To Who! To Who!

lowing, from a Southwestern newspaper, the host ingenious newspaper dun that has ever uder our notice:

was on a cold antunnal night, A dismal one to view; Park clouds obscured fair Venus light, and not a star appeared in sight. Moggins-as usual-"blue,"

Bent homeward, "tacking" left and right;
When all at once he "brought up" right
Against an old dead yew;
At which he "rounded to,"
And "squaring off," as it to fight. Said, with un oath I shou't indite,

Said, with an oath Tshau't indite;
infernal, sounded you't
Light, an' I'll lick you, black or white!"
dust then obtain the state of the

An' if you're Belzebub, its quite
On necessary you should light—
For Muggins ain't your 'due'.
For money matters are all right!
The Printer's paid up honor bright!
Thereat the owl withdrew;
And Muggins missled the And Muggins mizzled too.
But there are other chaps who might
Be caught out late some dismal night, Who hav'st paid what's due! They know-то wно-то wно.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

the Honorable the Senators and Members the House of Representatives of the General As

FELLOW CITIZENS :- A renewal of expressions gratitude to the Almighty Father, for his manifold mercies and protecting influences during the past year, and the attenue of a prayer "in spirit and in truth," for the continuance of these blessings well become a people who habitually acknowledge the superintending care of a just and merciful God. The abundant harvests of the late season, the general exemption of the community from discase, the landly improving condition of the community. rapidly improving condition of the country in all things which confer happiness and rational content ment, increased facilities of education, and the en-joyment of religious privilego in its purest forms, norment of religious privilege in its purest forms, admonish is onew that the destiny of this people and government is directed by the power of a Supreme Ruler, whose kindly providences are continually exerted for their welfare and well-being.

The melancholy duty devolves on me of formally announcing the General Assembly the fact of the decease of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, the venerable Zachary Taylor, who died at the ci-fy of Washington, on the evening of the ninth of

July last.
The soldier whose brilliant achievements in arms added new lustre to the military fame of the country, and the Statesman whose policy, as shadowed forth in his recommendations to Congress, was that of the wisest and most generous patriotism, died in the full possession of his great mental faculties, surrounded by endeared relatives, cherished friends and patriotic members of government, with the calm resignation becoming a Christian soldier, and founded on the faith which teaches that death has no terrors for those who faithfully endeavor to do their duty. The American people paid the high-est tribute to his memory by united and universal

In the purity and disinterestedness of his motives, the patriotism of every impulse as affecting his public conduct, the perfect sincerity of his de-sire to act justly to all men, his winning gentleness which no lapse of time or change of ci

stance can alleviate.

It is recommended that a suitable expression of espect for the memory of the deceased, and of regret for the bereavement, be made by the present Terrislature.

On the death of General Taylor, by the provisions of the Constitutions, the powers and duties of the Chief Magistracy were vested, without the least interruption of the public business, in Vice President Millard Fillmore, whose virtue and patriotism, as manifested in the discharge of former trusts, as well as in the administration thus far of his new inctions, justify the confident expectation that the olicy of the National Administration will eminent-

Resolutions expressive of the feelings of the last Legislature on the death of the late John C. Calhoun, were communicated to his family. I here with transmit the correspondence.

The amendment to the State Constitution, pro viding for the election by the citizens of the judicial officers of the Commonwealth, having received the sanction of a majority of the people, is now part of the organic law. Your attention is now invited to such legislatton as may be necessary to carry into complete effect this expression of the popular will. By the terms of the Constitution, the comof the Judges will expire on the first Mor day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty one. It is suggested that this will afford a favorable opportunity to remodel and greatly lessen the number of Judicial Districts.— At present there are no less than twenty-four judicial districts, with District Courts in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties. A reference to the vast ness transacted in these last named Courts affords conclusive evidence that the intezests of the community demand their continuance. Should a reduction be made in the number of Common Pleas Districts, the salaries now paid to the Judges ought to be increased to such an extent as a fair remuneration for the labor performed and the responsibility incurred in the execution of the duties of their high offices. It is no part of the character of our citizens to require the labors of others without adequate remuneration.— Fair salaries will best secure the services of honest. intelligent and competent men in that department of government, in the faithful administration of which every citizen is so deeply interested. An increase of the salaries of the Judgies of the Courts would demand the extension of the same liberality to such gentlemen as may be selected to discharge the higher and more responsible duties of Judges

of the court of last resort. Two annual elections appear to impose unnecessary buribens upon the citizens. Expense to the

valuable information for the use of the practical farmer. The recent improvements in the construction of implements of husbandry, the analysis of earths, improved modes of tillage, and adaptation of manures and seeds to various kinds of soit, are subjects of absorbing interest to the agricultural classes. Diffusion of knowledge respecting the best breeds of horses, cattle, and other stock, with suggestions in an authorized and reliable form, and experienced or produce of the received and reliable form, and experienced and reliable form, and experienced or produce of the received and reliable form, and experienced or produced forms. perimental expositions of the proper modes of rear-ing and training. live stock of all kinds, could not fail to act beneficially on this great interest of the Commowealth. Should the National Government creet an Agricultural Bureau, in conformity with the suggestion of the President, the State institu-tion would be an efficient auxiliary in the collection of local information, and for the distribution here at home of knowledge amassed in that dement, the claims of the mining, mechanical, and manufacturing interests on the fostering care of the Government, might be equally regarded. A private society in one metropolitan city by its liberality, activity and learning, has done much to develope and accounted the arts and describe arts. ope and encourage the arts and sciences, useful in every day life, and has largely aided our mechanics and manufacturers to gain a reputation throughout the world. By the measure proposed, I desire to accomplish for the advancement of the agricultural, mechanical, and mining industry of the whole Commonwealth, what the Franklin Institute has done for those interests which have enjoyed the benefit of its discriminating care. County and township institutions would speedily follow the creation of a State department; and by mutual action and councils, results would issue highly gratifying to the patriot and beneficial to the country,

Should the returns of the seventh census of the United States be transmitted in time, the apportionment of the State into Congressional districts may become part of your duty. In such event, it is hoped the custom heretofore pursued of postpo-ning action on important bills of this description to the last hours of the session will be changed. It is a practice utterly inconsistent with careful and correct legislation, and destructive of the rights of aco-ordinate branch of the Government.

The Committee charged with the introduction of gas lights into the public buildings, have complied, so far as in their power, with the directions of the Legislature. An appropriation to meet these expenses, and to enclose and improve the public grounds, should be made at an early day.

A complete set of balances, furnished to the State by the General Government, have been deposited in the buildings of the Land Office. The Commis-sioners of the several counties ought to be required to have the weights and measures under their care again adjusted and regulated. An arrangement of the Geological specimens be

longing to the State, in some convenient place for general inspection, and the publication of the Geoogical reports are demanded alike by the true interests of the State and a just appreciation of her character for enlightened enterprise. My attention has been called to the large body

of original papers in the State department, con-nected with the Colonial and revolutionary history of the State, and their extremely exposed and per-Ishing condition. These records are worth preservation, as containing authentic information of the action of our fathers in the struggle for national action of our fathers in the struggle for national existence. In the Capital of Pennsylvania, and with the sympathies of her patriotic people, was Independence matured and declared. Her soldiers were most numerous around the standard of the nation, and there were more battle fields on her soil than in the same area elsewhere. Every memorial of those days of devotion and trial should mess of temper as manifested in his personal deportment, were to be found traits of character which bound closely to him his confidential triends.

be faithfully preserved. There exists a single copy in manuscript of the minutes of the Revolutionary which bound closely to him his confidential triends.

Executive Council, a document by far too valuable a compensation salary should it fail to meet your approbation to the extension of Slavery and the proposition of selecting a Supering tendent, to whom, for his whole time and attendent to the extension of Slavery and the portment. and gave to their sorrow for his demise a bitter- to remain longer within the reach of accident or mutilation. It would be gratifying to a large bo dy of our constituents if the Assembly would nuthorize the employment of a competent gentleman to select and arrange for publicati als of an interesting epoch in the history of the Commonwealth.

In the early spring the buildings of the Insane Asylum will be ready for the reception of patients. This work of charity, worthy of the best care of the philanthropist from its admirable construction and healthful location, cannot fail to maswer the ends of its benevotent founders. It deserves the

fostering care of the Legislature. In the performance of your duties, attention is most earnestly directed to the revision of the laws its arowal of the great principle of protection to American industry, it has an especial claim on the confidence of Penusylvania.

The promote the best interests of the country. In its arowal of the great principle of protection to American industry, it has an especial claim on the confidence of Penusylvania.

Resolutions of the moral well-being of the rising generation.

The suggestions and recommendations of forme nessages in reference to the equalization of Tax laws, payment of portions of the public debt over due, the currency and public improvements, are again pressed on your attention. The loan authorized at the last session to redeem the over due mblic debt has not been negotiated. The financial condition of the Commonwealth is

exhibited in the following statements:

Amount of funded debt, including amount in the hands of Commissioners of Sinking a unu, and appears of Commissioners of Sinking a unu, and appears special loan to avoid Inclined Plain at the Schuyl-kill, on the 30th November, 1850, was \$39,862,914 78 ands of Commissioners of Sinking Fund, and also

Am'nt of unfunded debt, same date, 912,578 64

Total sum of deht. 840,775,485 42 In this gross sum is included the loan to avoid the Plane at the Schuylkill, as above stated—the avoidance of the plane authorized the sale of that portion of the Columbia Railroad and Viaduct over the Schwikill rendered useless by the construction of the new road. A part of the road and bridge was sold for \$253,200, which amount is to be applied as directed by the 18th Section of the Act of 10th April, 1849, towards the permanent improvement of the Columbia Railroad. The actual cost of this great improvement, whereby the Plane has been avoided, the use of the public works much facilitated, and an annual saving of \$80,000 secured to the Treasury, in the disuse of the machin and labor necessarily connected with the Plane.

shown as follows: Amount of cost of new road, say \$400,000 Deduct price of old road sold. The Sinking Fund operation is exhibited thus: Amount of funds received during year \$197,193 74 Amount of stocks purchased

Amount in hands of Commissioners on 345,622 98

30th November 1850 5,967 60 Whole am't received since commence

Decrease of public debt since Nov. 48. 538,203 57
Within the same period there has been paid from the treasury appropriations, that may be called extraordinary, as follows:
Towards completion of N. B. Canal, \$148,500 00
To avoid Inclined Plane, 309,446 02
If these sums from the payment whereof the Treasury will be relieved by the completion of the improvements above stated, be added to the actual reduction of public debt above, exhibited, the conclusion is clear that at a very early date, an annual appropriation of nearly one million dollars may be appropriation of nearly one million dollars may be made towards the redction of the public debt.

Aunexed is an estimate of the receipts and ex-penditures of the present, with the estimate of last cear, and the actual receipts at the Treasury.

In the amounts received from Canal and Rail-

In the amounts received from Canal and Rail-road tolls and collateral inheritance taxes, the an-nual receipts of the last year fall short of the es-timates. In making these estimates it was sup-posed the suggestion of a former message in rela-tion to the conveyance of passengers on the Colum-bia Railway would have been favorably regarded. It is still believed that a largely increased reve-nue would attend the adoption of the changes heretofore recommended. That the collateral in-heritance tax is inefficiently and carelessly collected in some of the counties, and even when frequently collected retained in the hands of the officers longer than necessary, is demonstrable by the fact of the great, disproportion received at the Treasury from counties of equal population, business, and wealth. A statement of the amounts received from the several counties during the last four years, will exhibit much valueable information on the interesting question of inequality of taxation in the payment of the public debt. All items of taxation applicable to the sinking fund should be required to reach the Treasury quarterly

ander the severest penalties.

A reference to the reports of the Adjutant General, Auditor General, Surveyor General, and perintendent of Common Schools, will afford detailed information of the business of their several

A revision and alteration of the Revenue laws, so

dition of many of these works, admonish us that the system of supervision is ineffectual to secure the return of which their construction gave confident assurance. In a system of divided responsibility in their management, the difficulty evidently exists. On a former occasion it was suggested to its entire control should be given. This project is again recommended, but should it fail to meet your a compensating salary should be paid, and under whose sole control the public works might be placed, is worthy of consideration. All the evils arising from divided counsels and shifting responsibilities would be avoided, and that energy and skill in their management secured which cannot be expected under the present system. It is alleged this method of supervision of public works has succeeded well and beneficially in other States.

A commercial connection between Philadelphia

and Europe by Steamships,—an enterprise truly worthy the favoring regards of the whole commonwealth and the countenance and aid of the nation I government by the extension of mail facilitieshe completion of the great Railway communica tion now in rapid progress of construction to the navigable waters of the West, the thorough repair of the Cumberland Valley road, and the erection of various lines of Railway in the Valley of the Susquehanna, must throw an amount of trade on the Columbia Railroad which will demand for its transit the entire capacity of that thoroughfare in a condition of perfect repair. Every avenue by which the trade of the West, as well as of Central uprovements, are updated in the loan author to be opened and kept in such perfect condition as to afford all possible facility to business; for in the growth and wellfare of Philadelphia, the en-tire people should feel a lively interest, as identical with the prosperity of the whole State. Whilst the internal trade if poured into our metropolis, and her local authorities are doing their part to promote her commerce, it is our duty to demand from the General Government some portion of its resources for the security and improvement of the harbor of the Delaware. Improvement of the pavigable rivers and protection of the harbors of the Ocean and

Lakes ought to be no longer delayed.

In this connexion I deem it my duty to call your attention to the pending litigation in relation to the bridge over the Ohio River at Wheeling, erected under the authority of Virginia, which, it is confidently asserted, puts in jeopardy large commercial interests. It has been my care to watch the progress of the controversy, and to direct the proper law officer of the Commonwealth, associated with the other distinguished gentleman who professionally represent the State, to protect the interests before the judicial tribunal which has cognizance

of the case under the Constitution. In the various Railway projects now severally terminating at Philadelphia, Harrisburgh and Pitts burgh, the people of the Commonwealth ought never to lose sight of that other great enterprise which known as the Sunbury and Eric Railroad, was known as the Sundary, and the subject the Susquehanns, the Delaware have acted on the principle that no sympathy with and the Susquehanns, the Delaware and the Lakes. Besides the command of the trade individual suffering ought ever to weaken their vain to deny that the Union of the States is lighted the Northern Seas secured by its construction, it sense of duty to the plain requirements of the or hand the subject of heated discussion by rash and of the Northern Seas secured by its construction, it sense of du would bring into market for sale and settlement ganic law. vast bodies of untenanted and unimproved lands

wealth now wholly innecessible. The large indebtedness of the State, and the ne-

among our people, the inability of the banks, with a sin other cases, the obligations of the parities. The safety to their credit, to accommodate at all times the octive bona fide business demands of the countries of the State Legislatures, would authorize the credit to be stated to the countries of the countries of the state Legislatures, would authorize the credit to the countries of the coun safety to their credit, to accommodate at automose the vertive bona file-business demands of the country, and the large operations in the nature of private banking daily transacted on severe terms to the borrower, demonstrates that increased facilities are demanded to secure a healthy development of our tescources. Any considerable extension of the form of the nature of the nat penditures of the present, with the estimate of rail year, and the actual receipts at the Treasury.

The estimate of receipts from all the sources of revenue for last year amounted to \$4,566,300 00 Actual receipts from all those sources, 4,433,131 51 Estimates for this year amount to 4,296,000 00

The estimate of expenditures for the last year amounted to the sum of \$4,034,800 00 of the public money to pay interest. A recall of the cutual payments amounted to 4,553,193 72 The estimate for the coming year is 4,101,300 00 In the item of expenditures for Public improvements in included \$148,500 paid to North Branch Canal and \$286,440 02 to avoid inclined Plane.

In the amounts received from Canal and Railin various works of beauty and taste. It this sys-tem is favorably regarded, a relinquishment of a portion of the interest on the stocks pledged would be directly advantageous to the Treasury. The confidence felt in their security, and the de-

The confidence felt in their security, and the desire to use the relief notes, when kept in good condition, justify the belief that an issue of small notes from State institutions, founded on a depusit of stocks, would be highly acceptable to the people. A reference to subjects under the control of the National Government, has long formed parts of the annual messages of the State Executives, and the custom has found favor not only by its consonance with the peculiar relations of the States to the General Government, but in the deep solicitude-felt by individual citizens in the action of the latter on questions of pervailing and direct interest to all From the resolves of their Representatives in the councils of the States, the opinions and wishes of councils of the States, the opinions and wishes of the people are often well collected, and hence your action is frequently of great moment. In obedience, therefore, to custom, and in order that the senti-ments of our common constituency may have ex-pression either through the Executive Message or

departments, and furnish views and suggestions of the revision and alteration of the Revenue laws, so at one of the country, are demanded by the rapidly improving in its general condition, and promises the beneficial results it was designed to accomplish. The education of the people is the great question of the age, and as such it cannot full to command your carnest and enlightened of the command your carnest and enlightened to the industry of the country, are demanded by the prostrate condition of the mining and manufacturing in its general condition, and the properties of the country, are demanded by the prostrate condition of the mining and manufacturing in the properties. The propriety of affording full proposed the prostrate condition of the mining and permanent prostrate condition of the mining and permanent prostrate condition of the manufacturing in the prostrate condition of the manufacturing in the prostrate condition of the manufacturing the prostrate condition of the manufacturing the prostrate condition of the manufacturing the prostrate condition of the mining at the prostrate condition of the manufacturing the prostrate condi fail to command your earnest and enlightened of forts for its speedy and ultimate success. In the competition for trade and travel, no effort to the full repair of the canals and railroads of the State should be neglected. The deteriorating convision of the perfectly well understood wishes and expectations of the people. It is conwishes and expectations of the people. It is confidently hoped no such omission will mark the con-

duct of the present assembly.

A reduction in the rates of postage and the construction of railway communications to the Pacific, were urged heretofore as worthy of friendly regard. exists. On a former occasion it was suggested to districts, and allot to each a Canal Commissioner, to whom of the propriety and usefulness of the proposed its entire control should be given. This project is entire control should be given.

measures. In relation to the extension of Slavery and the in former messages remain unchanged. There is nor in the warnings of the future, to justify the a-bandonment of the principles, sacredly regarded from the foundation of the State, of non-intervention in the domestic policy of other communities, and of resolute determination of permitting no interference with our own. Fidelity, in the discharge of Constitutional duty has distinguished our government and people, and if an opinion exists within, or has been mischievously propogated beyond our borders that such is not the fact, it is conceived in error of our true history. Pennsylvania, her people and her authorities, always have been loyal to the Constitution. They wish it neither to be evaded nor amended. They will not permit it to be resist-

It has been intimated that on questions connected with the institution of Slavery, and the rendition of fugitives from labor there have been indications of a disregard of her Constitutional obligation. To the clause of the constitution relative to fugitives from labor, and the legislation under it, there ever lias been in Pennsylvania with all her avowed aversion to domestic slavery, implicit obedience:-With an earnest desire that by a free interchange of moderate and rational opinions, obedience to the law may be made not only implicit but cheerful, it is proper to refer to some of the difficulties in relation to the subject now existing in the public

The clause of the Federal Constitution relative o fugitives from labor involves these propositions: That voluntary service or slavery may exist in Union by constitutional recognition. 2. That the escape of the person so held shall not operate as a discharge from such service or labor. - 3. That on the claim of the party to whom such service is due, there must be a rendition of the

To interfere by logislative enactment, or otherwise to destroy or in my way affect the right of property recognized in the first proposition, would be a daring violation of the clear obligations of the constitution. No human being can pretend that by his Commouwealth such an interference has ever been attempted. Whatever may be the feelings of the people in oppposition to the further extension of Slavery, and the consequent increase of anti-repub-lican and sectional representation in National Legislature, no effort has ever been made to disturb the vested rights of crizens of other States; and when these rights may be endangered by the escape of a slave, beyond the limits of the State and there will be local disloyalty long after slave. where the relation is acknowledged, our citizens

levelop treasures of inexhaustable mineral der the last proposition more difficulty has been any serious design to disrupt and overthrow the hinow wholly inaccessible. found to exist. By whose agency is the inguive to be given up? What force is to be given to the word "claim" as used in the Constitution? Is not the iden.

What is the National Union? It is the basis of

seribe different rules of action—each meant to make national legislation, and the dangers resulting from conflicting enartments, and the cousequent harmony and order, could not fail to alarm the patriot. Whenever power over a subject matter is wested by the Constitution in Congress, and the power has been exercised, the authority of the States has been judicially declared, as above stated, merged and abolished. This is the rule of law as well as that of common support. of common sense.

An or inion has been expressed by men of eminent legal learning and patriotism, that legislative action on the part of the States is expedient to aid in the execution of the powers of the general government. In this signion I cannot concur. To admit the positions of the general government is the position of the powers of the general government. sition would imply an inability on the part of the national government to execute its powers, and would prove destructive of the theory so zealous-ly maintained by our republican fathers, that the National and State governments are independent swereignties, each acting within its proper consti tutional sphere.

It was doubtless a conviction of the soundness of the foregoing views, which induced my predeces-sor, Governor Shunk, to sanction the act of the 3d March, 1847.

The power to act on the subject of the extradi-tion of fugitive slaves being thus vested solely in the National Government, it is the plain duty of the citizens to submit to its enactments under the Constitution. To act differently would be clearly ebellion to Government

If the word "claim" was intended to express an ascertained right of property to the person of the fugitive vested in the claimant, then much of the fugitive vested in the claimant, then much of the difficulty surrounding the question is settled, and the mere demand for the person of the fugitive fixes his destiny by the terms of the Constitution. His extradition would be determined without proof of ownership on the part of the claimant, and without evidence of the identity or flight of the person claimed. It, however, the term used in the constitution signifies a challenge of the property belonging to the claimant, and withheld from him—and the enactments on the subject requiring proof of right to substantiate the claim, and the concurring decisions of the Supremo Court, affix this meaning to the term, then the question arises, how, and through whom, shall the claim be made, and by what evidence sustained?

what evidence sustained?

Lo the adoption of the proper remedy to assert this clear right patriotic citizens may differ, and the privilege to maintain and express that honest diversity of opinion must not be impaired. To sur-render it, under violent threats and denunciatory render it, hader violent threats and denunciatory clamor, would be an abandonement of the deeply cherished privilege of liberty of thought and speech. When the enactments of the National Congress fail to convince the people of their justice and propriety, it is their duty to seek their modification and amendment. The recently enacted furtitive clave law, while it remains a statute, demands the support of all the citizens, and unless our written constitutions are resulted. stitutions are worthless parchments, until the judiciary declare it otherwise must be esteemed a constitutional enactment. Are its defects of such a nature as to warrant the public in urging its amendment?

That part of the law which authorizes the creation of a new and irresponsible tribunal under the name of Commissioners, is liable to exception. Waiving the inquiry whether the judicial power of the United States can be vested anywhere but in regularly organized courts, with the records of ourts, there are objections of serious import to the courts, there are objections of serious import to the institution of this tribunal. All history shows that special tribunals, clothed with discretionary powers over person and property, are liable to abuse, and have been instruments of oppression. If in these the early days of the Republic, when no reason of urgent State necessity can be invoked, powers of a high judicial nature over the liberty and property of an individual are to be vested by appointment of an individual are to be vested by appointment of an individual are to be vested by appointment of an individual are to be vested by appointment of an individual are to be vested by appointment of an individual are to be vested by appointment of the state o an inferirior tribunal; in an irresponsible person, the security of the life reputation, and liberty of the citizen in after times, when new political or social emergencies may arise, will depend on a most precarious tenure. The courts of the United States whose Judges have a pride of character, and over whom a controlling influence is excited by the impeachment clause of the Constitution, should alone be invested with these extraordinary powers.

Rather than hazard the chances of illegal decisions and the consequent irreparable injury of an individual, results so full of danger to the peace and good order of society, the Judicial power of the Nation might wisely be extended. If it be deemed expedient to deny a trial by jury, and lodge the adjudication of this right of property in the breast of a single judge, the kind of proof required should he indicated and a full record of the entire proceed ings, be made and preserved. Processes issued should be returned, and the extradition of any colored person, for whose arrest a warrant had issued without hearing had before the judge, should be visited with the penalties of kidnapping. These modifications of the law, while they could not interfere with the rights and privileges of the owner of the fugitive, would greatly tend to satisfy the minds of the citizens anxiously desirons to perform their

Constitutional duties.

One other matter connected with our Federal Relations, claims your attention. It is the Union of the States, and the dangers which are supposed to threaten it in connection with the question of slavery. Whether slavery be the cause, or pro-text of infidelity to the Union and to what precise extent disaffection exists, it is not my purpose to inquire. There was local disloyalty long before ry and the questions connected with it are finally In the adjustment of rights and official duties undureflecting men. I cannot believe, however, that

phin county, and if the amount is a fair average of the charge indicated will save of the other counteins, the charge indicated will save to the people of the Commonwealth annually upwards of thirty thousand dollars.

The project of creating an agricultural department connected with the State Government, demands the favorable consideration of the Legislature. It is thought that the proper restrictions, is recommended to the construction of the important to the interpretation to this clause of the commonwealth and an interpretation of the important annually upwards of thirty thousand dollars.

The project of creating an agricultural department connected with the State Government, demands the favorable consideration of the Legislature. It is such department might be collected much valuable information for the use of the practical farmer. The recent improvements in the construction of the Legislature. It is thought that the present improvements in the construction of the Legislature. It is thought that the present improvements in the construction of the Legislature. It is thought that the present improvements in the construction of the Legislature. It is thought that the present improvements in the construction of the Legislature in the important of the State authorized and consummation of the Legislature. It is thought that the present improvements in the construction of the Legislature in the important of the Legislature. It is thought that the present banking facilities are unequal to the wants of the business community. The large amount of the use of the business community, the large amount of the use of banks of other States found an circulation of the business community. The large amount of the important of the important of the important of the important of the constitution, which cannot be misapprehend. The constitution, which cannot be misapprehend. The constitution, which cannot be misapprehend. The constitution of the important of the important of the constitution, which cannot be misapprehend. The const past, and by the consciousness that its founders were the fathers of the kepublic. It is sacred, as the sid remaining memorial of the edightened habors of the bors of the bors of the age distinguished for

Republic an enlarged and glorious destiny. Its preservation rattifes the assurance that man is capable of self-government, and that equal rights, equal laws, and equal privileges, are alone the results of democratic institutions. The dissolution of of the National Union would be the beginning of civil war the strip of creations. il war, the strife of sections, of scenes of fraternal discord. It would raise the arm of the bondman discord. It would raise the arm of the bondman amid the horrors of civil war; and the destruction of a race of men alone would terminate the fearful struggle. It would involve conterminous States acting as jealous strangers, in vexations disputes about rights of invigation of trabite; of transit—It would sacrifice the faith of the nation. It would destroy the army and the ravy, and with them the proud recollections of their early exploits. The trophies of the pation would be dispersed, and the great communion of thought, of sentiment, and of interest, in which, for more than seventy years, we have gloried, would be gone foreyer, as a support of the pation would be gone foreyer.

interest, in which, for more than seventy years, we have gloried, would be gone forever.

Deeply impressed by these considerations and relying most confidently on the entire sympathies of the General Assembly of the State which has never known an instant's disloyalty to the Union. I solemnly profest against the atterance of rish and ill-advised thoughts on a subject so dear to our constituency, and more carnestly against all de-liberation by means of conventions, or other modes of action, unknown to the Constitution and having for their object either the dissolution of the Union or the discussion of sectional and hazardens questions, for the decision of which the Constitution his made ample provision. Pennsylvania vene-rates and cherishes the unimpaired institutions of

rates and cherishes the innumerical institutions of our fathers.

With the fervent prayer that Almighty God will so direct the deliberations of the General Assembly, that "peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and picty, may be established among us for all generations," the suggestions and recommendations contained in this annual message are respectfully submitted for your consideration and action. WM. F. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Jan. 7, 1851.

Hurry up the Girls A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Sacramento under date of October 8d. thus speaks of the "aching void" which is caused by the scarcity of females:

How strange it appears to one accustomed to walk in Broadway, and other streets in New York, and to meet thousands of "Heaven's last and best gift to man," to take a promenade up J street the principal street in this city, and not meet one female—nothing but men without the least ceraminals. tion—one constant stream of long-bearded and mus-tached men—Ohristians, Jews, Turks, Sandwich I-landers Chinese, Arabiaris, and a delegation, in fact, from every nation in the world, with a specimen or two from "the rest of mankind" all brought, bither by that magnet which attracts the world means in a very advanced state, there being such a scarcity of ladies in the place—I believe not over-forty or fifty at an extent.

When we used to read the accounts in the pa-pers of the miners dancing around an old bonnet which they found in the read we set it down as fiction, but I can assure you that there is a young physician living on the Toulumne river, who has made an independent fortune by exhibiting a dress worn by a female. It is said, with how much truth I do not know, that every Saturday night the door of his ranche is besieged by the miners like the door of a theatre, every one endeavoring to procure a front seat, and a good view of the axhibition. I trust, however, that a stendy emigration of ladies will now commence, and continue, for: I assure you I never before had so forcibly exemplified to me the truth of the line -

"Woman without her, man would be a savage." California is destined to be a great and power-ful country; but with all her beauty and riches. she stands in the need, in her cities, of refined women, whose virtues and aminbilities are sure at all times, to exert a healthful and improving influence iterests of any country, but especially over the feelings of those of the sterner sex

"I Won't .-- At the " Women's Convention," Mr. Foster, the husband of Abby Kelly Poster, after a long speech on woman's rights, concluded by charging that the pulpit and St. Paul were responding for the enslavement of the sex. When the priest easy to the woman, "Love, hunor, and obey," what can she do!

Abby Kelly Foster.—Do! Do as the wife of the

Rey. Joseph Bancroft, of Worcester, did kny 1 wont." [Laughter.] When they came to the word boy," she said "I wont," and compelled them to

leave that part out.

Mr. Foster [husband of Abby Kelly]— Yes, and there was a lady of seventy years old at dimner to-day, who said when they came to the word "obey." she dropped her bushand's hand. [Laughter]

Drow'r Lage rue Jua - A wealthy, popular, and gay young gentleman once bousted that he could walk home with any one of the members of a certain division of the Daughters of Temperatics from church; accordingly he, after the services were; over the next Sabbath, spruced up to a fair damsel, and with a polite boy tendered his arm. The young lady, as by instinct, drew back as from a serpent; and exclaimed: "No six 1 I'll news put; my arm through another; jug bandle as long as I.f. lively and the control of the contro

General Santa Anna, after having employed General Santa Anna, after having employed in the different engagements, all the known tactics of modern warfare to no purpose, and disheartened by the unaccountable success of the Americans, and his own reverses, exclaimed in after dispuss, that The large indebtedness of the State, and the negent treasury, and loss of time to the voter, equilibrium to the voter, equilibrium to the Spring to be libiden at the general treasury and loss of time to the voter, equilibrium to the Spring to be libiden at the general treasury and loss of time to the voter, equilibrium to the spring to be libiden at the general treasury and loss of time to the voter, equilibrium to the spring to be libiden at the general treasury and loss of time to the voter, equilibrium to the spring to be libiden at the general treasury and loss of time to the voter, equilibrium to the spring to be libiden at the general treasury. The large indebtedness of the State, and the new to be given up? What force is to be given up? What is the constitution? Is not the idea.

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