

Clearfield Republican.

J. H. LARRIMER, Editor.

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Business notices not exceeding 5 lines are inserted for \$2 a year.
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid charged according to these terms.
J. H. LARRIMER.

BUSINESS CARDS:

DENTAL CARD.

A. M. SMITH offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Clearfield and vicinity. All operations performed with neatness and dispatch. Being familiar with all the late improvements, he is prepared to make Artificial Teeth in the best manner. Office in Shaw's new row.
Sept. 14th, 1858. 1y.

DR. R. V. WILSON.

HAVING removed his office to the new dwelling on Second street, will promptly answer every personal call as heretofore.

J. H. LARRIMER, I. TEST
LARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law
Clearfield, Pa., will attend promptly to Collections, Land Agencies, &c., &c., in Clearfield, Centre and Elk counties. July 30, -y.

JOHN TROUTMAN

Still continues the business of Chair Making, and House, Sign and Ornamental Painting, at the shop formerly occupied by Troutman & Rowe, at the east end of Market street; a short distance east of Lett's Foundry. June 13, 1858.

THOMPSON, HARTSOCK & CO.

Iron Founders, Curwensville. An extensive assortment of Castings made to order.
Dec. 29, 1851.

L. JACKSON CRANS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, office adjoining his residence on Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.
June 1, 1854.

H. P. THOMPSON,

Physician, may be found either at his office at Sewell's hotel, Curwensville, when not professionally absent. Dec. 29, 1851

FREDERICK ARNOLD,

Merchant and Produce Dealer, Luthersburg Clearfield county, Pa.
April 17, 1852.

ELLIS IRWIN & SONS,

At the mouth of Lick Run, five miles from Clearfield, MERCHANTS, and extensive Manufacturers of Lumber,
July 23, 1852.

J. D. THOMPSON,

Blacksmith, Wagons, Buggies, &c., &c., ironed on short notice, and the very best style, at his stand in the borough of Curwensville.
Dec. 29, 1853.

DR. M. WOODS, having changed his location from Curwensville to Clearfield, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the latter place and vicinity.
Residence on Second street, opposite to that of J. Crans, Esq. my 7 '56.

P. W. BARRETT,

MERCHANT, PRODUCE AND LUMBER DEALER, AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa.

J. L. CUTTLE,

Attorney at Law and Land Agent, office adjoining his residence, on Market street Clearfield.
March 3, 1853.

A. B. SHAW,

RETAILER of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Shawsville, Clearfield county, Pa.
Shawsville, August 15, 1855.

D. O. CROUCH,

PHYSICIAN—Office in Curwensville.
May

WM. P. CHAMBERS,

CARRIES on Chairmaking, Wheelwright, and House and Sign painting at Curwensville, Clearfield Co. All orders promptly attended to.
Jan. 3, 1853.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa., Office in Shaw's Row, opposite the Journal office.
Dec. 1, 1848.—1y.

JOSEPH PETERS,

Justice of the Peace, Curwensville, Penna.
Office near east of Montelius & Ten Eyck's Store. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to, and all instruments of writing done on short notice.
March 31, 1853, y.

PLASTERING.—The subscriber, having located himself in the borough of Clearfield would inform the public that he is prepared to do work in the above line, from plain to ornamental of any description in a workmanlike manner. Also whitewashing and repairing done in a neat manner and on reasonable terms.
EDWIN COOPER.
Clearfield, April 17, 1857. 1y.

YOUR TEETH.

TAKE CARE OF THEM!!
DR. A. M. SMITH, desires to announce to his friends and patrons, that he is now devoting all of his time to operations in Dentistry. Those desiring his services will find him at his office, adjoining his residence at nearly all times, and always on Fridays and Saturdays, unless notice to the contrary be given in the town papers the week previous.
N. B. All work warranted to be satisfactory.
Clearfield, Pa. Sept. 22nd, 1858.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

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.

The receipts at the Treasury from all sources, for the fiscal year, ending on the 30th day of November, 1858, were \$4,139,778 55; 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 year, were:

Loans redeemed,	\$380,306 85
Relief Notes, redeemed,	41,071 00
Interest Certificates, redeemed,	116 70

Making of the public debt funded and unfunded paid during the year the sum of

421,494 55

If we add to this the excess of money on hand, at the end of the fiscal year, over what remained in the Treasury, at the same time last year, viz:

303,921 29

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

\$341,036 58

While the amount of revenue from the same source for the same period, was only

95,970 06

Making an excess of expenditures over receipts, which happily we will be relieved from in the future, of

\$245,066 52

This sum should, also, be credited to the operations of the Treasury, during the year, for it was an extraordinary expenditure, which cannot again occur; and was, in fact, a reduction of the liabilities of the Commonwealth to that extent.

If we add this sum to the amount of debt paid, and the excess of cash on hand, we have for the year, a balance in favor of the receipts, over the ordinary expenditures, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,031,382 36.

From this, however, should be deducted the extraordinary receipts, which were:

1st. The amount paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the principal of the debt due by the said Company to the Commonwealth, for the purchase of the Main Line, \$100,000
2d. The amount received from the Girard Bank, for loans of the Commonwealth sold by that bank, 28,000

In all, \$128,000

Which, deducted from the foregoing aggregate of \$1,031,382 36, leaves the true balance of the ordinary receipts over the ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year at \$903,382 36.

The funded and unfunded debt of the Commonwealth, on the 1st day of December, 1857, was as follows:—

FUNDED DEBT.	
6 per cent. loan,	\$ 445,180 00
5 per cent. loan,	38,773,212 52
4 per cent. loan,	588,200 00
4 per cent. loan,	100,000 00

To this should be added 5 per cent. coupon bonds sold by Girard Bank not before reported,

28,000 00

Total funded debt,	\$39,734,592 52
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UNFUNDED DEBT.	
Relief notes outstanding,	\$146,421 00
Interest certificates do,	23,473 82
Do, do, unclaimed,	4,448 38
Domestic creditors,	802 50

Total unfunded debt,	\$175,145 70
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Making the entire debt of the Commonwealth at the period named \$39,909,738 22. The funded and unfunded debt of the State at the close of the last fiscal year, December 1st, 1858, stood as follows:—

6 per cent. loans,	\$ 445,180 00
5 per cent. loans,	38,420,905 67
4 per cent. loans,	388,200 00
4 per cent. loans,	100,000 00

Total funded debt,	\$39,354,285 67
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UNFUNDED DEBT.	
Relief Notes outstanding,	\$165,350 00
Interest Certificates,	23,357 12
Do, do, unclaimed,	4,448 38
Domestic Creditors,	802 50

Total unfunded debt,	\$133,958 00
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Making the public debt on the first of December last \$39,488,243 67. Since the close of the fiscal year, the Commission of the Sinking Fund have redeemed of the five per cent. loan, the sum of \$290,132 51, leaving the real debt of the Commonwealth, at this time, funded and unfunded, \$39,268,111 16.

To meet this, besides the ordinary sources of public revenue, the State owns bonds received from the sale of the public works, and which I have every reason to believe, are well secured, amounting to eleven millions one hundred and eighty one dollars. Deducting this from the outstanding debt, it leaves to be otherwise provided for, the sum of twenty eight millions, eighty-seven thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and sixteen cents. It is believed that with the existing

sources of revenue, and the observance of strict economy, this sum may be reduced, during the current year, at least one million of dollars.

The present would seem to be the appropriate time—when our nation is at peace—and when health and reasonable prosperity prevail within our own borders—to greatly reduce the public debt. We have but to carefully husband our legitimate resources, avoiding extravagant and unnecessary appropriations, and practicing a proper economy in all the departments of Government, to render the entire extinguishment of our debt a fixed fact within a very brief period. To carefully guard the public treasury at this interesting epoch in our financial history, is so manifestly the duty of the public authorities, that I cannot for one moment believe that any other policy will be proposed. If there be any, who, relying on the improved condition of the finances of the State, would encourage the adoption of new schemes for depleting the Treasury, or would cut off the sources of our present revenue, and thus reduce it, let all such efforts, coming from whatever quarter they may, be steadily resisted. Let Pennsylvania be just before she is generous.

Let our good example be a light in the pathway of our sister States, as well as an admonition to our own local governments. This is due alike to the favor which Providence has so bountifully bestowed upon us, and to that high character for honesty and integrity which has ever distinguished the people of this good old Commonwealth.

In pursuance of the act entitled "An Act for the sale of the State canals," approved on the 21st day of April last, I did, as the Governor of the Commonwealth, on the 19th day of May, 1858, convey to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, all the public works belonging to the Commonwealth, then remaining unsold, consisting of the Delaware Division—the Upper and Lower North Branch Divisions—the West Branch Division—and the Susquehanna Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, with all the property thereto belonging, or in anywise 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 Erie Railroad Company paid to the State Treasurer its bond, secured by a mortgage, as directed by the act, for the amount of the purchase money. The company also complied with the provisions of the Act which required it, as additional security, to execute and deliver to the State Treasurer a 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 Attorney General, and were in strict conformity with the requirements of the law.

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

The act further provided that the Sunbury and Erie 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 million of dollars, seventy five per cent. of the excess should be paid to the Commonwealth in the hands of the purchasers. It was also provided that upon a re-sale, the mortgages given by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company to the Commonwealth, upon the canals, "should be cancelled by the State Treasurer and surrendered to the company by the Governor, on deposit made by the said company in the office of the State Treasurer, and surrendered to the Commonwealth 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 mortgage of the canals or canals sold as aforesaid"—with a provision that no transfer of securities should be made until the Governor should be satisfied that the new securities to be given were sufficient to protect the interests of the State; and that his written approval of the change should be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Sales were made by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company and reported to me, under the oath of the president, of the different lines as follows:

The Upper and Lower North Branch Canal, and West Branch and Susquehanna Canal Company, for	1,600,000
The West Branch and Susquehanna Canal Company, for	500,000
The Delaware Division to the Delaware Division Canal Company, of Pennsylvania for	1,775,000

In all the sum of,	\$3,875,000
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Upon investigation and inquiry, having become 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 had been actually paid by the purchasers, upon 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 Railroad Company considered itself bound to consummate 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, subsequent to the purchase of that division, sold that portion of the canal lying between Wilkesbarre and Northumberland to the Wyoming Canal Company for the sum of nine hundred and eighty five thousand dollars.

On the 13th of September, 1858, bonds of the various companies owning the different canals, secured by mortgages, were, in pursuance of the act, and by my approval, deposited with the State Treasurer to the amount of two millions of dollars; and the mortgages on the canals given by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, 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 and Railroad Company, by which the latter paid to the State seventy-five per centum of the proceeds of the re-sale over and above the contract price of three and a half millions. This amounted to two hundred and eighty one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, and was paid in the following manner, viz:

Bonds of the Wyoming Canal Company secured by mortgage on the canal from Wilkesbarre to Northumberland, payable in 20 years, with interest at six per cent. payable semi-annually,	\$281,000
Cash,	250
Total,	\$281,250

These bonds are well secured, and the accruing interest and principal, when due, will doubtless be promptly paid.

From information of a reliable character recently communicated to me by the President of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Company, it appears that the prospects of an early completion of that great public highway are very encouraging. A large amount of work has been done on the line of the road during the past season, and at this time, very considerable portions of the road are graded and rapidly approaching completion. It is the opinion of the President of the company that, within two years, the work will be entirely finished, so that cars will be running directly from the city of Philadelphia to the harbor of Erie.

When this great enterprise shall be consummated, and the desire of its friends fully accomplished, the payment of the three millions and a half of mortgage bonds, which the State has received in exchange for the canals, will unquestionably be well secured—whilst the railroad itself, will prove of incalculable advantage to our great commercial emporium, as well as to the important, but long neglected, region through which it passes. Its construction will undoubtedly add to the value of the real estate of the Commonwealth, many times its cost, and develop and bring into use the rich resources of a country which have hitherto remained as they were lavishly stored by the hand of nature. I have an abiding confidence that the result will abundantly prove the wisdom of the measure, which, while it guaranteed the completion of one of the greatest improvements ever projected in the Commonwealth, it at the same time, divorced the State from the unprofitable and demoralizing management of her railroads and canals.

Whatever differences of opinion may, at any time, have been entertained in regard to the propriety of the details of the legislation authorizing the sale of the main line, or the branches, it can scarcely be doubted that the public welfare will, in every respect, be vastly promoted by the transfer of the management of the public works from the State to individual owners.

The short experience we have had already, proves conclusively that the Commonwealth is greatly the gainer, in a financial point of view, and it has been demonstrated that the people at large have been as well, if not better, accommodated, by the change.

It would, in my judgment, be a public calamity, if, by the happening of any contingency, the Commonwealth should be constrained to again become the owner, and assume the management, of any portion of the public improvements.

The power of the General Assembly to pass the Act of the 21st of April, 1858, relative to the sale of the State canals, was questioned before the Supreme Court of the State, since the transfer of the canals; and, after full argument, the constitutionality of the Act was sustained by the unanimous judgment of the court.

Since the sale of the public works, and the settlement of the principal outstanding claims against the State, it is obvious that there is no further necessity for a Board of Canal Commissioners, or a Canal Department. I, therefore, recommend the abolition of the Board, and that provision be made for the transfer of the records to the office of the Auditor General.

In view of the foregoing exhibit of our resources and financial condition, it is apparent that a most interesting period has been reached in 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 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, and in effect, dispensed with one of its most formidable and difficult departments.

In the same proportion, the action of the Legislature will, if the representatives of the people be true to the interests exposed, and sternly refuse to entangle the public with those numerous projects and enterprises which are continually seeking its aid, be simplified and economized, purified and strengthened.

And it is as remarkable as it is propitious, that an era which has thus relieved the State authorities of burdens 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 private or associated enterprises,—should also present 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 attention of the most unobscured. 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 of their solicitude.

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 observed, that there were in the public schools of the State, during the year which terminated on the first Monday of last June, 629,294 pupils; these were instructed during an average term of a little over five months, in 11,281 schools, by 13,859 teachers, a total cost of \$2,427,632 41.

Here is a public interest, which, whether we regard its ramifications into every portion of our social fabric, its large cost, the important powers over the present which it wields, or its incalculable influence upon the future,—undoubtedly transcends all others committed to the care of the secular authorities. This being the case, I have no hesitation in asserting that the time has arrived when its full importance should be recognized, and that its due administration should be made the duty of a fully organized and effective, as well as a separate department in the government.

But the mere care and promotion of our system of Common Schools—important and extensive as it obviously is,—should not be the sole 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 proper intellectual and moral training of the people, it would seem to follow that the department charged with the latter momentous duty, should also be in possession of all the sources and subjects 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 natural defects, such as deafness and dumbness, blindness and lunacy; from crime in its various forms and developments; together with such control over all the literary and scientific institutions in the State, as shall bring their full condition into view—should also belong to the same Department.

Therefore, I most respectfully, and earnestly, urge upon your favorable consideration, at the present propitious moment, the organization of such a Department, in the room of those for the care of mere matter whose agency has been or soon will be discontinued by the onward and upward progress of the Commonwealth.

A suitable Department of Public Instruction, will not, however, of itself, effect all that is needed in this direction.—The general results of the Common School system, already cited, show the importance of its nature, and the magnitude of its operations. If we look, also, into its special statistics, the conclusion will be equally clear that certain improvements in its working machinery, are equally indispensable.

It is needless to attempt to prove the truth that the properly qualified teacher is the life and success of the school. But the facts are startling, that of the 12,828 teachers of our public schools, exclusive of those in Philadelphia, only 5,087 are reported as "qualified"; only 5,387 are returned as "medium," or such as are only tolerated till better can be obtained; and that 2,313 are stated to be "unfit." In other words: the 509,880 children attending the schools out of Philadelphia, only about 229,000 (less than one half) are under proper instruction and training; while about 240,000 are receiving insufficient instruction from inferior teachers; 100,000 are actually in charge of persons wholly unfit for the task.

This presents the subject in a light that can not be shut out; and, though the great and commendable efforts recently made by the teachers of Pennsylvania, for their own improvement, are fully recognized, it can not be conceded that there is a work yet to be done, in this relation, which would seem to be beyond their unaided power to accomplish.

When, however, we look further into the special statistics of this branch of the system, the material for improvement is found to be of the most promising kind. Of the 12,828 teachers of our common schools, 10,880 are under thirty years of age, and 10,946 are natives of Pennsylvania; and a larger portion than in most of the other States, permanently devoted to the profession of teaching. To render these fit for position to which they aspire—undoubtedly one of the most useful and honorable in the world—and to raise up a constant supply of well qualified successors, is the work to be done.

Various modes of effecting this object have been suggested or tried; but, after

mature reflection, I am led to prefer that devised by the Act of May 20, 1858, 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 security 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 these circumstances, does it not become the duty of the State to afford such aid, or at least hold out such inducements as shall enable this measure to be fairly tested?

The passage of a law guaranteeing the payment of a moderate sum to one Teacher's School in each of the districts created by the act of 1857, would no doubt cause a sufficient number to establish the efficiency and reliability of the plan to be completed in a few years; the money not to be paid till the schools were in full and approved operation. It is not probable that this grant would cause any considerable drain on the treasury; but, even if the whole twelve schools should ultimately be established, the boon would neither be out of proportion to that which has been conceded to other literary institutions, nor the number of graduates beyond the wants of the community. 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 schools. Though the benefits of this munificence have been, in other respects, quite equal to the amount given, it will be asserted by no one that the avowed object has been to any considerable extent effected. It would therefore appear to be true that the aid of the State should be brought directly to bear in favor of the great object so long contemplated.

I have thus briefly laid before you the condition of our noble educational system. It will afford me sincere pleasure to concur in the adoption of these, or any other measures, for their perfection, that the wisdom of the legislature may 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 will fill the measure of usefulness in their appropriate sphere of influence, it must be conceded that the training they impart is badly adapted to the art of practical agriculture. In Pennsylvania that the interest is so important as to demand at all times our anxious attention, and active support. "The Farmer's 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 the contributions of a number of our patriotic citizens, is destined to afford a place where young men may be educated at an expense commensurate 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 the student the enviable feeling that he contributes to his own support and education, 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, at 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 direction to the business of agriculture, and act well their part in every department of life. An object so fraught with usefulness is entitled to the highest commendation.

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 learning, the more valuable and useful they become. The Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, is founded on this basis;—and its attempt to popularize science, and connect high acquirement with practical ability, is presented to your favorable consideration.

Under a resolution of the last House of Representatives, a committee was appointed by the speaker of the House, to examine the state and condition of several Banks chartered at the session of 1857.—The resolution directed the committee to report to the Governor the result of its examination within ninety days after the adjournment of the legislature. On the 20th of July last, the report of the committee, together with the accompanying evidence, was filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, a copy of which will be laid before the House Representatives.

In view of the facts reported by a committee,