Herristen:-By the suffrages of your felher estates, you have been charged with the large estatementing them, and the interests of the Commonwealth, in the Legislative Teacher of the Government. The responsibiliis the have assumed and the duties to be ed should ever be regarded as para could be every selfish or partizan considera-The prosperity of the State and the genthere of the people, should recive rour suggest attention, and be the aim and end of legislative action. To promote these bloom, will cheerfully in every legal and coninflictional manner, during the continuance of the

manual strile, has disturbed the peaceful as follows, viz; at of our homes, Unwonted health, with his bleasings, has been vouchsafed to us. Seed time and harvest have not fulled-the earth with fielded her increese, and richly rewarded the labor of the husbandman. The Arts and Beismoss have been advanced, and the great, interests of Education, Moralty and Beligion liberally encouraged and sustained. Our nation in its unity—our free justitytions on their integrity, with our rights and privileges, civil sing in these blessings the goodness of All luterest certificates unclaimed.

Total enforced.

Become of All luterest certificates unclaimed.

Domest c creditors and religious, have been preserved. Recog sincers praise; and whilst humbly section defined line mercies to us as a people, to us as all further according to the still further according to the stil us still further express our gratitude to Him. by acts of individual charity and kindpees to the poor and helpless in our midst.wew now alls the hearts, and adversity darkous the homes of many of our citizens. --Our liberality should be generous; our benesetions munificent ; and thus whilst the wants of the poor and seffering are relieved, the gen-

stone giver will find a rich reward in the pleas-

bet results from communicated good. of thin Department will be presented to you, in detail, in the report of the State Treasurer. 1. \$557, five hundred and twenty-eight thouan excess of receipts over expanditures of \$698,217 \$5. The extraordinary payments for the year, were \$1,414,306 \$0, as fullows, to wit: To the completion of the Portage astension \$138,798 85: to relay the South Track of the Columbia Railroad, \$91,405 46; Cummonwoolth, so splergs the Delaware Division, \$46,263; for matire power in 1856, \$91,604 24; for repair in 1855 and 1856, \$19,564 78; for the relamption of loans, \$829,097 03; damages

The interest on the funded debt, due in Feb-The interest on the junged debt, day in any sensitive, ye seasy and August last, was then promptly paid in unity and

Loss of 9th of April, 1853, over Losse of 9th of May 1854, over dun, temporary Corificates of stock, loans of April 11, 1845, 6 per cau; Certificates of stock, luans of varisus dates, 5 per cent

in Treasury, set poids for conselstion

100,000 00 29,845,975 # Total funded deb UNTUNDED DE Interest certificates outstanding. Interest certificates 24591 37 4.448 38 unclaimed. Domestic creditors 1,164 00 Balance temporary lean, April 19, 1853. 400,000 00 Balance temporary loan, May 9, 1854 184,000 00 Total aufunded بارد**اری**

\$40,701,335 25 The funded and unfunded debt, at the close tures during the past fiscal year, will be preof the last fiscal year, December 1, 1857, was sented to you in detail in the Report of the FUNDED DEST.

6 per cent, loan \$ 445,180 96 4 " 38,773,212 52 388,200 00 100,000 00 Toul funded debt ---- - \$39,706,492 42 UNFUNDED DEBT. Relief notes in circulation.

Interest certificate outstanding. 23,473 82 4.448 38 852 50 Total unfunded debt.

Total debt Dec. 1, 1857. Total debt Dec., 1, 1856 \$40,701.835 25 839,881,738 22

Decrease during late fincal year

very estimactory condition. During the past dred and twenty thousand, minuty-seven been promptly paid, from the Treasury has dollars and fifty five cents. During the The North Branch Extension of the Penn-been promptly paid, from the revenues derived same period large appropriations and pay

and agree thousand two hundred and seventy-amount; but after the suspension and the det dollars and seventy nine cents. (5,407; consequent financial support as ment of the consequent financial sunharrassment of the dential motives, was postponed.

ance is the Treasury on the first day of Decem- dition to the payments already reported, has been made to repair the errors of its early her, 1856, the receipts from all sources were the statements and calculations submitted management, and to complete and render use-\$4,578,587 84. The ordinary expenditures in my last annual Message in relation proper management it can be successfully acfor the same period \$3,992,370 39; exhibiting to the early payment and final extinguish-complished. ment of the public slebt, would thus far have been sustained by their actual verifi. May, 1857, providing for the sale of the Main cation. The causes that prevented their Line of the public works, after giving the norealization, it is believed, will soon cease the required by law, I caused the said Main to affect injuriously the revenues of the Line to be exposed to public sale at the Merto affect injuriously the revenues of the

that has ever characterized the American the sum of seven millions five hundred thoupeople—laltering for a moment, but not sand updates price on the Public Works, \$46,552 65; old claims on the Public Works, \$46,552 65; old claims that surround us—roused to more vigorous and the minimum price fixed in the act.

After a full compliance by the purchasers with the conditions of the act authorizing the sale, and for the serion by disaster and defeat, our progress cannot long be checked, nor our prosperiand for the amounts equal to and falling due to the payment of the sale, and the minimum price fixed in the act.

After a full compliance by the purchasers with the conditions of the act authorizing the sale, and the delivery of their bonds in number and for the amounts equal to and falling due directly and powerfully to produce these repeople-lattering for a moment, but not sand dollars, the highest price bid for the same, ty long be interrupted. Confilere, the at the time provided for the payment of the sensitive, yet powerful agency, that binds respective ins. I ments, the Secretary of the an I influence is the present system of low and strong to the great function, and strong to the great function with the warehousing of sensitive, yet powerful agency, that binds respective ins. I ments of the subject, in all its relations, is warmly commonwealth, on the Secretary of the an I influence is the present system of low part year. Orchards of every variety of fruit the Legislature.

Owes to per cutagens. The sid of the Common. The sid of the knowledge communicated.

Which of the knowledge communicated.

Much of the knowledge communicated.

In the expense cossary for the expense cos commercial and industrial interest of our sury, By virture of the provisions of the Act of the I3th of October, 1857, entitled "An Act by impaired, producing financial and comsylvania Railroad Company, their an entitle improvements made. A double-toried the development of the material wealth of the country and the world, has been sulden.

Sylvania Railroad Company, their an entitle improvements made. A double-toried the development of the material wealth of the development of the developme providing for the Resumption of Specie Pay mercial distress, and effecting the revel works between Philadelphia and Pattsburg, nia with a unanimity almost un paralleled in ments by the Banks, and for the Bellef of nues of the Commonwealth; but with together with all the right, title and interest " the State Treasurer will be enabled the advantages resulting from the rapid claim and demand, of the Commonwealth of so pay the interest due in February, in specie developement of our resources during the Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal se is aquivalent. The credit of the Common-weeks has been fully and honorably sustained. last quarter of a century—the immensely and mixed, belonging to or used in connec-The promptness with which every legitimate valuable increase of our agricultural, mi tion with the same by the Commonweath, and The promptness with which every legitimate demand upon the Preasury has been met, has sing and manufacturing industry during readiness to take possession of the said works, possession of the same period—the abundant harvests possession of the same was accordingly delivand although recent and existing financial re of the past year—our completed improve ered to the Company on the first day of Auwalsion may embarrass the operations of the ments, and all the elements of material gust last; of which notice was given to all Inserty, and reduce, to some stient the re-wealth in our midst, its restoration at an Superintendents and Agents of the Commonregressions and maintain her credit, under early period is not problematical. Re. wealth, by proclamation bearing date the 31st as breest and economical administration of turning confidence will be the herald of lay of July. 1857, as required by the law law features, is undoubted. The honor and returning prosperity. Notwithstanding, authorizing the sale.

The bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, in the sum of seven and one half The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, glosmy condition of the country, after a careful consideration of the present and Treasurer to the credit of that fund. This Appears to the credit of that fund. This resources of the Commonwealth, I cannot proceeds of the sale being required by the Belief Notes yet in circulation, and to the pay besitate to reaffirm my belief, "that the 12th section of the act to be paid to the Sink-Belief Notes yet in circulation, and to the pay. hesitate to resffirm my belief, "that the ing Fund and applied to the payment of the your exports has been beyond the most extravagant wants of the country. They have cultural education, commend it to the generous travagant wants of the country. They have cultural education, commend it to the generous and as the pioneer in the generous travagant wants of the country. day of September last, reported to me that the of her public debt, and her people be re of the Commonwealth on the consummation

same of \$1,042,857 64 of the debt of the Com- lieved from a taxation imposed to meet its of this sale. Public sentiment, as expressed accruing interest and maintain the faith through the late ballot box, and in other forms and credit of the Commonwealth," and equally significant, demanded it-public poli-\$400,000 00 that "by practicing strict economy in all cy and the interests of the Commonwealth departments of the Government-avoiding required it. It is done. The many approve; few complain, those most, who have gained 164,000 00 extravagant expenditures—refusing to unan uneviable reputation by a reckless disre-dertake any new schemes of internal imgard of the public interests, as exhibited in the provement, and holding to a rigid accout. extravagant, useless and fraudulent expendi-9,316 64 ability the receiving and disbursing secuts tures of the public money for selfish or partiof the State, the realization of these views zan purposes.

The sale of the Main Line has directed public

373,940 00 may be anticipated with confidence." As corrob rative of the opinion now and attention to the importance and necessity of dis-30,000 00 heretofore expressed, a brief review of the poeing of the remaining divisions of the public operations of the Treasury during the past quired and justified the sale of the one, apply the certificates the debt of the Connected with the payment of As required by law, I directed the certificates the debt of the Commonwealth, may not be inspected on the light of September, 1857, the Legislature the fact was stated, that during my proclamation declaring the payment ing the three years intervening between Design and control of the public works, is not only evident to all who have given the subject a candidate to all who have given the subject a candidate to all who have given the subject as candidated by proclamation declaring the payment of the debt of the Commonwealth, may not be inspectively of separating the State from the care and control of the public works, is not only evident to all who have given the subject a candidate to all who have given the subject as candidated by law, I directed the certificates the debt of the Commonwealth, may not be inspectively of separating the State from the care and control of the public works, is not only evident to all who have given the subject as candidated by the control of the public works, is not only evident to all who have given the subject as candidated by the control of the public works, is not only evident to all who have given the subject as candidated by the control of the public works, is not only evident to all who have given the subject as candidated by the control of the public works, is not only evident to all who have given the subject as candidated by the control of the public works are controlled by the control of the contr estinguishment and final discharge, of \$1,041,- comber 1, 1851, and December 1, 1854, the clearly established by the history of their consultration. t of the public debt.

public debt had been increased one million, struction and management. They have fuled to the in five hundred and eighty-four thousand, three be a source of revenue to the Commonwealth, Treasury to the credit of the sinking, fund, hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirty-four and if retained by the State, will require an explicable to the payment of the cents; and that the total debt at the close of penditure in their repair and management, largely public debt, the Commissioners of the fund the fiscal year, December 1, 1854, was forty exceeding any revenue, that under the most fanew held the sum of \$7,500,000 00 bonds of the one millions, six hundred and ninety-eight vocable circumstances can be derived from them Pennsylvania Railroad Company, pledged by thousand, five hundred and ninety five dollars. In any phase of the question, this separation is one hundred and eighty-four millions two law to the payment of the funded debt of the and seventy-four cents. (\$41,698,595.74.) At desirable, but in connection with the payment of thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars; and seventy-four cents. (\$41,698,595.74.) At desirable, but in connection with the payment of thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars; and the reduction of the State.

Constitution, as amended and ratified by ded debts, as before shown, was thirty nine may interest. A sale, at the earliest practicable.

The amount of species sent out of the country and eighty one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four millions two less than the public debt, and the reduction of the State in the close of the list fiscal year, December 1, the public debt, and the reduction of the State in the close of the list fiscal year, December 1, the public debt, and the reduction of the State in the close of the list fiscal year, December 1, the public debt, and the reduction of the State in the close of the list fiscal year, December 1, the public debt, and the reduction of the State in the close of the state in the public debt, and the reduction of the State in the close of the state in the public debt, and the reduction of the State in the close of the state in the public debt, and the reduction of the State in the close of the state in the public debt, and the reduction of the State in the close of the state in the public debt, and the reduction of the State in the close of the state in the public debt, and the reduction of the State in the close of the state in the public debt, and the reduction of the State in the close of the state in the close of the state in the public debt, and the reduction of the State in the close of the state in the state in the state in the close of the state in the a majority of the qualified voters of the State, millions, eight hundred and eighty one thou period, at the whole of our public works, for a during that period, was two hundred and At the general election held on the second sand, seven hundred and thirty eight dollars fair consideration, upon terms just as liberal to thirteen millions three hundred and sixty-Teesday of October, 1x57, it is unade the duty and twenty two cents; (\$39,881,738 92;) decided the purchasers, and at the same time simply pro-; four thousand three bundred and eighty-four

and the decrease in the public went, the State, my unity or an eminator by the common section of the last regular session, was an Extra Session of the Legislature, to meet at sustain the foreign manufacturer; home inthe establishment of Normal Schools within al, and is now completed and ready for the
dustry would be prisperous, and the cry "we
on the districts designated in the law, has received the cordial approbation of all interested in
equipments of the Commonwealth. It is of liquidation, and well may they with confifrom State taxation. Financial and commercial embarrassment may postpone,-nothing but unwise legislation, and the imprudent or dishonest management of our finances, can 834,859 75 prevent the early realization of their well founded anticipations.

The condition of the public works, their general operation, the receipts and expendi-

Canal Commissioners. The total receipts at the Treasury, from the public works, for the year ending November 30, 1857, including receipts from the Main Line up to the first day of August last, were \$1,308,598 62. The aggregate expenditures for the same period were \$1,312,705 67; the expenditures exceeding the revenues \$4,107

Thetreceipts at the Treasury from the several Divisions were us follows, viz: Main Line, to August 1, 1857 9796,550 33 Susquehanna and North and West
Branch Divisions 257,718 95

175,143 70 are less than those of the previous year. The completion of rival Railroads and other causes \$39,881,732 22 have lessoned the receipts from this impor-tant division of our public works; and it is feared will continue to decrease them. Its management has been satisfactory, and compared with other divisions of the public improvements, economical. The net revenue, at fiscal year 6820,097 03 the Treasury, was \$174,001 87. a decrease of Those statements exhibit the gratifying \$90,093 53, as compared with the receipts of fact, that during the past fiscal year, the the preceding year. In addition to the ordi-The finances of the Commonwealth are in a public debt has been reduced eight hun has expenditures, the sum of \$46,263 was not still finances of the Common wealth are in a public debt has been reduced eight hun has expenditures, the sum of \$46,263 was not still fine the subargement and in provement of this division.

from the ordinary sources. The operations ments were made on account of our public the fall of 1856, that boats freighted with coal improvements, for plil and unsettled claims and other products, were successfully passed For the fiscal year ending November 30th, adjusted under the act of last session, and through its entire length from Pittston to the For the fiscal year ending November 30th, adjusted under the act of last session, and surviving for other extraordinary purposes.

1837, the receipts at the Treasury, including for other extraordinary purposes.

The condition of the Treasury prior to been carried away by the freshet of last spring, business on the canal was suspended the and forty four thousand seven hundred and Banks, justified the appropriation of at greater part of the past year. It was repaired minesty-five dollars and forty-two cents, (1,244, least two headed the appropriation of all greater part of the past year. It was repaired 144 42) were five millions nine hundred and least two headed thousand dollars more during the summer and in the full business in payment of the public debt, and ar- was resumed along its entire length. Soon shirty are thousand three hundred and eighty. In payment of the public debt, and ar- was resumed along its entire length. Soon three dollars and twenty-six cents. (\$5,935, rangements were made by the Fressurer, lafter, the same dam was again extensively 283 45.) The aggregate expenditures for the under the direction of the Commissioners injured by a sudden and heavy freshet, and more period, were are million four hundred of the Sinking Fund. to houndstee that the greater part of the causi rendered useless asso period, were are million four hundred of the Sinking Fund, to liquidate that for business. An appropriation will be required.

ed to re-construct the dam. This canal, although useful and valuable. 276 79.) Balance in the Treasury December country, the proposed payment, from prussing to be doomed to failure and disaster. These are the fruits of former mismanagement an sente. \$528,106 47. Excluding the bal. Had this payment been made, in ad. and fraud in its construction. Every effort

In pursuance of the act of the 16th day of chants' Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 25th day of June last, and sold the same Astuated by that indomitable energy to the Pennsylvania Rairroad Company for

D., 1857, as directed by the act, transferred

ing Fand, which hall be sufficient to pay the service and thirty-on contact, [1,216] and the material application the present public date. Sixty of the process of the proc

teen dollars and forty-one cents (\$3),966,818 ments by the Banks of this and the other States 41.) 7. of the 3hinn, and the financial embargasment and In satisfication of the sale of the Main Line general prostration of hosisiess, I desmed it my and the decrease in the public Webt, the State, my duty to call, as anthorizen by the Constitution of the tax imposed for State purposes prior to ry session of the General Assembly, was not as our large cities and manufacturing districts, the success of our Common Schools. The that act. These facts apeals to themselves.— simple as the exigency of the case required, yet it would not now he heard nor would a foreign personal of that set insugurated a nonshat act. These facts speak to themselves.— ample as the exigency of the case required, yet it would not now be heard; nor would a foreign passage of that act inaugurated a new era in eighty-two feet front on Filbert street, and debt of nearly five hundred millions of dollars the history of Common School education in fifty feet deep. The foundation walls of limit dation, and well may they with confirming that pervaled the entry community. By the act that pervaded the entire community. By the act dence anticipate the day of their deliverance providing for the resumption of specie payment by the banks, all banking institutions accepting the provisions of that law, were required to pay into the Treasury one fourth of one per cent. on their capital stock; the amount realized by the payment of this bonus has not only defrayed the expenses of that session but will leave a belance in the Treesury of not less than thirty five thousand dollars - a result certainly not injurious to the finances of the commonwealth.

My views expressed in former communications on the subject of banks and banking capital, in their relations to the currency and the general interests of trade, remain unchanged. However diverse our opinions may be on this subject, it must be admitted by all, that the banking and credit systems are so intimately interworen with the business and commerce of the country, that their sudden separation, or a rash innovation, would produce consequences of fearful magnitude That the present system of banking is perfect is not pretended; that it could be essentially modified and improved, will not be denied. The present derangement of the currency may and will suggest the necessity of reform, not only in the system itself, but in the management of our banking instatitutions. Unlimited credits by corporations or indi-

viduals have and will ever be an unmitigated

evil. They contribute to bank expansions, rash speculations, extravagant living, and excessive over-trading; always sure to lowed by ruinous revulsions. What the remedy should be, I do not deem it my province, under existing circumstances, to suggest; but to be permaneut and effectual, it must accord with the natural and necessary laws of trade, The currency of a country forms no exception to these laws, and should be left to their operation and control, so far as may be consistent with the public good. It is, therefore that a system of free banking, based on undoubted public securities, and coin in such roportion to circulation and depositt as may e decured sufficient to secure their conver sion into specie, on demand, with proper limitations find restrictions, is deemed preferable to the present system. Its introduction would correct many existing abuses not only in the system itself, but in the present mode of banking. These questions, however, with the remedies necessary to prevent a recurrence of the evils under which we now suffer, together with the nature and extent of the relief, if any, that may yet be required by the banks of the Commonwealth, to enable them to resume the the payment of their liabilities in specie, are all referred to the wisdom of the Legislature. They are practical and important business

questions, and as such should receive your atelligent consideration. The present condition of our Commonwealth and country deserves at least a passing remark. A severe financial revulsion has occurred, inducing a suspension of specie payments by the Banks, not only of this Commonwealth, but of all the States of the Union, deranging the currency and affecting disastrously all the great interests of commerce and the industrial pursuits of the citizen.— Labor is without employment, and thousands of strong active men are now raking for work the teachings of this institution, the scientifior brend. The causes assigned for the of ic and the practical are united; and whilst projudices of those who undertake their explication. To whatever cause or causes they will be the subject of instruction, the natural agement. However much they may have contributed, other causes have operated still more value of the knowledge communicated. riff act of 1842, was restricted by Pennsylvathe purchasers having given notice of their But other counsels prevailed, the act was re-

an unprecedented demand for our breadstuffs and the gold of California, although it may have added to the excitement of our progress, oxisting financial and commercial embarrassment, in millions, supplied the means of paying the overwhalming balances against us on our foreign importations. Under the present been enurmous and ruinousdestructive of domestic industry, and involving the home manufacturer and home laborer in one common

ruin. We have imported more than we could pay for, and much more than we needed .-Pennsylvania abounds in iron ore. Iron and its manufactures are justly regarded as important elements of her material wealth; and rom her abundance, if properly fratered and protected by a wise national policy, could supply the markets of the world; and yet, since the passage of the act of 1846, we have imported of iron and steel and their manufactures, more than two hundred millions of dollars in value; paid for in gold or our bonds and stocks, now held by foreign capitalists—
the interest on which but adds to the burdens imposed upon us by our foreign indebtedness.
The same is true of many other important branches of home industry. Many millions in value of cotton and woolen goods have, during the same period, been imported, that should have been made in our own workshops, should have been made in our own workshops, should have been made in our own workshops, should have been woven on American, and not on British, French or German home.

I guardianship of the intellectual, social and increase and sid. The darkened eye, the silent tongue, and the weakened intellect, in sorrow and sadness, appeal to the independent position among the Departments of the Government. If the care of the treatment of the properties of the Union—to the wrongs of Kansas, of the Government interests, have requestly expressed in communications to the dividence of the Commonwealth, the developement of the guestlett, in sorrow and sadness, appeal to the independent position among the Departments of the Commonwealth, the developement of the contract of the Union—to the wrongs of Kansas, of the Construction of the doctring of pipular sovereignty, by the General Government in the violation of the doctring of pipular sovereignty, by the General Government, in its attempts, by the military power of the country and otherwise, to develop the contract of the Union—to the wrongs of the Construction of the union of the doctring of the Union of the Union of the Construction of the Union of the not on British, French or German looms.

As an example of the practical working of the system, official documents exhibit the fact, ority to the material and physical, claim a or permitted. that during the past four years the imports of foreign merchandlise, exceeded our expirits the Representatives of the people, a more laid before you. To its valuable and important the Commonwealth will soon coase. of the Legislature at its first session after the crease in three years, one million, eight hun-tective of the rights and interests of the people, dollars-specie imported twenty-six millions adoption of this amountment, to create a Sink- dred and sixteen thousand, eight hundred and should be authorized by the Legislature. Such nine hundred and twenty-seven thousanding Fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the fifty-seven dollars and fifty-seven dollars,

If the principle of the act of 1842 had been permanency and destroy its efficiency. takes our gold to pay the wages of the British ment and without bread, -that fills the country with foreign merchandise to the exclusion of the home fabric, -that lays the British rail upon the road through our iron districts and and extravagance, is at war with every true doned.

A period of low duties has always been marked by excessive importations, -large exports of specie-overtrading-bank expansions and suspensions, and financial and commercial revulsions. Under the protoctive policy these peculiar and startling characterstics of free trade have all been wanting .-The history of the country establishes these facts. A well regulated tariff, adjusted to The teacher, the properly educated, the well protect the productive industry of the country, trained, the scientific teacher, is the great but is a better regulator of the currency, and mind, not the automaton movements of mere a more cortain security against bank expan- physical organization or antiquated routine. sions, than may system of pains and penalties to direct and control the intellectual energies yet devised for the control of banking institu- of the youth of the Commonwealth. We retions, or the operations of capital. To this quire mind, educated mind, in our schools, we should return. Pennsylvania is yet true that knowledge may be communicated, not of its propriety and necessity. She may have training the young, they may be taught to equal, if not superior, to that of any similar been wisled. Pulitical and partisan pressure think—and how to think—to incessigate, and publication by our sister S ates. It will fully This was her misfortune, not her fault. She prepared for the high and responsible duties Geologist, by whom the surveys were made, and who has devoted so much care and alis, intensified by her injuries, will demand redress; protection for herself-and the great dustrial interests of her people.

The agricultural interests of the country. State. They are first in necessity and useful support. In connection with honorable indi- work will be a valuable addition to geographiiese, and constitute the basis of State and National prosperity. Upon their progress may be required. It should be given cheeralike useful to the citizens of the Common and development, depend the success of our fully and promptly. No subject of greater wealth, and honorable to its author. nechanical, manufacturing and commercial interest can claim your attention; no one ap-

Agriculture, in its varied and multiplied elations, is the unfailing source of National realth, and to its promotion all should conribute. Individual enterprise and liberality. Through their agency, sustained by the noble ments were submitted to the people for their State and County associations, have done and self denying efforts of the teachers them-much to advance this important branch of selves, much good has been accomplished in day of October last. The returns of said blescouraged by their honorable exertions, the those most deeply interested in their useful law, when the fact of their adoption by a large scientific and practical agricul- labors. ture. Science and art have nobly proffered. In the great work of popular education their a d—the State should not withhold her there should be no retrograde movement in neour igement and support.

nection with some one of the State Departme its, to give efficiency to the collection and Impressed with the necessity and usefulness of such a Bureau, I again curnestly recommend it to your favorable consideration. "The Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania," an institution incorporated by the Logislature in 1855, is entitled to the especial attention of the friends of Agriculture. In evils are almost as various as the interests or the art of firming and all that pertains to the

with the warehousing and hedges have been planted, and many val-

to receive a few students before the close of the current year." The Legislature, at their operations for the past year. last session, appropriated fifty thousand dolwithin three years from the passage of the

cultural education, commend at to the generous monwealth and patronage of the Legislature, and to the conpatronage of the Legislature, and to the conpatronage of the liberality of the people of the liberality of the liberality

The report to be submitted by the Superinclear and satisfactory statement of the general operation of the system during the past

vear. The separation of the school from the State cational interests of the State, the care and still higher consideration, and receive from honored recognition,
As an independent Department, greater

its own intrinsic merit, it must go on until ers, shall become the just pride and boast of Pennsylvania.

The organic structure of our system is as perfect, perhaps, as human legislation can tion to the propriety of creeting, in the public make it; but it needs the competent and grounds of the Capitol, a suitable monument thoroughly trained teacher to give it greater vitality and efficiency, and secure the full accomplishment of the purposes of its creation. not only the true policy of the Government, want of the system. We need the teaching

tate Normal Schools for the education of ical map of the Sate, which will aco

coductive industry; have collected and cir- educating and training teachers, and in dig. Ition have been received, and will be delivered ulated much valuable information; and en-nifying a profession too long undervalued by to the Speaker of the Smate, as directed by

Pennsylvania; no yielding to the impotent amended Constitution, requires the Legislaclamor of ignorance, selfishness or prejudice, ture at their first session, after the adoption ishment of an Agricultural Bureau, in con- in their attempts to stay its progress. These, one and all, may denounce and condemn, but adelphia int , Senatorial and Rapresentative virtue, patriotism, truth, bid you onward. diffusion of useful knowledge on this subject. Let the system be maintained in its unity and usefulness: let it be improved and perfected should be performed with filolity and in its details; but let no act of yours impair regard to the interests and rights of the its strength, or mar the beauty and harmony of its proportions.

system, adopted as the policy of the General mable improvements made. A double-toried the development of the abandoment of hard, large and convenient, as also the first the public tries policy, as smbodied in the Ta-mer's house and part of the out-buildings have

last session, appropriated fifty thousand dollars to this institution, one-half of which has been paid; the remaining twenty-five thousand collars to this institution, one-half of which has been paid; the remaining twenty-five thousand collars to this institution, one-half of which has sults, merit and should receive our warmest sitien. I have avoided all useless expendis approbation. The condition of no class of suftures, and yet the salary received, has been have added to the excitement of our progress, and contributed its full share in producing sand dollars to be paid on condition that an fering humanity appeals with more thrilling equal sum be realized from other sources, power to our sympanies, than that of the in-

> again ask to share the bounty of the Common- expressed in reference to reform in the nattendent of Common Schools will present a seatto share the bounty of the Common uralization laws, and the admission of apple wealth. These schools for the erring, neglected and out-cast children and youth of the cants to the right of crizonship -to the pres-State—these homes where kindness rules and ervation of the purity of elections, by the love subdues the vicious and incorrigible, should not be denied their request. should not be denied their request.
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> The "Blind" and the "Desf and Dumb" clous registry law—to freedom as the great clous registry law—to freedom as the great Department, by the act of the last session, was Department, by the act of the last session, was a lost of and the "Deaf and Dumb" clous registry law—to irection as the Blind" and the "Deaf and Dumb" clous registry law—to irection republicanism—the a just tribute to the importance and value of Asylums at Philadelphia and the Pennsylva. our Common School system. The great edu- vania Training School for idiotic and feeble- great law of American nationality—to the minded children, present their annual claim rights of the States, as Independent Saverguardianship of the intellectual, social and for your sympathy and aid. The darkened eighties, and the power and daty of the Gen-

should have been woven on American, and how much more should the mind of her youth of private rights—so detrimental to the pubwith its wondrous activities—its constant- lic interest, and generally so mischievous in ly unfolding energies, and its infinite superiors ority to the material and physical, claim a or permitted.

The report of the Adjutant General will be

errors corrected—the accomplishment of its noble purposes and objects rendered more noble purposes and objects rendered more difficult to discover the object intended, or comcertain, and the system itself saved from the dangerous and debasing influence of political excitement, and partizan prejudice.

The County Superintendency, tested by ex-

senal; to be large and commodicus, preserved—even if its rifts of daties had been The Act of the 20th day of May, 1857, proreduced, our specie by millions would not viding for the due training of teachers for the building was immediately common Schools of the State, by encouraging the direct supervision of the Adjutant General Schools of the foreign manufacturer: home in the establishment of Normal Schools and and is now a supervision of the Adjutant General Schools. that practically prefers foreign to home labor. direction; full of encouragement and hope for construction did not exceed the appropriation,—that keeps our workshops in Europe, instead the greater perfection and usefulness of the It is a substantial and elegant structure and of building and supporting them here—that aystem. Large and enthusiastic meetings of will be a safe depository for the public arms takes our gold to pay the wages of the British the friends of education have been held, in —an ornament to the city, and a credit to laborer, whilst our own are without employmany of the districts, to promote the estab-

lishment of Normal Schools, as contemplated One of my predecessors, in his annual comby the act; and liberal sums of money have munication to the Legislature, immediately been subscribed to secure this desirable object.

A noble work has been commenced; and suscemmended the erection of a monument to the by our rolling mills, whilet they are silent tained by individual enterprise and liberality memory of those ettizon soldior, from Pennand descreted, and that invites to speculation —encouraged by the State, and vindicated by sylvania, who died in the services of their -encouraged by the State, and vindicated by sylvania, who died in the services of their country in that war. It is dos to them that American interest and should be at once aban- State Normal Schools. in number and efficien. some public acknowledgement of their patricy, equal to the supply of well trained teach. otic services should be made by the State. Concurring in the sentiments expressed in the communication to which reference has been made, I would also invite your atten-

to their memory—and thus honor those who by their undaunted bravery and invincible valor, honored our noble Commonwealth. The publication of the Geological Report of the State, under the superintendence of Prof. Ragers, is rapidly approaching completion, The engravings and illustrations are nearly completed, and the first volume now in press, thich he expects will be ready for delivery soon after the meeting of the Legislature and the second and last volume before its adjournment or immediately thereafter. The style her ancient and long cherished convictions only effectually and practically, but that in and general execution of the work will be may have forced her from her true positions | know for themselves; and thus be fitted and sustain the reputation of the distinguished This deficiency can only be supplied by tention to its publication. The large goolingteachers. To them we must look. The fu- the volumes, will not be finished before the ture is full of hope. Much has already been close of the year. Great care has been taken hould over be fostered and sustained by the done to provide for their establishment and to make it perfect in all its details. The whole vidual effort, more legislative encouragement | cul, as well as geological science, and will be

The resolutions proposing amendments to peals with more reason and truth, to duty and the Constitution of the Commonwoalth, were patriotism.

Tea hers' Institutes, as saxiliary to Normal Schools, should be sided by the State.

of 12th of May, 1857, the proposed smendmajority, will be officially ascertained and an-

nounced. The fourth section of the first article of the ture at their first session, after the adaption of this amendment, to divide the City of Phil-Districts, in the manner provided in that so-tion. This duty devolves upon you, and

people of that city. Releived from the impotation of selfishness. Based as our institutions are on the will of I cannot forbear presenting for your consider-of the people—dependent for preservation on ation, a subject that should claim your earlitheir virtue and intelligence - knowledge with est attention. I refer to the erection of a us should occupy the high position to which house at the scat of Government, for the use it is so pre-eminently entitled. Knowledge, of the Governor of the Commonwealth. The founded upon the pure principles of eternal want of a public musion, his been se invely management, business and work of a farm, truth, is the crowning glory of the citizen- felt by all who have been called to occupy the safeguard and defence of the State. Edu. that official station. Whilst almost all our may be referred, it is neither just, nor proper to charge all our present financial and compared to charge all our present financial and compared to the Banks and their relation and application to practical agriculture, will also be taught.—

will be the subject of instruction, the natural the safeguard and defence of the State. Edusciences, in liteir relation and application to cation, full and free to all, is the boon we ask practical agriculture, will also be taught.—

for the children of the Commonwealth—it is The student of the institution, will be enabled the duty paramount to all others, the State sylvania, for reasons not credit able to her as to test, in his daily occupation, the truth and owes to be refusens. The aid of the Common the "Keystone S are," has refused to incormer's house and part of the out-buildings have her history. Her representatives in both branches of the National Congress strenous by opposed the repeal of that act. The evils under which we are now suffering were predicted, as a consequence of such repeal.

But other counsels prevailed, the act was reposed to a ruinous competition with the cheap labor of foreign nations. The disastrous cifects of the repeal, were postponed by the operation of causes well anderstood by every intelligent citizen. Famine abroad produced an amprecedented demand for our breadstuffs.

mer's house and part of the out-buildings have been receted and occupied.

From the report of the trustees we learn but the trustees we learn control of the trustees we learn that a convention of the people. The ancion of the ameni ics and consequence of the ameni ics and consequence of poutful vision of the correction of youtful vision of the erring, and the correction of youtful vision of the ameni ics and consequence of the ameni ics and the correction of poutful vision of the correction of poutful vision of the correction of poutful vision of the crims and the correction of poutful vision of the correction of the ameni ics and courselenge of the ameni ics and courselenge of the ameni ics and the correction of poutful vision of the crims and the correction of poutful vision of the crims and the correction of poutful vision of the crims and the correction of poutful vision of the man suffering, the reformation of the erring, and the correction of poutful vision of the crims and the correction of poutful vision of the crims and the correction of poutful vision of the crims and the correction of poutful vision of the crims and the correction of poutful vision of the crims and the correction of poutful vision of the crims and the correction of poutful vision of the man suffering, the reformation of the crims and the correct wholly insufficient to defray the expenses nesane. Ignorant of the frightful malady that initted. Every consideration of public policy, act making the appropriation.

The objects and character of this institution—its relation to agricultural knowledge, and as the pioneer in the great work of agri-benevolent and the benefactions of the Combens and with a salary adequate to the expension.

The objects and character of this institution—its relation to agricultural knowledge, and shut out from the solution of the Combens of the Co penditure incident to his high official position.

In my last annual communication to the the Western House of Refuge near Putsburg, General Assembly, my sentiments were fully that people, and approved by high National

By the expiration of the Constitutional ment of the Commonwealth will soon cease.efficiency will be given to the system—a more direct and immediate supervision will be secured—the details of its operation more carefully observed—its deficiencies discovered—its efficiencies discovered—its efficiency will be transferred to another of their new independent consideration.

The powers, under the Constitution, vested in me by the people, will be transferred to another of their new independent consideration.

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