# PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'MEARA GOODRICH.

## TOWANDA:

Charsdan Morning. January 15, 1837

# Selected Poetry.

## THE EVENING HEARTHSTONE.

Gladly now we gather round it, For the toiling day is done, And the gay and solemn twilight Follows down the golden sun; Stalk like giants through the gloom, Wander past the dasky casement, Creep around the firelit room. Draw the curtains-close the shutters Place the slippers by the fire, Though the rude wind loudly mutters What care we for wind-spirit's ire?

What care we for outward seeming! Fickle fortune's love or smile? If around us love is beaming-Love can human ills beguile! Neath the cottage roof and palace, From the peasant to the king-All are quaffing from life's chalice Grates are glowing-music flowing, From the lips we love the best : Oh, the joy, the bliss of knowing There are hearts whereon to rest-

Hearts that throb with eager gladness-Hearts that echo with our own-While grim Care and haunting Sadness Care may tread the halls of Daylight-Sadness haunt the midnight hour-But the weird and witching Twilight Brings the glowing Hearthstone's dower. Altar of our hol est feelings! Childhood's well remembered shrine!

Wreaths immortal round thee twine!

# Mliscellaneous.

### The Bottom of the Grean-Interesting Revelations.

Lieut. Maury has just sent a report to the Secretary of the Navy concerning the submarine explorations made by the North Pacific Exploring Expedition under the command of

Deep sea soundings, with specimens of the om, have also been returned to this office n that expedition. They were taken in the rth Pacific with Brooke's apparatus, and ly disposed. been studied through the microscope of

f. Bailey at West Point. that the quiet of the grave reigns everyrepose here is beyond the reach of the of a single house. : it is so perfect that none of the powno, can disturb it. The specimens of sea soundings, for which we are indebted spectator and observed :he ingenuity of Lieut. Brooke, are as pure s free from the sand of the sea as the flake that falls when it is calm upon the from the dust of the earth. . Indeed, on ceremony." soundings suggest the idea that the sea, ways letting fall upon its bed showers of ttom, are, in the process of ages, hid un- sat himself down on a chicken coop, and solilothis fleecy covering, presenting the o md- quized thus :appearance which is seen over the body of traveler who has perished in the snow The ocean, especially within and near which I have had any fun since I left home." tropies, swarms with life. The remains of syriads of moving things are conveyed by ats, and scattered and lodged in the course me all over its bottom. This process, confor ages, has covered the depths of the as with a mantle, consisting of organisms te as the macled frost, and as light as drifted snow-flake on the mountain ever this beautiful sounding-rod has reach e bottom of the deep sea, whether in the

there which has been strained and filthrough the sea water. This matter conof the skeletons and casts of insects of the oscopic minuteness. The fact that the currents do not reach to the bottom of the deep sea; that are no abrading agents at work there, alone the gnawing tooth of time; that a of sand, if stretched upon the bed of the would be a cable strong enough to hold gest telegraph wire that art can draw; with other discoveries made in the course westigations carried on in the hydrodepartment of this office concerning es of the sea, and already announced al publications and correspondence, to prove of great practical value and in submarine telegraphy—a line of aly in the first stage of its infancy, interesting to the whole human for in its bearings and results it touchnearly the progress of man in the that is leading him upward and onward. on was that a telegraphic cable must great strength to resist and withstand s of the sea. Whereupon the conductafter being coated to insulation with tch, was eneased in a wire hawser or

is to sink many feet deep into the oozy

out enough to hold the largest "sevento her anchors. These cables were sive in their manufacture, bulky for awieldy for handling and difficult to as such a wire-laid cable that the Company lost in the laying befoundland and Cape Breton, in 1855; paper. such a one-wire laid, stiff and largman's arm-that the French have inpted to lay in the Mediterranean,

> gations, that all the obstacles in- his head-ache? the sea to the laying of submarine between the surface and the ried upwards of twenty-eght years."

depth of a few hundred fathoms below; and that these are not to be mastered by force nor overcome by the tensile strength of wire drawn ropes, but that, with a little artifice, they will front sidewalk, and scrub the front steps, nurse yield to a mere thread. It is the case of a the baby, put the mackerel to soak, build the man-of-war and the little nautilus in the hurrifires, grind the coffee, get your husband's things cane : the one, weak in its strength, is dashed to warm, see the shirt aired, boil the mackerel, to pieces; the other, strong in its weakness, resists the utmost violence of the storm, and rides as safely through it as though there were no ragings in the sea. Therefore, it may now be considered as a settled principle in submarine telegraphy that the true character of a cable for the deep sea is not that of an iron rope as large as a man's arm, but a single copgutta percha, pliant and supple, and not larger than a lady's finger."

THE HEALTH OF CATTLE .- Mix, occasionally, one part of salt with four, five or six parts of wood ashes—give the mixture to different kinds of stock, summer and winter. It promotes appetite, and tends to keep them in a healthy condition. It is said to be good against bots in horses, murrain in cattle, and rot in sheep.

Horse-radish is valuable for cattle. It creates appetite, and is good for various diseases. Some give it to any animal that is unwell. It is good for oxen troubled with the heat. the animals will not eat it voluntarily, cut it up fine, and mix it with potatoes or meal.

Feed all animals regularly. They not only look for the food at the usual time, but the stomach indicates the want at the stated period. Therefore, feed morning, noon and evening, as near the same time as possible.

Guard against the wide and injurious exwith want. Food should be of suitable quality, and proportion to the growth and fattening of animals, to their production in young, and milk, and to their labor or exercise. Animals that labor need far more food, and that which is far more nutritious, than those that are

In dry times see that the animals have a good supply of water. When the fountains are low, they drink the drainings of fountains, streams and passages of water, which are un-

THE MAN who LOVED FUN .- The story is familiar of a man who took passage in a flat boat Lieutenant Rodgers, and from this valuable from Cincinnati bound to New Orleans. He from D-, New Hampshire-a lawyer and passed many dreary, listless days on his way down the Ohio and Mississippi, and seemed to down the Ohio and Mississippi, and seemed to be desponding for the want of exercise. Su- lor was as ardent a politician as his companion.

he was passenger put into Napoleon, in the at different cancuses, and which his retentive Pennsylvania Canal, \$13,960; for general rehe was passenger put into Napoleon, in the They all tell the same story. They all tell the same story that the quiet of the grave reigns everythat the quiet of the grave reigns everythe truth of the proposition is susthe truth of the proposition is given by the department of the proposition is given by the quiet of the grave reigns everythe truth of the proposition is given by the department of the proposition is given by the quiet of the grave reigns everythe truth of the proposition is given by the quiet of the grave reigns everythe truth of the proposition is given by the quiet of the grave reigns everythe truth of the proposition is given by the quiet of the grave reigns everythe truth of the proposition is given by the quiet of the grave reigns everythe truth of the proposition is given by the quiet of the grave reigns everythe truth of the proposition is given by the quiet of the grave reigns everythe truth of the grave reigns everytha ere in the profound depths of the ocean; that the front of town, which at that time consisted

The unhappy passenger after figetting and earth, save only the earthquake and jerking his feet up and down, as if he were walking on hot bricks, turned to a used up

"Stranger, is this a free fight?"

The reply was prompt and to the point.

The wayfarer did go in, and in less time the snow cloud with its flakes in a calm, than we can relate circumstances, he was liter ter discussing freely its merits and its chances Treasury to meet all legitimate demands upon released from a taxation imposed to meet its ally chewed up. Groping his way down to the microscopic shells; and we may readily flat, his hair gone, his eyes closed, his lips ly, the man of "measures" actually prevailed rities, and contributed largely to establish and he that the "sunless wrecks" which strew swollen, and his face generally mapped out, he

> "So this is Na-po-le-on, is it? Upon my word it's a lively place, and the only one at

NOT RECIPROCATED .- A good joke is going the rounds of the adventures of a young man, ardent in love." who met with a bit of cold

Joshua stood beside his fair one trembling; his heart kept turning over, his eyes grew dim, his tongue was paralyzed. A cold clammy perspiration oozed through his skin, while ever and anon he rolled his liquid eyes toward Jutic or Pacific, the bed of the ocean has lietta. At length his knees gave way, and found of a downlike softness. The lead down upon his marrow bones he thus addressed her: "My dearest Julietta, with all my

soul I love; I love you!" Here his voice failed and he would have sunk upon the carpet, but a timely answer from her rately trimmed and a bonnet of the latest encaptured lips brought him 'spellbound' to mode. his feet. "Rise, sir," said she, "do not humble yourself to me, I do not reciprocate your her glasses, before she answered.

'Reciprocate! reciprocate!" whispered Josh. What on earth does that mean, thought he. And then off he went, not even stopping to kiss her hand, in search of a dictionary, half mad with hope, and half with fear.

"Dictionary!" he cried, as he entered the nearest book store, "dictionary; I say!" "Yes sir, in a moment," answered the clerk

"A moment thunder !" vociferated Josh, I want a dictionary."

" A nicely bound one," said the clerk ; sell em cheap ; cheap as dirt."

"Sell the d-l, I'm looking for a word." down the book he walked out saying as he went, "kicked, by jiminy."

AN ANTI-VEGETARIAN VIRGIN.—One of our north-country pitmen, who had turned vegetarian, went a-courting to a plucky lass in the colliery village, and popped the question."-Oh," said she, "go along with you! Do you think I'm going to be flesh of your flesh, and you living on cabbage? No, indeed, I don't belong to the rabbit family."-English

USED TO IT .- An elderly gentleman traveling in a stage, was amused by a constant fire of words between two ladies. One at last we have learned, in the course of kindly inquired if the conversation did not make

He replied, " No, madam ; I have been mar-

RULES OF HEATH FOR MARRIED LADIES,— Get up at three o'clock in the morning, clean out the stoves, take out the ashes, sweep the settle the coffee, set the table, rouse the house, carry up some hot water to that brute of a lazy husband, and dry the morning paper .-By this time you will have an appetite for your breakfast. Hold the baby during the meal, as you like your breakfast cold.

After breakfast, wash the dishes, nurse the baby, dust everything, wash the windows, wash per wire, or a fascicle of wires, coated with and dress the baby-(that pantry wants cleaning out and scrubbing) -nurse the baby, draw the baby in his wagon five or six miles for the benefit of his health; nurse him when you return; put on the potatoes and the cabbage (nurse the baby) and the corn beef, (den't forget to nurse the baby) and the turnips, and (nurse the baby) sweep everything; take up the dinner, set the table, fill the castors, change the table cloth, there, that bely wants purs. have interrupted the progress, or checked the Eat your dinner, call again, and-nurse the baby.

After dinner, wash the dishes, gather up all the dirty clothes and put them to soak, nurse the baby every half hour, receive a dozen calls, interspersed with nursing the baby; drag the baby a mile or two, hurry home, make biscuit, pick up some codfish, cut some dried beef .-Catnip tea for baby's internal disarrangement; hold the baby an hour to quiet him, put some alcohol in the metre; baby a specimen of perpetual motion; tea ready, take yours cold, as

treme of satiating with excess, and starving with want. Food should be of suitable quality, sugar, (gracious! how the sugar does goand thirteen cents a pound,) get down the stockings and darn them-keep on nursing the baby-wait up till twelve o'clock nursing the baby, till husband comes with a double shuffle on the front steps, a decided difficulty in finding the stairway, and a dogged determination to sleep in the back yard. Drag him up stairs to bed, then nurse the baby and go to sleep Women in delicate health will find that the above practice will either kill or cure them.

> THE LAWYER WHO LOST HIS ORATION .-- In the political struggle of 1848, two delegates

who, after applauding it much, and criticising it a little, desired the lawyer to go through with it again, which was complied with. Affor improvement, in the delivery more especialupon the speechifier to go through with it again; and then complimented the victim by telling The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund rehim "'twas now perfect and it couldn't be bettered."

Immediately upon their arrival at Concord. they repaired to the chamber of the Conven tion, which had just been organized. Our man of cloth watched the chance, and before anticipated him, got the floor, and, to the surprise and astonishment of his friends in general and his companion especially, recited the whole speech as he caught it on the journey from the unsuspecting lawyer's lips, verbatim et literatum, and coolly took his seat, amidst thunders of applause.

MRS. PARTINGTON ON MOIRE ANTIQUE.—" Do von think Moire Antique becomes on a widow?" said a young widow to Mrs. Partington, as she exhibited a mourning dress elabo-

The old lady scanned her attentively through

" More antic !" said she at length, and her finger was raised up like a note of exclamation. "I should think less antic would be more be coming in a widow. Widows more antic must be them spoken of by Paul to Timothy, who wax wanton and will marry. Well, well, let 'em, though where a woman has once married with a congealing and warm heart "-looking straight at the rigid profile of the Corporal on the wall-" and one that beats responsible to her own, she will never want to enter the maritime state again." There was a tremulous tone in her voice and a glistening in her eye, like a dew-drop on a morning glory; the finger fell as follows, viz:-Over and over he turned the leaves. At last to her side, and she turned to look out of the he stopped; he looked, he sighed, then laying window after Ike, who was sailing a shingle boat in a rain-water tub, with a garden toad for a passenger.

The young widow withdrew to read what Paul had said, evidently disgusted with the dame's misapprehension of her question, though there was a lesson to her in the blunder.

POLITENESS IN RAGS .- A little ragged child was heard to call from the window of a mean looking house to an opposite neighbor, 'Please, Mrs. Miller, mother's compliments, and if it is 

BROKEN BONES .- Ladies who wear boops are kindly advised by the Bellows Falls Argus "to look to their rigging." A few days ago thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars certificates of interest attached, in sums equal mands upon the Treasury, take precedence the editor observed a lady sweeping along with and ninety-seven cents has been paid in liqui- in amount to the semi-annual interest thereon, in revenue over any canal in the Commouthe air of a queen with about two feet of dation of the public debt This, taken in con- payable on the first days of February and Au- wealth. whalebone sticking out behind !

# To the Honorable the Senate and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly :--

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

The past year has been one of unusual prosperity. The bounties of a kind Providence bave not been withheld from our Common-purposes. These extraordinary demands upwealth. A plenteous harvest has rewarded the labor of the husbandman. Honorable industry, in all its departments, has been encour- thus leave a still larger portion of the revenues No financial embarrassments-no commercial distress-no political or social evils, 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 Commonwealth is highly satisfactory. Every demand upon the Treasury has been promptly met and paid, without the aid of loans. The operations of this department will be exhibited in detail in the report of the State Treasurer.

For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1856, the receipts of the Treasury (including the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of

Excluding the balance in the Treasury on the first of December, 1855, the receipts from all sources, were \$5,378,240 33. The ordi- of the amount and value of property of every nary expenditures for the same period, were description, the revenues must and will cou-

year, were \$1,263,997 45, as follows, viz: To falls within the range of probability. If, then, on that work, \$181,494 11; to the North cruing interest on the sams paid be applied in be desponding for the want of exercise. Superficially he was quiet and ineffensive, practically he was perfectly good natured and kindly disposed.

To was as ardent a politician as ins companion, albeit he was not so profound; what he lacked in book learning and logic, he made up in an abundant flow of words, set speeches, snatchly disposed.

On that work, \$151,494 II; to the North cruing interest on the sums pand be appaged in the manner of a sinking fund, the entire indebtedness of the Commonwealth will be extinguished in less than twenty-three years. In the course of time the craft upon which es of political orations, &c., which he had heard 42; to enlarge the Delaware division of the If these premises are correct—and their cor-

> Accordingly, our limb of the law delivered due in February and August last, was then lars, with the accruing interests on former payhimself of his speech—the labor of more than paid, and that which becomes due in February ments, will be paid, unerring calculation will one long night-to our "snapper up of trifles," next, will be paid with equal promptness, out of available means now in the Treasury. punctuality with which the interest on the pub- Pennsylvania may stand redeemed from the oplie debt has been paid, and the ability of the it, have inspired public confidence in our secu-

> port 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 and holding to a rigid accountability the re in circulation, and to the payment of the funded debt. Heretofore the available means in the Treasury have been applied to some extent his companion could say "Mr Speaker," he in payment of outstanding temporary loans, which bear an annual interest of six per cent.; it being deemed advisable as a matter of econoiny 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 loan will be paid before the close of the current year, and the operation of the sinking fund resumed and continued as directed by

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,

FUNDED DERT. 5 do. do.. 4½ do. do. 4 do. do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation, \$253,773 00
Interest certificates outstanding, 29,157 25
Domestic c editors 1,264 00
Balance temporary loan, April 19, 1853 

Total debt, Dec. 1, 1855 ...... of the last fiscal year, December 1, 1856, was renewal or redemption.

6 per cent. loan,. 4½ do. do... ... 388,200 00 Total funded debt. UNFUNDED DEBT, VIZ; Relief notes in circulation,... \$220,556 00 Interest on certificates out-

Total debt Dec. 1, 1856,.....

MESSAGE. ing November 30, 1855, 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 comnenced; and, unless checked by reckless mismanagement and extravagant expenditure, must continue until the people and the Com-monwealth are relieved from the debt and taxation with which they are burdened In addition to this reduction of the public debt, large appropriations and payments were made for the completion of the Portage railroad and for debts previously contracted on that work; for old and unsettled claims recently adjusted by the commissioners appointed under the act of last session; for re-laying the south track purposes. These extraordinary demands up- tolls of the Columbia and Portage railroads. on the Treasury have ceased, or will soon cease, with the necessity that created them; and

to be applied in payment of the public debt. A careful examination of the financial condition of the Commonwealth-her sources of revenue and the probable future expenditures, has inspired the hope that the time is not far distant when the public debt will be fully paid, and this without increasing the subjects or ra- ordinary and extraordinary, exhausting almost tio of taxation. It has already been shown the entire revenue from this source. The systhat the revenues of the past year exceeded tem must be defective, or more care and econothe ordinary expenditures one million two hundred and sixty-five thousand ninety-five dollars and fifty-six cents. The estimated receipts and expenditures for the current year, which will be presented to you in the report of the State Treasurer, show that the excess of receipts, over ordinary expenditures, may reach the sum of one and a half million of dollars .-These estimates, although approximations, will

not be far from the true result. Allowing, then, four hundred thousand dollars for annual December, 1855, of \$1,243,697 33) have occur \$6,621,937 64. The total expenditures for the same period, were \$5,377,142 22. Ballack on emillion of dollars to be appropriated annually for the payment of the public debt. extraordinary expenditures—and under a wise resources of the Commonwealth-the increase of population-of the value of real estate, and \$4,113,144 77, showing an excess of receipts time to increase. This natural and necessary over ordinary expenditures of \$1,265,095 56. increase of revenue will supply every deficien-The extraordinary payments for the same ey and every demand upon the Treasury that fitting occasions. They had not proceeded far on their journey, when the man of broadcloth asked his companion if he intended to make a speech, and, on receiving an affirmative answer, told him he should like to hear it, as it was all "cut and dried."

It is creditors, \$151-63; to old claims on the main line, examined by the commissioners, and paid under the act of May 22, 1856, \$130,512-69; to the redemption of loans, \$327,824-47; and relief notes cancelled, \$38,217-00.

The interest on the funded debt which fell the commissioners and paid under the act of May 22, 1856, \$130,512-69; to the redemption of loans, \$327,824-47; and relief notes cancelled, \$38,217-00.

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The interest on the funded debt which fell the commissioners and paid under the act of May 22, 1856, \$130,512-69; to the redemption of loans, \$327,824-47; and relief notes cancelled, \$38,217-00. result to be as before indicated. The Thus, before the expiration of the year 1879, pression of her public debt, and her people be accruing interest, and to maintain the faith and credit of the Commonwealth. These views are not utopian. By practicing strict economy in all departments of the government-avoiding extravagant expenditure-refusing to undertake any new schemes of internal improvement, ceiving and disbursing agents of the State, their realization may be anticipated with confidence

I must again call the attention of the Legislature to a subject referred to in my last annual message, in the following terms:

" By the thirty-eighth section of the act of the 16th of April, 1845, entitled 'An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of Government, the repair of the canals and railroads of the State, and other claims upon the Commonwealth,' the Governor was authorized to cause certificates of State stock to be issued to all persons or bodies corporate holding certificates of the State, which fell due on the first day of August, 1842, the first days of February and August, 1843, and the first days of February and August, 1844, in an amount equal to the amount of certificates so held, 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 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 first days of February and August in each year, riod fixed by law for the redemption of these

izing these certificates of State stock, as also signed. by the conditions of the certificates issued in cannot be effected, in the present financial con- prevented. dition of the country, on terms more favorable

may be designated. This change in the form and character of the certificates, it is believed, will be so advantageous to the holders, without increasing the liabilities of the Commonwealth, as to induce a willing and prompt exchange, at a premium for the bonds proposed to be issued."

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

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

> 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 only \$62,118 84.

The increase of the revenues from these works would be encouraging, were it not for the fact that the expenditures have increased ordinary and extraordinary, exhausting almost my should be exercised in its management.

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

 
 Main Line
 \$1,229,272
 86

 Susquehanna, North Branch and West
 426,620
 51

 Branch
 426,620
 51

 Delaware
 349,022
 29
 

The extraordinary payments during the year, amounted to \$808,892 16; ordinary expenditures, \$1,135,004 00; net revenue, (excluding extraordinary payments and for motive power) \$871,011 00

On the main line the tolls received at the Treasury from the Columbia road, were \$991.-676 50; expenditures \$528,084 86; tolls on the Eastern division of canal, from Columbia to the Junction, \$119,718 36; expenditures, \$53,048 50; receipts from the Junction to Pittsburg, including the Portage railroad, \$117,778 00; ordinary expenditures, \$304,-702 22. The total receipts on the main line were \$1,229,272 86; aggregate expenditures (excluding \$267,000 00 paid for re-laying the south track of the Columbia railroad, and \$153,049 42 for motive power in 1855, and after December 1st 1856,) were \$885,835 65. being an excess of revenue over ordinary expenditures of \$343,437 21.

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

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

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

It gives me no ordinary pleasure to inform you that the North Branch extension of the Pennsylvania canal has been so far completed that boats freighted with coal and other products were successfully passed through its entire length from Pittston to the Junction canal. This work was commenced in 1836—suspended for the payment of interest on the funded debt in 1841-resumed in 1849, and finished in 1856; although its completion was officially announced in 1853. It extends from Pittston to the New-York State line, a distance of about 94 miles, following the valley of the Susquehanna to Athens, and thence along the Chemung river to the State line, where it joins the 'Junction canal,' and is thus connected with the New-York improvements.

The importance and value of this improvement cannot easily be over estimated. Passing through one of the richest mineral and agri ultural portions of the State, it offers to the immense and valuable products of that region and redeemable on or after the first day of a safe and cheap transit to the markets of New-August, 1855, were issued. The minimum pe- York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. In the completion of this canal the difficulties to be \$11,067,994 22 certificates, expired on the first day of August, overcome, and the labor to be performed, were The funded and unfunded debt at the close 1855. No provision has been made for their great. Both these, to a great extent, have been accomplished under the superintendency " Although by the terms of the act author- of Wm. R. Maffet, Esq., to whom this was as-

This canal, although completed, and before pursuance thereof, the time of payment, after the close of navigation, used for the purpose the expiration of the minimum period, is op- of transportation, is not perfect. Sinks in the tional with the debtor, the Commonwealth, yet | bottom, from the nature of the formation and a due regard for the credit of the State requires soils through which it passes, slides from the that provision should be made for their renew- hills, and breaches may occur, but these, after al or redemption. To redeem these certificates a few years of well applied labor, will be dia loan would become necessary, and as a loan minished, and by vigilance and care entirely

This improvement, although subject to the 834,859 75 to the State than those on which these certi- rivalry of competing railroads, if kept in good ficates were issued, I would recommend that condition, under proper m nagement, will reauthority be given to issue the bonds of the ceive its full share of coal and other tonnage. 40,701,835 25 bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. rent year, will equal, if not exceed the expen-366,158 97 per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeem- ditures; and increasing with the facilities af-It thus appears that during the past fiscal able on or after the expiration of twenty years; forded, and the rapid development of trade, year the sum of three hundred and sixty-six and that the bonds be issued with coupons or will, instead of its heretofore unceasing de-

I nection with the fact, that during the year end- gust in each and every year, at such place as I In relation to the propriety and policy of