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A. Rushnell. Keeler & Stoddard. William H. Jessup,

ENEY AT LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC. Office on Propure, Montroes, Pa. Bentley & Fitch, ETS AT LAW, AND BOUNTY LAND AGENTS. AT LAW, AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
L. Post & Co.'s Store, Montroef, Ph.

Abel Turrell;

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TURERRand Dealers in Straw Goods, Hata, Cape, brelias, Parasola, Ribbons, &c., &c., No. 40 Courtland ag. (up mairs.) Baldwin & Allen,

Cobb & Rogers.

A Rogers, Montrose, Pa., shed a BUTCHER SHOP in the basement of Boyd w More, corner of Main and Turnpike Streets.

AN ACROSTIC. MY OFFICE is grand and SUPERP OIL, come, and see me, come ha! HA Received, (less the discount,) at PAR ROCKER, where pain will not Duerra B LOCATION TO PLEASANT, and low is the FARE SELVANT MOTTIS, Dresserof Har R'

Dasement of Scarle's Hotel, on Turnpike Street Banking House of Post, Cooper, & Co. EXRY DRINKER,
M.HUNTTING COOPER.
Notember 12, 1855.

RAFTS on New York City and Philadelphia. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 3. EFERENCE, Messrs. Allen & Paxton, N. York. Samuel C. Morton, Esq., Phil's. Hon. William Jessup, Montrose.

NOTICE. DERSONS desirous of paying me money, on debts of any description, can do so by leaving their payments with Post, Cooper & Co., Bankers, Montose, to my credit, whose receipts will be allowed C. L. WARD. April 8, 1856.-tf

News Office! YEW YORK CITY ILLUSTRATED NEWSPA-PERS, MAGAZINES, &c., for sale at the Mont-ote Book Store by A. N. BULLARD

Independent Republican.

"FREEDOM AND RIGHT AGAINST SLAVERY AND WRONG."

VOL. 5.

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1859.

l NO. 2.

THREE ROSES.

Just when the red June roses blow She gare me ohe,—a year ago.
A rose whose crimson breath rereal'd The secret that its heart conceal'd,
And whose helf shy, half tender grace
Blush'd back upon the giver's face.
A year ago-a year agoTo hope was not to know.

Just when the red June roses blow
I plack d hier one;—a fronth ago.
It half blown crimson to celipse,
I half it on her smiling lips;
The balmy fragrance of the south
Drew aweetness from her sweeter mouth.
Swiftly do golden hours creep,—
To hold is not to keep.

To noid is not to keep.

The red June roses now are past,—
This very day I broke the lest.
And now its pertuined breath is hid,
With her, beneath a coffin-lid;
With her, beneath a coffin-lid;
There will its petals fall apart.
And wither on her icy, heart:
At three red roses cost
My world was gain'd and lost.

For the Independent Republican. SKETCH OF GOSSIPVILLE

Gossievilie, Jan. 1st. 1859. Messks. Enricks - I have holibed one and that is this, you allow almost every body a place in your columns, in which they may express their various opinions on different the dignified position of correspondent.—
Now, Messrs. Editors, I feeling that the road to fame and distinction must lie through the Boyd & Webster,

to fame and distinction must lie through the way and said fulfilly will all the road found father and a good fittless is he is,—sent and truthful correspondent from the town of Gossipville, the only town of much in.

Act La, April 1969.

Boyd & Webster,

to fame and distinction must lie through the way whereupon neighbor A.,—like a press, and seeing your need of an intelligent in find father and a good fittless is he is,—sent in \$1,50 for the Republican the very first proposed in the Court of much in. portance in the County, (I might say State,) and the only place this side of the sea-const where the Cod-fishery would be a paying business, have come to the determination to spread myself through the columns of the

Republican. Gossipville is a flourishing village situated on the map of Susquehanna County, about a mile from "mud lake" and several from New York; although a stranger would think from the business appearance, and the conscious superiority" look of the inhabitants that he had got into the millionare part of the "Great Metropolis." That the readers of your paper may guin ah iden of the principal business carried on here, (which is gossip,) and the way it is carried on, I will relate an incident that fell under my own ob-

servation. There is a certain joding man here, who has one great failing and that in he is thing and to use he will be the second to the se has no right to live in such an ancient and honorable town as tossipville. But, being of rather a stubborn and un-aristocratic illin of mind, he not only insisted on living in Gossipville, but actually fell into the absurd and erroneous idea that he had a right to live there, and not only live there, but keep company with a respectable and

on account of the business portion of the time to regist temptation; that it was hard; late our go-ahead people who meet in populate our go-ahead people who meet go-ahead peo young convert would have his doubts of the some amon and favor. ossibility of his ever being a christian.

Then they would keep strict watch to see if any of the converts erred at all, in order walking along the streets of European cities to shut them out from all society; and they will notice at the shops windows, "American all felt it a duty incumbent upon them to overshoes," or "American sawing machines;" doubt their sincerity and eye them suspicious on the theatre bills he will read the name ly, and to make up their minds and the "American Comedienne;" in the bookstores minds of all over whom they had any influ- he will meet Stowe, Harland, Wetherill, ence, that they were base hypocrites.

mechanic was actually "going to see" this crowds to hear him sing about " found yet who had the "great mind."

friends than she had acquaintances before. - of the house singing at the piano the Ameri-Ladies, who would not speak to her in the can song "Excelsior," and the little girl call. street, were very anxious for her welfare; ing her kitten "Topsy," and not to be too and all had to say something about the young tedious, if you go into the London Times man. But, however, no one knew where the story started from? It could be traced back to everybody. Everybody heard it from American printing press. every body.-but, wishing to avoid hard feel ings, everybody wouldn't tell who everybody

The subject is open for discussion yet. The young man is a pretty persevering fellow, and will probably marry the young lady if he chooses and she chooses; and she don't believe more than half what is told her,

the above is a pretty fair specimen of the from Milton to Sir Thomas More. "Like way it is carried on. Gossipville is a very angel's visits, few and far between," is not the moral town, and, in truth, there are some offspring of "Hook"—it is not Thomas good folks in it—people was would scorn the Campbell's original thought. Old John dea of dancing, drinking, or, in other words, Norris (1658) used it, and after him Robert doing things up generally" at home. But Blair, as late as 1746. "There's a gude then, there are plenty of country towns that time coming is Scott's phrase, in "Rob afford every facility for the above business, Roy," and the "alreighty dollar" is Wash and—

A Friendly Chat in our County. "How does it happen, neighbor B., that your children make so much greater progress in their learning, and knowledge of the world, than mine? They all attend the

Pray, sir, what have newspapers to do with satisfactory condition.

"Why, sir, they have a vast deal to do with them, I assure you. I should as soon think of keeping them from school, as to withhold from them the newspaper; it is a little school of itself, Being new every week, it attracts their attention, and they are stife to fietist it. Thus, while they are storing their minds with useful knowledge, they are at the same time acquiring the art of reading, &c. I have often been surprised that men of understanding should overlook the importance of a newspaper in a family. "In truth, neighbor B., I frequently think should like to take them, but I cannot well afford the expense.

"Can't affordothe expense! What, le hing about your paper that gives me reason the ask, is the value of a dollar and a half a to think that you are very liberal minded, year, in comparison with the pleasure and advantages to be derived from a well conducted newspaper? As poor as I am, I wo'd matters, such as school proceedings, County of the happiness I enjoy in reading and hear-toes and raise fat calles, Kansas, and other subjects of vital importance to the public,—

Almost average various opinions on different not, for may domain a year, deprive myself the happiness I enjoy in reading and hearing my children read and talk about what they we read in the papers. And then the reflection that they are growing tip Intelligence. not, for fifty dollars a year, deprive myself subjects of vital importance to the public,—
Almost every township has its wise and other reflection that they are growing fip Intelligent and useful members of society. Uh, don't mention the elponse!—pay it in advance digniled position of correspondent,—

Now Masses Talkin of correspondent, more of it

Hir, Hir. Hurra!-Though the wellknown social propensities of our citizens have rendered the above sounds as familiar as "hodsehold words" to every ear, yet we question if all our readers are equally familiar with their origin. The following explanation, therefore, may not be unaccepta-

During the stirring times of the Crusades the chiralry of Europe was excited to arms by the inflammatory appeals of the well known Peter the Hermit, who, inspired with the most enthusiastic teal for the deliverance of the Holy Land, traversed almost every country in Europe, denouncing the back-ward, and infusing into the less timid a portion of his own fiery and impetuous excitement. Whilst preaching the Crusade, this furious scalet was accustomed to exhibit a militate, emblazoned with the following letters: H. E. P.—the initials of the Latin words, "Hierosolyme est perdita,"-Jerusalein it destroyed. The people in some of the countries which he visited, not being acquainted with the Latin, read and pronounced the inscription as if one word-Hzr. It is useless to relate by what means the vengeance of these pseudo Christians was at

At first, there was but little said about it, it was. The followers of the Hermit were accustomed, whenever an unfortunate Jew town being engaged in putting down some accustomed, whenever an unfortunate dew appeared in the streets, to raise the cry of the Hen hen hurra!" to hunt-him down, and "Hep, hep, hurra!" to hunt him down, and fest themselves about that time; and the flesh upon the defenceless Israelite their maid- \$903,382 36. way they did it was this: they would go to en swords, before they essayed their the meeting and see who the converts were, talk to them, and encourage them on; hope in Hep, hep, hurra!" thus became the crie de they were not making a mock of religion; guerre of the Crusaders. How it fared with hope they were in earnest about it, but extended the martial Hermit and his followers it matpress some doubts in a back-handed way; ters not; but his war-cry has descended to the nineteenth century, and serves to stimuthe nineteenth century, and serves to stimuin fact, impossible, for a man to be a good lar assemblages, not to cry down a Jew, but christian, and live just as he ought; and by to cry up the hitherto unheard-of virtues of to cry up the hitherto unheard-of virtues of some ambitious aspirant after public notice

. America in the Old World .- A traveler nce, that they were base hypocrites.

Prescott, Barnes, and Hodge; at the bookstands, Dwight, Williams, Cheever, Sprague, ar a convert to hold out faithful. But at Spring; further on he passes the "American ast it became whispered around that this Photograph Gallery." Henry Russell draws young lady, and what was worse yet, some America." On the hustings Lord Palmers. them began to fear that he might eventu- ton tells something borrowed from the Amermarry her, and then what a life of mis- icans. In the churches, Dr. Guthrie extols try was before her! One young man felt the American educational system. At a it incumbent upon him to warn the mother; meeting for the Irish missions, Prof. Miller and the daughter received numerous warn and Dr. Cooke tell how the Irish flock over ings from very disinterested friends. Grand- to America and learn independence. Go to mothers, aunts, and the whole category of a missionary meeting, and Dr. Andrew everything, beseeched her to discard him.— Thompson eulogizes the American missionary Women that had never seen or heard of the aries, Elliott, Brainard, and Grant. Go to a young man, had something to say. He was, temperance meeting, and you will be sure to in their eves, the combination of everything hear of the Maine Law. Go to the Free bad: everybody knew, or said they knew, Church general assembly, and you hear them that he was a drunkard. One story was speaking of American missions in Turkey, that he was beastly drunk one night in front or of the great American revival. Go to of a saloon, and some of the men that were the procession of the Queen's Commissioner by at the time, had a "great mind" to go to the Established Assembly, and you will and get the young lady to come and see him find the dragoons trotting off to the Ameriin this state and convince herself. But they can tune of the "Old Folks at Home." Go didn't do it; and those men have not been to the Glasgow cemetery and you will meet In a short time the young lady had more private families and you will hear the lady a funeral motto from Longfellow. Go into rooms you will find that journal printing its slanders on the United States upon Hoe's

THE ORIGIN OF FAMILIAR PHRASES.—The term "masterly inactivity" originated with Sir James Mackintosh. "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," which everybody who did not suppose it was in the Bible cred. ited to Sterne, was stolen by him from Geo. Herbert, who translated it from the French and I am fearful will continue to keep the of Henry Estienne, "The cup that cheers young man's company until she considers but not inchriates" was "conveyed" by Cow. him, from personal observation, as bad as per from Bishop Berkeley, in his "Siria."—
everybody says.

Wordsworth's "The child is father of the Gossiping is the principal business, and man" is traced from him to Milton, and

Governor's Message. To the Honorable the Senators and Members

of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Penniglounia, world, than mine? They all attend the same school, and, for aught I know, enjoy the same advantages."

"Do you take the newspapers, neighbor A?"

"No, sir, I do not take them, myself; but I now and then borrow one, just to read.—
Pray sir what have newspapers to do with

The receipts at the Treasury, from all

sources, for the fiscal year, ending on the 30th day of November, 1858, were 84,139, 778 35; and the espenditures, for all purposes, during the same tithe, were \$3,775, 857 06. Leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$363,921 29.
This exhibit shows that there was actually

the Treasury, on the first day of December, 1808, the sum of \$363,921 29, more than there was on the first day of December 1857. In addition to this, among the expenditures for the year, were Loans redeemed, Belief Notes Redeemed, \$380,306, 85 41,071 00

Interest Certificates, " 116 70 Making of the public debt, tunded and unfunded, paid during the year, the sum of we add to this the excess of 421,494 55 money on hand, at the, end of the fiscal year, over what

the same time last year, viz : We shave the sum of \$785,415 84 But this is not all. The amount paid on the public improvements, Including damages and old claims, during the fiscal year, was

remained in the Treasury at

\$341,036 58 While the amount of revenue from the same source, for the sattie begied, was only 95,070 06

Making an excess of expenditures over receipts, which happily we will be relieved

from in the future, of - \$245,966 52 This sum should also be credited to the perations of the Treasury, during the year, for it was an extraordinary expenditure, which cannot again occur; and was, in fact, reduction of the liabilities of the Commonrealth to that extent. If we add this sum to the amount of debt

paid, and the excess of cash on hand, we have for the year, a balance in favor of the receipts, over the ordinary expenditures, mounting in the aggregate to \$1,031,382 36.
But from this, however, should be deducted the extraordinary receipts, which were, Ist. The amount paid by the Pennay Ponta Railcund Conspany, on the principal of the debt due by the said Company, to the

ommonwealth, for the purchase of the Main Line, 2d. The amount received from the Girard Bank, for loans of the Commonwealth sold by that

Bank, . . . Which, deducted from the foregoing agregate of \$1,031,382, 36, leaves the true balance of the ordinary receipts over the ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year at

The funded and unfunded debt of the Commonwealth, on the first day of December, 1857, was as follows:-FUNDED DEBT. 6 per cent. loan, . . .

8445.180`00

per cent. loan, . ·38.773.212.52 41 per cent. loan, 388.200 00 4 per cent, loan. per cent. Coupon Bonds sold by Girard Bank net before reported, , 28,000 00 Total funded debt, - \$39,734,592.52 UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief Notes outstanding, .

nterest certificates do. 23,473 82 do, unclaimed. • 4.448 38 Domestic ereditors, : . 802 50 Total unfunded debt, \$175,145 70 Making the entire debt of the Commonrealth at the period named \$39,909,738 22. The funded and unfunded debt of the State at the close of the last fiscal year, De-

cember 1st, 1858, stood as follows :-

FUNDED DEBT. -\$445,180,00 5 per cent, loans, 38,420,905 67 41 per cent. loans, 100,000 00 Total funded debt. **\$39,354,285 67** UNFUNDED DEET \$105,350 00 Interest Certificates, -23,357 12 Do. do. unclaimed, 4,448 38 Domestic Creditors,

Total unfunded debt. \$133,958 00 Making the public deot on the first of December last, \$39,488,243 67. Since the close of the fiscal year, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have redeemed of the five per cent. loan, the sum of \$220,132 51, leaving the real debt of the Commonwealth. at this time, funded and unfunded. \$39.268.

To meet this, besides the ordinary sources of public revenue, the State owns bonds received from the sale of the public works, and

It is believed that, with the existing sourc-

appropriate time-when our nation is at was paid in the following manner, viz: peace-and when health and reasonable prosperity prevail within our own borders—to Company secured by mortgage on frently reduce the public debt. We have the canal from Wilkesbarre to but to carefully husband our legitimate resources, avoiding extravegant and unnecessa ry appropriations, and practicing a proper economy in all the departments of government, to render the entire extinguishment of our debt a fixed fact within a very brief

period. To carefully guard the public treasury at this interesting epoch in our financial history, is so manifestly the duty of the public authorities, that I cannot for one moment believe that any other policy will be proposed. If there be any, who, relying on the interoved condition of the finances of the State, would encourage the adoption of new schemes for depleting the Treasury, or wo'd ent off the sources of our present revenue, and thus reduce it, let all such efforts, coming from whatever quarter they may, be sternly resisted. Let Pennsylvania be just before she is generous. Let our good example be a light in the pathway of our sister States, as well as an admonition to our own local governments. This is due alike to the

favors which Providence has so bountifully bestowed upon us, and to that high character for hopesty and integrity which has ever dis-tinguished the people of this good old Commonwealth. In pursuance of the act entitled "An act for the Sale of the State Canals," approved on the 21st day of April last, 1 did, as the

Governor of the Commonwealth, on the 19th Governor of the Commonwealth, on the 19th day of May, 1858, convey to the Sumbury and Eric Railroad Company, all the public works belonging to the Commonwealth, then remaining unsold, consisting of the Delaware Division—the Upper and Lower North Branch Divisions—the West Branch Division. ions-and the Susquehanna Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, with all the property thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and all the estate, right, title, and inter-363,921 29 est of this Commonwealth therein, for the sum of three millions five hundred thousand dollars. To secure the payment of this sum, the Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company paid to the State Treasurer its bonds, secured by a mortgage, as directed by the act, for the amount of the purchase money. The Company, also, complied with the provisions of the act which required it, as additional security, to execute and deliver to the State Treasurer a mortgage on the Delaware Division for one million Division for one million—a mortgage on the Susquehanna and West Branch Divisions for half a million—and a mortgage on the Upper and Lower North Branch Divisions for half. a million of dollars. The deeds and mortgages were all executed under the immediate supervision of the Attorney General, and were in strict conformity with the requirement of the law.

After the conveyances were duly executed and delivered, possession of the canals was given to the railroad company. sell the canals, or any part of them, without the consent of the Governor; and that if a dollars, seventy five per cent of the excess should be paid to the Commonwealth, in the bonds of the purchasers. It was also provided that upon a re-sale, the mortgages given by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Com.

and surrendered to the Company by the Governor, on deposite made by the said settlement of the principal outstanding claims Company in the office of the St Freasur \$128,000 er, of an equal amount of the bonds of their grantees, secured by mortgago of the canal or canals sold as aforesaid"—with a provision that no transfer of securities should be Board, and that provision be made for the afford such aid, or at least hold out such inmade until the Governor should be satisfied transfer of the records to the office of the ducements as shall enable this measure to be that the new securities to be given were suf- Auditor, General. ficient to protect the interests of the State; and that his written approval of the change should be filed in the office of the Secretary

of the Commonwealth. Sales were made by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company and reported to me, under the oath of the Presidents of the different lines, as follows:

The Upper and Lower North Branch Canal, to the North Branch Canal Company, for • \$1,600,000 The West Branch and Susquehanna Divisions, to West Branch and Susquehanna Canal Company,

The Delaware Division, to the Delaware Division Canal Company of Pennsylvania, for 1,775,000

In all the sum of Upon investigation and inquiry, having be come satisfied that these sales were made for fair prices, and upon such terms, and to such persons composing the various purchasing associations, as to insure the payment of the purchase money, they were severally approved

After the contract for the sale of the Del aware Division had been entered into, and my consent had been verbally given, and seventy-five thousand dollars of the purchase money had been actually paid by the purchasers, upon the faith of the contract, and my assent thereto, I was informed that a igher price had been offered, by responsie persons, for the canal. But under the circumstances, my opinion was that the offer came too late; and as the Railroad Com-pany considered itself bound to consummate he agreement by a delivery of the deed and possession of the property to the first purchasers, I could not, in good faith, withhold my assent. The North Branch Canal Company, subsequent to the purchase of that division, sold that portion of the canal lying between Wilksbarre and Northumberland to the Wyoming Canal Company for the sum of nine hundred and eighty five thousand dollars.

On the 13th of September, 1858, bonds of the various companies owing the different canals, secured by mortgages, were in persu which I have every reason to believe, are ance of the act, and by my approval, depos-well secured, amounting to eleven millions ited with the State Treasurer to the amount one hundred and eighty-one dollars. De of two millions of dollars; and the mortgag ducting this from the outstanding debt, it es on the canals given by the State Treasu leaves to be otherwise provided for, the sum | er, and surrendered by me to the company of twenty eight millions eighty-seven thou- in accordance with the directions of the law sand one hundred and eleven dollars and six. At the same time a settlement was made be tween the Commonwealth and the Railroad Campany, by which the latter paid to the es of revenue, and the observance of strict State seventy-five per centum of the proceeds economy; this sum may be reduced, during of the resale over and above the contract the current year, at least one million of dol- price of three and a half millions. This price of three and a half millions. This emounted to two hundred and eighty-one The present would appear to be the most thousand two hundred and fifty dollars and Bonds of the Wyoming Canal

Northumberland, payable in twenty years with interest at aix per t. payable semi-annually, Cost,

Total,

These bonds are well secured; and the necruing interest and principal, when due, will

loubtless be promptly paid.

From information of a reliable character recently communicated to me by the President of the Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company, it appears that the prospects of early completion of this great public highway, are very encouraging. A large amount of work has been done on the line of the road during the past season, and at this time, very considerable portions of the road are graded and rapidly approaching completion. It is the opinion of the President of the company that, within two years, the work will be entirely finished, so that cars will be running directly from the city of Philadelphia to the harbor of Erie.

When this great enterprise shall be conimmated, and the desire of its friends final ly accomplished, the payment of the three millions and a half of mortgage bonds, which the State has received in exchange for the canals, will unquestionably be well secured— whilst the railroad itself will prove of incalculable advantage to our great commercial emporium, as well as to the important, but ong neglected, region through which it pass-Its construction will-undoubtedly add to the value of the real estate of the Common wealth many times its cost, and develope and bring into use the rich resources of a country which have hitherto remained as they were lavishly strown by the hand of nature. I lavishly strown by the hand of nature. I have an abiding confidence that the result will abundantly prove the wisdom of the measure, which, while it guaranteed the completion of one of the greatest improvements ever projected in the Commonwealth, at the same time, divorced the State from the unconfitable and demoralizing management of profitable and demoralizing management of the same time, divorced the state from the unconfitable and demoralizing management of the same time, divorced the state from the unconfitable and demoralizing management of the same time, divorced the state from the unconfitable and demoralizing management of the same time, divorced the state from the unconfitable and demoralizing management of the same time, divorced time, divorced the same time, divorced time, divorced time, divorced time, divorced time, divorced time, divorced time, profitable and demoralizing management of er railroads and canals.

Whatever differences of opinion may, at any time, have been entertained in regard to improvement, are fully recognized, it cannot he propriety of the details of the legislation the propriety of the details of the legislation authorizing the sale of the main line, or the done, in this relation, which would seem to be beyond their unaided power to accompublic welfare will, in every respect, be vast-ly promoted by the transfer of the management of the public works from the State to individual owners.

The short experience that we have had al-

ready, proves conclusively that the Common wealth is greatly the gainer, in a financial point of view, and it has been equally demonstrated that the people at large have been as well, if not better, accommodated by the

It would, in my judgment, be a public ca-The act further provided that the Sunbury lamity, if, by the happening of any contin-and Eric Railroad Company should not regency, the Commonwealth should be constrained to again become the owner, and resume the management, of any portion of the re-sale were made for a greater sum in the public improvements.

aggregate than three and a half millions of The power of the General Assembly to

pass the Act of the 21st of April, 1858, relative to the sale of the State canals was questioned before the Supreme Court of the State, since the transfer of the Canals; and, after full argument, the Constitutionality of the to the Commonwealth, upon the canals Act was sustained by the unanimous judg-"should be cancelled by the State Treasurer, and surrendered to the Company by the Since the Sale of the public works, and the

gainst the State, it is obvious that there is no further necessity for a Board of Canal

In view of the foregoing exhibit of our resources and financial condition, it is apparent that a most interesting era has been reached in the history of the Commonwealth. Relieved from the entangling embarrassments of an extensive system of internal improvements, the means of the State are now ample for all legitimate purposes, and her public debt is gradually but certainly disappearing. From these and other causes, governmental nature of its operation has changed in a demander of the but, even if the twelve schools should ultigree no less remarkable.

which belonged to the State; has already dis- nor the number of graduates beyond the pensed with one of the Departments created wants of the community. Up to the present for their care, and will, ultimately, render the time, Pennsylvania has appropriated about other unnecessary, except for preserving the \$600,000 in aid of her colleges and acadeevidences of their transfer.

The sale of the public works has relieved ing from them teachers for the Executive branch of the Government of schools. Though the benefits of this munifimany of its most responsible and perplexing cence have been, in other respects quite equal duties, and in effect, dispensed with one of its to the amount given, it will be asserted by no most formidable and difficult departments. one that the avowed object has been to any

In the same proportion, the action of the considerable extent effected. It would the Legislature will, if the representatives of the fore appear to be time that the aid of the people be true to the interests reposed, and State should be brought directly to bear in sternly refuse to entangle the public with favor of the great object so long contemplat those numerous projects and enterprises ed. which are continually seeking its alliance, be simplified and economized, purified

And it is as remarkable as it is propitious that an era which has thus relieved the State | for its perfection, that the wisdom of the legauthorities of burthens that consisted either of mere material interests or the care of .lo. cal administration, committing the one to shall combine the elements of learning and the local sovereignty of the people, and the agricultural labor, and thus adapt itself to the other to the private or associated enterprise, education of the farmer, has been most seri--should also present for consideration and ously felt; for, whilst our many colleges will promotion intellectual and moral claims of fill the measure of usefulness in their appropeculiar importance.

It is at this period in our history that the system of public education challenges the attention of the most unobservant. And I shall be much mistaken in the cautious but steadiast character of the people of Pennsyl vania, if their representatives do not make the first object of their solicitude.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, will lay before you the present condition of the Common School System, and of its operations during the past year. Your close and scrutinizing attention s invited to the details of that document,

Including the city of Philadelphia, it will e observed, that there were in the public schools of the State, during the year which terminated on the first Monday of last June, 628,201 pupils; these were instructed during an average term of a little over five months, n 11,281 schools, by 13,850 teachers, at a total cost of \$2,427,632 41. Here is a public interest, which, - whether

we regard its ramifications into every portion of our social fabric, its large cost, the important powers over the present which it wields, or its incalculable influence upon the future, to their parents abundantly prepared to join -undoubtedly transcends all others committed to the care of the secular authorities. to the business of agriculture, and act well This being the case, I have no hesitation in their part in every department of life. An asserting that the time has arrived when its object so fraught with usefulness is entitled full importance should be recognized, and that its due administration should be made

well as a separate department in the govern-

ment,
But the mere care and promotion of our But the mere care and promotion of our system of Common Schools—important and extensive as it obviously is,—should not be the sole object of such a Department. If it is true that the power to punish crime includes also the right to prevent it, by providing for the proper intellectual and moral training of the people, it would seem to follow that the department charged with the latter momentous duty, should also be in possession of all the sources and subjects of information, calculated to shed light upon the object of its action. Hence the collection, object of its action. Hence the collection, arrangement, and practical deductions from population and industrial statistics; from natural defects, such as deafness and dumbness, blindness and lunsoy; from crime in its va rious forms and developments; together with such control over all the literary and scientific institutions in the State, as shall bring their full condition into view-should also belong to the same department.

Therefore, I most respectfully, but earnest-ly urge upon your favorable consideration, at the present propitious moment, the organization of such a department, in the room of those for the care of mere matter whose agency has been or soon will be discontinued by the onward and upward progress of the Com-

A suitable Department of Public Instruction, will not, however, of itself, effect all that is needed in this direction. The general results of the Common School system, already cited, show the importance of its nature, and the magnitude of its operations. If we look, also, into its special statistics, the conclusion will be equally clear that certain improvements in its working machinery, are equally

indispensable. It is needless to attempt to prove the trusm that a properly qualified teacher is the life and success of the school. But the facts are startling, that of the 12,828 teachers of our public schools, exclusive of those in Philadelphia, only 5,087 are reported as "qualified" for their important trust; while: 5,387 are. returned as "medium," or such as are only tolerated till better can be obtained, and that 2,323 are stated to be "unfit." In other words, of the 569,880 children attending the schools out of Philadelphia, only about 230,

cannot be shut out; and, though the great and commendable efforts recently made by the teachers of Pennsylvania, for their own

When, however, we look further into the special statistics of this branch of the system, matariel for improvement is found to be of the most promising kind. Of the 22,828 teachers of our common schools, 10,889 are under thirty years of age, and 10,946 are natives of Pennsylvania; and a larger proportion than in most of the other States, are permanently devoted to the profession of teaching. To render these fit for the position to which they aspire—undoubtedly one of the most useful and honorable in the world—and to raise up a constant supply of well qualified successors, is the work to be done.

Various modes of effecting this object have been suggested or tried; but, after mature reflection, I am led to prefer that devised hy the Act of May 20, 1857, entitled "An Act to provide for the due training of teachers for the Common Schools of the State." It places, in relation to the State, the teacher on the same footing with the members of such of the other learned professions as has been recognized by public authority; and it is to he regretted that the prostration of business and scarcity of money, that so soon for Commissioners; or a Canal Department. I, into operation. Under these circumstances many laudable efforts to put its provisions therefore, recommend the abolition of the does it not become the duty of the State to fairly tested?

The passage of a law guaranteeing the payment of a moderate sum to one Teacher's School in each of the districts created by the Act of 1857, would no doubt cause a sufficient number to establish the efficiency and practicability of the plan, to be completed in a few years; the money not to be paid till the schools were in full and approved opera-

tion. It is not probable that this grant would cause any considerable draft on the treasury; mately be established, the boon would neither be out of proportion to that which has The almost entire disposal of the lands been conceded to other literary institutions, mies, and this mainly in the hope of obtain-

I have thus briefly laid before you the con-

and dition of our hoble educational system. It will afford me sincere pleasure to concur in the adoption of these, or any other measures, islature may device. In this country, the want of a school which

priate sphere of influence, it must be conceded that the training they impart is badly adapted to the art of practical agriculture. In Pennsylvania that interest is so important as to demand at all times our anxious attention, and active support. "The Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania," lately projected and planned by a few public spirited individuals, and which has received, to some extent, the patronage of the State, and the contributions of a number of our patriotic citizens, is destined to afford a place where young men may be educated at an expense commensurate with their means, and to a condition qualifying them for the pursuit of the husiness of the farm. Here, whilst daily occupation will train the body to the ability to labor, and give to the student the enviable feeling that he contributes to his own support and education, it will instruct and enlarge his mind, that it may give force and effect to all his future efforts. The design of the institution is to afford a school boys may be thoroughly educated in all the branches of natural science, and, at the same time, be inured to the performance of labor; so that at their graduation they may return the domestic circle, to give a right direction

to the highest commendation.

The application of scientific principles to the duty of a fully organized and effective, as the practical purposes of life, is but realizing