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THE HINSTELL.

A TOWER OF SAFETY IS OUR GOD.

We copy the following translation of Luther's celebrated Hymn, "Ein Feste Burg ist unser Gott," from the last Musical Review, published at New York by Mason Brothers, at \$1 per annum. As the followers of the distinguished Reformer are now holding an interesting meeting here, its publication is quite opportune.]

A tower of safety is our God, His word and shield defend us; In mercy he relieves the load Of evils that attend us. What though the ancient foe Still seeks our overthrow, Though fearful power and art In him their force exert-God is our sure salvation.

By strength of ours naught could be done The strife full soon were ended; But for us fights the righteous One, By God himself commended. And dost thou ask his name? 'Tis Jesus Christ, the same Whom Lord of Hosts we call-God blessed over all: He shall our souls deliver.

Though devils all the earth should fill. The Lord would all our terrors quell, And victory guide before us. Though Saian threatens still, And rages as he will, He never can prevail, God's word shall make him quail: The Lord will soon subdue him.

Strong in thy might, O Lord, we go, Thy word our spirits cheering. Thou never failing Friend, On Thee our hopes depend Before Thy throne we fall.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

In any phase of the question, this separation is desirable, but in connection with the payment of the public debt, and the reducon of State taxation, it becomes an object more than ordinary interest. A sale, at the earliest practicable period, of the whole of our public works, for a fair consideration, ights and interests of the people, should be with the application of the proceeds to the s recommended to your unbiased considera-

The law incorporating the Pennsylvania railroad company, imposed a tax of three mills per ton, per mile, on all tonnage passing over that road, as an equivalent for any de crease in the revenues of the Commonwealth that might arise from the anticipated competition of the road with the business of main line of the public improvements. This tax is not imposed upon the company, but apon the tonnage, and is paid by the owners of the freight transported over the road; the company acting as agents in its collection and payment to the State. It is virtually a tax apon the trade and commerce of the Commonwealth, and upon the commerce of other States, whose productions seek an eastern market over this road; and thus by increasing the rate of charges and the cost of transportion the produce of the west is forced upon the competing railroads of other States and to other markets than our own. The neces. sity that required this tax, as regards the Commonwealth and her improvements, has ceased. Its continuance can only be justified as a revenue measure. It should be the pol icy of the State to invite the transmission of the products of other States through her terntory to her own markets, and, therefore, the propriety of relieving the trade and business of the Commonwealth and country from this tar upon it, is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

In consequence of the suspension specie payments by the banks of this and the other States of the Union, and the financial embarrassment and general prestration of business, I deemed it my duty o call, as authorized by the Constitution, an extra session of the Legislature, to meet at Harrisburg on the sixth day of October last. Although the relief provided by this extraor-dinary session of the General Assembly was not as ample as the exigency of the case required, yet it was productive of many beneficial results, and served to allay the intense excitement and alarm that pervaded the entire community. By the act providing for the resumption of specie payments by the banks, all banking institutions accepting the provisions of that law were required to pay into the freasury one-fourth of one per cent. on their capital stock. The amount realized by the payment of this bonus has not only defrayed all the expenses of that session, but will leave a balance in the Treasury of not less than thirty-five thousand dollars—a result certainly not injurious to the finances of the Common-

My views expressed in former communications on the subject of banks and banking capital, in their relations to the currency and e general interests of trade remain unchanged. However diverse our opinions may be on this subject, it must be admitted by ail that the banking and credit systems are so intimately interwoven with the business and

commerce of the country, that their sudden separation, or a rash innovation, would produce consequences of fearful magnitude. That the present system of banking is perfect, is not pretended; that it could be essentially modified and improved, will not be denied. The present derangement of the currency may and will suggest the necessity of reform, not only in the system itself, but in the man-agement of our banking institutions.

Unlimited credits by corporations or indi-

viduals have and will ever be an unmitigated evil. They contribute to bank expansions, rash speculations, extravagant living and excessive over-trading; always sure to be followed by ruinous revulsions. What the remedy should be, I do not deem it my province, under existing circumstances, to suggest; but to be permanent and effectual, it must accord with the natural and necessary laws of trade. The currency of a country forms no exception to these laws, and should be left to their operation and control, so far as may be consistent with the public good. It is, therefore, that a system of free banking, based on undoubted public securities, and coin in such proportion to circulation and deposits as may be deemed sufficient to secure their conversion into specie, on demand, with proper limitations and restrictions, is deemed preferable to the presrestrictions, is deemed preferable to the present system. Its introduction would correct many existing abuses not only in the system five hundred millions of dollars exist, to itself, but in the present mode of banking. These questions, however, with the remedies necessary to prevent a recurrence of the evils under which we now suffer, together with the nature and extent of the relief, if any, that may yet be required by the banks of the Commonwealth, to enable them to resume the payment of their liabilities in specie, are all referred to the wisdom of the Legislature. -They are practical and important business questions, and as such should receive your intelligent consideration.

The present condition of our Commonwealth

and country deserves at least passing remark.

A severe financial revulsion has occurred, inducing a suspension of specie payments by the banks, not only of this Commonwealth, but of all the States of the Union, deranging the currency and affecting disastrously all the great interests of commerce and the industrial pursuits of the citizen. Labor is without employment, and thousands of strong, active men are now asking for work or bread. The causes assigned for these evils are almost as various as the interests or prejudices of those who undertake their explication. To whatever cause or causes they may be referred, it is neither just nor proper to charge all our present financial and commercial distress to the banks and their management. However much they may have contributed, other causes have operated still more directly and powerfully to produce these results; and imong them first in importance and influence is the present system of low duties, in connection with the warehousing system, adopted as the policy of the General Government in 1846. The abandonment of the protective policy, as embodied in the tariff act of 1842, was resisted by Pennsylvania with a unanimity almost unparalleled in her history. representatives in both branches of the Naupon terms just and liberal to the purchasers, tional Congress strenuously opposed the reand at the same time amply protective of the peal of that act. The evils under which we hts and interests of the people, should be are now suffering were predicted, as a conse-horized by the Legislature. Such sale, quence of such repeal. But other counsels the State. They are first in necessity and prevailed, the act was repealed, and the inpayment of the public debt, would secure its dustry of the country exposed to a runious still more rapid extinguishment. The subject competion with the cheap labor of foreign nations. The disastrous effects of the repeal were postponed by the operation of causes well understood by every intelligent citizen. Famine abroad created an unprecedented demand for our breadstuffs, and the gold of California, although it may have added to the excitement of our progress, and contributed its full share in producing existing financial and commercial embarrassment, in millions. supplied the means of paying the overwhelming balances against us on our foreign impor-tations. Under the present system of low duties, the excess of imports over exports has been beyond the most extravagant wants of the country. They have been enormous and ruinous-destructive of domestic industry, and involving the home manufacturer and home labor in one common ruin. We have imported more than we could pay for, and much more than we needed. Pennsylvania abounds in iron ore. Iron and its manufactures are justly regarded as important elements of her material wealth; and from her abundance, if properly festered and protected by a wise national policy, could supply the markets of the world; and yet, since the passage of the act of 1846, we have imported of iron and steel, and their manufactures, more than two hundred millions of dollars in value, paid for in gold or our bonds and stocks, now held by foreign capitalists—the interest on which but adds to the burdens imposed upon is by our foreign indebtedness. true of many other important branches of home industry. Many millions in value of cotton and woolen goods have, same period, been imported, that should have been made in our own workshops, should have been woven on American, and not on British, French or German looms.

As an example of the practical working of the system, official documents exhibit the fact, that during the past four years, the imports of foreign merchandise exceeded our exports one hundred and eighty four millions two thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars; and as a consequence, the drain of the precious metals was correspondingly great. The amount of specie sent out of the country during that period, was two hundred and thirteen millions three hundred and sixty four thousand three hundred and eighty four dollars; -- specie imported, twenty-six millions nine hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars: leaving a balance against us on specie account of one hundred and eightysix millions four hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty seven dollars. This depleting process, aggravated by excessive importations, unsettled the currenev and induced an inflated paper circulation resulting in bank suspensions and financial embarrassment But the evil does not end here. An inflated paper carrency, by cheap. ening the price of money, increases in this whilst the American manufacturer is expos- ation.

ed, under a system of low duties, to a ruinous competition with the cheap labor of Europe, he is paid for his goods in a currency less valuable than that paid to his foreign competitor. As a necessary result, the home fabric is driven from the market, and the home manufacturer ruined. The operation of these causes, stipulated by low duties, is sufficient to destroy the industrial energies

of any people.

With these facts before us, it is no matter of surprise that our mills, factories and furnaces have been closed, and thousands of honest laborers thrown out of employment; that commerce has scarcely an existence, that bankruptcy and ruin are around us, and our general prosperity paralyzed. To avoid these disasters, to which we have been periodically exposed, reform not only in our system of banking, but in our revenue laws, becomes indispensable.

If the principle of the act of 1842 had been preserved-even if its rate of duties had been reduced-our specie, by millions would not have gone into foreign coffers to build up and sustain the foreign manufacturer; home industry would be prosperous, and the cry "we want work," issuing from a thousand lips in our large cities and manstartle and alarm us. That system that practically prefers foreign to home labor: that keeps our workshops in Europe, instead of building and supporting them here; that takes our gold to pay the wages of British laborer, whilst our own are without employment and without bread; that fills country with foreign merchandise, to the exclusion of the home fabric; that lays the British rail upon the road through our iron districts, and by our rolling mills, whilst they are silent and deserted, and that into speculation and extravagance, is at war with every true American interest, and should be at once abandoned.

A period of low duties has always been marked by excessive importations; large exports of specie; overtrading; bank expansions and suspensions, and financial and commercial revulsions. Under the protective policy, these peculiar and startling characteristics of free trade have all been wanting. The history of the country establishes these facts. A well regulated tariff, adjusted to protect the productive in-dustry of the country, is not only the true policy of the government, but is a better regulator of the currency, and a more certain security against bank expansions, than any system of pains and penalties yet devised for the control of banking institutions or the operations of capital. To this we should return. Pennsylvania is yet true to her ancient and long cherished convictions of its propriety and necessity. She may have been misled. Political and partizan pressure may have forced from her true po sition. This was her misfortune, not her fault. She sees and feels the wrong, and with an emphasis, intensified by her injuries, will demand redress; protection for herself, and the great industrial interests of her people.

The agricultural interests of the country usefulness, and constitute the basis of State and National prosperity. Upon their pro gress and development depend the success of our mechanical, manufacturing an I commercial interests.

Agriculture, in its varied and multiplied relations, is the unfailing source of national wealth, and to its promotion all should contribute. Individual enterprise and liberali ty, State and county associations, have done much to advance this important branch of productive industry; have collected and circulated much valuable information; and encouraged by their honorable exertions, the progress of scientific and practical agriculture. Science and art have nobly proffered their aid-the State should not withold her encouragement and support.

I have heretofore recommended the estab-lishment of an agricultural bureau, in connection with some one of the State departments, to give efficiency to the collection and diffusion of useful knowledge on this subject. Impressed with the necessity and usefulness such a bureau, I again earnestly recom mend it to your favorable consideration.

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

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

pied. From the report of the trustees we learn that "a contract has been made for the erection of an edifice calculated for the residence of professors, lecture halls, and dormitories for students, to be built of stone, tour stories high, two hundred and thirty-three feet in front, with wings, and to cost fifty-five thousand dollars. This building is already in progress, and it is hoped that a part of it may be put under roof and be so far completed as to enable the board to make arrangements to receive a few students before the close of the current year." The Legislature, at their last session, appropriated fifty thousand dollars to this institution, onehalf of which has been paid; the remaining twenty-five thousand dollars to be paid on condition that an equal sum be realized from other sources, within three years from entry the cost of production, and thus, the passage of the act making the appropri-

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

The report to be submitted by the Superintendent of Common Schools will present a clear and satisfactory statement of the general operation of the system during the past

The separation of the School from the State Department, by the act of the last session, was a just tribute to the importance and value of onr common school system,-The great educational interests of the State, the care and guardianship of the intellectsocial and moral improvement of the youth of the Commonwealth, should occupy a prominent and independent position among the departments of the government. If the care of the treasure of the Commonwealth, the development of her material wealth, and the advancement of her politico economical interests, have received from the government the marked and distinctive recognition of their importance, how much more should the mind of her youth-with its wondrous activities-its constantly unfolding energies, and its infinite superiority to the material and physical, claim a still higher consideration, and receive from the representatives fo the people, a more honored recognition

As an independent department, greater efficiency will be given to the system—a more direct and immediate supervision will be secured-the details of its operation more carefully observed-its deficiencies discovered-its errors corrected-the accomplishment of its noble purposes and objects rendered more certain, and the system itself saved from the dangerous and debasing influence political excitement, and partizan preju-

The county superintendency, tested by experience, has realized the just expectations of the friends of the measure, and may now be regarded as a permanent and indispensable part of the system. When committed to competent men, it has accomplished a noble work in promoting the success and usefulness of our common schools; and wherever the duties of the office have been faitfully performed, the character of the schools has been elevated, their number and the number of scholars increased, and the confidence and encouragement of the public secured. the hands of incompetent men, these results have not been obtained; but, on the contrary, opposition has been provoked, and the cause of common school education retarded. This office should not be committed to any but men thoroughly qualified by education and experience for the performance of its arduous and responsible duties; and if the school directors of any county, in disregard of their obligations, from opposition either to the system or the office, select an incompetent person for the place, the odium of the act, and of failure to secure the benefits resulting from a proper and intelligent administration of the office, should rest upon them, and not upon the law authorizing the appointment. The detects of the system, when clearly established, should be promptly corbut change is not always reform

destroy its efficiency.

The act of the 20th day of May, 1857, providing for the due training of the teachers for the common schools of the State, by encourageing the establishment of Normal chools within the districts designated in the law, has received the cordial approbation of all interested in the success of our common schools. The passage of that act inaugurated a new era in the history of common school education in Pennsylvania. movement in the right direction; full of ncouragement and hope for the greater perfection and usefulness of the system. Large and enthusiastic meetings of the friends of education have been held, in many of the districts, to promote the establishment of Normal schools, as contemplated by the act; and liberal sums of money have been subscribed to secure this desirable object. A noble work has been commenced, and sustained by individual enterprise and liberalencouraged by the State, and vindicatby its own intrinsic merit, it must go on until State Normal Schools, in number and efficiency, equal to the supply of well-trained teachers, shall become the just pride

and boast of Pennsylvania. The organic structure of our system is as perfect, perhaps, as human legislation can make it; but it needs the competent and it needs the competent and thoroughly trained teacher to give it greater vitality and efficiency, and secure the full accomplishment of the purposes of this creation. The teacher, the properly educated, the well-trained, the scientific teacher, is the great want of the system. We need the leaching mind, not the automaton movements of mere physical organization or antiquted routiue, to direct and control the intelle energies of the youth of the Commonwealth. require mind, educated mind, in our schools, that knowledge may be comm ted, not only effectively and practically, but that in training the young, they may be taught to think—and how to think—to investigate, and know for themselves, and thus be fitted and prepared for the high and responsible duties of the man and the citizen.

This deficiency can only be supplied by State Normal schools for the education of teachers. To them we must look. The future is full of hope. Much has already been done to provide for their establish-Much has already ment and support. In connection with honorable individual effort, more legislative encouragement may be required. It should be given cheerfully and promptly. No subject of greater interest can claim your attention; no one appeals with more reason and truth, to duty and patriotism.

Teachers' institutes, as auxiliary to Normal schools, should be aided by the State.— Through their agency, sustained by the no-ble and self-denying efforts of the teachers emselves, much good has been accomplished in educating and training teachers, and in dignifying a profession too long underval-ued by those most deeply interested in their useful labors.

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

narmony of its proportions. Based as our institutions are on the will of the people-dependent for preservation on their virtue and intelligence—knowledge with us should occupy the high position to which it is so pre-eminently entitled. Knowledge, founded upon the pure principles of eternal truth, is the crowning glory of the citizen—the safe guard and defence of the State. Education, full and free to all, is the boon we ask for the children of the Commonwealth-it is the duty, paramount to all others, the State owes to her citizens. The subject, in all its relations, is warmly commended to the generous care and patronage of the Legislature.

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

The reports of the State Luntic Hospital. at Harrisburg, and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at Pittsbnrg will be laid before you, and will exhibit in detail their operations for the past year.

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

The House of Refuge in Philadelphia, and

the Western House of Refuge near Pittsburg, again ask to share the bounty of the Commonwealth. These schools for the erring, neglected and out-cast children and youth of the State; these homes where kind. ness rules and love subdues the vicious and incorrigible, should not be denied their re-

The "Blind" and the "Deaf and Dumb" asylums at Philadelphia, and the Pennsylva-nia Training School for idiotic and feeble-minded children, present their annual claim for your sympathy and aid. The darkened the silent tongue, and the weakened in tellect, in sorrow and sadness, appeal to the representatives of the people for this boon.— It cannot be refused,

My views in relation to "local," "special" mnibus legislation' and innovation, induced by selfishness or prejudice, may endanger its permanency and destroy its efficiency.

The net of the 20th for of May 1857 servious of privaterights-so detrimental to the public interest, and generally so mischievous in its consequences-should not be encouraged or permitted.

The report of the Adjutant General will be laid before you. To its valuable and important suggestions, I invite your careful consideration.

I must again call the attention of the Legislature to the subject of revising the militia laws of the State. They are so crude und imperfect, in many of their provisions, and obscure in some of their enactments. that it is difficult to discover the objects intended, or comprehend the duty enjoined .-The powers and duties of the respective officers connected with the military organization of the Commonwealth, should be more clearly defined. Greater encouragement should be given to the formation of vulunteer companies; the entire system should be remodeled, and placed in a position to become alike honorable and useful to the State.

The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, by an ordinance passed the 7th day of April, 1856, and officially communicated to the Legislature at their last general session, proposed to convey to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a lot of ground, in that city, for the purpose of erecting an Arsenal thereon. By the act of the 6th of May, 1857, the Governor was author ized to accept from the Mayor of Philadel phia, under the seal of the Corporation, the conveyance in fee simple of the lot of ground proposed to be donated to the Common wealth, for the purpose indicated.

The conveyance was duly executed by the Mayor on the 26th day of June, 1857, and delivered and accepted on the 31st day of July following, as directed by the act. fourth section of the same act authorized the Governor to apply the proceeds of the sale of the Arsenal in Philadelphia (\$30,000 00) to the erection of an Arsenal on the lot of ground thus granted to the Commonwealth. In pursuance of the authority conferred, a contract was made with a skill ful and experienced Architect, for the erect tion and completion of the proposed Arsena to be large and commodius, and adapted to the purpose intended. The building was immediately commenced under the direct supervision of the Adjutant General, and is now completed and ready for the reception of the Arms, Military stores and equipments of the Commonwealth. It is of brick, three stories high, one hundred and eighty two feet front on Filbert street, and fifty feet in depth. The foundation walls of stone, are solid and massive. The cost of construction did not exceed the appropriation. It is a substantial and elegant structure and will be a safe depository for the public arms-an ornament to the city, and a credit to the

ommonwealth.

Mexico, recommended the erection of a mon ument to the memory of those citizen soldiers from Pennsylvania, who died in the service of their country in that war. It is due to them, that some public acknowledgement of their patriotic services should be made by the State. Concurring in the sentiments expressed in the communication to which reference has been made, I would also invite your attention to the propriety of erecting in the public grounds of the Capitol, a suitable monument to their memory-and thus honor those who by their nudaunted bra-very and invincible valor, honored our noble Commonwealth.

The publication of the Geological Report of the State, under the superintendence of Prof. Rogers, is rapidly approaching completion. The engravings and illustrations are nearly completed, and the first volume now in press, which he expects will be ready for delivery soon after the meeting of the Legislature, and the second and last volume before its adjournment or imediately thereafter. The style and general execution of the work will be equal, if not superior, to that of any similar publication by our sister states. It will fully sustain the reputation of the distinguished Geologist, by whom the surveys were made, and who has devoted so much company the close of the year. Great care has been taken to make it perfect in all its de tails. The whole work will be a valuable addition to geographical, as well as geological, science, and will be alike useful to the citizens of the Commonwealth, and honorable to its author.

The resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, were published as directed by that instrument. In accordance with the provisions of the Act of 12th of May, 1857, the proposed amendments were submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection, on the second Tuesday of October last. The returns of said election have been received, and will be delivered to the Speaker of the Senate, as-directed by law, when the fact of their adoption by large majority, will be officially ascertained and announced.

The fourth section of the first article of the amended Constitution, requires the Leg-islature at their first session, after the adopof this amendment, to divide the City of Philadelphia into Senatorial and Representative Districts, in the manner provided in that section. This duty devolves upon you, and should be performed with fidelity and due regard to the interests and rights of

that city.

Relieved from the imputation of selfishness,
I cannot forbear presenting for your consideration, a subject that should claim your

earliest attention. I refer to the erec-tion of a house at the Seat of Government, for the use of the Governor of the Commonwealth. The want of a public man-sion has been seriously felt by all who have been called to occupy that official station.— Whilst almost all our sister states have provided residences for the accommodation of their Chief Magistrates, Pennsylvania, for reasons not creditable to her as the "Keyhas refused to incur pense necessary for the erection of such a building. The failure to provide, in this manner for his accommodation, subjects the Governor to much incovenience, oftentimes vexatious and annoying. A suitable house cannot always be obtained here and in that event he is compelled to be shut up in the rooms of a hotel, or crowded with his family into some small and obscure dwelling, alike unfitted for domestic comfort or the exhibition of the amenites and courtesies of social life. It should be remembered that the Governor of the Commonwealth is regarged as the representative of the people, socially, as well as politically, and therefore he should be enabled, by every proper appliance, to represent truly their social virtues and character. This he cannot do, to the extent desired, on the very meagre salary he receives; and I do not hesitate to affirm that no one occupying this office can, without drawing largely on his private income, exercise the hospitalities or maintain the dignity properly associated with the position. I have avoided all useless expenditures, and yet the salary received, has been wholly insufficient to defray the expenses necessarily incurred. This should not be permitted. Every consideration of public policy, every honorable impulse of proper State pride require that the Chief Executive Officer of the Commonwealth should be provided with a suitable residence, at the Seat of Government, and with a salary adequate to the expenditure incident to high official position. In my last annual communication to the

General Assembly, my sentiments were fully expressed in reference to reform in the naturalization laws, and the admission of applicants to the right of citizenship-to the preservation of the purity of elections, by the prevention and punishment of fraudu lent and illegal voting, and the enactment of a judicious registry law—to freedom as the great centre truth of American republicanism-the great law of American nationality -to the rights of the States, as Independent Sovereignties, and the power and duty of the General Government to prevent the extension of the institution of slavery to the free t tories of the Union-to the wrongs of Ka as exhibited in the violation of the doe of popular sovereignty by the General ernment, in its attempts, by the mil teat the will of the majority in that territ wrongs still existing and aggravated by cent outrages on the rights and privilege that people, and approved by high Natio Executive authority. To the views th presented, you are respectfully referred.

By the expiration of the constitutional ter official connection with the governme of the Commonwealth will soon cease. power, under the Constitution, vested in a by the people, will be transferred to another of their own selection and with my warms wishes for his success, I will, refleved from One of my predecessors, in his annual communication to the Legislature, immediately after the close of the late war with