

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 markets through other channels of communication, and by far the greatest amount of our coal is transported upon company improvements.

By the statement referred to it appears that 86,291 tons of iron in its 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 coal 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 25 per cent. over the operations of the preceding year, and it is believed that the trade in this article will increase in even a greater ratio 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 million bushels were consumed at Pittsburg and in its vicinity, and 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 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 few objects of national concern, in which Pennsylvania has a 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 entry. The claims upon Congress, to expedite the completion of this work, long since commenced as one of national interest, derive great force from 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 public improvements.

The legislative enactments 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 assessments. 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. Securities for the payment of money, are by the words of the law, made taxable, which are, in fact, the mere evidence of passing transactions, and can, in no degree, be regarded as even temporary investments 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 equivocal 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 and 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 governments, 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 invaluable 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 apprehensions of duty. In country districts, where the population is scattered and a large portion of the children find 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 founded, and 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 favor 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, and 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 the Commonwealth, and advance the welfare of our constituents. To secure the 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 opposed 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 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 view of the American nation, its most 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 services. His last moments were serene and admirable. Death found him awaiting his approach with a heart expanded in universal charity, and a spirit brightening as it drew nearer to the Saviour in whom he trusted.—That he lived, has been the long extended theme of patriotic gratulation; that he so died, most crown the devout thanksgivings of the Christian.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, January 7, 1846.

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

	Rec'd 1845.	Est. of recs for 1846.
1. Lands,	12,457 66	12,000 00
2. Auction Com'ons,	18,900 00	25,000 00
3. Auction Duties,	71,208 03	75,000 00
4. Tax on bank dividends,	86,675 88	96,000 00
5. Tax on corporation stocks,	80,147 50	100,000 00
6. Tax on real and personal estate,	1,318,332 02	1,300,000 00
7. Tavern licenses,	36,112 65	36,000 00
8. Retailer's licenses,	72,908 18	85,000 00
9. Pedlar's licenses,	1,027 80	1,800 00
10. Brokers licenses,	1,712 50	3,000 00
11. Pamphlet laws,	99 45	200 00
12. Militia fines,	7,838 17	10,000 00
13. Tax on writs, &c.	30,820 16	40,000 00
14. "on certain offices,	2,596 13	5,000 00
15. Collateral inheritance tax,	33,650 80	30,000 00
16. Canal and railroad tolls,	1,154,591 55	1,275,000 00
17. Canal lines & sale of public property,	5,639 46	
18. Enrolment of charters,	1,600 99	1,500 00
19. Tax on loans,	55,788 50	100,000 00
20. Loans,	2,150 00	
21. Dividends,	1,199 00	1,200 00
22. Accrued interest,	2,235 06	4,000 00
23. Refunded cash,	8,577 34	
24. Escheats,	909 81	1,000 00
25. Fees of Secretary & Auditor's office,	885 65	1,000 00
26. Miscellaneous,	1,458 95	15,000 00
	\$3,010,062 34	\$3,217,700 00

A. Summary of Expenditures from the Treasury in 1845, and an estimate of Expenditures for 1846.

	Expenditures of 1845.	Estimate of expenditures for 1846.
1. Public Improvements,	601,340 66	577,000 00
2. Expenses of Government,	220,231 30	239,000 00
3. Militia Expenses,	18,791 92	10,000 00
4. Pensions and gratuities,	41,058 29	40,000 00
5. Charitable Institutions,	14,644 35	20,000 00
6. Common Schools,	234,331 86	200,000 00
7. Loans,	26,033 01	
8. Interest on loans,	1,769,990 30	2,023,996 00
9. Guaranty of Interest,	20,125 42	45,000 00
10. Domestic Creditors,	2,253 50	
11. Cancelled Relief notes,	85,000 00	200,000 00
12. Damages on the Public Works,	26,383 40	20,000 00
13. For Eastern Reservoir,		30,000 00
14. Trucks and Locomotives,		20,000 00
15. Extraordinary breaches on canal,		15,000 00
16. Revenue Commissioners,	2,225 82	
17. Special Commissions,	1,007 24	
18. State Library,	1,210 00	1,000 00
19. Public Buildings and grounds,	1,137 85	1,000 00
20. Penitentiaries,	13,772 00	14,000 00
21. House of Refuge,	4,600 00	4,000 00
22. Conveying Fugitives,	711 94	1,000 00
23. Nicholson lands,	222 50	
24. Escheats,	7,927 22	500 00
25. Phila.phia Riots,	45,252 92	12,000 00
26. City of Pittsburg,	20,000 00	
27. Abatement of State Tax,	17,652 89	20,000 00
28. Premiums on Silk,	14 00	
29. Miscellaneous,	4,027 87	10,000 00
	\$1,239,928 13	\$3,513,996 00

In Cape May county, N. J., there is not a single lawyer. If any can be spared from this place, there is an opening—but it should be stated that at the last Cape May Court there were no indictments and very little civil business.

SOMETHING TO FIGHT WITH.—It is estimated that there are at least one million finished muskets in the different armories and arsenals of the Union.



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN Thursday, January 15, 1846.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

We are indebted to the Hon. Andrew Stewart for a copy of his speech on the Tariff.

Col. Peter Snyder will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Governor's Message.

The Governor's Message.

We this week present our readers with the first annual Message of Governor Shunk, to the Legislature of the Commonwealth. It is commendable for its brevity—but as an Executive Document, ranks lower than any Message we have ever before read. Moreover, the Governor has had the misfortune to please neither friends nor foes, by the topics introduced—but has run counter to the wishes and feelings of a large majority of both

A number of the members of his own party, have already declared against his notions of a "Protective Tariff for Revenue." They see in his remarks upon this subject a servile adherence to the anti-tariff opinions of President Polk and Secretary Walker, and as they are in the teeth of all the great interests of Pennsylvania, declare against them like men determined to do what is right.

The introduction into the Message of the "Buckshot War," and "U. S. Bank" questions, is in very bad taste, and shows how terribly his Excellency was pinched to rake up a few topics to spin out his short yarn to its actual length.

His covert recommendation for an increase of the State Taxes, will be very unpleasant news to a large majority of the people of the State. If his figures and data are correct, however, we do not see what else can be done to preserve the honor of Pennsylvania, and prevent repudiation.

The Lady's Book.

The January number of the Lady's Book, which begins a new volume of this interesting periodical, has been received and is rich in good things. It contains several engravings, among which is a capital likeness of the Edress, Miss Leslie. Now is the time to subscribe.

I. O. of O. F.

A lodge of this Order, entitled the PORT FENNS LODGE, No. 134, was organized in Stroudsburg on Tuesday evening last. A large delegation from the Borough of Easton were in attendance. The following persons were appointed officers, viz.

- SAMUEL HAYDEN, N. G.
- B. S. SCHOONOVER, Esq., V. G.
- HENRY M. LABAR, Secy.
- M. G. GRATTAN, S.
- J. J. POSTENS, A. S.

The murderer of Frank Coombs, (O'Blennis,) has succeeded in procuring a third adjournment of his trial.

The Tariff, it is said, is undergoing a thorough revision in the Treasury Department.—What a pitiful scene is here!—the puny intellects of Jemmy Polk and Bobby Walker busied in mutilating a system approved by a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Clay! Who would have thought the edifice of our prosperity, reared by our best and mightiest men after long years of patient study and toil, would at this early day stand in imminent peril of being undermined and toppled down by mice? Belvidere Apollo.

Mr. Adams and Mr. Giddings have both made the avowal, that in their course in relation to the Oregon question, they are governed by a determination at every hazard to prevent the pre-ponderance of the slave power in the councils of the nation. That is, they want Oregon as a set off to Texas, the Canadas to counterbalance Mexico and California, &c. Where they are to find their counterpoise for the slave states hereafter to be added to the Union from the country lying between Darien and Cape Horn, does not appear. We observe that resolutions contemplating the annexation of Ireland have been introduced into the House of Representatives. If that Island is to be admitted as a free state, she will weigh against Cuba and the rest of the West Indies. This annexation mania was mischievous enough when it had only sent the wits of fools wool-gathering; but when men of sense, like Messrs. Adams and Giddings, have their brains addled through its operation, it is impossible to foresee its ultimate consequences.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN. Great Excitement!—The Mormons still alive—The regeneration of the Prophet Joe Smith—The "Nauvoo Gazette" has received a new lot of Type—The Potatoe Crop in Ireland a failure, and the Smut Machine re-established, &c. &c.

The above extraordinary announcement is in consequence of the great mis-called Democratic meeting, which came off on Monday evening, Jan. 5th. Not being present myself, I would respectfully ask you to give an insertion to a few remarks of a poor "Redfin Democrat." The following, amongst other resolutions, was adopted by said meeting.

"Resolved, That although we deeply regret the defeat of the regular nominee for the Legislature at the last general election, brought about by an unholy alliance of the Federal Coons and renegade Democrats," &c. And I have understood some of these "Mormons" have gone so far as to call upon our worthy Representative, Peter Snyder, Esq., to resign his seat in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and on making enquiry for what purpose, I was informed to make room for that renowned, learned and consistent Democrat, Sam. Meyers, to take his place. A part of the above mentioned resolution goes on further to state, that "the respectable majority given for the regular usages of the party clearly proves that the honest yeomanry of gallant Monroe cannot be swerved from the true and beaten track by the intrigues of a few designing aspirants and would-be dictators who wear the outward garb of Democracy while their hearts are infected with the poisonous cancer of Whiggery; and we feel safe in venturing the prediction that the time is not far distant when these corrupt demagogues will be brought out from their hiding places, and exposed to the scorn and derision of the public in all their naked deformity."

The question being put upon said amendment, it was carried by a triumphant majority, as I was informed—the ex-Representative (who was cut out for the legislature, but spoiled in the making up) stamping the loudest. The facts in the case are these. The Mormons, notwithstanding their defeat last fall, managed to choke the aforesaid resolutions down the throats of the Democracy; but that they are palatable to the real and long tried Democracy of the county, I pronounce to be false. And the people, the honest yeomanry only want correct information who this corrupt cabal of self-styled Democrats are, to mete out to them what they so justly deserve.

And who, I would ask, that is acquainted with Col. Peter Snyder, would doubt his Democracy; and because the sovereign people of the district saw proper to elect him, they have raised the ire of the defeated clique, and the veritable would-be Representative foams again. But, although once when excited with either Democracy or something else, he declared if his nomination was defeated he was a "repudiation," some of us old Democrats know how his democracy stands. They recollect the promises made to the Whigs for the little petty office of Justice of the Peace, when he lived in Hamilton township; of the promises made by him, if they (the Whigs) would get him commissioned, what influence he would exert in order to secure the election of Jos. Ritner, &c. &c., and where, I would ask, is the Democrat who knowing these circumstances would prefer such a renegade Democrat, to an old and respectable citizen and long-ried Democrat, such as Col. Peter Snyder. Why all good Democrats acquainted with these facts would spurn such a traitor from the ranks. After offering to turn traitor to his party, and asking favors of his old opponents, (those treacherous Whigs,) the same veritable ex-Representative comes out with a resignation, just on the eve of an all important election, to the man who had appointed him to office, and for which appointment he had offered to sell his party. The good sense of Monroe county was insulted in placing such a Democrat on the regular ticket. And you have found out to your cost that the good people of Monroe county consider ingratitude an unpardonable sin. I have spent too much time upon a small subject and will conclude with this advice to the ex-Representative, to keep cool, or perhaps that letter may be shown up to the citizens of this county. I will notice in my next who this corrupt cabal of Democrats are, who have duped the ex-Rep. and made him the scape-goat for their defeat. Whilst on this subject, I wish to give the Commissioners of this county warning that their conduct has been noticed, and unless they conduct themselves about right, they shall hear from a RED-FIN DEMOCRAT.

THE MURDERER OF FRANK COOMBS, (O'Blennis,) has succeeded in procuring a third adjournment of his trial.

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The Legislature of this State met at Harrisburg on Tuesday the 6th inst. Daniel L. Sherwood, Loco, of the Bradford district, was chosen Speaker of the Senate, receiving 16 votes against 13 for Charles Gibbons, Whig, of Philadelphia City, and 2 scattering. Mr. Findley Patterson, Loco, of Armstrong county, was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. He received 65 votes, to 33 for Thomas Nicholas, Whig, of Beaver county, and 2 scattering.

A Name for our Country.

The New-York Tribune proposes that our country shall take to herself the name Columbia, in honor of the great discoverer of this Continent whose name it should have borne, but who has been defrauded of his just due by the ignorance of his cotemporaries and the indifference of succeeding generations. The obstacle which at one time existed in the Republic of Columbia, South America, has been removed by the severance of that Republic into three distinct nations, no one of them bearing the name under which they were united nor any thing like it.

Cheap Ornaments.

When Dr. Franklin was in Paris, his daughter, Mrs. Bache, wrote to him for a supply of feathers and thread lace. The Doctor declined it in the following characteristic note. "If you wear your cambric ruffles as I do, and take care not to mend the holes, they will come in time to be lace; and feathers, my dear girl, may be had in America from every cock's tail."

Lusus Naturæ.

The Detroit Advertiser has a letter from Brownstown, that gives the following curious facts: "A Mrs. Cotter has just been delivered of a female child, whose body is perfect; but it is entirely and completely without arms—not having even the appearance of any; it has shoulder blades, and at the place where the shoulder joint should be, there is a small cicatrix or scar, about the bigness of a small pea.

On the right side it has but half a leg; the foot is where the knee should be. It has complete control of the foot and ankle joint, and moves its thigh and leg with ease in any direction. It has but four toes on the foot.

Its left leg is perfect; but it has a club foot, with this difference from the ordinary club foot—the foot turns outwards and upwards, so that the toes point upwards to the child's face; and it also has but four toes on this foot.

Extraordinary Longevity.

Died, in Balden county, N. C. on the 14th of October last, Mr. Wm. Pridden, aged 123 years! He entered his 124 year in June last. He volunteered to serve his country in the Continental Army of the Revolution, and though then exempt by reason of his being over age, he served a full term in that war, and has received a pension for many years past. He has lived to follow all his children to the grave, except one, an aged daughter. His grandchildren are aged people, and he has left great grandchildren upwards of forty years of age, and great great grandchildren about twelve years of age. He retained his faculties till his death, except his sight, which he lost a few years ago. He was able to walk until a few days before his death, when attacked by fever, of which he died.—Fayetteville Observer.

An Eagle was killed in Alabama, a few days since, measuring over 8 feet from tip to tip and weighing 67 pounds! He had carried off sheep, hogs and young negroes! A reward of \$50 was offered for his scalp.

A Large Ox.

A mammoth ox named "Distribution," is creating a great sensation in Cincinnati. This extraordinary animal is now about seven and a half years old, measures ten feet seven and a half inches in girth, and weighs about 4 thousand pounds. He is of fine form and excellent proportions.

Eclipses in 1846.

In the year 1846, there will be two Eclipses, both of the Sun. The first is a partial Eclipse of the Sun, April 25, visible in all parts of the United States. The second, an Annular Eclipse of the Sun, October 19, invisible in the United States.

A BIG BUSINESS.—The receipts of the bar of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, pay the expenses of the entire establishment—being in the middle of the day at the rate of one hundred dollars an hour, and from six to eight hundred dollars a day:—So says the Picayune.

A LARGE HOG.—Col. Daniel Herr, of Columbia, Pa., has a hog which weighs near one thousand pounds. It was raised by Mr. John Dandis of Marion township.

Wood sells in St. Louis at \$10 a cord.

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