

cial revolutions, in which all nations are exposed, as profligacy and vice are to produce want and misery.

The repeal, or modification of the British Corn Laws, by which our agricultural products are admitted into British ports, while it was a measure dictated alike by sound policy and humanity, toward the suffering population of the United Kingdom, has had a most happy influence upon our farming interests. This measure has already augmented the demand for our bread-stuffs, at enhanced prices, and there is reason to believe, it will continue to increase permanently our agricultural exports, which cannot fail to add to the general wealth and prosperity of the State and Nation.

In the last annual message I expressed my views at length, in regard to the policy of the banking system, to which I respectfully refer. To the opinions therein contained, I continue to adhere. At present there is reason to believe that our banks are in a comparatively sound condition. Without ascribing this creditable and healthy state of things entirely to the policy which has been adopted, of limiting the amount of the banking capital, and making banks individually liable for the payment of their debts, I am persuaded that it has a salutary influence in preserving the soundness of the currency, and that it should be adhered to inflexibly.

I refer you, with great pleasure, to the able report of the Canal Commissioners, for a detailed statement of the operations upon the public improvements, during the past year. The economy, skill and integrity, with which they have been managed, for a few years past, have greatly tended to restore public confidence, and re-establish the credit of the State, and justify entirely every member of the respective Boards of Canal Commissioners, who have had an agency in producing this great reformation, to the gratitude and confidence of the whole community. I refer to the fact, with no ordinary satisfaction, that during the last three years there has not occurred, among all the officers and agents employed on the several lines of improvements, a single case of delinquency.

The improvement of the Ohio river, from its mouth to the city of Pittsburgh, has heretofore been deemed an object of sufficient national importance, to claim the attention of the federal government. Numerous appropriations have been made for this purpose, but not sufficient to carry out any efficient and useful system. Many of the Western and South-Western States of the Union, are interested in this improvement. The connection, however, of the main line of our canals and railroads, at the city of Pittsburgh, renders its improvement an object of the greatest interest to this State. If it were made navigable during all seasons of the year (except when ice-bound), for steamboats of a large class, it would add to the commerce of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and to the carrying trade upon the public works, an amount of business that can not be readily estimated. I therefore suggest to the members of the General Assembly, the propriety of memorializing Congress on this subject, and pressing it upon the attention of the general government, unincumbered with any minor projects, as one worthy its special consideration and favor.

I refer with much satisfaction, to the reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer. They exhibit in detail the condition of the finances of the State, and show the laudable industry and intelligent care which these officers have employed in the discharge of their important and laborious duties.

Before the passage of the act of Assembly of last session, which transferred to the county in which the crime may have been committed, payment of expenses for arresting fugitives from justice, the State had become liable to various agents, duly authorized, to an inconsiderable amount. This liability could not be met, because no appropriation was made for that purpose. The individuals interested in this matter are justly entitled to remuneration, and I respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made to liquidate their claims. The amount will be laid before you by the Auditor General.

In consequence of the engagements of the Adjutant General in the organization of the volunteers for the service of the United States in the war with Mexico, his annual report upon our military affairs has not yet been received, as soon as it comes to hand it will be transmitted to the General Assembly.

The Act of the 29th of March, 1836, provided for the appointment and compensation of a State Geologist and his assistants, and a competent practical, analytical, and experimental chemist, for the purpose of making an accurate geological and mineralogical survey of the State, with a view to determine the order, succession, arrangement, relative position, and the dip or inclination, and the comparative magnitude of the several geological formations within the State, and to discover and examine all deposits of ores, coals, clays, marles and such other mineral substances as may be deemed useful or valuable. The State Geologist was required to make annual reports of the progress of the survey—to cause to be represented on the map of the Commonwealth, by colors and other appropriate means, the various areas occupied by the different geological formations in the State, and to mark thereon the localities of the respective deposits of the various mineral substances discovered. It is made the duty of the chemist, to make full and complete examinations, assays and analyses of all such rocks, ores, soils, mineral substances and mineral waters, as may be submitted to him by the geologist, and to furnish him with a detailed and complete account of the results so obtained. It was also made the duty, among other things, of the State Geologist upon the completion of the survey, to compile a memoir of the geology and mineralogy of the State, comprising a complete account of the leading subjects and discoveries embraced in the survey.

In pursuance of this act, a State Geologist and his assistants, &c., were appointed, who proceeded with the work, and the State expended upon it the sum of \$76,657 57. A number of annual reports were made, as provided by law; but the main object of the Legislature, the publication of a complete memoir of the survey, exhibiting the results of the examinations, and embodying for the use of the public the vast amount of information, for which so large an amount of public money was expended, has not yet been accomplished. It appears to me that this subject is of sufficient importance to secure legislative consideration.

Prudent complaints have for years been made by the people, of the time consumed in the Legislature by the passage of private and local bills, which greatly increase the business, and create subjects for repeal and amendment. Many laws are thus enacted which appear to be regarded as of little consequence or value, for of the acts of the last session, forty-three remain in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which have neither been enrolled nor printed, because of the small amount of tax to which they are subject by the act of the 16th of April, 1845, has not been paid into the State Treasury. Thus, after the time in preparing and passing these bills has been consumed, and the cost of printing and transcribing them has been incurred, they are suffered to remain in the office, useless and neglected. This proves that much private legislation could be profitably dispensed with, and the time it occupies devoted to subjects of general legislation, by which the duration of the sessions would be shortened, and the expenses of government greatly diminished.

The progressive increase of the number of divorces granted by the legislature, forces this subject upon the consideration of the General Assembly. It appears to be the settled policy of this State, to provide by law for the dissolution of the marriage contract, for other causes than adultery. These causes are enumerated in the Act of the 18th March, 1815. They embrace a wide range, and seem to provide for all the grievances that may arise in this interesting relation, which require legal interposition. Special Acts of the Legislature for disturbing the contract between husband and wife, are calculated to arrest the attention of every good citizen, when it is remembered that the disregard of marriage vows, and facilities for releasing parties from their obligation, are justly regarded as strong indications of degeneracy in public virtue and public morals; and that a high regard of marital rights, and a strict observance of marriage contracts, are among the strongest proofs of civilization and of the influence of true religion.

The preamble of the act of 1815, commends itself to our approval by the wisdom and aptness for which it is distinguished. The Legislature there says, "Whereas the divine precept of the Christian religion—the promotion of the best interests of human happiness, the design of marriage, and the object of parties entering into the marriage state, require that it should continue during their joint lives,"

These salutary truths, so well expressed, present, in imposing terms, the duty of extreme caution in interfering with the sanctity of the marriage contract. It may be true that cases occasionally arise of such extreme hardship, as to warrant the passage of special acts of divorce; but such require legislative interposition can but seldom occur, unless the wide range of the act of 1815 is extended beyond reasonable limits.

The signing of bills for dissolving the bonds of matrimony has always been to me a perplexing duty. I have hitherto given my assent to them, confiding in the judgment and discretion of the representatives of the people, to whom, and not to the Executive, the facts of each case are submitted. But upon a review of the special divorces granted since the enactment of the act of 1815, it appears that there has been an alarming increase of them, which should, in my opinion be arrested. During the first period of ten years after the passage of the said act, laws were passed for divorcing the parties to sixteen marriage contracts; during the next ten years, forty two, and during the last ten years, ninety were passed.

I know of no change in the habit, manners, or condition of the citizens of the State, in their social relations, or increase of their number, that accounts for, or warrants this increase of divorces. It is possible that the cause of it may in a degree be found in the facility of obtaining legislation on the subject. Without further inquiry into the cause, the effect is, in my judgment, injurious to the public welfare, and should be strictly guarded against in future.

Whatever doubts may have been, or are now entertained, of the power of the Legislature to pass divorce laws, for any other cause than adultery, or to pass them under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, it seems to be conceded, against the opinions of many wise and good men, that the power may be constitutionally exercised; but in view of these opinions, the extreme delicacy and responsibility of granting these applications, appear in a strong light. Under the marriage contract, important and valuable rights are vested in the parties, and heavy responsibilities are assumed which should not be disturbed, even when the power to interfere is unquestionable, without legal notice to the party who is to be affected by the proceeding, and a fair and open trial, the right to which cannot be doubted, and can only be secured by referring the parties to the judicial tribunals.

In every view I can take of this interesting subject, I am persuaded that these special legislative divorces, have a dangerous tendency, and that if the power to grant them is exercised at all, a proper regard for the public welfare requires that it should be limited to cases of extreme hardship and unquestionable propriety. The progress of our age in civilization, has been distinguished in Pennsylvania, by the amelioration of the penal code, and her improved prison discipline. The organization of her penitentiaries, their domestic economy, and the care and attention to the support, cleanliness, industry, and moral instruction of their inmates, have secured the general approbation and confidence of our own citizens, and have excited the admiration of other States and nations, and furnished models for their imitation. The Philadelphia society for alleviating the miseries of public prisons, has exercised an efficient agency in producing these valuable results. In order that all the benefits of experience may be had and improved, they submit the propriety of making provision by law for obtaining, annually, accurate information relative to the convictions for crime, the character of the criminals, the condition and the expenses of the penitentiaries and prisons of the Commonwealth, and the costs of supporting the convicts.

The motives of this society are so disinterested, and the reasons they assign for collecting the information required, are so conclusive, and so ably represented in a communication which I have received from them, that I take great pleasure in transmitting copies of it here with, in order that the philanthropic views of the society, and the importance of the subject may receive that early attention of the General Assembly which they so richly merit.

The government of Pennsylvania, and her literary, charitable and benevolent institutions, are among the first and best. The people are industrious, intelligent and enterprising. In time of peace, quiet and unobtrusive—in war, firm and decided.—Blessed in her physical resources and her institutions, and animated by the spirit of her holy religion, her onward course in improving her social condition is rapid.—The great element of preserving, enlarging and perpetuating her greatness, is the universal education of her youth. In this, too, she has for a number of years advanced with the vigor by which all her great efforts are distinguished. The able report of the Superintendent, presents the steady and uniform progress of the system of common school instruction. That it is yet imperfect, and to some extent inefficient, may be freely admitted; but, who can doubt that the wisdom and energy which commenced, will mature and perfect it.

In conclusion, gentlemen, accept assurances of my hearty co-operation with you in all measures for advancing the welfare of our citizens, and maintaining the honor and dignity of our beloved Commonwealth.

FRS. R. SHUNK.  
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
Harrisburg, Jan. 6, 1847.

TO THOSE WHOSE OCCUPATIONS TEND TO PRODUCE OR AGGRAVATE DYSPEPSIA.—This class of individuals is very numerous. They are those who work in an unhealthy atmosphere. Printers, workmen in leather stores, stone cutters, bakers, white lead manufacturers, are all more or less subject to disease according to their strength of constitution. The only method to prevent disease, is the occasional use of a medicine which abstracts from the circulation all deleterious humors, and expels them by the bowels. Tonics in any form are injurious, as they only put off the evil day to make it more fatal. The use of Brandreth's Pills will insure health, because they take all impure matters out of the blood, and the body is not weakened but strengthened by their operation, for these valuable Pills do not force, but they assist nature, and are not opposed, but harmonize with her.

Sold at Dr. Brandreth's office, 241 Broadway, at 25 cents per box.

COLDS, COUGHS, AND CONSUMPTION.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a most delightful medicine for carrying off a cold, because they expel from the system all morbid and corrupt humors, (the cause of every kind of disease) in so easy and natural a manner, that the body is relieved of all its sufferings as if by magic. Four or five of our Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time remove the most obstinate cold—at the same time the digestive organs will be restored to a healthy tone, and the blood so completely purified, that inflammation of the lungs, consumption, or any other form of disease will be absolutely impossible.

Beware of Counterfeits.—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines which, in order to deceive, are called by names similar to Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS HAVE THE SIGNATURE OF WM. WRIGHT WRITTEN WITH A PEN ON THE TOP LABEL OF EACH BOX. To counterfeit this is FORGERY, and all others should be SHUNNED AS POISON.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, New York; and 198 Tremont Street, Boston.

Agent for Clearfield, R. Shaw. For other agencies in Clearfield & other counties, see advertisement in another column.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.  
To all creditors, legatees, and other persons interested:  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named persons have filed their administration accounts in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the county of Clearfield, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county for confirmation and allowance on the first Monday of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. viz:

The administration account of Catharine Crossman, Executrix of the estate of Joseph Crossman, late of Burnside township, Clearfield county, dec'd.

The administration account of Michael Eiselman, administrator of the estate of Jacob Frederick Apple, late of Kaitaus township, Clearfield county, dec'd.

WM. C. WELCH, Reg'r.  
Reg'r's Office, Clearfield, Dec. 21, 1846.

OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH.

Dr. James Locke, respectfully informs the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity that he can be consulted at his room at Mr. Eagle's hotel in the Borough of Clearfield, during the month of February next. All those who are desirous of having their NATURAL teeth operated on, or ARTIFICIALS inserted will likely find it to their advantage to call at that time. Dr. L. will visit Clearfield regularly hereafter.  
Jan. 8, 1847.

John J. Read vs. Heirs and legal Representatives of George Hunter, dec'd.  
In the Common Pleas of Clearfield county, No. 7, February term, 1847. Citation to enter satisfaction on mortgage.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Clearfield county, Greeting: YOU are hereby commanded that you summon the heirs and legal representatives of George Hunter, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, dec'd, so that they be and appear before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of and for said county of Clearfield, to be holden at Clearfield on the first day of February next, there to answer to a petition of John J. Read, which was presented in our Court of Common Pleas at November term, 1846, setting forth that he, the said John J. Read, on the seventeenth day of May, Anno Domini, 1836, purchased of the said George Hunter a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, containing two hundred and seven acres, more or less. That the said George Hunter, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1838, executed to the said John J. Read, a Deed, in fee simple, for the said premises. And the said John J. Read on the said 14th day of August, Anno Domini, did execute to the said George Hunter, a mortgage on the said premises for the payment of the sum of eight hundred and fifty dollars, by paying annually the sum of seventy dollars until the whole sum shall be paid. The petitioner further states that he has made all the several payments at the proper time and manner as mentioned and covenanted in said mortgage. But satisfaction has not been entered on the said mortgage by the said George Hunter, and that the said George Hunter is now deceased, and died intestate. Therefore, the said Court directs that the said heirs and legal representatives be cited to be and appear before our said Court at February term, 1847, to show cause, if any they have, why the Recorder of the said county of Clearfield, should not enter satisfaction on said mortgage agreeably to the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, and have you then there this writ. Witness the Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, President of our said Court, at Clearfield, the third day of December, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

WM. C. WELCH, Proth'y.  
Agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided the Sheriff of Clearfield county publishes the above Writ of Citation, there being no heirs or legal representatives of said George Hunter, in Clearfield county.

JOHN STITES, Sh'f.  
Sheriff's office, Clearfield, Dec. 28, 1846.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale on Monday the first day of February next (Court week) at the Court house in the Borough of Clearfield, all the interest of the defendant of, in, and to a certain piece of land, situate in Houston township Clearfield county, containing 69 acres, more or less, which tract of land the said Josiah Washburn holds under articles of agreement &c., with a Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected, and about 30 acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Josiah Washburn, by me.

JOHN STITES, Sh'f.  
Sh'f's Office Clearfield, Jan. 8, 1847.

Auditor's Notice.

Samuel Hood vs. Venditioni No. 9, of May term, 1846.  
Henry Hagarty & Samuel Jordan, Garnishees of Archibald Campbell, said defendants are hereby notified that the undersigned, (as Auditor, appointed by the Court at the Probationary office, in Clearfield, on Saturday the 23d of January next, to distribute the monies arising from the sale of property in pursuance of said writ.

ALEX. IRVIN, Aud'r.  
Dec. 28, 1846.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for trial at Feb'y Term, 1847.  
Benjamin Yingling vs John Waggoner  
W. W. Potter's Adm'r vs Geo. Johnston  
Alexander Cook vs David Adams  
D. T. Dunlap vs J. W. Miller & Sons,  
George Souders vs Peter Dillman  
Andrew Davis vs John Ferguson  
John Kline et al vs M. McClelland & Thos. Robins  
Wm Dunlap vs Isaac Thompson  
Speaking, Good & Co. vs Charles Horton  
A. Jane Davis et al vs John Ricketts  
John Cooper vs Watson & Brenner  
George B. Logan vs Harshorn & Worrell  
G. R. Barrett vs Richard Shaw  
Mathew Brown vs George D. Lanich  
Commonwealth of Chambers vs. I Chambers

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 4th judicial district, composed of the counties of Clinton, Mifflin, Centre and Clearfield, and the Hon. James T. Leonard and Abraham K. Wright, Esq's. Associate Judges in Clearfield county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 1st day of Dec. 1846, to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, and Court of Oyer & Terminer and General Jail Delivery, at Clearfield Town, for the County of Clearfield, on the 1st Monday of July next, (being the 1st day of the month.)

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace, & Constables in and for the County of Clearfield, to appear in their own proper persons, with Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which their offices & in their behalf appointed to be done; and all witnesses and other persons prosecuting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any prisoners are required to be then and there attending and not depart without leave, at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time agreeable to notice. Given, under my hand at the town of Clearfield, this 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty six, and the sixty ninth year of American Independence.  
JOHN STITES, Sh'f.

2 Strays.

Came to the residence of the subscriber in Bradford township about the 20th of November last, a 3 year old dark brown heifer, with a white streak along the back, and white face. Also, about the same time, a spring calf, white, with a black head. The owner is desired to come forward, as the law directs, otherwise they will be disposed of in pursuance of said law.  
ROBERT LEONARD.  
Jan. 1, 1847.

APPEAL.

Notice is hereby given that an appeal on sealed and personal property for the Borough of Clearfield and the township of Lawrence, will be held at the Commissioners office on the 28th day of January next—and on the 29th of said month, an appeal will be held at said office, for the benefit of owners and agents of unseated lands—at which time and place all persons interested may attend.  
By order of Com'r's  
H. P. THOMPSON, CLK.  
Com'r's Office, Dec. 31, 1846.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or selling or in any way meddling with a Dark Brown Horse, one Black Mare and one Cow, white and red spotted, now in the possession of John B. Michael, of Karthaus township, as the same belong to me and are in his possession on loan only.  
ELLIS LEWIS  
Dec. 13, 1846.

LIST OF TRAVIS JURORS

For Feb. term, 1846.

Samuel Fipon	Farmer	Becerra
John Weld, sen.	do	do
G. W. Davis	do	do
S. K. Hegarty	do	do
John Reams	do	Brady
J. J. Beams	do	do
Samuel Troy	do	do
W. F. Johnston	Miller	do
Con. Mitchell	Farmer	Burnside
John Bickley	do	do
James McEwen	do	do
Lemuel Byers	do	do
Levi Lutz	Merchant	Covington
Michael Schnell	Cabinetmaker	do
Adam Huey	Farmer	do
Samuel Jordan	Farmer	Jordan
John High	do	do
John Swan, sen.	do	do
John Michaels	do	Karthaus
James Spencer	do	Pike
John England	do	do
Daniel Bailly	do	do
M. E. Woods	M. D.	do
Ab'm Hess	Farmer	Boggs
John McPherson	Tanner	Borough
Ab'm Hoover	Farmer	Morris
Martin Flegat	do	do
Thos. Henderson,	Blacksmith	Decatur
Wm. Clarke	Farmer	Penn
Arthur Bell	Lumberman	Bell
John Elder	Farmer	do
A. S. Leonard	do	Goshen
Thos. Hewit	do	Hudson
Edw. Williams	do	Bradford
Thos. Leonard	do	Girard
Robert Mitchell	do	Lawrence

Caution.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing two notes given by me to Martin Myrter, of Penn township, Clearfield county, and both dated "the 7th December, 1846,"—one payable in two months for Twenty-six bushels of Wheat, the other, payable in five months, for Twenty-four Dollars—as the above notes were obtained from me by fraud, and I am therefore determined not to pay them unless compelled by law.  
ROBT McCracken, jr.  
Ferguson tp, Jan. 2, 1847.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of David Wheeler, late of Benezet township, Elk county, dec'd—therefore all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are required, to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those having demands will present them duly authenticated for settlement.  
CHAS. E. CADWELL,  
HENRY B. MEAD,  
Administrators.  
Elk co. Dec. 22, 1846.

TINWARE. A general assortment of Tinware will be constantly kept on hand, of the best quality, well made.  
KRATZER & BARRETT'S,  
July 29.