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MANIFESTO OF THE CEAR TO HIS ARMY. The following is the Manifesto of Alexan der Il to his Army, dated St. Petersburg, March 3:

" "Valiant warriors! Faithful defenders of Ohurch, Throne, and Country! It has pleased Almighty God to visit de with the most painful and grievious loss. We have all lost our common father and benefactor. In the midst of his unwearied care for Russia's prosperity, and the glory of the Russian arms, the Emperor Nicholas Paulovitch, my most blessed father, has departed to eternal life,"

"His last words were: "I thank the glorious loyel guard, who, in 1825, saved Russia, and I also thank the brave army and fleet, and I pray God to maintain the courage and spirits by which they have distinguished themselves under me. So long as this spirit remains upheld, Russia's tranquility is secured both within and without, and woe to her enemies! I loved my troops as my own children, and strove as much as I could to improve their condition. If I was not entirely successful in that respect, it was from no want of will, but because I was unable to devise anything better, or to do more.' May these ever memorable words remain preserved in your hearts as a proof of his sincere love for you, which I share to the largest extent, and let them be a pledge of your devotion for me and Russia.

ALEXANDER.

(Signed) Russian accounts say that Nicholas passed the last hours of his life in the consolations of religion. Having bid adieu to all the members of his family, individually he said to the Empress, "Tell your brother Fritz King of Prussia, to adhere to Russia, and never forget his father's policy." He then took leave of Count Orloff, Dolgoronki, and Arlenburg, also of some of the favorite granadiers of the house-hold and personal attendants. All except his family having retired, he asked the Empress to repeat the Lord's prayer. At the words, "Thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven." Nicholas responded fervently "Always," "Always," Always." Soon afterward he added, "I hope God will open for me his arms." He then became partially insensible for two hours; at noon he said somehing of Alexander and the ghrrison of Sevastopol. A few minutes afterward he drew a deep sigh, and expired. The body was exposed, face uncovered, in the Chapel Ardente, until the 16th of March, when it was buried with the usual imperial solemnities.

SEVASTOPOL.—The Allies have resumed firing upon the town. The letters of March 1 explain the discrepancy between the French and Russian accounts of the storming of the redoubts, on the night of February 23. Both accounts were correct. The French did storm and capture two Russian redoubts, but, finding them not tenable, from the murderous fire from the walled batteries of their enemies, they blew up the redoubts, and retired with the loss of 100 killed, and 300 wounded.

FEBRUARY 27 .- The dead were buried during a truce of one hour. MARCH 2.—Advices from Balaklava report

sickness decreasing, and the weather clear and frosty. Three miles of railway are now in operation. The rear of the Allies is greatly strengthened. Gen. Burgoyne, Chief of the Engineers, has left. He is succeeded by Gen. ruin is inevitable. Koner, who recommended, contrary to Napier's advice, an attack on Cronstadt. MARCH 3.—The Russians are fortifying in

a formidable manner the valley of Inkermann. Kamara to threaten Balaklava, and have sunk GREAT BRITAIN.

Since the sailing of the Union the proceedings in Parliment have been unimportant.

The ship James Chester, abandoned at sea. was picked up by the mate and six of the crew of the English ship Marathon, and brought safe into Liverpool.

The Committee of Inquiry into the state of the Army before Sevastopol has been ten days in session, and continues. The Earl of Lucan, Colonel Kiniock, Commissariat Officer, and J. MacDonald. Administrator of the London Times Fund, were examined. The evidence confirms the worst reports of mismanagement.

The Patriotic Fund now exceeds one million pounds sterling.
The ship Great Republic had arrived at

London, but there was no dock there large enough to admit her.

The steamer Great Britain sailed from Cork on the 13th, with seventeen hundred and fifty men for the Crimea.

Kansas to be a Slave State.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune. SIR . I see by the Tribune , of which I am a constant reader, that you are sorely exercised on the subject of "Freedom or Slavery in Kansas." Now, mark my words if you please. We shall beat you. We shall firmly establish Slavery in that Territory, because it is for our interest to do so. And what is more, we don't care a d-n what the Northern people may say. They may wince but they must swallow the dose. We shall not take the trouble even to gild the pill. If necessary, we can buy you up at any time. Besides, the PATRIOTS of the North are with us-every one of them. One Augustus Cæser Dodge, one Harry Hibbard, one Toucey, is worth ten dozens of the vermin who are croaking against Slavery. Briefly, we shall throw Scotch snuff into your eyes, and then kick you all to out heart's content. Huzza

P. S .- I met Mr. Soule on the street yesterday, opposite the State Department. He looks well, but did not look up at Marcy's windows. You know the proverb, "who goes for wool sometimes returns shorn," and without the yellow gloves and "shiny vest, also. Bah! What do you say to that?

KANSAS.

AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is a most excellent remedy for Coughs and Colds. We have had occasion to try its virtue repeatedly during the winter just closed, and always found its use attended with beneficial results. Those who are afflicted in this way, will do ter. Pa.

# THE AGITATOR

M. H. COBB, EDITOR. • All Business, and other Communications mus be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, April 5, 1855. REDUCTION IN TERMS!!! The Publishers of the AGITATOR

respectfully inform the Citizens of Tioga County that they Will furnish the paper hereafter, to those who pay ONE YEAR in AD-VANCE, at ONE DOLLAR.

Mrs. Wilcox, teacher of Penmanship, has commenced a second term with flattering prospects. IT The Mendelssohn Quartette Club, of Boston will give a Concert in this village in a few days.

TuPompey.! why is our particular friend up lown like a young swordsman?" "Ki I massa, tink I don' know dat? Kase he all-

us practico most on de sence." Mr. L. A. SEARS has moved his Shoe Shop to rear of Bailey & Foley's store, where he will be happy to see his old customers and as many new ones as may favor him with their patronage.

IT See C. Osmun's new advertisement on third

Also, Messrs. Spences & Thompson's Card or same page. All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention.

IT A chap advertises in a city paper to teach in six short lessons how to preserve one's good humor under trying circumstances. We advise the Eagle man to embrace the opportunity thus beneficently afforded, to improve himself in this respect.

# The Doctrine of Spheres.

One-half of the world thinks the other half wandering like crazy planets "out of their spheres;" and thus plausibility is given to the common saying that one half of the race is utterly ignorant how the other half subsists, or of what is necessary to its subsistence. Each man and woman sits in judgment upon the abilities, inclinatious and duties of of those by whom they are immediately surrounded -taking their own assumed characters as just criterions, and praising or blaming as the characters of others approach or recede from their respective standards. Consequently distortions of character are seen where none exist, and excellences likewise. A, prides himself upon being an excellent farmer.

To own a fine farm, and above all to so improve it that it shall yield a large profit, is to him the best evidence of human ability. Agriculture and its kindred sciences are all hobbies that he especially likes to ride. His neighbor, B, rides the same hobbics essentially. A has a son of whom it is prophesied "he will tread in the steps of his father." The father is very proud of him, because all men, however free from vanity, love to be imitated. It is no little thing to be considered a pattern man or woman and behold the rising generation cutting their coats of Usefulness after one's own. B has a son likewise, who ornaments the palings and the barndoors with sketches of men and animals done in tar and charcoal, or executes his mother's portrait on the whitewashed wall with a bit of red-chalk. Therefore, B is not proud of his son, for nobody prophesies that he will walk in his father's footsteps. He continually berates the boy for an idle, do-nothing fellow, and holds up A's son as a pattern boy who will be rich one of these days, and the fortunate proprietor of a large and well stocked farm. So A and B put their heads together and conclude that something must be done with the lazy, picture-making boy, or his

But with all vigilance, B is unsuc sends the boy to yoke the oxen which he does by reversing their positions and putting the bows uppermost. He sends him to plow corn or potatoes and They are also erecting mortar batteries at is horrified an hour afterward to find the team quietly crouping the tender crop, and the lazy boy matwo more ships in the harbor of Sevastopol. king a sketch of them on a broad, flat stone with a bit of slate. Bis too blind to see the bent of the lud's mind, judges everybody by himself, and of course looks upon the budding artist as a worthless stick. The father does not dream that there is any other occupation than farming fit for a farmer's son. In other words, he is mortally fearful that his boy will get out of his sphere.

At last Genius triumphs, as it ever must. He launches his bark on the troubled sea of adventurous life and gives the helm to the God within him. True to his intuitions, he enters the haven of Success and finds himself famous.

The event in this instance proves, that the boy, so far from trying to get out of his sphere, was only obedient to the law of development in his sphere. Had the father understood mental science as well as agriculture, he would have encouraged where he discouraged. Water always seeks a level, and talent is obedient to the same law. Thus, no man can occupy any station other than that which nature in endowing him, designates, with credit to himself or honor to his country. True, a man, urged by foreign influences, may devote his talent to preaching, when the cast of his talent indicates to the common observer that he should have practiced law. He can never distinguish himself as a minister, though he practice a lifetime. He does not move in that sphere. Another may stand behind the counter and measure off silks and laces, yet every customer will say unhesitatingly—"he is too awkward—he should go to plowing." That man will never succeed as a salesman, but so far from being out of his sphere he is only making a useless effort to get out. All this goes to prove that men and women, though apparently out of their appropriate spheres of usefulness, are never so really. The coward is still a coward though he be loaded down with commissions and the special pleader is never more or less though, he declaim from the pulpit.

Were men and women faithful to their intuititions there would be vastly less jarring of the machinery of social life, than at present exists. But somehow certain walks in life are sprinkled with the holy water of respectability above others. Law, from its beat you. The means potent to accomplish imaginary elevation looks down on the humble methe end will be used. If necessary, we can chanic and sneers—"blebeight?" The worker looks chanic and sneers-"plebeian!" The worker looks upon the professions as little better than so many refuges for those who are too lazy to work; or, flying to the other extreme, as the only avenues to respectability and honor. So, it he have a child a little puny and sickly, he concludes that nature intended it for a doctor, lawyer or minister. He studles law and proves a numbskull; or medicine and slays his thousands; or theology and succeeds remarkably well in teaching his parishioners to sleep in church. All this results from the vain effort to drive the boy out of his sphere. A few years would have indicated his fitness for some branch of business, had the father watched him closely. But he studied a foolish public opinion rather than the

child's character. There is an infullible guide by which every parent who observes at all, may make a wise choice well to try it. It can be had at almost any for his child. There are some governing faculties of the Drug Stores, -Hollidaysburg Regis- that distinguish every mind even in childhood. Erery reasonable creature is "out out" to attain a de. R. Bowen's Store and was luckily discovered just | the People.

gree of excellence in some direction. Poets, paint at it harst through the roof, and promptly exting

proof enough that he is working in the appere into deretood. We know that it is nearly impossible for which he was born. True, one may be both a good some men to help organize an emcient fire company shoemaker and a preacher; but he cannot be equally good in both offices—he must excel in one, because the mind has some one dominant faculty that, with the population of the contract of the But to hear the prattle about men and women transcending their spheres of action, one might be led to imagine that there is no such a thing as Individual." ity existing as a distinct principle of mental operation!

How nicely nature has adapted means to ends in every branch of her economy! To the horse she has given a nervous and muscular system of the highest order of combination, and a vital apparatus of surpassing generative power. How slender and symmetrical the limbs, yet how compact the muscle and how iron-like the sinews. Look at the dissected body and observe how broad the root of the motor nervous fibors, and how abundant the substance the new building lately occupied as a market, in the held by physiologists to be the generator of nervous energy. Everything that can contribute to blend speed, strength and endurance with availability, the horse, living or dissected exhibits in the greatest perfection.

Thus, Nature teaches a plain, practical lesson whose import man does not mistake. She fitted the ox of bone and brawn for purposes where strength, rather than speed is required. The sheep with its soft, warm fleece, that man may defy the northwind. The goat for the hardy mountaineer, and so on thro' the whole economy of nature we find the same nice adaptation of means to ends.

Nor is man an exception to this rule, repository as he is of such varied talent. Each individual is born into his or her sphere of usefulness, and there must the labor of each be performed, either in the body or out of it. If each is made for a purpose, (and none but the atheist will deny it,) each must fulfil that mission somewhere. A knowledge of the laws of mental operation is all-essential in determining our life-paths, and since we believe this, we cannot agree fully with a "Friend of Music" in another column that money expended in obtaining and by so doing you ma save truble if not cost." such knowledge is expended foolishly.

A little reflection will we think, convince most reasonable minds that the popular notion respecting spheres of action is a false one. For the sphere of every individual must be determined by his or her capacity. Fortune may help an inefficient man into a position beyond his capacity, still he resides in a lower sphere. The position is really just as far bevond him as ever.

We shall return to this subject again.

A TRIP OUT OF TOWN .- On to-day week we cut stick, and waiving rules, set our face northward de. termined to take a peep at York State and the "rest of mankind." Amused ourself with grumbling and hearing others grumble about the tiresomeness of a journey of seventeen miles over a plank road, in a snug coach propelled at a brisk rate by four good horses. Grambled, because it doesn'tlook very enterprising to seem satisfied with six miles an hour in this fast age-suppose others did likewise. Exchanged coach for cars at Tioga, and were soon whirling safely, if not swiftly, along the best railroad we ever travelled. Arrived at Corning, and got into the sunshine of the welcoming smile of Maj. Field, of the Dickinson House, whom we found overflowing with business, genial good humor, quips, quiddities and oddities—as usual. To those who are troubled with the "blues," indigestion, or hypochondriacal ills of every kind, we say, tarry with the Major for the space of a night and a day and if he can't set you right, "throw physic to the dogs" and call in friend Thompson, the Notary.

smart place, as Sam Slick would say. There is enterprise there, and rightly directed. On the whole, we should rather like to live there if they would only lay a regular Pennsylvania tax to make it seem

Called on Dr. Pratt, of the Journal, got acquainted in short meter, and pronounced him the owner of one of the largest hearts in America, brimming with humanitary feelings-yes, and running over. Still think so, and shall remember our acquaintance with him with lasting pleasure. The kindness of the estimable family in the midst

of which we spent several pleasant and profitable hours on Friday, will be remembered so long as we remember anything. We have placed that season on the credit side of the Ledger of Life.

We shall remember our visit, and friendly reception with gratitude. The testimonials of friendship and interest so freely proffered by those of whose friendship we may be truly proud, are laid away in our heart-garner to sweeten whatever of bitterness there may be in the future.

The Veto Message. --- Gov. Pollock's

Message, returning the bill to incorporate the Bank of Pottstown with his objections, will be found in another column. It is a manly exposition of his views respecting banking privileges, and affords the best evidence that the upright Judge is merged in the incorruptible Executive. There has been a host of bank bills thrust before the Legislaiure the present session, and no fewer than eleven, passed on the 20th inst. The Legislature, which is generally conceded to be the most incorruptible ever convened at Harrisburg, seems to have gone crazy on the subject. A majority of the members seem to labor under the impression that banks create capital, when a moment's reflection must satisfy any reasonable mortal that at most they only concentrate it. They only form the little squads of capital into compact bodies and, properly restricted, help to maintain the circuluting medium in equilibrium. Charters for banks have been granted to little villages at cross roads in thinly settled districts, where a bank is as necessary as a fifth wheel to a coach. Wellsboro' might have been blessed with one had the good people only advertised in season, and with a greater show of necessity than in two-thirds of those places that succeeded in their applications. As banks do not create capital but only concen-

trate it, and as every bank is permitted to issue notes exceeding its capital so that a fictitious capital is represented as a real one, the result of this increase of banks will be an undue inflation of the currency. This inflation will result in disaster sooner or later. The reputation of our banks at home and abroad, is nothing to brag of now; and the tendency of the recent batch of new banks is to still further depress their credit. We sincerely hope that the Governor will interpose the Executive veto between the horde of hungry capitalists now besieging the Leg. islature, and the public interests. If he continue firm in the position he occupies in the message referred to, all will be well.

on Sunday night. The wind was blowing a hurricane at the time, and the utter impossibility of subduing a fire under any headway, presented itself to every mind. The fire caught in the roof of Mr. J.

great of excellence in some direction. Toets, painted guished guished and romancials are born into the spheres of Poetry Art and Romance. Why he it not the same with trades and professions? It it not the same? Why everything is subject to the Law of Adapt shameful in the extreme. If the people are incapt. edness, to coin a phrase. If a man excels, or is suc- ble of moving in such an enterprise without being cessful in any particular sphere of Usefolness, it is stimulated by some great calamity, let it be so unantil the flames of some conflagration have loosened their purse strings. Must this prove the case in Wellsboro'?

We know of a good six inch cylinder engine o first quality of its kind, which we think can be purchased for \$400. Its first cost was \$800. With this engine double manned and aided by a hook and ladder Company, any common fire in a village like this might be perfectly controlled. There is constant danger of an extensive fire-here, built, as the town is almost entirely of wood. Yet were rational men ever so apathetic as are our citizens?

Citizens, let us call a meeting immediately and take measure to protect our property against the ravages of this terrible destructive agent. It is never too soon to begin. Who will move in this

We understand that there was an alarm of fire up town early in the same evening. It was extinguished without damage.

LTA correspondent in the Eagle is trying hard to get a little notoriety by abusing Judge Wilmot. His mother should take him home and read him the admirable little fable of the Dog and the Moon. It hits admirably in his case. It might be well for him to study Mrs. Opie's excellent treatise on fib. bing, also. We think he would recognize himself generally anywhere in the book.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD .- The following rich specimen of epistolary talent and orthography was received by a friend during his winter school term. from one of the directors of the school. As the said director lives not more than a hundred miles from Wellshore, we would suggest that our excellent Co. Sup't take his case into consideration. Here is a true copy of the document:

"mr—the sum that you sa hariet shal set down or you will punish hir i sa she cant nor she nedent try and you had orto halve more common sence than to think she can and i advise you as a

We suppress names for obvious reasons.

### Reported for the Agitator. Musical Convention,

A musical convention was held at Troy Bradford county, commencing on the 20th ult., and continuing until the 23d, under the direction of Prof. W. B. Bradbury of N. Y. A large concourse of singers from Bradford, Lycoming and Tioga counties were in attendance, and a general spirit of harmony and good feeling seemed to prevade all the exercises. A concert was held on Thursday night the 22d and another on Friday night the 23d, the attendance was large, and the performance highly satisfactory. Of these musical conventions or festivals, as a means of correcting errors and cultivating a finer taste generally, and in devotional singing in particular, we can not speak too highly. A series of spirited resolutions was adopted by the convention, among which are the follow-

Resolved. That as a means of elevating the standard of vocal music among us, we most heartily approve of these public gatherings, having in view the more general diffusion of a knowledge of the science of music, which can only be accomplished by the aid of competent instructors.

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to Prof. W. B. Bradbury, for his timely and efficient aid in correcting and improving the practice of vocal music in our community, and particularly do we sympathize with him in his efforts to harmonize congregational and choir singing.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the "Mendelssohn Quartette Club," for their presence at this time, as the beauty style and harmony of their performance has added much to the interest of this convention.

By the way, we take pleasure in announcing that the "Mendlessohn Quartette Club" will pay us a visit in a few days, and give a public concert by invitation. Due notice will be given of the time and place. Having wisely spent some six hundred dollars for lectures this winter, and foolishly laid out two or three hundred more for having our heads feli of, we may certainly afford to pay twenty five cents for an entertainment that shall gratify the taste, please the ear and inspire the A FRIEND OF MUSIC. soul.

#### The Ohio Know-Somethings, From the Pittsburg Daily Gazette.

EDITORS GAZETTE: In answer to numeous inquiries from your State touching the new Order of Know-somethings, the Grand Council has directed that the platfrom of the Order, with certain explanations and directions, be made public. The fundamental object of the Order is, to induce "Sem" to discard his alliance with Slaveholders and put his trust in Freedom, to purge his platform of proscription of Protestant adopted citizens, and to make opposition to the despotism of Slavery as prominent as that to Pop-

Will you please insert the above and the following in the Daily and Weekly editions of your paper? Sam's Nephew.

## Platform of Principles of the Kuow Somethings.

1st. Opposition to all forms of tyranny over the mind and body of man.

2d. Neither Nature, nor the Constitution of our Country, recognizes the right of man to property in man. 3d. Principles and character—not birth-

for citizenship. 4th. No adherent of any Foreign power.

either political or: politico-ecclesiastic, should

be eligible to naturalization. 5th. There should be neither Slavery nor. involuntary servitude, except for the punish.

6th. Candidates for political offices, should Be men of undoubted integrity and sobriety; First !- Our village was alarmed by the cry of and known to be in favor of resisting, by all destructive. fire and the ringing of the fire-bell at about 10 o'cl'k lawful and constitutional means, the aggress. Bank accomodations are, and ever must

Returning with his objections, the bill to In-corporate the Bank of Pottstown..

Executive Chamber.)

Executive Chamber, March, 23d 1855.

To the Senate and House of Representatives : GENTLEMEN :- I herewith return to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, bill No. 278, entitled "An Act authorizing the incorporation of the Bank of Pottstown," with my objections to the same.-Should the number of banks and the amount of banking capital in the State be increased? by the National Government, protecting naand if so, to what extent, and in what locat- tional industry, and encouraging the enterties, are questions that deserve and should reprise of the American people, restraining the ceive a careful and candid consideration. If local and personal interests are permitted to of foreigh products and merchandize, secudetermine these questions, the answer will be ring the country against the exhausting drain found in the unusual and extraordinary number of applications for bank charters now pending before the Legislature.
But the number of applications is no just

criterion by which to determine either the wishes or the wants of the community in this regard. Their number, and the pertinacity with which they are presented, have startled and alarmed the public mind; nor has the favorable action of the Legislature in granting these demands, served to allay the apprehensions and fears thus excited. The policy of the past few years may have been too severely and unnecessarily restrictive; yet this policy should be preserved, rather than abandon the State and the interest of her people, to the destructive influences of a wild and reckless system of banks and banking. That some increase of banking capital is necessary in certain localities within this Commonwealth, will not be denied; that a large increase is not demanded, either by public sentiment, or the public weal, is a truth equally undeniable. In the creation of banks, a sound and honest discrimination, as to number, locality, and the demands of trade should be exer-

Their number should be determined, more by the actual wants of legitimate trade, than actual business wants and interests of that by the wild fancies of stock jobbers and rosh community? In determining this question, speculators. The sudden and unnecessary expansion of the currency should be avoided; and whatever tends to produce such a result the great marts of trade-the means of comought to be discountenanced, and if possible, munication—the amount, value and characprevented. The history of banking, in our ter of its trade and business, and other attenown and other States, is full of useful lessons dant circumstances, should be considered .on this subject. Experience should teach us From a careful examinaton of all these, and wisdom; and our present and future action, in relation to banks and banking, should be regulated and controlled by her teachings .-The advantages to be derived from an increased number of banks, are more fancied than real. It is an error to suppose that an increase of banking capital adds to the actual capital of the State or nation. Banking capital previously existing, rendered more efficient, perhaps, but not more useful by such aggregation, and the special privileges conferred by the act of incorporation.

Circulation is not capital, nor does it increase or represent capital. As the representative of credit, based upon the ability of the bank to redeem its promises, it becomes, when properly limited, a useful auxiliary to trade and commerce-when unlimited and excessive, it not only censes to be usoful, but becomes dangerous and destructive to the financial and industrial interests of the people.-Without an increase of banks, and the facilities they afford, the commercial and industrial interests of the country would suffer no se- Mr. Avery, (Corporations,) a supplement rious reverse. Inconvenience might be experienced, and the more rapid, and for that reason, the more dangerous progress of business arrested. But this is preserable to the concomitant evils of an inflated currency; overtrading, rash speculation, and a depreciated currency, always terminating in bankruptcy burg turnpike road; also a bill to incorporand ruin. That such would be the result, if ate the American academy of music; also, a the numerous banks now before the Legisla- supplement to the charter of the White Deer ture should be chartered, cannot be seriously doubted. Personal and private interests may magnify the importance and necessity of incorporating these banks, but no considerations of public policy or interest could justify their creation. Such financial policy would be nothing less than financial madness and

In population, weath, trade and commerce, our progress during the past ten years has been rapid and unprecedented. Our mining manufacturing and industrial interests have been largely and permanently developed, and are now in progress of more ample development; and yet during this period, the additions to our banking capital have been almost nominal, bearing no appreciable proportion to the immense increase of the great interests already enumerated. These facts demonstrate and establish the truth, that although banking facilities may and do aid the business of a country, their increase is not indisnensably necessary to its progress and rapid development.

But greater facilities might secure greater results, and therefore it is freely admitted, that although such facilities are not absolute. ly necessary, yet they are important, and as aids to legitimate business, under proper limitations and restrictions, should be afforded. A moderate rate and reasonable increase of banking capital, judiciously distributed, might be useful to the increased and increasing trade and commerce of the State; but under no circumstances can an extravagant and unnecessary increase be justified or defended. Local and personal considerations may secure the passage of numerous acts incorporating banks, not demanded by the business wants of the community, but such legislation cannot be sanctioned by public policy or sustained by public sentiment.

The financial and commercial embarrass place—are the true standard of qualification | ment from which the country is now slowly recovering, requires cautious and prudent legislation, and demands that the actual and real wants of business should be regarded, and the true interests of the people consulted. Butler county, for a repeal of the charter of A sudden and excessive inflation of the currency by the creation of numerous banks. ment of crime, in any of the Territories, nor might mitigate and temporarily remove the should any more Slave States be added to the evils we now suffer, but in the end, would reproduce and aggravate them. The remedy one from citizens of Clarion and Armstrong is more to be dreaded than the disease, and counties, for a State road from the town of its consequences often times more fatal and

ions of Popery and Slavery.

be, an increase and unreliable basis of legitth. The people are the rightful source of imate business. When every thing is prosfor an appropriation to repair the Towards political power, and all officers should, as far perous and money abundant, accommodations bridge. as practicable, be chosen by a direct vote of are fr ely proffered and loans easily secured. In a meonetary crisis, and in the hour of great. | county, for the repeal of the law creating

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR. est need, the borrower fidds his accommoda. tions withheld-his paper rejected and his creditor, the bank, demanding payment of his liabilities. The banks in self-defence, in sea. sons of pressure, are compelled thus to act. to prevent suspension and their own ruin. In this struggle for life, the debtor must first fall. public and private interests suffer, and a general derangement of husiness and the curren.

cy, inevitably follow.

As a ramedy for "hard times" and as reg. ulators of the currency banks have signally failed. A well regulated system of revenue enormous & now rulnously large importations of the precious metals, gold and silver, to pay for products manufactured abroad which we should and could make better and cheaper at home, such a system is a better regulator of the currency, and a more certain remedy for financial distress and commercial evils, than all the banks of this or other States. that are now or may be established by legis-lative enactment. These principles require no elaboration. Their truth is generally admitted. Their application to particular cases presents a question of more difficult determination.— Discriminations may be odious, but in view of the action of the Legislature, on the subject of the incorporation of new banks, they become important and necessary. In the dis. charge of my official duty in the premises, [ may err in judgment, but will shrink from no responsibility. Having, on the day of my induction into

office, declared that "I would not refuse to sanction the incorporation of new banks, when indispensably necessary, and clearly demanded by the actual business wants and interests of the community in which they may be located," the question now presents itself, is the bank proposed to be established by this bill necessary and clearly demanded by the the locality itself-its existing banking facilities-its proximity to other banks, and to with proper reference to private and public interests I cannot discover the necessity that requires, or the wants or interests of the community that clearly demand, the creation of this bank

Feelings of regard for those who desire the passage of this bill would prompt its approval. Considerations of public interest, and the stern demands of official duty, require me to withhold my signature.

JAMES POLL OCK.

## Pennsylvania Legislature. SATURDAY, March 24, 1855.

Senate amendments to the supplement to the Cash Mutual fire insurance company. were taken up and concurred in, as follows: -Yeas 33, nays 29. House-Reports of Committees.

Mr. Chamberlin, (Judiciary,) reported a bill relative to proceedings of landlords, leasors and purchasers at coroners' and sheriffs' sales, &c.

to the charter of the Honesdale water com-

Mr. Baldwin, (same) a bill to incorporate the Quaker City fire and marine insurance company; also, a bill to reduce and regulate the tolls on the Spruce. Creek and Phillipsbridge company; also, a bill to incorporate the Union Hall association, of Middletown; also, a bill to incorporate the East Liberty mutual fire insurance company : also, a supplement to the charter of the Upper Lehigh navigation company; also, a bill relating to corporations.

Mr. Krepps, (New Counties,) with a neg. ative recommendation, a bill to crect the new county of Monongahela.

Mr. King, (same) a bill to erect Tionesta county out of parts of Venango and Cla-

BILLS IN PLACE. Mr. Muse, to increase the revenue of the

State and equalize taxation; also a supplement to the charter of the. Chartiers Valley railroad company, Mr. Mengle, a bill to authorize justices of

the peace to grant letters of administration; also, a bill relative to old bank notes. Mr. Sallade, for the more effectual protec-

tion of game. Mr. Holcomb, to authorize a public road

along the valley of Carbon creek, Bradford county. Mr. Pennypacker, for the better protec-

tion of life in factories and schools in case of Mr. Reese, to authorize the appointment of commissioners to take acknowledgment of

deeds and instruments of writing under Mr. Wood, a suppliment to the act of 29th April, 1844, to reduce the State debt, and incorporate the Pennsylvania railroad and

canal company. Mr. Baldwin, a supplement to the charter of the Wellsborough cemetery company; also, a bill to regulate the fee bill of alder.

men and justices of the peace. MONDAY, March 26.

PETITIONS &c., PRESENTED. Mr. Lane, a petition of fifty-five citizens of Butler county, for a new county to be called Buffalo; also, one from sixty citizens of the Butler and Freeport turnpike road company; also, one from thirty-two citizens of Armstrong county, for a repeal of the school law so far as relates to superintendent; also, Clarion to the mouth of Mahoning, Arm-

strong county. Mr. Holcomb, two from citizens of Towan-

Mr. Sallade, two, from citizens of Berks