

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c --- Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1861.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the Com-monwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN :- In submitting to the General Assembly my last annual communication, it is the source of unfeigned gratification to be able to announce to the people, and to their Repre-sentatives, that notwithstanding the present unfavorable crisis in the monetary affairs of this country, and the general prostration of business and credit, the financial condition of Penn-ylvania is highly satisfactory.

The receipts at the State Treasury, from all sources, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of November, 1860, were \$3,479,257 31, to which add the available balance in the Trea-sury on the 1st day of December, 1859, \$839,-823 09, and the whole sum available for the year will be found to be \$4,318,580 40. The expenditures, for all purposes, for the same period, were \$3,637,147 32. Leaving an available balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of December, 1860, of \$681,433 08.— The following items are embraced in the expenditures for the fiscal year, viz : \$664,857 65 Loans redeemed Relief notes cancelled 1.811 00

Interest certificates	2,439	52 40
Domestic creditors' certificates Damages on the public works, and old claims	22,644	
Making, of the public debt sotu- ally paid during the year, the sum of	691.757	89

The funded and unfunded debt of the Comwonwealth on the first day of December, 1859, was as follows .

	FUNDED I	CD1.
6 per c	ent. loans	\$400,630 00
5	do	37,625,153 37
44	do	388,200 00
4	do	100,000 00
Tota	l funded debt	88,513,983 37

UNFUNDED DEBT. \$101,213 00 Relief notes in circulation Interest certificates outstanding 18.513 82 4,448 28 unclaimed, Domestio ereditors, 802 50 124.977 70

Total unfunded debt,

Making the entire debt of the Common wealth, at the period named, \$38,638,961,07. The funded and unfunded debt of the State, at the close of the last fiscal year, December 1.

6 per cept. loans \$400,630 0 5 do 36,967,295 7 41 do 381,200 0 4 do 100,000 0	5 do 36,967,2 41 do 381,20	00 (
		5 72
4 do 100,000 0	4 do 100,00	00 (
		00 (

has diminished her actual indebtedness the sum of \$2.236.882.15. When it is remembered that for the last

three years the tax on real and personal estate has been but two and a half mills on the dollar, while from 1844 to 1857 it was three mills-that for the past two years and six months the State has received no part of the tax on tonnage due from the Pennsylvania railroad company-and that since July, 1859, the interest States. on the bonds held by the State against the Sunbury and Erie railroad company has remained due and uppaid, it is certainly cause for hearty congratulation, that, without aid from these important sources of revenue, so great a reduction of the public debt has been complished in comparatively so short a period. The funded debt of the State is now less than it has been since 1842, and the un-funded and floating debt, which at that time amounted to upwards of two millions of dullars, has been almost entirely redeemed. It is now reduced to \$120,721 78--and of this sum over ninety-nine theusand dollars consists of relief notes, most of which are undoubtedly either lost or destroyed, and will, therefore, never be presented for payment. The claims against the State, accruing from the construc-tion and maintenance of her canals and railthe company to the amount of three and a half millions of dollars, but for the additional, and roads, are now reduced to a mere nominal sum; and, in the future, after providing for the ordinary expenses of government, her revenues and her energies may be exclusively applied to the payment of the interest, and the discharge more cogent reason, that that the improvement, when completed, will open one of the most im-portant channels of trade between the city of of the principal of her public debt. Philadelphis and the great lakes of the west,

The people of Pennsylvania have hitherto at the best barbor on Lake Erie, entirely within the limits of our own State, which has ever been contemplated. It will, moreover, develop the resources of a large portion of North Wes-tern Pennsylvania, abounding with the richest minerals, and a lumber region of unsurpassed mot, with promptness, the demands made upon them from time to time, for the ways and means of replenishing the Public Treasury; and now that they see that the onerous debt with which they have been so long burdened, is each year certainly and rapidly disappearing -that the amount required to meet the interest is annually being diminished- that consequentcompany, in exchange for its mortgage bonds, the State has already largely aided in the con-struction of this great work; and it may be ly a still greater sum can each year be devoted to the reduction of the principal of the debt, without resorting to additional sources of reveuue-and that, with a proper husbanding of the resources of the State, the day is not fat distant when direct taxation in Pennsylvania that a liberal policy, on the part of the govern-ment, will promote a like the interests of the Commonwealth and the railroad company; nevwill cease altogether-the payment of such taxes as may for the time be required to meet the public necessities, will continue to be met with cheerfainess and alacrity. But they will ertheless, great care should be taken to protest, unquestionably hold those to whose care they as far as possible, the debt now due from the have entrusted the financial interests of the company to the State. If all propositions which state to a rigid accountability. That there may be made for a change in the securities now should, at this particular juncture, when the business and monetary affairs of the country are so greatly depressed, be the strictest econ-ed than sound economy demands, with proper ed than sound economy demands, with proper omy in public expenditures is so manifest, that provision for the due application of whatever it can searcely be necessary to call attention to so plain a duty. It is equally clear that any ficient relief can be granted to the company, legislation which would tend greatly to lessen to enable it promptly to finish the road, whil the revenues of the Commonwealth, would, at the security remaining will be fully adequate to this time, be peculiarly unwise and inexpediont. The exigencies of the future no man can and interest of the bonds of the railroad nomforetall—the prospect before us is beclouded with doubt and uncertainty—it is, therefore, I commend this subject to the Legislature,

no more than the part of wisdom to guard, as one entitled to its most careful consideration,

preme Court of the United States in time to prevent the collection of the judgements ren-dered in the State courts, executions were issued to the Sheriff of Dauphin county, and pro-ceedings are now pending in the Supreme Court of this State, to determine whether the Com-monwealth can compel the payment of the judgments already recovered; before the final decision by the Supreme Court; the final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States in time to supreme Court of the United States in time to supreme Court of the United States in time to supreme Court of the United States in time to supreme Court of the Supreme Court is a supreme Court of the United States in the one to which the fostering attention and supreme Court of the Supreme Court is the cone to which the fostering teachers un-judgments already recovered; before the final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States of the State, has ceedings are now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States and that the time and attention of their Rep-resentatives will now, happily, be no longer monopolized in the consideration of the United State. The increase of the Library, at certain grave the final decision by the Supreme Court of the United State at of 1857, has now stood the test of practical experiences and against the state of practical experiences and against the supreme Court of the United State. State, has been such, that it now needs enlarged accom-

decision by the Supreme Court of the United test of practical experience; and against the most adverse circumstances, has produced re-The Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company

sults decisive of its success. Already it has out the State, makes it eminently right that they should be placed under proper legislative having failed to negotiate its mortgage bonds placed one institution in full operation in the in their present condition, the expectations south-eastern part of the State, equal in standrestrictions, and that the large amount of cap-ital, thus employed, should be made to concoufidently entertained of an early completion ing and extent to any in the Union. Another, of that most important improvement, have not been realized. The work during the past year however, although greatly retarded, has been with all the requirements of the law, has just applied for State recognition in the extreme tribute its fair proportion to the revenues of north west. I commend these noble, and peaggregate, is now believed to amount to a sum continually progressing; upwards of one million of dollars having been expended on the line from November, 1859, to November, 1860. culiarly Pennsylvania schools, to your favor. Aid to them will be the best investment that can be made for the rising generation. Good instruction for our children, is the strongest yet it is entirely unrestricted, and, with the The whole length of the road, from the borough of Sunbury to the harbor on the lake, at the earthly guarantee, that, whatever else we beexception of a merely nominal license tax, is queath them, their inheritance will be a bles- free from taxation. This is unjust to every city of Erie, is 288 miles; of which 148 miles are now finished and in operation, and 115 ing and not a curse; and, if nothing more is other class of our tax paying citizens, and esmiles of the remaining portion of the line are graded; leaving but 25 miles yet to grade.— Pennsylvania is largely interested in the early left, in the well cultured minds, the willing pecially so to the banking institutions holding hands, and the trust in God, of freemen, they charters from the Commonwealth, for which they have each paid a liberai bonus, and are, completion and success of this great thoroughfare, not only because she is the creditor of

Than this there is no more meritorious body of men. An increase of the annual state appro-priation would not only be a material relief to adequacy of existing laws, regulating the re-able appropriation for this purpose. erations.

tem, vast and honorable to the State as it is, collegiate, academical, scientific, professional and philanthropic institutions, and numerous private schools of every grade. In this respect proper time to renew grants to institutions of these classes which beretofore received State

mitted.

I desire again, specially, to call the attention of the General Assembly to the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, as an institution which proposes to accomplish an object which has prover been attained in this country-the sup- payment of such sum as may be deposited; ply of a want which has ever been felt by the and that such securities shall be deposited in agricultural community; the education of their the office of the Auditor General.

sous, at once, to seientific knowledge, habitual Second - That all checks issued by the State with unceasing vigilance, all our present sour-ces of revenue, and to thus be prepared for that portion of the State through which the associations of rural life, and the occupation itor General, before they are used, and that to enforce its decrees and to punish offenders. railroad passes-to the cities of Philadelphia chosen for them by their fathers. The gains daily accounts shall be kept of the moneys reand Erie-and to the railroad company-as to of the farmer, however, certain, are small .- ceived, deposited and disbursed, in the Auditor General's office, as well as in the Treasury measured by the astrue of his business. There Department. seems to be no practical mode of cheapening Third-That condensed monthly statements,

been such, that it now needs enlarged accom-modations for the safe keeping of the volumes,

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and, if the increase continues, will soon re-quire a separate building for its exclusive

The reports of the State Treasurer, the Auditor General, the Surveyor General, the Adjutant General, and the Attorney General, will inform you, in detail, of the operations of the government, as presented by those several de-partments, for the last fiscal year. They are entitled to the attentive consideration of the Legislature.

Soon after my inauguration, upon the rece mendation of my predecessor in office, a dwel-ling house was purchased in this city for the residence of the Governor of this Common-wealth. The purchase included several artiwill have all that is essential. Nearly eleven thousand of our fellow citi-zens are now devoting their efforts to the im-dividends. I respectfully commend this sub-inct to the attention of the Legislature. they have each paid a noeral bonts, and their and a small appropriation would complete the necessary furnishing of the house, so as to make it a fit and convenient residence for the cles of heavy furniture, then in the building,

The extraordinary and alarming condition of our national affairs demands your immediate now paid directly to the State Treasurer, who attention. On the twentieth of December last, deposits them, at his own discretion, whenever and wherever he chooses, and pays thom out in under the authority of the Legislature of that State, by a unanimous vote, declared "that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolvbalances on hand, at times, exceeding one mil-lion of dollars; while the bond of the State other States indicates, most clearly, their in-

On behalf of the advocates of secession, it is claimed that this Union is merely a compact between the several States composing it, and that any one of the States, which may feel agaid. If it were, the public authorities do not possess the requisite data for a safe and just extension of liberality. The period will arrive when all public educational agencies must be than a mere compact, or agreement, between the several States. As applied to nations, a compact is but a treaty, which may be abrogable to any superior tribunal. A government, on the other hand, whether created by consent,

or by conquest, when clothed with legislative, judicial and executive powers, is necessarily in its nature sovereign; and from this sovereigaty flows its right to enforce its laws and decrees by civil process, and, in an emergency, by its military and naval power. The government owes protection to the people, and they, in turn, owe it their allegiance.

Its laws cannot be violated by its citizens, Organized resistance to it is rebellion. If successful, it may be purged of crime by revolution. If unsuccessful, the persons engaged in the rebellion, may be executed as traitors. The government of the United States, within the limits assigned to it, is as potential in sovereignty, as any other government in the civilized world. The Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, are expressly declared to be the supreme law of the land .-Under the Constitution, the general government has the power to raise and support armies, to create and maintain a navy, and to provide for calling forth the militis to execute its laws, suppress insurrection and repel in. vasion. Appropriate statutes have been en. acted by Congress, to aid in the execution of these important governmental powers. The creation of the Federal Government. with the powers enumerated in the Constitution, was the act of the people of the United States, and it is perfectly immaterial that the people of the several States acted separately within the territorial limits of each State .--The form of their action is of no consequences, in view of the fact that they created a Federal Government, to which they surrendered certain powers of sovereigney, and supreme, those powers, thus surrendered, to be supreme, bit tes, or to the without reserving to the States, or to people, the right of secession, nullification or other resistance. It is, therefore, clear that there is no constitutional right of secession. Secession is only another form of nullification. Either when attempted to be carried out by force, is rebellion, and should be treated as such, by those whose sworn duty it is to main-tain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States. It is certainly true, that in cases of great extremity, when the oppression of government has become so intolerable that civil war is preferable to lenger submission, there remains the revolutionary right of resistance; bus where the authority of the government is limited by a written Constitution, and each depart-ment is held in check by the other departments, it will rately, if ever, happen that the citizen may not be adequately protected, without re-sorting to the sacred and inalienable right to resist and destroy a government which has been perverted to a tyranny. But, while denying the right of a State to absolve its citizens from the allegiance which they owe to the Federal Government, it is nev-ertheless highly proper that we should carefully and candidly examine the reasons which are advanced by those who have evinced a deter-mination to destroy the Union of these American States, and if it shall appear that any of the causes of complaint are well founded, they should be unhesistingly removed, and, as far as possible, reparation made for the past, and

It is not, however, the common school sysshe is second to no member of the confederacy; but from mere want of attention to the proper statistics, she has thus far been ranked far be-low her just standard. The present is not the

First-That no money shall be deposited by

the districts, at this time, but would, to some ceiving, keeping and disbursement of the revextent, disembarrass directors in their local op- eques of the State. The public moneys are that claims your entire attention, in reference sums, either small or great, upon his unat-to education. Pennsylvania also boasts her tested check exclusively. The amount thus received, kept and disbursed is annually between three and four millions of dollars, with

Treasurer is for only eighty thousand dollars. His accounts are settled monthly by the Aud-On behalf of the advocaces paid into the Treasury are countersigned, and these are the only safeguards provided by law

monopolized in the consideration of a subject hitherto productive of so much strife and con-

The rapid increase of private banks, thro'-

tention, if not of positive evil.

extension of liberality. The period will be have hitherto been safely Reps, property when all public educational agencies must be bursed, and promptly accounted for, by those bursed in one great system for the elevation in charge of the public treasury; but in view in charge of the public treasury; but in view no doubt, patronize every proper effort in the of the serious defaloations which have occurgood work. For the details of the system, during the last school year, the attention of the Legislature is guard against loss in the future. Referring to keep its engagements, but entirely irresponsirespectfully referred to the annual report of my former annual messages, I respectfully, but the Common School Department, berewith submade by law:

UNFUNDED DEBT.

\$99,402 00 Relief notes in circulation Interest certificates outstanding do unclaimed Domestic creditors' certificates

Total unfunded debt

Maxing the entire public debt of Pennsylvania, on the first day of December last, \$37,-969.847 50.

To pay the principal and interest of this debt, besides the ordinary sources of revenue, the Commonwealth holds the following mortgage bonds, derived from the sale of her public improvements, viz : Bonds of Pennsylvania railroad company, Bonds of Sunbury and Erie \$7.200,000 00

8,500,000 00 railroad company Bonds of Wyoming canal com-281,000 00 pany 10,981,000 00 Total.

At the close of the fiscal year, on the first day of December, 1857, the public debt of this Commonwealth, funded and unfunded, was \$39,881,738 22 It is now, at the close of the 37,969,847 50 fiscal year 1860, Having been reduced, during the last three years The available balance in the Treasury on the first day of December, 1857, was On the first day of December, 681.433 08 1860, it was Exceeding the former balance

in the sum of Add to this sum paid at the Treasury during the past three years, for debts and claims against the Commonwealth arising out of the construction and maintenance of the public improvements, and which was substantially a part of the unfunded deba of the Commonwealth, a-171.664 82 mounting to

And we have the sum of

ces of revenue, and to thus be prepared for every possible contingency. Since July, 1858, the Pennsylvania railroad

16,074 30 company has refused to pay the tax on tonnage 4,448 38 required to be paid by the act incorporating 797 10 the company, and its various supplements; and there is now due to the State, on that ac-\$120,721 78 count, exclusive of interest, the sum of \$674,*

296 22. Including the interest, the sum now due is about \$700,000. Before my last annual message was communicated to the Lagislature, a case had been tried in the court of common pleas of Dauphin county, between the Commonwealth and the railroad company, involving the question of the constitutionality of this tax. which was decided in favor of the State, and the imposition of the tax pronounced constitutional. In January last, another suit was tried between the same parties, in the same court, involving the same question, with a like result. In December last, a judgment was obtained in the district court of Philadelphia, upon one of the semi-annual settlements. for \$110,000. So that judgment has been obtained for \$365.000 of the debt, being the whole amount which became due prior to 1860. The tax which accrued during the past year, amounts to \$308,829 03. The first settlement for the year is before the Dauphin county court, on an appeal taken by the company; and the second, or last settlement was made

but a few days since, by an accountant department of the Commonwealth. After the recovery, in the common pleas of

1,911,890 72 Dauphin county, the cases were removed by writs of error, taken on behalf of the defendants, to the Supreme Court of this State, where they were argued in June last, and in October \$528,106 47 that tribunal sustained the decision of the court of common pleas, and held the tax to be clearly constitutional; thus uniting with the law making power in affirming the right of the State to tax 153,326 61 existence. But, notwithstanding this concurrence of opinion and action on behalf of the press the importance of its influence upon the constituted authorities of Pennsylvania, the present, or its relations to the future. litigation is not yet at an end; for the railroad In contempiating the details of a plan for company has recently removed the cases, by writs of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States, where they are now pending.— That the decision of that court will, when made fully sustain the right of a sovereign State to bundreds of thousands; school heuses of the enforce a contract between the State and a best structure and most complete arrangement corporation, and entirely vindicate the power of may be dotted at convenient distances over the legislation, and as an indispensable prerequi-a State to impose such taxes upon corporations, whole face of the land; the most perfect order site to the issuing of bank notes for circulaa State to impose such taxes upon corporations, whole face of the land; the most perfect order as in her sovereign will she may deem proper, of studies may be adopted and the best possi-324.991 42

And we have the sum of 524,991 42 By adding this sum to the amount paid on the public debt from December 1, 1857, to December 1, 1860, to wit : \$1,911,890 72, is will be found that during the past three years the State has not only met all her ordinary habilities, including the expenses of govern-ment, and the interest on her public debt, but

the Commonwealth herself. Premising that The education of his sone should, therefore, be whatever policy it may be thought expedient to pursue, should be adopted solely with reference seems to be no practical mode of cheapening to the protection and futherance of the public education, but by combining an amount of exinterests.

excellence, which the munificent hand of the

necessary, to insure its completion, that further legislation should be had in order to render the

means of the company available. It is evident

means may be realized, it is believed that suf-

By disposing of her branch canals to that

State has hitherto totally neglected.

The attention of the Legislature is again invited to the subject of general !education. At the present juncture it presents peculiar claims. The experience of a quarter of a century has satisfied the proverbially cautious people of Penusylvania, of the adaptedness of the com-mon school system to their wants and condition. No less has the severe ordeal of the past a number essential to the economical working three years shown its capability to endure those sudden reverses which occasionally prostrate the other interests of the community. Involving greater expenditure thap the rest of the departments of government, and that, too, mainly drawn faom direct taxation, it is a proud fact, that, while most of the enterprises of society have been seriously embarrassed, and some of them suspended, by the pecuniary crisis of 1857, our educational system has not been retarded in any appreciable degree. On the contrary, its operations have been maintained, to an extent which plainly indicates that our

citizens fally appreciate its value.] Contrasting its main results during the past year, with those of 1857, we find that the whole umber of pupils now in the schools, is 647,414, being an increase of 44,422; these were taugh; in 11,577 schools, 621 more than in 1857, during an average term of five months and five work developes. and one-half days, at a cost of fifty-six cente

per papil, per month, by 14,065 toachers, being 529 more than in 1857. The entire expenditure of the system, for the past year, including that of the School Department, is \$2,633,neither words nor figures can adequately ex- erations generally, and these will doubtless be

laid before you.

In contemplating the details of a plan for

seems to be no practical mode of cheapening education, but by combining an amount of ex-penditure, within the ability of a farmer, with eral and State Treasurer, shall be published in the daily labor of the student, so as to make one newspaper in Philadelphia and one in Harthe institution so nearly self-sustaining as to risburg, showing the balances in the Treasury bring it within the reach of that class who con- and where deposited, with the particular amount stitute so important a branch of the industry of of each deposit; and Fourth-That the bond of the State Treas-

The original design of this school embraced urer be increased to the sum of two hundred the accommodation of four hundred students, and fifty thousand dollars.

Our various charitable and reformatory inof the system; and, although the applications stitutions-the State Lunatio Hospital, at for admission are numberless, the utmost ef-forts of the trustees have not enabled them to pital for the insane, at Pittsburg, the asylums Harrisburg, the Western Pennsylvania Hoscomplete more than one third of the building, for the blind, and deaf, and dumb, at Philaor to accommodate more than a corresponding delphia, the Houses of Refuge at Philadelphia number of students. Many individuals thro' and Pittsburg, and the Pennsylvania Training out the State, convinced of the merit of an in- School for idiotic and feeble minded children, stitution which promises so much good, have at Media, will present their usual annual contributed liberally to what has already been claims upon the bounty of the State. These done; and the board of trustees have labored excellent charities are continually dispensing with a zeal which cannot fail to commend itself benefits and blessings upon suffering and erto the kind feeling of all our citizens. Sei- ring humanity, which can searcely be overraentific education has advanced the interests of ted. They are heartily commended to the disevery avocation of life-agriculture far less oriminating liberality of the Legislature. than any other-and for the manifest reason refrain, as I have heretofore done, from recom

that it has not reached it to the same extent, mending, as proper objects for appropriations and never will reach it, unless the body be from the State Treasury, other charitable and educated to the plow, as well as the mind to benevolent institutions, not because they are the philosophical principles which the plow's undeserving the confidence and patronage of the public, but because they are local in their

I have always looked upon the Farmers' character, and in my judgment have no claims High School with peculiar favor, as well be-upon the common fund which can be admitted, cause of my own convictions of its promised in justice to the rights and interests of other usefulness, as the favor which has hitherto portions of the Commonwealth.

been shown to it by the Representatives of The inspectors of the State Penitentiary, for 550 80. These figures afford some idea of the the people. Its charter requires an annual the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, in their a corporation under a law to which it owes its magnitude of the operations of the system; but exhibition of its receipts, expenditures and op- anoual reports for the years 1858 and 1859, called the attention of the Legislature to the inscourity of such parts of the penitentiary By the act passed by the last Legislature, building as were exposed to their own fires and those of the neighborhood, and recommended establishing a system of free banking in Pennthat roofs of such of the corridors as were sylvania, and securing the public against loss from insolvent banks, radical changes were covered with shingles, and needed renewal, made in the banking laws of this State. Inshould be replaced with slate or metal. On stead of corporations created by special laws, visiting the institution, my attention was calvoluntary associations are authorized to transled to the subject by the inspectors. The neact the busizess of banking, without further cessity for the change was so apparent and urgent, that I advised them not to besitate in baving the old, dilapidated and dangerous wooden roofs of such portions of the building tion as money, ample security must be deposi-ted with the Auditor General for their prompt