## LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER & JUUKNAL

PUBLISHED EVERY TURSDAY MORNING, BY GEO. SANDERSON. TERMS:

UBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance; two twenty-five, if not paid within six months; and two fifty, if not paid within the year. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the Editor ADVERTISEMENTS—Accompanied by the Casx, and not oxceeding one square, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. Those of a greater length in proportion.

ph.ets. Hanks, Labels, &c., &c., executed with accuracy and at the shortest notice.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

try during the year that has just closed. The desplaying the year that has just closed. The disturb the monetary world for a short season, the have been eminently prosperous, and each been disinguished by some fresh discovery to facilitate its | change for them of new bonds, bearing a like inter

Once more the people of this vast country, through the agency of the ballot box, have designated the citizen, who, for the ensuing four years, is to fill the highest office known to the Constitution. cheerful submission of the minority, in the result of the contest, and the magnanimity of the majority in the enjoyment of their triumph, afford grat-lying evidence that our civil institutions are not, at this day, endangered from the violence of party exist. The wisks of the ministry in the content of the public debt. In addition to the premiums, there will be anually saved to the Treas-erist. The wisks of the ministry in the content of the public debt. In addition to the premiums, there will be anually saved to the Treas-erist. The wisks of the ministry in the content of the public debt. In addition to the spirit. The voice of the majority is honored by implicit obedience, whilst the rights of the minority are protected by the constitution and laws.—
The officer thus chosen is the representative of the solicer thus chosen is the solicer than the solicer thus chosen is the solicer than the solicer thus chosen is the solicer than the solicer than the solicer than the solicer than the solicer whole people, and is bound by his oath and the obligations of patriotism to do "equal and exact justice to all men of whatever persuasion, religious or
political" Each successive test of the elective
fleature of our government has been followed by religations of patriotism to do "equal and exact justice to all men of whatever persuasion, religious or
political "Each successive test of the elective
fleature of our government has been followed by religations of a dollar from the people, we have much reason
to be gratified with the issue.

In our efforts to effect a conversion of the five
here of the five
here of the people of the people of the successive test of the elective
to be gratified with the issue. feature of our government has been followed by rehewed confidence in the whole system, and so it
will doubtless continue to be, so long as the exercent interest free of taxation, with coupons attachcise of the right of sulfrage be characterised by in-telligence and patriotism. In all parts of the ci-tion of the law already referred to, after consulta telligence and patriotism. In all parts of the ci-tilizence and patriotism. In all parts of the ci-vilized world the people are becoming convinced. tion with a number of the most experienced com voltzed world the people are becoming convinced, not only of the practicability, but of the wisdom and justice of a government founded on the principles of a representative Democracy. Even the firm prejudices of monarchists, are beginning to sible, the appropriate to the powerful evidence furnished by our extension to the property of the firm prejudices of monarchists, are beginning to sible, the desired end. Accordingly, we assigned to Col. John J. M'Cahen, of Philadelphia, the performance of this duty. This gentleman immediate to Paris. perience. The mission of the present generation perience. The mission of the present generation for mance of this duty. This gentleman immediate is to secure the future triumph of these principles by rapaired to London, and subsequently to Paris

the ready acquiescence of each in the recent Congressional adjustment of the controversies incident o the institutions of domestic slavery and the acquisition of new territory; when has this Union been more firm and perfect? We may well exchange congratulations on this auspicious picture, low a greater interest than 4 per cent. as I am sure we should mingle our thanks to Al-mighty God for His bounteous goodness and guar-

works familiar to posterity. The tolling of bells—the sable ensign and the solemn obsequies have manifested the Nation's regret. Whilst thus lamenting the loss of those patriots, we should be consoled by the recollection, that they had been spared to fill the full measure of time allotted to man. According to the beautiful figure of one of them, presented in a discourse at New York, not ouths since-measuring time by ideas and -they had become modern Methuselahs in the extent of what they had seen of the world, and done for their country. Who could expect more? and who is not satisfied with the extent of their la-

The receipts to the Treasury during the late fis al year, exclusive of the proceeds of loans, amounted to the gross sum of \$4,561,885 50, which amount added to the balance in the Treasury or the 1st of December, 1851, Cleaving out the unathe 1st of December, 1801, (leaving out the unavailable means which only serve to confuse the account,) makes the total ordinary means of the Treasury for the year, \$5,104,424 71. The payments, exclusive of the cancellation of State stock -the appropriations to the North Branch canal and the Portage railroad, amounted to the sum \$4, 129, 262 49, being \$976,602 12 less than the receipts. Of this excess, however, the sum of \$304, 024 96 was applied to the completion of the Westo relaying the north track of the tern reservoir—to re-taying the north trace of the Columbia railroad, and to other extraordinary repairs on the public works, leaving an actual available, balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of December, 1852, of \$671,037 72. But, it must be observed, in order to a correct comprehension o the relative condition of the Treasury, that the un paid balances of appropriations for 1851, amounted to \$621,338 95, whilst those of 1852 only reach the sum of \$529,801 14, showing a difference is

favor of the latter year of near \$100,000.

The receipts to the Treasury for the coming year may be safely estimated at \$4,626 500. Taxes m real and personal estate and tolls on the pub works, are the only sources of revenue in which there can be any considerable variation from this estimate. The former of these I have estimated at \$1,400,000, and the latter at \$850,000. To the above estimate must be added the sum of \$671. 037 72, the balance remaining in the Treasury on 1st day of December, 1852, and thus swelling le means of the Treasury for 1853, to the for the same period, including everything except new work, may be estimated at \$4,028,670, which will leave a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of December, 1853, of \$1.271,308. In this expenincluded \$300,000 for the sinking fund snm of \$1,571,208; and deducting from this \$671 037 72, the amount in the Treasury on the 1st of December last, we shall find an actual balance of \$898,630, applicable to the payment of debts and on of the North Branch canal and the The result of these estimates demonstrates most clearly to my mind that when the improvents just named shall have been comple ted, should all new schemes of expenditure be sternly resisted, as they shall be, so far as I am concerned, the Treasury will be in a condition to ancel at least one million of dollars of the public

In accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature, approved the 2d day of April, 1852, I proceeded to berrow, on the faith of the Commonvealth, eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the completion of the North Branch canal. maximum rate of interest named in the law is 6 per cent. The loan was awarded to Messrs, Harris & Co., for C. H. Fisher, of Philadelphia, Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York, and George Peaody, of London, on the 12th day of June last, as follows: \$200,000 at an interest of 41 per cent. and \$650,000 at an interest of 5 per cent., and the nds of the State issued accordingly, in sums of one thousand dollars each, free of taxation, with coupons attached, re-imbursable in thirty years af-

The 100th section of an act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the government and other purposes, approved the 4th day of May, 1852, declares that the Governor and State Treasurer be, and pear 1852, at such times, and in such amounts, as they may deem best for the interest of the State, any sum not exceeding five millions of deliber. they are hereby authorized and empowered to bor-

issue the bonds of the Commonwealth for the same bearing a rate of interest not exceeding five per cen tum per annum, payable semi-annually, which bonds shall not be subject to taxation for any purpose whatever, and shall be re-imbursable in tweny five years from their date; and the sum so bor-rowed shall be applied to the payment of 6 per cent. loans, that are payable at the option of the Com-monwealth, after the years 1846 and 1847; to the ancellation of the certificates issued to domestic creditors, and the outstanding and unclaimed inter-est certificates, in the manner hereinatter provided; and the balance of said five millions shall be applied to the extinguishment of any of the five per cent, bonds of the State now outstanding, and for

o other purpose."

In compliance with this and the other sections of the law relating to this subject, the State Treasu-er, Auditor General, and myself, proceeded to make he loan of five millions. The details of our action To the Honorable, the Senators and Members of the Honse of Representatives of the General Assembly:

I congratulate you, my fellow citizens, on the auspicious circumstances under which you have convened at the seat of government. An all-wise and beneficent Providence has greatly blessed our country during the year that has just closed. The descriptions of war that ravages of pestiliance the loan of five millions. The details of our action will be found in the State Treasurer's report. The found is the found in the State Treasurer's report. The found is the found in the State Treasurer's report. The found is the found in the State Treasurer's report. The found is the found in the State Treasurer's report. The found is the found in the State Treasurer's report. The found is the found in the State Treasurer's report. The found is the found in the State Treasurer's report. The found is the found in the Stat cancellation of the 5 per cent. bonds, by the ex-

> terms of the Law, has been paid over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to be applied to the ury, by the reduction in the rate of interest on the renewed debt, the sum of \$20,436 62, which for

est, for which exchange the Commonwealth has re-

in other countries, by transmitting to posterity, unimpaired, our model system of government. That this mill be done, under a kind Providence, I have Whilst it is true we claim for his efforts the credit whilst it. and devoted himself, for some weeks to the objects independence as a Nation, have the people of this Union enjoyed a higher state of prosperity, or entertained a brighter hope of the future. At peace with all the world, and treed from internal strite between the several members of the confidence with the ready acquiescence of country, against the integrity and honest purposes of the descendants of Penn. Mr. M'Cahen thinks he could have effected a conversion of a large por-

I respectfully recommend the passage of a law similar to that of the 4th of May 1852, authorizing the officers of the government to cancel the old five Two statesmen, long eminent in the councils of per cent, bonds by the creation of new ones, free of the Nation have been called from amongst us within a brief period. Henry Clay and Danell Web. of interest or bonds bearing 5 per cent. on which but that immortal record will make their good be naid. The State can, in this way, I believe, confidently, save a large amount of money, and finally cancel all her present bonds, and be clear of the rouble and expense of keeping loan books and transstocks. This consideration alone is a most desirable end, and would go far towards comensating for all the labor and trouble of renewing ne bonds, for periods of five, ten and twenty-five

The financial operations of the year, including the North Branch loan of \$850,000, I am greatly gratified to discover, has left but little additional burthen upon the Treasury. The interest on this loan will amount to \$41,500, annually. Deducting rom this the sum of \$20,436 62, the yearly saving secured by the cancellation of our six per cent. lebts, and we have a balance of interest on the North Branch loan to provide for of \$21,063 38 .-The receipts to the Sinking Fund from ordinary sources, up to the close of the fiscal year, amount o \$221,493 74, which when added to the premiums received on the five million loan, and the tax from the Pennsylvania railroad company, make a total of 377,298 40, the interest on which, at 5 per cent, will make an annual saving of \$18,864 92, and thus, together with the interest saved by the five million loan, as above stated, will entirely ex haust the whole amount of the interest on the North

Branch loan, less \$2,194 46.

It is propor to remark, in this connection, that able portion of the State stock purchased for the Sinking Fund, was not delivered at the State Treasury until after the close of the financial year, and hence this investment is not stated in the repor

of the Auditor General. The receipts from the public works for the fiscal year of 1852, as appears in the report of the Canal ommissioners, amounted to the sum of \$1,896, 811 42, and the ordinary expenditures for the same period, to the sum of \$1,029,341 23, leaving a net revenue to the State of \$867,470 19. This result, then compared with that of the last and preceding when compared with that of the last that proved year, presents a somewhat flattering picture. It must be remembered, however, that a most fortunate season. The general prosperity of the State has tended to swell the amount of tonnage, whilst no interruptions of business or injury e works have resulted from fire or floods might, perhaps, in view of these things, and the energetic competition which has grown up around us, be unsafe to anticipate any increase on this net income for any year hereafter, until the North Branch canal and the Portage railroad shall have

en completed. Pressed on all sides by rivals of vast power, the necessity for an economical, energetic and skillful management of the public works is made manifest. The utmost vigilance to prevent interruptions by breaks, the greatest skill to regulate the rate of tolls and other details, so as to secure an increase amount of tonnage, and the prompt abolition of ure, is demanded by the exigencies which surround

The law passed at the last session forbidding he creation of debts by the officers on the public vorks; requiring the payment of cash for all la materials, and monthly returns of all receipts and expenditures, has already and will con-tinue to exercise a salutary influence. As a conce, the expenditures will be much decreased. and the receipts transmitted to the Treasury with the greater promptitude. The administration of is law, however, I regret to say, has not been as efficient as it should be herealter. owing, to some extent, to a deficiency in the approowing, to some extent, to a deficiency in the appro-priations and to other difficulties incident to the in-troduction of a new system of business. This and other reforms so wisely commenced within a short period, with such additional retrenchments as exrience may have shown to be practicable, wil abtless be rigidly carried out in future, by the of ficers controling that branch of the public affairs.

The net increase of profits on the Columbia road r this year over the profits of she last, is but lit-e short of one hundred thousand dollars, whilst the net losses on the entire operations on the Por tage road have exceeded that sum. The direct, un avoidable and incidental expenditures on this latter road, must necessarily be very heavy. Whether e practicible to arrest this monstro Treasury, by any other means than the avoid-

man who superintended the operations of this work for the last year. Both he and the Canal Commissioners concur in the opinion, that this growing ex

penditure is owing to the increased business and dilapidated condition of the road. The avoidance of these planes—the completion of the North Branch Canal, and the relaying of the north track of the Columnia railroad, are subjects which will claim your early attention. These measures were all in progress when I came into office In a special message to the last Legislature, I declared the opinion, that they were necessary to the public welfare, and should be speedily consummat

ed. I still entertain these views.

Should the General Assembly adopt this policy it will be for them to provide the means to sustain the Tries are not not the means to sustain the Tries are under this increased demand upon its resourses. In another part of this communication, I have given you my views touching it future condition. No permanent loans, it seems to me, should hereafter be made for any purpose whatever; nor should the Sinking Fund be diverted from its legitises to the tries the seek. The Canada Assembly may however. imate ends. The General Assembly may, however, in view of the pressing necessity for the immediate completion of these improvements, deem it wise, to authorize the anticipation of the surplus which may accrue in the Treasury for one or two

When the foregoing schemes shall be com-pleted, the government, in my opinion, should abandon entirely the policy of constructing im-provements of this character. The circum-stances which made it right and wise for the State to participate in such work, have passed away. Grand avenues have been constructed through nearly all parts of the State, whilst individual control has increased, and is rabidly individual capital has increased, and is rapidly occupying every feasible scheme of the kind — With my present impressions, I shall, under all circumstances, resist the commencement of any new projects of this character.

An unpleasant misunderstanding has existed for some time between the Board of Canal Commissioners and the Pennsylvania railroad

Commissioners and the Pennsylvania railroad company. The points in the controversy have been passed upon by the highest judicial tribunal in the State, and the decision on each made known to the public.

The management of the public works is an independent branch of the public service, and has been confided to the care of agents selected by the people. It might seem unbecoming, therefore, in an officer of this department of has been confided to the care of agents selected by the people. It might seem unbecoming, therefore, in an officer of this department of the government to discuss the action of the highly competent gentlemen who at present discharge the troublesome duties appertaining to the office of Canal Commissioner; nor can any good result from a discussion of the policy which has heretofore governed the Pennsyl-

which has nectorize governed the readsyrvania railroad company.

As a citizen, and as a public officer, I have ever felt a deep interest in the success of the great enterprise commenced by this company, and have inclined to facilitate its objects so far

and have inclined to facilitate its objects so far as they may be consistent with the interest of the State. This corporation should be allowed to enjoy its legitimate rights without being permitted to infringe those of the State.

It is cause of regret that feelings should have been excited, calculated to lead to an unnecessary rivalry between the main line of the State improvements and the Pennsylvania railroad. These avenues of communication between the east and west should be made to move in harmony, so far as that may be practicable. They will doubtless be competitors for certain kinds of tounage, but in the main under proper regulations, the conflict could not be very injurious to either. The railroad, with a single track, cannot have the capacity to transport more than one-half the tonnage destined from the west to the east, nor is the lestined from the west to the east, nor is the destined from the west to the earth, and is stretched into adapted to that branch of business most desired by the railroad. I can see no reason why one of these great improvements should be so controled as to destroy the other. In all their elements, their objects and conse quences, they are both eminently Pennsylva-nian, and should, it seems to me, be so con-troled as to promote the trade, commerce and general prosperity of the State.

The interest which the State has in the re-

The interest which the State has in the receipts from this branch of her improvements should be guarded with jealous care; in doing this, however, we should not forget that this is not the only interest involved—than those of trade and commerce, are quite as important trade and commerce, are quite a important for the people. A policy looking exclusively to the former of these considerations, might measurably destroy both interests. We can have no income for the coffers of the govern-ment without trade or tonnage. We may have the latter without the former. Our efforts should be to secure both. If the force of competition from foreign rivals should defeat us in this, we should then yield much of the revenue to save the trade, rather than lose both. I am not inclined to excite alarm in reference to success of the State line. I believe that it will success of the State line. I believe that it will continue, under the worst circumstances anticipated, to receive a fair share of the through and local tonnage. What is most to be desired is, that the facilities possessed by those great artificial highways shall be united, as far as possible, to counteract the influence of their rivals outside of the State. The exercise of a wise discretion, such as should, and doubtless are the section of these intrusted with will, govern the action of those intrusted with the control of this subject, may, it is hoped lead to the attainment of this desirable end.

There are still in circulation about six hun There are stiff in circulation knows six and dred thousand dollars of the relief issues, a considerable portion of which have become so defaced and ragged as to render their future use almost impracticable About \$250,000 of the old notes were cancelled at the Treasury the old notes were cancelled at the Trensury during the past year, under the provisions of the act of the 16th April, 1849, and a like amount of new notes issued by certain banks, for which the State paid these institutions two per cent. The efficiency of the law of 1850, prohibiting the circulation of the small issues of other States, has been greatly weakened by the continued use of the relief issues under the denomination of five dollars. The presence of these notes familiarizes the people to these notes making rices are people to that configuration of small paper, and prevents the circulation of coin; whilst the officers of the law, in many instances, make this a pretext to evade the duty of scrutinizing this currency. The law of 1850 never will, I fear, be thoroughly vindicated so long as this depreciated paper is permitted to supply the channels of circulation. To remedy this evil, three modes have suggested themselves to my mind. The first is—to allow all holders of these notes to convert them into State bonds. bearing a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent., in sums of not less than one thousand dollars. The second is—to apply the means of the Sinking Fund to their cancellation. These notes are as much a debt ngainst the State as are her bonds, and it would be the legitimate work of this fund, to take them out of existence. The third is—to apply to this purpose, all the premiums that may be neceived from a farther conversion of the present debt into nev coupon bonds, as suggested in another part of this communication Should the latter idea this communication Should the latter idea meet your approbation, the Sinking Fund can be made the instrument of performing the practical work of caucellation. By the adoption of this policy, this illegitimate currency would be removed from the channels of circulation with Should the latter idea removed from the channels of circulation with-cut entrenching upon the present means of the Treasury, or imposing new burthens on the people With the necessary legislation, I con-fidently believe that this end can be accom-plished!

plished.

I hope, therefore, most sincerely, that the General Assembly, in the exercise of its wisdom, may devise some mode of bringing about a speedy cancellation of these notes.

The currency of the State generally, seems o be in a sound condition, and to be sufficient in the aggregate amount, to answer the ends in the aggregate amount, to answer the ends of trade and commerce. An increase of paper circulation, at this time, would, in my opinion, be unwise policy. Indeed the fact cannot be disguised, that to a considerable extent the present upward tendency in the prices of goods and property is the consequence of the characteristics. and property, is the consequence of the abundance of money. This advance in nominal valdance of money. This advance in hominal var-ues is rapidly approaching an unnatural eleva-tion and should excite jealousy rather than confidence. The indications that we are on connucines. The inducations that we are of the eve of a dangerous inflation of prices and an artificial expansion in commercial and other business affairs, are too clear, it seems to me, to be misunderstood. This tendency should not be stimulated by an increase of paper money. It is the part of wisdom to restrain rather than heighten this excitement. To the rather than heighten this excitement. The influence of the unparalleled amount of furnished to the world by the mines of fornia and Australia, during the last year, may undoubtedly be attributed, in no inconsidera-

ble degree, the production of this state of nom-inal values. The careless observer may regard this result as a real advance in the value of this result as a real advance in the value of goods and property, when in fact, it is only a cheapening of the standard by which these things are measured. Like all other commodities, money will depreciate so soon as an ex-

A common effort, it seems to me, might be wisely made, throughout our vast country to prepare the channels of circulation for this great increase of coin. Bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars, now occupying a large space in these channels, should be forced to give way for the precious metals.— Pennsylvania, I am confident, will most cheerfully, now and hereafter, perform her share of this great work; and I hope to witness, at no remote period, a general movement of all the States on this subject—first to remove from circulation all notes under five dollars and ext the fives also.

I am fully aware, that in declaring this sentiment I am encountering a strong adverse feeling, nor am I insensible to the difficulties which would surround its practical adoption; but, entertaining the conscious belief, as I do, that it is the true policy of our country, as regards her commercial rivalry with other nations, I should be unworthy of your respect, or of the confidence of the people, if I did not

The dissemination of the precious metals to oints remote from our commercial emporium, shoul i be facilitated by every proper means.— Such distribution cannot be fully accomplished, so long as the channels of circulation are sup-plied with small paper issues. Every merchant hould endeavor to draw coin into the interior of the country; not only because it is the best currency for the use of the people, but because of the great protection it affords against the consequences of commercial revulsions. When these come, and the banks at the seaboard close, and country paper depreciates, the mer-chant can then fall back on this coin for relief. But if we desire to have the precious metals amongst us we must make room for them. Both will not circulate at the same time, in the same channels. There is, perhaps, no principal in political economy more completely settled, than that which demonstrates that two kinds of currency, differing in value, cannot circulate at the same time. The less valuable of the two currency, differing in value, cannot circulate at the same time. The less valuable of the two will be constantly on the surface and obtruding itself upon the use of the public, whilst the more precious article will retire to quiet vaults. The efforts of a single State, however, it must be apparent, can do but little in this great reform. To be complete, it must be the work of the whole country. Forced vacuums in the channels of paper circulation in one State, are readily supplied by the issues of another and thus the effort to introduce coin is defeated. No other feature in the policy of our country, I sincerely believe, so deeply concerns all our great interests as this great subject of the currency.—In vin will the manufacturer rely on the tariff laws for protection against foreign competition, so long as the nominal values are greatly inflated by an excessive issue of paper money. All his theorizing obout specific duties and home valuations will avail him nothing, if the upward tendency or prices out rans the rate of duty. The paralyzing effect, of an inflated currency upon all our State and national interests when closely pressed by loreign competition cannot be conceiled. It virtually opens our ports to invite such rivalry against all these pursuits; and no rate of tariff that the wisdom of Congress can devise, within any reasonable limit, can counteract its influences. It greatly enhances the nominal prices of goods and coumodities in this, above what they will bear in other countries, whilst at

within any reasonable limit, can counteract its influences. It greatly enhances the nominal prices of goods and commodities in this, above what they will bear in other countries, whilst at the same time, it retards rather than facilitates their production. It thus gives the foreign producer the opportunity of manufacturing at the low rates of his own country, and selling at the inflated prices of ours; for he receives his pay, not in our depreciated paper but in gold and silver. It is this State of the currency more than any other feature in the policy of this country, that en ibles the foreign manufacturer to complete with, if not to undersell the American producer in our own markets."

Special legislation to create corporations has

Special legislation to create corporations has usually occupied much of the time of the General Assembly. This business will doubtless be pressed upon your consideration during the ing session. It is right and proper, there coming session. It is nould declare to you fully and frankly my views touching this whole subject. These artificial bodies are created by extending to an association of individuals powers and privileges not enjoyed by the mass of the people under the general laws of the State. One important class of these seems to result from the public necessity and to have no object but the promotion of public convenience Another, however, seems to look solely to the parties interested. the former may be classed corporations to fi-cilitate the the construction of roads, bridges, canals, railways, &c. the direct tendency of which is to promote the comfort and prosperity

of the people generally. To accomplish these ends, the association of capital under corporate powers, imposing only a limited liability on the corporators, may be wisely encouraged. In reference to such the policy of the State seems to be well settled. In the latter class may be placed all kinds of corporations to pro-mote the ends of individual gain, as connected with the ordinary business enterprises of the With regard to such, the legislation country. With regard to such, the legislation of the Commonwealth has been extremely un-

certain.

I cutertain the opinion that, as a general rule, corporations of this character are not essential to the public weal—that whatever legislation may seem necessary to facilitate the business. ness of mining and manufacturing and the var ous other pursuits for which corporated power

ous other pursuits for which corporated powers are usually sought, should, as far as possible, be general in its character and be available alike to all. There is, it seems to me, no evidence to be found in the history of our Commonwealth, or in that of any other State, that these great interests are more successfully managed by special corporations than by individuals or associations under general laws. Whilst in the experience of all, it is made very apparent that individual efforts and experiments are much less liable to entail injury upon society at large. That energy independence, integrity and purity which usually characterizes individual operations, are not, as a general rules so well maintained in the efforts of artificial bodies. Ambition, pride and responsibility, the great incentives to action. responsibility, the great incentives to a seem, to some extent, to lose their proper ence over individuals thus associated together. Carolessness, inefficiency and, prodigality are too often the fruits of a light interest and limit. ed responsibility on the part of these entrusted with the management of incorporated com-

But why should these special privileges be de-sired? Are they intended to shield the par-ties interested from the full force of the loss where an enterprise may prove unsuccessful? If so, how shall we grant such great advantages to one citizen, and deny them to another?— Equality of rights to all is an elementary principle of our government. If, therefore, for mining, manufacturing and other pursuits, corporate powers are to be granted, how shall the Legislature Feliuse similar privileges to the farmer, the miller, the hatter and the shoemaker? If one class of citizens are to have the opportunity of miller, the hatter and the shoemaker? If one class of citizens are to have the opportunity of experimenting in their chosen husiness, on only a limited liability for the losses, all can claim a like advantage. We should thus be led step by step in the creation of these artificial bodies, until the field of personal enterprise would be occupied by privileged classes—individual enterprise be completely prostrated beneath the power of concentrated wealth and special privileges. er of concentrated wealth and special privileges, and the relative position of the people rendered less equal than before this system was commenced. We must notice, in addition, the palpable injustice of its practical operations as compared with those of the individual citizen. A corporation is organized on the principle of a limited liability of the stockholders—its business is un wisely chosen, or unskilfully managed, and it results in failure and loss. The stockholders, in such case, lose the amount they may have results in failure and loss. The stockholders, in such case, lose the amount they may have paid in, and the remainder of the loss falls upon innocent parties, who, misled by its great nominal capital have become the creditors of the institution. An individual engaged in a similar enterprise, meets a like fate, and the last item of his personal estate is sacrificed to pay the debts he has thus incurred.

But it is sand that capitalists will not invest their money in hazardous enterprises, if required to bear more than a limited liability. I am confident that you will agree with me, that this

red to bear more than a limited liability. I am confident that you will agree with me, that this reasoning in favor of special privileges has no foundation in correct principle, and is not, therefore, entitled to favorable consideration. In mere business point of view, the position is not

a sound one. If a given enterprize be hazardous it is the less liable to competition, and the more lucrative, if successful. But if it be a dangerous business, and therefore, likely to result unprofitably, upon whom should the loss full?

Certainly it will not be contended that it should be thrown upon innocent parties who have had no agency in the business. It is surely more just and reasonable that those who are lo receive the profits should bear the losses—that those who enjoy the privileges should es—that those who enjoy the privileges should incur the responsibilities. The Constitution never intended to sustain any other policy. It never intended to sustain any other policy. It never contemplated acts of legislation to advance one man's interest at the expense of another's. Nor am I at all convinced that capitalists would not invest their means under the individual liability principle. It is but a short period since it, was extensively believed that banking capital could not be concentrated, if the stockholders were made liable in their individual estates for debis of the bank. A short experience has dispelled this doubt and served to demonstrate the wisdom and justice of this policy. So it would be, I am confident, if this principle were extended to all corporations designed to facilitate the ends of private gain.

tended to all corporations designed to lacilitate the ends of private gain.

Capitalists who might be apprehensive that their private estates would become involved for the current debts of the corporation, can employ the simple and easy remedy of making no such debts. Let the contraction of a debt be forbidden by the laws of the institution. Let their business be transacted on the cash system. By this policy they will give the greater efficiency to their operations and escape the dreaded liability.—
Besides, it does not seem reasonable that special legislation for the ostensible purpose of concen-Bestaces, it does not seem reasonate that special legislation for the ostensible purpose of concentrating capital, should at the same time look to the creation of large debts. If the incorporation of this principle should do no more than lead to the aloption of the cash system, it would be the means of profit to the corporators and great good

If there be enterprises legitimate and useful to complicated in their operations as not to come within the reach of general laws, and it should be deemed proper to extend to such the convenience of a corporated seal, such corpor-ation should always be limited to a moderate existence and be accompanied by the principles of individual liability for all the debts of the association. The convenience of special legal organization is all the advantage that any as sociation of individuals should ask, and it is certainly all that any proper enterprise can need. The salutary effect of this policy would doubtless be, that whilst it could not restrain the association of capital for wise and legitimate ends, it would save the Legislature the labbr of considering unwise and visionary labor of considering unwise and schemes, and the public from their injurious

In a message to the General Assembly durin a message to the teneral Assembly during its last session. I took occasion to refer to the growing inclination for special legislation, and recommended the adoption of some measures to remedy the evil. A resolution was passed by that body authorizing the Governor passed by that body authorizing ine Governion of appoint three commissioners to prepare general laws for the consideration of the Legislature, touching various subjects therein named Accordingly, in June lagr. I appointed Hon James M Porter, Edward A. Penniman, and

J Ellis Boubam, Esquires., commissioners under said resolution.
These gentlemen have for some time been devoting themselves to the performance of the duties thus devolved upon them. The result of their labors shall be communicated to you at an early period of your resision.

early period of your session.

The evils of special legislation seems to have been a subject of complaint in the early history of the State In the preamble to the law of 1791, intended 'obviate the necessity for special or private legislation, this complaint is freely expressed. The volume of laws for that cial or private legislation, this complaint is freely expressed. The volume of laws for that year numbered fifty nine pages of a small book—in 1851, they count eleven hundred of a large one. This evil was then in its infancy—th s now full grown and should be corrected. This, in my opinion, can only be done by t e adoption of a few more general laws, and the rigid administration of those already in existence; I deem it right to say that I shall regard the maintenance of this policy as a high obligation to he people.

The law of 1791, and its several supplements make provision for the creation and amendment of corporations for literary, charitable. and religious purposes, and to create beneficiary societies, and fire engines and hose companies, through the idstrumentality of the Attorney General and the Supreme Court. The act of 13th of October, 1829, extended this power to the several courts of the several counties. The acts of 1836 and 1838 make provision for the association of individuals through the instrumentality of the Attorne General and the Governor, for the purpose nanufacturing iron from mineral coal dition to these acts the general manufacturing law of 1849, and its supplements, provide for the purpose of manufacturing woollen, cotton, flax, and silk goods, or for making iron, glass, salt, paper, lumber, oil from rosin, mineral mints, artificial slate, and for printing and

paints, artificial slate; and for possible publishing.

The commissioners already named have recommended the extension of this law to the business of mining coal and to the mining and smelting of iron, lead; copper, and other ores, and so to alter its provisions as to render the liability of the stockholders more extensive.

They also recommend the passage of a law giving the courts more general powers on the ing the courts more general powers on the subject of selling real estate by parties acting in a representative capacity, and another referring all claims against the Commonwealth to the courts. These things done, and a more general administration of the law giving the general auministration of the law giving the courts the power to change names, to erect boroughs, to incorporate bridge and road companies secured, and we shall have a new era in the Segislation of Pennsylvania—shall save a large amount of money annually and provent

theregistation of remnsyrvania—statt save as large amount of money annually, and prevent many impositions in the shape of hasty legislation, based on ex-parte statements.

These commissioners have also prepared with great care, a general tax law, simplifying the laws as they now stand—extending their provisions to certain new subjects of taxation, and altering its features so as the more comprovisions to certain new subjects or taxation, and altering its leatures so as the more completely to reach moneys at interest and other personal property. This is a most intricate and important subject, and should be handled with the utmost care. I have not had the opportunity sufficiently to examine this proposed law, to give an opinion as to its merits; but I am clearly of opinion that the e is much room to improve the tax system may in operation.

improve the tax system now in operation. The subject of agriculture has not, it seems to me, received that attention in this State which its exceeding importance would seem to justily. It was the truthful remark of George which its exceeding importance would seem justify. It was the truthful remark of George Washington, that there is "no pursuit in which more real or important good can be rendered to a country, than by the improvement of its agri-ulture." The art of tilling the soil in such manner as to secure the largest yield of vegetable matter of which it is capable, and the application of the p inciples of science to that of art. ble matter of which it is capable, and the application of the p inciples of science to that of art, so far as indispensable to the attainment of this end, is a topic worthy of the attention of the best minds of the State. Agriculture is the primitive, as it is the most necessary occupation of man. It was at the beginning of his existence, and is at the foundation of all his pursuits. In this Commonwealth, it is peculiarly adapted to the soil, to the climate, and to the habits of the people, and constitutes their greatest cource of weath and happiness. It is the agriculturist who pays the largest share of the country's taxes in time of peace, and furnishes the greatest number of her soldiers in time of war. It is the most steady, peaceful, and dig-It is the most steady, peaceful, and dig ified, as it is the least exacting of all our grea

But it is said by many good citizens that there is no utility in the application of the teachings of science to the practice of agricultural in my opinion, is an erroneous idea teachings of science to the practice of agriculture. This, in my opinion, is an erroneous idea. In a late report from the Patent office at Washington, it is estimated that "one thousand milions of dollars would not more than restore to their original richness and strength the one hundred millions of acres of land in the United States, which have already been exhausted of their original fertility." A proper application States, which have already been exhausted of their original fertility." A proper application of science would arrest this waste of the elements of the soil. In Europe, this process of exhaustion has lor g since excited alarm. What it is doing in our country, is shown by the startling facts already presented. To counteract its effects in the former country, about three lundred and 'fifty agricultural schools have been established; in the latter, there are not a dozen. The result of the European schools has demonstrated the practical utility of scienstrated the practical utility of scien These institutions are culculated

minate a scientific knowledge of this great pursuit. To place within the reach of the agriculturalist, a knowledge of the constituent elements of the soil, and the influence of these upon vegetation, enabling him to discover a deficiency in any one of these original parts, and showing him how io restore it without exhausting anothor—to learn him to comprehend the different stimulants for the soil, of mineral, vegetable, animal or liquid origin, and the proportion of each which the lands may from time to time require. They also each methods of to time require. They also teach methods of practical farming—the use of implements—the nature of seeds, and the origin and character of insects destructive to vegetation. What farminsects destructive to vegetation. What farm-er in Pennsylvania can say that he has never

made a mistake in the use of manures, or that

his crops have never been injured by destruc-tive insects? And where is there one who would not be willing to contribute something to be protected against such damage in future? But is it not astonishing, that in this progres-But is it not astonishing, that in inspringers sive country of ours, so suited to agriculture, and in this age of scientific discoveries and perfection in all the arts, that no institutions to impart instruction in the science of agriculture have been established. It is true, that societies have been formed in a number of the States and exhibitions have been held calculated to a valve it he people to the importance of this suband exhibitions have been held calculated to a waken the people to the importance of this subject. Our State Society, organized about two years since, has held two exhibitions, which have done much good in the way of sending to all parts of the State the best breed of domestic animals, the best grains and seeds, and the most approved agricultural machinery. But it seems to me, that the government might justly lend her aid and countenance to this good work. In Maryland, an agricultural chemist has been employed by the State, and I am informed that the result of his investigations have been highly satisfactory and useful to the people. Cannot the great State of Pennsylvania do as much for her farmers? She has expended a large sum in the development of her mined a large sum in the development of her min-eral resources, and has cherished her manufacturers by every proper means, and it is right that she should now do something for her agriculturists: I, therefore, respectfully recom-mend the appointment of an agricultural chem-ist, with a moderate solary, leaving the details of his duties to be suggested by the State and

county societies. The subject of growing wool, in our State, is worthy obspecial attention. I had the pleasure, at the late State fair, a short time since, of of Philadelphia. It is said to be the most exposed to the article exhibited by Peter A. Browne, Esq. of Philadelphia. It is said to be the most extensive, interesting and instructive collection of specimens in the United States, or perhaps in the world. No man can examine it and not feel himself edified by the great practical truths which it is calculated to impart. It demonswhich it is calculated to impart. It demonstrates most conclusively that our Commonwealth is peculiarly adapted to the production of this article, and that in the United States we can raise as fine fleeces as can be produced in the world; and finer than in any other country

except Saxony.

It appears by the census of 1850 that Penn-It appears by the census of 1850 that Pennsylvania has only ',822,350 sheep—that Onio with a much less territory has 1,967,000—that New York has 3,454 351, and that whilst our consumption of wool in manufactures for 1850 was 7,560,379 lbs., our production was nly 4,481,570. France raises thirty-six millions of sheep, and England with less than half the advantages of this country raises forty-six millions. vantages of this country raises forty six millions!!
This subject is one deserving the attention

This subject is one deserving the attention of the people and the government.

I camba refrain from eurgratulating you on the evidences of the great prosperity of Penn sylvania to be tound in the census report of 1850. Her relative position to her sister States is truly approud one. Of the four large States her per centage of increase in population, since 1840 is the prentest, and she has, besides ex-1840, is the greatest, and she has, besides excelled the best of her sisters, in the production

celled the best of her sisters, in the production of wheat, rye, iron, and coal.

Her pobulation numbers 2,311,786, being an increase of almost 35 per cent, since 1840. According to this ratio of grawth her people in 1870 will number near 4,000,000. Our debt of forty millions is, at this time a charge on each inhabitant of a little over eighteen dollars; in 1870, according to this datum, it will but little exceed ten. The present assessed value of real and personal esta e is \$497,039,649, showreal and personal esta e is \$497,039,649, showing an increase of eighteen per cent, since 1840, and according to this ratio of growth up to and according to this ratio of growin up to 1870, it will amount to the sum of \$675,973,\*922. The debt of forty millions was a lien of 8 per cent, on the assessable property of 1840; on that of 1870 it will be only five per cent, and eight mills. But in the census report of 1850 ble true value of the property of the State. 1850 the true value of the property of the State s estimated at \$722,486,120; on this sum out resent debt is but a fraction over 54 per cent Who can doubt the solvency of such a debter?

Who can doubt the solvency of such a detter for productions of wheat in 1840 was 13., 213.077 bushels. In 1850, 15 482,191, being an increase of 17 per cent, at which rate her yield for 1870 will exceed twenty millions of bushels. The same rate of increase is apparation. ent in rye, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat and live stock. The census of 1840 shows a production for that year of 98.395 tons of pig met-al-that of 1850, is 285.702, or an increase of al—that of 1850, is 285.702; or an increase of 190 per cent. At this rate the yield of 1: 70 would be 1,371,370 tons. Wrought iron in 1840 amounted to 87,244 tons—in 1850 it is 182,506 tons. On this datum the production of 1870 would be 550,369 tons. Our woollen manufactures for 1840 were valued at 2,319,161 dollars, and for 1850 at \$5,321,866, showing a concept to years of 129 per cent, and the cutdoing, and the rest of 129 per cent., and the chormous yield of 1870 of \$13,738,404. In cotton goods the increase has been about 6 per cent., which ratio of growth up to 1870 would show a production of about six millions of

The whole amount of anthracite coal mined The whole amount of anthracite coal mined and taken to market in 1840 was 667,000 tona. In 1852 the product will reach near five millions of tons, being an incroase in twelve years of 600 per cent. This rate of augmentation up to 1870 would give the startling production of over forty five millions of tons, and yielding at the present Philadelphia prices, the sum of one hundred and eighty millions of dollars, being more than treble the present revenues of the whole United States!

the whole United States!

This is a most gratifying picture, and goes far to prove what I have for some time believed, that before the close of the present century Pennsylvania, in point of wealth and real greatness, will stand in advance of all her Sisters States

There are yet a few public enterprises to be consummated to render her triu uph complete The North Branch canal must be finished — The Alegheny mountains must be passed without the use of inclined planes, and our metropolis must be connected with the lakes, by eans of a railroad.

The trade of the State is only second in improvements of the state of the s

portance to her agricultural and mineral wealth Nature has assigned to Pennsy vania a mos advantageous position for external trade. Con-nected with tre Atlantic, the lakes and the nected with the Atlantic, the larks and investern waters, and extending on both sides of the Alleghenics, she forms the great link between the Essi and the West. The only obsticle to an artificial Union of the great natural high ways by which she is environed, is this interposing chain of mountains, which cutting traversely across our territory, divides the those of the Atlantic. But this mountainous range, we should rejoice to know, upon close examination, is found to present no inseperable impediment. It is to be crossed, within a short period by two railroads of reasonable gradients. The West will then communicate gradients as without interruption from these vaters of the Ohio and the lakes ir gradients. The West will then communicate with the E st without interruption from thes

mountain barriers.
But the railroad to Pittsburg should not finish our internal onnections. In addition to the railroads up the valleys of the Susquehandle of the light how in progress of rape. the railroads up the universe of rap na and the Schujikili, now in progress of rap id construction, the best interests of Pennsylvania require a railway to Erie. We need the shortest and best line of communication behortest and vanni require a lativay to the. We need the shortest and best line of communication between the lakes and the Atlantic at Philadelphia. The considerations in tayor of such an improvement are too numerous to be given in this document. The advantage which it would possess in distance—in light grades—in unformity of guage, when tested by the laws or trade, renders its superiority over any other avenue which pow exists or that can hereafter be constructed between the Atlantic and the lakes, a fixed fact. The harbor at Erie is regarded by competent engineers as the best on the lakes, and from no other point can so short a line be made to the seaboard. Such a medium of communication would be of inestimable value to Erie, to the intermediate country and to our State metropolis. Our citizens, by neglicating or deferring the construction. I the work, may subject themselves to the charge of slighting the beneficence of nature in not co-

operating with her great designs.

The trade of the West, and the lakes, may by this means be secured to Philadelphia. No time, however, should be lost in the construction of this great highway. Delay may lessen the chances of success, whilst it will certainly afford opportunity to our rivals to form and cement husiness connections which may not be ment business connections which may not be readily severed in the future. Nor are we to look at these internal advantages alone. Nolook at these internal advantages alone. Notining or n'do more to augment the foreign trade of Philadelphia, than a direct avenue to the lakes. Her growing commerce would invite the construction of steamers to convey directly to her own port the merchandize which she would then be called upon to supply to the boundless West. Great as are her natural advantages. Be observing more cast fail age. vantages, no observing man can fail to see, that deprived of the sustaining arm of foreign commerce, she cannot attain to that distinguished position, as a mart, which nature intended she should occupy.

The right to construct a railroad from Eric to the Ohio state line, parallel with the lake, has been a subject of controversy in the Legislature for some years. The Franklin canal company claimed to have obtained from the State the privilege to construct a railroad on this route, and have proceeded to construct it accordingly. The authority of this company to do so has been doubted, and the Attorney General has filed a bill praying for an injunc-tion to restrain the construction and use of said road. So long as this question is pending be-fore the highest judicial tribunal of the State, it would be unbecoming in an officer of any other branch of the Government to express an opinion touching the question at issue. I may, however, it seems to me, with propriety suggest, that should the decision of the court mot confirm the entire rights claimed by the Franklin canal company, the Legislature should have been appropriate that we have been appropriate that the state of the court may be the state of the court may be a state of the court ma take such action as will bring this valuable privilege completely within the control of the State, and so far as may be, without the exercise of an illiberal or contracted principle, reader this important link between the seaboard

cise of an illiberal or contracted principle, reader this important link between the seaboard and the great West, subservient to the interests of the people of Pennsylvania.

Amongst the multitudinous obligations resting on the Government, there is none more binding or sacred than that which looks to the advantage and more welfare of the read the season. These great considerations will doubtless receive your anxious care. You will find in the
very able and comprehensive report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, many interesting and useful suggestions in reference to
the present condition of our common school
vstem, and the cause of education generally: the present condition of our common school system, and the cause of education generally; to all of which I most respectfully ask your early attention. I am deeply sensible to the correctness and propriety of the remarks of that officer on the subject of teachers for the common schools. It is the greatest of all the difficulties surrounding the system, and I most earnessly entreat you, if it be practicable, in the exercise of your wisdom, to adopt some mode of supplying this deficiency. There are many other defects which will claim your consideration, but this is of pre-uninent importance. The general law should be made plain and simple, so that the most ordinary mind could administer its provisions; as it is, the questions and decisions touching the meaning of the law have become more voluminous than the law itself.

For information in reference to the military affairs of the State, I respectfully refer you to the able and highly interesting report of the Adjustant General. I regret to learn, as I have done by this document, that this branch hat e done by this document. that this orange of the public service is not in a very flourishing condition. The report contains many highly important suggestions and recommendations, some of which are so obviously correct that they cannot fail to reveive your tavorable con-

In conformity withof a resolution of the General Assembly, passed on the 24th day of February last Albert G. Waterman, Esq., of Philadelphia, and myself, attended a convention of delegate-from the thirteen original States, at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, convened on the fourth day of July las, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of executors, monument in July agadence Souare. erecting a monument in Ind-pendence Square, to commemorate the event of the Declaration of Independence. Delegates were in attendance from the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, New Vork, New Jersey, Delaware, Gografa, and York, New Jersey, Denware, Gorgia, and Pennsylvania. The subject was favorably regarded by the convention and an able address to the people of the thirteen original States. was prepared and signed by the presenting a comprehensive view of the consideration in favor of this most noble design and suggesting a practical mode of carrying it into execution. A copy of this uddress, together with all the other proceedings of the Convention, I shall cause to be communicated to both branches of the Legislature.

It would be difficult to conceive a more increasing idea or one so congenual to the feel-

cresting idea, or one so congenial to the feel ngs of the people, or more consistant with t ist spirit of national pride, than the commem-ration by some visible and unperishable sign, oration by some visible and imperishable sign, of the great event that distinguished the dawn of American freedom. The propriety of this design will not, I am sure, be doubted by the Legislature or the people, and I shall not, therefore, trouble you with any further suggestions in its favor.

It is proposed to raise the means to construct the monument from the States in their soverign

capacities, and to make no expenditures until the whole amount of money shall have been capacities, and to make no expenditires untithe whole amount of money shall have been
secured. According to the estimates of the
committee appointed by the Convention on
that subject, Pennsylvania's share of this expenditure would amount to between fifteen and
twenty thousand dollars.

I respectfully recommend the adoption of

such measures as will indicate the willingness of this State to do her part, whenever her sis-

of this State to do her part, whenever her sater's States shall have given a similar intimation, and to take such other preliminary steps as may seem proper and right.

I cesire to call your attention to the condition of the public grounds surrounding the state Arsenal. It has occurred to me that lins eligible spot should be enclosed with a good fence, be planted with shade trees and

Ins eligible spot should be enclosed with a good fence, be planted with shade trees and otherwise improved. As at present exposed it makes rather a barren and theerless space between the town and the capitol. If property enclosed and beautified, it will add much to the appearance of both. A due respect for the memory of the generous donor of this valuable piece of ground, not less than a just regard for the appearance of the seat of government, would seem to require its proper improvement. I respectfully commend this subject to your favorable consideration.

Recent difficulties in a neighboring State have suggested the existence of a deficiency in our State laws, in reference to the conveyance of persons neid to involuntary servitude, from one state to another. The Pennsylvania statute of 1780 gave all persons passing through or sojour ing in the State for a brief period the right to hold their domestic slaves. The act of 1647 repeated this provision, and the repeating section of last session did not reinstate it. 1, therefore, respectfully recommend that provision be made for the transit of these domestics throthe limits of this Commonwealth. Such a law seems to be contemplated by the Constitution of the United States, and to be suggested between the States—by the oublic guede and ed by those rules of comity which should exist

ed by those rules of comity which should exist between the States—by the public peace and by individual convenience.

It has usually been the custom to delay the passage of the appropriation bill until near the close of the session. My predecessor recommended a change in this policy in which recommendation I most heartily concur. The ordinary purposes of government should be provided for early in the session. If there be outernecessary appropriations, they can be embraced in another bill and allowed to stand on their own merits.

their own merits.

Having thus, gentlemen, given you as bri fly as possible my views touching some of the subjects which will claim your attention during the present session. the present session, permit me, in conclusion, to assure you, that I shall most cheerfully coorate with the General Assembly in the adoption of all measures calculated to promote the welfare of our beloved Commonwealth.

WM. BIGLER.

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Jan. 5, 1853.

WOMAN'S RIGHT:—It is now proposed that women shall be taught the art of Housekeeping. There seems to be no good reason why any lemale, in this progressive age, should be ignorant of an ort with which our grandmothers were fa-

37 Twenty boys were arrested 'or stealing on the levee at St. Louis on the 16th, and locked up. miliar.