COVERNOR'S MESSACE | ate, of whoever shall be in the exercise of the office of Governor to issue this write a the office of Governor to issue his write as idoreasil, i requiring notice of such election on the second Tuesday in October next, alter To the Senate and House of Representatives

on the second a used as in Octoper next, aller the issuing of said writ, and in each case said writ shall issue at lenst three calendar months before the election." An examination of the constitutional proof the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: FELLOW CITIZENS, -- In performing the res-onsible duties enjoined by the Constitution,

on the Executive of the State, a sincere pleasure is left in addressing at the comvisions, the act of Assembly; and the circu stances of the resignation, will satisfy you, that while the resignation occurred more ture the immediate representatives of the that while the resignation, will satisfy you, sure the immediate representatives of the that while the resignation occurred more people. To present to them in faithful can- than three calander months before the next dor the true position of public affairs, to sug-gest remedies for known wants, to aid in the annual election of Representatives, it took place at a time rendering a compliance with enaotment of such measures as the interents the act of assembly in relation to the issu-happicess and welfare of the citizene seem ingol writs, utterly impossible. In this view enaotment of such measures as the interents happiress and welfare of the childen contains of whits, uterry impossible. In this year to demand, is not the less gratifying that it is made the duty of the Executive department. The events of the past year will not fail to teach us the lesson of an overraling Provi-events duty of the starbury of the starbury department. with the terms of the act of Assembly, dence and the gratitude we owe as a people for the blessings which, through the wisdom of Almighty Goodness, have been vouchsarectory of the mode in which the C ional provision on the subject shall be carfed to the nation. When the representatives of the people last met, there existed between

our country and a neighboring republic, a fierce and bitter war. The result, indeed, was not doubtful, for, with a people justly celebrated among nations, for their unconquerable bravery, unsurpassed skill in mili-tary affairs, and their great superiority over their enemies in physical and mental qualities, victory was the necessary consequence; yet the undecided contest was a source of profound regret; for the sacrifice of human life, and the expenditure of public and private treasure necessary to the re-establish-ment of our own peaceful relations.

It is therefore gratifying to know that the war has fully terminated, and that Peace, the rational desire of all, sheds again its blessings on every portion of our country. To the ned the hearts of the rulers of both countries, to lay aside the sword, to cultivate the spirit of brotherly kindness, and to establish peaceful relations between the citizens of their respective governments, we owe the deepest and most lervent gratitude. The above the of our harvests, the blessings of continued and general health and the preservation of our civil and religious rights, as guaranteed to us by the free institutions of our country ; while destitution, misery, and convulsed governments, and precarious civil and religious institutions harass the people of other lands, should produce in our hearts a fergent acknowledgement of His superintending kindness-and-merey-

In the late contest with Mexico, this Commonwealth was called upon by the National Government, to furnish a portion of the troops deemed necessary by the constituted ties to carry the war to a successful issue.. With this requisition it is scatcely necessary to state, our Common wealth complied with the alactity which has heretofore distinguished her among her sister republics. A large volunteer force wrs instantly placed at the disposal of the National Government, and it is a matter of just pride to their fellow-citizens, that in the discharge of every duty, these volunteers maintained the honor of the State, and the renown of their country. The Citizen " soldier who fortunately escaped death, has returned to his family and friends, after having earned for himself and the State, a reputation for undanited bravery, for enduring and patient suffering, and manly and heroic virtue, that the future analist will delight to record.

this commonwealth do some act as an ac-knowledgement of their past illustrious ser-wices. To the memory of the dead who fell in the service of their country, it is the duty of the State to eract a suitable monument, that their bravery and virtue may be enduringly remembered, and their heroic ulated in other times, should the honor and safety of the country require it.

him. He died on the 20th day of July, 1843.

say a lew words in relevence to the oharacof the illustrious deceased.

portion of his life in the public service, and having mingled much with his fellow citithroughout the State, and it is with pleasure

ried into effect. Alter a full and careful examination of the whole matter, I believed it my duty to issue the writs requiring notice to be given, that an election would be duly held on the secoud Tuesday of October then next ensuing. for the election of a Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth. It appeared to me, that in all cases of doubt, there was no safer resting place than submission to the decision o people, and that in the construction the laws, relating to the point in question, any doubt arose, the better course in a re publican government, was to refer to the cit the right of selecting at the earli izen vote est period, his presiding officer, rather than assume a position which would continue official station in myself, beyond the earlies legal copportunity to surrender it into his hands. The organic law required the

The organic law required the election, and the Legislative enactment should be so construed as not to contraven the Constitutional provision. Had the terms of the Constitution and laws clearly given a different position to the question, however unpleasant the task of performing the duties I the office without the endorsement of the people's will, they would have been faithfully executed.

In assuming as Speaker of the Senate, the exercise of Executive functions, although not deeming it absolutely necessary, pru dence suggested the propriety of being sworn to a faithful discharge of the Executive du-ties, and an oath to that effect was adminislered to me by the honorable the Speaker of

the House of Representatives. A law requiring in all cases of death or esignation of the Governor, or of his remeal from office, that writs to the Sheriffs of the different counties shall be assued as soon as the Speaker of the Senate shall be official ly informed of such death, resignation or removal, and requiring, further, that the officer assuming Executive functions should be sworn in the same manner and to the same effect as in case of a Chiel Magistrate induced into office, determining also, the person authorized to administer the oath, would obviate future doubts, and the same is respect fully recommended to the Legislarure.

is worthy the attention of the Legislatur and the people, that no provision exists in the Constitution in the contingency of the death or inability to serve, of the Speaker of the Senate after the death, tesignation, or remo-val of the Governor, for the selection of -blight to record. It is due to these patriotic citizens, that presiding magistrate. Such an event hap pening, the government would be left with out a constitutional officer to carry on its operations. An omission of such importance should be supplied at the earliest possible

> Resolutions expressive of the profound so their bereavement, were passed by that be

It will not be deemed improper in me to ᇗᅜ The almount of failloans as they stood Dec. 1, been called to the neglected and suffering ure to cancel in '46 1848. 1848. On a portion of the above loans, there will be to pay 3½ years interest on 1 ebrucondition of the incane poor of the State, at act was passed on the 14th day of April, 1845, providing for the establishment of an asylum for that unfortunate class of corindi-23,700 Bev. 6 32,991 3,175 was 3,744.509 3,487,882 3,461,144 The late Governor Shunk having spent a 3,671.997 3,746,886 in 1847 was 50,000 11,000 Co. in 1848 was ary 1st 1819, which it is es-timated will increase the -\$249 700.00 zens, was well and extensively known gent population, to be located within ten E S miles of the seat of government. The com-In another form he is still more largely bene-fitted. One of the elements of well regulated society, is unity of interest. Whatever may be said to the contrary, no natural antipathies exist between capital and labor. They are dependent the to the contrary no natural interest which may be made and the quality and da-rability of the articles which have had a fair experiment amongst us, that it is deemed un-necessary to urge arguments in their support. The general government, fully aware of the importance of the subject, will, it is conf-\$452,964,00 \$ 1.8 2 amount, the orcumstance is recalled to my mind, missioners named in mission, while the orcumstance is recalled to my mind, tributed for the purpose by humane and be-that at one period of his life, thad the honor is nevolent citizens of Harrisburg, aided by a nevolent citizens of Harrisburg, aided by a E H Oh whatever amount of inte-It is worthy of remark, that had the canrest certificates may be funded between the 1st of to enjoy his intimate personal friendship. During aur intimacy, it always gave him great pleasure to aid and assist the young and inexperienced, to relieve the distressed, and to impart to his fellow men, by words 58 cellation of these notes been made, as re-Kebruary and the list the original issue, would now be in exis-tence, a large portion of which has doubless, 1821 importance of the subject, will, it is confi-dently hoped, follow the dictates of political August next, there will be due at the latter period 4 NONWEALTH between capital and labor. They are dependent on, are supported by, and receve vitality from each other. The manufacturer who invests der the fostering care of government his capital in profitable industry, opens a now source of wealth to the farmer, the sriizan and the laborer. wisdom, and protect our manufactures against vears interest, estimated at been mislaid or lost. It will be perceived injurious foreign competition or combina-tion: a contrary course would protract the also, that the act requires the destruction of Capitol. In January, 1846, these commiskindness, and deeds of charity, as large In planuple industry, the artizau and the laborer. An industrious population whose roward at fords confort and competence, gathers around, him, other classes are attracted, and the store house, the workshop. the school and the church are erected; villages spring up, the din of active indnstry and the sound of enjoyment mingle to-gether; roads are opened, bridges are built, lands tise in value, and the farmer finds a market at his door, not offic for his ordinary surplus pro-duce, but also for numberless articles which were deemed unworthy of transportation From that over flowing fountain, by an hundred riv-ulets, wealth is poured into his treasury. These are a lew of the many advantages of the agriculturalist and the laborer, arising from a fair and reasonable protection of the domestic industry of the country. The existing revenue laws of the national government, by opening our Probable amount of interest sioners made a report to the Legislature, in which they stated, that on a critical examinthe most depreciated. In using this term, for 1849 To which add guarantied ina share of happiness as his condition would long and anxiously sought real independence 6 8 the legislature must have intended those of our country and again impose upon us a dependence almost colonial." His Excellency William Findley, referring 'Expenses of the public works considered most defaced. The laws on the subject of these notes, having pledged the faith of the terest on Danville & Pottsation of the aforesaid act, such defects were His intercourse with others was courteous, his triendships were lasting, his attachments strong and enduring, while his resentments as ordinary, notwithstanding much of the a-mount is really extraordinary : but as an offville Rail Road, and Bald State for their redemption, it is not readily seen how they could become depreciated in briefly to the subject, says : "As agriculture and manufustures are the great sources of wealth, and the only solid foundations of our comforts and independ-Eagle and Tioga Navigation set to this the tax on real and nersonal esstrong and enduring, while his resentments for injuries were transitory and made no permanent impression in his boson. It may with truth be said of Governor Shunk, that he was a sincere friend, a good neighbor, at made in the law under which they were ac-Commanies seen how they could become depreciated in both the interview during each year, is more than value, while on the other hand, many of them had become defaced, torn and unfit for. the assessment of a year, the excess being use. At the passage of the act of May 31st, from outstanding taxes of previous years.'. ence, they are particularly entitled to the fostering care of government." In the first message of Governor Wolf he At the passage of the act of May 31st, The balance in the treasury on he was a sincere friend, a good neighbor, a as follows: he was a snoere friend, a good neighoor, a limit. To remedy these defects a supplement was the reputation he sustained among his tary act was passed, on the 11th day of April 1844, about fourteen hundred thousand dol-Dec. 1st, 1844 was \$663,851.88 lars of this issue, were in circulation, and as it required the cancellation and destruction of Balance in the treasury, Dewas the reputation he sustained among his Auction Commissions. eaks as follows : 1848, upon which the commissioners forthwith speaks as follows : "The protecting policy h therto sustained by the general Government cannot, under ex-isting circumstances, be abandoned or relin-577,290,39 hundred thousand dollars per annum cember 1st. 1848, was fellow citizens when my intimacy with him, Auction Duties dopted measures for the commencemen Tax on Bank Dividends gave me a knowledge of his character, and of the work. A plan for the proposed building was adopted, and a contract was made only it prolonged the period of their circula Corporation stocks uthough a difference of political views sep-Deficit in balances in treasury tion to seven years, when by the original act of 1841, but two years remained of the quished with the approbation or consent of arated us for many years before his death, \$86,561,49 quished with the approbation or consent of the people of Pennsylvania. Their interests, their prosperity, and I may add, their com-forts, are at this time essentially identified with that policy.' The diversified branches of industry in which our citizons are enga-ged; the character of the productions pecu-liar to our soil; the state of the foreign mar-kets to which we had heretofore been accus-tomed to resort for the sale and exchange of our single commodities, and the interdicting in 4 years Had the law of May 31st, 1844 h on experienced architect and builde laws of the national government, by opening our ports to foreign manufactures, invite the labor of the wretched, starving operatives of Europe to a competition with this healthful and prosper-ous condition of things. The consequences are ruinous to the interests of the laboring and pro-ducing classes, and dry the streams of prosperi-ty in every branch of industry It should not be forgotten, that the reliable wealth of a State consists in the profitable industry and capital of the citizens. What-ever tends, therefore, to prostrate individual prosperity, to diminish the value of produce, laws of the national government, by opening our Tavern Licenses his friends at a later period of his life, have borne testimony that the same purity of inperiod of their duration. To the act of May Sist, 1844, is attributable, therefore, the con-tinuance in circulation of these notes, after for its construction. A considerable been complied with by the of the materials, as I am informed, has been provided; the excuvation of the cellars and Pedlars cancellation of the relief is-sues, the additional charge n and desire of well doing remained Brokers with him until the hour of his dissolution. they had become torn, defaced and unfit for use. The original act, had it not been counundation has been made; the laving of the The Legislature is respectfully invited to take such action in relation to the decease would have been made on stone masonry commenced, and th use. The original act, had it not been coun-teracted by subsequent legislation, provided the necessary means for the redemption of there notes, through the banks, on or before the 4th day of May, 1846, and the failure to destroy them as required by the act of the Sist of May, 1844, clearly demonstrates that the travert the not here colone that in \$249,700,00 the treasury of Pamphlet laws lio apparatus for raising water to the buil-ding nearly completed. Of the appropria-tion made on account of this building, a Militia fines Tax on writs, &c of the first Chief Magistrate of the Com-Which added to the above desympathy for the sorrow and becavement of the sorrow and becavement respect for the memory of the distinguished Prior to the monwealth, whose death occurred during the period for which be was elected, as may 336,261,49 ficit makes our staple commodities, and the interdicting duties by which the produce of our agricul-turalists is excluded from those markets. Tax on certain offices Deduct excess of apparent rev-Collateral inheritances 87,349,30 enue, . 1 Canal and Railroad tolls prosperity, to diminish the value of produce, to injure productive labor, or to drive from wholesome investment the money capital of eave us no alternative as to the course to be Canal fines, old materials, Real deficit under existing laws, \$248,912,19 leave us no niternative as to the course to be pursued. We must either suffer our surplus produce to perish upon our hande, or we must establish a market for its consumption at home. We must either submit to the humilithat the treasury has not been, since then, in a condition to repay the load, or redeem the Tax on enrolment of laws in four years, exclusive of extraordinary ex-penditures. Tax on loans the country, strikes with alarming force the best interests of the State. The revenues of the Commonwealth are derived principally Hence they have continued to circu-Dividends on bridge and turn-Prior to the decease of Governor Shunk; -The operation of laws on the part of the establish a market for its consumption at-home. We must either submit to the humili-ating condition of becoming tribulary to for-eign industry, or by-affording encohragement to our own, render ourselves independent of foreign imposition and exaction. Under the encouragement and protection now afforded, our manufacturing 'establishments are assu-ming a vigoroits' and healthful 'appearance, and give reasonable promise of promoting the-general prosperity of the country, and of ac-complishing the great, and and design con-templated by the friends and advocates of the protective system. Our statesmen, who have hitherto represented us in the National Legislature, as well as in that of the State, have uniformly expressed their ophinons af-firmatively, and in terms by no means equiv-cond, that this nation possesses the right un-der the constitution, to, protect, its' industry' by salutary enactments of the jown, against the injurious consequences of foreign legisla-tion, and that the acts of Congress imposing duties' on imports are constitutional ; and their constituents have as unequivocally re-sponded to those ophinons." "Governor Porter; also, refers to the subject-in the following manner it lation, have been paid into your public of-fices, and again paid out of the treasury, until they are wholly unfit as a currency for insane poor. pike stocks on the 9th day of July 1848, as appears by national government, framed with a view to the assessment of duties and collection of By the act of the 4th of May, 1841, entitled the Commonwealth are universe in interparty rail roads and canals. In relation to the for-mer, it may be said, that every dollar snipped for the purchase of forcing fabrics diminishes their value, depresses the home market, re-duces the profits of the producer, and hence cerued interest the records in the State Department, he re-"An act to provide revenue to meet the de-Refunded cash revenue, is a subject seriously affecting the finances of the Common wealth. No state in: signed the office of Governor, of this Comthe citizens. The amount now in circulation, mands on the treasury, and for other purpo-Escheats is presumed to be about six hundred thou monwealth, and thereupon under the pro-visions of the 14th section of the second ar ses," certain banks were authorized to sub-Fees on public offices the Union depends in a greater degree for and dollare. It is respectively suggested, scribe for a loan to the common wealth, to an that the worst of these notes, as they are the advantages of wholesome enterprise paid into the treasury, should be retained, the safe employment of capital, on the liscellaneous cle of the Constitution, which declares, that se. and amount equal to a fixed per centage therein paid into the treasury should be retained, the safe employment of capital, on the sta-and in their stead, an equal amount of new bility and agency of laws affording reasona-"in case of the death or resignation of the Governor, or of his removal from office, the duces the profits of the producer, and nearce lessens the amount of revenue paid into the treasury. Capital invested in the various branches of manufactures, sinks in value, in proportion to the depression of the business in which it is employed, and when foreign competition is successful by reason of low duties, in driving from the home market the businest the constituter the investment is 12 stated, on their respective capitals; the amount of such loan to be placed in the treas Estimated expenditures for notes, of the same denominations, under an ble protection to domestic industry. Our arrangement with any of the banks of this mountains, filled with rich deposites of iron. fice of Governor until another Governor air of the use thereof, in notes of said banks shall be duly iqualified,? the duise of the Executive Department of the Government dollars. By the terms of the loan devolved for me. Speaker of the Senate shall exercise the di-Commonwealth, be put into circulation for and coal, invite the manufacturer to employ a period of time, so long only, as may be his skill and capital in these commodities, was redeemable at any time within five devolved on mean bu duties, in driving from the home market the fabric of the capitalist, this investment, is comparatively valueless, and the revenues therefrom are greatly reduced. The profits from our internal improvements are still-more seriously affected. The raw material in its transit to the manufactory, and the fabric on its way to the market, are princi-fally conveyed. along our canals and rail roads, thereby yielding a handsome revenue to the Commonwealth. When, therefore, the years, and was peremptory that it should be paid, and the notes authorized to he issued Official information of the sot-of-resigna tion, did not teach me until the 17th day of July, 1848. The section of the constitution Therein referred to also declared in reference accepting districts Interest on loans and paid, and the noise autorized to neiscued, withdrawn from circulation on or before the 4th day of May, 1846. The act also provi-ded, that the banks issuing said noise should receive them at part value in payment of debts due these institutions. It was thought that by making their redemption dependent of the issue. A measure of this character would relieve the currency of those untit for petition more keenly, none requires more use, and have the effect in a short time, of certainly the fostering care of government, ties of interest use, and have the effect in a short time, of certainy the totering care in government, putting the whole issue out of circulation.— none spreads to a larger extent the active in-I would earnestly press pron the legislature the passage of such laws, as would prohibit in their mutilated and defaced condition, own state. The system established by the Jomestic creditors te the same subject, that "in such case an other Governor shall be chosen at the next Cancelled relief notes I would earnestly press ppon the legislature dusity of all charges of such laws, as would prohibit the passage of such laws, as would prohibit in their mutilated and defaced condition, their payment from the treasury. Should it be deemed a more desirable course, to rid the currency of the entire issue by a loan, it gainar rather then for protection. The effect the currency of the entire issue by a loan, it gainar rather then for protection. The effect the currency of the entire issue by a loan, it gainar rather then for protection. The effect depress every interest which directly or in-cidenting and chancelling the whole, or such part as might be deemed advisable. Any establishment of panufactories, none deserver. Jamages on public works - unnual election of Representatives, unless tends of the section Special Con ceven genus, resignation or removal shall be child of the banks by which they were issued, a safe our within three datender months immedia to ittle faith of the State, as well as on that of a safety preceeding which rest annuel election; the banks by which they were issued, a safe the banks by which they were issued, a safe the banks by which they were issued, a safe the banks by which they were issued. I and testable corrences would be constituted, tate Library to the Commonwealth. When, therefore, the manufacturer, unprotected by the govern-ment, is compelled to discontinue his busin-ess; not only the laborer, the artisan, and the agriculturalist, but the State also, is seriously injured the means depression of busices. - Governor Porter, also, refers to the subject - Governor Porter, also, refers to the subject - in the following manner): - "It is unworthy, the great State of Penn-sylvania, to depend on the manufactures of other States, or of foreign countries, to sup-ply, her citizens with these articles for the various purposes of lite which they, can pro-duce themselvés, as well, as cheaply, and as abundantly as any other people on the face of the globe. Our valles teeming with plen-ty, our bills, with exhaustless deposites of coal and iron a -our streams shounding with water-power for all purposes unsurpased by that in any other country, and our citizens atimulated by enterprise and possessing means to render the factoral, should awaken in us that gip it for independence which distants in co-sets art lise hand of others, that which it can the fight with its own a taken to contain a set of the fight. Weighrlock at Beach Hav the manned succeeding annual section of while the State would be largely benefitted. Representatives?? By the 34th section of the by a loan at one, instead of five and six per Provisentiaries House of Refuge act of the General Assembly relating to the cent, on the previous occasions. elections of this Cettimon wealth, it is proviegriculturalist, but the State also, is seriously injured in the general depression of business, the diminished wealth of the country, and the reduced value of capital. The policy of giving fair and reasonable protection to the domestic industry of the country, has herefolore received a support so coidial, from wise and patriotic statesmen who have conducted the affairs of the national Nich elections of this Commonwealth, it is provi-tiged that "In case any valuery shall occur wealth, more then three calender months wealth, more then three calender months in any year, it shall be the doty of the speaker, of the Senate; or whoever shall be in the second Tuesday in Octor ber in any year, it shall be the doty of the speaker, of the Senate; or whoever shall be in the second Tuesday in Octor ber in any year, it shall be the doty of the speaker, of the Senate; or whoever shall be in the second Tuesday in Octor in the second Tuesday in Octor in the second Tuesday in Octor the fact in any year, it shall be the doty of the speaker, of the Senate; or whoever shall be in the second Tuesday in Octor is the write to the Speaker of the second Tuesday countes, terming them to give the usual of the fact in any second Tuesday in Octor wasang occurs within three talender months before the second Tuesday in Octor of the park of the park of the second Tuesday is an of the second Tuesday in Octor be on the part of the off the second Tuesday is an on the part of the second Tuesday in Octor be the duty of the Speaker of the second Tuesday is an on the part of the off the second Tuesday in Octor is an on the part of the off the second Tuesday in Octor is an on the part of the off the second Tuesday in Octor is an on the part of the off the second Tuesday in Octor is an on the part of the off the second Tuesday in Octor is an on the part of the off the second Tuesday in Octor is an on the part of the second Tuesday in Octor is an on the part of the off the second Tuesday in Octor is an on the part of the off the second Tuesday in Octor is an on the part of the off the second Tuesday in Octor is an on the part of the off the off the off the terms of the part of the off the Escheats Abatement of State Tax / 1 part as might be deemed advisable. Any arraigement of the subject you may devise to relieve the people of this currency, shall receive my cordial approbation. The payment of the interest of the public debt in a sound convertible currency, is of great moment to the credit of the Siste. This demand on the treasury has heretofore, to a large extent, beam met by payments in "de-precisied 'paper, by "which the 'holders' of Sine bond have adfiered peoplication's arguedy. An evil of the interest of the relief noise orig-and effectual remedy. The relief noise orig-Miscellaneous LA TRANSPORT DATE IN STATE government, as well as those who have pre-ceded me in the administration of this Com-monwealth, that a cannot refrain from the nsertion of a few extracts from their several In his eighth message. Washington defined In his eighth message. Washington defined it proper to bring the subject to the stren-tion of Congress : "Congress have repeatedly, and not with-out success, directed their attention to the

the Constitution of the United States, it is not | mally intended to be temporary in their existence, and local in their circulation, should not be forced from their legitimate purpose necessary now to decide. Under the provisions of the original act of the 4th of Alay, 1841, the amount of notes

Under the provisions of the original act of the 4th of May, 1811 the amount of notes issued was two millions two hundred and twenty thousand two hundred and sixty-five. dollars, which was specially appropriated to the support of the government during the sent circulation, from such application... To year, the payment of debis, and other special purposes therein mentioned. Within two of the State should be collected in such funds only as admitted of ready convertibility into -years thereatter, the sum of one hundred and only as admitted of ready convertibility into thrty-five thousand two hundred and lour specie without loss to the treasury. The re-teen dollars of said issue was founded by the banks of the treasury of the t teen dollars of said is sue was founded by the banks and converted into permane: thans at 85 per cent. By a resolution of the 6th of February, 1843 and the act of the 8th of April of the same year. six hundred and eighty-two thousand, eighty-seven dollars were con-celled and destroyed. The act of May 31s 1844, is as follows: 'That the She Treasu-rer be, and he is hereby authorized and di-rected, on the fast days of Jung, September and December in the year onethousand eight rected, on the fast days of Jung, September and December in the year one thousand eight should be authorized to require of those spehundred and forty four, to cancel and deliver to the Anditor General, for destruction, fitty cie paying Banks, whose notes might be un-der par at the place of paying the interest, to make arrangements to redeem their notes thousand dollars; of the notes issued by the at par, at the point designated; and on their banks of this Common wealth in pursuance of the act of the 4th of May, one thousand eight tailure to comply, to demand specie funds at their counters. It is believed that an ar-rangement of the kind suggested, would hundred and forty one, that may then be in the treasury-and it said notes shall be depreciated, and continue so to do, until the whole amount of the notes legally issued, by materially aid in rendering the notes of all the solvent Banks in the Commonwealth of an equal value in all parts of the State; would increase their general circulation a-The Banks as aloresaid, shall have been can celled and destroyed; and the amount deposited to the credit of the Commonwealth, mong the cuizens and tend to exclude the depreciated paper of foreign institutions, A measure valuable for these purpress, which would give increased worth to our Banks or Savings Institutions, or received by collectors on the railroads and canals, or by the treasurer of the city & county of Philadelphia, shall be deemed as money in the treas. stocks and enable the State more faithfully to comply with contracts, is worthy the se ury, and subject to the cancellation as alore-said; and it shall be the duty of the Auditor rious consideration of the Legislature. Intimately connected with the subject or General to keep and publish quarterly, in at our public debt, are the assessment and collection of the taxes. The laws on this

General to keep and publish quarterly, in at least one newspaper at Harrisburg, a record of the notes so concelled and destroyed, des-ignating the Bark or Barks, that originally issued the same, in order, that the one per centum interest thereon, may cease; provi-ded that it shall, be the daty of the State important branch of the revenue, require to be remodelled and arranged in such form as to insure equality and uniformity in the severel counties of the State. The manner of adjusting and equalizing the valuation of property for taxation is a concern of deep Treasurer to retain the several amounts respectively, out of the receipts of the quarter interest to the people, and should as far as so as effectually to secure the cancellation of possible, be left in the hands of their in me-diate representatives. Ascessors, it is sug-gested, should be required in the exercise of their duties, to make return in a full and acthe amounts herein before provided; and the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dol-lars is hereby appropriated for the payment ol domestic creditors' certificates issued by the Auditor General : provided, that there is curate statement of the various products of sufficient money in the treasury after paying the several other appropriations in this act.' It was doubtless, the intention of the leg-Farms and Manufactories, of the kind, nature and amount of the supposed annual value o the productive industry of each district; o islature, that the sum of filty thousand dollars he amount and nature of the local and general trade and business, with the ma should be destroyed quarterly. Under this act the sum of one hundred thousand dollars and cost of reaching the nearest market and the value of the article in market, at the nearest point to the district. Should an anwas cancelled in 1844 the further sum of eighty five thousand dollars in 1845.—the hearest point to the district. Should an an-futiler sum of one hundred and seventy six too expensive for practical utility, a triennial return might answer the purposes in-lended. Returns of a nature so general, of 1847,-and one hundred and eighty-nine the resources and active industry of the State, while it would afford valuable inforthousand in 1848. The following tabular statement, will exmation to the public officer, would place be-fore him, such facts as would enable him to hibit with more clearness, the whole subject in relation to the issue and cancellation of detect gross errors in the undormity of the these notes. Original am'nt of relief notes \$2, 220.265.00 assessments; and would leave in the hands Amount funded, 19 Cancelled in 1843 by virtue of the

185.214,00 of the officer elected by the people, the du ty of valuing and taxing their property, instead of casting a labor so important into the April 8th 1843. 682,087,00 care of irresponsible Boards.

ce of legislative action on anced by the fact, that an he ordinary revenues and he last few years, furnishne necessities of the treased resources. A stateiting department is as fol-

the systematic and fostering care of our Gov-ernment. Possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the Irnit of our own soil and in-dustry, we ought not to depend in the degree we have done, on supplies from other coun-fries. While we are thus dependent, the sud-den events of War, unsought and unexpected, Cancelled in period. "Rovenue for the year 1945, "Expenditures, "Execute of expenditures, "Bareanne for the year 1946, "Expenditures, "Rereane for the year 1947, "Expenditures, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, as its influence in that Fotal amount of funded debt row of the legislature, for the death of that illustrious patriot and sage, John Quincy Adams, and of condolence for the family in Ű, Leaving an not demandable at the Treaon 31st sury, i The first case, instead of exhausting, as it may do, in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously T. with the Ac foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture, and every other branch of in-dustry. Equally important is it, to provide at home a market for our raw materials, as by extending the competition it will enhance the price, and protect the cultivator against the casualities incident to foreign markets." His Excellency, Simón Snyder, Governor of this Commonwealth. in bis message of Since the adjournment of the last Legisla-ture, the Chiel Executive Officer of the Com-REVENUE AND PENNSYLVANIA, I quiring the these notes. Interest on the public debt, monweath, the late Governor Shunk, has, and family of the deceased. The letter of sunk beneath the malady which then afflicted the late Executive in the performance of the \$1,887,549 06 at 6 per cent on the 31st per annum 37,305,501 18 "5" The amoun " the late Executive in the performance of that .. 41 .. duty, and the reply of the venerable survivor are herewith transmitted. The attention of the Legislature having to be can .200,000 00 '44 and ' The producers. It is not, howaver, in enhanced prices alone, that he finds his reward. In the home market he is his own tastor, avoids the risk of agencies the dangers of transportation, and can select his own time for disposal of his produce. The man-tracturer carries to the market, in the fabrics he proposes to sell, the produce of the larmer, who is thereby relieved of the hazard and expense of the dengers of the solution of a lvantageously conveyance. In another form he is still more largely bene-fited. One of the elements of well regulated society, is unity of interest. Whatever may be derived on the transport. Regular consial interest on the so done,

eighty which had wrested from a foreign power the independence of the Country, and took with others ar equal part in the difficult. The eighth annual message of Pesident charge in a proper manner, the duties they owe to the Country, to thers and themselves, a portion of their time should be given to the examination and consideration of public questions. By the reward of their labor, examination and consideration of public questions. By the reward of their labor, and considerations of the second of the second seco ble education, and to ensure a competence when age has disqualified them for active it the doubtremains that the establishment form-employment. The price of labor is regula-fed by its demand, and the value of the ar-ticles is produced. When the the terms to the produced to the terms of the produced to the terms of terms of the terms of terms of terms of the terms of terms dom of labor from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions, become ticles it produces. When the demand for labor is small, and the produce of that labor low in price, the reward of industry is comermanent. President Madison calls the attention of paratively reduced; when the' demand for Congress to the subject, in the following terms • Although other subjects will press more

and the second second

labor is increased, it rises in value, and re-ceives an adequate reward. Hence, what-ever increases profitable labor, is substantial. ly beneficial to the working classes, and afrds them the means of compart the de list and sound policy of securing to our man lights of rational enjoyment, and the opportunity of exalting their condition and performing with salety to the country the duties of itizens.

The Manutacturer, if he be sustained in his en-terprise, produces this result, by opening to the laborer a new source of employment. It is isre-quently urged, that the system of protection to domestic industry is of more interest to the man-ufacturer than to the laborer, as it enables him to dispose of his labrics for a higher price, and to realize a better prefit on his capital: but is not the capital of the laborer also involved in the fabric, and doce he not receive a reward in pro-portion to the value of the articlet Let it b : remembered, also, that his daily bread,—the wants of his family,—the education of his chidren, all depend upon the succes of the establishment at which he is employed, and the objection can have but little weight. It is also urged, that a reduction of nominal values to a specie standard, would produce a result, requir-in the domesuic how reduction of the galaxies, would produce a result, requir-tion demestic bar on protection on the part

believed in the working of the theory in the set of the tariff or manufactures will necessarily present. it. ing for domestic labor, no protection on the part of government. A doctrine of this nature is radscally wrong, and at variance with the prin-ciples on which our free government is founded. Bring down the standard of prices for labor to a specie standard, allow no greater reward for in-dustry in this country than in England, and the working classes are necessarily forced into the son dition of foreign operatives, compelled to la-bor constantly and diligently to earn for them estware miserable subsistence. All the luxu-ries, many of the comforts and even the neces-saries of life, nust b; denied to them, while the dustry of life, nust b; denied to them, while the strest of life, nust b; denied to them, wholy ne condition of foreign operatives, compelled to har-bor constantly and dilgently to earn for them way circumstances music occur in introdo-ting and material mass cock in the discussion of the comforts and even the neces-surfies of life, must be denied to them, while the discussion of their offspring must be wholly ne-discussion of their offspring must be wholly ne-creatives more directly employed at manufacturing indus-tries. Atter the demand for household use, is supplied, this article must seek a market in those the stinguished, and every where that is extinguished, and every where the sective operations of these establishments. Hence, every fire that is estinguished, and every where that is stop-ped lessens the demand for coal, decreases its value in the market, and reduces the prices of la-tory by lessening its value to the source of la-tory by lessening its value to the owner of lartice. When to this is added the fact of com-perition from abroad, undersolling in the home etition from abroad, undersolling in the home narkot the domestic article, the occupation of he laborer is destroyed, and the ruin is comhe laborer is destroyed, and the take is con-plete. The revenue system invites such a re-sult, while the system of discrimination for proection forbids it. Other classes of society are also injuriously or

tection lorbids II. Other classes of society are also injuriously or beheficially affected, as the laws on this subject favor the one or the other policy. 'I he agricul favor the one or the other policy. 'I he agricul dy the prices of his produce, and to remain con-tented while these are satisfactory, is required, only, the exercise of his pratical knowledge, to be informed, that he suffers also, by the policy which strikes down the manufacturer. The dome market is his only sure reliance. The con-dition of things abroad may afford increased pri-ces for the produce of his farm; the miscries of unhappy Ireland, and the unsettled state of pub-lie affairs in other parts of the world, may cre-augment the value of his productions; would be unsafe to depend on contingencies of this nature. over which his government can have no control, 'The entire produce of his lands, wether distant or near the loreign market, must depend for an uniform auf fair pice on the home demand.— Any other reliance is dependent on the policy of foreign governments, the convulsions of unset-tied power, and the unfruitful harvests of other It is not, however, in enhanced prices alone,

bring this subject to your notice, but with an note the ling of State pride and a generous multion; which should inspire us with a de-requiring not to be indebied to others for-bill and uneful means of promoting up prosperity and independence which Na-ref has bounceously lavished on our citi-ers.²¹

ms." A question of the greatest magnitude, in-A question of the greatest magnitude, in-volving the bonoit the State, and the inte-rests of the cliizens, will arise in the consid-eration of the public debt. The regular pay-ment of the annual interest, and the formation of a sinking fund for the final liquidation of the principal, should receive the early and careful attention of the Logisburge. It will careful attention of the Legislature. It ive me unfeigned pleasure to unite with you nany rational mode calculated to facilitate an bject so desirable. ______ The present debt of the State is as follows,

p et stocks \$1,887,549 06 do. 37,305,801 18

4ido do. 200,000 00 - \$39,393,350 24 **Relief** Notes in circulation, \$702,664 00 nterest Certiimmediately on your deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be well bestowed on the ufactures the success they have attained and

ficates out-standing, 220,789 53 Do. do. un-claimed, - - 4,448 38 nterest on un-

impulse of causes not permanent." And again, in his special message of Feb-ruary 20, 1815, he says: "But there is no subject. that can enter claimed and outstanding certificates

are still attaining in some degree, under the

President Monroe in his first inaugural ad

to be added

ditors,

to them when 14.165 89 funded. Domestic Cre-

59.318 95 - - · 1,031,386 74

Total amount of public debt, Dec. 31st., 1848, \$40,424,736 98 Of the above there is due and demandable

\$702,664 00 89.318 95 Interest certificates of all kinds 239,403 79 It is presumed the gradual process of can-cellation of the relief notes, or their redemption as heretofore indicated, will remove hat amount, the pressing necessities of the

Treasury. The residue of said sum of \$1,031,380 74, f (to wit :) \$328,72: 74 is due and demand-

\$328,722 74 able, Also due end demandable of funded debt as follows :

une 1st., 1841, \$26,951 80

Aug. 1st., 1846, 1,998,509 35 Aug. 1st., 1847, 22,335 06

- \$2,047,796 21

Present liability of Treasury \$2,376,518 95 Residue of public debt falling due : March 1, 1849, \$59,551 46 Dec. 1, 1850, 009,311 15 Dec. 1, April 11, 1853, 135,214 00 Dec. 1, 1,908,407 09 798,474 61 2,197,849 53 Jan. 1, 1854, Dec. 1, 1854, Aug. 1, 1855, 4.489.463 70 March 4, 1858. 3,998,395 47 of particular manufacturess, where the mate-rials for them are extensively drawn from July 1 1848. 2,010 010 56 529,922-7this for them are extensively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently impart and cusure to that great fund of national prosperi-ty and independence an encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded." uly 1, 1859, 1,195,928 93 Aug. 1, 1859, July 1, 1860, Mch. 28, 1861, 49,098 25 1860, 2,633,777 61 1861, 120,000 00 July 1, 1862, 2,265,059.75 dress says : "Our manufactures will likewise require April 10, 1863, 200 000 00 1864. luly 1, 1864, June 27, 1864, 1,134,332 70 Aug. 1, July 1, 1864. 860,680 89 959,510 79 1865, .868,873 13 July 1, 1868, July 1, 1870, 2.523.617 64 1,939,583 65 Bank charter loans 678,375 96 \$37,345,554 03 \$39,732,072 98 S 113,252 94 1,865,290 04 9,000 00 1.987.542.99

7,000 00 12,000 00 \$2,006,542 99 32,500 00 \$2,039,042 99 The estimated revenue for the current year \$ 20.000 00 23,000 00 65,000 00 120.000 00 150,000 00 ,350,000 0Q " " Real and personal estate 35,000 00 1.50,000 00 2,500 00 5.000 00 Theatre, Circus and Menagerie licenses 1,000.00 20,000 00 49,000 00 20,000 00 60.000 00 1.630.000 00 3,000 00 3,500 00 115,000 00 2.000 00 - 1 5.0.0(0 1.000.00 1,500.00 5.000 00 \$3,851,900 00 Public improvements Expenses of Government Milling of genes Pension and gratuities Charlistic institutions Common Schools, including non-220.000 00 30,000 00 23,000 00 30,000 00 250,000 00 S.0 10,000 00 12,000 00 200.000.00 30,000 00 300 00 7 1 1 200 00 3.600 00 29,000,00 4,000 00 200 00 800 00 40,000 00 5,000 0Q \$3,716,600,00 (Esjimated revenue over ex-\$135,800 00 Priori the foregoing statement it would appear, should the estimates of receipts and estimates of receipts and estimates the truth, and should no unforces and they double unforces and they double state the truth, and should no unforces and the state of the state

| Cancelled in 1845, under Act of 1844 Cancelled in 1846, under do | 100,000,00 85,000,00 176,300,00 150,000,00 | The impo- the subject is examination expenditures es evidence sury require | s enha of th for th that th |
|--|---|---|--|
| | 189,000,00 | ment from th | e aud |
| Leaving apparently in circulation | 517,601,00 702,664,00 | "Exces of expenditures, "Excess of revenue in 4 y're | "Ercess of revenue, "Ravenue for the year 1848, "Expenditures, |

resolution of Feb. 6, and Act of