LONCLUDED.

Although the completion of the North Branch canal, before the close of unvigation, was certainly expected, yet this expectation has not been realized. The efforts of the present Superintendent, Mr. Matht, during the past year, to complete and put in successful operation this canal, deserves the highest commendation. Everything that skill, energy, and industry could accomplish, has been done, The labor to be performed was great, and rendered more difficult and perplexing by the imperfect and fraudulent construction of the old work and some portion of the new, The large quantity of rocks, trees, strings, and roots placed in the bottom of the canal, and the defeative material used in the embankments, suffered the water to escape almost as rapidly as admitted, and rendered a re-construction of the work, in many places indespensably necessary. Its successful comple-

tion, it is hoped, will soon be announced. It will appear by the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, made to the House of Representatives in 1849, that the entire amount necessary to complete and put in operation the unfinished portions of this canal was estimated at the sum of \$1,106,037. The amount actually expanded on the work since that period, as appears from the reports of the Superintendent, Engineer and Canal Commissioners is \$1,857,377,52, 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, is 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 hast, 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 Merchant's 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 directed 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 views of the propriety and policy of a sale of this branch of our public improvements, a repetition of the sentiments then expressed hecomes 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 demand this separation; and every consideration of present and future interest requires their sale. The late financial embarrassments of the country—the imperfect character of some of the provisions of the bill authorizing the sale, together with the adverse influence of -rival-interests, defeated the recent attempt to sell. These difficulties have been, or can be, removed; and a sale vet effected on terms 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 carnest 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 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 would free our Commonwealth from debt and her people from consequent taxation. In every measure calculated to produce these desirable results, I will cheerfully co-operate with the Legislature,

The currency of the State, in its relation to banking institutions, and their increase, is a subject that demands careful and intelligent consideration. From a notice given of numerous intended applications to the Lgislature for new banks and an increase of banking capital, this subject will doubtless he presented to, and strongly arged upon your attention. Shall the number of banks and the amount of banking capital be increased? and if so, to what extent and in what localities? are questions of absorbing public interest.

Without desiring to assume a general and uncompromising hostility to all hanks or to an increase of of banking capital, I cannot discover the necessity that requires, or the circumstances that would justify the incorporation of all that may be demanded from the Legislature. The incorporation of new, or the re-charter of old and and solvent banks, when indispensibly necessary and clearly demanded by the actual business wants of the community in which they may be located, should not be refused; under no other circumstances should their incorporation be permitted.

The necessity for increasing the number of banks should be determined more by the actual wants of legitimate trade, than by the number of applications and the wild fancies of stockjobbers and speculators. The sudden and unne--cessary expansion of the currency should be avoided, and whatever tends to produce such a -result ought to be discountenanced and prevented. In the creation of banks the true interests of the State and people should be consulted; and a just and honest discrimination, as to number, locality and the demands of trade, be ex-. ercised by their representatives. Public sentiment does not demand, nor do public or private interests require, the creation 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 reasonable premium should be required to be paid by all banks or saving institutions that may hereafter be chartered or re-chartered by the Legisla-

As appropriate to this subject, and intimately connected with it, I cannot forbeard express my disapprobation of a practice, that has heretofore obtained to some extent, of using the names of members of the Legislature as corporators in bills pending before them for the incorporation of banks and other companies .-Such a practice is pernicious, and cannot be too strongly condemned. It perils the independence of the Legislator - exposes him to unjust suspicions, and stamps with selfi-liness. at least his legislative action in the premises .-Legislation should be free, even from the topearance of improper metive; and every undie and corrupting influence, inside or outside of the Legislative Halls, should be resisted and

condemned. It is a case of more than or linary congratulation, that agriculture, the first, as it is the noblest pursuit of man, has, in its progress of deselopment, vindicated its ownimp scance, and assumed, in public estreme, the becomable poical, manufacturing and commercial interests, with unvarying success. stationed eyer be regarded as the chief source

Our financial and commercial prosperity is most thorough preparation is therefore requilargely dependent upon the success of agricult site; and as the duties to be performed are tural industry.

cieties have done much to promote this cause, equality. ded to your attention.

scholars and good citizens.

sum as the Legislature may deem proper, the wisdom of the measure. would not only aid and encourage this laudable enterprise, but would be an honorable and just recognition of the important interests in-

The laws now in operation, regulating manafacturing and other improvement companies, are in some of their provisions too severely rethe development of our immense resources. and contribute so largely to the wealth and prosperity of the State. Liberal and judicious egislation-encouraging individual enterprise alating the various departments of manufacthring and mechanical industry, would greatly promote the interests of the people-increase our revenues, and give to the Commonwealth that prominence and position, in the sisterhood of States, to which the character of her citizens and her illimitable natural resources justly entitle her. To this subject your attention is invited.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools will exhibit to you their condition and the general operations of the system throughout the Commonwealth, during the past year.

the Legislature. first introduced, it was supposed that it could form, time and that consent which arises from a radical change in the popular mind, were cause of education, is respectfully recommended. required. This slow process of the acclimation of the new system 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 common 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, tis my clear conviction that the system is now prepared for and requires increased efficiency a its general supervision-increased qualification in its teachers, and increased means in its support.

The experiment of the County Superintendency, wherever faithfully carried out, has not disappointed the expectations of the advocates system, clearly establish the propriety and utility 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 im-

provement. The most marked improvement recently effected in the system, has been in its corpse of teachers. With almost unparalleled disinterestedness and devotion to the noble cause in which they are engaged, the common school teachers of the State have, in almost every county, been using all the means and applianees within their power for self-improvement .-These efforts, so creditable to them, have been highly beneficial 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 humerous Normal meetings, continuing from one to three months. At every step in this progression, it has become more apparent that permanent institutions. with their proper professors and appliances which nothing but the power of the State can provide, are demanded by 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, that no State of our Union, nor nation of the old world, has perfected its system of public instruction, without schools for the professionnorted by the public authority and means; State. and it is no less remarkable, and still more encouraging, that no such institution has ever the Western House of Rafuge near Pittsburg, private bill, therein described or taxed, should net been abandoned: From Prussia, whose experience in this regard, is that of a century and a quarter, to our young sister Michigan, sition to which it is so justly entitie ! Constitute | whose Existence is asof vesterday, the Normal ting, as it does, the substratum of our machan- School has been tried throughout Christendom.

State and Mational prosperity. First in ne of mind and of human society. Teaching is a refuge to the neglected and outcast children this tax, temain to the office of the Secretary

not only responsible, but delicate, and may tions of the Commonwealth. They should not the Acis themselves be repealed. An interest so important should receive the affect the social, political, moral, or religious encouragement of all classes of society. No | feelings and rights of the citizen, no source is longer a more art—an exertion of physical; so safe, no anthority for their discharge so free strength, it has reached the dignity of a science, from suspicion or bias, as the State. Teachple and their representatives should cheerfully, vitality of its republicanism, will be the firm contribute. State and county agricultural sor support and sure guarantee of its republican

and through their agency much valuable infor- | It is time also that the teaching mind should mation has been collected and diffused. Much resume its true place in the schools, In the yet remains to be done. More information is communication of knowledge, to be effective demanded. More efficiency in the collection mind, in sympathetic contact, must act upon and diffusion of useful knowledge is required, mind, and with living, speaking energy, leave To secure this result, the establishment of an its impress there. The Great Master himself agricultural bureau, in connection with some thus trained the school which was to reform of the departments of State, would largely con- the world. But now the book has too much tribute. The importance of such a bureau, intruded itself between the teacher and the properly organized, as an aid to the advance- taught. The teacher has too much become ment of agricultural knowledge and the success the mere exponent of the printed page, and of agricultural industry, cannot easily be over- the mind of the learner the impressed copy of estimated. The subject is earnestly commen- the text. In thus saying, the value and importance of books, as a means of knowledge, are By an act of the las session, an institution not intended to be overlooked or descried; but designated as the "Farmers" High School of the use of our best agencies have their limits; Pennsylvania," was incorporated. The char and when we find the book usurping the place ter was accepted by the trustees, and the insti- of the teacher, to the injury of the mind of our tution duly organized. An eligible site for the youth, we should restore each to its proper po-College has been secured in Centre Co., and sition-require from each the performance two hundred acres of valuable and highly cul- of its appropriate functions, and thus confer tivated land donated to the trustees, for the upon both the full measure of their usefulness. use of the institution, by Gen. James Irvin, of As an expedient to supply the place of regthat country. The citizens of the county, with ular Normal schools till established, and as a a liberality highly commendable, have pledged | valuable auxiliary to them when in operation, and secured to the trustees, for the use of the the Teachers' Institute would be of unquestion-College, ten thousand dollars, in addition to able value. It would bring together the teachthe land donated. This liberality shows that ers of a county under the best influences, for the farmers of Pennsylvania fully appreciate consultation and improvement, and exhibit the importance of such an institution, and will them before their fellow-citizens in their propsupport and sustain it. The course of instructer professional character. A portion of the tion will be thorough and practical. Scientific means of the State, or of the respective counand practical agriculture, with the usual bran- ties, applicable to educational improvment ches of academic education, will be taught, and could not be more profitably applied, than to the effort will be to make good farmers, good the encouragement of the meeting of at least one such institute, annually, in each county,-Whilst individual liberality and energy have An experiment of this kind recently made in done much, and will do more, for this institu- the county of Chester, is said to have been emtion, an appropriation by the State, in such inently successful, and strongly indicative of

It, in addition to these or similar mesures, the Legislature should feel warranted-and the measwe 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 row exect; and strictive, and should be modified. Legislation I do not besitate to express the opinon that the on these subjects has heretofore tended to re- time has come for this prompt, full and decisive strain the investment of capital—check in action Let the integrity of the system, in its dustry, and curb the energy of the people in great purposes and objects, be mantained and the prosecution of those enterprises that aid if changed, changed only to render it more efficient, and to increase its power for greater usefullness. Whatever else may distinguish your present session, it is hexarding little to predict, that more honor and benefit will result from the -inviting the investment of capital, and stimtion, than from any other exercise of your legislative powers.

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 efficiency reflect great credit upon those to whom have been committed their supervision and control. It is to be regre tted that these schools, so creditable to our g rest commercial and literary emporism, and so honorable to our Commonwealth, should find no place in the annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools. As at present organized, To the valuable and useful suggestions of the these schools are independent of the State Super-The operation and results of the system as that relates to the operation of the common detailed are highly interesting. Our educal school system, and the condition of the public tional system is slowly, but surely conquering | schools in the State, is important and interesting, the prejudices and gaining the confidence of the statistics of those schools should be turnished the people. Under the fostering care of liber- to the State Superintendent that the same might al and enlightened legislation its ultimate be embodied in the annual report of the departtriumph is certain. When the system was ment. A modification of existing laws on this subject, so far as to require the controllers of be perfected and forced into general and vig- public schools of Philadelphia to report to the prous operation by the mere will of the Legis- school department the number, grade, and coudilature. Experience has proven, that in this tion of their schools-the number of pupils, and as in every other great social and moral re- generally such information in relation to their government as may be deemed useful to the

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 wis dom that devised, and the liberality that founds and sustains them They have strong claims upon the bounty of the people, and I cordully recommend them to your case and the liberality of the Commonwealth.

The State Lanatic Hespital, at Harrisburg. in its objects and results, merits our highest approbation. The just expectations of its projectors and founders have not been disappointed. Kindness and love, with their softening and subduing influence, constitute the rule of nate impates have been restored to reason, to the schools, and the greater efficiency of the life. Those that remain require our sympathy and aid. They should not be withheld. The report of the directors will exhibit, in detail, the operations of the institution.

The necessity and importance of providing additional accommodation for the insune of ted. In relation to the powers and privileges | Iraving at the time of my induction-into of-Western Pennsylvania, have been strongly of insurance companies, this plain principle fice, declared to my fellow citizens and their pressed upon my attention. The present accommodations are insufficient, and these have successive acts of legislation many of these been provided principally by the contributions institutions have acquired discounting privileof benevolent citizens. It is urged that the ges, and nearly all the powers of banks, with- To the opinions then expressed and now re-afrapid advance of our population—the gloomy increase of the insane-and the inadequacy of the present asylums for their care and management, render it imperatively necessary that the company, or by reference to some forgotten | States-protect the civil and religious privieffective aid should be given to that portion of the State, for the establishment of a new and inibus bill," or lost in the mazes of the pam- the general, great and essential principles of entirely distinct Western Insane Hospital, as . phlet laws. General laws, whilst they would liberty and free government-of freedom and a home to those of our fellow-citizens whose on- confer on such companies all the powers ne- human rights—and vindicate by a true and ly alleviation is to be found in their own ignorance of the frightful malady with which they poration, would at the same time prevent an doctrine of American Nationality, are objects are burdened. The subject is worthy of calm extension of privileges foreign to such associ- that awaken the patriotism and claim the enerand dispassionate inquiry. I will cheerfully ations. This subject is commended to your gies and the heart of every American citizen. co-operate with the Legislature, in all proper consideration. efforts, to accomplish this object.

Should you decline to act upon this subject, I would then recommend that an adequate appropriation be made to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the purpose of extending its accommodations for the care of the insane, as distinct as may be practicable from the other class relieving the Legislature from the pressure of ment of all such laws as will protect the rights of patients and inmates. The charter of this numerous applications for special legislation of the people, and advance the honor and prosinstitution is liberal in its provisions, and comprehensive in the objects liable to be brought proper tribunals to determine such questions; under its care rembracing the insane, as well as the sick, helpless and infirm.

In this connection I would commend to your attention the Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children. The aid of the Commonwealth has heretofore beenextended to this institution. It is a noble. charity, and appeals to the best feelings of the al training of teachers established and sup- heart. It deserves to share the bounty of the fled "An act to increase the revenues and di-

are institutions of great excellence, having for the enrolled in the office of the Secretary of the their object the reclaiming of wayward and or- Commonwealth, or published, or have the ring youth the employment of the idle-the force and effect of law, until the party asking instruction of the ignorant—the reformation or requiring the same should pay into the treaof the vicious and deprayed, and the relief of sury of the Commonwealth the respective. This result is in full harmony with the laws shome a not places of purishment; they are passed by former Legislatures, and subject to suited to their wear.

gift, and bless the generous donor.

more deeply interests every class and conditemperance, create a necessity for regulating parties in interest might determine. and restraining by legislative acts, the traffic tent this traffic should be restrained by positive law, must depend on the will of the people, determined by considerations of their own to check or control the evils of intemperance. sa proposition too plain to be doubted—that lature. hey needed revision must also be conceded. and cheapness with which licenses were obopresentatives of the people, I gave that act gislature. ny official approval. Recognizing the peode as the source of all political power, and responsibility of further legislation, if any, on this subject. In all its relations, economical, should receive, your serious consideration .and true interests of our people and Common-

general and uniform. Local and special le- ed accordingly. ding for the support and employment of the made for their safe-keeping. the complishment of those objects; and yet, from the sale of the Philadelphia Arsenal, is nother. Reform in this regard is required, and to this I respectfully ask your attention.

nade for the incorporation of insurance, gas, the public service, I would suggest for your tion on these questions-economize time-re- sale, and the sale of the one at Harrisburg, and duce the expenses of legislation-secure uni- with the funds arising therefrom, and the moformity and confine companies thereafter incor- | ney in the treasury applicable to that purpose, porated to the legitimate purposes of their cre- the erection of a large and commodious Arseation, I would recommend the propriety of nal at Harrisburg, or elsewhere, as may be enacting general laws regulating such corpora- deemed most economical, safe and convetions. Already, laws of this character for nient. coal, iron, canal, railroad, turnpike, plank, and economical. Such laws, well regulated and ilar results on their application to insurance such vacancy. By reference to the existing

and other companies named. their creation, will not be denied or controver- do not embrace a case like the present. out their gnaids, restrictions and liabilities, firmed, you are respectfully referred. This has been effected by the magic of some supplement concealed in the folds of an ..om-

The jurisdiction of the courts in relation to real estate, trusts, the incorporation of literary, charitable and religious societies; manufacturing, and other associations, has been greatly extended by recent legislation. This enlarged jurisdiction was conferred for the purpose of and pleasure, to unite with you in the enactin the premises. The courts are therefore the | perity of the Commonwealth. With a sole deand in all cases where the subject matter is of enlarged and enlightened patriotism, and within their jurisdiction, the Legislatureshould refuse to entertain the application.

Divorces, unless in cases of extreme necessity and clearly beyond the jurisdiction of the courts, should not be granted by the Legislature.

By the act of the 16th of April, 1815, enti- dependent people. minish the legislative expenses of the Com-The House of Refuge in Philadelphia, and monwealth," it was provided that thereafter no

ing, in their varied and multiplied relations, all to perform and no one operates on, or with usefulness. They should receive your aid and 'nually increasing, and will continue to inthe other industrial interests of the country .- such valuable and interesting material. The encouragement. The "Blind" and the "Deaf crease, unless a summary remedy be afforded and Dumb Asylums," in Philadelphia, invite for the collection of the enrollment tax. or in our sympathy, and ask to share the benefice default of its payment after a certain period, be disappointed. The blind, in their darkness amount of enrollment tax now due the Com--the dumb, in their silence-will cherish the monwealth is large, and should have been paid long since. I would therefore recoin-Legislation, in relation to all questions of mo- mend the passage of a law repealing all Acts and to its progress and improvement the peo- ers trained by the State, and representing the tal and social reform, should be carefully and heretofore passed, subject to such tax, unless wisely considered and matured. On no subject the tax be paid within one year thereafter, and within the constitutional anthority of the Leg- further to provide that all such Acts hereafter islature, are the people so sensitive; and no one | passed shall not have the force and effect of law, unless the taxes respectively due thereon tion of society. Sumptuary laws, as a general he paid within six months after their approval. rule, are of doubtful expediency; and, as Such a law would secure the payment of these abridgments of the liberty and privileges of taxes, increase the revenues, and at the same the citizen, can only be justified on the ground | time check the demand for private Acts deof necessity. Whilst this is admitted, it can- signed to be used or abandoned, as the calcunot be denied that the evils resulting from in- lation of chances, or the loss or gain of the

> By a resolution of the Legislature, passed and sale of intoxicating liquors. To what ex- the 27th day of March, 1855, requiring the "New York and Erie Railroad Company to communicate to the Legislature of this Commonwealth, a statement, certified under oath moral, physical and social welfare. Whatever by their President, setting forth what quantity may be my own opinion, or that of the Legis- of land said company now hold in Pennsylvalature or the people, in reference to the law of | nia-its location how much they have here the last session "to restrain the sale of intox- tofore disposed-its value-the value of what icating liquors," it must be admitted that a they now hold, and when the title to said In return to the license system, in operation | lands were acquired," it was made the duty prior to the passage of the present law, is not of the Governor to transmit a copy of said redemanded by enlightened public sentiment, solution to the President of said Company .and would not promote the good order or hap- A copy of the resolution was transmitted as piness of the community. That the laws directed; and the answer of the President of hen in existence were imperfect and failed the Company, communicating the information required, is herewith submitted to the Legis-

> On the 6th day of October last, I approved In our large cities and towns, the cvils of the and signed the bill entitled "An act to repeal system were more severely felt. The facility the Charter of the Erie and N. East Railroad Company and to provide for disposing of the tained, operated as a premium to vice and im- same." In pursuance of its provisions, I apmorality, and multiplied tippling houses and pointed the Hon. Joseph Casey to take possesplaces where intemperance, under the authori- sion and have the charge and custody of the ty of law, was not only permitted, but en road. Before possession was taken, applicouraged. My imprediate predecessor, in his cation was made by the Company to one of last annual message to the Legislature, in ref- the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Comerence to the then license laws, says: "So far monwealth for an injunction to restrain the as relates to the city of Philadelphia, they are Agent of the State from taking possession of poculiarly prejudicial to public morals, and the road; and subsequently a cautionary order seem to have been constructed to promote the was made by the Supreme Court, in banc, to convenience of drinking for more-than to re- stay his proceeding under the Act. The quesstrainitaevilconsequences." In thisopinion I | tions involved in the application for an injuncin'ly concur. That a remedy was demanded tion are now pending before that Court, and Il will concede. Whether the law of the last | will, it is expected, be determined early in the ession was the proper remedy, it is not my present month. The result will be made the province now to determine. Enacted by the subject of a special communication to the Le-

> The recent fraudulent, if not felonious, ab struction of a large quantity of arms from the heir representatives as the immediate expo- Arsenal at Harrisburg, has shown the necesinents of their will, upon you will devolve the ty of additional legislation for the protection of the arms and other public property of the Commonwealth deposited in the Arsenals of political, social and moral, the question is im- the State. The taking and sale of the public portant, and its proper determination involves arms and property, without authority of law, burful responsibilities. It deserves, and by the keepers of the Arsenals, or by others having them in charge, should be declared a If action is had, may we not hope that it will felony, and punished with severity; and all he such as will promote the virtue, morality, persons purchasing or receiving the same, without proper authority, and knowing them to be the property of the Commonwealth Legislation, so far as practicable, should be should be regarded as principals, and punish-

gislation should not be encouraged, when the The bonds now required to be given by the lesired object can be obtained by general Adjutant General and the keepers of the arselaws. Such legislation is not only local and mals, for the faithful discharge of their duties, special in its character, but frequently tempo- are insufficient in amount to secure the Comrary—the act of one session being repealed monwealth against loss from the fraudulent by the act of the next, and perhaps replaced sale or taking of the property committed to by one still more objectionable, which, in turn, their care. The sum in which these bonds soon shares the fate of its predecessor. It are taken should be increased to an amount

ity of practice and decision-prolongs the ses- | phia, the public arms in that city have been sions of the Legislature, and increases the placed in a room or out-house procured for public expenses. Our general laws regula- that purpose. As a depository it is unsafe ting roads, highways and bridges, and provi- and insecure. Better provision should be

poor, constitute a well digested system, for The sum of thirty thousand dollars, arising under the system of local legislation hereto- now in the Treasury to be expended under the fore practiced, we frequently find, in different direction of the Governor, in the purchase of townships of the same county, local laws reg- a suitable lot and the erection of a new Arseulating these subjects, not only differing ma- nal. This sum is wholly insufficient for that terially from the general law, but from one a purpose, and without additional appropriations, which are not recommended, this object cannot be accomplised. As arms and munitions "Omnibus legislation" having been con- of war can, when required, be transmitted with lemed and abandoned, should not be permit- facility and rapidity, to distant parts of the ted again to sully the records of legislative action. It cannot receive my approval.

Numerous applications will doubtless be can be dispensed with without detriment to water and boom companies. To facilitate ac- consideration the propriety of authorizing its

The Legislature, at their last session, havbridge companies have been passed, and in ing failed to elect a Senator to represent this vivlent Toothache instantaneously. Should the its Government. Many of its former unfortuyears from the 4th of March last, it becomes friends and home, and the enjoyments of social cirefully guarded, would be productive of sim- your duty to provide for an election to supply laws regulating the election of Senators to rep-The propriety of limiting and restraining resent this State in the Senate of the United corporate bodies to the objects and purposes of States, it will be perceived that their provisions

has been overlooked and disregarded. By representatives, my sentiments in relation to questions connected with our national politics, their reiteration now will not be expected.

To maintain in their integrity the Constitugeneral provision in the act of incorporating tion of our Republic, and the Union of the leges of the people-guard with jealous care In obedience to the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the State, as the repre-

sentatives of the people, you have assembled to perform the high and responsible duties that devolve upon you. As a co-ordinate branch of the government, it will be alike my duty sire for the public good-actuated by a spirit guided by that wisdom which hath its beginning in the fear of God, may our efforts, in harmonious action, be directed to the accomplishment of these objects, and to the promotion of that righteousness which exalteth a nation, and constitutes the true glory of a free and in-

JAMES POLLOCK. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

Harrishurg, Jan. 1, 1856.

Festings, &c., than ever-and offers such to those from whom he may purchase. inducements to purchasers as cannot but be advantageous to them. Gentlemen will find the wretched. They are schools, not prisons sums in said act. A large number of Acts his store well supplied with all kinds of goods

List of Letters T) EMAINING in the Post Office, at Get-

Amoles Mrs.

Baker Peter

Barey E. C.

Bates Jacob

Bollinger Jacob

Bowman Jacob

Bushman John

Coots Emily

Eaholtz Samuel

Fisell Hannah

Hartinan Noah

Hartz J. H.

Hair Hannah

Hoke Jacob

Colder W.

Grev J.

Ruffington J.

Lo tysburg, January 1, 1856. Jackson William Johnson George H. Keefauver J. Kelly James Linard Daniel McMillan David Sr. Mather J. M. Melking Augustus T. Cothomil & Kuhn Maring George Mounshoure Henry Myers Samantha Drowery Anthony Plank George Quickel John Raffensberger Peter 2 Eckenrode Nicholas Realing Magdalena Saddler Rebecca Jr. Fisher Mrs. E. S. Gerber Matthew K. Saddler Christian Saum Miss Mary Shriver Nicholas B. Sower H. Summers Mrs. Eliz'b. Hartzell Barba.a Spillman B. W. Stover G. B. Horine Mahlon C. Toott Mrs. Maria E. Hughes Joseph M. Whistler Peter

Humer Joseph Wolf Samuel WM. GILLESPIE, P. M. Persons calling for letters in the above List will please say they were advertised.

Now is the Time.

WEAVER respectfully announces to S. WEAVER respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettyshuig and vicinity, that he has resumed the Daguerrectype business, at the old stand, in Chambersburg street, where he will be happy to receive visitors desirous of securing perfect Daguerreotypes of themselves or friends.

Being furnished with an entirely new and costly apparatus, he is prepared to take pictures in every style of the art and insure perfect satisfaction.

Charges from 50 cents to \$10. Hours of operating from 8 A. M. to 4 In dress avoid light, red, blue, or purole. Dark dress adds much to the beauty of

Sept. 18, 1854. if the picture.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!! TRUSSES!!!

C. H. Needles,

TRUSS AND BRACE ESTAB LISHMEN'T, S. W. Cor. of Twelfth and Race Streets, Philadelphia, IMPORTER of fine French TRUSSES, combining extreme lightness, ease and durability with correct construction.

Hernial or ruptured patients can be snited by remitting amounts, as below :- Senfing number of inches round the hips, and stating side affected. Cost of Single Truss, \$2, \$3, \$4 85. Double-\$5, \$6, \$8 and \$10. Unstructions as to wear, and how to effect a cure. when possible, sent with the Truss.

Also for sale, in great variety, Dr. Banning's Improved Patent Body Brace, for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri; Spinal Props and Supports, Patent Shoulder Braces, Chest Expanders and Erector Braces, adapted to all with Stoop-Shoulders and Weak Lungs; English Elastic Abdominal Belts, Suspensories, Syringesmale and female. Ladies' Rooms, with [Aug. 6, 1855. ly Lady attendants.

Susquehanna Motel, Opposite Calvert Station, Baltimore, Md.

THE undersigned having leased the above Hotel and put it in complete order, is prepared to accommodate his friends and the travelling public. The proprietor will be report, I would carnestly ask the attention of intendency, and do not report to the school de- crowds the statute book with useless and unne- proportionate to the value of the property pleased to see his old friends, and promises partment of the commonwealth. As every thirg cessary laws—violates private rights—creates which is or may be deposited in the Arsenals. to make their stay comfortable and satisfaction that relates to the operation of the common confusion and uncertainty—destroys uniform—Since the sale of the Arsenal in Philadel—tory. Baggage—taken to and from Calvert to make their stay comfortable and satisfac-Station free of charge.

JOHN BARR, (formerly of Penna.,) July 9, 1855. tf PROPRIETOR.

Franklin Inn.

Corner of High & Hillen streets, Baltimore. OL. THOMAS JAMESON, (lately of York, Pa...) has leased the Franklin. INN, corner of High and Hillen streets, Baltimore, Md., and will entertain guests on moderate terms. He hopes to give entire satisfaction, and will spare no effort to merit the approval of all who can appreciate a well regulated and home-like Hotel. Give him a [Balt., Dec. 10, 1855. 3m

Bush's Allegheny House, TO. 280 Market st., above 8th st., Philadelphia. Terms, \$1,25 per day. June 4, 1855. ly C. I. BUSH.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF FOR THE

TOO PHACHE! THERE is to be had at the drug stores of A. S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, and James A. Elder, Emmitsburg, a most effectual remedy for the Toothache, which will, tif properly applied, according to directions,) cure the most plication has to be made again, and after two or three applications the cure will be effectual. Please call for A. Ferger's Toothache Balsam.

Abram Arnold

Price 25 cents per phial.

August 27, 1855. ly

INTENDS removing to York, and must I therefore settle up his business. All persons desirous of saving costs, especially those whose accounts are of long standing, can do so by calling immediately and paying up. Unless this be done, without delay, suits will be instituted without respect to persons; a similar appeal to them having been utterly disregarded, no further indulgence will be given. HE IS NOW SELLING OFF AT COST. June 4, 1855.

Leather.

RITZ, HENDRY & CO. No. 20 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Morocco MANUFACTURERS, CURRIERS and IMPORTERS or FRENCH CALF-SKINS, and Dealers in RED and OAR SOLE LEATHER & KIPP. February 26, 1855. 1y

Hanover B. Railroad. PRAINS over the Hanover Branch Rail-

road now run as follows: First Train leaves Hanover at 91 A. M., with Passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia. This Train also connects with the Express for Baltimore, arriving there at 1 P. M., stopping at Glenrock, Parkton and Cockeysville.

Second Train leaves at 2 P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore and intermediate places, and returns with passengers from York, &c. J. LEIB, Agent.

July 23, 1855. if

Hay Wanted.

TERSONS having Hay to sell, will do well by calling on the subscriber, in Gettysburg, who is desirous of purchasing. The highest market price will be paid at all times. As he intends having the Hay, after Schick has on hand a more complete as- being packed, hauled either to Hanover or sortment of Cloths. Cassimeres. Baltimore, the preference to haul will be given being packed, hauled either to Hanover or

> SOLOMON POWERS. Dec. 6,_1852. tf _ THERFUMERY—the largest assurament in

town will be found at SCBICK'S,ceeding it is the highest in usefulass of all the a high and bonorable profession, and no pro- and youth of our commonwealth, the tax on them not to VES & HOSIERY—a large variety this stock embraces every article in the perdepartments of labor, sustaining and promot lession has more arduous and complex duties of the past is a sure guarantee of their future having been paid. The number has been an SCHUK'S. dumery line and he will sell cheap.