NO. 52.

"THAT COUNTRY IS THE MOST PROSPEROUS WHERE LABOR COMMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD."-BUCHANAN.

VOL. LVII.

LANCASTER CITY, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1857.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the Gen-

eral Assembly :-FELLOW-CITIZENS:-In obedience to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth. you have assembled to discharge the impor-tant and responsible duties that devolve and privileges of the people, advance their interests, promote the welfare and prosperiy of the State, should be the aim and end of all your begislation. In the discharge of my duties, it will be a pleasure to co-operate with you in the accomplishment of these objects.

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

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

For the fiscal year ending November 30. 1856, the receipts at the Treasury (including the balance in the Treasury on the first day of December, 1855, of \$1,243,697 33) have been \$6,621,937 64. The total expenditures for the same period, were \$5,377,142 22.—Balance in the Treasury, December 1, 1856,

Excluding the balance in the Treasury on the first of December, 1855, the receipts, from all sources, were \$5,378,240 33. The ordinary all sources, were \$5,378,240 33. The ordinary expenditures for the same period, were \$4,113,144 77, showing an excess; of receipts over ordinary expenditures of \$1,265,095 56. The extraordinary payments for the same year, were \$1,263,997 45, as follows, viz:

To the completion of the Portage railroad,

To the completion of the Portage railroad, and for the payment of debts previously conthat work, \$181,494 11; to the North Branch extension, \$122,723 52; to relay the south track of the Columbia railroad \$367,000 00; for motive power in 1855, \$118,-040, 42; to enlarge the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal, \$13,960 00; for general repairs in 1853-'54-'55, \$63,965 11; to domestic creditors, \$151 63; to old claims on the main line, examined by the commissioners, and paid under the Act of May 22, 1856, \$130,512 09; to the redemption of loans, \$327,824 47; and relief notes cancel-

led. \$38,217 00. The interest on the funded debt which fell due in February and August last, was then paid, and that which becomes due in February next, will be paid with equal promptness, out of available means now in the Treasury. The punctuality with which the interest on the public debt has been paid; and the ability of the Treasury to meet all legitimate demands upon it, have inspired public confidence in our securities, and contributed largely to establish and sustain the credit of

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

continued as directed by law.

The funded and unfunded debt of the State, including temporary loans, on the 1st day of December, 1855, as per reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, was as follows, viz:

FUNDED DEBT

7	b per cent. 10au
	5 do. do
	4½ do. do. 388,200 00 4 do. do. 100,000 00
	4 do. do 100,000 on
	Total funded debt \$39,907,799 97
	303,801,133 31
	UNFUNDED DEBT.
	Relief notes in circulation\$258,773 00
	Interest certificates outstand'g 29,157 25
	Domestic creditors 1,264 00
	Balance of temporary loan,
	Anell 10 1959 505 000 00
	Balance of temporary loan, May 9, 1851
	May 9 1854 346 000 00
	Total unfunded debt 1,160,194 25
	1,100,131 20
	Total dobt December 1 1955
	Total debt, December 1 1855, \$41,067,994 22
	Mha familed and unfamiled debt and the San Inc.
	The funded and unfunded debt at the close of the last
	fiscal year, December 1, 1856, was as follows; viz:
	6 per cent. loan \$ 511,781 00
	6 do. do 38,866,994 50
	4 3 do. do 388,200 00
	4 do. do 100,000 00
	5 do. do. 38,866,994 50 43/2 do. do. 388,200 00 4 do. 100,000 00 Total funded debt. \$39,866,975 50
•	UNFUNDED DEET, VIZ:
- 1	Relief notes in circulation\$220,556 00
•	Interest certificates outstand'g 21,691 27
	do melelmed 1410 00
	do. unclaimed 4,448 38 Domestic creditors
	Domestic creditors 1,164 00
	Balance of temporary loan,
	April 19, 1853 400,000 00
	Balance of temporary loan,
	May 9, 1854 184,000 00
	Total unfunded debt 834,859 75
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Total deht, December 1, 1856
	\ <u></u>
	Total debth December 1 1855
	Total debta December 1, 1855

..... 366,158 9 It thus appears that during the past fiscal year the sum of three hundred and sixty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-seven cents has been paid in liquidation of the public debt. This, taken in Treasury from the Columbia road, were \$991,connection with the fact, that during the year ending November 30, 1855, six hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and one dollars and two cents were paid on the same account, exhibits the gratifying fact, that the process of reducing the public debt has commenced; and, unless checked by reckless mismanagement and extrayagent expenditures. The transfer of the formula to the function, \$119,718 36; expenditures, \$53,048 50; receipts from the Junction of canal, from Columbia to the Junction, \$119,718 36; expenditures, \$304,000 or ordinary expenditures. connection with the fact, that during the process of reducing the public debt has commenced; and, unless checked by reckless mismanagement and extravagant expenditures, must continue until the people and the Commonwealth are relieved from the debt In addition to this reduction of the public debt, large appropriations and payments were made for the completion of the Portage railroad and for debts' recently contracted on that work; for old and unsettled claims recently adjusted by the commissioners appointed under the act of last session; for re-laying the south track of the Columbia extraordinary demands upon have ceased, or will soon cease, with the nehave ceased, or will soon cease, with the necessity that created them; and thus leave a

the trade and business of that portion of the

tant incident of the State Department, the care

tures, has inspired the hope that the time is not far distant when the public debt will be without great caution, any new measure of fully paid, and this without increasing the subjects or ratio of taxation. It has already been shown that the revenues of the past lie interests. If kept in good order by year exceeded the ordinary expenditures one. not far distant when the public debt will be year exceeded the ordinary expenditures one million two hundred and sixty-five thousand ninety-five dollars and fifty-six cents. The estimated receipts and expenditures for the current year, which will be presented to you in the report of the State Treasurer, shows that the excess of receipts, over ordinary expenditures, may reach the sum of one and a half million of dollars. These estimates, alough approximations, will not be far from the true result. Allowing, then, four hundred thousand dollars for annual extraordinary expenditures—and under a wise system of economy in no probable contingency can they exceed that sum—we will have at least elilebung di koge and but unit eligeneelile

erty of every description, the revenues must and will continue to increase. This natural ply every deficiency and every demand upon the Treasury that falls within the range of probability If then the sum of one million appropriated annually in liquidation of this debt, and the accruing interest on the sums paid be applied in the manner of a sinking fund, the entire indebtedness of the Commonwealth will be extinguished in less than twenty-three years. If these premises are correct—and their correctness can

only be impaired by unwise legislation, or the imprudent management of our finances —the truth of the proposition is susceptible of the clearest demonstration. Assuming the public debt on the first day of Deember, 1856, to be, in round numbers, forty millions five hundred thousand dollars, and that at the end of each fiscal year one million dollars, with the accruing interests on former year 1879, Pennsylvania may stand redeemed from the oppression of her public debt, and her people be released from a taxation

imposed to meet its accruing interest, and to diminished, and by vigilance and care entiremaintain the faith and credit of the Commonwealth. These views are not utopian.

By practicing strict economy in all depart-rivalry of competing railroads, if kept in good ments of the government—avoiding extravagant expenditure—refusing to undertake any new schemes of internal improvement, and holding to a rigid accountability the receiving and disbursing agents of the State, their realization may be anticipated with confi-

I must again call the attention of the Legannual message, in the following terms:
"By the thirty-eighth section of the act of

the 16th of April, 1845, entitled 'An act to the sale of the main line of our public improvide for the ordinary expenses of Government, the repair of the canals and railroads Every consideration of public policy, of presof the State, and other claims upon the Coment and future interest, requires the separamonwealth, the Governor was authorized to tion of the State from the management and cause certificates of State stock to be issued control of these works. The expenditures on that portion of the line, between the Junction certificates for the payment of interest on the funded debt of the State, which fell due on the first day of August, 1842, the first days of February and August, 1843, and causes are in constant operation that will still the first days of February and August, 1844, more increse this deficiency. This continual in an amount equal to the amount of certifi-

millions one hundred and five thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars and twenty cents, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. be effected. In connection with the payment per annum, payable semi-annually, on the of the public debt, this question becomes deep-first days of February and August in each ly important. The sale would constitute a year, and redeemable on or after the first day new era in the financial history of the State, of August, 1855, were issued. The minimum and assure a still more speedy reduction of period fixed by law for the redemption of the public debt, than that to which reference these certificates, expired on the first day of has been made. The subject is earnestly com-August, 1855. No provision has been made mended to your favorable consideration. for their renewal or redemption.

sary, and as a loan cannot be effected, in the would recommend that authority be given to of trade be exercised.

issue the bonds of the Commonwealth in rethe expiration of twenty years: and that the to the semi-annual interest thereon, payable on the first days of February and August in each and every year, at such places as may be designated. This change in the form and character of the certificate, it is believed, will be so advantageous to the holders, without increasing the liabilities of the Common-

exchange, at a premium for the bonds proposed to be exchanged." The report of the Canal Commissioners will be laid before you, and will exhibit in detail the condition of the public works their general operation, and the freceipts and expenditures for the last fiscal year.

wealth as to induce a willing and prompt

The total receipts at the Treasury, from the public works, for the year ending November 30, 1856, were \$2,006,015 66, being an increase over the revenues of the previous year, of \$63,638 95. Of this sum \$1,013,year, of \$63,638 95. OI this sum \$1,727, 589 16 were canal and bridge tolls, and \$992,-426 50, tolls of the Columbia and Portage railroad. The aggregate expenditures for the same

year were \$1,943,896 82, being an increase over those of the previous year, of \$105,105-64, the revenues exceeding the expenditures

ing almost the entire revenue from this a currency. In many instances, the notes of source. The system must be defective, or more care and economy should be exercised ers and brokers, and with these, or with the in its management. The receipts at the Treasury from the

several divisions, were as follows, viz:

l	Susquehanns, N. Branch and W. Branch. Delaware	426 820 349,922
	Total receipts	2,006,015
İ	The extraordinary payments of year, amounted to \$808,892 15; expenditures, \$1,135,004 00; net (excluding extraordinary paymen motive power) \$871,011 00.	ordina revent its and f
	On the main line the tells receive	# + 6 Post

\$153,049 41 for motive power in 1855, and after December Ist 1856,) were \$885,835 65, being an excess of revenue over ordinary expenditures of \$343,437 21.

re less than those of the previous year, yet the general result of its operations is satisfactory. The net revenue at the Treasury was \$264,095 40. Its@management railroad; for enlarging the Delaware division of the canal, and for other purposes. These my too seldom practiced on some of the lines the Treasury of our improvements.

Although the receipts from the Delaware

still larger portion of the revenues to be ap-plied in payment of the public debt.

State, its proposed enlargement should not be undertaken, unless demanded by reasons A careful examination of the financial condition of the Commonwealth—her sources of dition of the Commonwealth—her sources of Portage railroad, and the North Branch ex- sand scholars, have become the most importension, should warn us against undertaking, tant and laborous branch of the Department. lic interests. If kept in good order efficient and timely repairs, its capacity be fully equal to all the demands of its trade and business. The Portage railroad is not fully completed.

a small additional appropriation may yet be required to complete, for the fourth time this road. It is anxiously hoped that this unproductive improvement may soon cease its cormorant demands upon the Treasury. Every year's experience more clearly reveals the impolicy of the State in undertaking this work. It gives me no ordinary pleasure to inform

you that the North Branch extension of the Pennsylvania canal has been so far completed. one million of dollars to be appropriated annually for the payment of the public debt.—
With the rapid development of the wealth

Talk - mayn belind od gade

and necessary increase of revenue will sup- tance of about ninty-four miles, following the

phia. In the completion of this canal the difficulties to be overcome, and the labor to be performed, were great. Both these, to a great extent, have been accomplished under the superintendency of Wm. R. Maffet, Esq., to

whom this work was assigned. This canal although completed, and before payments, will be paid, unerring calculation: the close of Navigation, used for the purpose will determine the result to be as before in- of transportation, is not perfect. Sinks in the dicated. Thus, before the expiration of the bottom, from the nature of the formation and hills, and breaches may occur, but these, after a few years of well applied labor, will be diminished, and by vigilance and care entire-

condition, under proper management, will re-ceive its full share of coal and other tonnage. It is anticipated that the revenues, for the current year, will equal, if not exceed the expenditures; and increasing with the facilities afforded, and the rapid development of trade, will, instead of its heretofore unceasing de-mands upon the Treasury, take precedence islature to a subject referred to in my last in revenue over any canal in the Common

In relation to the propriety and policy of drain upon the Treasury, to sustain a work, cates so held, upon their delivering up said certificates to the Auditor General. In pursuance of the authority thus given, certificates of State stock to the amount of four chasers, is the proper remedy. Such sale, on The subject of banks and banking capital

"Although by the terms of the act author- in its relations to the currency—the general izing these certificates of State stock, as also interests of trade and commerce and the indusby the conditions of the certificates issued in trial pursuits of the citizen, deserve your pursuance thereof, the time of payment, afcoareful attention. My views expressed in a there the expiration of the minimum period, is optional with the debtor, the Commonwealth. The incorporation of new, or the re-charter of yet a due regard for the credit of the State requires that provision should be made for their renewal or redeemption. To redeem trade in the community where located, should these certificates, a loan would become neces- be favored; under no other circumstances should either be permitted. present financial condition of the country, on | of banks, the interests of the State and people terms more favorable to the State than those should be consulted, and a just discrimina-on which these certificates were issued, I tion as to number, locality and the demands

The rapid increase of population, the impornewal of said certificates, bearing interest at tance and value of our home and foreign comthe rate of five per cent. per annum, payable merce, the constant development of the masemi-annually, and redeemable on or after terial wealth of the State, the extent of our bonds be issued with coupons, or certificates industry, the fact that the State is flooded by bankers and brokers, might justify, under the restrictions and limitations indicated, a judicious increase of banking capital within the operations of trade, and supply the real business wants of the people, would at the same time, remedy, to some extent, the evils of a depreciated foreign and illegal cur-

rency.

By the act approved the 6th day of November last, the thirteenth section of the act of 1850, regulating banks, will be, after the first day of July next extended to all incorporated saving fund, trust and insurance com panies. That section declares "that it shall not be lawful for any of the said banks to is sue or pay out any bank notes other than those issued by itself payable on demand in gold or silver; notes of specie paying banks of this State which are taken on deposit or in in payment of debts, at par, at the counter of the bank where paid out; or notes of banks issued under the authority of the act of the 14th of May, 1841, at the option of the person received the same.'

These enactments were intended to protect the community against the evils of a depre-64, the revenues could be seen of the revenues from these works would be encouraging, were it not for the fact that the expenditures have increased in a still greater proportion—the expendition of the fact that the expenditures have increased to the fact that the expenditure have increased the fact that the expenditure have increased to the fact that the expenditure have a fact that the expenditure have a fact that t specie withdrawn from the banks issuing them, they purchase depreciated and foreign bank paper, which is paid out at par at their But others, large loans ar negotiat ed with banks out of the State, at less than the usual rate of interest, and their notes, of-ten of a less demonination than five dollars and always at discount, brought into the State and put into circulation in the manner indicated, and this, too, under an agreement with the bank making the loan, that the notes thus paid out shall be kept in circulation. The effect of this system of private banking has been to limit the circulation of the par paper of our own banks, and substitute in its place a foreign depreciated, and often a worthless currency. In justice to the bank, trust and insurance companies, paying a heavy annual tax to the Comm wealth for their privileges, and for the pro tection of the people against these evils either the provisions of the thirteenth section of the act of 1850, should be repealed, or further extended so as to embrace private indivinals and associations, who may monopolize and control, to the detriment of the public, this

> The report of the Superintendent of Com-mon Schools, will exhibit to you the number and condition of the schools—the number of teachers and scholars, and the general operations of the system during the past year. To the valuable statistical information of the report, and the useful suggestions for the improvement of the system, I invite your early and intelligent consideration.
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> From a small and comparatively unimpor-

traffic in depreciated bank paper, without re

straint and without taxation.

and management of the public schools of the Commonwealth, with seventeen hundred districts, ten thousand directors, twelve thou-The increased and increasing business of the system has been met by a correspondent increase of zeal, labor and efficiency in the officers to whom the law has committed its general direction and supervision. They should be sustained by wise and generous legislation. The magnitude and importance of the system, in its political, social and

of the system, in his political, sooial and moral relations to the present and future of the people, require that this should be done. The guardianship of the mind of the State should occupy a distinct and prominent place among the noble institutions of the Commonwealth. It should receive the efficient aid and encouragement of the government, and be sustained by a virtuous and intelligent people. If the revenue and treasures of the State—her public improvement ner lands and their titles, require and deserve the marked and distinctive care of the gov ernment, how much more should her mental and intellectual treasures, richer than gold-

12 march 22

officially announced in 1853. It extends from | fields of knowledge higher than any of earth Pittston to the New York State line, a dis-tance of about ninty-four miles, following the an honorable position, and receive a care and

purposes and objects.

the great object of its creation, the thorough education of the youth of the Commonwealth. tary associations of common school teachers have accomplished match in their disinterested and noble efforts to remedy this defect. They are worthy the highest commendation they deserve every encouragement. They can and will do more; but unaided they cannot accomplish the object desired. The Legislature must provide the remedy—they can supply the deficiency. It should be done promptly

In a former communication to the Legisla-ture the establishment of State Normal schools, for the education of teachers, was urged as indispensably necessary to the perfection of the system. With full confidence in their utility and necessity, I again recom-mend them. These institutions, with their proper professors, and appliances, supported by the State, would meet the wants and ele-

vate the character of our common schools. Teachers' Institutes, as auxiliary to Norma Schools, when in operation, and supplying their place till established, should be aided by the State. One such Institute in each county, meeting annually, under the foster-ing care of the government, would be pro-ductive of most beneficial results. Whilst it would improve teachers and prepare then for their important and responsible duties, it would elevate and dignify a profession too long reglected and under-valued by those most deeply interested in their honorable la These measures, as also in addition to the annual State appropriation for common schools, in an amount limited only by the necessities of the Treasury, would give energy to the system-increase its efficiency-and hus promote the true interests of the people

and the Commonwealth. Our educational, charitable and reformaour educational, charitable and reforma-tory institutions have strong claims upon the bounty of the people, and I cordially commend them to your care and liberality. The State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, the Western House of Refuge near Pittsburg, of interest attached, in sums equal in amount | a depreciated currency introduced by private | are institutions of great excellence, and their results clearly establish the wisdom of the policy that founded and sustains them.—

> them. The "Blind" and the "Deaf and Dumb Asylums" at Philadelphia; and "the Pennsylvania Training School for idiotic and fee le minded children," are institutions that appeal, in silence and sorrow, to the best and purest feelings of the heart, and ask your sympathy and aid. They should receive a generous share of the benefactions of the

> Agriculture, in its varied departments, is the great interest of the Commonwealth.-It is the basis alike of the financial and commercial success, and of State and national prosperity. An interest so important should be fostered by the State, and honored by all classes of society. To its promotion and suc-cess all should cheerfully contribute. In a ormer communication I recommended the establishment of an Agricultural bureau, connection with some one of the State Departments, to give efficiency to the collection and diffusion of useful knowledge on this subject, and to encourage scientific and practical agriculture. Science, and wonderous energy, has aided the husbandman in his honorable vocation, and proffers still more help. The State should nerve his arm and help. The State should nerve his arm and cheer him onward in this, the first and noblest pursuit of man. This subject, in connection with an appropriation to the "Farmers High School of Pennsylvania"—an institution destined to be an honor to the Commonwealth—is recommended to your fa-

vorable consideration. The "Polytechnic College of Pennsylvaestablished by the enterprise and liberality of some of the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, as a school of the applied sciences, deserves honorable mention, and should receive the confidence and patronage of the pub-lic. In the teachings of this institution, literature, science and art, in happy union, meet to prepare our young men for the practical business of life, for mining, mechanical and business of the for mining, mechanical and civil engineering, and for promoting intelligently and efficiently the great interest of manufacturing and agricultural industry.

The laws on the statute book regulating

manufacturing and improvement companies require revision. They are unnecessarily stringent in many of their provisions, and thus defeat the object of their enactment. They drive capital from the State, instead o inviting its investment here; and instead of encouraging individual and associated enterprise and energy in the development of our immense natural resources, they bind and crush both by severe restrictions—unwise limitations and personal liabilities. The subject deserves careful attention and liberal

I have so frequently expressed my views in relation to local, special and "omnibus" legislation, that their reiteration now becomes unnecessary. Legislation, so far as practica-ble, should be general and uniform. Local and special legislation, when the object desired can be secured by general laws, or by the action of the courts, should be avoided. "Omnibus legislation" cannot, under any circumstances, be justified or approved. Too much legislation is an evil that prevails exten-sively in legislative halls. Its avoidance would not be injurious to public or private The practice of delaying the passage of the

general appropriation bill until the last days of the session, and incorporating in it provisions incompatible with its general character and chronics when the session in ter, and obnoxious, when standing alone, to insurm cuntable objections, is highly censurable and should be discontinued. The attempt thus made to force, by a species of legislative legerdemain, the passage of objectionable measures through the Legislature, and compel their sanction by the Executive has been too often successful. The practice cannot be too strongly condemned; it cannot receive my sanction The militia law of the State is imperfect in

many of its provisions, and should be revised. The powers and duties of the Commander-in Chief should be more clearly defined; as also of the other officers connected with the military organization of the Commonwealth. This is necessary to prevent a conflict of jurisdiction with other departments of the government, and to give greater efficiency to our

and resources of the Commonwealth—the canal. This work was commenced in 1836 the social and moral improvement of her increase of population—of the value of real —suspended in 1841—resumed in 1849, and estate, and of the amount and value of prop finished in 1856; although its completion was extended to a supplementation of the subject of the supplementation of the s that honorable position which from its importance and necessity it deserves.

Near the close of the last session of the

> be promptly corrected. But until the necessity for change is established, the system, in its unity and integrity, should be maintained. The conditions of the proposed grant ed; and if changed, changed only to render are favorable to the State, and highly creditamore certain the accomplishment of its noble ble to the municipal authorities of Philadelphia, evincing a liberality and public spirit worthy of all commendation. The necessity A sufficient number of competent well train-ed teachers is the great want of the system. of a State arsenal in that city is so apparent In its structure and organization it is as perfect that the subject needs no elaboration in this if not more so, than any of the systems of communication. After the sale of the State of transportation, is not perfect. Sinks in the bottom, from the nature of the formation and soils through which it passes, slides from the develope its true force and value—to, secure deposited in an old building, or out house, soils through which it passes, slides from the property. The sum of \$30,000, realized from that sale, is now in the Treasury; and by How can this want be supplied? How are teachers to be trained and provided to meet this educational demand? Must we be deaded. Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of actions of the content of the pendent upon the training schools of other government," &c., the Governor was authori-States? Must our system be jeoparded, and zed to apply the same to the purchase of a its success perilled, by waiting the slow and lot of ground and to the erection of an arse-unaided efforts of voluntary associations to nal thereon. This sum was found insufficient furnish the much needed teacher? Volun-for these purposes, and consequently the ob-tary associations of common school teachers ject intended by the appropriation has not have accomplished much in their disinterest-been accomplished. By the cession of this lot, the State will be relieved from the expenditure of any money for the purchase of suitable grounds; and the entire sum of \$30,000 may be applied to the erection of the necessary buildings; to which sum can be added, if deemed advisable, the amount that may be realized from the sale of the arsenals and effectually. No subject of greater interest at Meadville and Harrisburg, as recommend-can occupy your attention as legislators—no one appeals more earnestly to duty and patri-would be amply sufficient to accomplish this

object.

I would, therefore, again recommend the immediate passage of a bill accepting the conveyance of the said lot of ground from the city of Philadelphia, for the purposes and upon the terms and conditions contained in the ordinance; and that the

ditions contained in the ordinance; and that the sum of \$30,000 be appropriated for the erection of a State arsenal thereon.

On the 6th day of October, 1855, I approved and signed a bill, entitled, "An Act to Repeal the Charter of the Erie and North East Railroad Company, and to provide for the disposal of the same." In pursuance of its provisions, Hon. Joseph Casey was appointed to take possession and have the charge and custody of the road. Before possession was taken, application was made by the commany. onarge and custody of the road. Before possession was taken, application was made by the company, to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for an injunction to restrain the agent of the State from taking possession; and subsequently a cautionary order was made by the Supreme Court, in bane, to stay proceedings under the act. The questions then pending before that Court were determined in favor of the Commonwealth—the onstitutionality of the act sustained, and the apthe road was then taken by the agent of the State,

the road was then taken by the agent of the State, as directed by law.

On the 22d day of April, 1856, an act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to the act incorporating the Erie and North East Railroad Company," was passed. By this act, the Erie and North East Railroad, as originally located and constructed, was legalized and confirmed; and certain changes in the road were directed to be made, and other acts to be done by the company. It was also provided "That the Govenor shall retain possession of the Erie and North East Railroad, under the act of the 6th of October, 1855, until the proviof the Erie and North East Railroad, under the act of the State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane, and other kindred purposes at Pittsburg, are noble charities, and deserve the aid and encouragement of the State.—
The annual reports of these institutions will be laid before you, and will exhibit, in detail, their operations during the past year.

The House of Refuge near Pittsburg, and the Western House of Refuge near Pittsburg and Republic.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him word the kept by a wort of the Republic.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him word on the latting of the Erie and North East Railroad Company and meaceupted by a wort of the Erie and North East Railroad Company and meaceupted by a wort of the Republic.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him word of May, 1856, and her word o the Western House of Refuge near Pittsburg, and the same institutions of great excellence, and their results clearly establish the wisdom of the policy that founded and sustains them.—

They ought not to be neglected; nor should the aid of the Commonwealth be held from the money received from the road, whilst in possession of the State, will be settled by the company at the earliest practicable period.

It is but proper to state that since the accept them.—

They ought not to be neglected; nor should the aid of the Commonwealth be held from the company at the state and the state

of error, in the cases adjudicated by the Supreme of error, in the cases adjudicated by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has been issued at the suit; of the company by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is now pending in that court.

The commissioner first appointed having resigned, A. K. M'Clure, Esq., was appointed in his place. The duties of both officers were ably and faithfully performed. Copies of their correspondence and reports, herewith submitted to the House of Representatives, for the use of the Legislature, will furnish information in detail on the subject now under consideration. It is sincerely

gislature, will turnish information in detail on the subject now under consideration. It is sincerely desired that good faith and honesty of purpose may characterize the conduct of this company in the discharge of the duties assumed by their acceptance of the act of 22d of April last, and that this much vexed question will not again disturb the harmony or retard the prosperity of the city of Erie, or any other portion of this Commonwealth.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth have been published as directed by that instrument. It will be your duty to take such action in reference of these amendments as will, in your judgment, be most consistent with the wishes of the people. An ap-propriation will be required to pay the expenses of their publication and to this your earliest attention

requested.

The important duty of districting the State for he election of Senators and Representatives, will levolve upon you. This duty shall be performed aithfully, and with strict reference to the interests and rights of the whole people. Returns of taxa-bles, required to be made by the different counties have not all been forwarded to this Department, as by law directed. Circulars have been issued to the officers charged with these duties, urging the speedy performance, and the returns will, as soon received, be transmitted to you.

The elective franchise is the highest and most

responsible privilege enjoyed by the American citi-zen. Involving in its exercise the sovereignty of the people, and constituting, as it does the subzen. Involving in its exercise the sovereignty of the people, and constituting, as it does, the substratum of our free institutions, it cannot be too highly appreciated or carefully guarded. The ballot-box, through which the people speak their will, should be preserved from violation at every hazard and sacrifice. Upon its purity and integrity, depend the existence of our Republican government, and the rights and privileges of the citizen. Every legal voter, whatever may be his political affinities or party predilections, is deeply interested in this question. Any attempt to sully printerested in this question. Any fathempt to sully its purity, or impair its efficiency, whether by violence or fraud, should be sternly resisted and severely punished. Illegal voting, whether founded on forgery or perjury, or both—on false assessments, or false and forged certificates of naturalization—is a paril the decorate the coverage. zation,-is an evil that deserves the severest con demantion. It prevents an honest expression of the popular will, corrupts the sources of legitimate power and influence, and strikes a fatal blow at the cherished rights of freemen. These evils are alleged to exist in our large cities—the rural disalleged to exist in our large cines—the rural dis-tricts of the State are comparatively free from such corrupting abuses. A remedy, co-extensive with the evil, should be provided. Every defence should be thrown around the ballot-box, and whilst the rights of legal voters should be secured and protected, fraud in every form should be pre-vented and punished. Whether a judicious regis-try law, or some other measure of reform adequate try law, or some other measure of reform, adequate to the necessities of the case, should be adopted, is referred to the wisdom of the Legislature.

as reterred to the wisdom of the Legislature.

As appropriate to the subject, the reform of the
naturalization laws—the prevention by the National Government, of the importation of foreign
criminals and paupers, and a more careful, rigid
personal examination, by our courts, of all persons
coming before them as applicants for admission to
the rights of citizenship, would, to some extent,
correct existing abuses, and relieve the ballot-box from the pressure of corrupting and dangerous inluences.

To the policy and acts of the National Government, affecting as they do, the rights and interests of the Commonwealth, the people of the State cannot be indifferent. Pennsylvania, occupying a high and conservative position in the sisterhood of States—devoted to the Constitution and the Union,

States—devoted to the Constitution and the Union, in their integrity and harmony, has been, and will ever be, as ready to recognize the rights of her sister States as to defend her own. These sentiments she never abandoned—these principles she has never violated. Pledged to the maintenance of the rights of the North, as well as those of the South—sincerely desirous to promote the peace, harmony and welfare of our whole country—and disclaiming all intention or desire to interfere with the Constitutional rights of the States, or their domestic institutions—the people of the Commondomestic institutions—the people of the Common-wealth viewed with alarm and apprehension the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—a compromise rendered sacred with the great cause of national harmony and union—regarding it as a palpable violation of the plighted faith and honor of the nation, and as an unwarrantable attempt to extend the institution of domestic slavery to the territories then free. This recklose and indefensible not

officially announced in 1853. It extends from Pittston to the New York State line, a distance of about ninty-four miles, following the valley of the Susquehanna to Athens, and thence along the Chemung river to the State line, where it joins the "Junction canal," and is thus connected with the New York improvements.

The importance and value of this improvement cannot be easily over-estimated. Passing through one of the richest mineral and agricultural portions of the State, it offers to the immense and valuable products of that immense and valuable products of that honorable position which from its importance and encessity it deserves.

Near the close of the last session of the Legislature, I transmitted to that body an ordinance passed by the select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia, approving the prejudices and gaining and officially communicated to me, proposing to convey to the Commonwealth of Pennsyllent to convert the death of the city of Philadelphia, approvements and officially commonwealth of Pennsyllent to convey to the Commonwealth of Pennsyllent to convert the death of the city of Philadelphia, approvements and officially commonwealth of Pennsyllent to convert the Commonwealth of Pennsyllent and strife—has stained its soil with blood, and by

cannot be too severely condemned.

Freedom is the great centre-truth of American Nationality; slavery is the exception. It is local and sectional: and its extension beyond the juris diction creating it, or to the free territories of the Union, was never designed or contemplated by the patriot founders of the Republic. In accordance with these sentiments, Pennsylvania, true to the principles of the act of 1780, which abolished slavery within her territorial limits—true to the great doctrines of the Ordinance of 1787, which dedicated to freedom the north-western territory of the Union—true to National faith and National of the Union-true to National faith and National honor, asks and expects, as due to her own citizens who have, in good faith, settled in the territory of Kansas, and as due to the industry and energy of a free people, that Kansas should be

free.

In this connection, and as consequent upon the In this connection, and as consequent upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, reference to a proposition made by some of the leading southern journals, and more recently sanctioned by high official authority in a sister State, to re open the African slave trade, will not be deemed improper. That such a traffic, declared to be piracy, and execrated by the civilized world—so crowded with horrors in every stage of its pursuit—so revolting to every sentiment of humanity—every impulse of pure and noble feeling, should be advocated or approved, in this ninteenth century, with apparent sincerity, and urged as a measure of political economy and of justice and equality to the southern States of the Unian, are facts that find their only explanation and apology in a wild enthusiasm, or explanation and apology in a wild enthusiasm, or a still wilder fanaticism that overwhelms alike the reason and the conscience. The wisdom and hureason and the conscience. Ine wisdom and numanity of a proposition so startling and monstrous, must seek their parallel and illustration in the dungeons of the Inquisition, or in the hold of the slave ship, amid the horrors of the "middle passage." Equally repulsive to the intelligent and virtuous sentiment of the south as well as the north t should receive the indignant rebuke of every riend of justice and humanity. The history of the world and of crime does not reveal a traffic more inhuman—an attrocity more horrible. Against a proposition so abhorent, and against the principles it involves, as the representatives of a free people and their name you should enter their unanimou

and their name you should enter their unanimous and emphatic protest.

The union of the States, which constitutes us one people, should be dear to you—to every American citizen. In the heat and excitement of political contests—in the whirl of sectional and conflicting interests—amid the surging of human passions, harsh and discordant voices may be heard, threatening its interestive and denouncing its doom. threatening its integrity and denouncing its doom; but in the calm, "sober, second thought" of a patriotic and virtuous people, will be found its se-curity and defence Founded in wisdom, and cher-ished by the intense affection of pure and devoted patriotism, it will stand, safe and undisturbed, amid the insane rage of political demagogism, and the fitful howling of frantic fanaticism; and when it falls—if fall it must—it will be when liberty and truth, patriotism and virtue, have perished. Pennsylvania tolerates no sentiment of disunion—she knows not the word. Disunion: "its an after thought—a monstrous wish-under fill virtue. thought—a monstrous wish—unborn till virtue dies." The Union and the Continue guard and bond of American Nationality—will be revered and defended by every American Freeman

who cherishes the principles and honors the mem-ory of the illustrious founders of the Republic.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, January 7, 1857.

REPORT

To the Stockholders of the Lancaster Bank The undersigned committee of Stockholders f said Bank, appointed to investigate its cou dition and make report—

Whether said Bank is solvent or insolvent If found insolvent, to report the cause or causes insolvency, and the manner in which it was proiced:
3. The time or times when the losses were incurred

espectfully beg leave to submit to this meeted by the resolution under which they were appointed, and after a careful examination of the assets and liabilities of the Bank, have come to the conclusion that the statement submitted to the Stockholders at a former meet ing, was a fair and impartial exhibition of the condition of the Bank—thus leaving no doubt of its insolvency to an amount sufficient to absorb the entire capital stock and a portion of

the deposites. The insolvency of the Bank can be readily traced to a combination of causes, each contributing to waste its resources and encroach upon its assets. Instead of accomodating the business community in the locality of the Bank, where the Directors had the means of knowing the responsibility of the drawers and endorsers of the paper offered for discount, it loaned an amount exceeding three-fourths o its capital to a few individuals (its Presiden and Cashier among the number,) for the pur pose of building the Sunbury and Philadelphia Railroad—erecting extensive iron establish ments, and developing the Shamokin Coal

ields—projects, which, every man of ever ordinary discretion must have foreseen, would lock up the funds of the Bank, thus loaned to those parties, for a long space of time; and, if those speculations should prove disastrous, must inevitably lose to the Bank the money In consequence of the entire capital of the Bank being locked up: either by being on the protest list, invested in factory stock, and in oans to its President, David Longenecker, and

his co-operators in the Shamokin Coal specu lations, resort was had to various illegitimat methods of banking, in order to carry its circulation, but which in rapid succession only tended still more to cripple its condition.

Among the expedients resorted to by the Bar to carry its circulation, without the basis of it capital, was the furnishing of its bills to wild at Savings Institutions, private banking e tablishments, and even private individuals large amounts, charging interest at the rate three per cent. per annum, with the under standing, on the part of this class of borrowers that they should keep those bills afloat, so a not to incommode the Bank. By this mean one single individual has become indebted t the Bank in a very large amount, which in debtedness is put down among the doubtfu and bad assets. But independent of the insol vency of the parties to whom the bills of the bank were thus furnished in large amounts for circulation, this method of keeping up a circulation was the cause of additional losses.— These bills of the bank found their way t elphia, the commercial mart of Pen vania, where it was required they should redeemed in gold or silver; and in order to do this the notes and bills of exchange which had seen discounted at the counters of the Bank. t legal rates, were sent to Philadelphia there sold at a discount, rating from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pe per cent. per month: More than \$90,000 of he insolvency of the Bank can be traced to th payment of extra interest to meet the demand of its circulation. Among other causes of its insolvency ma e mentioned the transfer to the Bank of \$20.

000 worth of factory stock at par by David Longenecker, the President, on the 29th of anuary, 1852, when in fact the stock was not vanuary, 1992, when in fact the stock was not selling at more than \$14 to \$16 per share, the par value being \$50 per share. Also, in the exchange by the Bank of \$13,500, James Also, in the Loan at par, being a loan secured by fir Loan, at par, being a loan sective by that mortgage on Conestoga Steam Mill, No. 3, for 325 shares Lancaster Bank Stock at \$60 per share. This exchange was directed by the Board of Directors in May, 1855, the stock to be transferred to the Bank before the first of November, 1855; but the stock was not transferred until after the May dividend in 1856.-Mr. LONGERECKER, however, took immediate to possession of the securities for the James' Loan,

after the Board agreed to the exchange, thus defrauding the Bank out of either the year's interest on the James' Loan or the two divi dends on the 225 shares of Lancaster Bank

Another direct, palpable and gross fraud was Another direct, palpable and gross fraud was committed upon the Bank in May, 1856, by which it lost \$4,000 of good securities in the following manner: In February, 1856, a resolution passed the Board of Directors for the appointment of a Committee to investigate its condition, and on the 3d of March, 1856; the following Committee was announced, viz: HAT-HORN FREELAND, BENJ. ESHLEMAN, AUGUSTUS BOYD, A. HERR SMITH, and BENJ. C. BACHMAN. Esqrs. This committee proceeded in the dis-charge of their duties, and made considerable progress, before the dividends were declared in May, 1856. On the 8th of May, after the divi-dend was declared, Mr. Boyn, a member of that TAYLOR BOYD, and his brother-in-law, T. W. HENDERSON, for the transfer to the Bank of the stock held by them respectively, and also gave a power-of-attorney to transfer the stock held by Mr. Boyn himself, thus paiming upon the Bank its stock at \$55 per share, when he and the members of the Board of Directors must have known the stock of the Bank to be worse

Among other causes, also, of the insolvency of the Bank, was the payment of the notes of parties without there being funds standing to their credit in the institution to meet them .-The most barefaced in criminal transactions of that kind may be summed up as follows: In March, 1855, Wm. L. Helpenstein had notes maturing in the Lancaster Savings Institution for over \$50,000. These notes were endorsed by either the President or Cashier of the Lancaster Bank, in their individual capacity, and also by Jno. F. Lone and Thomas Baumgardner, then also Directors of the Bank. At the maturity of these notes they were presented to the Lancaster Bank for payment, and were directed by the Cashier to be paid, although at the time Mr. HELFENSTEIN had no funds in Bank to his credit to meet them—thus appropriating the funds of the Bank to their private indebtedness to an amount exceeding \$50,000.

Another cause of the insolvency of the Bank, was the taking away from it, by David LONGENECKER, of \$14,000 of first mortgage Sunbury Railroad bonds, which had been taken by the Bank as collateral and returning to it in lieu thereof an equal amount of the sec-

ond mortgage bonds. So early as 1849, when Christian Bachman was its Cashier, several transactions took place which were the means of losing to the Bank, more than \$50,000; One of which was the loaning, to Mr. Shoenberger, \$25,000 of the money of the Bank; without the approbation of the Board of Directors; the other was the loaning to F. A. VANDYKE, a broker in Philadelphia, \$25,000 for which a specie certificate was taken, and which is still in Bank, having been counted as specie from 1849 to this time, in the assets of the Bank.

Among other losses to the Bank, may be enumerated subscriptions of Stock to Railroads. On the 27th of December, 1852, the Board of Directors subscribed \$5,000 in the Stock of the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad Company; and on the 13th day of September, 1852, the Board subscribed \$5,000 in the Stock of the Sunbury Railroad Company—invest-ments of the funds of the Bank foreign to the objects of the Legislature in conferring bank-ing privileges; and no Bank can exist in a healthy condition, with its funds locked up in securities, from which gold or silver can not be realized to meet the demands of its circulation, and which are so liable to depreciation.

The whole management of this Bank

1848 to the day its doors closed, has been characterized by wicked criminality on the part of the President and former Cashier, and gross negligence on the part of the Directors, in whom was confided that trust by the Stockholders. It has been used as a family affair. without any regard to the rights of Stock holders and Depositors, as if its capital had been placed there for the especial benefit of those, who, by misplaced public confidence, succeeded in the control of its management. From the sworn statements of B. C. Back-MAN, its Cashier, annually furnished to the

Auditor General, as required by law, the public were credulously led to believe the Institution was in a sound condition : but, from an examination of the books, these sworn statements are found to have been false, and were known to be so by the Cashier at the time he made them. As an example of the manner in which the

Directors, the minutes of the Board show that on March 13th, 1854, a private banker, then in the Board, was authorized to overdraw his account, \$10,000, paying interest at the rate of three per cent per annum. This money, was, of course, used in shaving paper, and was liable to be returned to the counters of the Bank the next day, and gold or silver demanded for It may be that some of the paper held by

the Bank, which is now worthless, was discounted by D. Longenecker and B. C. Back-MAN, the President and Cashier, without the knowledge of the Board of Directors: but the notes thus discounted were not drawn at one time, but ran through a course of years; and it was the duty of the Directors to have known what was done behind the board—which they could easily have known by looking at the books. No investigation of the condition of the Bank was had from the year 1848 until the year 1856—evidencing a degree of care-lessness and negligence, on the part of the Directors, entirely inexcusable. The losses which rendered the Bank insolvent occurred gradually from 1849 up to the time the Bank closed its doors. The committee had not time to place the several losses to each year when they occurred

CARDS

W. W. BROWN, Chairman.

Dr. John. M'Calla, DENTIST—Office—No 4 East King street, Lancaster, Pa. Apl 18 tf-18 JUNIUS B. KAUPMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
has removed his office to his residence, in Duke street,
first door south of the Farmers' Bank' near the Court House,
ap 1.

17 11 DEMOVAL.—WILLIAM S. AMWEG, ATTORNEY
AT LAW, has removed his Office from his former place,
into North Duke street opposite the new Court House,
apr 8 Pemoval .-- ISAAC E. HIESTER-Attorney at Law Has removed to an Office in North Duke street, hearly

pposite the new Court House, Lancaster, Pa, 6m-12

WILLIAM WHITESIDE, SURGEON DENTIST.—Office in North Queen street, 8d door from Orange, and directly over Spronger & Westhacffer's Book Store. Lancaster, may 27, 1858. NEWTON LIGHTNER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his Office to North Duke street, to the room recently occupied by Hon. I. E. Hiester. Lancaster, apr 1

Lancaster, apr 1

Case Landis,—Attorney at Law. Office one door east of Lechler's Hotel, E. King St., Lancaster Pa.

Can All kinds of Serivening—such as writing Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended to with correctness and despatch.

A idus J. Neff, Attorney at Law.—Office with A B. A. Sheeffer, Esq., south-west corner of Centre Square, next door to Wager's Wine Store, Lancaster, Pa-may 18, 1855 James Black.—Attorney at Law. Office in E. King street, two doors east of Lechler's Hotel, Lan-

Caster, Pa.

Sar All business connected with his profession, and all kinds of writing, such as preparing Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Stating Accounts, &c., promptly attended to.

may 16. Removal.—WILLAM B. FORDNEY, Attorney at Llaw has removed his office from N. Queen st. to the building in the South East corner of Centre Square, fixmerly known as Hubley's Hotel.

Dr. J. T. Baker, Homepathic Physician, successor Office in E. Orange St., nearly opposite the First German Reformed Church.

an Keformed Church. Lancaster, April 17 (t£18) MEDICAL.—DR. Jas. J. Strawn, lab of Principles phia, and a Graduate of the University of Punn's, of 1846, has located himself and opened an Office in the Visitines be confusited, except when promoted by surveying may 18