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VOLUME XLVII.

CARISLE, JANUARY 14, 1846.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE, inthe South West angle of he pub-lic Square, back of the Court-House. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Dollar and Fifty cents a year in ADVANCE. Two Dollars, it paid within the year! One Dollar for six months. These terms will be rigidly adhered to. RATES OF ADVERTISING. Advertisements, making fifteen lines or less; will be charged at the rate of Fifty cents for one hisorton, three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Yearly advertisers will be charged at the following rates:

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Cards.

DCCTOR AD, WIPPE, Homeopathic-Physician. OFFICE: Main street, in the house fo

meriy occupied by Dr. Fred. Ehrman. Carlisle, April 9, 1845. DR 11. C. LOODIUS

- COUNTER Titl. perform all operations upon the Tests that are required for their perservation such as Scaling, Fling, Plagging, Sc., or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Articial Teeth, from a single Totth, to a full set. 6 70 flige on Fittstreet, a few doors South of the Raifroad Heleb.

N. B. D. Logman with be absent from Carples See fast tend by set in each month.

Itale Fig last tendays; in each month. Jane 11, 1515. COLWELL & MCLURE:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. I.I. strend promptly to business entrusted to them in the condities of Grapher had all Practical Sin. Offices, one door west of the July Permitigh street, Carlisle, and next door to mahaligh & Reover's Drug Store, Shippens-

V. ril 24, 1514. CALVITY BENTHE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. V. Il I. practice in the several Courts of the

y and County of Philadelphia.

14 office is at No. 35 South FOURTH oct, between Chastinit and Walnut streets.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 1845.--3m

JOSEPH KNOX, TTORNEY AT LAW, (late of Pittsburg. A Protester At the Courts of Country Office he land and the adjoining counties. Office to West High street, next door to J. Hamilton,

Carlisle, October 8, 1815

CHARLES B. PENROSE, Late Solicitor of the Treasury of

the United States. TLL practice Law in the several Courts of Lancaster County. Office in South Queen of lately occupied by John R. Montgom-Street, lately occurs, Esq. June 18, 1845.

S. DUNLAP ADAIR, Attorney at Law.

O FICE in South Hanover street, a few doors below J. H. Gruham, Esquino and July 16, 1845. THE MANSION HOUSE HOTEL

Fro iting on the Cumberland Valley Rail Road. CLULISLE PA. ATELY kept by Gen. Willis Foulk, paring been taken by the subscriber. It is nowly furnished and has been thoroughly repaired

Passengers in the cars, strangers, travellers and visitors to Carlisle, are invited to call.
Teems moderate, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize the establishment.

J. A. WINROTT.

Carliste, April 16, 1545.

ROBERTS' HOTEL,

Sign of Washington and Jackson. Tilk subscriber would respectfully inform The gulseriber would respectfully inform his fibends and the public that he has been over from his fibends and west High street to the public being lately kept by David Blean on South Hadover street, in this borough, sign of Wash-tugon and Jackson. Where he will be always glad to see his falcada from the counter and Travellers, and accommonate them in the best and guest comfortable manner.

the confortable manner.

His BAR shall be constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and his TABLE with the theat the market can furnish. A careful OST-LER always kept in attentione—and nothing chall be left undone to yieage all who call with him.

BOARDERS taken by the week, month or year.

ANDREW ROBERTS.

4-2

A Car he Ladies.

FULL assorting to hoh Extracts for the Handkorfie to Ross sone, genuine German and French Byte Water, touth, hair and nail trusted grid and ivery combs, hair bindoline, seen bags; riding whips, with poarting allows, of a heautiful finish. Rose lip salve, that and shell cases, tuck and side combs. In meeri and speal cases, tuck and side combs. In:
Fact, every thing appertaining to a lady's to int.
To which we would respectfully invite the statement of the ladies ere they purchase classifiers. STEVENSON & MEHAFFEY.

SCHOOL BOOKS. MITH'S Geography, Mitchell's Geography Smith's Grammar, Kirkham's Grammar

Smith's Grammar, Kickbun's Grammar, Constock's Phillosophy, Countrock's Chemistry, Baley's Algobra, Bonny castle's Menstration, Oleey's Geography, Puricy's Geography, Bullion's Grammar, Muway's Grammar, Johnson's 'Phillosophy, Johnson's 'Chemistry, Colburn's 'Algebra; Willard's Highey Other United States; together with 'every Variety, of solood books now in the Pop sile cheap at the drug and books of MYERS CHAVERS TICK FOR GENTLEMEN

The xubsorlier has just received, and is no opening at his stand on Main treet, two doors from the public square, a large and elegant as sortnent, of articles for gentleman's use, and wear, to which he respectfully fiviles their attention. Roussel's unrivalled Shiwling Creamin-large and small farts; Olis and Perfumes for the Hair's large variety of Scaps; Hair Brushes, tooth; clothes and finit Brushes, tooth; clothes and finit Brushes, to the same of the sam est pricet for each.
june 1845. WILLIAM WEBB

WORMS, WORMS, WORMS.



HOBENSACK'S MEDICATED WORM SYRUP.

MEDICATED WORM SYRUP.

Of the little sufferer's friend. An entirely Vegetable preparation, for the destruction of Worms. Advice to mothers. "A stitch in time sives nine." Knowing our Worm Syrup to be the very best medicine for destroying worms, now in use, we would say to you, if your children should appear pale and emacinated, with offensive breath pain is the joints and limbs, voracious appetite, blooked stomach, sudden starting in their sleep with hight, and bereaming, sense of somethind rising to the throat theing of the arms, squeamishness, fits, nausea, &c., immediately obtain a bottle of Hobensack's worm Syrup, for in an doing you will not enly save, "a stitch in time," but laring back joy and health where reaged sorrow and disease; how much suffering and loss of life we see, through a want of proper attention and proper remedios; therefore, let it be the duty of mothers, in cise, any of their children should show any of the above symptoms, or procure inimdenticly, the proper regnedly—that remedy is in Hobensack's Worm Syrlip, a medicine that has beet with complete success, and cures where every other has entirely railed; to which namerous estificates of highly respectable persons testify. See pamphlets.

See pamphlets.

Meksrs. J. N. & G. S. Holensack:—Gentlemen, Unsolicited, I send you glis testimonial concerving your invaluable Medicated Worm Syrup.—From early infancy, my daughter, now a child of 18 membrs, has been sorely afflicted with Worms, emising daily the most severe and distressing pains. At times the would be almost frantic, and perfectly dumanage able; would ran up and down the floor, and kenck herself unconsciously against the walls. For a long time we were ignorant of the cause—at length neing impressed with the belief that worms were the cause, we commenced giving, several medicines for such a complaint, from which the child derived no benefit whatever. As a matter of course, she was much reduced in flesh and had all the symptoms of such a complaint. Accidentally meeting with once of your circulars, we were induced to try your medicine. We had not used it bith a few days before a great many worms were brought from her, one, full six inches in length, and scores, enging in size from one proburt raches. I meet scareely add, that the child was speedily geligated, and that too before

one in four tuches. I need scatterly add, that he child was speedily religized, and that too before we had used one 25 cont bottle of your Worm Strup. Size is now entirely free from those distributions, and doing well. I feel that it would be unkindness on incipart to withhold from you and the community this information. I do, therefore, unbestistingly regommend your Medicated Worm Sympay a medicine possessing super-excellent qualities. Very Respectfully,

Minister of the Gospel,

May shall St. I door below Brown.

Cor One trial of this article will convince the most recitical of its unprecedented, virtues, and the money will be relanded in all cases if it should fail in giving satisfaction.

PREPARED ONLY BY J. N. & G. S. HOBENSACK, N. E. corner of 8th & Green sts. Philadelphia

Price 25 cents per Roule. A liberal discount made to wholesale purchaser For sale wholesale and retail by J. N. & G. S. For sale wholesale and retail by J. N. & G. S. Hobensack, Druggists and Apethecaries, N. E. corner of Second and Contestreets: Philadelphis, where Storckeepers, Physicians, Mechanics and Farmers may be supplied with Drugs, Oils, Glass, Paints, Turpeotine, Varnishes, Whote Lead, and every other article in the business, and blower than at any other establishment in the city.

The Medicated Norm Syrup, or Little Safferer's Friend, is for sale at the principal Drug Stores, and by storckeebers generally, all over

the Archicago A orm Syenp, or Little Safferer's Friend, is for sale at the principal Deng Stores, and by storekeepers generally, all over the United States.

For sale in Carlide at the deng stores of STEVENSON'S MEHAFFY, and S. FILLION,

For sale in Hogestown, by J. & S. A. COYLE Dec. 17

DR. DAVIS'S CORPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR.

For the cure of Palmonary Consumption, Conglis, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchiles, Picaristy, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Breast or Side, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Whooping Cough, &c. Third Medicine is rapidly gaining a deserved popularity in Affections of the Lungs The following certificates from respectable citizens of Philadelphia fully attest its merits. It has performed numerous cures in severe ca-

es and where the usual remedies had failed to

give relief.

Philadelphia, September 20, 1845. Philadelphia, September 20, 1845.

Mesars, Rubinson, Collins & Co.:—Being afflieted—last-spring with a very severe cough,
with pain in my side and breast, sorenes and
weakness of the lungs, shortness of breath,
loss of appetite, &c., t-tried various remedies,
but to no good effect, my cough still continuing
and growing worse.—Such weathe-distressing—
nature of the cough that I could not lig in bed
night nor day, but was obliged to sit up in my
chair; and could not sleep but very little at best,
consequelty. I was weating out very first. till night nor day, but was uniged to shi up in my chair; and could not sleep but very little at best, consequedtly, I was wearing out very first, till you very kindly recommended Dr. Davis's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and/Har; the first bottle of which gave me relief, checked iny cough, loosened the phlegm, caused me to expectorate freely, restored my appetite, relieved the pain in my side, hesled the serences of my breast, and strengthened my longs, causing mo to breathe freely. I have now taken ten bottles this antirely cured my cough. I have gained considerably in flesh. I think it a most valuable medicine, and one that ought to be universally known, that those affilieted with codes and coughs may have a medicine both safe and sure to cure, if taken, properly. While taking the medicine, I drank freely of melasses and water which I found excellent to keep the howels open. If this statement can be of any benefit to the afflicted you are at liberty to prake such use of it as you may think proper.

Saveral months since, my wife was attacked with a severe cough, attended with a pain in her side, which, from its obstinate continuance, hegan to atarm her. A few dores of Dr. Davis's Compound Syrap of Wild Cherry and Tar reliaved the pain and cured the cough; and by the time she had taken half a bottleful she was perfectly and the cough. the time he respectful states and personal estate considered available. It counted a private the state of the time she had taken half a bottleful she was and personal estate considered available. It could be said privately of Scape; Hair Brushes, call of which will be sold at the low-or, all of which will be sold at the low-or, ask.

WILLIAM WERS.

WILLIAM WERS.

Late High Constable of the city of Philadelphia and partors last received by the city of Philadelphia and partors last received and partors last received and partors last received and partors last received and partors last

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives. GENTLEMEN - The general health of the people, the rich rewards of husbandry, the quickening spirit that peivades trade and industry, the enlarged prosperity of our country, and its advance in moral and intellection. tual attainments—these, under a just sense of our dependence, swell our grateful acknow-ledgements, at this time, to Him from whose beniticence they all proceed. Nothing has occurred since the adjournment of the legislature, to interrupt the harmony or check the energies of our government. On the contrary ntelligent enterprise has been every where

rowned with success. The exertions of our people to meet the engagements of the State have thus far been successful. The payment, by a number of counties of the whole amount of their taxes for 1845, several months before the time at which they have heretofore been collected, added more than \$300,000 to the effective revenues of the year; and the last legislature having excluded certain classes of debts from the claims to be immediately provided for by the Treasury, we have been enabled to pay the interest which fell due on the funded debt within the past fiscal year. On the first day of the present session, the balance remaining in the treasury was about \$625,000, which, with the accruing revenues, will be applicable to the demands of the first of next month. We have thus the reasonable and gravitaing assurance, that the interest will then also be punctually paid. The public debt of Pennsylvania, on the 1st of December, 1845, as appears from the report of the Auditor Ge

neral, was as tollows : Funded Debt. Rehef notes in circulation, 1,258,572 00 Inferest Certificates outstand ing with interest thereon, Due to Domestic Creditors,

. 840,986,393 22 The interest upon which ac-cording to the Auditor Geeral's computation for 1846, is,

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Dec . 1944, was \$663,851 88 The receip's into the same, . souring the year ending on the 30th November last, as appears in detail by the re-

of the Auditor General and State treasurer, were Moking an augregate sum of \$3,673,914 22. The payinguts from the trea-

-surv. during the same pe-rod, were, according to the reports of the same officers,
Which being deducted from
the above, shows the ba-lance in the Treasury, on
the 1st Docember, 1845,
Being less by \$278,965, 79,
then it was on the 1st Docember. orts of the same officers, than it was on the 1st December, 1841.

The nest amount of available pa'standing taxes on real and cerso all estate, after making allowances for collections and exonerations. on the 1st Dec. 1814, was estimated by the late State Trensurer at 5887,301 71. It appears however, from a ubse ident estimate, founded hoon more full returns, and a more accurate knowledge of die extent of exone-

The next and avaiable amount outstanding on the 1st Dec. 1845, is estimated at

sily outstanding on that day,

The amount of outstanding tax-es, on the 1st Dec., 1845, is, therefore, less than it was on the 1st Dec., 1841, by the Adding to this sum the differ-

ence between the balance in the Treasury on the 1st Dec., 1841, and the 1st Dec. 1845, -278,965, 79 We have an aggregate reduc-tion of the balanco in the treasury and of outstanding taxes on the 1st day of December, 1815, as compared with the same items on the 1st of Dec.

414,199 32 1814, of From this statement it is apparent, that the eccipts into the Freasury, during the year, erived from taxation on real and personal state, and other sources of revenue properly clonging to the year, were less than the de mands upon the Trousury for the same pariod y the amount above stated. And it is also parent, that if the legislature had not post-coined the payment of the Pomestic Credilors, and the interest on the cortificates issued for interest, and if the cancellation of a portion of the relief notes, required under existng laws to be cancelled, had not been deferred, the whole balance in the Treasury would have been exhausted on the 1st of

For the purpose of convenient reference, I have appended to this communication, a sum-muy statement (marked A,) of the receipts our finances, is that of the Banking system and expenditures of the past year, with an of the State. The evils that have resulted estimate prepared with much care and de- from the manner in which it has been ad-

taxes on real and personal 83,217,700 00 estate, will be Which added to the balance in Trensury, on the 1st Dec.,

Makes an aggregate of \$3,602,586 05
Deducting from which the estimated payments thing the same period, \$3,613,996 09

Ve arrive at an estimated ba lance in the Treasury on the

the year, 1846, The difference. will be the estimated amount of taxes, which, on the 1st December, 1846, will remain

outstanding—being S120,000 00 less than was outstanding on the 1st day of December, 1845. When to the reductions, thus to take place in the outstanding taxes within the current seasons SI ve add the difference between \$120,000,000 the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of Decemb

1845, and the estimated balance in the Treasury on the ve arrive at an aggregato reduc-

tion of these two items, within

the fiscal year, ending 30th Nov 1846 of \$416,296 09 From this view of the subject it is apparent, that the assessment of the year 1846, on real and personal estates, and the revenues of the year proper, derivable from all other sources, taken together, will be insufficient to meet the demands upon the Treasury during the same period, by the sum ofcumulated before the payment of interest was resumed, and by collections from the arrear-

that no apprepriations will be made by the legislature to new objects. These are not santicipated, because in the present state of finances, every new appropriation may well be regarded, not as a grant of money unincumbered in the treasury, but gather as an abstraction of funds specifically appropriated already, and rightfully belonging to the

to believe that I was then in error. But the legislative action on the question has hanged the entire aspect of our duties, and rendered it useless to revertible former views of policy. The payment of interest on the funded debt of the Commonwealth, was, in fact, resumed on the first of February, 1845. By that act, the State asserted her present ability to meet her engagements; and it must be our care that the pledge, thus renewed, be not again violated. The credit, fidelity and honor of Pennsylvania, all demand, that, hencefor ward the interest on her public debt shall

be punctually and fully paid.

Heretofore, we might have pleaded the unexpected failure of the Depository bank of the State, a few days before the interest was pay—
satisfy them, a law was passed, requiring the
able, and when the moneys appropriated to sale of the Bank stock, and other stocks that
its discharge were accumulated in her vaults were owned by the States. These stocks. -the sudden destruction in value of nearly, the entire currency in general use-the prostration of individual credit; and the deep and universal pecuniary embarrassment of the people. But now, all are prospering—the currency is restored to a good degree of sound-1,000,778 03 ness—our revenue system, though still imperfect, has greatly increased in effectiveness and certainty—enterprize is renewed, and the people, happy in their institutions, and confident in themselves, look to the appro-

printe action of the legislature to make pro-vision to satisy the public wants. The present period is, in truth, the crisis of our affairs. Prompt and effective measures now to make a moderate addition to our revenue, will restore to Pennsylvania, for all future time, that proud positon from which she has temporarily been made to stoop, by a course of policy that never met the approval of her people. But the addition must be made at once. Unless the estimates that have been presented, shall prove essentially erroseous, the balance in the Treasury, on the first of December, 1846, will not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, it is, therefore, obvious, that, if the receipts at the Treasury, during the months of December, 1846, and January, 1847, do not greatly exceed the receipts of the corresponding months of any preceding year, when the amount of outstan-ding taxes was greater, than it will be then, deficit must occur in the means of the treasury, to pay the interest, which will become due on the 1st of February, 1847. The ne-cessity of the adoption of immediate and efficient measures to guard against a result which would be so fatal to the renewed faith and honor of the State, cannot be too strongly enforced upon the attention of the legislature.

ibolation, for the current your ending on the 30th November, 1846.

According to this, the receipts of the year from all sources, including \$1,300,000 from well-be doubted, whether the whole of the taxes on real and personal traced back to their fruitful and pernicious cause. Not only has it stimulated individuals to rain, but States have been led by its se-ductive fand corrupting influences, into a course of wild extravagance and consequent bankruptcy: Public debts have been conbankrupicy: Public aebts have been con-tracted; even the interest of which could scarcely be met; by the most onerous taxas-tion; while, in other cases, the faith of the government, which ought always to be held sacred, has been violated in time of profound peace.

The history of Pennsylvania, since the be-

Hat December, 1840, of \$88,590 00. The history of Pennsylvania, since the be-Which is less by \$296,296 09; than it was on ginning of the year 1830; is a painful illus-the 1st December, 1845. The amount of outstanding taxes on real and Governor Wolf selired from office, two months the ist December, 1845.
The amount of outstanding taxes on real and personal estate, considered available, and personal estate, considered available, on the 1st December, 1845.

To this is to be added the sate of the same increase of the State debt of Pennsylvania of the amount received as a constitution, and it is to be added the sate of the same increase of the State debt, it is now, excitive general government, 40,300,393,222, to the general government and the general government and

main-line of Canal and Railway, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, had been contemplated, and was in successful operation. The North-Branch divisions, to the mouth of the Lackawanna, the West Branch division to Queens' Run, the Beaverdivision to New Castle, the Franklin line, and the French Creek Feeder, were all substantially finished when

the sum of \$344,619 09, was all that remained to be paid for completing them.

The State had reached a point in her improvement system, at which she could have suspended operations without loss. The scheme of direct taxation, to pay the interest, on the State loans, which had been introduced under Governor Wolf's administration, was admonishing the people of the inconven-ience of a public debt. Every thing indicated that the further progress of our State improve-ments was to be deferred, till time had tested the productiveness of the fluished works; and the increasing devolopment of our resour-

ces had invited and justified their further exring the same period, by the sain of the same period, by the same period, by the same period, on the the same period, on the s 88,590 00, and the arrears of outstanding improvements of the State by Rail Roads and taxes to the sum of 754,544 50. It is plain, Canals, and to change a State Bank, to be Canals, and to charter a State Bank, to be called the United States Bank." The first therefore, that our present financial system called the United States Bank." The first is inadequate to supply the moans of meeting all the demands on the Treasury, except when aided from the balance which had action of the public credit—while, by other secunnylated before the payment of interest was received from the Bank, were appropriated at once to the prosecution of Company works, will soon be exhausted.

I am-constrained to add, that all those caliculations and estimates, pre-suppose that the 99,750-43 demands on the Treasury will not be permitted to transcend their ordinary limits, and so in the Treasury will not be permitted to transcend their ordinary limits, and the commencement loss will extensive the direct charge of the State. To enable they and I cannot allow myself to hazard, by any ordinary limits, and the commencements, six raillions of dollars which we have witnessed as a permanent loss to the community. The times and the commencement of new ones, under calculations and estimates, pre-suppose that the direct charge of the State. To enable they and I cannot allow myself to hazard, by any ordinary limits, and the commencement of new ones, under calculations and estimates, pre-suppose that the direct charge of the State. To enable they and I cannot allow myself to hazard, by any ordinary limits, and the commencement of new ones, under calculations and estimates, pre-suppose that the commencement of new ones, under calculations and estimates, pre-suppose that the commencement of new ones, under calculations and estimates, pre-suppose that the commencement of new ones, under calculations and estimates, pre-suppose that the commencement of new ones, under calculations and estimates, pre-suppose that the commencement of new ones, under calculations and estimates are calculations.

were promised as a permanent loan to the State, at an interest of four per cent, and othor loans at the same rate were to be made, when required, to the amount of one million dollars annually. Under the impulse of this Act, and of the influences which effected its passage, a new series of improvements were begun at once, all of which after the expen-diture of many millions, now forming part of The deficit in our means, under existing laws, presents for the deliberations of the General Assembly, a topic of passage and have passed, most of the most of the state, and have passed, most of the state, and have passed.

have been given away to companies, and leave the State with a less extended system of im-provements now, than it had when the Bank of the United States was chartered.

> The progress of these works was marked by the declining credit of the State, until, afer the most desperate resorts, the sale of a furher suspension to the Banks of 1840, and a oan in 1841, by the State to nerself shy the levice of issuing relief notes-the proclaimed bankruptcy of the Commonwealth forcibly arrested them. Bul the evil did not stop here. When the

works were abandoned, the state was large-

ly indebted to the contractors, whose claim were regarded as of primary obligation. were owned by the States. These stocks, which had cost the Treasury nearly \$4,200,and a ware, at a most unpropitions moment, sacrificed for a fraction more than \$1,405,000.

However, painful these recollections of pocuniary loss may be, there were attendant circumstances of graver and more momen-teous concern to the patriot. A hiew element of power found its way into our elections.— The elective franchise was violated and abused-the declarations of the public-were disregarded and defied, and the very existence of our free institutions were menaced with revolution and destruction. I allude to the memorable crisis of 1838, when a direct attempt was made, by the leaders of a minority, to

usurp the government, and to substitute their dictation for the voice of the majority of the people.
These scenes had their origin, beyond

ontrol the State. ontrol the State.

Apart from these political considerations the influence of a vitiated paper system upon the general and ordinary interests of life, is baneful and pernicious. Hitherto, there has virtually been nothing in the organization of Banks to limit the extent and define the charactor of their action, but the discretion of the directors. A few individuals, constituting the efficient portion of the Boards of manage-ment, are, in fact, the depositories of this discretion; and as a general rule, subject no doubt to many honorable exceptions, it is exercised with primary, if not exclusive, reference to the supposed interests of the Bank.

While the business of the country prospers, and the spirit of speculating enterprize

ia stimulated by success, they extend their accommodations liberally, and fill the channels of circulation with a redundant and deprayed currency. An unnatural rice of prices is the consequence. Importations in crease in defiance of any discriminating tar-iff—extravagance invades all the departments society—indefinite credit invites to a thrift-ass-extension of indebtedness, till, at last, the lows of trade, unchanging as those of nature, produce reaction, and the whole antificial machinery is crushed. The people of the country are indebted to the cities; the cities are indebted abroad, where the promises of the banks are not accepted; as money; and the banks are called upon to redeem their notes only do by draving in their means, refusing hew accommoda-lines, and pressing their debtors for payment. The circulation of the country is suddenly. contracted, property is sucrificed, in many in-stances without relieving the debter, and his energies are paralyzed by hopeless incolven-

Such, within the recent memory of all of us, has been the action of a vittaled banking system on the faith of the State, the stability of her institutions, and the free energies of her

\$1,300,000 00 of twenty-two and three quarter millions of ous, that no enactment can absolutely predoclars, has been expended.

\$754,544 50 We find none of any magnitude. The which has the lawful right to issue any. Returns of bank officers, however exactly prescribed, or honcetly made, give no security for the periods that clapse between them; in other States, are apt to induce a dangerous reliance on the vigilance of such officers,

It may be, that the principle of individual

liability for corporate engagements, which has recently been inserted in some of our Governor Wolf left the Executive Chair; and charters, may, when properly extended and made more directly operative secure not only the creditor from less, but the currency from dangerous fluctuations. The experiment should be fairly made in the case of every bank that may ask a renewal of its charter. That its progress may be the better-tested, I respectfully recommend that the banks be required to make monthly returns of their condition to the Andrer General; and that these be so arranged as to present a more complete and exact view of their transactions, sioners, than is furnished under the existing law. the returns, will secure to such of the means, it was, at this time, that the act of the 18th of February, 1836, was passed, entitled, "an act to repeal the State tax on real and person-ral property, and to continue and extend the that the claims of the banks to general contact the state tax on the state tax on the state of the problem. In need, scarcely add, that the claims of the banks to general contact the state of the state o the returns, will secure to such of the banks, fidence should be thoroughly investigated, and fully ascertained, botone their charters

uro extended. These recommendations have special re-ference to applications from existing banks In my judgment, the capital now invested in these institutions is amply adequate to the business wants of the community. The times

degree the three great elements of individual and national wealth, agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; and the pursuits and industry of her people are profitably divided among them. Her hills and mountains are almost everywhere filled with inexhaustible supplies of iron ore and mineral coal; and suppression from one and finingrat coal, and her valloys abound with water powers for propelling machinery, in the midst of the finest agricultural regions. She has constructed, at great cost, a line of improvements by canals and railways, connecting the aters of the Atlantic with those of the grea West,-which not only affords our own citizens a cheap and convenient mode of trans porting their products to market, but also benefits the internal trade and commerce of a large portion of the other States of the Union.

The North and West Branch Canals, and the Delaware Division, in connexion with various improvements owned by companies, besides opening markets to the productions of the farmer, furnish out-lets for our coal and other minerals, by which not only our own citizens are supplied, but also those of the neighboring and Eastern States, to the great advantage of both. Many parts of the State are also found most favorably adapted to the growing of wool, another great stable to mational independence; and the successful application of mineral coal to the smelting of able, which are, in fact, the more evidence manufactures

It is not surprising, therefore, that our people teel a deep anxiety in regard to the adop- citizen, of his personal estate, made without tion or the change of any policy, on the part of the federal government, which may be for a less equivocal mode of ascertain supposed to affect such great interests. The amount and character. It should not be for-regulation of a tariff on imports, so as to favor gotten, that the tax which one citizen cludes, regulation of a fariff on imports, so as to favor the development of our domestic resources, and give satisfaction to the various parts of the Union, has long been a vexed and ex-citing question. Its influences for good or evil, have no doubt been greatly exaggerated in different sections of the country. The true policy of the nation would seem to lie be-tween the extremes of those, who claim high duties for the mere purpose of protecting par-ticular interests, and those who would not discriminate at all, in laving revenue duties. for the purpose of favoring the productions and industry of our own country.

Any course of policy which would have the effect to check the intelligent and honest enprize of our citizens, and to retard the development of our national resources, can never doubt, in a spirit of reckless confidence in the power and corrupting influence of money to people of this confederacy. It is readily conpeople of this confederacy. It is readily con-ceded, that no more moneys ought to be collected from imports than are necessary to meet the constitutional requirements of the government, economically administered.— But, on the other hand, it is maintained with entire conficence, that in laying duties for this purpose, such discriminations for protection, as well as revenue, ought to be made, as will favor our own productions and industry, par-ticularly in referenc to articles which are of primary national importance, and indispen sable in time of war.

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

A tariff of discriminating dulies, based on he principles indicated, and so adjusted as to-secure-permanence-in-its-provisions--sugined in its protective effects by the operations of a constitutional treasury, in regulating the issues of our banks, and checking excessive importations of merchandize, will it is pelieved, give more stability to the genera

believed, give more stability to the general interests and business of the Sounty, than any other system of polity within the control of the federal government.

Leferto the reports of the Cast of C

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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 and inspections of the affairs of the Banks by last year, the great proportion of which was commissioners, which have been resorted to the Eastern and neighboring States, being an increase of about twenty-five per cont. over the operations of the preceding year, and, it is believed, the trade in this article will increase in oven a greater ratio the prosent year. Of the Biuminous Coal, a very large amount was a'so mined and sent to market. It is estimated, that not less than thirteen millions bushels were consumed at

> ntillions of bushels were transported from that point down the Ohio River. l 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 Commis

Pinsburgh and in its vicinity, and about six

The importance of these works, as a con This will facilitate the future inquiries of the tribution to the national defence, and their Legislature; and the periodical publication of value to the cltizens of other States, as well as our own, cannot be too highly appreciated.
They are now yielding a considerable portion of a revenue to meet the claims upon the Treasury. The security of the public creditors, and the faith and honor of the State, are most intimately connected with their success and productiveness. They, therefore, demand the special care and vigilance of the Legisla-ture, 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 interes than in the appropriation for removing the obstructions to the navigation of the Ohio River, to the city of Pittaburgh, which is a port of commercial entry. The claims upon Congress, to expediate 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 our public mprovements.

The legislative enactments of the few last years, have introduced numerous improve-ments, in the system of leaving and collecting the revenues of the State, and have guar-ing the revenues of the State, and have guar-ded 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 calutary effect upon all the public agents. Much, how-ever, remains to be done to perfect our sys-tem 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 moon, has given a new impetus, among us, to of passing transactions, and can, in no de this most important of all the branches of gree, be regarded as even temporary investments of the property of those in whose hands they are found. The simple exhibit, by the any other sauction, is substituted, generally or is legally relieved from, is distributed among the rest, and forms an addition to their burtheds. 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 voluneers, and of the arsenals 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 uni-

As the nations of the world have not united in providing, by paramount law, for the peaceful adjustment of disputes between separate sovereignties, a military organization is essential to repel aggression and maintain the rights of the republic. In a nation of freezenic, capable of self-government, a well or ganized 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. rights of all. Various opinions are entertained as to the

best organization of the militia, and I cannot best organization of the militis, 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. Their conduct and discipline, have secured the public confidence, and they merit such well degised legislation, as will rescure their continued efficiency and increasing numbers. ing numbers.
The incalculable benefits of our system of

The incalculable benefits of our against of Common School instruction, are extending themselves throughout the whole Common wealth, strengthening, improving, and also vating 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 emblorment for near half the year the system ployment for near half the year, the system—caffict reach all the ends that are accomplished in cities and towns. But the signal

grandeur presented to the pariot, in her pub-grandeur presented to the pariot, in her pub-lic schools, that surpasses them all. By the former, which cannot be commended too strongly to the continued favor and bearing care of the legislature, comfort and instruc-tion are provided for a few who are except od from the areas by special mistorium. But an the latter are a blessing to all; they provide continued on the robath rage.