time there are not a dozen companies in existence of their immediate representatives.

In a communication addressed to the General much time was consumed in the consideration of Assembly, in March, 1852, on this subject, I respecial acts to incorporate mining companies. Near marked, "that the power to subscribe should nev-

proval, and such as are now in my possession of struction of a public work, whilst those of snothe this character, will be returned without the Exec- section, equally taxed for the payment of the in

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At the date of my last annual message, proceedings were pending in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to test the right of the Frankin canal average which the company to construct a railroad from the city of Erie to the Ohio State line. The decision of the most clearly that the construction of their road cipal subscriptions cannot now be made, even with was without authority of law, but the preliminary the assent of the se affected by the measure. The injunction prayed for by the complainant was refused, on the ground that the Commonwealth sike against the practice of making improvements

has recently taken measures to obtain a final de-cree in the plea for an injunction and by writ of quo warranto to revoke the franchise claimed by strengthen the views I expressed in my last an-

intensity of feeting amongst the people, seldom most strikingly manifested in the experience of a equalied on a question of this kind, indicating not number of the surrounding States, and nothing, in only the propriety, but necessity, for prompt and my opinion, saved our own metropolis, and possi-

the Law latter never intended, by any previous and manufactural and mineral productions, and the sait, to authorize a struction of a railroad be tween the city of Eric and the sait and Indeed, the highest judicial tribuoal in the State in.

I have always held the doctrine, that our connections are said to the sait and the sait a the highest judicial tribunal in the State in-pressed the opinion, that no such authority can be ey; the all others, must have a system of curren found in the charter of the Franklin canal com excessive increase of hans, and tall have

notice. But the effects of a break of guage, and to distribute coins through not the country, and consequent transhipment east of Eric, upon the induce sheir rirculation at points remote from the business of that harbour, must be paralizing, if Atlantic cities so long as small paper is permitted not fatal. It would virtually require shipments to exist. If notes of the denomination of five dol-to be made either at Cleveland or Buffalo. Scarce-lars were withdrawn from the channels of circula-

prosperity, and a number of laws of this character were adopted. So far as these apply to cities and boroughs, there operation has been rather successful; but when applied to counties it has certainly been much less ao, failing entirely in some instance and in others leading to violent controversies amongst the people, destructive to the value of the municipal bonds thus created. Viewed in every aspect, as a mere question of expediency, the experiments already made would seem to weigh heavily against the policy of such subscriptions; indeed, I have no hesitation in saying that the aversion I have always entertained towards this principle and especially, its extension to counties, has been greatly strengthened by this experience; and we should now, it seems to me, as a prudent people, profit by this lesson and avoid the practice in future. Always doubting the policy of such subscriptions, and declaring my views freely against them, I have not felt required to interpose the Executive prerogative against the question; or in other words to judge for citizens of a particular locality on a subject relating merely

ed, and you will be astonished to learn that at this to their pecuniary interests, or to resist the Wishes

the close of the last session a general law on the er be exercised by municipal corporations, unless subject, applicable to all the counties in the State
subject, applicable to all the counties in the State
the interests of the people represented by such auexcept six, was passed, and although this law is as
thority are directly and certainly identified with
favorable in its terms as the special acts solicited,
but a single application has been made under it. The operation of the principle may be equitable, for mining purposes; and even in this instance when applied to the people of a city or town, whose operations have not been commenced. These are interests are identical, but when applied to the significant facts, and in my opinion will fully justipeople of a county it may not be so. On the conthe rejection of all special acts on the subject in trary, it may prove most unjust and oppressive—
e future. I can see no reason why this general subjecting the people to burdens in the shape of
w should not be extended to the balance of the taxes for the construction of public improvements, State, if the people desire to have it; but no special from which they may never realize benefit, direct act to organize companies within the counties not or remote. The people in one section of a coun-included in the general law, can receive my apty may derive valuable advantages from the con-

Court was against the company on the main joint, tice also prevailed, a constitutional prohibition has and the opinion of Chief Justice Black shows been deemed necessary by the people, and muniinjunction prayed for by the compinants was refosed, on the ground that the Commonwealth also against the practice of making improvements could not, under the law, give security for costs. The effect of this decision was to place the privileges claimed by the company within the control of the Legislature. In anticipation of this result, I had suggested to the General Assembly the propriety of taking charge of these valuable rights, and so far as might be practicable, without the exercise of an illiberal principle, render this important link of communication, between the sea-board and the great west, subservient to the interests of the people of Pennsylvania. The subject was considered, but not finally disposed of.

In May last I received a communication from the president of the company, covering the proceedings of a meeting of the board of directors, in which after allusion to the action of the Supreme Court and the Legislature, a number of propositions were submitted, indicating the willingness of \$12 of these notes, of a less denomination than the unrestrained use of the road, until after the amount can, under this law, be ultimately extinated.

the unrestrained use of the road, until after the amount can, under this law, be ultimately extin-coming session of the Legislature, or until that guished. But the process has not been so rapid as coming session of the Legislature, or until that branch of government should act on the subject. Believing that I had no right to make conditions with the company, or even to receive the money with the company, or even to receive the money which they were willing to pay, I declined to entermin the proposition. The relations of the company towards the Sinte, therefore, have undergone no change since the adjournment of the last Legislature, except that the Attorney General mend the repeal of the act of April 10, 1849, and the company towards the research to obtain a final declined to the sinking fund. I also recombined the company towards the same and the repeal of the act of April 10, 1849, and the company towards the same and the repeal of the act of April 10, 1849, and the company towards the same and the repeal of the act of April 10, 1849, and the company towards the same and the repeal of the act of April 10, 1849, and the company towards the same and the repeal of the act of April 10, 1849, and the company towards the same and the repeal of the act of April 10, 1849, and the company towards the same and the repeal of the act of April 10, 1849, and the company towards the same and the repeal of the act of April 10, 1849, and the company towards the same and the repeal of the act of April 10, 1849, and the company towards the same and the repeal of the act of April 10, 1849, and the company towards the same and the repeal of the act of April 10, 1849, and the company towards the same and the repeal of the act of April 10, 1849, and the company towards the same and the repeal of the act of April 10, 1849, and the company towards the company towards the same and the repeal of the act of April 10, 1849, and the company towards the company towards the same and the repeal of the act of April 10, 1849, and the company towards the company towards the company to the company to the company to the same and the company to the company to the company to the same and the company to the company to the company to the compan

nual message, on the subject of the currency,—
Recent occurrences at the city of Erie evince an The dangers of an inflated paper system have been decisive legislative action, as to the rights of this by other parts of the State, from the consequences company.

It must be clear to the impartial observer, that wast agricultural and mineral productions, and the

found in the charter of the Franklin canal company; and, in my opinion, the grant should hereafter be made on such conditions only, as will protect and advance the interests of the people of Pennsylvania so far as they may be involved in the subject. It so happens that Pennsylvania holds the key to this important link of connexion between the East and the West, and I must unhesitatingly say, that where no principle of amity or commerce is to be violated, it is the right and the duty of the State to turn her natural advantages to the promotion of the views and welfare of her own peope.

It may be said that a restriction that would require a break of railroad guage at the harbour of Eric, would be the new of an illhest to consequences of the promotion of the views and welfare of the promotion of the views and the welfare of the promotion of the views and the welfare of the promotion of the views and the welfare of the promotion of the views and the welfare of the promotion of the views and the welfare of the promotion of the views and the welfare of the promotion of

It may be said that a restriction that would require a break of railroad guage at the harbour of Erie, would be the use of an illiberal principle. The answer is, that the necessity for a break of guage between the Ohio line and the seaboard exists as a consequence of a difference in the width of the New York and Ohio roads. The only question to settle, therefore, relates to the point at which it should occur. I have been able to discover no reasons, founded in public policy, why the break should be fixed at Buffalo, that do not apply with equal force in favor of Erie. Tonnage and passengers can be as well transhipped at the latter, as at the former city.

So far as concerns the benefits to either city, incident to a transhipment, the idea is unworthy of California and Australia. In vain shall we seek notice. But the effects of a break of guage, and consequent transhipment east of Erie, upon the induce sheir tirculation at points remote from the induce sheir tir to be made either at Cleveland or Buffalo. Scarce-lars were withdrawn from the channels of circularly less embarrassing would this arrangement be ton, the vacum thus created would be rapidly supupon the interests of the Sanbury and Erie road, plied with gold and silver, and so also with those or any other avenue that may be reafter connect the lakes with the city of Philadelphia.

It may be that neighboring States, possessing similar natural advantages, would give them away com. The people inquire why it is, that with the for our benefit, but I have not been able to discover any fact in their former policy to justify such a conclusion. I shall await your action with an axiety.

The subscriptions of the cities of Philadelphia the removal of the latter. There is, perhaps, no principle applicable to this question better settled, The subscriptions of the cities of Philadelphia the removal of the latter. There is, perhaps, no and Pittsburg to the stock of the Pennsylvania principle applicable to this question better settled, railroad, and the prompt payment of the interest on the same, together with the flattering prospects of that improvement, had the effect of extending the belief that municipal subscriptions could be safely made to any similar enterprise—that such subscriptions were in truth, what had been alleged of paper, presents to my mine, the greatest practicipal nor interest would ever be demanded.

The consequences of this plausible and seductive doctrine were promptly manifested in the form of numerous applications for legislative authority to municipal bodies to subscribe to railroad stocks to various parts of the State. These applications were invariably pressed on the plea of promoting public convenience and the general prosperity, and a number of laws of this character were adopted. So far as these apply to cities and browelst, there are pressured as head and the subscribes to restrict the policy of government as unjust and oppressure. All the business arrangements of the country are based upon our present plan, and it is so interwoven with the general affects of the country are based upon our present plan, and it is so interwoven with the general affects of the country are based upon our present plan, and it is so interwoven with the general affects of the country are based upon our present plan, and it is so interwoven with the general affects of the country are based upon our present plan, and it is so interwoven with the general affects of the country are based upon our present plan, and it is so interwoven with the general affects of the country are based upon our present plan, and it is so interwoven with the general affects of the country are based upon our present plan, and it is so interwoven with the general affects of the country are based upon our present plan, and it is so interwoven with the general affects

nfluence. For instance, varioums in the channels school year on the first of Jane. The effect of

production of vegetable matter—the means of sions and cost than the act seemed to contemprate, maintaining these elements in their original Recently, however, negociations have been started strength—the nature of stimulants for the soil, for the purchase of a lot of ground, which it is beand their proper use—the quality of seeds, and lieved will answer the purpose, and give general the breed of animals, make up the main features satisfaction as to location.

the usual academical studies, has been strongly inged upon my attention. Such an institution and system of education, it is believed, would at the same time improve the physical and moral condition of the professional and merchantile classes, and promote the accial and intellectual attainments of the agriculturist, mechanic and laborer, in addition to the vast benefits it would confer upon the pursuit of the farmer. These considers tions, and others which will inothelies be presentions, and others which will inothelies be presentions, and others which will inothelies be presential comments the advocates of the proposed institution, will commend the successfully organized under the auspices of the State and county societies.

It is believed the way of the descending navigation at various points in that there are obstacles in the way of the descending navigation at various points in that there are obstacles in the way of the descending navigation at various points in that there are obstacles in the way of the descending navigation at various points in that there are obstacles in the way of the descending navigation at various points in that there are obstacles in the way of the descending navigation at various points in that there are obstacles in the way of the descending navigation at various points in that there are obstacles in the way of the descending navigation at various points in that there are obstacles in the way of the descending navigation at various points in that there are obstacles in the way of the descending navigation at various points in that there are obstacles in the way of the descending navigation at various points in that there are obstacles in the way of the descending navigation at various points in that there are obstacles in the way of the descending navigation at various points in that there are obstacles in the way of the descending navigation at various points in that there are obstacles in the way of the descending navigation, in view of pasting navigation, in view of pasting navi

nia," in which the education of youth in a practi-cal knowledge of mining, manufacturing and the senger trains. Our State, it is true, has not

cal knowledge of mining, manufacturing and the senger trains. Our State, it is true, has not been the scene of so many of these disasters as some studies. Surely, as much can be done to impart others; but this may not be the case when speed a practical understanding of the pursuit of the shall be greatly increased, as is contemplated by some of our railroad companies.

Within a few years past the general government has expended a large sum of money in the construction of a dry dock at the Philadelphia navy yard, with a railway stracked, to facilitate command deliberate consideration. All our edution of the people, or to the amelioration of human suffering, should navy yard, with a railway stracked, to facilitate command deliberate consideration. All our edution of the property of railway stracked, to facilitate command deliberate consideration. All our edutions of the property of railway stracked, to facilitate command deliberate consideration. All our edutions the property of the same of the sengle of the same of the sengle of these disasters as some the sengle of some and social condition. navy yard, with a railway attached, to facilitate command deliberate consideration. All our edutible operation of raising and repairing vessels. A cational, benevolent, charitable and reformatory institutions, are, therefore, commended to your which justifies the opinion that there is a sufficient deput of water in its channel to admit vessels of a large class with entire safety. The location of this yard, on the back of the Delaware, in the southern part of the county of Philadelphia, as to the fullest extent the sangume expectations, or cessible from all points, surrounded by a vigorous cessible from all points, surrounded by a vigorous and flourishing population, and blessed with a healthy climate, gives to it advantages not surpass, the surrounding the navy yards of any other section of the Union. There is, then no reason why it should not receive a full share of patients of the government. Why it has not been so favored I shall, not at this, time attempt to learn, but that the fact has been the cause of regret and complaint among the people of Philater and complaint among

and as such it should, as I have no doubt it will, recommand prompt and anxious consideration.

I have long believed that the loans of the State associations which so fatally attract the young and should be consolidated into three or four classes, and be under the direct control of the treasury department at Harrisburg. The books are now kept at the Bank of Pennsylvania, where the loans are transferred, re-issued, and cut up into any shape to suit the wishes of the holder; for which service ment has greater claims upon the General Assemblat institution is claiming a heavy yearly come by than this, and if fords me the greaters taken.

of paper circulation in one State are too hable to this arrangement is to beget confusion in the busi-be supplied by the issues of others, interdicted, ness of the several departments of government, though the circulation of the latter may be, by Indeed, so completely is this the case, that it is positive law. These considerations have suggest-quite impossible for a person not familiar with the the importance of a simultaneous action of the subject to comprehend their operation. I suggest

the importance of a simultaneous action of the subject to comprehend their operation. I suggest Statesgon the subject, and it has occurred to my mird, that a convention of delegates from each, appointed by the respective legislatures, might be a good mode of directing public attention to the subject, and securing efficient action.

In the mean time, our State can take the lead in this work, as she can also carefully restrict the evil tendencies of the present system, by requiring the institutions now in existence to make more frequent actionents, and render more efficient actionent system, by confining the amount of banking capital, as a basis of paper issues, to the lowest point consistent with the demands of legitimate business. I believe the amount we now have comes up to this standard, and that the best interests of the people require that it should not be interested.

Efforts, extensive, energetic and highly commendable are being made in all parts of the countries to comprehend their operation. I suggest subject to comprehend their operation. I suggest the subject to comprehend their operation. I suggest to empress on the first of December. This would he propose on the first of December. This would here in the propose on the first of December. This would here in the propose on the first of December. This would have not begin to be subject to make the propose on the first of December. This would have not begin to be subject to make the propose on the first of December. This would have not begin to be subject to the subject of the stock of other corposed that all all all the propose of each House, on a call of the years and lowest provide that all laws of a public nature shall be general in their character, and apply to the en

Efforts, extensive, energetic and highly commendable are being made in all parts of the country to advance the interests of agriculture, by the dissemination of correct information concerning this great pursuit, and in this way bestow upon the farmer, the blessings of a scientific, as well as a greatly refined practical onderstanding of the noble work in which he is engaged.

Pennsylvania, so eminently an agricultural State, and therefore so deeply interested, cannot be indifferent to the merits of this enterprise.—Her best energies may wisely be exercised to secure its success. Already much has been accomplished in the way of removing prejudices here tofore extensively cherished against any system of agricultural education, and by the extinguishment of doubts as to the utility, or even the practically of applying the principles of science to the business of farming.

The belief that these principles can be so applied, I am gratified to perceive is rapidly gaining popular favor. Indeed, the experiments which have been made in this country and in Europe, clearly establish the utility of scientific farming, and in both, the necessity for such a system is manifest.

A proper understanding of the constituent elements of the soil—the influence of these in the production of vogetable matter—the means of maintaining these elements in their original strength—the nature of stimulants for the soil, for the purchase of all to of ground, which it is be-

and their proper use—the quality of seeds, and the breed of animals, make up the main features of this system. These subjects will constitute an agreeable, and I have no doubt, a highly advantageous study for the farming community.

In my last annual message I suggested the propriety of appointing an Agricultural Chemist, to be paid a moderate salary, and whose labors should be given to the State and county societies. I still entertain the opinion that such an officer, surrounded by proper opportunities, could render great service to the cause of agriculture.

The utility of establishing an agricultural college, with a model farm attached, wherein the principles of a somitific cultivation of the soil and manual labor in that pursuit would be joined to the usual academical studies, has been atrongly urged upon my attention. Such an institution and system of education, it is believed, would at the

of the State and county societies.

A highly useful institution has recently beautiful and to impose upon the delinquents just assume outlies, organized at Philadelphia, under the austices of specific laws on the subject; and I requestfully liberal and patriotic citizens of that city and visites, canity, in pursuance of an act of the last session, named "The Polytechnic College of Pennsylva-for the security of railroad travel, by additional travel.

Nothing, in my opinion, is gained by it is econo der, has extended a helping hand. The object of my, efficiency or skill in the construction of vessels. The materials for this work can be conveniently and cheaply procured at Philadelphia as at any other point in the country, and her mechanics gence, order and usefulness. Its disinterested and stand as high as any others in point of skill and effi-

stand as high as any others in point of skill and efficiency in all the branches of this business, and pre-eminent in the construction of steam machinery. I feel justified, therefore, in entertaining the hope that a more equal distribution of patronage shall hereafter distinguish the action of the department at Washington.

The consolidation of the city and county of Philadelphia into one municipal government, is a subject that will be pressed upon your consideration during the present session. Without desiring to express an opinion on the policy of the measure, I may say, that I regard it as involving vast considerations connected with the welfare of our mesideratious connected with the welfare of our mesiderations where the criminal intent; who sin through the weakness of moral perceptions, or from impure

to suit the wishes of the holder; for which service ment has gener claims upon the General Assemblat institution is claiming a heavy yearly com-bly than this, and it affords me the greatest satis-pensation. There would be no difficulty what-ever, I am confident, in exchanging new coupon bonds for the certificates of loan now outstand-ing, without any average extension of the main-crity of the loans, at a cost of a few thousand dol-size. Ladged up this point I am actical certain when our result Commonwealth freed to severe lars. Indeed, on this point I am entirely certain when our great Commonwealth, freed, to some that the exchange can be made a source of pro-extent, from the shackles of d-bi, can, as she fit to the State, above all expenses. This accom-doubtless will, contribute an adequate sum to this

that the exchange can be made a source of profit to the State, above all expenses. This accomplished, and the interest can be paid at the Treasury, and the whole business of that department
rendered the more simple and safe.

The financial year commences and closes on the
last day of November, and the appropriation and

French Accordences 1014 .. 3 50 ... at

for the purpose; that many of the books are providing for their security and sixe that the laws providing for their security and imposing responsibilities on the Librarian, are quite insufficient. This bighly interesting and useful institution will

oubtless receive your special care.

It is proper that I should make known to you be progress that has been made on the subject of the erection of a monument at Independence Half, in Philadelphia, commemorative of the Deciaration Independence.

In October, 1852, the councils of Philadelphia, by unanimous consent, passed an ordinance dedi-cating the n-cessary ground in Independence Square, to this patriotic and sacred national purpiec, and proposing to give possession of the premises to the representatives of nine or more of

By an act of the Legislature of February last, confirming this ordinance of the councils, the ernor was notherized to appoint a trustee to act in conjunction with the trustees of the other States, in the erection of the monument. I accordingly appointed Athert G. Waterman, Esq., of Philadel-phia, the trustee on behalf of Pennsylvania. The States of New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire and Connecticut have adopted laws somilar to that of this State, and trustees have been

appointed in each. Under the terms of these laws no action can be taken by the trustees, until at least nine of the thirteen original States shall have signified their willingness to participate in the en-erprise. There are still four States wanting, and

with them the issue must rest for the present.

I am unwilling to believe that an object so entirely proper in itself—so congenial to the feelings of the American nation—so significant in its his-toric and moral bearing and so touchingly inter-esting to every American heart, can even be long delayed, much less defeated. It was the magic power of the Declaration of Independence which bound together thirteen sparcely populated, tax-roiden and oppressed colonies, and erected them into an independent nation. By it was first proclaimed to the world the equality of all men, and their capacity for, and right of self-government. Under these auspices of this great instrumint our liberties were achieved, and the thirteen feeble colonies, acting on its benign principles, and golded at every step by an over-ruling Providence, have grown into thirry-one sovereign States—all teeming with the elements of national wealth— all prosperous and progressive—members of one vast confederacy, whose boundaries are marked by the Atlantic and Pacific, and enjoying a com-

merce co-extensive with the civilized world.

Honored, feared, and patronized by all nations; already sustaining a population of twenty five millions of inhabitants, rejoicing in the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and in a high degree of moral and social happiness. And shall we not have a monument to perpetuate the events from which these manifold blessings have apring?— Some imperishable memorial of cur gratitude—an everlasting witness of the great things done amongst and for us—some visible sign to perpetuate the memory of the Declaration of Independence—the Revolution—the heroes who participated in the mighty struggle, and the Constitution that crowined and defined the privileges so nobly achieved. If these deserve not a monument, then all others have been erected in vain.

all others have been erected in vain.

A structure commensurate with the moral grandeur of the event, its world-wide consequences, is not contemplated; but what can be, and should be accomplished, is the erection of a structure after the plan indicated by the committee—a beautifut and ever-enduring embodiment of the Nation's granting to the authors of the Declaration; an interchalle present the structure of the Declaration; an interchalle present the structure of the Declaration; and the structure of the Declaration; and the structure of the Declaration impershable personification of our fidelity to

impressibility personalization of our adenty to its principles and their natural offspring, the Constitution and the Union.

The location of this political Mecca will be most fortunate. Central to the original States—elegible to the younger members of the confederacy, and flanted on the soil of the old Keystone, who never has, and by the bleaung of Gul, never will fafter. to the blessing of God, never will fafter rise, frown up in the first dawn of discontent against the integrity of the Union, come whence it may, or by whomsoever instigated. The weight it may, or by whomsoever instigated. The weight of her vast moral and political power, I firmly be-lieve, will be wielded to resist the tide of dissension and dissolution, and to keep the political at-mosphere around the monument, when erected,

purely national.

The present is also an auspicious time for this work of national fellowship. The compromise measures, recently adopted, and senenticed by the approval of Clay, of King, and of Websier, have quieted the elements of national discord; and to prolong this peace and quiet, it is but necessary to maintain these measures and the requirements of the Constitution; to discountenance in future the agitation of questions settled by the federal compact, and de educin the would hazard the peace of the country to gratify prejudice, or to accomplish the ends of personal

WM. BIGLER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. Harrisburg, Jan. 4, 1854.

A fire occurred at Ogdensburg, N. Y., on Thurs-A fire occurred at Ogdensburg, N. Y., on Thursday night, destroying a row of wooden buildings on Ford street, occupied by the following parties: Thompson, bonnet rooms; Chanev, boot and shoe dealer; J. S. Wooley, grocer; Green and Co., hatters; Mrs. Thornton, Milinery; Byington, bookstore: Moris, druggist; Judd, auction rooms, Child & Fawcett, shoe and leather dealers; Auton, clothing store. The fire originated somewhere on the premises of Green & Co., or Mrs. Thornton, who saved only a small parties of their Thornton, who saved only a small portion of their stocks. Most of the others lose heavily on their stocks, but are insured. Child & Fawcett's extensive stock of boots and shoes was mostly saved in a damaged condition—probably covered by in-surance. The total loss will not exceed \$15,000.

Geo. W. Howell, chief operator in the Washington and New Orleans telegraph office in that city, and a young man named Sorrell, were riding down Main street, vesterday afternoon, when the horse took fright, ran off, and threw him violently to the ground. Howell was dangerously wounded. Sorrell not injured. Some six or seven physicians were immediately summoned to Howell, who pro-nounced his case hopeless. He did not speak from the moment of the accident until his death, which took place at 5 o'clock this morning.

The Michigan State Railroad Convention met at The Michigan State Rangoal Convention met at Jackson on the 29th inst., W. L. Greenly presiding. A series of Resolutions were passed touching the importance of railroads to the growth of Michigan, one of which recommends the calling of an extra session of the Legislature, and another of the in-crease of the capital of the Port Huron and Michigan Railroad to \$8,000,000.

The French government has obtained from Messrs. Rothschild a loan of 200,000,000,000 francs, equal to £8,000,000 sterling or 40,000,000 dollars, at 71, which it will issue at the first favorable opparanity affored by the state of the Eastern ques-tion. The Rothschilds are now interested in sup-porting the French funds, which have risen, while the English funds have receded.

We hear of nothing but cold weather and anow from Portland Me. to Milwaukie, Wie.

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