

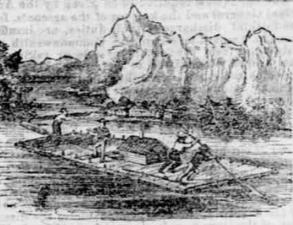
Raftsmen's Journal.

VOL. 2.

CLEARFIELD, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1856.

NO. 22.

Raftsmen's Journal.



Clearfield, Pa. Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having retired from the editorial chair of the *Journal*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he may be found in his old office, one door east of the Journal office, up stairs, in "Graham's Row," where he will always be ready to attend to their legal business, having determined to devote to his profession his entire and exclusive attention.

Explanatory.

Having been disappointed in procuring paper, and not having a sufficient quantity on hand for a full issue, we are very reluctantly obliged to put out but a half sheet this week.

A Parting Word.

The time has arrived, reader, when the connection that has existed between us for the last eighteen months is to be formally dissolved. With this number of the *Journal* we make our retiring bow. In the face of the most bitter and determined hostility, and of the predictions of both friends and adversaries that it could never be sustained, we commenced its publication—we now leave it with the proud satisfaction, that we have succeeded in placing it upon a permanent and lasting foundation, with a patronage that amply secures its future success.

During our brief editorial career we have made some friends, and many bitter enemies, the inevitable result of pursuing a bold, fearless course, and of battling for the right, regardless of consequences. But if there are any whom we have treated unjustly, or injured without cause, we regret it, and most sincerely desire their forgiveness. To those, however, who used every exertion to "break us down," and on all occasions maligned, slandered and injured us, we have only to say, you did not get any more than you deserved, and not half as much as you would get if we continued in the editorial chair.

To our brethren of the press, to whom we are indebted for many and repeated favors, we tender our most cordial and heartfelt thanks. We have ever found the majority of them, clever, whole-souled fellows, ever ready to take as well as to give blows, and we sever our relationship with feelings of sincere regret.

In examining the *Journal* to the charge of our successor, we can assure its patrons of his ability to publish a better paper than we could pretend to make it. It is not only an experienced editor and a ready writer, but a printer by profession. We most earnestly commend both him and the *Journal* to your kind regard, and hope that, as heretofore, you will spare no effort to sustain it in its advocacy of the glorious principles, for the success of which we have, in common, pledged "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors."

We shall hereafter devote our exclusive attention to the duties of our profession, and while we will still continue to be an humble advocate of the great principles of the American party, yet we will endeavor, if possible, to have more to do with the law, than with politics. We bid our readers, each and every one, a kind "Good Bye."

SWOOP.

To our Readers.

The readers of the *Journal* are already aware that a change has been effected in the proprietorship of the establishment. Having passed into my hands, the paper will in future be published under my superintendence. Being a practical printer myself, I may promise that its general appearance will not be impaired, but may perhaps be improved.

Politically, the *Journal* will continue American, believing, as I do, that foreign influences in the management of our public affairs should be restricted, and that the ascendancy of American principles in the country, and the several branches and departments of government, would conduce to our general prosperity and to the preservation of our Republican institutions.

Coming to this country an entire stranger, I trust that a due allowance will be made for the limited acquaintance I as yet have with such matters as are of an entirely local character.

All the news of the day will be regularly furnished through the columns of the *Journal*, and every effort will be made on my part to render the paper interesting to the general reader, and an acceptable visitor to the family circle.

To the numerous patrons of the *Journal* I tender my respects, and solicit a continuance of their favors to the establishment; and as I have chosen this as a permanent residence, I

trust I shall receive a generous support from a community with whose common interests my own have become identified.

S. B. ROW.

PROMPT PAYMENTS.—Having recently experienced the inconvenience of indulging in a system of long credits, we would, at this early date, urge the patrons of the *Journal* to make prompt payments, believing that it will be as much to their own as to our advantage. There are but few persons in the county who cannot have an opportunity of settling up once a year, and we hope all will act in accordance with this suggestion.

Legislative.

The Pennsylvania Legislature met at Harrisburg on the 1st inst. Mr. Platt was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. Wright, of Philadelphia, Speaker of the House. On the 2d, the Governor's message was received and read, after which the Senate elected the following officers: J. A. Maguire, of Cambria, clerk, Henry Pettibone, assistant; N. Weiser, J. M. Bredin, A. Yorkes, transcribing clerks; Wm. Carey, sergeant-at-arms; Wm. Ralston, doorkeeper, G. J. Bolton and S. Carson, assistants; Henry Wendell, messenger, and D. P. Hazleton, assistant. In the House, Wm. Jack, of Blair, was chosen clerk; Jacob Ziegler, appointed assistant, and W. S. Pickering, I. W. Moore, Wm. B. Giles, G. W. R. Minor, transcribing clerks; James B. Sanson, elected sergeant-at-arms, Jacob Coleman doorkeeper, and John Leisenring, messenger. Mr. Montgomery read in place, in the House, a joint resolution, which passed finally after debate, fixing Monday, the 14th inst., for the election of a U. S. Senator.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The steamship *Arago* from Havre via Southampton, arrived at New York on the 6th, with London dates to the 19th ult. She has a cargo exceeding two millions in value, and a large number of passengers. The most important item of intelligence is a confirmation of the capture of Kara, with sixteen thousand prisoners, including Gen. Wilson, and all the Turkish officers of high rank. The rumors of peace prevail, but nothing of a definite character is known, except that Austria has despatched prince Esterhazy to St. Petersburg to present certain propositions to the Czar, and a threat is made that if they are declined the Austrian Ambassador will depart.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC, and "Political Register," for 1856, is before us, full of interesting statistics and instructive reading. It contains, among other things, a History of Kansas, giving an account of the extent, character and climate of the country, and of its settlement, organization, legislation, &c. We advise our friends to procure a copy, and keep it by them during the year for reference. New York Tribune office. Single copies 12 1/2 cts., \$1 per dozen, \$7 per hundred.

THE SCHOOLFELLOW, is the title of a very beautiful and valuable monthly, for children, published by the proprietors of "Putnam," the January number of which is on our table. We have examined its pages with a great deal of interest, and are confident that no better publication can be introduced into a family. Price \$1 per annum. Published by Dix & Edwards, No. 10 Park Place, N. Y.

TYRONE CITY HOTEL.—We call the favorable attention of the public to this hotel. It is a well kept house, and the clever and gentlemanly landlord, Col. May, has a way of making his guests feel at home that is quite refreshing, and well calculated to secure to him a large run of custom.

The County Commissioners and Auditors are in session this week adjusting the account of the Treasurer and making the annual settlement.

DEDICATION.—The United Brethren church in Tyrone City is to be dedicated on next Sabbath, the 13th inst.

THE MARKETS.—Flour sold in Philadelphia on Saturday last at from \$3.50 to \$3.87 1/2, Wheat \$2, Rye \$1.20, Corn 78, and Oats 42 cts.

On the same day, in New York, Flour sold at \$3.50 to \$3.90.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—A fire occurred at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 5th, by which property to the amount of \$150,000 in value was destroyed. On the 6th, another occurred in Middletown, Conn., by which property of the value of \$100,000 was consumed.

CONGRESS.—We have news from Washington City to the 5th, on which day several ballots were taken for Speaker without resulting in an election. The last, or 94th, ballot stood—Banks 68, Richardson 72, Fuller 29, scattering 10.

DIFFICULTIES WITH THE INDIANS have recently occurred in the State of Florida. Lieut. G. L. Hart, and two officers, and seven privates are supposed to have been killed by a party of 75 Indians, on the 29th ult. Much excitement prevails.

FUGITIVES.—The U. States Marshal arrested nine persons at Cincinnati, on the 4th, charged with a violation of the neutrality laws.

HUNG.—Frederick Miller, convicted of the murder of Dr. Hadel and Frederick Gruff, was hung at Cumberland, Maryland, on the 4th inst.

Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1855.

EDITOR OF THE "RAFTSMEN'S JOURNAL."

My Dear Sir.—As I have been frequently addressed of late upon the all-important subject of our Railroad extension from Tyrone, and have been as often spoken to in regard to our present condition and progress, I avail myself of your kindness to call general attention to the following statement of our affairs, which, I trust, may revive the drooping spirits of our over-anxious co-workers, who, from continued silence and apparent inactivity, have been led to believe that the fires of enterprise are once more extinguished, and that the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad has breathed its last, and is now numbered amongst the things that were.

As accurately as I can at present sum it up, the subscriptions to the capital stock of our company now amount to over \$140,000—or within a few thousand dollars of being sufficient to secure our charter—thereby enabling the company to organize and to commence active operations upon the line of their proposed improvement as soon as the weather will permit.

The following statement will, I think, give a fair exhibit of the subscription list to this date, viz:

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| James T. Hale & Co., | 600 shares, | \$30,000 |
| Clearfield, | 880 " | 44,000 |
| Philipsburg, | 370 " | 18,500 |
| Tyrone City, | 220 " | 11,000 |
| J. Pruner & Co., | 200 " | 10,000 |
| Total, | 2270 | \$113,500 |

To add to this, we have the following additional subscriptions made by a few of the friends of the measure, at an informal gathering at Bellefonte on Friday last—with the understanding that the amounts are to be cancelled only by a like number of shares collected in other quarters and by the persons represented, viz:

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------|----------|
| James T. Hale, | 150 shares, | \$7,500 |
| Jan. E. Montgomery, | 150 " | 7,500 |
| J. J. Lingler, | 150 " | 7,500 |
| D. J. Pruner, | 150 " | 7,500 |
| John M. Hale, | 150 " | 7,500 |
| Total, | 450 | \$22,500 |

This sum added to former subscriptions brings up the total amount now subscribed to 2720 shares, amounting to \$136,000.

Now, if to this sum be added the number of shares required to complete the subscriptions for which Clearfield and Philipsburg stand pledged—the former for 1600 shares and the latter for 400 shares—we have as the total amount now pledged or subscribed, the sum of \$143,500, or merely \$3,500 less the amount required by law to place our company in a position to prosecute vigorously the great work over which the managers will soon be called to preside.

Now, Mr. Editor, with such fair and brightening prospects, and with the full knowledge that we now stand on the very threshold of organization, I must be permitted to express the earnest hope that the true friends of this important measure will not relax their efforts in its behalf, but on the other hand will prove, by increased exertion, that they are fully equal to the present emergency.

When we reflect that this road is destined sooner or later to become the great avenue along which must pass in rapid transit the products of an industrious and energetic people; that it will unlock and develop the immense treasures, with which Nature has so bountifully gifted your entire district; and when we further reflect upon the paltry sum which now alone impedes our progress, I sincerely trust, Mr. Editor, that a true and praiseworthy spirit of enterprise may arouse every one to his duty, and in a few years realize to them the full benefits and advantages, and I believe I may well add, the blessings of a Railroad connection with the "rest of the world."

Hoping you will continue to give this great project your cordial aid and support, I remain, My dear sir, Very truly, your obt's serv't, JAMES E. MONTGOMERY.

WALKER'S MEN IN NEW ORLEANS.—On the 24th instant a steamer started from New Orleans with 400 Filibusters, bound for Nicaragua to join the party that was to leave here in the Northern Light. The steamer was stopped, after she had proceeded a few miles down the river, by the U. S. Marshal, and some two hundred of them brought back to the city. The steamer was stopped after she had proceeded a few miles down the river, by the U. S. Marshal, and some two hundred of them brought back to the city. The [steamer was, however, allowed to proceed on her journey. It is said that one hundred of them succeeded in eluding the Marshal.

IMPORTANT BANK DECISION IN NEW JERSEY.—In the Burlington Court, in the case of the Medford Bank against Daniel L. Miller, for the recovery of the amount of a check paid to Mr. M., and afterwards discovered to be a forgery, the bank offered a non-suit. The principal point in the decision of Judge Potts was that a bank must know the signature of its customer.—*Trenton Gazette*, Dec. 27.

It is said there is a village in Michigan in which a church bell is rung every day at 12, for the people to take quinine, as they have the chills and fever all around.

The President's Message.

The message which President Pierce sent to Congress on Monday, 21st Dec., but which only one half of Congress thought fit to receive, was a surprise in every respect. First, in the mode of its presentation, which violates precedent, but, to our mind, does not, under the circumstances, violate common sense. Secondly, it was a surprise in the circumstances that it treats of foreign relations and the proper subjects of an annual message, in a concise direct manner somewhat approaching that of a royal speech. Lastly, it was a surprise, in that its writer, after having gone through with all the subjects that his office requires him to bring before Congress, goes out of his way to enlighten the people on the "Constitutional Theory of the Government," and then to make a most desperate bid for the votes of the slave States in an essay on the "Constitutional Relations of Slavery"—the two captions being so worded and arranged by the Presidential hand itself. The two last subjects occupy much more than one-third of the message.

The tone of the message, in the part referring to our foreign relations, is such as we are glad to be able to comment. The difficulties with Great Britain, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, are frankly and fairly stated and a plain case is made against Great Britain. But there is nothing offensive in the manner of stating it, such as we were led to expect from the predictions of those who professed to know the feelings of the President. The recruiting business gives the opportunity for a little bolting language; but the Presidential statement of that case shows that no apprehension is felt of an unfavorable issue to that question. The only serious difficulty between the two governments is plainly the Central American one, and on this subject the President, while he is firm, is conciliatory. The Danish difficulty is stated in a clear manner, and sufficient reasons are given for urging the abandonment of the Sound Dues and for declining to take part in the convention proposed to consider the subject. One only embarrassing question with France—that relating to the French Consul at San Francisco—has been settled, as the public are already aware. An equally unimportant matter with the Kingdom of Greece has also been disposed of. Mexico is made the subject of a brief paragraph, and, in her present pitiable condition, forbearance on our part is recommended in urging claims for private reparation. Nicaragua is barely touched upon, the President evidently feeling that he had a delicate subject to treat of, and that the fewest words possible would be the best.

On domestic affairs the statements are generally satisfactory. The national debt, at the present time, is said to be less than forty millions of dollars. The Army, the Navy, the Post Office and Interior Departments are represented to be in a satisfactory condition. On the subject of the Kansas dispute the message states that the President did not adopt Gov. Shannon's views and regard the federal interposition as at all necessary. This closes the message proper, for we cannot regard the concluding political disquisitions as at all called for, appropriate, or deserving of serious consideration. The literary style of the message is not above the average of former documents from the same source.—*Philad. Bulletin*.

[From the London Globe, Dec. 13.]

The Next Campaign.

When England went to war in 1854, she had from causes for which few can pronounce themselves entirely irresponsible, practically abdicated her functions as a first class military power, and her utmost effort was the despatch of a respectable fleet to the Baltic, and some 25,000 soldiers to the Black Sea. The fleet was hastily equipped and somewhat grotesquely manned and the 25,000 soldiers were merely 25,000 fighting men, deficient—except as regards discipline and gallantry—in those requisites which constitute an efficient and complete army in the field. The nature and extent of these shortcomings are too notorious to need recapitulation nor is it necessary to repeat the disasters that ensued, further than to say that it is only now that we have ceased to feel their effects. Nevertheless England has managed to stand not unworthily beside her great ally, and she may honestly claim her share in the principal results that have been achieved, viz, the total suppression of the Russian naval power in one sea, its complete destruction in another, three decided defeats of the Russian army in the field, and the siege and capture of that fortress which was justly the pride of Russian science, and the chief instrument of Russian aggression.

In 1855 we shall make war with an army numerically proportioned to our position, and a fleet sufficiently large to accomplish anything that afloat can accomplish. Besides the many new vessels like Marlborough, Conqueror, Brunswick, victor Emmanuel, Sulist, Shannon and Pearl, which have floated within the last few weeks, and will be ready for service when they are required in the spring. Each week that passes witnesses the *advent* upon the waters of some half dozen little gunboats—Bites, Snappers and Teasers—whose deeds we are sure will not belie their names. Altogether, we may calculate upon having available next summer some forty line-of-battle ships and heavy frigates of the new heavy armed class, about twenty corvettes and smaller vessels of war, with not less than 170 or 180 gun and mortar boats of light draught, each mounting from one to four guns of very heavy calibre.

There will thus be at work in the Baltic some 230 vessels of all classes under the English pennant propelled by steam, most of these expressly built for the peculiar service which they will have to accomplish, efficiently manned and carrying more than the usual force of marine artillery and marines, which latter admirable and most useful corps is now at its

full strength, and in the highest state of discipline. With the powerful co-operation of the Emperor Napoleon, we may expect that the allied movements in the Baltic next year will be of a character to eclipse in interest and importance the operations hitherto carried on in the southern portion of the Russian empire. What those principally concerned expect in that quarter may be inferred from the exertions which are known to be at this moment made to fortify the Neva and the immediate defences of St. Petersburg.

As regards the forces under the command of Sir William Codrington, we may roughly calculate upon having it, exclusive of auxiliary non-combatant corps, at a strength of 100,000 fighting men, of which over 70,000 will be British soldiers, 20,000 Turkish Contingent, and about 10,000 or 12,000 German, Swiss and Italian Legion. The 70,000 British we have at present between the Crimea, Malta, and the depots at home, and few of them will encounter an enemy with less than eight or nine months' drill. We think we may now say that the arrangements for supply and land transport are on a scale fully proportioned to the wants of this army. Of the forces of our Allies we can only speak generally, but we cannot exaggerate when we anticipate that French, English and Sardinians will amount to considerably more than 200,000 men.

To the accomplishment of what objects this great force is destined it is not for us to say. A French writer has remarked that the Allies are not likely to waste their strength in gaining victories merely to possess themselves of profitless positions in the Crimea; and with a force able to strike a blow on any point, it is not our game to give the choice of the field of battle to the Russians. We have already brilliant earnest of what Omer Pasha's army can do in Asia, and with an unrivalled fleet of transports, we can send large armies to whatever point of the Black Sea littoral we choose. The scenes of attack, then, will be those where we may hope to meet with the greatest material and political successes; and in the full confidence that the forces of the Allies will be used for the best, we look forward with all hope to the attainment of the most solid results by the campaign of 1856.

Nicaragua and California.

The Transit Company's steamship *Star* of the West, arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon, from San Juan, bringing \$540,000 in treasure, of which \$190,000 is consigned to Drexel & Co. She brings also a shipment from the newly discovered mines in Nicaragua.

Gen. Walker, finding his warrior countrymen pouring in rather unnecessarily numerous, has drafted a battalion to the support of his ally, the President of Honduras, who has wrongs to redress with the Guatemalas.

By this arrival is brought the first shipment of Nicaragua gold, the produce of mines owned and wrought by Americans—and among the passengers are two gentlemen associated therewith, well known to Californians, long experienced in mining operations, and possessed of ample capital, who come here expressly for the purpose of forthwith providing suitable machinery, for the full development of their resources.

The general attention having latterly been diverted from "grim visaged war," and directed to the permanent colonization of the Republic, has wisely thrown open to the world the public lands, guaranteeing to each farmer, after an occupation and residence of six months 250 acres, and 100 additional to each member of his family, free forever; and by a special clause it is enacted that such lands are to be almost exempt from every species of taxation.

There is indubitable evidence of mastery policy, suited to the present exigencies of this beautiful country, and by and by must tell immensely by timely emigration to its shores, and is alike indicative of the genius of its author, who promises to be not less the statesman than the warrior.

The Isthmus continues free from epidemic—and the Transit route is safe, expeditious and pleasant.

There has not occurred a single case of sickness among the passengers since their departure from California.

The *Star* of the west encountered heavy gales from the Northward, from Cape Florida to within fifty miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras, where she unluckily broke one of the air pump piston rods—being, however, provided with a duplicate, the accident was promptly repaired by the staff of engineers on board who are all mechanics.

On the 25th saw a wreck ashore mid-distance between Capes Corrientes and Antonio, apparently of 300 tons—masts and bulwarks gone, and the sea making a clear breach in her midships—could not make out her name or nation.

On the 25th, in lat. 25 40, N., lon. 79 30 W., spoke a ship very heavy laden, steering NNE, with private signal V & Y, on white ground. The passengers report over 125 "Patriots" left behind for General Walker in Nicaragua. Subtract from 400 passengers leaving San Francisco the 250 arrived in New York, and there remains (probably) 150 "Filibusters" left in New Granada for General Walker.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable, the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

GENTLEMEN.—A kind Providence has greatly blessed our Commonwealth during the past year. No foreign war, no internal strife have interrupted or destroyed the peaceful enjoyment of our homes. All the great interests of the people have been eminently prosperous. The earth, in rich abundance, has yielded her increase to supply our wants, and reward with her bounty the labor of the husbandman. Labor, in every department of manufacturing and mechanical industry, has been stimulated and encouraged. The ravages of disease and the horrors of the pestilence have been averted from us; and whilst the cry of human suffering, from other States, has been heard invoking our sympathy and aid, we have been blessed with health and permitted to enjoy the comforts and happiness of social life. To Him who hath bestowed these blessings upon us, and upon whose care we are constantly dependent, should be ever paid the willing homage of our grateful hearts.

The report of the State Treasurer will exhibit to you in detail, the operations of his department. The results are more satisfactory and encouraging than were anticipated.

The receipts of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1855, including the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of December, 1854, (\$1,210,928 72) amounted to \$6,631,402 83. The total payments for the same period were \$5,385,705 62; leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 30th November 1855, of \$1,245,697 21. No loans temporary or otherwise, were negotiated during the past fiscal year, as they were not required by the wants of the Treasury.

The receipts during the past year from all sources, (excluding the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of December, 1854,) were \$5,399,474 11. The ordinary expenditures for the same period, including the interest on the public debt were \$4,129,517 28, showing an excess of receipts over ordinary expenditures of \$1,250,956 83.

The extraordinary payments for the year were \$1,246,193 24, as follows, viz:—To the completion of the new Portage Railroad over the Allegheny mountains, \$446,762 12; to the North Branch canal, \$87,562 67; to the Columbia Railroad, to relay and install the track, 100 00; to the payment of domestic creditors, \$1,629 85; to redemption of loans, \$316,550 60; and to relief notes cancelled, \$260,588 00.

The balance in the Treasury will be required for the interest on the State debt falling due in February next, and for unpaid appropriations. The interest on the funded debt of the Commonwealth which became due in February and August last, was promptly paid; and it is gratifying to state that the interest due in February next will be paid with equal promptness. The credit of the state may be regarded as firmly established, and with proper economy and a careful and honest management of her finances, a gradual reduction of her debt, to a considerable extent may be confidently expected.

There is due by the Treasury to the Sinking Fund, the sum of \$325,011 39 to be applied to the redemption of the relief notes now in circulation, and to the funded debt of the Commonwealth. The greater part of the funded debt bears interest at the rate of five per cent per annum; the balance bears a still less rate of interest. But as the temporary loans, which by law are to be first paid out of the available means of the Treasury, bear interest at the rate of six per cent, it has been deemed advisable, as a matter of economy, to apply the surplus revenue to the payment of those loans. When these are liquidated the amount and properly applicable to the sinking fund will be paid, and its operation continued as directed by law.

Notwithstanding the revenues for the last four or five years have largely exceeded the ordinary expenditures of the government, yet in consequence of the large annual demands upon the Treasury for the completion of the North Branch Canal, the Portage Railroad, and other kindred improvements, the public debt, instead of being reduced, has been increased. This increase with the amount and condition of the debt at different periods, will be seen in the following statement.

The message contains a tabular statement of the financial affairs of Commonwealth since 1851, at the end of which year the total debt of the State amounted to \$40,114,226 39. At the close of the year 1854, the debt reached \$41,698,595 74, being an increase of \$1,584,369 35. On the 1st day of Dec. 1855, the total debt was \$41,067,954 72, being a decrease of \$630,641 02, during the fiscal year. In the course of which "large appropriations and payments were made for the completion of the new Portage Railroad, re-laying the track of the Columbia Railroad, and for other purposes. These demands upon the Treasury were, without the aid of loans, promptly paid."

Refusing to undertake any new schemes of internal improvement, limiting all appropriations to the actual demand of the occasion, practising strict economy in all departments of the government, and holding the receiving and disbursing agents of the Commonwealth to a rigid accountability, will greatly reduce the expenditures, and, under ordinary circumstances leave an annual surplus of the revenues to be applied to the redemption of the public debt.

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the current fiscal year will be presented to you in the report of the State Treasurer. The receipts from the usual sources of revenue, above the ordinary expenditures, may exceed the sum of one million and a half of dollars.—These estimates may approximate the true results, but cannot be relied upon with certainty. By the thirty-eighth section of the act of the 16th April, 1845, entitled "An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of government, the repair of the canals and railroads of the State, and other claims upon the Commonwealth," the Governor was authorized to cause certificates of State stock to be issued to all persons or bodies corporate holding certificates for the payment of interests on the funded debt of the State, which fell due on the 1st day of August, 1842, the 1st days of February and August, 1843, and the 1st days of February and August, 1844, in an amount equal to the amount of certificates so held upon their delivering up said certificates to the Auditor General. In pursuance of the authority thus given, certificates of State stock to the amount of four millions one hundred and five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars