Republican. Independent

66 FREEDOM AND RIGHT AGAINST SLÄVERY AND WRONG."

C.F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.

MONTROSE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1858

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fellow-citizens you have been charged with follows, viz: the duty of representing them, and the interests of the Commonwealth, in the Legislative branch of the Government. The responsibilities you have assumed and the duties to be performed should ever be regarded as paramount to every selfish or partisan consideration. The prosperity of the State and the general welfare of the people, should receive your earnest attention, and be the aim and end of your legislative action. To promote these objects, I will cheerfully, in every legal and constitutional manner, during the continuance of my official term, co-operate

The past year, with the exception of recent financial embarrassment, has been one of general prosperity. No foreign wars, no fraternal strife has disturbed the peaceful quiet of our homes. Unwonted health, with its blessings, has been vouchsafed to us,— Seed time and harvest have not failed—the earth hath yielded her increase, and richly rewarded the labor of the husbandman. - The Aris and Sciences have been advanced, and the great interests of Education, Morality and Religion liberally encouraged and sustained. Our nation in its unity-our free institutions in their integrity, with our rights and privileges, civil and religious, have been preserved. Recognizing in these blessings the goodness of Almighty God, we should render to Him the homage of grateful hearts and the devotion of our sincere praise; and de to Him, by acts of individual. charity and kindness to the poor and helpless in our midst. Sorrow now fills the hearts, whilst the wants of the poor and suffering rich reward in the pleasure that results from

The finances of the Commonwealth are in a very satisfactory condition. During the past year, every demand upon the Treasury has been promptly paid, from the revenues derived from the ordinary sources. The operations of this Department will be pre-

State Treasurer. For the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1857. the receipts at the Treasury, including balance in the Tressury on the first day of December. 1856, of one million awo hundred and fortyfour thousand seven hundred and ninety-five shall be used or applied otherwise than in dollars and forty two cents, (1.244,795 42) shall be used or applied otherwise than in were five millions nine hundred and thirty extinguishment of the public debt; until the five thou and three hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-six cents (\$5.935,383 26). The aggregate expenditures for the same peried, were five million four hundred and seven thousand two hundred and seventy six dol.) the duty therein enjoined devolves upon you, lars and seventy-nine cents, (\$5,407.276.79). and should be promptly and faithfully dis-Balance in the Treasury December 1, 1857. five hundred and twenty-eight thousand, one hundred and six dollars and forty-seven cents. (\$528,106 47.) Excluding the balance in the Treasury on the first day of December, 1856, the receipts from all sources were four million six hundred and ninety thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eighty- 6 per cent loans, \$511.781 00 four cents, (\$4,690,587 84.) The ordinary expenditures for the same period were three million nine hundred and ninety-two thousand three hundred and seventy dollars and twen- Total funded debt, ty-nine cents, (\$3,992,370 29;) exhibiting an excess of receipts over expenditures of six hundred and ninety-eight thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty five cents, (\$698,217,55.) .. The extraordinary payments for the year were one million four hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and six dollars and fifty cents, (\$1,414,906 50,) as follows, to wit: To the completion of the Portage Railroad, forty-nine thousand sixty-one dollars and ninety-two cents, (\$49, 061 92;) to the North Branch extension one hundred and thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars and eighty-five cents (\$138,798 85;) to relay the South Track of the Columbia Railroad, ninety-one thousand four hundred and five dollars and forty-six cents, (\$91,405 45;) to enlarge the Delaware Division, forty-six thousand two hundred and sixty-three dollars (\$46,263 00;) for motive power in 1856, eighty-one thousand six hundred and four dollars and twentyfour cents, (\$81,604 24;) for repairs in 1855 and 1856 forty-nine thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars and seventy-eight cents. (\$49 564 78;) for the redemption of loans, eight hundred and twenty thousand ninety. seven dollars and three cents, (\$820,097,03;) damages on the Public Works, forty six thousand five hundred and fifty-two dollars and sixty-five cents, (\$46,552 65.) old claims on the Main Line adjusted under the several Acts of Assembly, forty-six thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents (\$40 548 57,) and for the new State Arsenal and Farmers' High School, forty-five

The interest on the funded debt, due in February and August last, was then promptly paid, and that falling due in February next, will be paid out of available means now in the Treasury. By virtue of the provisions of the Act of the 13th of October, 1857, entitled, "An Act providing for the Resumption of Specie Payments by the Banks, and for the Relief of Debtors," the State Treasurer will be enabled to pay the interest due The credit of the Commonwealth has been fully and honorably sustained. The promptness with which every legitimate demand upon the Treasury has been met, has inspired though recent and existing financial revulsion the act of last session, and for other extraormay embarrass operations of the Treasury, dinary purposes.

The condition of the Treasury prior to the and reduce to some extent the revenue, yet the ability of the State to meet her engagements and maintain her credit, under an houest and economical administration of her finances is undonoted. The honor and credit of the State must and can be preserved in-

thousand dollars, (\$45,000)00.)

The receipts from the payment and final extinguishment of causes, have lessened the receipts from this monwealth.

The necessity that required this paid for inguid or own. The necessity that required this poid for our bonds and stocks, Much of the land connected with the school tax, as regards the Commonwealth and her paid for inguid or our bonds and stocks, Much of the land connected with the school tax, as regards the Commonwealth are less than those of the previous year. The tax, as regards the Commonwealth are less than those of the previous year. The interest has been successfully cultivated during the improvements, has ceased. Its continuance the burdens imposed past year. Orchards of every variety of causes, have lessened the receipts from this can only be justified as a revenue measure.

Loans of 19th of April, 1853, cans of 9th of May, 1854, over due, temporary, Certificates of stock, loans of

aside for cancellation,

April 11, 1848, 6 per cent.,. Certificates of stock. loans of various dates, 5 per cent., ... Relief Notes, cancelled and de-

As required by law, I directed the certificates and evidences of this indebtedness to be cancelled; and on the 19th of September, 1857, issued my proclamation declaring the payment, extinguishment and final discharge, of one million forty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty seven dollars and sixty four cents (\$1,042,857 64) of the public debt.

In addition to the amount reported to be in the Treasury to the credit of the sinking fund, and applicable to the payment of the public debt, the Commissioners of the fund now hold the sum of seven and one-half mil, lions of dollars, (\$7.500,000 00) bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, piedged by law to the payment of the funded debt of the Commonwealth.

By the 4th section of the 11th article of

the Constitution, as amended and rat fied by whilst humbly acknowledging his mercies to a majority of the qualified voters of the State, us as a people, let us still further express at the general election held on the second Tuesday of October, 1857, it is made the duty of the Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, to create and adversity darkens the homes of many of a Sinking Fund, which shall be sufficient to our citizens. Our liberality should be generous; our benefactions munificent; and thus, lie debt, and any additional debt thereafter constitutionally contracted, and annually to are relieved, the generous giver will find a reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (\$250,000 00) which "sinking Fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works from time to time, owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, together with other funds or resources sented to you, in detail, in the report of the that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes or other revenues of the State, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and, unless in case of war, invasion

> amount of that debt is reduced below five millions of dollars. (\$5,000,000.) This being the first session of the Legislature since the adoption of this amendment,

> charged. The funded and unfunded debt of the State, including temporary loans, on the first day of December, 1856, as per Reports of Aud iter General and State Treasurer, was as fol-

lows, viz: FUNDED DEBT. **" 38,866,994 50** 41 " " " 388.200 00 100,000 00 *****39,866,975 50 UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation, \$220,556 00 nt'st certificates outstanding, . . 24,691 37 Int st certificates 4,448 38 unclaimed, Domestic credit 1,164 00 ors,.... Balance temporary kan, April 19, 1853. . . . 400,000 00 Balance temporary loan, May 9, 1854.... 184,000 00 Total unfunded debt.-

The funded and unfunded debt, at the close was as follows, viz:

FUNDED DEBT 6 per cent loan, \$445,180 00 **38,773,21252** 41 " " 388,200 00 100,000 00 **_\$39,706,592** 52 Total funded debt,--UNFUNDED DEBT. Relief notes in circulation, . . \$146,421 00

Int'st certificates outstanding, ... 23,473 82 Int'st certificates 4,448 38 unclaimed. . . . Domestic credit **`802**,50 175,145 70 Total debt December 1, 1857, \$39,881,738 22

Total debt December 1, 1856, \$40,701,835 25 " 1, 1857, 39,881,738 22
Decrease during the last fiscal year, \$820,097 55

These statements exhibit the gratifying fact, that during the past year, the pubin February, in specie or its equivalent. lie debt has been reduced eight hundred and twenty thousand, ninety-seven dollars and fifty-five cents. During the same period large appropriations and payments were made on account of our public improvements, public confidence in our securities; and al. for old and unsettled claims adjusted under

suspension of specie payments by the Banks, ustified the appropriation of at least two nundred thousand dollars more in payment of the public debt, and arrangements were made by the Treasurer, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. | to liquidate that amount; but after the susreport the sum of four hundred and fourteen pension, and the consequent financial embarthousand nine hundred and twenty dollars rassment of the country, the proposed payand twenty-nine cents, (\$414.920 29) as now ment, from prodential motives, was post-

rupted. Confidence the sensitive yet power-ful agency, that binds in unity and strength the fall of 1856, that boats freighted with the great financial, commercial and industrial coal and other products, were successfully interests of our country and the world, has passed through its entire length from Pittsbeen suddenly imparted, producing financial ton to the Junction canal, yet in consequence and commercial discress, and affecting the or a large portion of the "Horse Race Dam" revenues of the Commonwealth; but with having been carried away by the freshet of the advantages resulting from the rapid delast spring, business on the canal was susvelopment of our resources during the last pended the greater part of the past year. It quarter of a century—the immensely valuable increase of our duricultural, mining and manufacturing industry during the same penalty lower during the same dam was ngain institutions accepting the provisions of that the provisions of the provisions of that the provisions of that the provisions of the provisions of that the provisions of that the provisions of the provisions riod the abundant harvests of the past year extensively injured by a sudden and heavy law, were required to pay into the Treasury -our completed improvements, and all the

ald of returning prosperity. Notwithstand-ing, then, the present embarrassment and gloomy condition of the country, after a careful consideration of the present and prospective condition of the finances and resources of the Commonwealth a cannot hesitate to re-affirm my belief, "that the time is not far distant when Pennsylvania will stand remonwealth," and that "by practising strict economy in all departments of the Government-avoiding extravagant expendituresrefusing to undertake any new scheme of internal improvement and holding to a rigid accountability the receiving and disbursing agents of the State, the realization of these views may be articipated with confidence."

As corroborative of the opinion now and heretofore expressed, a brief review of the ear, December 1, 1857, three years later, notice of their reading shown, was thirty-hipe millions eight hundred thirty-eight dollars and twenty-two cents, (\$39.881,738 22;) decrease in three years, one million eight hyndred and sixteen thousand eight hundred and fifty seven dollars

and fifty-two cents (\$1,816.857.52.)

Thus in three trans the public debt has been decreased, by actual payment and without resorting to the expedient of temporary loans, one million eight hundred and sixteen thousand, eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fitty-two cents. If to this be added the sum of four hundred and fourteen thousand, nine hundred and twenty dollars and the State debt. twenty-nine cents, (\$414.920 29.) how in the sinking fund, and applicable to the payment of the Commonwealth on the consummation of the funded debt, the reduction will be two of this sale. Public sentiment, as expressed sand, seven hundred and seventy-seven dol-

lars and eighty one cents, (\$2,231,777 81) These facts are not only gratifying, but encouraging. It has already been stated that there is in the Sinking Fund the sum of seven millions, five hundred thousand dollarsbearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and pledged to the payment of the funded debt. If this sum be added to the reduction as before stated, we have presented to us a virtual, if not an actual decrease, of the State debt of nine millions, seven hundred and thirty-one thousand, seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and eighty-one cents, (\$9,731,777.81) showing the total funded and unfunded debt of the last fiscal year, December 1, 1857, of the State on the first day of December, 1857, to have been thirty-one millions, nine hundred and sixty six thousand, eight hundred

and eighteen dollies and forty-one cents (\$31,-966,818.41.)
In anticipation of the sale of the Main Line and the decrease in the public debt, the State tax, by an act of the last regular ression, was reduced from three to two and a half mills on the dollar, a reduction equal to ene-sixth of the tax imposed for State purposes prior to that act. These facts speak for themselves Well may the people be congratulated on such an auspicious beginning in the process of liquidation, and well may they with confidence anticipate the day of their deliverance from State taxation. Financial and commercial embarrassments may postpone-nothing but unwise legislation, and the imprudent or lishonest management of our finances, can revent the early realization of their well

ounded anticipations.

The condition of the public works, their eneral operation, the receipts and expendiures during the past fiscal year, will be prosented to you in detail in the Report of the

Canal Commissioners.

The total receipts at the Treasury from he public works, for the year ending November 30, 1857, including receipts from the Main Line up to the first day of August last, were one million three hundred and eight thousand five hundred and ninety eight dollars and sixty-two cents, (\$1,308,598 62.)-The aggregate expenditures for the same period were one million three bundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and five dollars and sixty seven cents, (\$1,312,705 67;) the expenditures exceeding the revenues four thousand one hundred and seven dollars and five cents, (\$4 107,05.)

The receipts at the Treasury from the several Divisions were as follows, viz: Main Line. to August 4 4857, \$796,550 33 Su-quehanna, North and West Delaware Division.....

for a moment, but not disheartened by the receipts of the preceeding year. In addition to the ordinary expenditures, the sum of

and defeat, our progress cannot long be improvement of this division.

checked, nor our progressive long be inter-The North Branch Extension of the Pennfreshet, and the greater part of the canal ren-dered useless for business. An appropriation of the mount realized by the payment elements of material wealth in our midst, its dered useless for business. An appropriarestoration at an early period is not problematical. Returning confidence will be the her-

appears to be doomed to failure and disaster. These are the fruits of former mismanagement and fraud in its construction. Every effort has been made to rapair the errors of its early management and to complete and render useful this division of our public works. Under proper management it can be success-

the notice required by law, I caused the said Main Line to be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 25th day of June last, and sold the same to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the sum of seven millions five fect, is not pretended; that it could be eshundred thousand dollars, the highest price bid for the same, and the minimum price fix-

ed in the act. with the conditions of the act authorizing the operations of the Dreasury during the past sale, and the delivery of their bonds in numthree years, as connected with the payment ber and for the amounts equal to and falling of the debt of the Commonwealth, may not due at the time provided for the payment of be inappropriate. In my first annual mes- the respective instalments, the Secretary of sage to the Legislature, the fact was stated the Commonwealth, on the 31st day of July, that during the three years intervening be- A. D., 1857, as directed by the act, transfer-tween December 1, 1851, and December 1, red, under the great seal of the State, to the 1854, the public dept had been increased one million, five hundred and eighty-four thousand three hundred and lifty-nine dollars and thirthey have between Philadelphia and ty-four cents; and that the total debt at the close of the fiscal year, December 1, 1854. and interest, claim and demand, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, ty-eight thousand five hundred and nine-ty-eight thousand five hundred five dollars, and seventy four cents, (\$41, used in connection with the same by the Com- therefore, that a system of free banking, bas-698,595 74.) At the close of the late fiscal monwealth; and the purchasers having given ed on undoubted public securities, and coin the funded and infunded debt, as before the said works, possession of the same was ites as may be deemed sufficient to secure accordingly delivered to the Company on the and eighty-one thousand seven hundred and first day of August last; of which notice was proper limitations and restrictions, is deemed given to all Superintendents and Agents of date the 81st day of July, 1857, as required by the law authorizing the sale.

Company, in the sum of seven and one half millions of dollars, were received by the suffer together with the nature and extent of State Treasurer and are held by him for the the relief, if any, that may yet be required Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; the entire proceeds of the sale being required by ble them to restime the payment of their list the 12th section of the act to be paid to the abilities in specie, are all referred to the wis Sinking Fund and applied to the payment of dom of the Legislature. They are practical

millions, two handred and thirty-one thou- through the ballot box, and in other forms equally significant, demanded it-public polcy and the interests of the Commonwealth required it. It is done. The many approve; few complain, those most, who have gained an unenviable reputation by a reckless disregard of the public interests, as exhibited in

partisan purposes. The sale of the Main Line has directed public attention to the importance and necessity of disposing of the remaining divisions of the public improvements. The reasons and policy that required and justified the sale of the one, apply with equal force to the sale of the other. The propriety of sep-arating the State from the care and control of the public works, is not only evident to all who have given the subject a candid and operated still more directly and powerfully impartial consideration, but the necessity is clearly established, by the history of their first in importance and influence is the presthat under the most favorable circumstances, can be derived from them. In any phase of

a fair consideration, upon terms just and lib. of the people, should be authorized by the Legislature. Such sale, with the application of the proceeds to the payment of the public debt, would secure its still more rapid extinguishment. The subject is recommended to your unbiased consideration.

The law incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company imposed a tax of three mills, per ton, per mile, on all tonnage passing over that road, as an equivalent for any decrease in the revenue of the Commonwealth, that might arise from the anticipated competition of the road, with the business of the Main Line of the public improvements. This tax is not imposed upon the Company, but upon the tonnage, and is paid by the owners of the freight transported over the road; the company acting as agents in its collection and payment to the State. It is virtually a tax upon the trade and commerce of the Common wealth, and upon the commerce of other States whose productions seek by increasing the rate of charges, and the by a wise national policy, she could supply sciences, in their relation and application to selves; and thus be fitted and prepared for Delaware Division. 224,329 34 of other States and to other markets than The receipts from the Delaware Division our own. The necessity that required this transfer of the previous year. The cost of transportation, the produce of the

kets, and, therefore, the propriety of reliev-ing the trade and business of the Common-wealth and country from this tax upon it, is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

In consequence of the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this and the other States of the Union, and the financial embarassment and general prostration of business. by the Constitution, an Extra Session of the the exigency of the case required, yet it was served to allay the intense excitement and of this bonus has not only defrayed all the expenses of that session, but will leave a balance in the Treasury of not less than thirtyinjurious to the finances of the Commo

My views expressed in former communications on the subject of banks and banking capital, in their relations to the currency and commerce of the country, that their sudden separation, or a rash innovation, would pro-That the present system of banking is persentially modified, will not be denied. The present derangement of the currency may and will suggest the necessity of reform, not After a full compliance by the purchasers only in the system itself, but in the management of our banking institutions.

Unlimited credits by cornerations or indi-viduals have and will ever be an unmitigated exil. They contribute to bank expansions, rash speculations, extravagant living, and excessive over-trading; always sure to be fol-lowed by ruinous revelsions. What the rem-edy should be, I do not deem it in province, under existing circumstances; to suggest; but to be permanent and effectual, it must accord with the natural and necessary laws of

in such proportion to circ their conversion into specie, on demand, with presentable to the present system. Its introthe Commonwealth, by proclamation bearing duction would correct many existing abuses not only in the system itself, but in the present mode of banking. These questions, how-The bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad ever, with the remedies necessary to prevent agrecurrence of the evits under which we now and important business questions, and as I cannot forhear congratulating the people | such should receive your |intelligent consid-

The present condition of our Commonwealth and country deserves at least a passing remark. A severe financial revulsion has occurred, inducing a suspension of specie payments by the Banks, not only of this Commonwealth, but of all the States of the Union, deranging the currency and affecting disastrously all the great interests of combonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the extravagant, useless and fraudulent ex- merce and the industrial pursuits of the citipenditures of the public money for selfish or zen. Labor is without employment, and thousands of strong, active men are now asking for work or bread. The causes assigned for these evils are almost as various as the

interests or prejudices of those who undertake their explication. To whatever cause or causes they may be referred, it is neither just, nor proper to charge all our present financial and commercial distress to the Banks and their management. However much they may have contributed, other causes have first in importance and influence is the presconstruction and nlanagement. They have ent system of low duties, in connection with failed to be a source of revenue to the Com- the warehousing system; adopted as the polimonwealth, and if retained by the State, will cy of the General Government in 1846. The require an expenditure in their repair and abandonment of the protective policy, as emmanagement, largely exceeding any revenue, | bodied in the Tariff act of 1842, was resisted by Pennsylvania with a unanimity almost unparalleled in her history. Her representhe question, this separation is desirable, but tatives in both branches of the National Conin connection with the payment of the public gress strenuously opposed the repeal of that debt, and the reduction of State taxation, it act. The evils under which we are now sufbecomes an object of more than ordinary in- fering were predicted, as a consequence of terest. A sale, at the earliest practicable such repeal. But other counsels prevailed, period, of the whole of our public works, for the act was repealed, and the industry of the country exposed to a ruinous competition eral to the purchasers, and at the same time with the cheap labor of foreign nations. The amply protective of the rights and interests disastrous effects of the repeal, were postponed by the operation of causes well under. stood by every intelligent citizen. Famine

abroad produced an unprecedented demand for our breadstuffs, and the gold of Californin, although it may have added to the excitement of our progress, and contributed its full share in producing existing financial and commercial embarrassment, in millions, supplied the means of paying the overwhelming balances against us on our foreign importations. Under the present system of low duties, the excess of imports over exports has ties, the excess of imports over exports has been beyond the most extravagant wants of mend it to your favorable consideration.

The excess of imports over exports has been beyond the most extravagant wants of such a Bureau, I again carnestly recombened the scientific teacher, is the great mend it to your favorable consideration.

We need the teaching the country. They have been enormous and mend it to your favorable consideration. ruinous—destructive of domestic industry, and involving the home manufacturer and vania," an institution incorporated by the

ue of cotton and woolen goods have, during the same period, been imported, that should have been made in our own workshops should British, French, or German looms.

the system, official documents exhibit the for students, to be built of stone, four stories fact, that during the past four years the imhigh, two hundred and thirty-three feet indeemed it my duty to call, as authorized ports of foreign merchandise, exceeded our front, with wings, and to cost fifty-five thouexports one hundred and eighty-four mill- sand dollars. This building is already in ogislature, to meet at Hadrisburg on the lons two thousand seven hundred and sixtysixth day of October last. Although the red eight dollars; and as a consequence, the be put under roof and be so tar completed lief provided by this extraordinary session of drain of the precious metals was correspond- as to enable the Board to make arrangements the General Assembly, was not as ample as ingly great. The amount of specie sent out to receive a few students before the close of the exigency of the case required, yet it was of the country during that period, was two the current year." The Legislature, at their productive of many beneficial results, and hundred and thirteen millions three hundred, last session, appropriated fifty thousand doland sixty four thousand three hundred and lars to this institution, one-half of which has eighty-four dollars-specie imported twenty- been paid; the remaining twenty-five thoudoilars: leaving a balance against us on spe- within three years from the passage of the cie account of one hundred and eighty-six act making the appropriation. millions four hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven dollars .-This depleting process, aggravated by excess as the pioneer in the great work of agricultur-sive importations, unsettled the currency and al education, commend it the generous patroninduced an inflated paper circulation, resultfive thousand dollars - a result certainly not ing in bank suspensions and financial embarrassment. But the evil does not end, here. An inflated paper currency, by cheupening the price of money, increases in this country the cost of production, and thus, whilst the American Manufacturer is exposed, under a system of low duties, to a ruinous competi-tion with the cheap labor of Europe, he is The ser deemed from the appression of her public debt, and her people be relieved from a taxation imposed to meet its accruing interest and maintain the faith and credit of the Comdriven from the market, and the home manufacturer ruined. The operation of these duce consequences of fearful magnitude. causes, stimulated by low duties, is sufficient to destroy the industrial energies of any peo-

> With these facts before us, it is no matter of surprise that our mills, factories and furnaces have been closed, and thousands of honest laborers thrown out of employment; that commerce has scarcely an existence, that bankruptcy and ruin are around us, and our general prosperity paralyzed. To avoid these disasters, to which we have been periodically exposed, reform not only in our syscomes indispensable.

If the principle of the act of 1842 had been preserved-even if its rate of duties had been reduced, our specie by millions would not have gone into foreign coffers to build up and sustain the foreign manufacturer; cry "we want work," issuing from a thousand lips, in our large cities and manufacturmillions of dollars exist to startle and alarm excitement, and partisan prejudice. evstein that practically prefers foreign to home labor, -that keeps our workshops in Europe, instead of building and supporting them here-that takes our gold to pay the wages of the British laborer, whilst our own are without employment and withmerchandise to the exclusion of the home fabric, that lays the British rail upon the road through our iron districts and by our rolling mills, whilst they are silent and deserted, and that invites to speculation and extravagance, is at war with every true American interest, and should be at once abandon-

A period of low duties has always been marked by excessive importations,-large exports of specie-overtrading-bank expansions and suspensions, and financial and com-mercial revulsions. Under the protective policy these peculiar and startling charactersties of free trade have all been wanting .-The history of the country establishes these facts. A well regulated tariff, adjusted to protect the productive industry of the country, is not only the true policy of the Government, but is a better regulator of the currency, and a more certain security against bank expansions, than any system of pains and penalties yet devised for the control of. banking institutions, or the operations of capital. To this we should return. Penncherished conviction of its propriety and necessity. She may have been misled. Political and partisan pressure may have forced her from her true position. This was her misfortune, not her fault. She sees and feels the wrong, and with an emphasis, intensified by her injuries, will demand redress; protecion for herself and the great industrial inter-

ests of her people.

The agricultural interests of the country, should ever be fostered and sustained by the State. They are first in necessity and usefulness, and constitute the basis of State and National prosperity, Upon their progress and development, depends the success of our mechanical, manufacturing, and commercial interests.

Agriculture, in its varied and multiplied relations, is the unfailing source of National their aid—the State should not withhold her encouragement and support.

I have heretofore recommended the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, in connection with some one of the State Departments, to give efficiency to the collection and diffusion of useful knowledge on this subject. Impressed with the necessity and usefulness

home labor, in one common rain. We have Legislature in 1855, is entitled to the espemome more than we could pay for, and much more than we needed. Pennsylvania In the teachings of this institution, the scienquire mind, educated mind, in our schools, abounds in iron orc. Iron and its manufactific and the practical are united; and whilst that knowledge may be communicated, not tures are justly regarded as important ele- the art of farming and all that pertains to the only effectively and practically, but that in ments of her material wealth; and from her management, business and work of a farm, training the young, they may be taught to abundance, if properly fostered and protected will be the subject of instruction, the natural think—to investigate, and know for themthe markets of the world; and yet, since the practical agriculture, will also be taught,— the high and responsible duties of the man passage of the act of 1840, we have imported The student of the institution will be enabled and the citizen.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. The Commissioners of this fund, on the the public debt, would thus far have been planted, and the products of other same is true of many other important branch the transmission of the products of other same is true of many other important branch the transmission of the products of other same is true of many other important branch the transmission of the products of other same is true of many other important branch the transmission of the products of other same is true of many other important branch the transmission of the products of other same is true of many other important branch the transmission of the products of other same is true of many other important branch the transmission of the products of other same is true of many other important branch the transmission of the products of other same is true of many other important branch the transmission of the products of other same is true of many other important branch the transmission of the products of other same is true of many other important branch the transmission of the products of other same is true of many other important branch the transmission of the products of other same is true of many other important branch the transmission of the products of other same is true of many other important branch the transmission of the products of other same is true of many other important branch the transmission of the products of other same is true of many other important branch the transmission of the products of other same is true of many other important branch the transmission of the products of other same is true of many other important branch the transmission of the products of other same is true of many other important branch the transmission of the products of other same is true of many other important branch the transmission of the products of other same is true of many other important branch the transmission of the products of other same is true of many other important branch the transmission of the products of other same is true of ma also the farmer's house and part of the out-buildings have been erected and occupied.

From the report of the trustees we learn have been woven on American, and not on that "a contract has been made for the erection of an edifice calculated for the residence As an example of the practical working of of Professors, Lecture Halls and Dormitories progress, and it is hoped that part of it may sand dollars to be paid on condition that an equal sum be realized from other sources;

The objects and character of this institution -its relation to agricultural knowledge, and age of the Legislature, and to the confidence and liberality of the people of the Commonwealth. 🕾

The report to be submitted by the Superintendent of Common Schools will present : clear and satisfactory statement of the general operation of the system during the past

The separation of the School from the State Department, by the act of the last session, was a just tribute to the importance and val-As a necessary result, the home labric is ue of our Common School system. The great educational interests of the State, the care and guardianship of the intellectual, social and moral improvement of the youth of the Commonwealth, should occupy a prominent and independent position among the Departments of the Government. If the care of the treasure of the Commonwealth, the develope-ment of her politico-economical interests, have received from the Government the marked and distinctive recognition of their importance; how much more should the mind of her youth-with its wondrous activities-its constantly unfolding energies, and its infinite superiority to the material and tem of banking, but in our revenue laws, be physical, claim a still higher consideration, and receive from the Representatives of the people, a more honored recognition.

As an independent Department, greater efficiency will be given to the system—a more direct and immediate supervision will be secured-the details of its operation more carehome industry would be prosperous, and the fully observed—its deficiencies discovered its errors corrected—the accomplishment of its noble purposes and objects rendered more ing districts, would not now be heard; nor certain, and the system itself saved from the would a foreign debt of nearly five hundred dangerous and debasing influence of political The County Superintendency, tested by

experience, has realized the just expectations of the friends of the measure, and may now be regarded as a permanent and indispensable part of the system. When committed to competent men, it has accomplished a noble out bread,—that fills the country with foreign work in promoting the success and usefulness of our Common Schools; and wherever the duties of the office have been faithfully performed, the character of the schools has been elevated their number and the number of scholars increased, and the confidence and encouragement of the public secured. In the hands of incompetent men, these results have not been obtained; but on the contrary, opposition has been provoked, and the cause of common School education retarded. This office should not be committed to any but men thoroughly qualified by education and experience for the performance of its arduous nd responsible duties; and if the School Directors of any county, in disregard of their obligations, from opposition either to the sys-; tem or the office, select an incompetent person for the place, the odium of the act, and of tailure to secure the benefits resulting from a proper and intelligent administration of the office, should rest upon them, and not upon the law authorizing the appointment. The defects of the system when clearly established, should be promptly corrected; but change is not always reform; and innovasylvama is yet true to her ancient and long, tion, induced by selfishness or prejudice, may endanger its permanency and destroy its of-

The Act of the 20th day of May, 1857 providing for the due training of teachers for the Common Schools of the State, by encouraging the establishment of Normal Schools within the Districts designated in the law, has received the cordial approbation of all interested in the success of our Common Schools. The passage of that act inaugurated a new era in the history of Common School education in Pennsylvania. It is a movement in the right direction; full of encouragement and hope for the greater perfection and usefulness of the system. Large and enthusiastic meetings of the friends of education have been held, in many of the districts, to promote the establishment of Normal Schools, as contemplated by the act; and wealth, and to its promotion all should con- liberal sums of money have been subscribed tribute. Individual enterprise and liberali- to secure this desirable object. A noble work ty, State and County associations, have done has been commenced; and sustained by inmuch to advance this important branch of dividual enterprise and liberality-encourproductive industry; have collected and cir- aged by the State, and vindicated by its own culated much valuable information; and en intrinsic merit, it must go on until State Norcouraged by their honorable exertions, the mal Schools, in number and efficiency, equal progress of scientific and practical agricul- to the supply of well traited teachers, shall ture. Science and art have nobly proffered | become the just pride and hoast of Pennsyl-

The organic structure of our system is as perfect, perhaps, as human legislation can make it; but it needs the competent and thoroughly trained teacher to give it greater vitality and efficiency, and secure the full accomplishment of the purposes of its creation. The teacher, the properly educated, the well mind, not the automaton movements of mere physical organization or antiquated routine, o direct and control the intellectual energies