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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY John B. Bratton.

TERMS.

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ter length in proportion.

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Poetiral.

WRITTEN AT MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

The trembling dew-drops fall Upon the shutting flowers, like souls at rest, The stars shine gloriously: and all Save me are blest.

Mother, I love thy grave!
The violet, with its blossoms blue and mild,
Wave o'er thy head: when will it wave Above thy child?

'Tis a sweet flower, yet must Its bright leaves to the morning tempest bow; Dear mother, 'tis thine emblem; dust Is on thy brow.

And I could love to die; leave untasted life's dark bitter streams,. By thee, as erst in childhood lie, And share thy dreams.

And I must linger here,
To stain the plumage of my sinless years,
And mourn the hopes to childhood dear, With bitter tears.

Axe, I must linger here, A lonely branch upon a withered tree, Whose last frail leaf, untimely sere, Went down with thee! Oft from life's withered bower.

In still communion with the past, I turn,
And muse on theo, the only flower In memory's urn. And when the evening pale, Bows, like a mourner, on the dim, blue wave, '
I stray to hear the night winds wail

Around thy grave. Where is thy spirit flown?
I gaze above—thy look is imaged there! I listen, and thy gentle tone

Is on the air

Oh, come, while here I press brow upon thy grave: and, in those mild.

And thrilling tones of tenderness,

Yes, bless your weeping child: And oe'r thine urn, religion's holiest shrine,

Let others tell of garlands bright,

Yet dearer far to me the brow, When first we met upon the green,

Let others seek the great—the good,

And homage incense-like arise;
But as for me, prefer I should,
One glance from out those love-lit eyes.
And those bright orbs may dim and ween, My love will be as warm for "aye,"

As when we met at "sweet sixteen!"

most deadly wherever it is found. It is allied to martyrdom to be obliged to live with one of a complaining temper. To hear one eternal round of complaint and murmuring, to have every pleasant thought scared away by the evil spirit, is a spre trial. It is like the sting of a be discord and very evil work.

brave endurance, the thousand virtues they in their children. A spattering of this, that and the other, is considered quite an education, and to show off to advantage is made the great aim of life. No wonder there are so many desolate fired as a many unhappy wives, so many attaking, gambling husbands.

man Rabum, a gentleman who is 40 years of age, and had never, until that time, seen a town age, and had never, until that time, seen a town, a railroad of a steam engine. He was never 20 hilles from home, before in his life, and had never seen chattaboocheeriver, fintil he crossed it on his way to that place. Was 37 years old before he was married, when he was united to a charming young lady of 15 summers. Has been a Baptist preacher, a school-teacher, and a country merchant. He is still a resident of a Sweet Carrol," the land of chivalry and song.

The latest novelty from Germany is musical bed, which receives the weary body, and immediately claps it into Elysium. A. It is an invention of a mechanic in Bohemia, and is an invention of a mechanic in Bohemia, and is so constructed that by means of hidden mechanism, a pressure upon the bed causes a soft and sentle air of Auber to be played, which continues to lull the most wakeful to sleep. At the head is a clock, the hand of which being placed at the hear the sleeper wishes to the whole head is a crock, the nand of which being placed at the hour the sleeper wishes to rise, when the fime arrives, the bed plays a march of Sponto-th, with drums and cymbals, and, in short with noise enough to rouse the seven sleepers.

PUTTING IT STRONG.—An impatient Welchman called to his wife, Come, coine, isn't breakfast ready? I've had nothing since yes day, and to morrow will be the third day? This is equal to the call of the stirring house while, who broused her maid at four o'clock. with, 'Come, Bridget, get up! Here 'tis Monday' morning; to morrow's Tuesday, and next day's Wednesday—half the week gone—and

The Cincinnati (Ohlo) Times, says that the coke ovens attached to the foundries of the city are choice spots, where river loaters, who apend all their money for whiskey, and beg or steal their food, resort to sleep in the cold win-

Molniteer. American

BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

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

AT 32,00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 45.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1859.

NO. 31.

A Patriotic Effort.

"Fel-low Citizens-The creet of the Ameri can Eagle, as she floats in the hemispherical azure of symolical glory, will be sunburnt by the—by the factions of party corruption, unless men, not principles, is triumphant. Already her wings are scorched—already are her feet blistered by the blasting influence of the Saharian Simoon of hard shell belbary. Fallow-ci-

blistered by the blasting influence of the Saharian Simoon of hard shell bribery. Fellow-citizens—Awake, arouse, or be forever skined out. Vote early, vote often; go in your working clothes; no scratchin'; go the whole, entire, undivided swine, and victory and the spiles will perch upon your banners. The bullworks of constitutional freedom depend on your votes.—The wolves are upon us; their escutcheon is emblazoned with blood. Tet us imitate the example of Leonidas, the Archimedean Screw. ample of Leonidas, the Archimedean Screw, when he mounted the battering rams of ancient Rome's proudest Lycargue, and swung aloft the battle-axetof the apostle—imitate his gel-orious example and make 'em howl. Yes, fel-low citizens, as when Demostheans shuk hands with Romulus, on the ramparts of Parnassus, and made old Denmark shout aloud with joy, so let us shake hands and make the great old State tremble in her immortal boots, with the gigantic tread of our invincible hosts, marching on to victory. Let us loose the dogs of war, put 'em on the track, and make 'em smell thunder. In concludin', fel-low-citizens, let me adhere you to vote right. Don't split your ticket, but let the cry of Liberty be heard, as she perches, with starry pinions, on the Boraxian cap which

surmounts the mighty staff of the star spangled banner; let the ambassadors from the sile of ty-rannical England hear the voice of everlasting freedom as it rides, triumphant over the imperial vallies and cloud-crowned mountains of our land. Let the name of Washington and Peter Squirt, our noble candidate, be handed down from generation to generation, until austerity shall be no more; and let the miserable skunks who vote again him know that the Vox Tumuli are on hand. In the language of Scostris, when he stabbed Julius Brutus at the buse of the statty of Casar, let us say to them opposition candidates, "you two Brutus." Fel-low-citizens—I'm dried up; I'll swim off and make room for other fish."

The receipts at the freasury, from all sources, for the fiscal year, ending on the 30th day of November, 1858, were \$4,189,778 35; and the expenditures, for all purposes; during the same time, were \$3,775,857 06. Leaving an excess

of receipts over expenditures of \$363,921 29.
This exhibit shows that there was actually in

the Treasury on the first day of December, 1858, the sum of \$363,921 29, more than there was on the first day of December, 1857. In

addition to this, among the expenditures for the

41,071 00

421,494-55

95,070 06

\$100,000

28,000

\$128,000

445,180 00

88.420,905 67

\$39,854,285 67

ear, were Loans redeemed, Relief Notes, redeemed, Interest certificates

Making of the public debt fund-ed and unfunded paid during the year, the sum of if we add to this the excess of money on hand, at the end of the fiscal year, over what re-

mained in the Treasury, at the

While the amount of revenue.

same period, was only

n the future, of

from the same source, for the

Making an excess of expendi-

tures over receipts, which hap-pily we will be relieved from

ne aggregate to \$1,031,382 36.

1st. The amount paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad Compa-

iy, on the principal of the debt

the Main Line,

bank,

In all

vas as follows:

per cont. loan, ...

per cent. loan,

½ per cent loan,

Total funded debt,

Domestic creditors,

Relief Notes outstanding, Interest certificates do.

Do. do. unclaimed,

Total unfunded debt,

1858, stood as follows:

per cent. loans.

12 per cent. loans, 4 per cent. loans,

Total funded debt

5 per cent. loans,

4 per cent. loan, To this should be added 5 per

cent. Coupon Honds sold by Girard Bank, not before re-ported,

mmonwealth for the purchase

2d. The amount received from

e Girard Bank, for loans of

e Commonwealth sold by that

Which, deducted from the foregoing aggre-ate of \$1,031,382 36, leaves the true balance

of the ordinary receipts over the ordinary ex-

enditures for the fiscal year at \$903,382 36.

The funded and unfunded debt of the Com

onwealth, on the 1st day of December, 1857,

FUNDED DEBT.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Making the entire debt of the Commonwealth at the period named \$89,909,788 22.

The funded and unfunded debt of the State

t the close of the last fiscal year, December 1

FUNDED DEBT.

UNFUNDED DEBT. Relief Notes outstanding rated 1 \$105,850 00 interest Certificates, sure the 128,857 12 do ... melsimed.

ne extraordinary receipts, which were,

This sum should, also, be credited to the

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the Common-wealth of Pennsylvania:

Bless, bless thy child. GENTLEMEN :- Although the year just closed has been one of great depression in the business and monetary affairs of the country, I am happy to be able to announce to the Representatives of the People, that the finances of Pennsylvania are in a most satisfactory condition.

Oh, give his spirit, undefiled, To blend with thine.

"SWEET SIXTEEN."

Wove beneath Italia's sun;
Of peerless beauties—eyes of light—
Fairy forms—Love's victory won;

And owned the spell, the magic power.

That thrills the soul at "sweet sixteen!"

Miscellaneous.

THE EVIL OF A BAD TEMPER .-- A bad temper is a curse to the possessor, and its influence scorpion,—a perpetual nettle, destroying your peace, and rendering life a burden. Its influonce is deadly; and the purest and sweetest atmosphere is contaminated into a deadly miasma wherever this evil genius prevails. It has been said truly, that while we had thought not to let the bad temper of others influence us, it would be as unreasonable to spread a blister upon the skin, and not expect it to draw, as to think of a family not suffering because of the bad temper of any of its inmates. One string out of tune will destroy the music of an instrument otherwise perfect; so if all the members of a otherwise period; and family, do not culti-church, neighborhood; and family, do not culti-vate a kind and affectionate temper, there will

An Old Fashioned Mother .- Ah, how much meaning is contained in that simple expression, the old-fashioned mother? It carries our thoughts back to those women whose home influence Wil pure and elevating; who taught their daughters to render themselves blessings to society by their goodness, their diligence and their useful knowledge. We think of the lofty heroism, the culcate, and sigh at the contrast between the past and the present. How few modern mothers understand or perform their duty in training

The Atlanta (Gu.,) Intelligencer chronicles the arrival in that city of a gentleman from Carrol county, in the interior, named Mr. Hodg-

highing done yet !

Domestic Creditors, Making the public debt on the first of Decemher last, \$89,488,243 67. Since the close of the fiscal year, the Commissioners of the Sinksteat their food, resort to sleep in the cold win-fry nights. These ovens stand out from the foundry, are always hot, and, every cold night, hundreds of these men sleep on the ground, close to the ovens.

the fiscal year, the Commissioners of the Sink-Company, secured by mortgage on the canal from Wilkesbarre to the sum of \$220,182 51, leaving the real debt the sum of \$220,182 51, leaving the real debt of the Commonwealth, at this time, funded and twenty years with interest at six

property thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and all the estate, right, title and interest of this Commonwealth therein, for the sum of three millions five hundred thousand dollars. To secure the payment of this sum, the Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company paid to the State Treasurer its bonds, secured by a mortgage, as directed by the act, for the amount of the purchase money. The company, loss, complied with the provisions of the Act which required it, as additional security, to xecute and deliver to the State Treasurer a fortgage on the Delaware Division for one millions. To state Treasurer a fortgage on the Delaware Division for one millions. The state Treasurer a fortgage on the Delaware Division for one millions. The state Treasurer a fortgage on the Delaware Division for one millions are the the provisions of the Act to the State Treasurer a fortgage on the Delaware Division for one millions. The state Treasurer a fortgage on the Delaware Division for one millions are the total treasurer and the state of the state Treasurer and the state to individuat mortgage on the Delaware Division for one million—a mortgage on the Susquehanna and West Branch Divisions for half a million—and a mortgage on the Upper and Lower North Branch Divisions for half a million of dollars. The deeds and mortgages were all executed under the immediate supervision of the Attorona the immediate supervision of the Sunture the Constitutionality of the Court.

Since the sale of the principal dutstanding claims against the State, it is obvious that there is no further necessity with a source of the Pourt. The set curtner provided that the Sunture the Course of the Attorona the Attorona to the Attorona the Attorona to the Attorona the Attorona the Attorona to the Attorona the Attorona the Attorona to the Attorona the Attorona the Attorona the Attorona to the Attorona the Attorona to the Attorona the Attorona to the Sunture to the sale of the General Assembly to pass the Act of the State, canals was questioned to the sale of the State, since the sale of the State, since the sale of the Sunture to the sale of the State, since the sale of the Sunture to the sale of the State, since the sale of the Stat nortgage on the Delaware Division for one mil-

After the conveyances were duly executed and delivered, possession of she canals was given to the railroad Company.

The act curther provided that the Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company should not re-sell the Canals, or any part of them, without the consent of the Governor; and that if a re-sale were made for a greater sum, in the aggregate, than three and a half millions of dollars, seventrafies on the capacity of the excess should be naid ty-five per centum of the excess should be paid We have the sum of \$785,415 84

But this is not all. The amount paid on the public improvements, including damages and old claims, during the fiscal year, was \$841,086 58 State Treasurer and surrendered to the company by the Governor, on deposit made, by the said company in the office of the State Treasurer, of an equal amount of the bonds of their grantees, secured by morigage of the canal or canals sold as aforesaid?—with a provision that no transfer of securities should be made. \$245,966 52 until the Governor should be satisfied that the operations of the Treasury, during the year, for it was an extraordinary expenditure, which cannot again occur; and was, in tact, a reduction of the liabilities of the Commonwealth, to

wealth. that extent.

If we add this sum to the amount of debt Railroad Company and reported to me under the eath of the President, of the different lines, aid, and the excess of cash on hand, we have or the year, a balance in favor of the receipts, over the ordinary expenditures, amounting in

The Upper and Lower North Branch Canal, to the North But from this, however, should be deducted \$1,600,000 Branch Canal Company, for The West Branch and Susquehanna Divisions, to West Branch and Susquehanna Canal Company

> The Delaware Division, to the Delaware Division Canal Company, of Pennsylvania, for

In all the sum of Upon investigation and inquiry, having be come satisfied that these sales were made for fair prices, and upon such terms, and to such persons composing the various purchasing associations, as to insure the payment of the purchase money, they were severally approved.

After the contract for the sale of the Delaware Division had been entered into, and my consent had been verbally given, and seventy-five thousand dollars of the purchase money 88,773,212 52 had been actually paid by the purchasers, upon the faith of the contract, and my assent there-100,000 00 the faith of the contract, and my assent thereto, I was informed that a higher price had been offered, by responsible persons, for the canal. But under the circumstances, my opinion was that the offer came too late: and as the Rail-\$80,784,592 52 with the agreement by a delivery of the deed and possession of the property to the first purchasers, I could not, in good faith, withhold my assent. The North Branch Canal Company, 4,448 88 works as the country of the purchase of that division. 23,418 82
4,448 88 subsequent to the purchase of that division, 802 50 sold that portion of the canal lying between Wilkesbarie and Northumberland to the Wyodred and eighty-five thousand dollars.

various companies owning the different canals, secured, by mortgages, were, in pursuance of the case, I have no hesitation in asserting that the time has arrived when its full impertance should be recognized, and that its due administration, one of dollars; and the mortgages on the case should be recognized, and that its due administration, were cancelled by the State Treasurer, and surrendered by me to the company in accordance with the directions of the law. At the same time a settlement was made between the Commonwealth.

Bonds of the Wyoming Canal

to the office of the Auditor General.

the history of the Commonwealth. Relieved from the entangling embarrassments of an extensive system of internal improvements, the means of the State are now ample for all legitimate purposes, and her public debt is gradually but certainly disappearing. From these and other causes, governmental action has become greatly simplified, and the nature of the subjects of its appearing has alforded. jects of its operation has changed in a degree no less remarkable.

The almost entire disposal of the lands which belonged to the State, has already dispensed with one of the Departments created for their care, and will, ultimately, render the other unnecessary, except for preserving the evidences of their transfer

The sale of the public works has relieved the Executive branch of the Government of many of its most responsible and perplexing duties, Sales were made by the Sunbury and Erie and in effect, dispensed with one of its most for

midable and difficult departments.

In the same proportion, the action of the Legislature will, if the representatives of the people be true to the interests reposed, and sternly efuse to entangle the public with those numer ous projects and enterprises which are continu-ally seeking its alliance, be simplified and economized, purified and strengthened.

And it is as remarkable as it is propituous, 500,000 that an era which has thus relieved the State authorities of burthens that consisted, either of mere material interests, or the care of local administration,—committing the one to the local sovereignty of the people, and the other to pri-\$3,875,000 vate or associated enterprise,—should also prethaving besent for consideration and promotion intellectual and moral claims of peculiar importance.

It is at this period in our history that the

system of public education challenges the at-tention of the most unobservant. And I shall be much mistaken in the cautious but steadfast character of the people of Pennsylvania, if their Representatives do not make it the first object

The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, will lay before you the present condition of the Common School System, and of its operations during the past year.

Your close and scrutinizing attention is invited to the details of that document.
Including the city of Philadelphia, it will be

\$2,427,632 41.

Here is a public interest, which, -whether \$175,145 70 ming Canal Company for the sum of nine hunour social fabric, its large cost, the important On the 13th of September, 1858, bonds of the rarious companies owning the different capals, included influence upon the future,—undoubtedly transcends all others committed to the act, and by my approval, deposited with the State Treasurer to the amount of two millions of dollars, and the mount of two millions of dollars.

the same time a settlement was made between time and settlement was made between time and settlement was made between time and settlement was settlement was settlement was settlement was settlement was settlement was settl

In view of the foregoing exhibit of our resources and financial condition, it is apparent
that a most interesting era has been reached in
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bility of the plan, to be completed in a few
bility of the plan, to be completed in a few passed in the plan in the blished, the boon would neither be out of pro-portion to that which has been conceded to other literary institutions, nor the number of Up to the present time, Pennsylvania has appropriated about \$600,000 in aid of her colleges and academies, and this mainly in the hope of obtaining from them teachers for the common Though the benefits of this munifi-

one that the avowed object has been to any con-iderable extent effected. It would therefore appear to be time that the aid of the State ould be brought directly to bear in favor of the great object so long contemplated.

I have thus briefly laid before you the condiion of our noble educational system. It will

afford me sincere pleasure to concur in the adoption of these, or any other measures, for its perfection, that the wisdom of the legislature av devise.

In this country, the want of a school which shall combine the elements of learning and agricultural labor, and thus adapt itself to the education of the farmer, has been most seriously felt: for, whilst our many colleges well fill the times our anxious attention, and active support.

"The Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania," lately projected and planned by a few public spirited individuals, and which has received, to some extent, the patronage of the State, and he contributions of a number of our patriotic citizens, is destined to afford a place where young men may be educated at an expense imensurate with their means, and to a concommensurate with their means, and to a condition qualifying them for the pursuit of the business of the farm. Here, whilst daily occupation will train the body to the ability to labor, and give to the student the enviable feeling that he contributes to his own support and educa-tion, it will instruct and enlarge his mind, that it may give force and effect to all his future efforts. The design of the institution is to afford a school where boys may be thoroughly educated in all the branches of natural science, and, it the same time, be inured to the performance of labor; so that at their graduation they may return to their parents abundantly prepared to join the domestic circle, to give a right direcion to the business of agriculture, and act well tion to the outsiness of agriculture, and act well their part in every department of life. An ob-ject so fraught with usofulness is entitled to the highest commendation.

The application of scientific principles to the

The application of scientific principles to the practical purposes of life, is but realizing the full benefit of those laws of nature, to discover and to profit by which, is undoubtedly one of the great ends of human reason. The more this important object is held in view and effected by our higher institutions of fearning, the more valuable and words! will they become this important object is held in view and effect of by our higher institutions, of rearning; the more valuable and disord will they become.

The Polytechnic College of Ponnsylvania at Philadelphia, is founded on this basis; and its attempt to popularize science, and connect high

To meet this, builded the ordinary sources of the content of the problem of the content of the problem of the content of the problem of the p

meetin, I am led to profer that devised by the flection, I am led to profer that devised by the Act of May 20, 1857, entitled "An Act to provide for the due training of teachers for the Common Schools of the State." It places, in relation to the State, the teacher on the same footing with the members of such of the other learned professions as have been recognized by public authority; and it is to be regretted that the prostration of business and scarcity of money, that so soon followed the passage of the act, had the effect of checking many laudable efforts to put its provisions into operation. Under the so directions the such add, or at least businessed to be talkly tested?

The passage of a law guaranteeing the payment of a moderate sum to one Teachers School in eack of the districts created by the act of 1857, would no doubt cause a sufficient the recognition. The ruinous losses which have fallen upon the copy of the function provided the passage of the payment of a moderate sum to one Teachers.

The passage of a law guaranteeing the payment of a moderate sum to one Teachers. School in eack of the districts created by the act of 1857, would no doubt cause a sufficient the recognition of the districts created by the act of 1857, would no doubt cause a sufficient to the propertion of the districts created by the act of 1857, would no doubt cause a sufficient to the copy of the function of the districts created by the act of 1857, would no doubt cause a sufficient the recognition of the districts created by the act of 1857, would no doubt cause a sufficient the recognition of the districts created by the act of 1857, would no doubt cause a sufficient the recognition of the districts created by the act of 1857, would no doubt cause a sufficient the recognition of the districts created by the act of 1857, would no doubt cause a sufficient the recognition of the districts created by the act of 1857, would no doubt cause a sufficient the recognition of the districts created by the act of 1857, would no doubt cause

years; the money not to be paid till the schools were in full and approved operation. It is not causes may have combined to produce these disprobable that this grant would cause any considerable draft on the treasury; but, even if the banking system has been one of the most prom-whole twelve schools should ultimately be esta-inent. The value of the precious metals—the prices of property—and the wages of labor—are always affected by the abundance or scar-city of the paper medium received as a substi-tute for gold and silver coin. The power of the States to authorize a paper currency, through the agency of banks, has been so long exercis ed, and acknowledged, throughout the Union that it is no longer an open question. But it must be acknowledged that the power has been schools. Though the benefits of this manner conce have been, in other respects; quite equal greatly abused. The delegation of this attrifo the amount given, it will be asserted by no bute of sovereignty to a number of irrresponsitive of the amount given, it will be asserted by no bute of sovereignty to a number of irrresponsitive of the sovereignty to a number of irrresponsitive and the source of the sovereignty to a number of irresponsitive and the source of ble corporations without proper checks to limit its exercise, and without providing any securi-ty whatever for the redemption of the issues thus authorized, has been attended with evils

of the most alarming character. These corporations are practically made the exclusive judges of the amount of paper currency to be furnished to the people, and have t power to contract or expand their circulation at pleasure. Depositors and other ordinary creditors of banks, need no legislation for their protection. Every one who has direct dealings with these institutions, either as depositor of otherwise, enters into such engagements, volun measure of influence, it must be conceded that ly left to his own vigilance, and may be safe sphere of influence, it must be conceded that ly left to his own vigilance, and the ordinary the training they impart is badly adapted to the remedies of the law, for his protection. But art of practical agriculture. In Pennsylvania the millions of people engaged in industrious that interest is so important as to demand at all pursuits, the farmer—the mechanic—the merchant-and the laboring man-are under an imperious necessity to receive for their merchan dize and their labor, the ordinary paper curren-cy of the country. It is impossible for persons of this description to investigate the concerns of every institution whose notes are in circula-But no investigation could save them from the losses arising from the defaults and rauds of bank officers and the insolvency of ank borrowers.

The note holders of banks have peculiar laims to the protection of the government .-They are involuntary creditors, who are forced to receive the notes authorized by the government. They have no direct dealings with the banks. They do not trust the banks from any hope of gain. They have no profit in passing the notes which they would not have had in passing gold and silver coin. They constitute inost the entire community, and the humble altmost the entire community, and the humble and ignorant are always the greatest sufferers when a blank fails to redeem its notes. The whole people are therefore deeply interested in the scrutiny of the circulation allowed by law. although many of them may never have had a share of bank stock, or been within a hundred miles of its place of bysiness. The Government that authorizes the issue of a paper currency is under a high moral obligation to require ample and available security for its redemption. under a high moral obligation to require ampland available security for its redemption.

thre in creating State debts, with an expension in fayor of debts contracted to redeen the present outsing did in debtedness of the State."

A law authorizing new State loans for the purpose of redeeming the present over due debt, would be within the constitutional exception, and would be free from objection on constitutional grounds.

The new loans thus authorized redeemable at the expiration of twenty years, with the banking privilege attached to them, would undoubtedly sell at a high premium. The projecteds of their sale should be applied to the payment of the present State debt, now overdue, amounting to more than seventeen millions of

ment of the present State debt, now overque, amounting to more than seventeen millions of dollars. Under this system the State loans would no longer be held by foreigners, and the semi-annual shipments of specie, to pay interest, would therefore cease.

As the currency would be limited to the amount actually secured, the danger from expansions, which have heretolors stimulated the currency than the particular them have heretolors stimulated the

shall be collected by that officer, has proved to be a highly beneficial enactment. Under its provisions large sums are saved which were formerly paid for commissions and counsel fees. And the improved state of our finances is in no incomplete the degree owing to the premot mane.

And the improved state of our finances is in no inconsiderable degree owing to the prompt manner in which outstanding claims are collected and paid into the State Treasury.

The Adjutant General's/report, which will be laid before you, will show in detail the present condition of the Military Department. I would respectfully call the attention of the Legislature to the recommendations of that affi-Legislature to the recommendations of that offi-

The Militia Law of 1858, has not been fully The Militia Law of 1858, has not been fully tested; but it is believed to be, in the main, an improvement on the laws in force at the time of its passage. One of its best features, and one that should be strictly enforced, is that the system is self-supporting. In no contingency should that department be a charge upon the public Treasury in time of peace.

In referring the attention of the Legislature to the elaborate reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, rolating to the finances of the State, which will be laid before you, I cannot refrain from giving expression to my views

not refrain from giving expression to my views on the importance of a change in the mode of keeping and disbursing the public moneys.

The State Treasurer receives and disburses between four and five millions of dollars anni

essure of the ally; and it not unfrequently happens that here is a balance in one million of dollars. The bond of the Treasurer is but for eighty thousand dollars. He deposits the money of the State wherever he check. The monthly settlements with the Auditor General afford some security that the funds of the Countonwealth will not be misapplied; but it is entirely inadequate to the complete protection of the public interests. Until the State shall adopt a different system

for the collection, safe keeping and disburge, ment of her fevenues, the money on hand must be kept citlier in the Treasury yault or deposited with the banking institutions in the State.

For many years the latter mode has been adopted. I respectfully recommend that provision be made by law that no money shall be deposited in any bank by the State Treasurer without requiring security to be first given to the Com-monwealth for the repayment of the sums depo-sited—that all checks issued by the State Treasurer shall be countersigned by the Auditor General before they are used—and that daily accounts of the moneys received and paid shall be kept in the office of the Auditor General as well as in the Treasury Department. The Commissioners appointed to revise the Criminal code of this Commonwealth, are progressing with the duties of their appointment, and will report the revised code before the adournment of the Legislature.
The various charitable and reformatory in-

stitutions, which have heretofore received pecuniary assistance from the State, such as the niary assistance from the State, such as the State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Pittsburg, the Pennsylvania Training School for idiotic and feeble finaded children, the Asylums for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, at Philadelphia, the Northern Home for Friendless Children, at Philadelphia—I recommend to your fostering aid and care. The annual reports exhibiting a detail of the operations of these noble and excellent charities, during the past year, will be cellent charities, during the past year, will be laid before you. I cannot recommend appropriations to charitable associations of a purely local character, however praiseworthy the objects and motives of their founders and supporters, or however useful they may be to their particular localities.

The present condition of the revenues of the

General Government, demonstrates the urgent necessity of increased duties upon foreign importations. The people of Penusylvania have ever taken a lively interest in the proper adjust-The Polytechnic College of Ponnsylvania at ganizal and effective, as well as a separate degaring in the government.

But the mere care and promobion of our system in the jower of the proper temporal polytect of such a Department. If it is true that the presentatives a committee was appointed by the so object of such a Department. If it is true that the power to punish crime includes also the right to prevent it, by providing for the propel. it would seem to follow that the department of the propel. it would seem to follow that the department of the people, it is of information, calculated to shed light upon the object of its action. Hence the collection, arrangement, and practical deductions from population and industrial statistics; from the follows. The commonwealth, from population and industrial statistics; from the follows to committee the secure of the Legislation.

The Polytechnic College of Ponnsylvania at plun, with the power to punish of the gorithm time at tempt to popularize science, and connect high to time, as the loans depreciate in the market, by the time at the power of the market, and its action. Schools—important and extensive a committee constition of the secured by the pledge of these object of such a Department. If it is true that the power to punish crime includes also the right to prevent it, by providing for the propel. it would seem to follow that the department of the House, to examine the state and the present of the United States of the Mould be all safe and available as any guaranty which could be provided.

A law requiring all issues of banks increased to the committee of the proper of the resident of the present of the proper of the foliation of the present of the proper of the foliation of the present of the proper of the foliation of the present of the proper of the foliation of the present of the proper of the proper of the foliation of the proper of the proper of the foliation of the