## CHRONICLE.

LEWISBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1860.

## EXTRA.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHARGES. HARRISHURG, January 4, 1860

To the Homerable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the Communication of

Pennsplean GENTLEMEN - In complying with that proa Constitution of Pennsylvania which makes it the duty of the Governor, from which makes it the duty of the Governor, from time to time, to give to the General Assembly in-formation of the state of the Commonwealth, I am most happy, on this occasion, again to congrutulate the representatives of the people upon the highly favorable condition of the instress of the State.

inances of the State.

The receipts at the State Treasury, from all sources, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of November, 1859, were \$5.826,350 14, to which add balance in Treasury, December 1, 1858, \$892,027 76, and it will be seen that the below me are all which for the year, was \$4.718. 1858, \$892,027 76, and it will be seen that the whole sum available for the year, was \$1,718,577 90. The expenditures, for all purposes, during the same period, were \$3,879,054 81. Daving an available balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of December, 1859, of \$839,323 09. Included in the expenditures for the fiscal

Tent, are the lonowing same	statement and a sec-
Loans Redeemed	\$840,302 30 4,127 00 4,843 30

The funded and unfunded debt of the Coramonwealth, on the let day of December, 1858 was as follows:

6 per 6	cent, loans	\$415,180,00 08,420,905,67 388,200,00 100,000,00
To	Dotal funded debt	

UNICODED DESIGN Relief notes outstanding .... Do.....do..., unclaimed Total unfunded debt .....

Making the entire debt of the Common wealth, at the period named, \$39,488,243 67. The funded and unfunded debt of the State, at the close of the last fiscal year, December 1, 1859, stood as follows:

6 per cent. loans	37,625,153 87 388,266 00	
Total funded debt	38,514,983 37	
The second second second second second	-	

Bonds of Pennsylvania radiosel Co... Bends of Simbury and Eris radiosel Co... Bonds of Wyoming canal Co...

now held by her, as follows :

When it is remembered, that during this period, the law reducing the State tax upon real and personal estate, from three to two and a half mills, has been in full force, and that nothing for the last year has been received from the Pennsylvania railroad company, unt of tax on tonnage, making the re ceipts, from those two sources of revenue, less by four hundred thousand dollars, than they were for the preceding year, it is a source of congratulation that, under such circumstances, a result so favorable has been oduced by the ordinary operations of the

For nearly two years past, the State has been entirely free from the ownership or management of canals and railroads, and the gratifying result, thus far, is, that her public debt is now less than it has been since the year 1842, and is decreasing at the rate of nearly one million of dollars per annum. It is now morally certain, that nothing but the grossest mismanagement of the financial interests of the State, can prevent its sure and speedy extinguishment. Why should not Pennsylvania press onward until she is entirely free from debt? She is no longer engaged in the construction of great works of internal improvement, nor is she the proprie-tor of railroads and canals. Relieved of these, nental action is greatly simplified, and is now happily limited to subjects of a pure ly governmental character. Having ceased to be interested in ordinary business pursuits, it is her plain duty to devote her best energies to relieving her people from the burden of an onerous debt. When this great result shall have been accomplished, the necessarie expenditures of an economical administration of the government, can be readily met with imposition of a State Tax on real or personal estate—the remaining sources of revenue being more than sufficient for all legitimate purposes. Until that end, so anxiously looked to, is secured, true wisdom, as well as sound policy, dictates, that our resources should be carefully husbanded—that none of our present sources of revenue should be cut off, or diminished—that all depart ments of government should consult a prop-er economy—that all extravagant and unsary appropriations should be avoidednew scheme for embarrassing sury should meet with marked co

aging, as are the results of the nast

year to year, is manifestly the first duty of those year to year, is maniesty the first duty of those placed by the Constitution in charge of the Public Treasury, and to whom belongs the ex-clusive right of raising, economicing and ap-propriating the public revenue. I carnestly commend this whole subject to the careful attention of the Legislature—entirely satisfied, committed to the charge of the General Assem-bly, it will receive that consideration which its portance so eminently demands.

importance so eminently demands.

In my last annual message, I communicated to the General Assembly all that, up to that period, had been done under the act, entitled "An Act for the sale of the State canals," approved April 21, 1855. Since the adjournment of the last Legislature, satisfactory evidence having been given to me, of the compliance of the Sunbury and Eric railroad company, with the conditions mentioned in the third section of the act referred to, the State Treasurer, under my direction, has delivered to the company the canal bends for two millions of dollars, deposited in the Treasury under the provisions of the said act.

The railroad company has also become en-tical to, and has received, one million of doliars, of the mortgage bonds referred to in the sixth section of the same act; leaving mortgage bonds amounting to two and a half millions of half millions of dollars of the mortgage bonds of the company, payable in the year 1872, and in the six succeeding years, as mentioned in the not of Assembly, with interest, at the rate of five per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, on the thirty-first days of January and July of each year. Interested, as the Commonwealth is, in the early completion of this important thoroughfare, it affords me great pleasure to be able to inform the General Assembly, that the progress of the work, for the pleasure to be able to inform the General As-sembly, that the progress of the work, for the part year, has been highly satisfactory. The Eastern division of the road, extending from Sunbury, in the county of Northumber-land, to Whetham, in the county of Clinton, a

The Western division, extending from the city of Erie, to the borough of Warren, in Warren country a distance of sixty-six miles, is, also, complete I, with regular passenger and freight trains how running over it daily. Making one bundred and farty seven miles of railway, along the line of the route, that have been already brought into practical operation—one hundred and seven miles of which, exclusive of states are public schools of the State, is 034,651. The schools have been in operation, on an average over the whole State, five months and nine days. The average salary of male teachers, is 50.27%, and of female teachers \$17.79, and the cost of instruction, per pupil, fifty three cents per month. The average tax for tuition, &c., is about five and a half mills, and for building purposes, about three and one-sixth mills the entire translated during the seven miles of which, exclusive of state of the route, that have been already brought into practical operation—one hundred and seven miles of which, exclusive of state of the route that have been already brought into practical operation—one hundred and seven miles of which, exclusive of state of the route that have been already brought into practical operation—one hundred and seven miles of which, exclusive of state of the route that have been in operation, on an average salary of male teachers, 14.071.

The schools 11.485—and of teachers, 14.071.

The schools have been in operation, on an average over the whole State, five months and nine days. The average salary of male teachers, is \$50.27%, and of female teachers \$17.79%, and the control of female te the line of the route, that have been already brought into practical operation—one hundred and seven miles of which, exchalve of sidings, were finished during the past year. On the intermediate portion of the line, between the termediate portion of the line, between the side of the cornection of the line, between the side of the cornection of the line, between the side of the cornection of the line, between the side of the cornection of the line, between the side of the cornection of the line, between the side of the cornection of the line, between the side of the cornection of the line, between the side of the cornection of the line, between the side of the cornection, a side of the side of t It no untoward event shall delay its vigorous procedution, mother year will not pass before the entire line of the read will be finished and in use; thus allording a direct and continuous communication, by railroad, from the city of Philadelphia to the harbor of Erie.

communication, by railroad, from the city of Philadeliphia to the harbor of Erie.

By the twenty second section of the act approved the 18th day of April, 1846, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Pennselvania rail road company," it is provided, "that all ton nage, of whatsoever kind or description, except the ordinary baggage of passengers, loaded or received at Harrisburg, or Pittsburg, or at any intermediate point, and carried or conveyed on or over sail railroad, more than twenty miles, between the 10th day of March and the 1st day of December last, \$38,638,961 or.

Making the public debt on the first day of December last, \$38,638,961 or.

Since the close of the fixeal year the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have redeem ed, of the five per cent. loams, the sain of \$160,000, leaving the real debt of the Commonwealth at this time, funded and unfunded, \$28,478,961 or. If we deduct from this time, funded and unfunded, \$28,478,961 or. If we deduct from this commonwealth at this time, funded and unfunded, \$28,478,961 or. If we deduct from this commonwealth at the time of the bonds received by the amount of the bonds received by the amount of the bonds received by the \$38,478,961 07. If we deduct from this or received, and the distance so carried and sum the amount of the bonds received by the conveyed, during the respective periods inter-State, from the sale of her public works, and vening between the said 10th day of March, and the 20th day of July, and between the said 20th day of July and the 1st day of December, in 201,000 cost of cach and every year; which said statement shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of 11,681,000 00 the receiving or forwarding agent or agents, or other proper officer or officers, of said company, we have \$27,397,961 07, the remaining debt having knowledge of the premises; and at the we have \$22,301,201 (t), the remaining debt having knowledge of the premiser; and at the of the Commonwealth, the principal and interest to be provided for, from the ordinary the said statement, or on or before the said statement, and at the said statement, or on or before the said statement, and at the said statement, are described in the said statement, and at the sai ber, 1859, a period of thirteen months, besides use of the Commonwealth, during the respective meeting all the ordinary demands upon the intervening periods before mentioned. And, Treasury, there has been actually paid, on the principal of the public debt, \$1,009,282 60.

passed on the same day, it is further provided, "that in case the said company shall, at any time, fail to pay the toll or charge on tonnage, which may accrue, or become due to the Com-monwealth, under the provisions of said act, the same shall be and remain a lieu on the prop erty of the said company, and shall have pre cedence over all other liens or incumbrance thereon until paid." By the act of the 27th of March, 1848, the tax on tonnage of five mills per ton, per mile, from the 10th of March to the 1st of Ocember, was commuted to a tax of three mills per ton, per mile, during the whole year. Subsequently, by the act of the 7th of May, 1855, lumber and coal were made exempt the tonnage tax.

In pursuance of the provisions of the several acts referred to, the Pennsylvania railrosal com-

monwealth the following sums, viz:		1
For the fiscal year ending Nov 39, 1851	\$7,521 93	P
Do	16,689 49	ŀ
Do	65,228 89	
lio40401854	112,880 50	
Do	129,770 56	
todo	228,018 51	
Dodode1817	179,963 75	ı

Since July, 1858, the railroad company has refused to pay this tax, and consequently there is now due from mid company, on that account exclusive of interest, the sum of \$350,405 00.

On the 21st of February, 1859, an account was settled, by the Auditor General, against the company, for the tax on tonnage, from th 21st day of July to the 30th day of November 21st day of July to the 30th day of November, 1858, inclusive, amounting to the sum of \$87, 375 22. From this settlement, the company, on the 19th day of April, took an appeal to the court of common pleas of Dauphin county; and, in the specifications of objections which were filled, it was averred that the tax was unconstitutional, and an opinion to that effect signed by emineut counsel, was filed in the of fice of the Auditor General, at the time the ar peul was entered. In August last, the cause was tried, and after a full investigation and argu ment, the constitutionality of the law imposit the tax was affirmed by the court, and a ver dict and judgment rendered in favor of the Commonwealth, for the amount claimed, with interest. The case has since been removed, by a writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the State, and will, probably, be heard and deter mined, by that tribunal, in the course of the

present winter.
On the 25th day of August last, another ac on the 25th day of August last, another account was settled against the company, for the tax on tounage, from the 30th day of November, 1858, to the 20th day of July, 1859, amount our debt; and that to prevent a part of the public floances, and thereforting to the sum of \$159,368 58, from which an appear has also been taken by the railroad company, and which will probably be tried during the present month.

of the Commonwealth, and as the principle in-volved is one of the first importance, I have deemed it a duty to lay before the General Asseembly, somewhat in detail, the history of this tax, and the present condition of the let al controversy growing out of its imposition and enforcement. It will be observed, that the power of the State to grant chartered rights and corporate privileges, to a railroad company, upon the condition that it shall pay to the Commonstate. wealth a portion of its earnings, in the shap of a fixed tax upon the feeight carried over the road, is questioned by the company, and that, the coroporation is in the full enjoyment of all the benefits conferred u on it by its charter.— The question, it is true, is a legal one, and its decision, therefore, tests with the judicial department of the government; but, I have not the slighest doubt, that the decision, when had will entirely vindicate the tight of the government to impose the tax, and to compel corporations of its own creation to obey the law from which they derive their existence. When it is remembered, that the tax was originally imposed, in order to indemnify the State to some extent, for losses which she was sure to sustain from a competition, which was in evitable, between the railroad authorized, and bonds amounting to two and a half millions of dollars, still remaining in the Treasury of the Commonwealth, to be delivered to the company. From time to time, pari passe, with the progress of the work, as ascertained by the returns and estimates of the chief engineer of the said company. When the bonds last mentioned, shall have been surrendered to the company as directed by law, the State will still held, as absolute owner, three and a half millions of dollars below what it would have produced, in the element of the company, payable in the year 1872, and to will willing yield her demand for revenue of the company, payable in the year 1872, and the source, until she is, at least, fully

common Schools, with the tables and occu-ments accompanying it, will exhibit the condi-tion of the vast engine of social improvement to which it relates. The number of pupils, in all the public schools of the State, is 634,651— of schools, 11,485—and of teachers, 14,071—

port, to have somewhat decreased. But, it is by a contrast of the present condition of the sys-tem, with that of 1854, when the agencies now operating so beneficially, were created, that re-sults are most plainly seen. Within that period, the whole number of pupils has been in-creased nearly one-seventh—of teachers, one-thirteenth—and the salary of teachers, the best index of improvement, of one-sixth the males, and one-fourth for females. These assults, with the others which the official report will exhibit, unerringly point to the du-ty, as well as necessity, of the utmost care and attention, on the part of all public agents, to this primary social institution—primary in im-portance, no less than in the career of each citportance, no less thain in the career of each carizen. To strengthen, to retain pure, and to
properly direct, this fountain-head of social inniuence, is, it seems to me, the great duty of
the law maker, in his highest and most responsible capacity, as the framer of the future State
The attention of the General Assembly was
called, somewhat at knoth, to the existing con-

called somewhat at length, to the existing condition and further requirements of our school
system, in the annual message of last year.
It is not, therefore, necessary to repeat the saggestions and conclusions then presented. They
are again, however, commended to your favorable consideration; the events and experience
of the intervening period, having increased the
conviction of their propriety. This is sespecially the case in regard to the plan devised by
the act of 20th of May, 1857, for the due training of teachers for the common schools of the ing of teachers for the common schools of the State. A full supply of competent teachers, is admitted by all, to be the great need of the and influence of the teacher's office, not only foretell this, but the strong public sentiment in favor of institutions for the purpose in ques-tion, confirms the probability of this result. In every quarter, indications of this kindlare per-ceived more or less strong in proportion to ceived—more or less strong in proportion to the force of local circumstances. In the Second the force of local circumstances. In the Second Normal district, composed of the counties of Lancaster, York and Lebanon, an institution, up to the full requirements of the law of 1857, has been established and officially recognized, and is now in successful operation, as a State Normal school. For its details the Legislature is respectfully referred to the annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools; but, I should do injustice to the intelligent enterprise which moulded, and the enlarged philanthropy which produced, this noble institution, as well as to my own feelings, were I to forbear conas to my own feelings, were I to forbear con-gratulating you upon the result. It is the first fruit of a law which seems to be as much in accordance with the cautious, yet generous, character of our people, as it is admirably adapted to effect the great end in view.

adapted to effect the great end in view.

All that seems requisite to give full effect and general success to the plan, is, at this juncture, to guard it from mutilation. or radical change. If the intelligent and liberal minds that are now weighing the project, and contemplating its extension to other parts of the State, be assured that this is the settled policy, their efforts will be concentrated, their activity increased, Whereas. and final success be hastened. radical or important changes, will destroy this growing confidence, crush the hopeful efforts now being made, and postpone for years, if not totally destroy, all hopes of success in this essential department of Adjutant General, and the Attorney Gene public instruction. The true course will ral, will be laid before you, and will show be to cherish the law, and bring it into general operation, by holding out the certainty of State aid to each institution es tablised under it, as soon as a certain num-ber, to be fixed by law, shall have been legally recognized, and are in full operalegally recognized, and attended tion. The money of the State, appropriated tion. The money will effect more benefit, in in this manner, will effect more benefit, in proportion to the outlay, than in any other of the operations of the system. The instruction of the child, is a duty; but the instruction of the teacher, is economy as well as duty. It will probably be advisa-ble to make such appropriations, payable only when the schools are legally recognized and in full operation. This course will have the double effect of guarding against loss by the State, and of stimulating

As this question largely affects the revenues public mind will naturally be turned to the re funds while under the control of the State suits of the office. My own observation, as well as information from various and reliable sources, leads to the opinion, that this office, when filled by the proper person, and its duties discharged in full compliance with the design and applit of the law creating it, has been of great advantage to the schools. Indeed, no candid person can deny the fact, apparent to even slight observation, that more improve ment has been effected in the workings and results of the system, since the creation of the office of County Superintenient, than in any previous period of even double duration. It is true, that when exercised by incompetent officers, or crippled by insufficient compensation, little, if any, advantage has accrued. But this sults of the office. My own observation, as well Treasurer. That the Treasury of the Comlittle, if any, advantage has accrued. But this is no argument against the office itself; and it is to be hoped that the directors of counties thus

propriation. The general policy of the State has been that each district shall raise within itself the main support of its own schools; but, an annual donation, distributable amongst them all, in proportion to population, has also been a part of that policy. The object of this State grant seems to be two fold; First—It is a means of securing regularity in the proceedings and reports of the several districts, so that the Department of Common Schools shall have the requisite information for the due discharge of its functions. And second—It lightens, in some degree, the burden of local taxation, to the relief of the poorer and more sparsely peopled districts. An increase of the annual appropriation would enhance both these objects, and, whenever the finances of the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

The aid which the Legislature has hitherts.

The aid which the Legislature has hithertextended to the establishment of the Farmers High School of Pennsylvania, strongly evinces their high approxiation of the advantages which it is anticipated will grow out of that institu-tion. While it must be admitted that know-ledge is as essential to the art of farming, as it ledge is as essential to the art of farming, as it is to all the other employments of life, we can not but feel deeply interested, that a communinot but feel deeply interested, that a community so peculiarily agricultural as we are, should
have all the advantages of an education which
have all the advantages of an education which
combines in itself, as well the knowledge of
the practical art of agriculture, as scientific acquirements in all those branches of learning
which are especially applicable to its profitable
pursuit. A school where agriculture is practically taught, is a new field to which our attention has been called; and one which, because
of its great importance, well deserves our atof its great importance, well deserves our at-I retrain from recommending, as proper obof its great importance, well deserves our attention. It embraces the principle, that while
youth are taught habits of industry, they are
impressed with the proud consideration, that
the labor of their own hands contributes to
their acquisition of knowledge. And thus, too
education is brought within the reach of many
a phright genius, who would otherwise struggies
and languish for the want of the means of acquiring it. Our school, within its limited quiring it. Our school, within its limited means, has been in successful operation during the past year; having under its charge one thundred boys, who, while they are exefully instructed in all those branches of aclass which can be recognized with a just regard to the interests and rights of other sections of the Commonweith.

The editor of the Colonial Records and Foun-structed in all those branches of aclass within a public of the Colonial Records and Foun-structed in all those branches of aclass and sections of the colonial Records and Foun-structed in all those branches of aclass and sections of the Colonial Records and Foun-structed in all those branches of aclass and the State, which can be recognized with a just regard to the State, which can be recognized with a just regard to the interests and rights of other sections of the Colonial Records and Foun-structed in the colonial Records and Fo hundred boys, who, while they are excelully in-structed in all those branches of science which pertain to a high order of education, are daily engaged in all the practical operations of the the Legislature, at an early day of the session pertain to a high order of education, are daily engaged in all the practical operations of the farm—fitting them to return to raral life, and to infuse throughout the State an amount and kind of knowledge which must ultimately produce a most beneficial influence upon this most cherished branch of industry. The gractical workings of the school, for the past year, have impressed the trustees, who have it in charge, with the highest hopes of its complete success, with the highest hopes of its complete success. The great interest which is everywhere felt throughout the Commonwealth, in the further extension and progress of the institution, commends it to our care and protection.

The State Identities and amount and the statistic of the State, preceding the adoption of the Constitution of 1750, are now of easy access to the public, and in a continuous of the adoption of the Constitution of 1750, are now of easy access to the Commonwealth, to the editor which renders their entire destruction impossible. I recommend that a suitable sum be paid, by the Commonwealth, to the editor of the Records and Archives, for the work performed by him since the discontinuance of his salary.

The State Identities of the State amount and the state of the State, preceding the adoption of the Constitution of 1750, are now of easy access to the constitution of 1750, are now of easy access to the solution which renders their entire destruction impossible. I recommend that a suitable sum be paid, by the Commonwealth, to the editor of the Records and Archives, for the work performed by him since the discontinuance of his salary.

The State Identities of the State and arm-fitting them to return to rural life, and

The State Librarian will report to you th completion of the descriptive and classified catalogue of the books in the State Library, authorized by the act of the 16th of April, 1858—a work, from the details it embraces, of much labor, but which will greatly facilitate the use of the Library. It will be seen, from his report, that the origin of the Library dates far back in the history of the Provincial government, and that it received the fostering care of the Commonwealth during the period of the Revolution. It is gratifying, that, notwithstanding the waste to which it has been subject ing of teachers for the common schools of the State. A full supply of competent teachers, is admitted by all, to be the great need of the system, and the first want to be provided for. Unerring indications, in every quarter, not only establish this fact, but point to the general adoption of the proposed means, at no distant day. The efforts of the teachers, themselves, for professional improvement, encouraged and systained by all who duly estimate the value competent to judge, among the best in the competent to judge, among the best in the country. The Library, from its intrinsic value and importance, and its historic relations, de-serves, and I trust it will receive, the continued liberality of the Legislature.

In my inaugural address, as well as in my last annual message, I expressed the opinion that our present banking system was extremely de-fective, and that, unless it were radically changed, I should consider it an imperative changed, I should consider it an imperative duty to withhold the Executive approval from all bills creating new banks. Without again giving in detail the reasons which influenced my action on this question, or repeating the suggestions and recommendations heretofore made to the Legislature, it is proper to remark. made to the Legislature, it is proper to remain at this time, that my convictions have been confirmed, by time and reflection—that my opinions remain unchanged, and that I cannot approve of any increase of banking corporations under existing laws. If corporate privileges, for banking purposes, are needed, to accommodate the business wants of any portion of the State, justice requires, that such institution date the business wants of any portion of the State, justice requires, that such institution should be compelied to protect the community receiving its circulation, by requiring that am-ple security shall be given for the prompt re-demption of its notes, the sufficiency of which no act of the corporation could impair. All experience in this State, and elsewhere, has demonstrated that the present system of the no act of the corporation could impair. All experience in this State, and elsewhere, has demonstrated, that the present system affords little or no protection to noteholders, beyond the personal integrity of the officers controlling the management of the several banks. For a full exposition of my views on this question, I respectfully call the attention of the General

respectfully call the attention of the General Assembly to my last annual message. The reports of the Auditor General, the State Treasurer, the Surveyor General, the Adjutant General, and the Attorney Genein detail, the operations of their respective

departments for the past year.

Deeply impressed with the belief that the present mode of receiving, keeping and disbursing the public revenue, is entirely unsafe, and inadequate to the complete protection of the interests of the Common with involved I again a conceptible. wealth involved, I again respectfully, though earnestly, invoke legislative action on this highly important subject. The re-ceipts and disbursements of the Treasury are each, annually, from three to four mil ns of dollars. At times there is on hand a balance exceeding one million of dollars The State Treasurer gives security to th Commonwealth in the sum of only eighty thousand dollars. He deposits the money of the State when and where he pleases, and it is paid out upon his own check ex institutions to supply the existing want in every quarter of the State.

The period for the third election of County

Superintendents is rapidly approaching, and the silaw to prevent the illegal use of the public of December, one day before the execution of the public of December, one day before the execution of the public of December, one day before the execution of the public of December, one day before the execution of

illegal, improper or fraudulent use of the funds of the State by a faithless or dishonest public agent. I respectfully recommend that provision be made by law that no money shall be deposited in any bank, or elsewhere, by the State Treasurer, without that the control of the state of the sta

mission have been performed cannot fail, in my opinion, to receive your approbation.

I comment to your fostering care the State Lunatic Asylum, at Harrisburg—the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the insune, at Pittaburg—the Asylum for the Bünd, at Philadelphia—the Pennsylvania Training School for idiotic and feelle minded children, at Media—the House of Refuge, at Philadelphia—and the Western House of Refuge, at Philadelphia—the Pouse of Refuge, at Philadelphia—the Susser House of Refuge, at Philadelphia—the Susser House of Refuge, at Philadelphia—and the Western House of Refuge, at Philadelphia—the Susser House of Refuge, at Pointsong These excellent, charitable and reformatory State institutions have done, and are doing, almost incalculable good, in the relief of suffering-humanity, and in-file reclamation and reform of the erring young. They have strong

This publication is now completed, and it is a satisfaction to know, that the records of the colony as well as those of the State, proceeding the adoption of the Constitution of 1790, are

I have so repeatedly presented my views to the Leghlature, of the evils arising from local and class legislation, that it is not necessary again to repeat them. I desire, however, to call the attention of the Generol Assembly to the fact that we have, on our statute books, general laws providing for the incorporation of railroad, tumplike, bridge, plank road, gat, wa-ter, insurance and other similar companies, and that all corporate powers granted by the Legis-lature. to such companies, about its under these general laws, so that there may be a unithese general law, so that there may be a uni-formity in the provision of similar associations, and that the time of the General Assembly may not be occupied in passing bills of great length, when a simple reference to the details of the law would answer every purpose. The practice of sending to the Executive a

examined, to sign them after the final adjournment, or, if he disapprove them to the next General Assembly, with his objections. Thus imposing upon a succeed-ing Legislature the final disposition of bills, with the origin and passage of which it had no connection. To illustrate the evils resulting from this practice, it is only necessary to inform you, that, of the large number of bills presented for my approval, within a day or two of the adjournment of the last Legis. lature, I am constrained by a sense of duty, to return, with my objections, twenty-three to

the present Legislature, for re-consideration.
It is apparent from the exhibit of the financial condition of the General Government. recently made public, that the wants of the Federal Treasury will demand a revision of the existing tariff laws of the United States, with a view to an increase of the revenu derivable from imports. When this revision shall take place, it is greatly to be desired shall take place, it is greatly to be desired, that a proper regard for the industrial interests of the country will prompt the Congress of the United States, to place her revenue laws upon such a basis, as to afford to our great mining and manufacturing interests the largest incidental protection. To substitute specific for ad valorem duties, on a certain class of articles which from their nature are of equal, or nearly equal value—or to change the toreign to a home valuation—with a the toreign to a home valuation .- with moderate increase of the rates now imposed would I am satisfied, infuse new life and vigor into all the various dipartments of industry and, at the same time, without imposing bur dens upon the people, afford to the Genera Government a revenue amply sufficient for

all its wants. The early admission of the Territory of Kan-The early admission of the Territory of Kanssas as one of the sovereign States of the Union, under a constitution legally ensected, and fully and fairly ratified by the direct votes of a large majority of the people of the Territory, will remove from the National Legislature a subject which has hitherto, in no inconsiderable degree, attracted the attention of the Nation, and which, from the mature and extent at the discussions in Congress, has been productive of much crimination and recrimination between the various sections of our common counters. much erimination and recrimination between the various sections of our common country.— Popular Sovereignty having finally prevailed, in the full, free and fair adoption of the fundamen-tal law of the Territory, according to the wishes of thepeople, this vexed and dangerous ques-tion, in that Territory, may now be considered as attis-factorily and perpetually settled. Copies of the correspondence between the Governor of Vinginia and the Governor of Penn-sylvania, on the subject of the recent outrage at Harper's Ferry, are herewith transmitted to the Legislature. The lotter addressed by the

John Brown; and, therefore it was impossible to reply to it, by mail in time to reach the Gov emor of Virginia before the execution. The answer was consequently sent by telegraph, which will account for its brevity and sententions claracter

The recent seizure of the public property of The recent seizure of the public property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, and the invision of the State of Virginia, by a small band of desperadoes, with an intention to ex-cite the stave population to insurrection, have drawn attention to the dangers which beset our federal relations. It is a source of solistantion to know that the authorities of Virginia pos-sessed the means and the determination to punish offenders with promptness and justice; that the military force of the United States was a power immediately available to sid in putting down the outbreak against the public peace; that the slave population were contented with is no argument against the office itself; and it is to be hoped that the directors of counties thus heretofore deprived of the benefits of this agency, will, at the next election, acting under the teachings of experience at home, and the light of success from other parts, correct this evid and realize the full benefits of this provision of the law.

The increasing case and soundness of our financial condition, will, at no remote period justify an addition to the common school appropriation. The general policy of the State Breasters and that daily acquisity an addition to the common schools; but, an annual donation, distributable amongst them all, in proportion to population, has also them all, in proportion to population, has also them a part of that policy. The object of this the first requiring security to be given to the down the outbreak agrainst the public peace—that the divent down the outbreak agrainst the public peace—that the slave population were contented with their condition, and unwilling to onite with their condition, and the great masses of the people countersigned by the Auditor General, before they are used;—and that daily accounts of the moneys received, deposited and distincted the properties of the Auditor General as well as in the Prensylvanians, it is gratifying to believe that the citizens of this commonwealth have no some of the citizens of this commonwealth have no some of the citizens of this commonwealth have no some of the citizens of the commonwealth have no some of the citizens of the commonwealth have no some of the citizens of the commonwealth have no some of the citizens of the commonwealth have no some of the citizens of the commonwealth have no some of the citizens of the commonwealth have no some of the citizens of the commonwealth have no some of the citizens of the commonwealth have no some of the to the justice of the offended and injured State. The several States of this Union are independent sovereignties, except so far as they have granted certain enumerated powers to the Fed-eral Government. In cases not provided for in the Federal Constitution, the several States, in their relations to each other, ought to be governed by the principles which regulate the con-duct of civilized nations. These principles forbid, in all nations, "every cvil practice tending to excite disturbance in another State;" and are founded on the maxim, that "different and are founded on the maxim, that "different artions ought, in time of peace, to do one an-other all the good they can, without prejudi-cing their real interests." This maxim, recog-nized by all civilized governments, applies with peculiar force to the several States of this Unon, bound together, as they are, by a sacred compact for mutual support and protection; and, therefore, any attempt in one State, to excite insurrection in another, is an offence against all the States, because all are bound by the Constitution to put down such disturbance; and the act of Congress authorizes the Presi-dent of the United States to call out the militia of the several States for the purpose. It is a high offence against the peace of our Common-wealth, for disorderly persons within our jurisdiction, to combine together for the purpose of stirring up insurrection, in any of the States, or to Induce the slaves in the Scathern States. to abscord from their masters; and it would be proper, in my judgment, for the General Assembly to consider whether additional legis-lation may not be necessary to issue the lation may not be necessary to insure the prompt punishment of such offenders against

prompt punishment of some element against our peace and security.

In determining our relative duties towards our sister States, the morality of servitude is not an open question, for we are bound by the legal and moral obligation of the compact of the Union, under which we have been brought into existence, and preserved as in-dependent States, as well as by the principles of international law, to respect the institu-tions which the laws of the several States recognize, and in no other way can we faithful ly fulfil our obligations, as members of this

onfederacy.
While I entertain no doubt that the great Republican experiment on this continent, so happily commenced, and carried forward to its present exalted position, in the eyes of the world, will continue, under the Providence of God, to be successful to the latest generations, it is the part of wisdom and patriotlam to be watchful and vigilant, and to carefully guard a treasure so priceless. Let moderate coun-sels prevail—let a spirit of harmony and good will, and a national fraternal sentiment be cultivated among the people, everywhere-North and South-and the disturbing elements which temporarily threaten our Union, will

now, as they have always peretofore, sasur-edly pass away. Pennsylvania, in the past, has performed her part with unfaltering firmness—let her now, and in the future, be ever ready to discharge her confederate duties with unflinching integrity Then will her proud position entitle her, boidly and effectually, to retuke and assist in crushing treason, whether it shall rise its cress in other States, in the guine of a fanatical and irrepressible conflict, between the North and the South; or assume the equally reprehensible form of multification, secession, and a discre-tion of the Union. Her central geographical position, stretching from the bay of Delaware to the lakes—with her three millions of conser-vative population—entitles her to say, with emphasis, to the plotters of treason, on either hand, that neither shall be remitted to sue. ceed that it is not in the power of either to disturb the perpetuity of this Union, comented and sanetified, as it is, by the blood of our patri-otic fathers—that, at every sucrifice and at every hazard, the constitutional rights of the peo-ple and the States shall be maintained that equal and exact justice shall be done to the North and to the South—and that these States

shall be forever United.

We, as a people, have great reason to acknowledge the Providence of God, who rules over the nations of the earth. Under His guardianship, hitherto so signally enjoyed, we feel an unabated confidence in the permanency of our free government, and look forward, with of our free government, and look forward, with cheerful hope, to a future glorious destiny. In the blessings that have crowned our own Com-monwealth the past year—in the success that has accompanied all our industrial pursuits—in the steady advance of our educational institu-tions—in the quiet and peace of our domestic homes—in all that can advance a nation's prosperity and happiness—we recognize the hand of the Great Giver of all Good. WILLIAM F. PACKER.

Correspondence between the Governor of Vir. ginia and the Governor of Pennsylvania, se ferred to in the foregoing Message.

COASSESOR WISE TO GOVERNOR PACKER. RICHMOND, VA., NOV. 25, 1859. To His Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylva-

DEAR SIR :- I respectfully send to you the information contained in a letter to the President of the United States, of which the enclosed is a copy. I submit it to you in the confidence that you will faithfully co-operate with the that you will faithfully co-operate with the authorities of this State in preserving the peace of our coterminous borders. Necessity may compel us to pursue invalers of our jurisdiction into yours, if so, you may be assured that it will be done with no disrepect to the sovereign-ty of your State. But this State expects the confederate duty to be observed, of guarding your territory from becoming dangerous to our peace and safety, by affording places of depot and rendervous to haves desperadoes who may seek to war upon our people. seek to war upon our people.
With the highest respect,

I am, sir, yours truly, HENRY A. WISE.

POVERNOR WHIE TO JAMES BUCHANAN, PRINCENT

OF THE UNITED STATES RICHMOND, Va., November 25, 1859.

To the Excellence, JAMES ECCHANAN, Prendent of the United State.

Siz :—I have information from various quarters, upon which I rely, that a conspiracy of formishable extent in means and numbers is formed in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and other States, to rectue John Brown and his asserted to the states. The states of the states. prisoners at Charlestown, Va. The normation is specific enough to be reliable.