

# GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

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

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In obedience to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, you have assembled to discharge the important and responsible duties that devolve upon you. To protect the rights and privileges of the people, to advance their interests, and to promote the welfare and prosperity of the State, should be the aim and end of all your legislation. In the discharge of my duties, it will be a pleasure to co-operate with you in the accomplishment of these objects.

The past year has been one of unusual prosperity. The bounties of a kind Providence have not been withheld from our Commonwealth. A plentiful harvest has rewarded the labor of the husbandman. Honorable industry, in all its departments, has been encouraged. No financial embarrassments—no commercial distress—no political or social evils, have interrupted the progress, or checked the energies of the people. The great interests of education, morality and religion, have been cherished and sustained. Health and peace, with their attendant blessings, have been ours. To Him "who rules the Nations by his power, and from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," we are indebted for these mercies, and to Him should be given the homage of our devout gratitude and praise.

The financial condition of the Commonwealth is highly satisfactory. Every demand upon the Treasury has been promptly met and paid, without the aid of loans. The operations of this department will be exhibited in detail in the report of the State Treasurer.

For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1856, the receipts at the Treasury (including the balance in the Treasury on the first day of December, 1855, of \$1,243,696 33) have been \$6,621,937 64. The total expenditures for the same period, were \$5,377,142 22.—Balance in the Treasury, December 1, 1856, \$1,244,795 42.

Excluding the balance in the Treasury on the first of December, 1855, the receipts, from all sources, were \$5,378,240 33. The ordinary expenditures for the same period, were \$4,113,144 77, showing an excess of receipts over ordinary expenditures of \$1,265,095 56.

The extraordinary payments for the same year, were \$1,263,997 45, as follows, viz: To the completion of the Portage railroad, and for the payment of debts previously contracted on that work, \$181,494 11; to the North Branch extension, \$122,723 52; to relay the south track of the Columbia railroad, \$267,000 00; for motive power in 1855, \$118,049 42; to enlarge the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal, \$13,960 00; for general repairs in 1853-4-5, \$63,965 11; to domestic creditors, \$151 63; to old claims on the main line, examined by the commissioners, and paid under the act of May 22, 1856, \$130,512 09; to the redemption of loans, \$327,824 47; and relief notes cancelled, \$38,217 00.

The interest on the funded debt which fell due in February and August last, was then paid, and that which becomes due in February next, will be paid with equal promptness, out of available means now in the Treasury. The punctuality with which the interest on the public debt has been paid, and the ability of the Treasury to meet all legitimate demands upon it, have inspired public confidence in our securities, and contributed largely to establish and sustain the credit of the Commonwealth.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund report the sum of \$722,432 93 as due by the Treasury to that fund. This amount will be applied to the redemption of relief notes now in circulation, and to the payment of the funded debt. Heretofore the available means in the Treasury have been applied, to some extent, in payment of outstanding temporary loans, rather than the funded debt, which bear an annual interest of six per centum; it being deemed advisable as a matter of economy to pay these loans, rather than the funded debt, which bears a much less rate of interest. It is expected that the balance of the temporary loans will be paid before the close of the current year, and the operation of the sinking fund resumed and continued as directed by law.

The funded and unfunded debt of the State, including temporary loans, on the first day of December, 1855, as per reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, was as follows, viz:

FUNDED DEBT.	
6 per cent. loan,	\$516,154 93
5 do do	38,963,415 04
4 1/2 do do	388,200 00
4 do do	100,000 00
Total funded debt	\$29,907,799 97
UNFUNDED DEBT.	
Relief notes in circulation,	258,773 00
Interest certificates outstanding,	20,157 25
Domestic creditors,	1,264 00
Balance of tem. loan April 19, 1853,	525,000 00
Balance of tem. loan May 9, 1854,	346,000 00
Total debt December 1, 1855,	\$41,067,994 22

The funded and unfunded debt at the close of the fiscal year, December 1, 1856, was as follows:

6 per cent. loan,	\$511,781 00
5 do do	38,856,994 50
4 1/2 do do	388,200 00
4 do do	100,000 00
Total funded debt	\$39,866,975 50
Unfunded Debt, viz:	
Relief notes in circulation	220,556 00
Interest certificates outstanding	24,691 37
Do do unclaimed	4,483 38
Domestic creditors	1,164 00
Balance of tem. loan April 19, 1853,	400,000 00
Balance of tem. loan May 9, 1854,	184,000 00
Total debt December 1, 1856,	\$40,701,835 25

Decrease, \$366,158 97

It thus appears that during the past fiscal year the sum of three hundred and sixty six thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-seven cents has been paid in liquidation of the public debt. This, taken in connection with the fact, that during the year ending November 30, 1855, six hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and one dollars and two cents were paid on the same account, exhibits the gratifying fact that the process of reducing the public debt has commenced, and unless checked by reckless mismanagement and extravagant expenditure, must continue until the people and the Commonwealth are relieved from the debt and taxation with which they are burdened. In addition to this reduction of the public debt, large appropriations and payments were made for the completion of the Portage railroad and for debts previously contracted on that work; for old and unsettled claims recently adjusted by the commissioners appointed under the act of last session; for re-laying the south track of the Columbia railroad; for enlarging the Delaware division of the canal, and for other purposes. These extraordinary demands upon the Treas-

ury have ceased, or will soon cease, with the necessity that created them, and thus leave a still larger portion of the revenues to be applied in payment of the public debt.

A careful examination of the financial condition of the Commonwealth—her sources of revenue and the probable future expenditures, has inspired the hope that the time is not far distant when the public debt will be fully paid, and this without increasing the subjects or ratio of taxation. It has already been shown that the revenues of the past year exceeded the ordinary expenditures one million two hundred and sixty-five thousand ninety-five dollars and fifty-six cents. The estimated receipts and expenditures for the current year, which will be presented to you in the report of the State Treasurer, show that the excess of receipts, over ordinary expenditures, may reach the sum of one and a half million of dollars. These estimates, although approximations, will not be far from the true result. Allowing, then, four hundred thousand dollars for annual extraordinary expenditures—and under a wise system of economy in no probable contingency can they exceed that sum—we will have at least one million of dollars to be appropriated annually for the payment of the public debt. With the rapid development of the wealth and resources of the Commonwealth—the increase of population—the value of real estate, and of the amount and value of property of every description, the revenues must and will continue to increase. This natural and necessary increase of revenue will supply every deficiency and every demand upon the Treasury that falls within the range of probability. If, then, the sum of one million dollars be appropriated annually in liquidation of this debt, and the accruing interest on the same paid, in the manner of a sinking fund, the entire indebtedness of the Commonwealth will be extinguished in less than twenty-three years. If these premises are correct—and their correctness can only be impaired by unwise legislation, or the imprudent management of our finances—the truth of the proposition is susceptible of the clearest demonstration. Assuming the public debt on the first day of December, 1856, to be, in round numbers, forty millions five hundred thousand dollars; and that at the end of each fiscal year one million dollars, with the accruing interest on former payments, will be paid, unerring calculation will determine the result to be as before indicated. Thus, before the expiration of the year 1879, Pennsylvania may stand redeemed from the oppression of her public debt, and her people be released from a taxation imposed to meet its accruing interest, and to maintain the faith and credit of the Commonwealth. These views are not utopian. By practicing strict economy in all departments of the government—avoiding extravagant expenditure—refusing to undertake any new schemes of internal improvement, and holding to a rigid accountability the receiving and disbursing agents of the State, their realization may be anticipated with confidence.

I must again call the attention of the Legislature to a subject referred to in my last annual message, in the following terms: "By the thirty-eighth section of the act of the 16th of April, 1845, entitled 'An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of Government, the repair of the canals and railroads of the State, and other claims upon the Commonwealth,' the Governor was authorized to cause certificates of State stock to be issued to all persons or bodies corporate holding certificates for the payment of interest on the funded debt of the State, which fell due on the first day of August, 1842, the first days of February and August, 1843, and the first days of February and August, 1844, in an amount equal to the amount of certificates so held, and their delivery upon said certificates to the Auditor General. In pursuance of the authority thus given, certificates of State stock to the amount of four millions one hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and fifty dollars and twenty cents, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August in each year, and redeemable on or after the first day of August, 1856, were issued. The minimum period fixed by law for the redemption of these certificates expired on the first day of August, 1856. No provision has been made for their renewal or redemption.

"Although by the terms of the act authorizing these certificates of State stock, as also by the conditions of the certificates issued in pursuance thereof, the time of payment, after the expiration of the minimum period, is optional with the debtor, the Commonwealth, yet a due regard to the credit of the State requires that provision should be made for their renewal or redemption. To redeem these certificates, a loan would become necessary, and as a loan cannot be effected, in the present financial condition of the country, on terms more favorable to the State than those on which these certificates were issued, I would recommend that authority be given to issue the bonds of the Commonwealth in renewal of said certificates, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable on or after the expiration of twenty years; and that the bonds be issued with coupons or certificates of interest attached, in sums equal in amount to the semi-annual interest thereon, payable on each and every year, at such place as may be designated. This change in the form and character of the certificates, it is believed, will be so advantageous to the holders, without increasing the liabilities of the Commonwealth, as to induce a willing and prompt exchange, at a premium for the bonds proposed to be issued."

The report of the Canal Commissioners will be laid before you, and will exhibit in detail the condition of the public works—their general operation, and the receipts and expenditures for the past fiscal year.

The total receipts at the Treasury, from the public works, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1856, were \$2,006,015 66, being an increase over the revenues of the previous year of \$63,638 95. Of this sum \$1,013,589 16 were canal and bridge tolls, and \$992,426 50 tolls of the Columbia and Portage Railroads.

The aggregate expenditures for the same year were \$1,943,896 82, being an increase over those of the previous year of \$105,105 63, the revenues exceeding the expenditures only 62,118 84.

The increase of the revenues from these works would be encouraging, were it not for the fact that the expenditures have increased in a still greater proportion—the expenditures, ordinary and extraordinary, exhausting almost the entire revenue from this source. The system must be defective, or more care and economy should be exercised in its management.

The receipts at the Treasury from the several divisions, were as follows, viz:

Main Line,	\$1,229,272 86
Delaware, North Branch and West Branch,	349,922 29
Delaware,	426,810 51
Total receipts,	\$2,006,015 66

The extraordinary payments during the year amounted to 808,892 dollars 16 cents; ordinary expenditures, 1,135,004 dollars; net revenue (excluding extraordinary payments and for motive power) \$71,011 dollars.

On the main line the tolls received at the Treasury from the Columbia road, were 991,676 dollars 50 cents; expenditures 628,064 86; tolls on the eastern division of canal, from Columbia to the Junction, 119,718 26; expenditures, 53,048 50; receipts from the Junction to Pittsburg, including the Portage Railroad, 117,778 00; ordinary expenditures 304,702 22. The total receipts on the main line were 1,229,272 86; aggregate expenditures (excluding 267,000 paid for relaying the south track of the Columbia Railroad, and 153,049 42 for motive power in 1855, and after December 1st, 1856,) were 885,855 65, being an excess of revenue over ordinary expenditures of 343,417 21.

Although the receipts from the Delaware division are less than those of the previous year, yet the general result of its operations is satisfactory. The net revenue at the treasury was 264,095 40. Its management has been characterized by a degree of economy too seldom practiced on some of the lines of our improvements.

However important this division may be to the trade and business of that portion of the State, its proposed enlargement should not be undertaken, unless demanded by reasons of overruling necessity. The experience of the past, as connected with the Allegheny Portage Railroad, and the North Branch extension, should warn us against undertaking, without great caution, any new measure of improvement which may drain the treasury, without aiding materially, if at all, the public interests. If kept in good order by efficient and timely repairs, its capacity will be fully equal to all the demands of its trade and business.

The Portage railroad is not fully completed. A small additional appropriation may yet be required to complete, for the fourth time, this road. It is anxiously hoped that this unproductive improvement may soon cease its enormous demands upon the treasury. Every year's experience more clearly reveals the impolicy of the State in undertaking this work.

It gives me no ordinary pleasure to inform you that the North Branch extension of the Pennsylvania canal has been so far completed that boats freighted with coal and other products, were successfully passed through its entire length from Pittston to the Junction canal. This work was commenced in 1836, suspended in 1841—resumed in 1849, and finished in 1856; although its completion was officially announced in 1853. It extends from Pittston to the New York State line, a distance of about ninety-four miles, following the valley of the Susquehanna to Athens, and thence along the Chemung river to the State line, where it joins the "Junction canal," and is thus connected with the New York improvements.

The importance and value of this improvement cannot easily be over-estimated. Passing through one of the richest mineral and agricultural portions of the State, it offers to the immense and valuable products of that region, a safe and cheap transit to the markets of New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. In the completion of this canal the difficulties to be overcome, and the labor to be performed, were great. Both these, to a great extent, have been accomplished under the superintendency of Wm. K. Muffet, Esq., to whom this work was assigned.

This canal although completed, and before the close of navigation, used for the purpose of transportation, is not perfect. Sinks in the bottom, from the nature of the formation and soils through which it passes, slides from the hills, and breaches may occur, but these, after a few years of well applied labor, will be diminished, and by vigilance and care entirely prevented.

This improvement, although subject to the rivalry of competing railroads, if kept in good condition, under proper management, will receive its full share of coal and other tonnage. It is anticipated that the revenues, for the current year, will equal, if not exceed the expenditures; and increasing with the facilities afforded, and the rapid development of trade, will, instead of its heretofore unceasing demands upon the Treasury, take precedence in revenue over any canal in the Commonwealth.

In relation to the propriety and policy of the sale of the main line of our public improvements, my opinion has not changed.—Every consideration of public policy, of present and future interest, requires the separation of the State from the management and control of these works. The expenditures on that portion of the line, between the Junction and Pittsburg, largely exceed the revenues; the excess averaging annually not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and causes are in constant operation that will still more increase this deficiency. This continual drain upon the Treasury, to sustain a work, so unproductive, should at once be checked. A sale of the main line, for a fair consideration, and upon terms just and liberal to the purchasers, is the proper remedy. Such sale, on terms amply protective of the rights and interests of the people, can, by proper legislation, be effected. In connection with the payment of the public debt, this question becomes deeply important. The sale would constitute a new era in the financial history of the State, and assure a still more speedy reduction of the public debt, than that to which reference has been made. The subject is earnestly commended to your favorable consideration.

The subject of banks and banking capital in its relation to the currency—the general interest of trade and commerce and the industrial pursuits of the citizen, deserve your careful attention. My views expressed in a former communication remain unchanged. The incorporation of new, or the recharter of old and solvent banks, when actually necessary, and demanded by the wants of legitimate trade in the community where located, should be favored; under no other circumstances should either be permitted. In the creation of banks, the interests of the State and people should be consulted, and a just discrimination as to number, locality and the demands of trade be exercised.

The rapid increase of population, the importance and value of our home and foreign commerce, the constant development of the material wealth of the State, the extent of our manufacturing, mechanical and agricultural industry, the fact that the State is flooded by a depreciated currency introduced by private bankers and brokers, might justify, under the restrictions and limitations indicated, a judicious increase of banking capital within our Commonwealth. This, whilst it would aid the operations of trade, and supply the real business wants of the people, would, at the same time, remedy, to some extent, the evils of a depreciated foreign and illegal currency.

By the act approved the 6th day of November last, the thirtieth section of the act of 1850, regulating banks, was, after the first day of July next, extended to all incorporated saving fund, trust and insurance compa-

nies. That section declares "that it shall not be lawful for any of the said banks to issue or pay out any bank notes other than those issued by itself, payable on demand in gold or silver; notes of specie paying banks of this State which are taken on deposit or in payment of debts, at par, at the counter of the bank where paid out; or notes of banks issued under the authority of the act of the 4th of May, 1831, at the option of the person receiving the same."

These enactments were intended to protect the community against the evils of a depreciated currency, and prevent its introduction from other States. However well intended they will fail to secure these objects, unless made to embrace private bankers and others of that class, whose profits are largely dependent upon the introduction into the State of such a currency. In many instances the notes of our own banks are collected by private bankers and brokers, and with these, or with the specie withdrawn from the banks issuing them, they purchase depreciated and foreign bank paper which is paid out at par at their counters. By other large loans are negotiated with banks out of the State, at less than the usual rate of interest, and their notes, often of a less denomination than five dollars, and always at a discount, brought into the State and put into circulation in the manner indicated, and this, too, under an agreement with the bank making the loan, that the notes thus paid out shall be kept in circulation.—The effect of this system of private banking has been to limit the circulation of the paper of our own banks, and substitute in its place a foreign, depreciated, and often a worthless currency. In justice to the bank, trust and insurance companies, paying a heavy annual tax to the Commonwealth for their privileges, and for the protection of the people against these evils, either the provisions of the thirtieth section of the act of 1850, should be repealed, or further extended so as to embrace private individuals and associations, who may monopolize and control, to the detriment of the public, this traffic in depreciated bank paper, without restraint and without taxation.

[Conclusion next week]

Col. Slifer, one of nature's noblemen, will probably be voted for State Treasurer, and if merit be any passport to office will be elected.

For sale, freight or charter—Sundry straightouts on the Governor question. They would evidently like to play the same profitable game they did at the recent election.

An Irish paper begs leave to return thanks, on behalf of the people of Ireland, to the democracy of this country for electing Buchanan, the son of an Irishman, President.

Sugar from Liberia.—The cultivation of the sugar cane has succeeded so well in Liberia, that they talk of exporting it to the United States.

Broad Top is becoming rapidly civilized—a set of Irishmen having badly beaten a man named Horton last week, and a young man who got into a difficulty with another having fired a pistol at him.

The citizens of Western Virginia have presented the editor of the Wheeling Argus with \$1000 cash to purchase new materials. If our subscribers will give us one-tenth the amount we'll renew ours.

Elder J. T. Johnson died at Lexington, Mo., on the 18th ult. He was a brother of the late Vice President, Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, and formerly a Judge of the Court of Appeals of that State, and for four years a member of Congress. For thirty years he has been a preacher of the Gospel without fee or salary.

Utah Legislature.—The late Utah Legislature was composed of 13 Members of Council and 56 Members of the House of Representatives. The Members of Council had 171 wives; the Members of the House 157 wives. Five officers of the House had 22 wives.—Gov. Young has 68 wives living. Thus the 75 men connected with the Legislature have 420 wives. This beats our Mormons, who average only about four apiece.

Mr. Hancock and Mr. Goslow, both of Allen county, Ohio, quarreled one day last week. Coslow followed up Hancock, threatening to whip him, and the latter having a rifle in his hand, told him that if he did not go back he would shoot him. Coslow still persisted in following, and Hancock fired, the ball taking effect in Coslow's abdomen, killing him almost instantly. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss.

The Syracuse Journal says that Dr. Walton of Syracuse, has just extracted a pin from the back of a Miss McKay, in that city. The pin was swallowed nine years since, when she was the age of five. Miss M. said she had experienced considerable inconvenience from it ever since. It was taken out below the shoulder-blade, two inches to the right of the spinal column, and one-fourth of an inch below the cuticle, with very little pain to the patient.

LADY BURNED TO DEATH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The wife of Judge Daniels, of the U. S. Supreme Court, was burned to death last night, by an accident, at the residence of her husband, in Franklin row. The Judge and his wife had been out, and on returning home he went into the library and she repaired to her sleeping apartment, and commenced dressing, preparatory to retiring for the night. Being very near sighted, she did not perceive a candle sitting on the hearth, nor the flames that communicated to her clothing, until they completely enveloped her. She then ran from the room shrieking for assistance. The rapid motion only added strength to the flames, and before any effectual assistance could be rendered, she was terribly burned from head to foot, and her recovery was rendered hopeless from having inhaled the fire. She died this morning, after lingering eight hours in dreadful agony. She was a most estimable lady, about 35 years of age, and leaves two children, the youngest being only six or eight months old. She was the daughter of the late Dr. Harris, of Philadelphia, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, attached to the Navy Department. This terrible calamity has caused much regret to a large circle of friends and the community at large, who deeply

sympathize with the Judge in his bereavement. He was himself burned, but not seriously, while endeavoring to extinguish the flames. Accounts vary with regard to the origin of the accident. One statement is that Mrs. Daniels was in bed reading by candle, the flames of which, communicated to the sleeve of her night dress.

There will be a meeting of the Juniata Fire Company on Thursday evening, January 8th, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

Dr. Joseph Henderson has consented to deliver a course of lectures before the Apprentices' Literary Society on "Geology," the first of which will be delivered on Saturday evening next.

Married.

On the 30th December, by Rev. D. D. Clarke, ROBERT FORGY to Miss ANN JOHNSTON.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. O. M. Klink, ANTHONY MCGARTNEY of Derry township, and Miss MARY GREY of Lewistown.

At Harrisburg, on the 1st inst., by Rev. Dr. DeWitt, JOHN B. BRATTON, Esq., Editor of the Carlisle Volunteer, to Miss MARY ELLEN, daughter of George W. Boyd, Esq., of the former place.

On the 22d ult., by T. B. Coder, Esq., DANIEL CARTEL, of Patterson, to ELIZABETH PIERCE of Millintown, (both colored.)

THE MARKETS.

Lewistown, Jan. 8, 1857.

Lewistown Flour, per 100 lbs.	\$4 00
Superfine "	3 75
Freedom "	3 50
Barley "	75
Rye, @ bushel,	60
Oats, do,	35
Corn, do,	50
Cloverseed, @ bushel,	6 50
Timothyseed, "	2 50
Butter, good, @ lb.	20
Eggs, @ dozen,	15
New Potatoes @ bushel,	40

The Lewistown Mill is paying \$1.25 for red wheat, 1.35a1.35 for white wheat, according to quality.

Alfred Marks, at the new Steam Mill, is paying for White Wheat 1.35a0.06, Red 1.25.

N. B.—Wheat taken on store, with privilege to the owner to sell or ship by boat.

Flour, Grain, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.

Cloverseed is quoted at \$7 50 per 64 lbs.; Flour at 6 25a6 62 1/2; White Wheat at 1 55, and Red at 1 45.

Tuscarora Female Seminary,

ACADEMY, JUNIATA CO., PA.

E. HINDS, Principal.

IT IS BELIEVED that such changes and improvements have been made by the present Principal, as will render the Institution, in every respect, a Seminary of the first class.

Expenses per Session of 21 weeks.

Board, Washing, and Tuition in Eng-

lish, \$60 00

Music, 15 00

French, Spanish, German, Greek, and

Latin, each, 8 00

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BOAS, Victorines, Peliverines, Gloves, &c.,

in great variety, from which the ladies

can make excellent choice, are now open

and for sale at the Business Panoprium of

deals GEORGE BLYMYER.

Boat Builders Wanted.

WE want from thirty to forty additional

Boat Builders to work for us in our

Boat Yard at Lewistown. Good wages and

constant employment will be given.

FRICK, SLIFER & CO.

Lewistown, Dec. 18, 1856.—4\*

FORRESTER'S PLAYMATE,

A Magazine for Boys and Girls,

BEGINS its sixth volume in January, 1857.

It is edited by MARK FORRESTER, the

well known writer for the young, who, the

reading community will bear in mind, is con-

nected with no other periodical.

The Playmate has been denominated by an

eminent writer, as "the best Youth's Magazine

published." The publishers mean to keep it

so its embellishments are new, and the read-

ing matter almost wholly original.

An entire number might be filled with the

commendatory notices of the press. The Fam-

ily Gazette says:—"No parent who cares a

button for his children's welfare, can spend

a dollar more profitably than in subscribing

for the Playmate."

But we prefer to let the Magazine tell its own

story. These parents who have any choice

about what their children read should subscribe

for it. If it does not sustain itself, after a trial,

no recommendation of others would be of any

benefit.

TERMS.—The Playmate is published monthly

at One Dollar a year, in advance. To clubs,

75 cents per copy. Letters enclosing money

may be sent at our risk, if directed to

WM. GUILD & CO.,

156 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers, trading as McWilliams &

Stewart, have leased the Lewistown Mill

and are now prepared to buy all kinds of grain, for which they will pay the highest market price in cash.

Grain will be taken in store on