AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

RUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

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ERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, January 4, 1860.

CharLenen:-In complying with that prois on of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, from time to time, to give to the General Assemply information of the state of the Comwealth, I am most happy, on this occa-jagain to congratulate the representatives ge people upon the highly favorable con-

The receipts at the State Treasury, from all which add balance in Treasury, December 1, 1858, \$892,027 76, and it will be seen that the whole sum available for the year, was 2, 718 377 90. The expenditures, for all purposes during the same period, were \$3,879,054 81. Leaving an available balance in the Transury, on the 1st day of December, 1859, of 3839,323 09. Included in the expendiures for the fiscal year, are the following

Loans redeemed, Relief cancelled, 4,137 00 4,843 30 Interest certificates paid,

Making of the public debt actually paid, during the year,

he funded and unfunded debt of the Com ealth, on the 1st day of December, 1858, as follows: FUNDED DEBT. per cent. loans. * \$445,180,00

do 39.354.285.67 Total funded debt.

Relief notes outstanding, Interest certificates. unclaimed, estic creditors. Total unfunded debt.

Making the entire debt of the Common-callh, at the period named, \$39,488,243 67. The funded and unfunded debt of the State, at the close of the last fiscal year. December close of the last fiscal year. December 2359, stood as follows: cent. loans,

38,513,983 37 Total funded debt,

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation,

Domestic creditors. Total unfunded debt, Making the public debt on the first day of

December last, \$38,638,961 07. Since the close of the fiscal year, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have redeemed, of the five per cent loans, the sum of \$1801000. leaving the real debt of the Commonwealth, at this time, funded and unfunded, \$38,478,961 07. If we deduct from this sum the amount of the bonds received by the State from the sale of her public works, and

now held by her, as follows: Bonds of Pennsylvania railroad company, Bonds of Sunbury and Erie Failroad company,
Bonds of Wyoming canal

company,

have \$27,397,961 07, the remaining debt

have been accomplished, the necessary expengovernment, can be readily met without the position of a State tax, on real or personal state-the remaining sources of revenue be ing more than sufficient for all legitimate pur-poses. Until that end, so anxiously looked to, is secured, true wisdom, as well as sound policy, dictates, that our resources should be carefully husbanded—that none of our presint sources of revenue should be cut off, or liminished—that all departments of govern- \$350, 405 00. ment should consult a proper economy—that all extravagant and unnecessary appropriatives settled, by the Auditor General, against

have but just commenced the payment of the principal of our debt; and that to prevent a misapplication of the public finances, and thereby insure a continuance of its reduction, from year to year, is manifestly the first duty of those placed by the Constitution in charge of the Public Treasury, and to whom belongs the reduction wight of reising accomming the time the appeal was entered. In August the constitution is common Pleas of Laupuin country; and, in the specifications of objections which were filed, it was averaged that the effect, signed by eminent counsel, was of the Public Treasury, and to whom belongs the time the appeal was entered. In August the control of the public payment of the country of the specifications of objections which were filed, it was averaged that the effect, signed by eminent country of the effect Honorable the Senators and Members of and appropriating the public revenue. I carnestly commend this whole subject to the careful attention of the Legislature—entirely interests committed to the charge of the General Assembly, it will receive that consideration which its importance so eminently de-

In my last annual message, I communicated to the General Assembly all that, up to that period, had been done under the act, entitled "An act for the sale of the State canals," approved April 21, 1858. Since the adjournsources, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of Movember, 1859, were \$3,826,350 14, to dence having been given to me, of the com-pliance of the Sunbary and Eric railroad company, with the conditions mentioned in the third section of the act referred to, the State Treasurer, under my direction, has delivered to the company the canal bonds for involved is one of the first importance, I have two millions of dollars, deposited in the Tread deemed it a duty to lay before the General sury under the provisions of the said act.

The railroad company has also become en \$840,302 30 sixth section of the same act; leaving mort-4,137 00 gage bonds amounting to two and a-half milvith the progress of the work, as ascertained by the returns and estimates of the chief en-1872, and in six succeeding years, as mentioned in the act of Assembly, with interest,

ly satisfactory. from Sunbury, in the county of Northumber-133,958 00 land, to Whetham, in the county of Clinton, a but ultimately induced the sale of the main

senger and freight trains passing over it daily. The Western division, extending from the city of Erie to the borough of Warren, in Warren county, a distance of sixty-six miles. \$400,630 00 and freight trains now running over it daily. is, at least, fully indemnined for the pecuniary and freight trains now running over it daily. It is, at least, fully indemnined for the pecuniary injury sustained in the depreciation of her own property, by her liberality extended to own property, by her liberality extended to is, also, completed, with regular passenger been already brought into practical operation -one hundred and seven miles of which, exclusive of sidlings, were finished during the past year. On the intermediate portion of the line, between the borough of Warren and

Interest certificates outstand'e. 18.513 82 tion to receive the superstructure. If no untoward event shall delay its vigorous prosecution, another year will not pass before the entire line of the road will be finished and in use; thus affording a direct and continuous communication, by railroad, from the city of Philadelphia to the harbor of Erie.

nage, of whatsoever kind or description, ex- building expenses \$531,413 85; and the whole cept the ordinary baggage of passengers, loaded or received at Harrisburg or Pittsburg, or year, \$2,579,075 77. \$7,300,000 00 at any intermediate point, and carried or conveyed on or over said railroad, more than Monday of June last, was one of unusual diftwenty miles, between the 10th day of March ficulty in money affairs, yet the system maniand the 1st day of December, in each and eve-every year, shall be subject to a toll or duty, for ments, while the rate of taxation, both for tufive mills per mile, for each ton of two thou- official report, to have somewhat decreased. sand pounds; and it shall be the duty of said But, it is by a contrast of the present condi-company, between the 20th and 30th days of tion of the system, with that of 1854, when July, and between the 1st and 10th days of the agencies now operating so beneficially, December, in each and every year, after thirty were created, that results are most plainly miles or more of said railroad shall have been seen. Within that period, the whole number miles or more of said railroad shall have been seen. Within that period, the winds and in use, to cause to be made of pupils has been increased nearly one-seventh. 1858, to the 31st day of December, it will be observed, that from the 1st day of completed, and in use, to cause to be made of pupils has been increased nearly one-seventh—on the complete of the complet

the law reducing the State tax upon of July and between the said 20th day of July and between the said 20th day of July and the lat day of December, in each and every year; which said statement shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the ing for the last year has been receiving or forwarding agent or agents, or other proper officer or officers, of said company, having knowledge of the promises; and

For the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1851,

Since July, 1858, the railroad company has efused to pay this tax, and consequently there is now due from said company, on that account, exclusive of interest, the sum of On the 21st of February, 1859, an account

all extravagant and unnecessary appropriations should be avoided—and that every new scheme for embarrassing the Treasury should meet with marked condemnation.

Solvent in the company for the tax on tonnage, from the 21st day of July, to the 30th day of November, 1858, inclusive, amounting to the sum of the company for the company of the company this extrapolate the company of th Encouraging, as are the results of the past \$87,375 22. From this settlement, the comtwo years, it must not be forgotten, that we pany, on the 19th day of April, took an aphave but just commenced the payment of the peal to the court of common Pleas of Dauphin the exclusive right of raising, economizing last, the case was tried, and after a full investigation, and argument, the constitutionality of the law imposing the tax was affirmed by the court, and a verdict and judgment rendersatisfied, that, as it is the most vital of all the interests committed to the charge of the Gensince been removed, by a writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the State, and will, proba-bly, be heard and determined, by that tribu-

On the 25th day of August last, another account was settled against the company, for the tax on tonnage, from the 30th day of November, 1858, to the 20th day of July, 1859, amounting to the sum of \$159,368 58, from which an appeal has also been taken by the railroad company, and which will probably be tried during the present month.

As this question largely affects the revenues of the Commonwealth, and as the principle deemed it a duty to lay before the General Assembly, somewhat in detail, the history of this tax, and the present condition of the legal titled to, and has received, one million of dol-lars, of the mortgage bonds referred to in the sixth section of the same act; leaving mort-power of the State to grant chartered rights, and corporate privileges, to a railroad compa lions of dollars, still remaining in the Treasury of the Commonwealth, to be delivered to Commonwealth a portion of its earnings, in the company, "from time to time, part passu, the shape of a fixed tax upon the freight carried." ried over the road, is questioned by the company, and that, too, after the grant has taken effect, and while the corporation is in the full dered to the company, as directed by law, the State will still hold, as absolute owner, three and a half millions of dollars of the will still hold as absolute owner, the state will still hold as absolute owner, three and a half millions of dollars of the will still hold. State will still hold, as absolute owner, three a legal one, and its decision, therefore, rests and a half millions of dollars of the mortgage with the judicial department of the governbonds of the company, payable in the year ment; but, I have not the slightest doubt, that the decision, when had, will entirely vindicate at the rate of five per centum per annum, and to compel corporations of its own creation payable semi-annually, on the thirty-first days of January and July of each year. Interestical, as the Commonwealth is, in the early taxwas originally imposed in order to indemended in this important thoroughfare, it infy the State, to some extent, for losses which affords me great pleasure to be able to in-form the General Assembly, that the progress of the work, for the past year, has been high-authorized, and her main line of public works; y satisfactory.

The Eastern division of the road, extending rom Sunbury, in the county of Northumber.

and that this competition did, not only seriously affect the revenues of the Commonwealth, derived from her public improvements, line to the railroad compa many millions of dollars below what it would have produced, in the absence of such compe tition, it is certainly not to be presumed that the Commonwealth will willingly yield her de-mand for revenue from this source, until she the company which now denies her power to enforce a contract, voluntarily entered into, upon a consideration entirely adequate.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Whetham station, a distance of one hundred and forty miles, ninety-five and a half miles dition of the vast engine of social improvement to which it relates. The number of state, miles yet to be graded, to place the whole of pupils, in all the public schools of the State, the unfinished portion of the road in a posi- is 634,651—of schools, 11,485—and of teachers, 14,071. The schools have been in operation, on an average over the whole State, five months and nine days. The average salary of male teachers, is \$24.36, and of female teachers, \$17.79, and the cost of instruction, per pupil, fifty-three cents per month. The Philadelphia to the harbor of Erie.

By the twenty-second section of the act approved the 13th day of April, 1846, entitled three and one-sixth mills, on the dollar. In-"An Act to incorporate the Pennsylvania rail cluding the city of Philadelphia, the entire road company," it is provided, "that all toncost of tuition, &c., was \$2,047,66192; the

Though the school year ending on the first Monday of June last, was one of unusual difthe use of the Commonwealth, at the rate of ition and buildings, would appear, from the 1859 Apperiod of thirteen months, besides meeting all the ordinary demands upon the amount of said tonnage, so loaded or received, and the distance so carried and conveyed, during the principal of the public debt, \$1,000,282 tween the 10th day of March, and the 20th tween the 20th twe utmost care and attention, on the part of all public agents, to this primary social institu tion-primary in importance, no less than in the career of each citizen. To strengthen, to retain pure, and to properly direct, this foun-tain-head of social influence, is, it seems to

indications of this kind are perceived—more 1852, 16,680 49 or less strong in proportion to the force of local circumstances. In the Second Normal district, composed of the founties of Lancaster, 179,933 75 1855, 222,633 02 or cad company has and consequently company, on that est, the sum of 1859, an account 1859, an account General, against tonnage, from the transport of the support of the su

tution, as well as to my bwn feelings, were I to forbear congratulating, you upon the result. It is the first fruit of law which seems to be as much in accordance with the cautious, yet generous, character of our people, as it is ad-All that seems requisite to give full effect and general success to the plan, is, at this juncture, to guard it from mutilation, or ra-

dical change. If the intelligent and liberal minds that are now weighing the project, and contemplating its extension to other parts of policy, their efforts will be concentrated, their activity increased, and final success be hast-Whereas, radical as important changes, will destroy this growing confidence, crush the hopeful efforts now being made, and postpone for years, if not totally destroy, all nope of success in this essential department of to cherish the law, and bring it into general operation, by holding out the certainty of State aid to each institution established under it, as soon as a certain number, to be fixed by law, shall have been legally recognized, and are in full operation. The money of the State, appropriated in this manner, will effect more benefit, in proportion to the outlay, than in any other of the operations of the system. The instruction of the child, is a duty

but the instruction of the teacher, is economy as well as duty. It will probably be advisa-ble to make such appropriations, payable on-ly when the schools are legally recognized and in full operation. This course will have the double effect of guarding against loss by the State, and of stimulating into early existence, a sufficient number of institutions to supply the existing want in every quarter of the State.

The period for the third election of County

uperintendents is rapidly approaching, and the public mind will naturally be turned to the results of the office. My own observation, as well as information from various and reliable sources, leads to the opinion, that this office, when filled by the proper person, and its duties discharged in full compliance with the design and spirit of the law eventing it, has been of great advantage to the schools. Indeed, no candid person can doly the fact, apparent to even slight observation, that more improvement has been effected in the workings and results of the system since the creatings. tion of the office of County Sperintendent, than in any previous period of double duration. It is true, that when exercised by in-

competent officers, or crippled by insufficient compensation, little, if any, advantage has accrued. But this is no argument against the office itself; and it is to be hoped that the directors of counties thus heretofore denrived of the benefits of this agency, will, at the next rience at home, and the light of success from

own schools; but, an annual donation, distributable amongst them all, in proportion to population, has also been a part of that policy. The object of this State grant seems to be two-fold; First—It is a means, of scenring regularity in the proceedings and reports of the several districts, so that the Department of Common Schools shall have the requisite information for the due discharge of its functions: And second—It lightens, in some degree, the burden of local taxation, to the relief of the poorer and more sparsely peopled districts. An increase of the annual appropriation would enhance both these objects, and, whonever the finances of the government will justify it, commonds itself to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

The aid which the Legislature has hitherto extended to the establishment of the Farmers' High

the aid which the Legislature has hitherto extended to the establishment of the Farmers' High School of Pensylvania, strongly evinces their high appreciation of the advantages which it is anticipated will grey out of that institution. While it must be admitted that knowledge is as essential to the art of farming, as it is to all the other employments of life, we cannot him their order to the strong the s are especially applicable to its profitable pursuit.—
A school where agriculture is practically taught, is
a new field to which our attention has been called; and one which, because of its great importance, well deserves our attention. It embraces the principle, that while youth are taught habits of industry, they are impressed with the proud consideration, that the labor of their own hands contributes to their acquisition of knowledge. And thus, too, education is brought within the reach of many a bright genius who would otherwise struggle and languish for the money of continued in the languish of the languish o who would otherwise struggle and languish for the want of the means of acquiring it. Our school, within its limited means, has been in successful operation during the past year; having under its charge one hundred boys, while they are carefully instructed in all those branches of scionce which pertain to a high order of education, are daily engaged in all the protection of the form pertain to a high order of education, are daily engaged in all the practical operations of the farmfitting them to return to rural, life, and to infuse throughout the State an amount and kind of knowledge which must ultimately produce a most beneficial influence upon this most cherished branch of industry. The practical workings of the school, for the past year, have impressed the trustees, who have it in charge, with the highest hopes of its complete success. The great interest which is everywhere felt throughout the Commonwealth, in the further extension and progress of the institution, commends it to our care and protection, t to our care and protection,

the starting for the last year has been recent starting decapangy to relating and company and the proposed of the continue property of the continue property of the continue property of the property of the continue property of the continue property of the The State Librarian will report to you the com-

changed, and that I cannot approve of any increase of banking corporations under existing laws. If corporative privileges, for banking purposes, are needed, to accommodate the business wants of any portion of the State, justice requires, that such institution should be compolled to protect the com-munity receiving its circulation, by requiring that ample security shall be given for the prompt recemp-tion of its notes, the sufficiency of which no act of the corporation could impair. All experience in this State, and elsewhere, has demonstrated, that the present system affords little or no protection to note-holders, beyond the personal integrity of the officers controlling the management of the several banks.— For a full exposition of my views on this question, I respectfully call the attention of the General As-

Irospectfully call the attention of the General Assignally to my last annual message.

The roports of the Auditor General, the State Treasurer, the Surveyor General, the Adjutant General, and the Attorney General, will be laid before you, and will show, in detail, the operations of their respective departments for the past year.

Doeply impressed with the belief that the present mode of receiving, keeping and disbursing the public revenue, is entirely unsafe, and inadequate to the complete protection of the interests of the Commonwealth involved, I again respectfully, though earmestly, invoke the legislative action on this highly important subject. The receipts and disbursements of the Treasury are each, annually, from three to four millions of dollars. At times there is on hand a balance exceeding one million of dollars. The State Treasurer gives security to the Commonwealth in the sum of only eighty thousand dollars. He deposits the money of the State when and where he pleases, and it is paid out upon his check exclusively. His accounts are settled by the Auditor General, once a month, and this is, apparently, the only safeguard provided by law to prevent the illegal use of the public funds while under the control of the State Treasurer. That the Treasury of the Commonwealth has bithyto exercal from disasters de State Treasurer. That the Treasury of the Commonwealth has hitherto escaped from disastrous de falention, is owing to the integrity of the officer, and not to the efficiency of the laws! and while our main reliance, in the future, must be on the honesty of the officers to whom the department is entrusted,

it is, nevertheless, the plain duty of the government, by proper legislative enactments, to prevent, as far as possible, the illegal, improper or fraudulent use of the funds of the State by a faithless or dishonest of the thinds of the Schot by a faithless or aisnonest public agent. I respectfully recommend, that provision be made by law that no money shall be deposited in any bank, or elsewhere, by the State Treasurer, without first requiring security to be given to the Commonwealth for the prompt re-payment of the sums deposited;—that all checks, issued by the State Transurer, shall be accentaginged by the the State Treasurer, shall be countersigned by the Auditor General, before they are used;—and that and disbursed, shall be kept in the office of the Au-ditor General as well as in the Treasury Dopart-ment; and that weekly statements of the balances in the Treasury, and the places and amounts of de-posits, shall be kept in a book to be provided for that purpose in each department.

The Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the resolutions of the 19th of April, 1858, to revise the Penal Code of this Commonwealth, have presented

to me their final roport, which is herewith transmit-ted to the General Assembly. Its importance to our whole community, and the great labor devoted to its preparation, commend it to your early and earnest attention. The manner in which the duties of the commission have been performed cannot fail in my opinion, to receive your approbation.

I commend to your fostering care the State Lu-

natio Asylum, at Harrisburg—the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane, at Pittsburg—the Asylum for the Blind, at Philadelphia—the Asylum for the Doaf and Dumb, at Philadelphia—the Pennsylvania Training School for idiotic and feeble minded children, at Modia—the House of Refuge, at Philadelphia—and Refuge at Philadelphia—and the Western House of Refuge, at Pittsburgs: Those excellent, charitable and reform-atory State institutions have done, and are doing, almost incalculable good, in the relief of suffering humanity, and in the reclamation and reform of the erring young. They have strong claims upon the continued bounty of the Commonwealth. The annual report of these noble charities will be laid be fore you, and will exhibit, in detail, their operation

rience at home, and the light of success from other parts, correct this evil and realize the full benefits of this provision of the law.

The increasing case and soundness of our financial condition, will, at no remote period, justify an addition to the common school appropriation. The general policy of the State has been that each district shall raise within itself the main support of its own schools; but, an annual donation, distributable amongst them all, in proportion to population, has also been a part of that policy. The object of this State grant seems to be two-fold; First—It is a means, of securing regularity in the proceedings and reduced and representations.

The editor of the Colonial Records and Pennsyl-same ans. of securing regularity in the proceedings are proported a conjugation and proportion to product of the Colonial Records and Pennsyl-same ans. of securing regularity in the proceedings are proported a conjugation of the colonial records and proportion to the colonial records and Pennsyl-same and charitable associations, equally humans and ch

I have so repeatedly presented my views to the Legislature, of the evils arising from local and class legislation; that it is not necessary again to repeat them. I desire, however, to call the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that we have, on our of life, we cannot but teet deeply interested, that a community so peculiarily agricultural as we are, should have all the advantages of an education which combines in itself, as well to the knowledge of the practical art of agriculture, as scientific acquirements in all those branches of learning which companies, should be under these quirements in all those branches of learning which the provisions of similar associations, and that the time of the General Assembly may not be occupied in pasting bills of great length, when a simple ref-erence to the details of the general laws would an-

swer every purpose.

The practice of sending to the Executive a large number of bills immediately preceding the final adjournment of the Legislature, is highly objectionable, and ought, as far as practicable, to be discon tinued. Its necessary consequence is, either to compel the Executive to approve bills which he has not fully examined, to sign them after the final adjournment, or, if he disapprove them, to return them to the next General Assembly, with his objections.— Thus imposing upon a succeeding Legislature the final disposition of bills, with the origin and passage of which it had no connection. To illustrate final disposition of bills, with the origin and passage of which it had no connection. To illustrate the evils resulting from this practice, it is only necessary to inform you, that, of the large number of bills presented for my approval, within a day or two of the adjournment of the last Legislature; I am constrained, by a sense of duty, to return, with my objections, twenty-three to the present Legislature; for re-consideration.

It is apparent from the exhibit of the financial condition of the General Government, recently made public, that the wants of the Federal Treasury will demand a revision of the existing tariff laws of the United States, with a view to an increase of the revcaue derivable from imports. When this revision shall take place, it is greatly to be desired, that a proper regard for the industrial interests of the coun-

the Governor of Pennsylvania, was missent to Har-risonburg, Virginia, and hence was not received un-til the first day of December, one day before the execution of John Brown; and, therefore, it was im-possible to reply to it, by mail, in time to reach the Governor of Virginia before the execution. The answer was consequently sent by telegraph, which will account for its brevity and sententious charac-ter.

United States at Harper's Ferry, and the invasion of the State of Virginia, by a small band of desperadoes, with an intention to excite the slave populaource of satisfaction to know that the authorities of Vitginia possessed the means and the determination to punish offenders with promptness and justice;—that the military force of the United States was a that the military force of the United States was a power immediately available to aid in putting down the outbreak against the public peace;—that the slave population were contented with their condition, and unwilling to unite with disorderly white men in acts of treason and murder;—and that the great masses of the people have no sympathy, whatever, with any attack upon the rights and institutions of any of the States, and have a deep and abiding devotion to our great and glorious Union. To us, as Pounsylvanians, it is gratifying to believe that the citizens of this Commonwealth have not in any manner, participated in this unlawful proceed-

that the citizens of this Commonwealth have not. in any manner, participated in this unlawful proceeding, and to know that when some of the guilty perpetrators were arrested, within our jurisdiction, they were promptly surrendered to the justice of the offended and injured State.

The several States of this Union are independent sovereignties, except so far as they have granted certain summerated powers to the Federal Government. In cases not provided for in the Federal Constitution, the several States, in their relations to each other, ought to be governed by the principles which regulate the conduct of civilized nations.—These principles forbid, in all nations, "every evil practice tending to excite disturbance in another State;" and are founded on the maxim, that "different nations ought, in time of peace, do to one anferent nations ought, in time of peace, do to one another all the good they can, without projudicing their real interests." This maxim, recognized by all civilized governments, applies with peculia force to the several States of this Union, bound to one State, to excite insurrection in another, is a offence against all the States, because all are bound by the Constitution to put down such disturbance; and the act of Congress authorizes the President of the United States to call out the militia of the several States for the purpose. It is a high offence against the peace of our Commonwealth, for disorderly presuper within our jurisdiction to combinate of the purpose. derly persons within our jurisdiction, to combine to-gether for the purpose of stirring up insurrection, in any of the States, or to induce the slaves in the Southern States to abscond from their masters; and t would be proper, in my judgment, for the Gener-l Assembly to consider whether additional legisla-

tion may not be necessary to insure the prompt pun-ishment of such offenders against our peace and se-In determining our relative duties towards our sister States, the morality of servitude is not an open question, for we are boued by the legal and moral obligation of the compact of the Union, under which we have been brought into existence, and preserved as independent States, as well as by the principles of international law, to respect the institutions which the laws of the several States recognized and in the compact of the several States recognized. cutions which the laws of the several States recognize, and in no other way can we faithfully fulfil our obligations, as members of this confederacy.

While I entertain no doubt that the great Republican experiment on this continent, so happily commenced, and carried forward to its present exalted position, in the eyes of the world, will continue under the Providence of God, to be successful to the latest generations, it is the nart of wisdom and re-

atest generations, it is the part of wisdom and priorism to be watchful and vigilant, and to careful by guard a treasure so priceless. Let moderate counsels provail—let a spirit of harmony and good will, and a national fraternal sentiment be caltivaamong the people, everywhere rarily threaten our Union, will now, as they have

rurily threaten our Union, will now, as they have always heretofore, assuredly pass away.

Pennsylvania, in the past has performed her part with unfaltering firmness—let her now, and in the future, be ever ready to discharge her confederate duties with unfinching integrity. Then will her proud position entitle her, boldly and effectually, to robuke, and assist in crushing, treason, whether it shall raise its crest in other States, in the guise of a function and impressible or district the North and the South; or assume the equally reprehensible form of nullification, secession, and a dissolution of the Union. Her central geographical position, stretching from the bay of Delaware to the lakes—with her three millions of conservative population—entities her to say, with comparise to the lakes— -entitles her to say, with emphasis, to the plotter

of treason, on either hand, that neither shall be pe mitted to succeed—that it is not in the power or either to disturb the perpetuity of this Union, ce-mented and sanctified, as it is, by the blood of our patriotic fathers—that at every sacrifice, and at every hazard, the constitutional rights of the people and the States shall be maintained—that equal and exact justice shall be done to the North and to the outh—and that these States shall be forever Uni We, as a people, have great reason to acknowl-

edge the Providence of God, who rules over the na-tions of the earth. Under His guardianship, hith-erto so signally enjoyed, we feel an unabated confiorto so signally enjoyed, we teel an unabated confidence in premanency of our free government, and look forward, with cheerful hope, to a future glorious destiny. In the blessings that have crowned our own Commonwealth the paat year—in the success that has accompanied all our industrial pursuits—in the steady advance of our educational institutions—in the quiet and pence of our domestic homos—in all that can advance a nation's prosperity and homities—we receive the local of the y and happiness—we recognize the hand of the reat Giver of all Good.
WILLIAM F. PACKER.

"If a Body Meet a Body!" If a body meet a body coming through the rye, and it a body kiss a body need a body

ery?—Burns, old Song.

If a feller catch a feller carrying off his wood, should a feller whale a feller if a feller could?—Germantown Emporium.

If a body catch a body stealing his old rye,

should a body kick a body till a body cry?-Cincinnati Enquirer.

If a body spy a body creeping round his lot, shouldn't a body treat a body to a load of

shot?-Norwich News, If a body catch a body stealing his Express shouldn't a body seize a body and try and ge redress?—Petersburg Express.

If a body see a body appropriate his hat, should a body kick a body just for doing that?

ens, should a body like a body like the very dickens?—Centre Democrat.

If a body should hear a body say, "I'll pay my printing bill," wouldn't a body stare at a body say will be considered undersleeves, would be considered indecently dirty; but to drag the pavement with her skirts seems to be very genteel.

If a body ask a body to take the country mankind.

Gdds and Ends.

In a calm sea every man is a pilot.

Lucky men need no counsel.

Can a nigger ever get "bluo?" Can a tall man without money be

Out of good men choose acquaintances; acquaintances, friends,

When flatterers meet, the devil goes to

Flirting, like strong drink, in time tar-

Never hire a man to do a piece of work which you can do yourself.

The grandeur of man is to prefer what e believes to be truth to himself

He that is not aware of his ignorance will only be misled by his knowledge. Gold may be all the time in a man's

ind, and yet none of his thoughts be golden.

It is the best proof of the virtues of & amily circle to see a happy fireside. "Among all my boys," said an old man, "I never had but one boy who took after me with a club."

A fellow went into a ball-room, the other night, and commenced kicking the seats about. After getting his own kicked, he left. Some bachelors join the army because

they like war, and some married men because they like peace. "I shall soon leave," as the oak said to the pine in the spring. "You'll be green if

you do," was the reply. The gentleman rides on the right, so hat the lady's riding-dress may float proudly and wide.

There are a great many fool-killers in the world. Every fellow that commits suicide

Let friendship creep gently to a height; if it rush to it, it may soon run itself out of

It is easier to increase our wants, be it ever so much, than to reduce them, be it ever so little

IF He who labors for mankind, without a care for himself, has already began his im mortality.

D Boiling to death was made a capital punishment in the time of the Tudor Henry the Eighth of England.

The books in the library belonging to he British Museum, in London, occupy ten miles of shelf.

In France, love is a comedy; in England, a tragedy; in Italy, an opera; in Germany, a melodrama. If the bills before Congress are not

counterfeit, why should there be such diffi-culty in passing them? An epicure once asserted that two were required to make a meal of a chicken-him-

self and the chicken. If you want an ignoramus to respect you, "dress to death," and wear watch-seals

about the size of a brickbat. Mr. Jones writes to a friend, and closes

by saying, "I am glad to be able to say that my wife is recovering slowly."

It is said that a watch-dog is not so large in the morning as at night, because he is let out at night and taken in the morning. The most economical time to buy cider , when it is not very clear; for then it will ettle for itself.

Why are a country girl's cheeks like ed to wash and retain their color."

The young lady who saw a baby without kissing it has acknowledged that her friend's bonnet is handsomer than her own. The love that has nought but beauty to keep it in good condition, is short-lived, and subject to shivering fits.

No Society, like shaded silk, must be iewed in all situations, or its colors will de He that dies a martyr proves that he

vas not a knave, but by no means that he was not a fool. We would forget that there was any such thing as suffering in the world, were we not occasionally reminded of it through our

Mohammedans say that one hour of ustice is worth seventy years of prayer. One act of charity is worth a century of eloquence. The vain man idolizes his own person, and here he is wrong, but he cannot bear his own company, and here he is right

The water that flows from a spring does not congcal in winter. And those sentiments of friendship which flow from the heart cannot be frozen in adversity. As a razor is best whetted in oil, so

wit is best sharpened by politeness. The lock of edge in both is discoverable from the offense or pain they give: There is a relief in ridicule and goodnatured satire. Laughing at the misconduct

ize, shouldn't a body pay a body money to advertise?—Lynchburg Express.

If a body see a body repress. dows, the evening sun falls coldly on the earth, but the shadows all point to the morn-

An exchange advises husbands to love their wives: The suggestion is good, but we amend by adding an admonition not to love each other's wives.

If you want to have a man for your friend, never get the ill will of his wife. Public opinion is the average prejudices of wo-

The editor who kissed his sweet heart saying, "Please exchange," is believed not to have exceeded the proper "liberty of the

press." A sound mind in a sound body are the chief desiderate necessary for rendering existence a happiness. When these are pos all other causes of infelicity are mostly of our own production:

Bor Dickens says of a mother who died with her babe on her bosom: "Clasping that light spar with her arms she drifted out upon the dark and unknown sea that rolls around the world: