Governor's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania.

FILLOW-CITIZENS: The Legislative branch of the Government, meets under circumstances calculated to produce deep emotions of gratitude. The events of the past year cannot fail to afford assurances of the continued mercy of the Almigh y Father of the Universe, and of the blessings He has dispensed to the people of this Commonwealth. While in other parts of our country, and in distant lands, pestilence has made fearful ravages; leaving in its track the wretchedness of destitution and the tears of crushed affections; a healthful climate, in the disposal of a rigteous Providence, has preserved the citizens of the State comparatively free from the miseries of the destroyer. During a period of war, famine and civil commotion in the old world, bringing in their train, desolation and "cant; blighting the hopes, paralizing the industry, and ruining the prosperity of the people; our beloved Commonwealth, in union with others under the National Constitution, has enjoyed the delights of pence, and her citizens, in the exercise of industrial pursuit, have found contentment and competence. To the Author and Guardian of our being, whose benificence caused all things to work together for our good, our reverence and gratitude are especially due.

eral political institutions in Europe, have excited in the people of this country, the warmest sympathies. The conflict between the oppressor and oppressed, whatever may be the incidents of results, having for its object a government capable of protecting and extending political and social liberty, must be regarded by the people of the United States with the deepest solicitude. In the enjoyment of institutions which recognize the inherent rights of man, and are founded on the acknowledged principle that all political power is a trust to be exercised for the benefit of the citizens, they cannot witness the struggle between despotism and freedom, without urdent hopes and s ncere prayers for the triumph of liber al and en arged justice. It is im- at a price below their par value. The annual demands up possible to behold a people long the subjects of on the Treasury, with the present means of the State, will tyranny and oppression -enlightened by our cx. and the mode which suggests itself seems to be the negotiaample, and solicitous for equal enjoyments-rising up beneath the burthens which centuries at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. Should auhave heaped upon them-casting aside the reverence for power, and the price of regal splendor; looking forward to the establishment of human rights; to the elevation of the moral and social condition of society; and placing their lives and fortunes on the hazard of a struggle for these objects; without, on our part, an earnest, and anxjous desire that they may succeed. That struggle has been unsuccessful. The arbitrary Govcanments, in whose midst the noble band of patriots crected their standard, have succeeded with their immense force in maintaining tyrannjcal authority, and the brave men who fought for in fore gn lands, exiles from home that no longer afford security. It is not the pol cy of our National Government to mingle in the controversies of foreign nations, nor is it desirable that it should, by acts of hostility or friendship, break up the commercial relations which exist for matual advantage; but it is, nevertheless, no violation of international law to enter our solemn protest and warning, against acts of cruelty and barbarism upon heroic men and defenceless women. It is no wrong for our Government to unite with others, in the expression of indignation against the violation of the national faith ! and national law, involved in the demand, for sanguinary purposes, of the brave delenders of human rights. The consideration of the Legislature is respectfully invited to the financial condition of the Commonwealth. The present funded debt is as follows : per cent loans, \$2,041,022 51 per cent. do. 36,336,716 90 4b per cent do. 200,000 00 -\$39,577,739 41 Unfunded deht to wit Relief notes in circulation \$053,164 00 (without int.) Int. cer'cates outstanding, 179,422 91 unclaimed 4.448 38 on certificates to be added when the same shall be funded or paid. 11294 34 Domestic creditors (on settlement.) E5104 88 \$033434 51 Amount of canal, railroad, and motive ower debts, contracted prior to Dec , 1848, and unpaid by the appropriations of the last session 63239 53 Total indebteduess of Commonwealth, Det '49 \$10574413 45 The funded debt on the 1st Dec. \$30393350 94 1848, was Unfunded debt, 1051366 69 Amount of canal, railroad and motive power debt, contracted prior to Dec. 1, 1848. 367642 38 840842379 31 Amount of public debt paid during the year 1849, exclusive of the sum paid Commissioners \$267965 of the sinking fund. Amount paid during the year 1849 to the 227513 53 Commissioners of the sinking fund.

House of Refuge,	5,000		
Nicholson Lands,	300	_	1.0
Escheats,		Rie.	
Abatement of State Tax,	40'000		
Counsel Fees and Commissions,	2,000	***	
Miscellaneous,	5,000		
Inclined Plane(Sch'yk'i)	270.000		
North Branch Canal.	150,000		
Commissioner's of the Sink'g Fun	d 293.000		
			\$4,03

\$531,500 00 The foregoing estimated balance in the Treasury, at the end of the fiscal year 1850, would appear to justify the ap-propriation of \$40000 toward the completion of the Western reservoir at Johnstown, as hereinafter recommended. It would also authorize the appropriation of a sum not less than \$300,000 in addition to the amount already appropria-ted, to be expended in the completion of the North Branch canal

The Legislature at its last session authorized the re-issue of the relief notes then in circulation, and suspended their cancellation for three years. The amount of the whole issue now outstanding is \$653164 60 The amount paid into the Treasury and sup-

plied by a new ussue is Ballance.

The above ballance has been destroyed, or has failed to reach the Treasury during the year. These notes, the redemption of which being amply secured, and affording a safe and convenient local currency, have the confidence and tavor of the citizens. It is therefore recommended that authority be given to the proper officers, to keep them in good condition, by a new issue, in lies of such as may become mutilated and defaced. In addition to the suggestions made by the last Legisla-

ture on the subject of the moneyed affairs of the State, it is deemed proper to call your attention to the fact, that a por-tion of the funded debt is overdue ; a part bearing an interest of six per cent.; and a part falling due the year 1850, as

The recent efferts for the establishment of lib-The recent efferts for the establishment of lib-The amount of five per cent. funded debt overdue, \$354519-10 The amount of six per cent funded

1,752,335 06 debt overdue, is

The amount of five per cent. funded debt falling due on or before Dec.

989.211 15 1. 1850, is The amount of unfunded debt now 85,104 88

due,

Amount demandable at the treasury during the year, 3,191,170 19

Provision should be made at an early day for arrangements with the creditors holding these claims. To permit them to emain in their present condition, would not only evince an indisposition to pay our just debts ; but would also operate injuriously to the holders of the stock, by compelling sales tion of new loans, stipulating an extension of the time of payment. It is believed that such loans could be negotiated thority be given in the arrangements suggested, to stipulate that the said stock should be exempt from taxation, the inducements to investments therein would create such competition as would be highly advantageous to the Treasury .-Justice and honesty require that these debts should be prompty paid, or arranged to the satisfaction of the parties interested, and any provision which the Legislatire may deem proper on the subject, will meet the cordial approbation of the Executive.

The establishment of a sinking fund, by the appreciation of State stocks, and the consequent increase of confidence in the ability of the State to meet her engagements; with the replacement by a new issue of the old and defaced relief notes, has had the salutary effect of enabling the Treasury Department with slight expense in the exchange or transmission of means, to meet the payment of interest on the public debt in par money, as also to pay other creditors of the State in good funds. The payment of the public liabili ties in the manner aforesaid, and the adoption of a system freedom, have either perished under the barba-rous exactions of despotic will, or they wander that \$13049000 of the public stock are held in this country, and the addition in their value, by these simple operations demanded alike by sound policy and honesty, will increase their marketable worth in the hands of the citizens \$1950000. To the efficiency of the State Treasurer, the Auditor General, and other officers charged with the collection and disbursement of the public moneys during the past year, is justly attributable in a high degree these favorable results. The beneficial results of the sinking fund cannot be doubted. The payments from various sources to the Commissioners, during the past year, have been as follows : From collateral inheritance tax, \$180,212 41

the public borthens. The tax on bonds, mortgages, and moneys at interest, is assessed so unequally, that great reason for complaint exists throughout the State To remedy to some extent this evil, it would be well to require the prothonataries of the several counties, to collect from the plaintiffs in judgement the tax thereon assessed, and if necessary, to compel payment by legal process; allowing to the officer entrusted with this duty a reasonable compensation, to be paid, where the payment of the tax is made voluntarily, out of the fund, and by the plaintiff when the payment has been compelled by legal process. A similar provission with regard to mortgages, giving the recorders the authority before stated in relation to judgements, would embrace those two items of taxation, and would doubtless compel the payment of a large amount of revenue, now fraudulently withheld.

209,627 00 The laws subjecting to a tax the commissions issued to officers of this Commonwealth, should be extended to embrace commissions to non-residents. The justice of taxing the citizens of the State, and of permitting non-residents who hold commissions under the government, to enjoy the emoluments free from taxation, cannot readily be perceived.

No effectual mode has been devised to compel the agents of foreign insurance companies to make a semi-annual exhibit of the amount of funds employed by the respective companies within this commonwealth. A law having, an effect of this character, is highly necessary and would be productive of decided advantage. In the enactment of such a law, it would be well to make the certificate issued to agents of said companies, subject to taxation.

Incorporated companies of various kinds, deriving their charters elsewhere, have agencies in the State and transact business therein, and yet no accurate account is taken of the money employed, or of the value or profits of their investments. Were the proper departments required to make a list of these incorporations, and authority given to ascertain the amount of the investments, the rate of dividends declared, or the profits made, and a tax was levied on such dividends or profits, as well as on the capital stock employed, a large revenue to the Commonwealth would be the result.

While money borrowed by citizens, boroughs, and incorporated districts, is subject by existing laws, to taxaticn, it is not perceived why money borrowed by incorporated companies should be exempt from similar assessment. To make an equitable distribution of the public burthens. should be the special object of the Legislature, and care should be taken that no exemption should be allowed to any clas of citizens over another where the property employed is the same. Attention to the foregoing objects of taxation, will not only increase the revenue, but is de-

Discriminations in the tolls on the Public Works, against portions of our citizens, by means of a system of drawbacks and maximum rates of tolls, are unjust aud improper. Their labor and property, in common with others, were encumbered in the construction of the improvments; their industry and wealth have for years assisted, and continued to assist, to sustain them ; and it is difficult to perceive upon what principle of public policy, a Tariff of Tolls is maintained, discriminating against their interests. The demands of trade cannot excuse a palpable wrong of this character while a reduction of tolls on the whole line of improvements, would produce an increase of business, and secure the desired foreign trade.

The practice of contracting debts for repairs, and for the purchase of materials beyoud appropriations for these purposes, should be prohibited by severe penalties. Nothing can be more destructive of all accountability, or offer stronger inducements to extravagance, than such a power over the public money. An officer guilty of an act of this kind, violates the trust committed to him, and should be forthwith dismissed from the public service. Debts already contracted in this way, should be paid ; for the labor in behalf of the State has been performed, and it would inflict an injury on those who could not have a knowledge of the wrong, to withhold from them the value of their services; but immediate measures should be adopted, to prevent such occurrences in future. A practice of this kind, authorized in some measure by subsequent appropriations by the Legislature, for the payment of the deb's thus contracted, cannot fail to mislead the people, and embarrass the public officers in their estimates and recommendations. The large appropriations for the payment of old debts, made at the last session of the Legislature, show the extent to which the practice has been carried, and should admonish us to guard against a recurrence of the evil. In providing by legal enactment against the mischief here stated, authority, might be given to the Canal Commissioners, should it be deemed necessary, to meet deficiennces in the funds provided for any line of improvements ; to draw from a specific appropriation for that purpose, requiring from them a detailed and special report on the subject, to the auditing department, as well as to the succeeding Legislature.

The avoidance of the Schuylkill inclined Plane, and the improvments connecting with the Culumbia and Philadelphia Railroad which are in rapid progress of construction, must materially increase the business on that public thoroughfare, and will render the relaying of a portion of said road, a work of absolute necessity. In the performance of this work, should the Legislature authorize it, good policy would seem to require, so far as the means of the Treasury will permit, that one track at least should be laid with a heavy rail; and it is worthy of consideration whether the public interests would not be greatly subserved, by a location of the new track, so as to avoid the many short curvatures on the castern end of said road. They increase the danger to passengers and freight; forbid a dispatch safely performed on a straight line; and require greater force than would be necessary on a direct track with higher grades. In the event of the Legislature authorizing the relaying of the eastern section of the said road, and the change of location before mentioned, a due regard to the public interests and the limited resources of the treasury would seem to demand that the improvement should commence at an early day, and progress from year to year, as the revenues would warrant, until it should be completed .. The Portage Railroad, from the completion of our line of improvements to the present time, has been a serious obstacle to the business of the community, and the occasion of trade seeking other channels to the Atlantic markets. Any mode therefore, of lessening this evil, must meet the hearty concurrence of the citizens. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars judiciously expended, will avoid all the short levels, and four of the five Inclined Planes, on the western slope rs; much practicle information of interest of the Allegheny. The annual expense of mainhe State would be acquired ; a direct res- taining these Planes is not less than ten thousand sibility for the well ordered condition of- dollars for each Plane, and if to that amount be Public Works, and the economy of expen- | added the cost of the short levels, and the perwould be secured ; and the large discre- | ishable nature of the materials connected with ary powers now vested in superintendents | these works, with the delays and risks incident supervisors, in the adoption of plans and [thereto, the annual amount for their maintenance, ment of money in repairs, would be placed | cannot be less than one hundred thousand dollars. Were these Planes avoided, and those on the east-In relation to this subject, legislation should ern slope of the mountain repaired, the commerce be clear and specific, as discretionary power on the Public Works would be facilitated and inover the money of the citizen must be depreca- creased, and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, would find it their interest for many years to use it in connection with their great im-During the last season, the scarcity of water on a way to prevent all competition. Where the upper portion of the Western Division of the the several Gervices performed by contract, Pennsylvania Canal, materially injured the charand awarded to the lowest bidder, giving the acter of the Public Works, and diminished the required security, can there exist a doubt of revenue from that source not less than \$50,000. To guard against a recurrence of this evil, it is The State does not derive an adequate share | recommended that the Western Reservoir, in the of the profits arising from the use of the Co- construction of which, the sum of sixty thousand lumbia Railroad, The construction of the dollars has been expended, be completed. The road; its maintenance and supervision, and estimated amount required for its completion is the supply of the Motive Power, involving \$40,000, and would, in the opinion of the Execu-It has been suggested that an alteration in the way to the Treasury. An evil so detrimental | canal locks, by making them conform to the shape of the public interests calls for a speedy remedy of the bottom of the boats, would not only strength-It is suggested that the Canal Commission- en them, but would be a saving of water. This ers should be required to invite proposals for might be effected, if deemed of sufficient imporfurnishing the Motive Power on the said road, | tance, by the insertion of wooden bottoms, in such By the reports of the Auditor General and State en. The object being to procure competition | Treasurer, made under the directions of the act of in the supply of the Motive Power, encourage- the 10th of April, 1849, it appeared that after the ment should be given to individuals, willing to payment of the interest on the public debt, and the undertake the duty of running one or more lo- | liquidation and payment of other claims for which | comot ives on the road, whether belonging to appropriations had been made by the Legislature, the State or the individual bidder. Should and retaining a reasonable balance in the Treasuthe locomotives belonging to the State, be fur- ry, the sum of \$150,000 might, with safety, be apnished to the bidders, the contract should stip- plied to the completion of the North Branch Canal. late the terms on which they should be used. I accordingly gave immediate notice of the fact to The transportation of passengers should be the Canal Commissioners, and portions of the work done by contract to the lowest bidder. In the it is understood, have been placed under contract. agreement, it would be necessary that the Considered as a part of the Public Improvements, Canal Commissioners should fix the kind of and re-commenced as a revenue measure, that cars, and such other details as would secure work should be finished at the earliest day the the accommodation of the passengers, and condition of the Treasury will permit. It should not be forgotten, that the present unfinished condition of the work, by interrupting the free navigation of the river; by the destruction of roads and injury to private property, without affording any stead of the present tolls, a portion of the convenience to the community, inflicts a wrong to the sum already appropriated, it is confidently believed that \$300,000 can, with propriety, be given to that Improvement in the present season; and in the following year, provision might be made for its completion. While it has been deemed advisable to bring these subjects to the notice of the Legislature, considerations of sound policy, the interests of the citizens already heavily burdened with taxationand the general welfare of the commonwealth, forbid an increase of the public debt. The equalization and revision of the revenue

the treasury, produce in a few years a condition of financial prosperity, justifying the conviction of the speedy relief of our citizens from the payment of all taxes for the support of goverment, schools, and charities.

The Eastern and Western Penitentiaries have been conducted with skill and prudence, and in the reformation, and security of offenders, society has derived important advantages. It is, however, worthy of serious consideration, whether in the adoption of a system of solitary confinement, the severity of the punishment authorized by law, does not injuriously affect the mental and physical vigor of the prisoner.

The frequent recommendations to the Executive, for the pardon of convicts afflicted with ill health and mental imbecility, would appear to require a modification of the present laws.

It is earnestly recommended that a small increase of the annual appropriations be made to the House of Refuge, and the Asylums of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. These institutions, long the deserved objects of State bounty, have been increasing in usefulness, and incurring additional yearly expenses, while the annual sums bestowed have remained the same. In the growth of population the demands on these Asylums must be augmented, and their expenditures necessarily enlarged, and the same degree of liberality awarded on former occasions, would claim the appropriation of larger amounts.

In the prosecution of the work for the State Lunatic Asylum, the appropriation of a former year has been exhausted, and a sum of like amount is required for its completion. Under the supervision of excellent and attentive trustees, the build. ing has rapidly advanced, and is now under roof. The structure is plain, substantial and beautiful; eligibly situated in regard to the comforts of the patients, and susceptible of a finish, honorable to the State, and useful to the community. The probability of its abandonment by the Legislature, or of a refusal to grant the additional sum required for its completion, cannot be entertained by the Executive. Too long already has public charity been withheld from the Insane Poor of the Statetoo long have they been suffered to wander destitute and deserted-the jest of the thoughtless, and the victims of the profligate ; while humanity and christian benevolence claimed for them public protection. It is not, however, protection alone that is contemplated in this Asylum. The reports from different similar institutions afford the gratifying intelligence that eighty, and in some instances, ninety per cent, of the number afflicted, are radically cured. In this view of the subject, combining shelter and protection, with restoration to health and reason, the inducements to energetic action on our part, cannot be overlooked. It is estimated that an additional sum of \$50,000 will finish the building, and fit it for the reception of patients, and the same is respectfully and earnestly recommended. Notwithstanding the revision, by the last Legislature, of the laws, in relation to common schools, the system will require modification. It does not receive from the citizens the favor, that a sound and enlightened scheme of education deserves, and the evil must exist in the laws which control its practical operations. A serious defect, is the want of properly qualified teachers. It is worthy your consideration whether the establishment of Normal schools in the different counties, would not remove this evil. Education may well be termed the great measure of the age: In a Republican government, it is the safeguard of liberty, and enlightened statesmen regarding it in this aspect, will cordially co-operate to establish, to defend, to cherish, and to maintain it. The Superintendent having bestowed much thought on the subject, will, at an early day, submit a report, to which your attention is invited. The militia law of the last session is imperfect in many of its details, and inquires revision. In the abolition of the mockery of parades incident to the old system, and the establishment of an effectual uniformed militia, well disciplined and drilled, it has been productive of general utility. Slight modifications in its provisions will make it all that can be desired. The report of the Adjutant General is well worthy your consideration, and is accordingly submitted. Reports from the Surveyor General and Auditor General, exhibiting the condition of their respective departments, are herewith transmitted to the Legislature, and the latter will furnish in detail much valuable information, in relation to the financial condition of the Commonwealth. The duty of districting the State for the election of Representatives, will devolve upon you. Returns of taxables, required to be made by the different counties, have not been transmitted, as by aw they were directed ; but the officers charged with the duties under the law, are engaged in their preparation, and they will be laid, at an early day, before the Legislature. By resolutions passed at the last session, the Executive was required to transmit to certain officers, citizens or natives of the State, resolutions expressive of the approbation of the Legislature, for their distinguished services in the late war with Mexico. In performing this duty, these resolutions were transmitted to such of these officers, as, by the report of the Adjutant General of the United States, had been breveted for good conduct. The resolutions for the amendment of the Constitution, having been duly published according to the terms of that instrument, it will be the duty of the Legislature to take such action on the subject, as may be most consistent with the wishes of the people. It is proper to state, that the appropriation made to defray the expenses of the publication of these resolutions, was wholly insufficient for the purpose, and an additional sum will be required. In the message delivered at the opening of the late session, reference was made to the citizen soldier, who had returned to his home after having earned for himself and the State, in the war with Mexico, a reputation for undaunted bravery, patient suffering and heroic virtue; and the opinion was expressed, that it was due to these patriotic citizens, that the Commonwealth should make a suitable acknowledgment for their illustrious services. No action having been taken upon the suggestion. I would again call the subject to the attention of the Legislature. It is also proper to refer to the recommendation therein made, in relation to the death of certain officers of the government, and the omission in the constitution to supply the vacancy. The subject is deemed of sufficient importance to justify an earnest hope that leislative action may not be withheld thereon. The practice of postponing the passage of appropriation bills to the last day of the season forbids deliberation as well to the Legislature as to the Executive, and should hereafter be avoided. These bills, requiring care and attention to the specific items, and disposing of large amounts of the public money, should be deliberately examined before they obtain the sanction of laws. Nothing can excuse hasty and unadvised legislation, on a subject so important to the public interests. It is confidently anticipated that this Legislature will adopt a rule of practice more consistent with prudence, economy, and sound policy. The intimate connection existing between the industry of the citizens, and the currency of his country demands for that question the serious attention of the statesman and lawgiver. In authorizing Banking or other Institutions, to create a currency other than gold and silver, it would be unfaithful to our trusts to permit them, for want of proper checks and gaurds to allow it to become lesslaws ; the proposed change in the management of valuable than the coin it is intended to represent. of laws which suffer the di houest to elude with and increasing the income from the road more sinking fund, and the consequent reduction of the tions, to the real business wants of the people, and public debt, would, with the present resources of refusing a renewal of Bank charters, until a thor-

443,537 00

Amount appropriated during the year 1849 toward payment of public debt

In exhibiting the operations of the Treasury for the last fiecal year, the sum of \$130,000, borrowed on special loan for the avoidance of the Schuylkill inclined Plane, and included in the aggregate of the public debt in December, 1849 should be added to the above stated sum of \$195,479 39. The amount of receipts at the Treasury dur-

ing the year ending December 1, 1849, is \$4,433,688 65 The amount of expenditures during the same 4,084,771 80 period, is Balance in the Treasury on Dec. 1, 1848, 577,290 39 Amount paid to Commissioners of the sinking 926,207 24 fund to Jan. 1, 1850, \$227,513,53, with which was purchased of the funded debt, and trans-ferred to the Commonwealth. 253,500 00 Difference between the indebtedness of the State on the 1st Dec., 1845, and Dec. 1, 1849, 267,965 86 Total amount of public debt paid during the \$521,465 8 year.

Estimates of receipts at the Tiensury during the year \$20,000 0 From Lands, 22,000 Auction Commission Duties 50,000 Tax on Bank Dividends 130,000 Corporation Stocks, 160.000 " Real and Personal Estate. 1.330.000 80,000 Tavern Licenses

- premiums on charters,
- Eating and ovster houses and restaurants.
- Billiard and bowling saloons
- and ten-pin allevs, Theatre, circus and menagerie
- licenses. 2,210 00 Distillery and brewery licenses, 384 00
- Amount received for the year ending December 1, 1849, 227,629 01

The estimated payments for the same purpose From collateral inheritance tax, \$200,000 00

- Premiums on charters,
- .+1 Theatre, circus and menage-
- rie licenses, 45 Distillery and b
- Billiard and bow
- and ten-pin alle Eating and oyst
- restaurants, "Balance in Treas
- ducting approp inbefore recon

371,000 00 The opinion is confidently expressed that the estimated receipts above stated will be found to approximate the truth, should an adherence to the policy pursued by the last Legislature, in relation to premiums on charters, and other finan-\$495,479 39 cial measures be authorized and continued .--Should such be the case, the above sum, at the present rates, would extinguish upwards of four hundred thousand dollars of the funded debt, during the present fiscal year. The sources from which the sinking fund is supplied must necessarily increase. The tax on collateral inheritance, and on theatre, circus and menagerie licenses, prior to the act creating a sinking fund, yielding to the Treasury about the sum of \$45,000 annually. By the provisions of that act, these have been increased to the sums above stated, and the other sources of revenue have been created by recommendations heretofore made to the Legislature. With these means for the supply of the sink.

ing fund, together with such additions as the probable resources of the Treasury, from time to time may justify, it is susceptible of easy calculation, to determine how nearly approaches the period when the State taxes may be repealed, and the burthens of the people removed. So 160,000 00 manifestly important are these results upon the 3,000 industrial pursuits of the citizens, and the inter-12,000 00 ests and honor of the State, it is suggested for 3,000 00 consideration whether good policy would not re-5,000 000 quire the transfer of all ballances in the treasury at the end of each year to the Commissioners 15,000 00 of said Fund.

manded alike by justice and sound policy.

Next in importance to the public debt, and the equalization of the taxes, is the management of the public improvements. The vast expenditures annually made for the repair and supervision of these works, and the amount of revenue derived therefrom; so materially affecting the condition of the Treasury; render them objects of peculiar interests. It is believed that an increased amount of net revenue should be derived from these works. The enormous appropriations of the last year, for their maintenance in repairs, and towards the payment of debts theretofore contracted, should have placed them in a sound condition, and would authorize the conclusion that a small expenditure during the stason would be sufficient. In the ab-

5,867 20 sence of the annual report of Canal Commissioners, no specific amount for these objects can be 2,985 50 given by the Executive.

The system for the management of these improvements, invites unnecessary expenditures, and removes responsibility from the proper department. Were the number of Canal Commissioners increased to five; the State divided in to districts for the election and supervision of each Commissioner, - the direct and immediate for the year ending Dec. 1,1850, are as follows. | charge and control of the district imposed upon one of these officers, requiring of him the Interest on stocks purchased, 15,000 00 performance of the duties now executed by su-40,000 00 perintendents and supervisors, and stipulating for the annual alteration of the said Commissfficers directly accountable to the people. ted by right thinking men. The method adopted in the management of

the Public Works is evidently defective. Re- provement. pairs on the canals and railroads are made in favorable results to the public interests.

great expense and risk, demand from the pro- tive, be a judicious appropriation. fits of the road a larger return than finds its stipulating in detail the services to be perform- | manner as to produce the results indicated. ed; and the nature of the security to be givfaithfully guard the public interest. In the transmission of burden cars, an arrangement might well be made with their owthe people, alike require the repeal of a system | ners, by which the State would receive insettlement of uncultivated lands,-drive capital freight charges. The consequences would be which demands immediate reparation. In addition advantageous to both parties. These changes in the present system, would lances remain in the Treasury unappropriated to it is believed. largely diminish the expenses the said Fund, the history of the past will re- of the Motive Power ; would authorize a remind us that prodigal expenditures will be made duction in the rate of tolls ; produce an increase of business upon the road; furnish The subject of the revision and equalization with profitable labor many citizens now refusof the laws for raising revenue, is again earnest- ed employment, by reason of the monopoly ly pressed upon the attention of the Legislature. held by the State over the Motive power on Great injustice arises under existing enactments, the road : prevent the expenditure necessary from the want of adequate means to prevent or | for the purchase of new locomotives; save to to punish individuals making false returns of the State the immense sacrifices in the old enproperty subject to taxation. The conscientious | gines; accommodate the travelling public by citizen, scrupulously exact in the performance a lower rate of fare ; and would advance the the Public Works, and their early improvement The views expressed in the last message in favor of his obligations to society, may well complain public interest by lessening the annual outlays and completion ; with a rigid maintenance of the of the restriction of the number of these institu-

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35,969 40

Retailers' Licenses. Pedlar's Licenses, Broker's Licenses, Theatre, Circus and Menageries' Li-Billiard Rooms, Bowling Saloons and Ten-pin Alley Licenses, " " Distillery and Brewery Licenses. Eating Houses, Beer Houses and Restaurant Licenses Patent Medicine Licenses, Pamphlet Laws, Militia Fines, Tax on Write. Wills, Deeds, &c. Certain Offices, Collateral Inheritance. 1,825,000 Canal and Railroad Tolis Canal Fines and Sale of old Materials, Enroliment of Laws. Premiums on Charters. Tax on Loans, Inclined Plane Losn Dividends on Turnpike and Bridge Stock. Nicholson Lands, Accrued Interest, Refunded Cash, Escheats, Fees of Public Offices, Miscellaneous, Interest on Stock purchased,

2.000

300

Estimated payments during the year 1850. To Public Improvements \$640,000 00 Expenses of Gov'rnment 235,000 00 Expenses of Gov'rnment Militia Expenses, Pensions and Gratuities, 4,000 00 26,000 00 26,000 00 200,000 00 2,005,000 00 32,500 00 10,000 00 Charitable Institutious, Common Schools, Interest on Loans, Guarantees of Interest. Domestic Creditors. Damages on Public Works 29,000 09 2,000 00 2,000 00 Constitutioners. State Library, Public Buildings and Grounds 5,000 Featentiary's

3,000 500 Every consideration that can impose itself on 2.000 government demands the payment of the pub-40,000 lic debt. I'he local advantages of our Common-20.000 200,000 wealth ; the salubrity of our climate,---the vastness of our mineral deposites,-the fertility of 5.000 our soil ;-and the prosperity and happiness of 11,000 40,000 125,000 270,000 of laws, which compel emigration, prevent the from our borders, and paralyze the industry of 5,000 5.000 every class of our citizens! Should these bal-2,000 2,000 \$4,566,300 00

to objects of diminished importance.