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"REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

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TOWANDA:

Saturdan Morning, January 12, 1856.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Read January 2, 1856.

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

GENTLEMEN :- A kind Providence has greatblessed our Commonwealth during the past ear. No foreign war, no internal strife have nterrupted or destroyed the peaceful quiet of our homes. All the great interests of the people have been eminently prosperous. The earth, rich abundance, has yielded her increase to supply our wants, and reward with her bounthe labor of the husbandman. Labor, in every department of manufacturing and mechanical industry, has been stimulated and enouraged. The ravages of disease and the horrors of the pestilence have been averted rom us; and whilst the cry of human sufferng, from other States, has been heard invokng our sympathy and aid, we have been blesswith health and permitted to enjoy the comorts and happiness of social life. To Him who bath bestowed these blessings upon us, and upwhose care we are constantly dependent, hould be ever paid the willing homage of our rateful hearts.

The report of the State Treasurer will exhibit to you, in detail, the operations of his department. The results are more satisfactory encouraging than were anticipated.

The receipts at the Treasury for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1855, including the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of Deember, 1854, (\$1,240,928 72) amounted to \$6,631,402 83. The total payments for the ame period were \$5,385,705 52; leaving a alance in the Treasury on the 30th Novemer, 1855, of \$1,245,697 31. No loans, temwere negotiated during the ast fiscal year, as they were not required by the wants of the Treasury.

The receipts during the past year, from all ources, (including the balance in the Treasury the first day of December, 1854,) were \$5,390,474 11. The ordinary expenditures or the same period, including the interest on the public debt, were \$4,139,512 28, showing an excess of receipts over ordinary expendiures of \$1,250,961 83.

The extraordinary payments for the year were \$2,246,193 24, as follows, viz: To the impletion of the new Portage railroad over the Allegheny mountains, \$446,752 12; to the North Branch canal, \$87,562 67; to the Columbia railroad, to re-lay south track, \$133, 100 00; to the payment of domestic creditors, \$1,629 85; to the redemption of loans, \$360, 50 60, and to relief notes cancelled, \$260,

The balance in the Treasury will be requir od for the payment of the interest on the State due in February next and for a id appropriations. The interest on the funddebt of the Commonwealth, which became e in February and August last, was prompt paid; and it is gratifying to state that the aterest due in February next will be paid with qual promptness. The credit of the State nay be regarded as firmly established, and with oper economy and a careful and houest mangement of her finances, an annual reduction f her debt, to a considerable extent, may be afidently expected.

There is due by the Treasury to the Sinking and the sum of \$335,011 39 to be applied to he redemption of the relief notes now in cirulation, and to the funded debt of the Comonwealth. The greater part of the funded lebt bears interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum; the balance bears a still less rate of interest. But as the temporary loans, which by law are to be first paid out of the available neans of the Treasury, bear interest at the rate of six per cent., it has been deemed advisable is a matter of economy, to apply the surplus enues to the payment of those loans. When lese are fiquidated, the amount due and pro perly applicable to the Sinking Fund will be aid, and its operation continued as directed

Notwithstanding the revenues for the last or five years have largely exceeded the mary expenditures of the government, yet quence of the large and insatiable dends upon the Treasury for the completion e North Branch canal, the Portage railad and other kindred improvements, the pubdebt, instead of being reduced, has been in ased. This increase, with the amount and ondition of the debt at different periods, will e seen in the following statements :--

dalement of the funded and unfunded debt of the Commonwealth on the first day of December, 1851, as per report of the Auditor Gen-

, anded Deot, VIZ :			
by cent loans 40 214 002	51		
do	03		
rouged dept.	- \$	39 216 7	07
Ullimited dolar - :-		00,210,1	
Relief notes in circulation	-00		
interest on outstandinged, 4,448	38		
daimed cert, when funded, 9,752	91		
erecitors,	74		
Total debt, December 1, 1851,	*	898,5	28.
0.			
Statement showing the indebtedness	88 0	f the (Co
monrealth, on the 1st day of D	****	when 1	05
Ot we the 1st day of 1)	ecen	noer, 1	0.0

showing the indebtedness of	f the Com-
monrealth, on the 1st day of Decen	nber 1854
per Auditor Conoral a manage	
Funded debt, viz:	of mer on their
	5 . 3 30 Bell
\$532,104 93 4 do 39,064,609 97	Choesians Wid
4 do 39,064,609 97 do 388,200 00	official to enve
do 388,206 00 100,000 00	
Total funded debt, 100,000 00	10 001 011 00
Unfanded debt, viz:	40,084,914 90
Relief notes in circulation, 494,361 00	
Interest certificates outstand g 24,857 21	
laterest on outstanding unclaimed, 4,448 38	s wandfigsteries
laterest on outstanding and un-	
claimed cert, when funded, 1,870 97	- 11 St. Call 18"
loga-tic creditor's certificates kai, temp. loan April 19, 1852	
kal temp. loan April 19, 1853, 560,000 00 May 9, 1853	
Total unfunded delay 9, 1853, 450,435 67	
lotal unfunded debt, &c 450,435 67	1.538,680 84
	1,000,000 81

in circulation," viz : delief notes made by the Lancaster Bank, not charged on State Treasbank, not charged urer's looks, telief notes put in circulation Sept. 1, 1854, and not redeemed Decem-ber 1, 1854, Total public debt, December 1, 1854,...do....1851,...

Increase of debt in three years,1,584,359 35 The funded and unfunded debt, including anpaid temporary loans, on the 1st day of De cember, 1855, the close of the last fiscal year, as per report of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, was as follows, to wit :

Funded debt, viz:			al wiron	
6 per cent. loan,	\$516,154	92		
5do	39,903,445	54	a tracer of	
4½ do	388,200	00		
4do	100,000	00		
Total funded debt,		_	\$39,907,800	4
Unfunded debt, viz:			and and and a	
Relief notes in circulation	258,773	00		
Int. certificates outstanding	29,157			
Domestic creditors,	1.264			
	525,000	00		
	364,000	00		
Total unfunded debt,	-		1,160,194	25
Total debt December 1 1955			41 067 904	79
Bal. temp. loan April 19, 1853, doMay 9, 1854,	525,000 364,000	00	1,160,194 41,067,904	25

This statement exhibits the gratifying fact that during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1855, the indebtedness of the Commonwealth has been reduced \$630,601 02. During the same period large appropriations and payments were made for the completion of the new Portage railroad, relaying the track of the Columbia railroad, and for other purposes. These demands upon the Treasury were, without the aid of loans, promptly paid.

Refusing to undertake any new schemes of internal improvement, limiting all appropriations to the actual demands of the occasion, practising strict economy in all departments of the government, and holding the receiving and disbursing agents of the Commonwealth to a rigid accountability, will greatly reduce the expenditures, and, under ordinary ircumstances, leave an annual surplus of the revenues to be applied to the redemption of the public debt.

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the current fiscal year will be presented to you in the report of the State Treasurer. The reeipts from the usual sources of revenue, above the ordinary expenditures, may exceed the sum of one million and a half of dollars. These estimates may approximate the true result, but cannot be relied upon with certainty.

By the thirty-eighth section of the act of the 16th of April, 1845, entitled "An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of govern-ment, the repair of the canals and railroads of the State, and other claims upon the Commonwealth," the Governor was authorized to cause certificates of State stock to be issued to all persons or bodies corporate holding certificates for the payment of interest on the funded debt of the State, which fell due on the 1st day of August, 1842, the 1st days of February and August, 1843, and the 1st days of February amount of certificates so held, upon their delivering up said certificates to the Auditor General. In pursuance of the authority thus giv en, certificates of State stock to the amount of four millions one hundred and five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars and twenty cents bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st lays of February and August in each year, and redeemable on or after the 1st day of August 1855, were issued. The minimum period fixed by law for the redemption of these certificates, xpired on the 1st day of August last. No prorision has been made for their renewal or re-

Although by the terms of the act authorizng these certificates of State stock, as also by the conditions of the certificates issued in pursuance thereof, the time of payment, after the expiration of the minimum period, is optional with the debtor-the Commonwealth-yet a due regard to the credit of the State requires that provision should be made for their renew al or redemption. To redeem these certificates a loan would become necessary, and as a loan cannot be effected, in the present financial condition of the country, on terms more favorable to the State than those on which these certificates were issued, I would recommend that authority be given to issue the bonds of the Commonwealth in renewal of said certificates, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi annually, and redeemable on or after the expiration of twenty years; and that the bonds be issued with coupons or certificates of interest attached, in sums equal in amount to the semi-annual interest thereon, payable on the first days of Fedruary and August in each and every year, at such place as may be designated. This change in the form and character of the certificates, it is believed, will be so advantageous to the holders, with out increasing the liabilities of the Commonwealth, as to induce a willing and prompt exchange, at a premium, for the bonds proposed

to be issued. The condition of the public works, their general operation, and the receipts and expenditures for the past fiscal year, will be presented to you in the report of the Canal Commis-

The aggregate receipts at the Treasury from the public works, for the year ending November 30, 1855, were \$1,942,376 71. The aggregate expenditures, including ordinary and extraordinary payments, for the same period, amounted to \$1,838,791, 18, showing an excess of receipts, over all expenditures, of \$103. 585 53.

The extraordinary payments for the same year, (excluding \$133,100 00 paid for re-laying the south track of the Columbia railroad, and \$28,000 00 for re-building the Freeport aqueduct) were \$690,427 78. The ordinary expenditures were \$1,148,363 40.

Aggregate receipts, as above stated,	1,842,376 1,148,363	71 10
Net revenues for this fiscal year,	794,013	31
		1

..\$41,623,595 74 net revenues, as compared with the net reve- be, removed; and a sale yet effected on terms nues of 1854; and notwithstanding the withdrawal of the transportation lines from the main line of the canal, the aggregate revenues for the last year have exceeded the revenues of 1854 by more than \$23,000. From the abundant crops of the past year, the improved condition of the monetary affairs of the country and the general revival of business, a large increase in the revenues of the current year may be confidently expected.

The sum of \$161,125 25, has been paid into company, as the tax on tonnage passing over their roads. This amount largely exceeds the sum paid by the same companies in 1854.

The Delaware division exhibits a satisfactory result. The total receipts were \$292,673 42; expenditures, \$60,097 86; showing a net revenue of \$332,575 56. If all our lines of improvement exhibited a similar balance sheet, the people would have less cause of complaint and more confidence in the general operation of the system.

There has been a large increase in the business and tonnage of the Columbia railroad, and a corresponding increase in the receipts therefrom. The operations of that part of the main line from the Junction to Pittsburg, Decrease during the fiscal year,..... 630,601 02 including the Portage railroad, do not present so favorable a result. The receipts have greatly diminished, and were not sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditures. The revenues from the main line do not equal the receipts of the previous years. The causes of this reduction are apparent, and some of them have been referred to and enumerated. It is but just to add that the expenditures on this line have been much diminished by the avoidance of some of the inclined planes on the Portage railroad.

I regret to inform you that the railroad to avoid the inclined planes on the Allegheny mountain has not been completed as was confidently anticipated. The delay in the completion of this work has occasioned much inconvenience to the business of the main line and a loss to the revenues of the Commonwealth. The expenditures have largely exceeded the original estimates for its construction; and although the sum of \$277,730 00 was appropriated at the last session of the Legislature for the completion of this worka sum covering the estimate of the engineeryet after the expenditure of the whole amount thus appropriated, the road is unfinished; and to complete it, and pay the debts contracted, the further sum of \$177,573 66, as now estither the estimates have been very carelessly made or large sums of money uselessly and ex travagantly expended in the prosecution of this improvement. As aiding the business of the main line, reducing still further its expenditures and relieving the Treasury from these constant demands, the announcement of its early completion will be hailed with pleasure by every citizen.

Although the completion of the North islature. Branch canal, before the close of navigation, was certainly expected, yet this expectation The offer terial used in tye embankments, suffered the every undue and corrupting influence, and rendered a re-construction of the work, in sisted and condemned. many places, indispensably necessary. Its necessful completion, it is hoped, will soon be

It will appear by the report of the Comof Representatives in 1849, that the entire mount necessary to complete and put in operation the unfinished portions of this canal was estimated at the sum of \$1,106,037 00. amount actually expended on the work since that period, as appears from the reports of the Superintendent, Engineer and Canal Commissioners, is \$1,857,377 22, being an excess of expenditures over the original estimates of \$751,340 52; and the canal not yet in operation. With such facts before us-such evidence of mismanagement and reckless expenditure as the history of this canal shows, it i not matter of surprise that the Commonwealth and people are burdened with debt and taxa-

In pursuance of the act of the 8th of May ast, providing for the sale of the main line of the public works, after giving the notice required by law. I caused the same to be exposed to public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia. No offers were made and consequently the works remain unsold. Sealed proposals for the "sale or lease of the main line," were subsequently invited, as di-rected by the seventeenth section of the said act, and the proposals received are herewith submitted to the Legislature for their action and final disposition.

Having on a former occasion presented my riews of the propriety and policy of a sale of this branch of our public improvements, a repetition of the sentiments then expressed becomes unnecessary. In relation to this subject my opinion has not changed. On the contrary the experience of the past, and a careful examination of the question in its economical and political relations, have strengthened and confirmed it. That the State should, long since, have been separated from the management and control of these works, the history of their construction and management clearly demonstrates. Public policy and public sentiment tion of present and future interests requires their sale. The late financial embarrassments the sale, together with the adverse influence

amply protective of the rights and interests of the people, and at the same time just and liberal to the purchasers.

To reduce the State debt and relieve the people from taxation, are objects worthy the earnest and anxious consideration of the Legislature. To accomplish these objects speedily and certainly, a sale of the whole or part of our public improvements becomes important and necessary. The revenues of the State, under the present system of management of the Treasury by the Pennsylvania railroad the public works, are but little more than sufficient to pay the interest of her debt, and the ordinary expenses of the government. A sale of these works, for a fair consideration, and upon terms just and liberal, would constitute a beginning in the process of liquidation that her people from consequent taxation. In every measure calculated to produce these desirable results, I will cheerfully co-operate with

> The currency of the State, in relation to banking institutions, and their increase, is a subject that demands careful and intelligent considerabanks and an increase of banking capital, this extent and in what localities? are questions is invited. of absorbing public interest.

uncompromising hostility to all banks, or to an and the general operation of the system increase of banking capital, I cannot discover throughout the Commonwealth, during the the necessity that may be demanded from the past year. To the valuable and useful sugges-Legislature. The incorporation of new, or tions of the report, I would carnestly ask th the recharter of old and solvent banks, when attention of the Legislature. ndispensably necessary and clearly demanded by the actual business wants of the community in which they may be located, should not tional system is slowly, but surely, conquering

should their incorporation be permitted. banks should be determined more by the ac- umph is certain. When the system was first tual wants of legitimate trade, than by the number of applications and the wild fancies of perfected and forced into general and vigorous stockjobbers and speculators. The sudden and unnecessary expansion of the currency should be avoided, and whatever tends to produce such a result ought to be discountenanced and that consent which arises from a radical change prevented. In the creation of banks the true interests of the State and people should be process of the acclimation of the new system changed to render it more efficient, and to inconsulted; and a just and honest discrimination of the new system changed to render it more efficient, and to inconsulted; and a just and honest discrimination of the new system changed to render it more efficient, and to inconsulted; tion, as to number, locality and the demands mated by the engineer, will be required. Ei- of trade, be exercised by their representatives. Public sentiment does not demand, nor do public or private interests require, the creaion of numerous banks.

In the present condition of the finances, and in aid of the revenues of the State, (in addition to the taxes now imposed by law) a reasona ble premium should be required to be paid by all banks or saving institutions that may here after be chartered or re-chartered by the Leg-

As appropriate to this subject, and intimately connected with it, I cannot forbear to exross my disapprobation of a practice, the present Superintendent, Mr. Manit, during the has heretofore obtained to some extent, of us past year, to complete and put in successful ing the names of members of the Legislature operation this canal, deserve the highest com- as corporators in bills pending before them mendation. Everything that skill, energy and for the incorporation of banks and other comindustry could accomplish has been done. The panies. Such a practice is pernicious, and can labor to be performed was great, and rendernot be too strongly condemned. It perils the ed more difficult and perplexing by the imper- independence of the Legislator-exposes him feet and fraudulent construction of the old work to unjust suspicions, and stamps with selfish and some portion of the new. The large quan- ness, at least, his legislative action in the tity of rocks, trees, stumps and roots placed in premises. Legislation should be free, even e bottom of the canal, and the defective ma- from the appearance of improper motive; and water to escape almost as rapidly as admitted, or outside the Legislative Halls, should be re-

It is a cause of more than ordinary con gratulation, that agriculture, the first, as it is he noblest pursuit of man, has, in its prograss of development, vindicated its own importance nittee of Ways and Means made to the House | and assumed, in public esteem, the honorable position to which it is so justly entitled Constituting, as it does, the substratum of our great mechanical, manufacturing and commer cial interests, it should ever be regarded as the chief source of State and National pro perity. First in necessity, it is the high n usefulness of all the departments of labor sustaining and promoting, in their varied and multiplied relations, all the other industrial interests of the country. Our financial and commercial prosperity is largely dependent mon the success of agricultural industry.

An interest so important should receive the encouragement of all classes of society. No strength, it has reached the dignity of a science; and to its progress and improvement the people and their representatives should cheerfully contribute. State and County agricultural societies have done much to promote this cause, and through their agency much valuable in formation has been collected and diffused .-Much yet remains to be done. More informalection and diffusion of useful knowledge is rement of an agricultural bureau, in connection training of teachers, established and supportwith some of the departments of State, would ed by the public authority and means; and it a bureau, properly organized, as an aid to the ing, that no such institution has ever yet beer advancement of agricultural knowledge and abandoned. From Prussia, whose experience the success of agricultural industry, cannot in this regard, is that of a century and a quar

estly commended to your attention. designated as the "Farmers' High School of unvarying success. Pennsylvania" was incorporated. The charter

tion will be thorough and practical. Scientific and practical agriculture, with the usual branches of academic education, will be taught, and the effort will be to make good farmers, good scholars, and good citizens.

Whilst individual liberality and energy have done much and will do more for this institution, an appropriation by the State, in such sum as the legislature may deem proper, would not only aid and encourage this laudable enterprise, but would be an honorable and just recognition of the important interests involved.

The laws now in operation, regulating manufacturing and other improvement companies, are in some of their provisions too severely restrictive, and should be modified. Legislation on these subjects has heretofore tended to are not intended to be overlooked or decried; restrain the investment of capital—check inwould free our Commonwealth from debt and dustry, and curb the energy of the people in limits; and when we find the book usurping the development of our immense resources, and mind of our youth, we should restore each to contribute so largely to the wealth and pros-perity of the State. Liberal and judicious egislation—encouraging individual enterprise inviting the investment of capital and stimulating the various departments of manufacturtion. From the notice given of numerous in- ing and mechanical industry, would greatly tended applications to the Legislature for new promote the interests of the people-increase our revenues, and give to the Commonwealth subject will doubtless be presented to, and that prominence and position, in the sisterhood strongly urged upon your attention. Shall of States, to which the character of her citithe number of banks and the amount of bank- zens and her illimitable natural resources justing capital be increased? and if so, to what ly entitle her. To this subject your attention

The report of the Superintendent of Com-Without desiring to assume a general and mon Schools will exhibit to you their condition

The operation and results of the system detailed are highly interesting. Our educae refused; under no other circumstances the prejudices and gaining the confidence of the people. Under the fostering care of libe-The necessity for increasing the number of ral and enlightened legislation its ultimate triperfected and forced into general and vigorous operation by the mere will of the Legislature. Experience has proven, that in this, as in every other great social and moral reform, time and in the popular mind, were required. This slow to our social and moral atmosphere, has been in operation for nearly twenty years; and it is now evident that the period for another effective interposition of legislative aid and authority in favor of our noble system of Comnon schools, has arrived. In whatever form this obviously proper and necessary interposition may present itself, if calculated to promote the great purpose in view, it shall receive

my cheerful support. After a careful examination of the subject. it is my clear conviction that the system is now

The experiment of the County Superintenlency wherever faithfully carried out, has not disappointed the expectations of the advocates of that measure. The improved condition of the schools, and the greater efficiency of the system, clearly establish the propriety and atility of such supervision. The official visits of an officer of the school department to some of the counties of the State, in connection with the County Superintendency, have demonstrated that the voice of public authority to sustain, and the presence of an official agent to encourage, have largely contributed to excite and maintain the deep interest now felt by the public in our educational progress and improve-

The most marked improvement recently effected in the system, has been in its corps of teachers. With almost unparalleled disinteestedness and devotion to the noble cause in which they are engaged, the common school teachers of the State, have in almost every ounty been using all the means and appliances their power, for self-improvement. efforts, so creditable to them, have been highbeneficial in their results; and clearly prove the necessity, and point with unerring certainty to the establishment of State Normal Schools Teachers' meetings for a day have given place to institutes for a week; and these again to numerous Normal meetings continuing from one to three months. At every step in this pro gression, it has become more apparent that perlonger a mere art—an exertion of physical manent institutions, with their proper professors and appliances, which nothing but the power of the State can provide, are demanded v. and would meet the wants of the system and the occasion.

In conceding this boon to our children. through their teachers, we are encouraged by the example of other countries, and the expe rience of the past. It is a remarkable fact ion is demanded. More efficiency in the col- that no State of our Union, nor nation of the old world, has perfected its system of public quired. To secure this result, the establish-instruction, without schools for the professional largely contribute. The importance of such is no less remarkable, and still more encourageasily be over-estimated. The subject is earn- ter, to that of our young sister Michigan, whose existence is as of yesterday, the Normal school By an act of the last session, an institution has been tried throughout Christendom with

The result is in full harmony with the laws was accepted by the trustees, and the institu- of mind and of human society. Teaching is a This balance exhibits a small increase in the to sell. These difficulties have been, or can support and sustain it. The course of instruct by the State, and representing the vitality of this cheet.

its republicanism, will be the firm support and sure guarantee of its republican equality.

It is time also that the teaching mind should resume its true place in the schools. In the communication of knowledge, to be effective, mind, in sympathetic contact, must act upon mind, and with living speaking energy, leave its impress there. The Great Master himself thus trained the school which was to reform a world. But now the book has too much intruded itself between the teacher and the taught. The teacher has too much become the mere exponent of the printed page, and the mind of the learner the impressed copy of the text. In thus saying, the value and importance of books as a means of knowledge. the prosecution of those enterprises that aid the place of the teacher, to the injury of the its proper position-require from each the performance of its appropriate functions, and thus confer upon both the full measure of their usefulness.

As an expedient to supply the place of regular Normal schools till established, and as a valuable auxiliary to them when in operation, the Teachers' Institute would be of unquestionable value. It would bring together the teachers of a county under the best influences, for consultation and improvement, and exhibit them before their fellow citizens in their proper professional character. A portion of the means of the State, or of the respective counties. applicable to educational improvement, could not be more profitably applied, than to the encouragement of the meeting of at least one such institute, annually, in each county. An experiment of this kind recently made in the county of Chester, is said to have been eminently successful, and strongly indicative of the wisdom of the measure.

If, in addition to these, or similar measures, the Legislature should feel warranted-and the measure has all the sanction this executive document can give it-to make a large addition to the annual State appropriation to common schools, I believe that all will be done which the patriotism of the people's representatives can now effect; and I do not hesitate to express the opinion that the time has come for this prompt, full and decisive action. Let the integrity of the system, in its great purposes and objects be maintained; and if changed, crease its power for greater usefulness. Whatever else may distinguish your present session, it is hazarding little to predict, that more honor and benefit will result from the perfection of the common school system of education, than from any other exercise of your legislative

The public schools of Philadelphia are deserving of special notice and approval. In their various gradations, from the primary up to the high school, they are models worthy of imitation; and their management and efprepared for and requires increased efficiency liciency reflect great credit upon those to whom in its general supervision—increased qualification have been committed their supervision and tion in its teachers, and increased means of control. It is to be regretted that these and literary emporium, and so honorable to our Commonwealth, should find no place in the annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools. As at present organized, these schools are independent of the State Superintendency, and do not report to the school department of the Commonwealth. As everything that relates to the operation of the common school system, and the condition of the public schools in the State, is important and interesting, the statistics of those schools should be furnished to the State Superintendent, that the same might be embodied in the annual report of the department. A modification of existing laws on this subject, so far as to require the controllers of the public schools of Philadelphia, to report to the school department, the number, grade, and condition of their schoo's-the number of pupils, and generally such information in relation to their government as may be deemed useful to the cause of education, is respectfully recommended.

To improve the social, intellectual and moral condition of the people-reclaim the erring, and ameliorate human suffering, are objects that commend themselves to the consideration of the philanthropist and the statesman. Our educational charitable and reformatory institutions are justly the pride of the State, honorable alike to the wisdom that devised and the liberality that founded and sustains them. They have strong claims upon the bounty of the people, and I cordially recommend them to your care and the liberality of the Commonwealth.

The State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg n its objects and results, merits our highest approbation. The just expectations of its projectors and founders have not been disappointd. Kindness and love, with their softening and subduing influence, constitute the rule of its government. Many of its former unfortunate inmates have been restored to reason, to friends and home, and the enjoyments of social life. Those that remain require our sympathy and aid. They should not be witheld. The report of the directors will exhibit n detail the operations of the institution.

The nece s ty and importance of providing additional accommodation for the hisane of Western Peensylvania, have been strongly pressed upon my attention. The present acommodations are clearly insufficient, and these ave been provided principalty by the contrioutions of benevolent citizens. It is urged that the rapid advance of our population-the gloomy increase of the insane and the inadetion duly organized. An eligible site for the high and honorable profession; and no profes- quacy of the present asylumns for their care college has been secured in Centre county, and sion has more arduous and complex duties to and management, render it imperatively netwo hundred acres of valuable and highly cul- perform-no one greater responsibilities to cessary that effective aid should be given to tivated land donated to the trustees, for the meet-and no one operates on, or with such that portion of the State, for the ostablishuse of the institution, by Gen. James Irvin, of valuable and interesting material. The most ment of a new and entirely distinct Western demand this separation; and every considerathat county. The citizens of the county, with thorough preparation is, therefore, requisite: Insane Hospital, as a home to those of our a liberality highly commendable, have pledged and as the duties to be performed are not only fellow-citizens, whose only alleviation is to be and secured to the trustees, for the use of the responsible, but delicate, and may effect the found in their ignorance of the frightful malaof the country—the imperfect character of college, ten thousand dollars in addition to the social, political, moral or religious feelings and dy with which they are burdened. The subsome of the provisions of this bill authorizing land donated. This liberality shows that the rights of the citizen, no source is so safe, no ject is worthy of calm and dispassionate infarmers of Pennsylvania fully appreciate the authority for their discharge so free from sus- quiry, I will cheerfully co-operate with the of rival interests, defeated the recent attempt importance of such an institution, and will picion or bias, as the State. Teachers trained Legislature, in all proper efforts, to accomplish