John B. Bratton. TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION One Dollar and Fifty Cents, paid in advance; Two Dollars if paid within the year; and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. These terms will be rigpaid within this year.

fully adhered to in every instance. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTUSEMENTS—Accompanied by the Casir, and not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. Those of a great-

ter length in preportion.

Jon-Parrivo—Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills, Pamphiets, Blanks, Labels, &c., &c., executed with accuracy and at the shortest notice.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the General

GENTLEMEN-By the suffrages of your fellow citizens, you have been charged with the duty of representing them, and the interests of the Commonwealth, in the Legislative branch of the Government. The responsibilities you have assumed and the duties to be performed should ever be regarded as paramount to every selfish or partizan consideration. The prosperity of the State and the general welfare of the people, nould receive your earnest attention, and be the aim and end of your legislative action. To promote these objects. I will cheerfully, in every legal and constitutional manner, during the continuance of my official term, co-operate with

You.
The past year, with the exception of recent fination in the exception of feeting the fination of the control prosperity. No foreign wars—no fraternal strife, has disturbed the pocuent quiet of our homes. Unwonted health, with its bicosings. has been vouchsafed to us. Seed time and harvest have not failed—the earth hath yielded her increas, and richly rewarded the labor of the husbandman. The Arts and Sciences have been dvanced, and the great interests of Education, Morality and Religion liberally encouraged and sustained. Our nation in its unity—our free institutions in their integrity, with our rights and privileges, civil and religious, have been preserved. Recognizing in these blessings the goodness of Almighty God, we should render o Him the homage of grateful hearts and the devotion of our sincere praise; and whilst humbly acknowledging His mercies to us as a people, let us still further express our gratitude to Him, by acts of individual charity and kindness to the poor and helpless in our midst.-Sorrow now fills the hearts, and adversity darkens the homes of many of our citizens -Our liberality should be generous; our benefactions munificent; and thus whilst the wants of the poor and suffering are relieved, the generous giver will find a rich reward in the pleasure that results from communicated good.

The finances of the Commonwealth are in a

very satisfactory condition. During the past year every demand upon the Treasury has been promptly paid, from the revenues derived from nary sources. The operations of this Department will be presented to you, in detail,

in the report of the State Treasurer.

For the fiscal year ending November 30.h.
1857, the receipts at the Treasury, including balance in the Treasury on the first day of December, 1856, of one million two hundred and forty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars and forty-two-cents. (1.244.795 42) were five millions nine hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-six cents. (\$5,935,383 26.)— The aggregate expenditures for the same period, were five million four hundred and seven thouseventy, nine cents, (\$5.407.276 79.) Balance in the Treasury December 1, 1857, five hindred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and six dollars and forty-seven cents. (\$528,-106 47.) Excluding the balance in the Treasure on the first day of December, 1856, the receipts from all sources were four million six hundred and ninety thousand five hundred and hundred and ninety thousand live unitarity eighty-seven dollars and eighty-four cents, (\$4.690.587.84.) The ordinary expenditures for the same period were three million nine hundred and ninety two thousand three huncen's. (\$3,992,370 29:) exhibiting an excess of receipts over expenditures of six bundred and nety eight thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty-five cents, (\$698, 217 55.) The extraordinary payments for the year, were one million four hundred and foureen thousand nine hundred and six dollars and fifty cents, (\$1.414.906 50,) as follows, to wir? To the completion of the Portage Railroad, forty-nine thousand sixty-one dollars and ninetv-two cents. (\$49.061 92 :) to the Nor. h Branch extension one hundred and thirty-eight thou-sand seven hundred and ninety eight dollars and eighty five cents. (\$138,798 85 :) to relay the South Track of the Columbia Railroad ninety one thousand four hundred and five dol lars and forty six cents, (\$91,405 46:) to enlarge the Delaware Division forty-six thousand two hunderd and sixty-three dollars, (46, 263 00:) for motive power in 1856, eighty-one thousand six hundred and four dollars and twenty four cents, (\$81.004 24:) for repair in 1855 and 1856 forty-nine thousand five hundred and sixty four dollars and seventy eight six thousand five hundred and fifty two dollars and sixty five cents. (\$46 552 65°;) old claims on the Main Line adjusted under the several Acts of Assembly, forty six thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents. (\$46 548 57,) and for the new State Arsenal and Farmers' High School, forty-five

Act providing for the Resumption of Specie Payments by the Banks, and for the Relief of Debtors," the State Treasurer will be enabled to pay the interest due in February, in specie or its equivalent. The credit of the Commonand although recent and existing financial re Treasury, and reduce to some extent the revenue, yet the ability of the State to meet her engagements and maintain her credit, under an honest and economical administration of her fi-

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, report the sum of four hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars and in unity and strength the great first the sensitive, yet powerful agency in unity and strength the great first Treasury to the credit of that fund. This Relief Notes yet in circulation, and to the payment of the funded debt of the Commonwealth.

The Commissioners of this fund, on the 7th day of September last, reported to me that the sum of one million forty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and sixty-tour and manufacturing industry during the same cents. (\$1,042.857 64) of the debt of the Comperiod—the abundant harvests of the past year—Line to be exposed to public sale at the Menmonwealth. was held by them, as follows. viz: Loans of 19th of April, 1853, over

due, temporary, Loans of 9th of May, 1854, over due, temporary, Certificates of stock, loans of April 11, 1848, 6 per cent., Certificates of stock, loans of vari-

ous dates, 5 per cent. 9.316 64 the finances and resources of the Common-Relief Notes cancelled and destroyed 373,040 00 wealth, I cannot hesitate to reaffirm my belief, Relief Notes in Treasury, set aside for cancellation. Total,

American Dolunteer.

BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

"OUR COUNTRY-MAY IT ALWAYS BE RIGHT-BUT RIGHT OR WRONG, OUR COUNTRY."

- AT \$2,00 PER ANNUM

VOL. 44.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1858.

NO. 31.

In addition to the amount reported to be in the Treasury to the credit of the sinking fund, and applicable to the payment of the public debt, the Commissioners of the fund now hold

toter, 1857, it is made the duty of the Legislature at its first session after the adoption of the same difference as its first session after the adoption of the same difference as its first session after the adoption of the same difference as its first session after the adoption of the same difference as its first session after the adoption of the same difference as its first session after the adoption of the same difference as its first session after the adoption of the sinking Fund; the close of the sale being required by the 12th section of the number of the Sinking Fund; the close of the sale being required by the 12th section of the number of the Sinking Fund; the close of the sale being required by the 12th section of the sale being required by the 12th sectio which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on the present public debt and any additional debt thereafter constitutionally contracical and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (\$250,000,00.) which and eighty-one thousand, seven hundred and Sinking Fund shall consist of the net annual thirty-eight dollars and twenty-two cents: neome of the public works from time to time, (\$39.881.738.22;) decrease in three years, one ncome of the public works from time to time, owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, together with other funds or resources time by assigning to it any part of the taxes or

of five millions of dollars," (\$5.000,000.) This being the first session of the Legislature dred and sevent yearen dollars and eighty-one ince the adoption of this amendment, the duty cents, (\$2,231,777,81.)

therein enjoined devolves upon you, and should be promptly and faithfully discharged. The funded and unfunded debt of the State, including temporary loans, on the first day of December. 1856, as per Reports of Auditor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, bear General and State Treasurer, was as follows,

viz:	
FUNDED DEBT.	
6 per cent loans,\$ 511.781 00	
5 " " 38,866.994 50	
145 " " 388.200 00	
4 " " 100,000 00	
Total funded debt\$39,860	3,9
UNFUNDED DEBT.	٠.
Relief notes in cir-	
culation, \$220,556 00	٠,
Interest certific'ts	
outstanding, 24,691 37	
Int'rst certificates	•
unclaimed, 4,448 38	٠.
Domestic cred'trs, 1,164.00	. "
Bal. temp'ry loan,	
Apr. 19, 1853, 400,000 00	. :
Bal, temp'y loan,	
May, 9, 1854, 184,000 00	
Total unfunded debt 834	ŧ.č

\$40,701.835 25 The funded and unfunded debt, at the close of the last fiscal year, Dec. 1, 1857, was as

FUNDED DEBT. per cent loan, \$ 445,180,00 388 200 00 100,000 00 Total funded debt ---\$39,706,592 52

UNRUNDED DEBT. Relief notes in cir-\$146,421 00 culation. Intr'st certificates outstanding. Intr'st certificates 23,473 82 unclaimed,

Domestic cred'trs. Total unfunded debt-175.145 70 Total debt Dcc. 1, 1857. \$39,881.738 22

\$40,701,835 25

39,881,738 22

Total debt Dec. 1, 1856

. . . . 1. 1857.

Decrease during the fiscal year, \$820,097 55 ninety seven dollars and three cents. (\$820,-097 03:) damages on the Public Works, forty-six thousand five hundred and flow and f ations and payments were made on account o our public improvements, for old and unsettled claims adjusted under the act of last session,

and for other extraordinary purposes. The condition of the Treasury prior to the senal and Farmers' High School, forty-five thousand dollars, (\$45,000 00.)

The interest on the funded debt, due in Feb. ruary and August last, was then promptly public debt, and arrangements were made by paid, and that falling due in February next the Treasurer, under the direction of the Compaid, and that falling due in February next will be paid out of available means now in the Treasury. By virtue of the provisions of the Act of the 13th of October, 1857, entitled "An Act providing for the Resumption of Specie try, the proposed payment, from prudential try, the proposed payment and the contraction of the Sinking Fund, to liquidate that amount; but after the suspension and the consequence of the Sinking Fund, to liquidate that amount; but after the suspension and the consequence of the Sinking Fund, to liquidate that amount; but after the suspension and the consequence of the Sinking Fund, to liquidate that amount; but after the suspension and the consequence of the Sinking Fund, to liquidate that amount; but after the suspension and the consequence of the Sinking Fund, to liquidate that amount; but after the suspension and the consequence of the Sinking Fund, to liquidate that amount; but after the suspension and the consequence of the Sinking Fund, to liquidate that amount is the suspension and the consequence of the Sinking Fund, to liquidate that amount is the suspension and the consequence of the Sinking Fund, to liquidate that amount is the suspension and the consequence of the Sinking Fund, to liquidate that amount is the suspension and the consequence of the Sinking Fund, to liquidate that amount is the suspension and the consequence of the Sinking Fund, to liquidate that amount is the suspension and the consequence of the Sinking Fund, to liquidate that amount is the suspension and the consequence of the suspension and the consequence of the suspension and the consequence of the suspension and the consequenc motives, was postponed. Had this payment been made in addition to the payments already reported, the statement and calculations subto pay the interest due in February, in specie or its equivalent. The oredit of the Common wealth has been fully and honorably sustained. The promptness with which every legitimate demand upon the Treasury has been met, has demand upon the Treasury has been met, has a demand upon the Treasury has been met, has demand upon the Treasury has been met, has a demand upon the Treasury has been met, has demand upon the Treasury has been met had not a leasure of the Treasury has been met had not a leasure of the Treasury has been met had not a leasure of the Treasury has been met had not a leasure of the Treasury has been met had not a leasure of the Treasury has been met had not a leasure of the Treasury had not a leasure of the Treasury had not a leasure of the Treasury had not a leasure of the demand upon the Treasury has been met, has tamed by their actual verification. The causinspired public confidence in our securities: see that prevented their realization, it is believed, will soon cease to affect injuriously the revulsion may embarrass the operations of the commonwealth. Actuated by that indomitable energy that has ever charged. that indomitable energy that has ever characterized the American people—faltering for a moment, but not disheartened by the adverse of the canal rendered useless for business. An energy that is proposed to circumstances that surround us roused to appropriation will be required to re-construct honest and economical administration of her finances, is undoubted. The honor and credit of the State must and can be preserved intact. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, re the sensitive, yet powerful agency that binds nancial, comtwenty-nine cents, (\$414.920 29) as now in the mercial and industrial interests of our country and the world, has been suddenly impaired amount will be applied to the redemption of producing financial and commercial distress, and affecting the revenues of the Commonwealth; but with the advantages resulting from the rapid development of our resources during the last quarter of a century—the immensely valuable increase of our agricultural, mining

As required by law, I directed the certificates and maintain the faith and credit and evidences of this indebtedness to be cancel of the Commonwealth," and that "by practied; and on the 19th of September, 1857, issuising strict economy in all departments of the ed my proclamation declaring the payment, extinguishment and final discharge, of one million forty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and sixty-four cents, (\$1,-042.857 64) of the public debt.

In addition to the proclamation of the state of the sta views may be anticipated with confidence."

As corroborative of the opinion now and

the sum of seven and one half millions of dollars, (\$7,500.000 00) bonds of the Pennsylva-debt of the Commonwealth, may not be inapnia Railroad Company, pledged by law to the payment of the funded debt of the Common-wealth. In my first annual message to the wealth. wealth.

By the 4th section of the 11th article of the 1851, and December 1, 1854, the public debt con- late fiscal year, December 1, 1857, three years million, eight hundred and sixteen thousand,

eight hundred and fifty seven dollars and fifty-two cents. (\$1,816;857.52.) Thus in three years the public debt has been that may be designated by law. The said decreased, by actual payment and without resources from time to sorting to the expedient of temporary loans, one million, eight hundred and sixteen thou other revenues of the State, not required for sand, eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and the ordinary and current expences of government, and, unless in case of war, invasion or of four hundred and fourteen thousand, nine insurrection, no part of said Sinking Fund hundred and twenty dollars and twenty nine shall be used or applied otherwise than in ex- cents (414.920,29) now in the sinking fund. tinguishment of the public debt, until the and applicable to the payment of the funded amount of such debt is reduced below the sum debt, the reducion would be two million; two and applicable to the payment of the funded ident to all who have given the subjects candid debt, the reduction would be two million, two and impartial consideration, but the necessity home manufacturer and home labor, in one comhundred and thirty one thousand seven hun-

cents, (\$2:231,777.81.)

These facts are not only gratifying, but encouraging. It has already been stated that there is in the Sinking Fund the sum of seven millions, five hundred thousand dollars—bonds ing interest at the rate of five per centum per a nnum, payable semi annually, and pledged to the payment of the funded debt. If this sum the payment of the funded debt. It this sum be added to the reduction before stated, we have presented to us a virtual, if not an actual decrease, of the State debt of nine millions, seven hundred and thirty one thousand, seven hundred and thirty one thousand, seven hundred state design and the same time amply protective to the rights millions in value of cutton and woolen goods. dred and seventy-seven dollars and eighty-one and interests of the people, should be authorizcents. (\$9.731.777.81;) showing the total funded and unfunded debt of the State on the first

plication of the proceeds to the payment of the day of December, 1857, to have been thirty one millions, nine hundred and sixty-six thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars and forty-

one cents (\$31,966.81841.)
In anticipation of the sale of the Main Line and the decrease in the public debt, the State tax, by an act of the last regular session, was reduced from three to two and one half mills on the dollar: a reduction equal to one sixth of the

agement of our finances, can prevent the early realization of their well founded anticipations The condition of the public works, their

general operation the receipts and expendi tures during the past fiscal year, will be presented to you in detail in the Report of the Ca

The total receipts at the Treasury from the public works, for the year ending November, 30, 1857, including receipts from the Main Line up to the first day of August last, were one million three hundred and eight thousand. five hundred and ninety eight dollars and six-ty-two cents. (\$1.308.598.62.) The aggregate expenditures for the same period were one million three hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and five dollars and sixty seven cents, (\$1 312.705.67); the expenditures ex ceeding the revenues four thousand one hun dred and seven dollars and five cents, (\$4,107-

The receipts at the Treasury from the sever l Divisions were as follows, viz:-Main Line, to August 1, 1857. \$796,55033 Susquehanna and North and West Branch Divisions

Delaware Division The receipts from the Delaware Division are all banking institutions accepting the provisions less than those of the previous year. The completion of rival Railroads and other causes have lessened the receipts from this important division of our public works; and it is feared will continue to decrease them. Its management has been satisfactory, and compared with other divisions of the public improvements, economical. The net revenue, at the Treasury was \$174.001 87, a decrease of \$90 093 53, a compared with the receipts of the preceding year. In addition to the ordinary expendi-tures, the sum of \$46.363 was paid for the en-

argement and improvement of this division. The North Branch Extension of the Penr ylvania canal, although so far completed in the other products, were successfully passed through its entire length from Pittston to the

This canal, although useful and valuable, appears to be doomed to failure and disaster .-These are the fruits of former mismanagement and fraud in its construction. Every effort has been made to repair the errors of its early man agement, and to complete and render useful this division of our public works. Under proper management it can be successfully ac-

In pursuadce of the act of the 16th day of May, 1857, providing for the sale of the Main-Line of the public works, after giving the noperiod—the abundant harvests of the past year— Line to be exposed to public sale at the Mer-our completed improvements, and all the cle-chant's Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia. \$400,000 00 toration at an early period is not problematical to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the Returning confidence will be the herald of returning prosperity. Notwithstanding, then, the present embarrassment and gloomy condition of the country, after a careful consideration of the country, after a careful consideration of the country, after a careful consideration of the country of

After a full compliance by the purchasers tion of the present and prospective condition of with the conditions of the act authorizing the der the great seal of the State, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, their successors or as Banks, not only of this Commonwealth, but of nobly proffered their aid—the State should not ten the great seal of the State, to the Fennsylvania Railrond Company, their successors or assigns, the whole Main Line of the public works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, together with all the right, title and interest, claim and demand, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, gersonal and mixed, belonging to or used in connection with the same by the Commonwealth; and the purchase of the States of the Union, deranging the currency and affecting disastrously all the great interests of commerce and the industrial pursuits ment of an Agricultural Bureau, in connection with some one of the State Departments, to of the citizen. Labor is without employment, and thousands of strong active men are now give efficiency to the collection and diffusion of these evils are almost as various as the interest or prefudices of those who undertake real. I again engreetly recommend it to voice the collection and profered their aid—the State should not withhold her encouragement and support.

I have heretofore recommended the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, in connection with some one of the State Departments, to of the collection and diffusion of the commonwealth, but of all the State should not withhold her encouragement and support.

I have heretofore recommended the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, in connection with some one of the State should not withhold her encouragement and support.

I have heretofore recommended the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, in connection with some one of the State should not withhold her encouragement and support.

I have heretofore recommended the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, in connection with some one of the State should not support. sers having given notice of their readiness to take possession of the said works, possession of the same was accordingly delivered to the Com-pany on the first day of August last; of which notice was given to all Superintendents and

By the 4th section of the 11th article of the Constitution, as an accorded and ratifled by a majority of the qualified voters of the State, at the legistry four thousand, three hundred and fifty in the sum of seven and one-half millions at the policy of the qualified voters of the State, at the legistry four thousand, three hundred and fifty in the sum of seven and one-half millions at the policy of the State Treasurant of dollars, were received by the State Treasurant of the Commissioners of the State at the legistry four thousand, three lundred and fifty in the sum of seven and one-half millions as the policy of the General Government in the control of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; the entire proceeds of the legistry for the adoption of the Tariff act of 1842, was the policy of the Sinking Fund; the entire proceeds of the legistry for the adoption of the Tariff act of 1842, was the policy of the Sinking Fund; the entire proceeds of the legistry for the sale.

The bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the sum of seven and among them first in importance and influence is the present system of low duties, in concein with the warehousing system, adopted as the policy of the General Government in 1846. The abandonment of the protective policy is all the first proceeds of the legistry for the sale.

The bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the sum of seven and among them first in importance and influence is the present system of low duties, in concein with the warehousing system, adopted and among them first in importance and influence is the pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the sum of seven and among them first in importance and influence is the pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the sum of seven and among them first in importance and influence is the pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the sum of seven and among them first in importance and influence is the pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the sum of seven and among them first in importance and influence is the pennsylvania Railroad Comp

the Commonwealth on the consummation of this sale. Public sentiment, as expressed hrough the ballot box and in other forms equal-

improvements. The reasons and policy that required and justified the sale of the one, apply with equal force to the sale of the other. The present system of low duties, the exwith equal force to the sale of the other. The propriety of separating the State from the care and control of the public works, is not only evaluate the most extravagant wants of the country,—and control of the public works, is not only evaluate the most extravagant wants of the country,—they have been enormous and ruinous—destruction of the public works, is not only evaluate the most extravagant wants of the country. is clearly established, by the history of their mon ruin. We have imported more than we construction and management. They have could pay for, and much more than we needed. failed to be a source of revenue to the Common wealth, and if retained by the State, will requir an expenditure in their repair and management largely exceeding any revenue, that under the most favorable circumstances, can be derived by a wise national policy; could supply the marfrom them. In any phase of the question, this kets of the world; and yet, since the passage of separation is desirable, but in connection with the act of 1816, we have imported of iron and the payment of the public debt, and the reduc-tion of St. te taxation, it becomes an object of more than ordinary interest. A sale, at the public debt, would secure its still more rapid extinguishment. The subject is recommended to your unbiassed consideration.

The law incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company imposed a tax of three mills, per ton, per mile, on all tonnage passing over that road, as an equivalent for any decrease in the r venues of the Commonwealth, that might hundred and sixty-eight dollars; and as a conso-arise from the anticipated competition of the quence, the drain of the precious metals was

tion the produce of the West is forced upon the ion the produce of the West is forced upon the competing railroads of other States and to other paper circulation, resulting in bank suspensions er markets than our own. The necessity that, and financial embarrassment. But the evil doe required this tax, as regards the Commonwealth and her improvements, has ceased. Its continnance can only be justified as a revenue measure. It should be the policy of the State to invite the transmission of the products of other States through her territory to her own markets, and, therefore, the propriety of relieving that trade and business of the Commonwealth and country from this tax upon its is respectfully result the home fabric is driven from the mar-

deemed it my duty to call, as authorized by the Constitution, an extra session of the Legislaure, to meet at Harrisburg on the sixth day of October last. Although the relief provided by sembly, was not as ample as the exigency of the case required, yet it was productive of many beneficial results, and served to allay the in-tense excitement and alarm that pervaded the 287.718 95 entire community. By the act providing for 224,329 34 the resumption of specie payments by the Banks, of that law, were required to pay into the Trea-sury one fourth of one per cent on their capital stock; the amount realized by the payment of this bonus has not only defrayed all the expenthe Treasury of not less than thirty five thousand dollars—a result certainly not injurious to

the finances of the Commonwealth. My views expressed in former communications on the subject of banks and banking capital, in their relations to the currency and the ceneral interests of trade, remain unchanged. anking and credit systems are so intimately the country, that their sudden separation, or a districts and by our rolling mills, whilst they rash introvation, would produce consequences of fearful magnitude. That the present system of banking is perfect, is not pretended; that it true American interest and should be at once could be essentially modified and improved, will not be denied. The present derangement of the currency may and will suggest the necessity of reform, not only in the banking system

itself, but in the management of our Unlimited credits by corporations or individuals have and will ever be an unmitigated evil.

They contribute to bank expansions, rash specials and exceeding an ex ulations, extravagant living, and excessive over trading; always sure to be followed by ruinous revulsions. What the remedy should be, I do not deem it my province, under existing circumstances, to suggest; but to be permanent and effectual, it must accord with the natural and necessary laws of trade. The currency of a country forms no exception to these laws, and should be left to their operation and control, so far as may be consistent with the public good. It is, therefore, that a system of free banking, based on undoubted public securities, and coin in such proportion to circulation and deposites as may be deemed sufficient to secure their conas may be deemed sufficient solution to specie, on demand, with proper limitations and restrictions, is deemed preferable to the present system. Its introduction would correct muny existing abuses not only in our completed improvements, and all the clements of material wealth in our midst, its restoration at an early period is not problematical

to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the

Returning an early period is not problematical

to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the

to the Pennsylv

for these evils are almost as various as the in-terests or prejudices of those who undertake their explication. To whatever cause or causes they may be referred, it is neither just, nor

pany on the first day of August last; of which notice was given to all Superintendents and Agents of the Commonwealth, by proclamation bearing date the 31st day of July, 1857; 23 required by the law authorizing the same

o the nayment of the State dept.

Teannot forbear congratulating the people of act. The evils under which we are now suffering were predicted, as a consequence of such repeal. But other counsels prevailed, the act was repealed, and the industry of the country through the ballot box and in other forms equally significant, demanded it—public policy and the interests of the Common prove; few/complain, those most, who have gained an unenviable reputation by a reckless disregard of the public interests, as exhibited in the extravagant, uscless and fradulent expenditures of the public money for selfish of partizan purposes.

The sale of the Main Line has directed public attention to the importance and necessity of disposing of the remaining divisions of the public improvements. The reasons and part of the country large and convenient, as also the farmer's house and part of the out-buildings, have been erected and occupied. From the report of the trustees we learn that "a contract has been made for the erection of an edifice calculated for the residence of profession of the many farmer and occupied."

To the report of the trustees we learn that "a contract has been made for the residence of profession of the sale of the Main Line has directed public attention to the importance and necessity of disposing of the remaining divisions of the public and the industry of the country large and convenient, as also the farmer's house was repealed, and the industry of the country large and convenient, as also the farmer's house and part of the out-buildings, have been creeted and occupied. From the report of the trustees we learn that "a contract has been made for the residence of profession of an edifice calculated for the residence of profession of the stone, four stories high, two hunders of the out-buildings, have been creeted and occupied. The country is and convenient, a

Pennsylvania abounds in iron ore. Iron and its manufactures are justly regarded as important elements of her material wealth; and from her important branches of home industry. Many millions in value of cotton and woolen goods have, during the same period, been imported, that should have been made in our own workshops, should have been woven on American and not on British, French or German looms. As an example of the practical working of the ystem, official documents exhibit the fact, that during the past four years the imports of foreign

the dollar: a reduction equal to one sixth of the tax imposed for State purposes prior to that act. These facts speak for themselves. Well may the people he congrulated or such an ancientation of the owners of the first tax is not imposed to the country during that period, was the people he congrulated or such an ancient of the owners of the first tax is not imposed and thirteen millions three hundred and thirteen millions three hundred and well may they with confidence anticipate the day of their deliverance from State taxament may postpone,—nothing but unwise legislation, and the imprudent or dishonest manigement of our finances, can prevent the early realization of their well-const the carry realization of their well-const the constant of the rates of charges and the cost of transportation. This depleting the rates of charges and the cost of transportation of their well-const means are from the hundred and thirty-six millions for hundred and twenty-seven dollars: leaving a balance against us on specie account of one hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-six millions of the community may be the community of the community may be the community of the community may be the community of the community of the community may be the community of the community may be the community of the community of the communit and financial embarrassman.

not end here. An inflated paper currency, by cheapening the price of money, increases in this country the cost of production, and thus, whilst country the cost of production, and thus, whilst country the cost of production, and thus, whilst country superintendency, tested by experience; has realized the just expectations of the measure, and may now be regard.

submitted for your consideration.

Let, and the home manufacturer ruined. The payments by the Banks of this and the other States of the Union, and the financial embarassment and general prostration of business, I surprise that our mills, factories and furnaces have been closed, and thousands of honest laborers thrown out of employment; that com-merce has scarcely an existence, that bankrupt his extraordinary session of the General As- cy and rum are around us, and our general prosperity paralyzed. : To avoid these disasters, to which we have been periodically exposed, reform not only in our system of banking, but in our revenue laws, becomes indispensable. If the principle of the act of 1842 had been

reduced, our specie by millions would not have gone into foreign coffers to build up and sustain he foreign manufacturer; home industry would be prosperous, and the cry " we want work " this bonus has not only defrayed all the expen-issuing from a thousand lips, in our large cities ces of that session, but will leave a balance in and manufacturing districts, would not now be heard; nor would a foreign debt of nearly five hundred millions of dollars exist to startle and alarm us. That system that practically profers foreign to home labor,—that keeps our workshops in Europe, instead of building and sup porting them here—that takes our gold to pay the wages of the British laborer, whilst our own However diverse our opinions may be on this are without employment and without bread.— subject, it must be admitted by all, that the that fills the country with foreign merchandisc

> ensions, and financial and commercial revul-Under the protective policy these pecusions. liar and startling characteristics of free trade have all been wanting. The history of the country establishes these facts. A well regulated tariff, adjusted to protect the productive indus try of the country, is not the true policy of the Government, but is a petter regulator of the currency, and a more certain security against bank expansions, than any system of pains and penalties yet devised for the control of banking institutions, or the operations of capital. To this we should return. Pennsylvania is yet true to her ancient and long cherished convictions to her ancient and long enershed conviction of its propriety and necessity. She may have trained teacher to give it greater vitality and heen misled. Political and partizan pressure efficiency, and secure the full accomplishment may have forced her from her true position—
> This was her misferture, not her fault. She sees and feels the wrong, and with an emphasis, intensified by her injuries, will demand redress; tem. We need the teaching mind, not the att-protection for himself and the great industrial tomatons of mere physical organization or anti-

nterests of her people. The agricultural interests of the country. remedies necessary to prevent a recurrence of the evils under which we now suffer, together with the nature and extent of the relief, if any, that may yet be required by the Banks of the Commonwealth, to enable them to resume the payment of their liabilities in specie, are all referred to the wisdom of the Legislature. They are practical and important business questions, and as such should receive your intelligent con-9.316 64 the finances and resources of the Commonoyed.373,040 00
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reau, I again earnestly recommend it to your

favorable consideration "The Farmers' High School of Permsylvania," an institution incorporated by the Legislature of 1855, is entitled to the especial attention of the friends of agriculture. In the teachings of this institution, the scientific and the practical are united; and whilst the art of farming, and all that pertains to the management business and work of a farm, will be the subject of instruction, the natural sciences, in their relation and application to practical agriculture, will also be taught. The student of the insti-tution will be enabled to test, in his daily occupation, the truth and value of the knowledge

Much of the land connected with the school has been successfully cultivated during the past year. Orchards of every variety of fruit, and hedges, have been planted, and many valuable improvements made. A double storied barn, large and convenient, as also the farmer's house and part of the out-buildings, have been creeted and occupied.

From the report of the trustees we learn that

building is already in progress, and it is hoped that a part of it may be put under roof and be so far completed as to enable the board to make arrangements to receive a few students before the close of the current year." The Legisla-ture, at their last session, appropriated fifty thousand dollars to this institution, one-half of which has been paid; the remaining twenty-five ask to share the bounty of the Commonwealth. thousand dollars to be paid on condition that an equal sum be realized from other sources, within three years from the passage of the act making the conditions and the substitution of the substi ing the appropriation.

The objects and character of this institution its relation to agricultural knowledge, and as the pioneer in the great work of agricultural education, commend it to the generous patronage of the Legislature, and to the confidence and liberality of the people of the Commonwealth. wealth.

The report to be submitted by the Superin-endent of Common Schools will present a clear and satisfactory statement of the general opera-The separation of the School from the State
Department, by the act of the last session, was
a just tribute to the importance and value of our
common school system. The great educational
interests of the State, the care and guardianship
of the intellectual session and wards of the intellectual, social and moral improve-ment of the youth of the Commonwealth, should occupy a prominent and independent position among the departments of the zovernment. If he care of the treasure of the Commonwealth, the development of her material wealth, and the advancement of her politico-economical interests, have received from the government the her youth—with its wondrous activities—its constantly unfolding energies, and its infinite superiority to the material and physical, claim westill higher consider 1503, and receive from

recognition. As an independent department, greater effi--the details of its operation more carefully of served-its deficiencies discovered-its errors corrected—the accomplishment of its noble pur the system itself saved from the dangerous and

ed as a permanent and indispensable part of the system. When committed to competent mer it has accomplished a noble work in promoting the success and usefulness of our common schools; and wherever the duties of the office have been faithfully performed, the character of the schools has been elevated, their number and the number of scholars increased, and the confidence and encouragement of the public secured. In the hands of incompetent men, thes results have not been obtained; but, on the con trary, opposition has been provoked, and the cause of common school education retarded.— This office should not be committed to any but men thoroughly qualified by education and exof any county, in disregard of their obligations from opposition either to the system or the office select an incompetent person for the place, the ocium of the act, and of failure to secure the benefits resulting from a proper and intelligent administration of the office, should rest upor them, and not upon the law authorizing the appointment. The defects of the system, wh clearly established, should be promptly corrected, but change is not always reform; and inno. vation, induced by selfishness or prejudice, may endanger its permanency and destroy its effici-

The act of the 20th day of May, 1857, providing for the due training of teachers of common schools in the State, by encouraging the establishment of Normal schools within the districts to the exclusion of the home fabric,-that lays designated in the law, has received the cordial interwoven with the business and commerce of the British rail upon the road through out iron approbation of all interested in the success of our common schools. The passage of that act inaugurated a new era in the history of common school education in Pennsylvania. It is a movement in the right direction; full of encour abandoned.

A period of low duties has always been markusefulness of the system. Large and enthusied by excessive importations,—large exports of astic meetings of the friends of education have specie—overtrading—bank expansions and susthe establishment of Normal school templated by the act; and liberal sums of mon ev have been subscribed to seenre this desira ble object. A noble work has been commenced and sustained by individual enterprise and liberality—encouraged by the State, and vindica-ted by its own intrinsic merit, it must go on un-til State Normal schools, in number and effi-ciency, equal to the supply of well trained teach-ers, shall become the just pride and boast of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania.

The organic structure of our system is as perfect, perhaps, as human legislation can make it; but it needs the competent and thoroughly trained teacher to give it greater vitality and

quated routine, to direct and control the intellectual energies of the vouth of the Commonwealth. We require mind educated mind in gist, by whom the surveys were made, and our schools, that knowledge may be communited who has devoted so much care and attention to

should be given cheerfully and promptly. No

should be given cheerfully and promptly. No subject of greater interest can claim your attention; no one appeals with more reason and truth, to duty and patriotism.

Teachers' institutes, as auxiliary to Normal schools, should be aided by the State. Through their agency, sustained by the noble and self-denying efforts of the teachers themselves, much good has been accomplished in educating additaining teachers, and in dignifying a profession too long undervalued by those most deeply interested in their useful labors.

In the great work of popular education, there are

terested in their useful labors.

In the great work of popular education, there is should be no retrograde movement in Pennsylvania—no yielding to the impotent clamor of ignorance, selfishness or prejudice, in their attempts to stay its progress. These, one and all, may denounce and condemn, but virtue, patriotism, truth, bid you onward. Let the system be maintained in its unity and usefulness; let it be improved and perfected in its details: but let no act of your simpair its strength, tails; but let no act of yoursimpair its strength, or mar the beauty and harmony of its propor-

Based as our institutions are on the will of the people—dependent for preservation on their virtue and intelligence—knowledge with us should occupy the high position to which it is so pre-eminently entitled. Knowledge, founded upon the pure principles of eternal truth, is the crowning glory of the citizen—the safeguard and defence of the State. Education, full and free to all, is the boon we ask for the children of the Comprowealth—it to the days page. of the Commonwealth—it is the daty paramount to all others, the State owes to her citizens. The aid of the Commonwealth should be liberally bestowed. The subject, in all its rela-

tions, is warmly commended to the generous care and patronage of the Legislature.

Legislation, whilst properly encouraging the development of the material wealth of the State, should recognize the still higher obligation to improve the social, intellectual and moral condition of the material. ral condition of the people. The amelioration of human suffering, the reformation of the ering, and the correction of youthful viciousness are objects that deserve the attention of the philanthropist and statesman. To secure these results, the educational, charitable and reformatory institutions of the Commonwealth should be fostered and encouraged by liberal legisla.

The reports of the State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, and the Western Petinsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at Pittsburg, will be laid efore you, and will exhibit in detail their ope-

rations for the past year.

These institutions, in their objects and results, merit and should receive our warmest ap probation. The condition of no class of suffering humanity appeals with more thrilling power to our sympathies than that of the insane. Ignorant of the frightful malady that oppresses them, shrouded in the fearful gloom of mental darkness, and shut out from the social joys of home and friends, the aid of the benevolent and the bene. ctions of the Commonwealth, should

The House of Refuge in Philadelphia, and the Western House of Refuge near Pittsburg. again. the vicious and incorrigible, should not be denied their request.

The 'Blind' and the 'Deaf and Dumb' asy-

lums at Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Training School for idiotic and feeble-minded children, present their annual claim for you children, present their annual claim for your sympathy and aid. The darkened eye, the si-lent tongue, and the weakened intellect, in sor-row and sadness, appeal to the representative of the people for this boon. It cannot be refused. My views in relation to "local," "special." and "omnibus legislation" have been so fre-

que ly expressed in communications to the Legi lature, that their repeti ion now is unne-cessary. Such legislation, often so subversive of private rights—so detrimental to the public interest, and generally so mischievous in its onsequences-should not be encouraged or ermitted.

permitted.
The report of the Adjutant General will be laid before you. To its valuable and imported ant suggestions I invite your careful considera

I must again call the attention of the Legismarked and distinctive recognition of their importance, how much more should the mind of the State. They are so crude and imperfect, lature to the subject of revising the militia laws in may of their provisions, and obscure in some of their enactments, that it is difficult to superiority to the material and physical, claim discover the object intended or comprehend the representatives of the people, a more hon- the respective officers connected with the military organization of the Commonwealth.should be more clearly defined. Greater encourageciency will be given to the system—a more diment should be given to the formation of volume and immediate supervision will be secured inteer companies: the entire system should be remodeled, and placed in a position to become alike honorable and useful to the State.

The Select and Common Council of the City of Philadelphia by an ordinance passed the 7th day of April 1856, and officially commuiicated to the Legislature at their last general session, projosed to convey to the Common-wealth of Pennsylvania a lot of ground, in that city, for the purpose of creeting an Arsenal-thereon. By the act of the 6th of May, 1857. the Governor was authorized to accept from the Mayor of Philadelphia, under the seal of the orporation the conveyance in fee simple of the lot of ground proposed to be donned to the Commonwealth, for the purpose indicated.— The conveyance was duly executed by the Mayor on the 26th day of June, 1857 and delivered and accepted on the 31st day of July following, as directed by the act. The 4th section of the same act authorized the Governor to apply the proceeds of the sale of the Arsenal in Philad a. \$30,000 00) to the erection of an Arsenal on the lot of ground thus granted to the Common, perience for the performance of its arduous and wealth. In pursuance of the authority conferresponsible duties; and if the school directors red. a contract was made with a skillful and experienced Architect, for the erection and completion of the proposed Arsenal: to be large and commodious, and adapted to the purpose intended. The building was immediately commenced under the direct supervision of the Adjutant General, and is now complet d and ready for the reception of the Arms, Military . stores and equipments of the Commonwealth It is of brick, three stories high one hundred and eighty two fee front on Fibert street, and fifty feet in depth. The foundation walls are of stone, and solid and massive.— The cost of construction did not exceed the appropriation. It is a substantial and elegant incure and, will be a safe depository for the public arms-an ornament to the city, and a relit to the Commonwealth.

One of my predecescors, in his annual com-munication to the Legislature, immediately after the close of the late war with Mexico, recommended the erection of a monument to the nemory of those citizen soldiers, from Pennsylvania, who died in the service of their counry in that war. It is due to them, that some public acknowledgement of their parrious services should be made by the State. Concurring in the sentiments expressed in the communicaion to which reference has been made I would also invite your attention o the propriety of erecting, in the public grounds of the Capitol, suitable monument to their memory-and thus honor those who by their undaunted bravery and invincible valor, honored our noble Commonwealth.

The publication of the Geological report of

he State, under the superintendence of Professor Rogers, is rapidly approaching completion. The engravings and illustrations are nearly completed and the first volume now in press, which he expects will be ready for delivery soon after the meeting of the Legislature, and the secone and last volume before its adjournment or immediately thereafter. The style and general execution of the work will be equal if not superior to that of any similar publication by our sister States. It will fully sus-