Democratic County Convention.

A Democratic County Convention will be held in the City of Eric, on Tuesday. the 7th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates in the 7 tate Convention, and to transact such other busiesses as may come before the Convention, appertuding to the interest of the party.

Primary meetings will be held in the several Townships, Borougha, and Wards in the County of Eric, at the usual phases of helding the Township and Borough elections in the County, and at the Scheel and Commes Council Rooms in the East and West Wards for the City of Eric, on Saturday the 4th day of February, A. D. 1866, between the boars of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., except the City of Eric, which will be at 7 o'clock, P. M., except the City of Eric, which will be at 7 o'clock, P. M. JAMES C, MARSHALL, Ch'n Co. Cem. Rrie, Jan. 7, 1860.

The President's Message.

We gave last week, in advance of all our cotemporaries, the message of President Bu-CHANAN, to the 36th Congress. It has doubtless been read by most of our readers, and a calm and deliberate opinion formed in regard to itmerits. That it will please a large class of the people of the north, and a similar class at the A. J. Ogle, a very popular man in this dissouth, is not to be expected. Extremes meet in politics as in every thing else; hence we find disunionists north and disunionists south agree upon a common platform, and are ready to condemn any President that stands between them and their designs. It has been the misfortune, or rather fortune, of Mr Buchavan servant," in terms that could not be inisunder to have those two classes arrayed against him with more vigor than almost any of his immediate predecessors. He has done nothing to please them. He has striven to modulation the Union. to preserve the Constitution, and to put down functioism. He has given no heed to the clamor of faction. He has administered the thovernment within the prescribed limits of the law. That the recommendations of a President thus just to his oath of office, thus true to the whole country, irrespective of scotion, should be scoffed at, ridiculed, found fault with, and condemned, is as natural a result as that the teachings of the Tribune and other exponents of Republicanism should lead men to engage in such traitorous schemes as that which calumninted at Harper's Ferry, and aroused the conservative portion of the country to the dangers which menace the Union. Hence we find the Republican press full of all manner of bitterness against the Message They do not like its allusion to Harper's Ferry That is calling up Banquo's ghost again in an official form, and they start and turn pule, and cry out in their agony, "Out damned spot". They deny any such application as the President makes to the Dred Scott case. They are not content that the territorial question shall be settled le gally or at all. Professing to be betterly hostile to the re-opening of the African slave trade, yet they growl in unmeasured terms be cause the President says call lawful means at his command have been employed to execute the laws" against that traffic A portion of these fault finders profess to be favorable to the protection of domestic industry-but they can find no words of hitterness sufficiently pointed in which to condemn the President's recommendation for an increase of duty on foreign imports sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of government. And while they him," several called out: "It is Captain are thus made unhappy over the statements of Walker," (now Sheriff of Douglass County, are thus made unhappy over the statements of the message of our domestic affairs, they are leaders.) Captain Walker arose and said, equally as troubled over its statements of our Gentlemen, there is no use in keeping we have \$27,397,961 07, the cident thereto. The proposed acquisition of Brown told me himself that he was present and interest to be provided for, from the Cuba troubles them; the recommendation to

But while this is so (and we would doubt our judgements of its merits if it were not so) we are gratified to be able to add that, with the in his power, and he could have kept them Democratic press, it is received with almost universal favor. Upon one question alone treated of by the President is there any diversity of opinion-and the difference upon that is so slight that it cannot result in any permanent division of the party. The President pronounces the question of slavery in the territories a judicial question. Even Judge Dovacan and the great body of his friends acknowledge that this is so. This point of agreement is all that is essential to perfect harmony. The Supreme Court has decided that slaves in the Territories are property-that they stand on the same footing as other property. The Territorial Legislatures may give this property extraordinary protection, or they may give it only such protection as they give to other property; and the that he was present at the killing of those tribunals to pass upon the validity of any laws men. But there were pulliating circumthey may pass in that connection, are the Federal Territorial courts in the first instance, and the Federal Supreme Court in the last resort Right there the whole matter lies. There let it lie. This is the impregnable ground upon which the democratic party can stand, and that is the only solution of the question Congreen nor the Federal government have anything to do with it except to enforce the decisions of the courts, in each case as it shall arise, whatever those decisions may be-the democratic doctrine in this regard being, "non interference by Congress with slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia "

secure our rights in Mexico by the strong arm

of power is not to their taste; in short, what-

ever the President measures configuration.

Equally as emphatic in approval of the Mes sage in its general features, are the conserva tive journals of the country, representing our commercial and industrial interests. The Bos ton Courier, than which no paper in New England, wields a more conservative and whole some influence, regards it as one of the mos comprehensive and able state papers that has ever emenated from the Executive department The National Intelligencer, (a most able and competent journal,) the New York Towes, (opposition) Baltimore Sun, (independent) and many other journals, either adverse or, neutral in their political sentiments, speak of the Message in the same language of approval. With such evidence of appreciation the President need not beed the attacks of fanatics North

A BRAUTIFUL PREMIUM -The Proprietors of the "Saturday Evening Past," of Philadel. phia-that old and celebrated Weekly-are presenting all their subscribers with a large and beautiful steel engraving, called "THE SPRAKING LIKENESS." A copy of this engraving is now before us, and it really is a very beautiful thing. It is a picture of a mother and child, and can hardly fail to please generally. The child is looking through an oval frame, -and of course the picture is as natural as life itself. We are informed that the price of this engraving is the Philadelphia print stores, is FOUR DOLLARS. It is sent, however, as a Parmium to any subscriber to THE POST. who remits in addition to his subscription number of friends throughout the state. His money, the sum of twenty-five cents to pay the claims to the nomination will be pushed with cost of postage, mailing, &c., &c. Of course a good deal of spirit. any one mailing the publishers of Tua Post \$2.25, will get not only their celebrated Week. ly for one year, but this gem of a picture benides. Club subscribers also are entitled to the Engraving, by remitting 25 cents in addition to their regular club rate. Address DEA. CON & PETERSON, No. 132 South Third Street. Philadelphia, who will send a sample copy of THE POST grates to any one requesting it

it would be to him of the etc. ! NEXT GOVERNOR.

Nothwithstanding the Demonstria State Con-rention will assemble in less than two months from this time, we hear but comparatively lik-tle said as to who is to be our standard bearer for Governor. This we do not consider a had omen, indicating, as we think it does, the true Democratic spirit of abstaining from too much personal feeling, and foreshadowing a determ ination of cordially acquiescing in the nomina-We have, however, been gratified in

observing in various sections of our State, an earnest sentiment in favor of the Hon Jons Dawson, of this county, as the Democratic candidate. We are well aware of Mr. Dawlin's isinclination of again entering the field of public life, but we regard him as emmently the uan for the times, and sincerely hope that exsting exigencies may induce him to forego, at least for a season, his fondness for private life and pursuits, and consent to the use of his name in connection with the gubernatorial can-

We must have a strang man in every sense of the term, as the Democratic candidate for Governor, inasmuch as on his success may depend the result of the Presidential election. We know of no man within the broad limits of Pennsylvania who would make a better candidate or a better Governor than John L. Dawson. He has, first, the local popularity which is essential to an acceptable candidate. As proof of this we need only refer to his vote when elected to Congress. When he best the Hon. trict, his majority in this county was over BINE HI NORKO—the average Democratic ma jority being only five hundred. It his see and election to Congress his majority in this county was over ear mousann, when his a petitor was John L. tiow, Esq., one of the moss accomplished gentlemen in the State. This was saying "well done, thou good and taithful

atood or misinterpreted. In addition to his home popularity. Mr Dawson has the character, talents, and person al address to secure the respect of the opposi tion, and excite the enthusiasm of the Der racy, wherever he may go in the capacity of

It has become a fixed usage for the candi dates for Governor to take the stump DAYSON is admirably qualified for this duty He has a fine personal appearance; a bold original, and convincing eloquence; a quick iess in debate, and a model courtesy and dig nity of deportment, which render him at one a popular and effective speaker. His eloquent speeches and efforts otherwise, when in Congress in support of the Homestead bill, have given him a strong hold upon the affections o the masses, which would tell largely in hi favor in a warm political contest. It really appears to us, all things considered, that Mr Dawson is the strongest man that could be started for Governor. His record is all right his character is all right; his talents are all right; and, in short, there is nothing lacking but every thing centered in him to make a successful candidate, and an excellent Governor For the good of the party, then, if for nothing clae, we hope to see him nominated. Should he consent to be a candidate, and should the State Convention give him the nomination the Pennsylvania Democracy will demolish the cohorts of Abolitionism, and gain a victory the glory of which will last forever

John Brown's Career in Kansas.

orrespondence of the Indianapous Journal

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Dec. 17th A "John Brown" anti-slavery meetin was held in Lawrence last evening, December 16th. After some of the speakers had landed Brown as a second Jesus, and one of them alluded to the Pottawotamic mas sacre, which has been laid at John's door Mr. Stevens said he did not believe John Brown had anything to do with it; but there was a gentleman present who could testify to that fact. "Name him," "name back the truth or perverting facts. John debt of the Commonwealth, the principal ment to the act just referred to, passed at the murder of those men on Pottawota mie Greek." This startled like a thunder clan the defenders of Brown. He proceed ed! "I am ready to take an oath that Tknow more about this matter than I can state, especially as it would implicate, as actors in that murder, some persons now in this room. John Brown had those men prisoners. For himself, he never could liberately cutting his throat. Old Titus, whom he took prisoner, had threatened to cut his throat, had insulted his wife, and threatened her life, yet he never felt justifiled in taking his life when his prisoner." Governor Charles Robinson also said that he believed John Brown had acknowl dged to him he was present and approve of the killing of those men on Pottawotamie Creek. He had not and could not

State men after they had the civil power in their hands. Dr. Adair, a nephew of John Brown, waquestioned in reference to John Brown's onnection with the Pottawotamic mas-a ere. He said John Brown had told him

justify the excesses committed by Pree

stances connected with it, I may add that there is no ouestion whatever, from what I have beard from persons who know the facts, that John Brown planned and carried out that massacre. The facts come to me from men who stand among the most truthful of any in Kansas. The truth is, the less Republicans lionize old Brown, the better. Redpath who is lionizing him for the purpose of making money from the sale of his Life, may stand well with fastern Abolitionists as to truthfulness, but he does not stand so with people in Kansas. Our best Republicans in Kansas know that he has willfully lied in his recent statements about John

THE LEGISLATURE .- The Legislature of thi State met on Tuesday, and organized by the election of Hon Wn. M. FRANCIS, of Lawrence. Speaker of the Senate, Russel Errett, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Clerk; Wm. C. A. LAWRENCE, of Dauphin, Speaker of the House, and a Republican Editor named RAUCH, from one of the eastern counties, Clerk. Of course they are all Republicans, or rather followers of the for

unes of Gen. CAMEBON The Governor's Message was delivered on Wednesday, and we have the pleasure of laying t before our readers to-day

Messrs, GEAT & FARBAR have removed their store from its old location, No. 7 Bonnell Block, to their new and spacious warecoom is Commercial Buildings, north side of the Park.

The woodman who "spared that tree. as run short of wood, and is almost "splitting" with vexation to think how green he was. He now "axes" a donation from the gentleman at whose request his destructiveness

GUBERNATORIAL .- (mour first page, we publish a communication recommending Hon. JACOB FRY, of Montgomery, as a suitable person to receive the nomination, of the Reading Convention, for Governor Mr Fay has filled the place of Auditor General of the state for the past three years, and in that canadity has won the regard and friendship of a large

The Uniontown Genius of Liberty nominates Gen. JOHN L. DAWSON, of Fayette, for the same office. By request we give the article of the Genius in another column. Gen. Dawson is one of the first men in the state; an able and eloquent speaker, and a gentleman of popular manners, he would enter the canvas with many elements that would secure for him a large

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Imprably the Senator, and Minberry of more of Proposes addressed the Commission of Proposes below the Commission of the Constantion of the Constantion of Co which makes it the duffy of the Gov-

ernor, from time to time, to give to the ieneral Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, I am most happy, on this occasion, again to congratulate the representatives of the people upon the highly favorable condition of the finances of the State.

The receipts at the State Treasury, from all sources, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of November, 1859, were \$3,826,-350 14, to which add balance in Tressury, December 1, 1858, \$892,027-76, and it will] be seen that the whole sum available for the year, was \$4,718,377 90. The expenditures, for all purposes, during the same period, were \$3,879.054 81. Leaving an wailable balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of December, 1859, of 8839,324 00. Included in the expenditures for the fiscal

year, are the following sums, viz: Loans redeemed. ₹840,302,30 Relief notes cancelled, 4,137 00 Interest certificates paid. 4,843,30

Making of the public debt actually paid, during the year, the sum of

The funded and unfunded debt of the 'ommonwealth, on the 1st day of Decemher, 1858, was a follows ----TENDER DEST

8445,180,00 cent loans 38,420,905 67 JES DIEL IN Do TORRIGHT (A)

29,354,285,67 Total funded debt CREENDED DEST. Relief notes outstanding, \$105,350 00

Interest certificates,

Do do unclamed

Domestic creditors. 115 JU 133,958,00 Total unfunded debt

23,357, 12

1.148 3

Making the entire debt of the Common realth, at the period named, \$39,488,243, The fittiled and unfunded debt of the

state, at the close of the last fiscal year reception 1 15 19 stock as follows: 6 per cent louis \$ 100 630 (9) -17 625 [15] - 37 385,200,00 do

tar tanitail 38,511,981,37 Tor d funded debr Relief note in circulation \$101,21100

Interest cort outstanding 18,514-82 to unclaimed. 4,145 35 SUE 2012 Donnestic creditors, 124,977,70

for a minuded debt Making the public debt on the first day of Documber last, \$38,678,961,07 Since the close of the fiscal year, the commissioners of the Sinking Fund have redeemed, of the 5 per cent, loans, the sun of \$160,000, leaving the real debt of the Commonwealth, at this time, funded and unfunded, \$38,478,961-07. If we deduct from this sum the amount of the bonds received by the State, from the sale of her public works, and now held by her, as fol-

OWS Bonds of Penneylvania railroad company Bonds of Sumbury and Eris R. R. company, Bonds of Wyoming canal company,

ordinary sources of revenue. day of December, 1858, to the 31st day of which may accepte, or become due to the

public debt. \$1,009,282-60. When it is remembered, that during this period, the law reducing the State tax upon real and personal estate, from three to ustify taking a man prisoner and then de- 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, on account of tax on tonnage, making the receipts, from those two sources of revenue, less by four hundred thousand dollars, than they were for the prethat, under such circumstances, a result so

avorable has been produced by the ordi-

nary operations of the Treasury. For nearly two years past, the State has een entirely free from the ownership or nanagement of capals and railroads, and the gratifying result, thus far, is, that her public debt is now less than it has been ince the year 1842, and is decreasing at the rate of nearly one million of dollars per annum. It is now morally certain. hat nothing but the grossest mismanage ment of the linancial interests of the State. can prevent its sure and specay extinguishment. Why should not Pennsylvania press onward until she is entirely free from lebt! She's no longer engaged in the construction of great works of internal improvement, not is she proprietor of roll-Image, from the 21st day of July, to the 20th oads or canals. Relieved of these, governmental action is greatly simplified, and ling to the sum of \$87,375 22. From this purely governmental character. Having of April, took an appeal to the court of eased to be interested in ordinary business pursuits, it is her plain duty to devote her liest energies to relieving her people from the burden of an enormous debt.--When this great result shall have been ac-

complished, the necessary expenditures of in economical administration of the government, can be readily met without the mposition of a State tax on real or persondestates the remaining sources of revenue being more than sufficient for all legitimate purposes. Until that end, so anxously looked to, is secured, true wisdom, as well as sound policy, dictates, that our resources should be carefully husbanded. hat none of our present sources of revenue should be cut off, or diminished—that all lepartments of government should consult proper economy—that all extravagance and unnecessary appropriations should be avoided-and that every new scheme for embarrassing the Treasury should meet

vith marked condemnation. Encouraging, as are the results of the past two years, it must not be forgotten, that we have just commenced the payment of the principal of our debt; and that to prevent a misapplication of the public fiances, and thereby insure a continuance of its reduction, from year to year, is mantestly the first duty of those placed by the on-titution in charge of the Public Tressary, and to whom belongs the exclusive right of raising, economizing and approrinting the public revenue. commend this whole subject to the careful ittention of the Legislature—entirely satsfied, that, as it is the most vital of all the nterests committed to the charge of the ieneral Assembly, it will receive that con-

In my last annual mersage, I comm o cated 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, 1858,-Since the adjournment of the last Legisla ture, satisfactory evidence having been given to me, of the compliance of the Sunarry and Erie railroad company, with the conditions mentioned in the third section of the act referred tot the State Treasurer under my direction, has delivered to the company the canal bonds for two millions of dollars, deposited in the Treasury unfor the provisions of the said act.

ideration which its importance so eminent-

v demands.

The railroad company has also becomentitled to, and has received, one million

ing mortgage bonds amounting to two and that this competition did not only see life, we cannot but feel decity interested. and a half millions of dollars, still remainng in the Treasury of the Commonwealth, to be delivered to the charginy, "from time to time, pari pairs, with the progress of the work, as accordantly by the returns and estimates of the based engineer of the said control with the broads, last mentioned, shall have been surrendered to the presumed that the Common where agriculture is practically and the based engineer of the said control with the broads, last mentioned, shall have been surrendered to the presumed that the Common where agriculture is practically taught is a mentioned, shall be to be presumed that the Common where agriculture is practically taught is a wealth will willingly yield her demand for to the company, as directed by law, the State will still hold, as absolute owner, three and a 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 act of Assem-bly, 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 Com-monwealth 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 vork, for the last year has been highly sat-

The Eastern division of the road, extending from Sunbury, in the county of North-umberland, to Whetham, in the county of Clinton, a distance of eighty-one miles, is finished; passenger and freight trains passing over it daily. The Western division, extending from the city of Erie to the borough of Wrrren, in Warren county, a di+ tance of sixty-six miles, is, also, completed, with regular passenger and freight trains now running over it daily. Making 147 miles of railway along the line of the route that have already been brought into prac-tical operation -107 miles of which, exclusive of sidings, were finished during the must year. On the intermediate portion of Whetham station, a distance of 140 miles.

he line, between the borough of Warren and 95] miles are graded, leaving but 44! mile et to be graded, to place the whole of the infinished portion of the road in a position o receive the superstructure. If no untovard event shall delay its vigorous proseution, another year will not pass he entire line of the road will be finished and in use; thus affording a direct and coninuous communication, by railroad, from he city of Philadelphia to the harbor of

By the 22d section of the act approved he 13th day of April, 1846, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Railroad Company," it is provided "that all tonnage, of whatsoever kind or description, except the ordinary baggage of pas engers, loaded or received at Harrisburg or l'ittsburg, or at any intermediate point. and carried or conveyed on or over said railroad, more than 20 miles, between the 10th day of March and the 1st day of December, in each and every year, shall be subject to a toll or duty, for the use of th ommonwealth, at the rate of 5 mills per rule, for each ton of 2,000 rounds; and it shall be the duty of said company, between 20th and 30th days of July, and between the 1st and 10th days of December, in each and every year, after 50 miles or more of sud railroad shall have been completed and in use, to cause to be made out and filed with the Auditor General, a true and sorrect statement, exhibiting the amount of said tonage, so loaded or received, and he distance so carried and conveyed, during the respective periods intervening be ween 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 each and every year, which said statement shall be verified by oath or atfirmation of the receiving or forwarding agent or agents, and other proper officer or officers of said company, having knowledge of the premises; and at the time of iling said statement, or on or before the said 30th day of July, and the 10th day of December, in each and every year, the remaining before mentioned." And, in a supple cially recognized, and is now in successful the same day, it is further provided, "that rdinary sources of revenue.

It will be observed, that from the lat fail to pay the toll or charge on tonnage,

demands upon the Treasurate there has been actually paid on the principal of the said act; the same shall be and remain a liens or incumbrances thereon until paid By the act of the 27th of March, 1848, the tax on tonnage of 5 mills per ton per mile, from the 10th of March to the 1cember, was commuted to a tax of 3 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

from the tonage tax. In pursuance of the provisions of the several acts referred to, the Pennsylvania ceding year, it is a source of congratulation | railroad company has paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth the following

For fiscal vir end's Nov. 30.1851, 87,521.9. do 1852 16,680 49 do 1853 65,228 59 -do - 1855-129,230 56 do 1856/226,018/51 1857 179.9 (3.7

Since July, 1858, the railroad company has refused to pay this tax, and consequen fly there is now due from said company, on hat account, exclusive of interest, the sum of \$350, 405 00,

On the 21st of February, 1859, and account was settled, by the Auditor General, against the company, for the tax on tonday of November, 1858, inclusive, amount onow happily limited to subjects of a settlement, the company, on the 19th day common pleas of Psuphin county; and, in the specifications of objections which were filed, it was averred that the tax was unconstitution il, and an opinion to that effect, igned by eminent counsel, was filed in the

office of the Auditor General, at the time the appeal was entered. In August last, the cause was tried, and after a full investigation, and argument, the constitutionality of the law imposing the tax was affirmed by the court, and a verdict and judiment endered in favor of the Commonwealth or the amount claimed, with interest. The case has since been removed, by a writof error, to the Supreme Court of the State and will, probably, be heard and determined, by that tribunal, in the course of

the present winter. On the 25th day of August last, another secount was settled against the company, orthe tax on tonnage, from the 30th day of November, 1858, to the 20th day of July 1859, amounting to the sum of \$159,368 58, from which an appeal has also been aken by the railroad company, and which will probably be tried during the present

month. As this question largely affects the revenues of the Commonwealth, and as the principle involved is one of the first imporance, I have deemed it a duty to say before the General Assembly, somewhat in detail, the history of this tax, and the present condition of the legal controversy growing out of its imposition and enforce 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 he Commonwealth a portion of its earnings, in the shape of a fixed tax upon the troight carried over the road, is questioned by the company, and that, too, after the

grant has taken effect, and while the corporation is in the full enjoyment of all the enefits conferred upon it by its charter. The question, it is true, is a legal one, and . therefore, rests with the judial de ament of the government; but, I have not the slighest doubt, that the de rision, when had, will entirely vindicate the right 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 that the tax was originally imposed, in order to indemnify the State, to ome extent, for the losses which she was which it is anticipated will grow out of that

riously affect the revenues of the Commonwealth, derived from her public improvements, but ultimately induced the sale of absence of such competition, it is certainly pliesble to its montable pursuit. A school not to be presumed that the Commons where agriculture is practically taught is a westh will willingly yield her demand for revenue from this source, until she is at least fully indemnified for the pecuniary injury sustained in the depreciation of her own property, by her liberality extended to the company which now denies her power to enforce a contract, voluntarily.

ly adequate. The annual report of the Superintent ommon Schools, with the table and documents ecompanying it, will exhibit the condition of he vast engine of social improvement to which relates. The number of pupils, in all the ublic schools of the State, is 631,651-of schools, 11,485-and of teachers 14,071 The chools have been in operation, on an average over the whole State, five months and nine lays. The average salary of male teachers, is 24 36, and of female teachers \$17-79, and the cost of instruction, per pupil, fifty-three cents per month. Theaverage tax for inition, &c., is about five and a half mills, and for building purposes, about three and one sixth mills, on the dollars Including the city of Philadelphia, the entire cost of tuition, &c. was \$2,017,661 "2; the building expenses \$531,413.35, and the whole expense ystem, in the State, for the year. \$2,574,075

Though the school year ending on the firs donday of June last, was one of unusual dif culty in money affairs, yet the system mani fests an encouraging activity in all its depart nents, while the rate of taxation, both for tur ion and buildings, would appear, from the official report, to have somewhat decreased But, it is by a contrast of the present condi-tion of the system, with that of 1851, when the agencies now operating so beneficially were created, that results are most plainly een. Within that period, the whole number of pupils has been increased nearly one ses enth of teachers, one thirteenth and the salary of teachers, the index of improvement one-sixth for males, and one fourth for female-These results, with the others which the of ficial report will exhibit, unerringly point the duty, as well as necessity, of the utmost care and attention, on the part of all public agents, to this brimary social institution primary in importance, no less than in the career of each citizen. To strengthen, to retain pure, and to properly direct, this foun un-bead of social influence, is, it seems to me he great duty of the law maker, in his highest and most responsible capacity, is the traine

of the furnie of the State The attention of the General Assembly w. illed, somewhat at length, to the existing ondition and further requirements of our school system, in the annual mossige of lasyear. It is not, therefore necessary to repeat the suggestions and conclusions then presened. They are seein to wever, commended our favorable consideration, the events, and specience of the intervening period, having nereused the conviction at their propriety This especially is the case, in regard to the per devised by the act of 20th of May, 1877, 1 the due training of teachers, for the comme chools of the State . A tall supply of compe ent teachers, is admitted by all, to be the great need of the system, and the first want to be provided for Unerring indications to every quarter, not only establish this fact, but point to the gener 1 adaption of the prepose neans, at no distant day. The efforts of the teachers, themselves, for professional improvement, encouraged and sustained by all who du y estimate the value and influence of the teach er's office, not only foretell this, but the strong public sentiment in favor of institutions for the purpose in question, confirms the probability of this result. In every quarter, indications of this kind are perceived -- more or less strong in proportion to the force of local circumstan said company shall pay to the State Treas-urer, the amount of said toll or duty, so of the counties of Lancaster, bork and Lebaaccruing for the use of the Commonwealth, non, an institution, up to the full requirements of during the respective intervening periods the law of 1857, has been established and offiletails 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 provided. this noble institution, as well as to my own feelings, were I to forbear congratulating you upon the result. It is the first fruit of a law which seems to be as much in accordance with the cautious vet generous character of our people, as it is admirably adapted to effect the

All that seems requeste to give full ef fect and general success to the plan, is, at this juncture, to guard it from mutilation or rudical change. If the intelligent and liberal minds that are now weighing the project, and contemplating it extension to other parts of the State, Asc assured that this is the settled policy, then efforts will e concentrated, their activity increased and final success be historical. Whereas radical or unportant changes, will destroy this growing confidence, crush the hopeful efforts now being made, and postpone for years, it not totally destroy all hope of uccess in this essential department of public instruction. The true course will se to cherish the law, and bring it into general operation, by holding out the cerannty of State and to each institution established under it, as soon as a cortain number, to be fixed by law. Itall have been legally recognized, and are in full operation. The money of the State, appropriated in this manner, will effect more enefit, in proportion to the outlay, than in any other of the operations of the sys The instruction of the child, is HITT. duty; but the instruction of the teacher, i economy as well as duity the with probably be advisable to make such appropriations. payable only when the schools are legally ecognized and in full operation course will have the double effect of guard ing against loss by the State, and of stimulating, into early existence a sufficient number of institutions to supply the exist

ing want in every quarter of the State. The period for the third election of Count superintendents is rapidly approaching, and he public mind will naturally be turned to the results of the office. My own observation as well as information from various and relia ble sources, leads to the opinion that this of nce, when filled by the proper person, and its duties doscharged in full compliance with the lesign and spirit of the law creating it, has been of great advantage to the schools. Indeed, no candid person can deny the fact, ap-parent to even slight observation, that more inprovement has been effected in the workings. and results of the system, since the creation i the office of County Superintendent, then in It is true, that when exercised by incompetent officers, or crippled by insufficient compensa tion, little, if any, advantage his accrued. But this is no argument against the office it self, 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 experienc t home, and the light of success from othe parts, correct this evil, and realize the full enefits of the provisions of the law The increasing case and soundness of ou

financial condition, will, at no remote period, ustify an addition to the common school ap ropriation. The general policy of the state has been that each district shall ruise, within tself, the main support of its own schools out an annual donation. listr ble among them all, in proportion to sop-been a part of that policy. The rect of this tate grant appears two-fold, ciret-it is a means of securing regularity in the proceedings and reports of the several districts, so hat the Department of Common Schools shall have the requisite information for the dis charge of its functions: And second, it light ns, in some degree, the burden of local taxation, to the reinef of the poorer and more sparsely peopled districts. An increase of the appropriation would enhance both these objects, and, whenever the finances of he government will justify it, commends itself to the fivorable consideration of the Leg

islature. The aid which the Legislature has hithert xtended to the establishment of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, strongly evinces their high appreciation of the advantages sure to sustain from a competition, which finstitution. While it must be admitted that of dollars, of the morgage bonds referred to was inevitable, between the railroad author | knowledge is as essential to the art of farm

that a community so peculiarly agricultural as we are, should have all the advantages of an education which combines in itself as well one which, because of its great importance, well deserves our attention. It embraces the principle, that while youths are taught labits 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 entered into, upon a consideration entire-

reach of many a bright genius, who would otherwis struggle and languish for the want of the means of acquiring it. Our school, within its limited means, has been in successful operation during the past year; having under its charge one handred boys, who, while they are carefully instructed in all those branches of science which pertain to a high order of edneation, are daily engaged in all the practical operations of the farm-fitting them to return to rural 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 judustry The practical 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. The great interest which is everywhere felt throughout the Commonwealth, in the further extension and progress of the institution, commonds it to our care and pro

The State Labrarian will report the comple ion 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 this report, hat the origin of the Library dates far back in the history of the provincial government, and that it received the fostering care of the Com-monwealth during the period of the Revolution. t is gratifying, that, notwithstanding the waste to which it has been subject in past years, owing to the want of proper attention, under the careful supervision of the present Librarian, it has, since he his had the charge of it, nearly doubled us number of volumes, and ow contains in all 22,000 volumes the largest State Library in the Union, with the single exception of that of the State of New York. offection of hw books, and especially law reports, is considered by those competent to udge, among the best in the country The Library, from its historic relations, deserves, and fitrust it will receive, the continued libradity of the Legislature In my mangural address, as well as in my

hat our present Banking system was extreemy detective, and that, unless it were radically changed I should consider it an imperative duty to withhold the Executive approval from all bills creating new banks. Without again giving in denil the reasons which influenced my action on the question, or repeating the sug gestions and recommend aren- heretofore made o the legislature, it is proper to remark, at the time that my convictions have been confirst thy are end reflection that my opin and a mice inch mixed and that I cannot approceed any meter e of banking corporations inder existing laws If corporate privileges or banking purpose, are needed to accommo dure the business wints of any portion of the State, justice requires that such institution double to competed to protect the community receiving a circulation by requiring that am ple security shall be given for the prompt re lemption of its notes, the sufficiency of which act of the corporation could impair All tive of much crimination and recim experience in this state and clewhere has demnstrated, that the present system affords little or no protection to notcholders beyond the pursonal integrity of the officers controlling the nanagement of the several banks. For a full exposition of my views on this question, I respectfully call the attention of the General As-

embly to my last annual message. The reports of the Auditor General, the State Frensurer, the Surveyor General, the Adjutant Jeneral, and the Attorney General, will be laid before you, and will show in detail the operations of their respective departments for the of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the

Deeply impressed with the belief that the present mode of receiving, keeping and diburing the public revenue is entirely unsafe and interests of the Commonwealth involved, I a gain respectfully, though earnestly, invoke legislative action on this highly important subject. The receipts and disbursements of the Treasury are each, annually, from three to four millions of dollars. At times there is on hand a balance exceeding one million of dollars. The State Treasurer gives security to the Comdollar. He depo its the money of the S. ate when and where he pleases, and it is told out on his own check exclusively. His are seafled by the Auditor General, once a mouth, and this is, app to mily, the only safeguard provided by law to present the illegal use of the public funds while under the control of the State Treasurer That the Treasury of

the Commonwealth has botherto escaped from dwartrons defide thou, is owing to the integrity of the officer, and not to the efficiency of the liws and white our main reliance, in the future, must be on the honesty of the officers to whom the department is entrusted, it is, never theless, the plain duty of the government, by proper legislative enactments, to prevent, a fir as possible, the illegil improper or fraul ident use of the funds of the State by a futh less or dishonest public igent. I respectfully recommend, that provision be made by law that no money shall be deposited in any bank, or elsewhere, by the State Freasurer, without first requiring security to be given to the Commonwealth for the prompt re-payment of the sums deposited, that all checks, issued by he State Treasurer shall be countersigned by the Auditor General, before they are used and that daily accounts of the moneys received, leposited and disbursed, shall be kept in the office of the Auditor General as well as in the Treasury Department; and that weekly state ments of the fed mess in the Treasury, and the places and a counts of deposits, shall be kept in a book to be provided for that purpose in

e who department. The Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the resolutions of the 19th of April, 1858, to revise the Penal Code of this Commonwealth, have presented to me their final report, which is herewith transmitted to the General Assembly. His importance to our whole community, and the great labor devoted to its preparation, commend it to your early and earnest attention. The manner in which the duties of the commission, have been, performed cannot fail in my opinion to receive your appro-

I commend to your fostering care the State Lunatic Asylum, at Harrisburg the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the insine, at Pittsburg—the Asylum for the Blind, at Philadelphia-the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Philadelphia -the Pennsylvania Training School for idiotic and feeble minded children, at Mediahe House of Refuge, at Philadelphia-and he Western House of Refuge, at Pittsburg. These excellent, chattable and reformaory State institutions have done, and are boing, almost incalculable good, in the relef of suffering humanity, and in the reclamation and reform of the erring young. They have strong claims upon the continued bounty of the Commonwealth The unual report of these noble charities will so laid before you, and will exhibit, in dotail, their operations during the past year. I refrain from recommending, as proper objects for the bounty of the state, a numher of benevolent and charitable associa tions, canally humane and benificent i their operations; because they are entirely ocal in their character, and however mer torious their claims may be, and unquesionably are, upon the respective commuuties for whose particular use they are founded and conducted, in my opinion, they have no claims upon the Treasury of the State, which can be recognized with a

The editor of the Colonial Records and l'ennsylvania. Archives has prepared a coious index to the whole work, which will Alaid before the Legislature at an early day of the session. 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, preceeding the adoption of the Constitution of 1790, are temporarily threaten our Union, will now now of easy acres to the public, and in a they have always heretotore is usedly by in the sixth section of the same not , leav- ized, and her main line of public works; fing, as it is to all the other employments of condition which regider their entire des- away

sections of the Commonwealth

regard to the interests and rights of other

truction impossible. I recommend that suitable sum be paid, by the Commen wealth, to the editor of the Records as Archives, for the work performed by h since the discontinuance of his salar, I have so repeatedly presented my vo. to the Legislature, of the cycle arising for

local and class logislation, that it is a necessary again to repeat them. 14. however, to call the attention of the G., ral Assembly to the fact that we have our statute books, general laws provide for the incorporation of railroad turn a bridge, plank-road, gas, water, insura, and other similar companies, and that corporate powers granted by the Let ture, to such companies, should be un these general laws, so that there may uniformity in the provisions of similar sociations, and that the time of the tope esembly may not be occupied in part bills of great length, when a simple to ence to the details of the general .. would answer every purpose. The practice of sending to the Executive Interpolation of bulls immediately

eding the final adjournment of the islature, is highly objectionable, and our as far as practicable, to be discontinued Its necessary consequence 14, ettle compel the Executive to approve which he has not fully examined to them after the final adjournment, or (disapprove them, to return them to t next General Assembly, with his of per Thus imposing upon a succeeding is ture the final dispositron of bills, with origin and passage of which it had to nection. To illustrate the evils lead from this practice, it is only necessors inform you, that, of the large number alls presented for my approval, with day or two of the adjournment of the Legislature, I am constrained, la 1 ... of duty, to return with my objections to the present Legislature, for recourse

It is apparent from the exhibit of financial condition of the General Cov. ment, recently made public that wants of the Federal Treasury will deno revision of the existing trriff laws of United States, with a view to an incrof the revenue derivable from imports When this revision shall take place, a greatly to be desired, that a proper rega for the industrial interests of the count will prompt the Congress of the Unite States, to place her revenue laws upon si a basis, as to afford to our great my and manufacturing interests the largest cidental protection. To substitute spefor advalorem duties, on a certain dis articles which from their nature as ast annual message. I expressed the opinion equal or nearly equal value,—or to chathe foreign to a home valuation with moderate increase of the rates now all ed, would, I am satisfied, infuse new and vigor into all the various departme of industry, and at the same time with imposing burdens upon the people at

to the General Government a revenue ply sufficient for all its wants The early admission of the Tettale Kansas as one of the sovereign States of Union, under a constitution legally one and fully and fairly ratified by the d. votes of a large majority of the perpi the Territory, will remove from the tional Legi-lature a subject which Intherto, in no inconsiderable degretracted the attention of the Nation which, from the nature and extent () discussions in Congress, has been protion between the various sections of common ecountry. Pepular Sovereix having finally prevailed, in the tall and fair adoption of the fundamental as of the Territory, according to the wishof the people, the vexed and dangeres question, in that Territory may now considered as satifactorily and perpetual rettled. Copies of the correspondence Tetro

the Governor of Virginia and the Governcent outrage at Harner's Ferry, are b with transmitted to the Legislanue 15 letter addressed by the Governor of Vaginia to the Governor of Pennsylvania was hence was not received until the 1st di of December, one day before the executed of John Brown and, therefore, it was an possible to reply to it by mail, in time t reach the Governor of Virginia before to execution. The answer was consequent. sent by telegraph, which will account b is brevity and sententious character. The recent seizure of the public propty of the United States at Harner's Ferri and the invasion of the State of Viters by a small band of desperadoes, with intention to excite the slave population insurrection, have drawn attention to be dangers which beset our federal relation It is a source of satisfaction to know to the authorities of Virginia possessed to means and the determination to paroffenders with promptness and pistice that the inditary force of the United Ste was a power immediately available to a in putting down the outbreak against ? public peace - that the slave popular were content with their condition, aid a willing to mute with disorderly white he macts of tre son and murder, and to ympathy whitever with any attack upthe rights and institutions of any of the States, and have a deep and abiding detion to our great and glorious. Union us, as Pennsylvanians, it is gratifying believe that the citizens of this Commwealth have not, in any manner, puth pated in this unlawful proceeding, and know that when some of the guilty perp tritors were arrested within our jurisd. tion, they were promptly surrendered t the justice of the offended and insure

The several States of this Union are in h pendent sovereignties, except so far as they had granted certain enumerated powers to 196 Federal Government. In cases not provides for in the Federal Constitution, the severa States, in their relations to each other - out! a be governed by the principles which tike ulate the conduct of civilized nations. These principles forbid, in all nations, vevery end practice ten fing to excite disturbance in a other State;" and are founded on the maxim that edifferent nations ought, in time of peace to do one another all the good they can, with out prejudicing their real interests. The maxim, recognized by all civilized governments applies with peculiar force to the several State. of this Union, bound together, as they are. I s sacred compact for mutual support and pr tection; and, therefore, any attempt in State, to excité insurrection in another, ioffence against all the States, because all ve ound by the Constitution to put down so disturbance, and the act of Congress authorized the President of the United States to call ... he militia of the several States, for the popase. It is a high offence against the peace our Commonwealth, for disorderly person within our jurisdiction, to combine together for the purpose of stirring up insurrection any of the States, or to induce the slaves the Southern States to abscord from their meers; and it would be proper, in my judgemen for the General Assembly to consider whether additional legislation may not be necessary insure the prompt punishment of such offende against our peace and accurity
In determining our relative duties towards

r sister States, the morality of servitude our open question, for we are bound by it gal and moral obligation of the compact the Union, under which we have been bron. into existence, and preserved as independent States, as well as by the principles of internal tional law, to respect the institutions with the laws of the several States recognize [4] 4 n no other way can we faithfully fulfil our . ligations, as members of this confederacy.

While I entertain no laubt that the great Republican experiment on this continent. happily commenced, and carried forward to to present exalted position, in the eyes of the rorld, will continue, under the Providence . God, to be successful to the latest generation it is the part of wesdom and patriotism to watchful and vigitant, and to carefully guit a treasure so priceless. Let moderate co prevail let a spirit of harmony and good wi and a national fraternal sentiment, be cultive ted among the people, everywhere. North 80% South and the disturbing elements which