Col. John Emmet, Lt. Kleckner, Gen. R. H. Hammond, Northumb. Co, Maj. Wm. Lemon, Maj. Wm. H. Kase, Col. D. C. Watson, Maj. Dewar, Lt. Col. Maister, Lt. T. Hamer, Capt. S. Hunter, Col. Snyder, Col. H. R. Kline, Columbia County, Mj. Vance, Capt. Lloyd Thomas, Lt. Col. V. Best, Col. Jas. McCormick, Mj. Levens, Capt. H. P. Baily, Capt. J. S. Wilson, Capt. H. Webb.

On motion of Major William Lemon, Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in the several newspapers within the bounds of the First Brigade, 8th Division, P. M., and that the papers at the seat of government be requested to publish them.

R. H. HAMMOND, Chairman.

SINGULAR WILL—VAST FORTUNE.

In two or three years, (1848), a man, by the name of Thelluson, who will then be 26 years of age, will come into possession, in England, of 42,000,000 sterling.

Peter Thelluson, the testator, was settled at Broadworth, in the county of York, in England. He died July 27, 1797, having, by will dated April 2, 1796, after giving large legacies to his family, devised the residue of his property, consisting of lands of the annual value of £1500, and a personal property of £300,000, to trustees, for the purpose of accumulating during the lives of his three sons, and the lives of the survivors of them, then the estates directed to be purchased with the produce of the accumulation, and to be conveyed to the eldest male descendant of his three sons, with the benefit of survivorship.

Peter Thelluson left three sons—Peter, Isaac, George and Charles. George died without leaving male issue, and Charles died without any issue.

Peter Isaac had four sons born before the death of the testator, all of whom died childless, and one, William, born on the sixth of January, 1798, and of course, within due time after the decease of Peter Thelluson.

Singularly enough, this person William born within the proscribed words of the will is the person whose son is to inherit his vast estate. William married in 1826, and in 1845 his son being 21 will take the property.

The property will be enormous. As long ago as 1827, before the birth of the son William, it was calculated it would probably amount to thirty-two millions sterling before any portion of it could be alienated.

A REMARKABLE SHEEP.

The Rochester Democrat says that Mr. Daniel Sinclair, of Caledonia, Livingston county, N. Y., has a sheep in his possession, 16 years of age, which has never failed of shearing sixteen pounds of wool and raising two lambs annually. The mother of this sheep was hatched in its 10th year and yielded twenty pounds of tried wool.

WEALTH OF AN ORCHARD.

An orchard in West Chester county, Pa. contains 20,000 apple trees, which have yielded, the present year, about 4000 barrels of apples, which are readily sold for six dollars per barrel in Philadelphia for exportation to England, where they are expected to command \$12 to \$20 per barrel. They are the Newtown pippins.