itimately to the courts. I can see no reason why the power to designate election houses should not be confided to the commissioners of the several counties. These officers are usually familiar with the localities, and can readily determine what arrangement would best subserve the convenience of the electors. In addition to this business receives but partial consideration in the Legislature, it is objectionable because of the great space it annually occupies in the journals and laws. I sin aware however, that it has been suggested that the laws of the United States provide that the places for holding the elections for Members of Congress shall be fixed by the Legislature of the several States, and that, therefore, the end in view cannot be attained. In answer to this objection, it may be remarked, that the Legislature having in other instances the Legislature having in State Institute delegated doubtful powers, such as the right to make paper money, it is scarcely necessary to raise the question of the right to delegate a function so expressly conferred.

A large number of the laws of the last sessions and the sessions are the the sessio

sion consist of special acts to incorporate sion consist of special area to monopolication companies to centerate and proper in itself, night, it seems to me, be reached by a general law, authorizing the association of any number of citizens to construct these highways on

proper conditions.

In former communications I have held the doctrine, that but likile legislation of any kind was essential to the ends of mere business enterprise—to promote objects understood by all and within the reach of moderated by all and within the reach of moderate of the condition of ate means; and that most certainly, whatever might be feemed expedient should be gen-eral in its character. That the Legislature had no moral right to grant special advanms: and that most certainly, whatever traces to one officer and deny them to another; and I have declined to approve any act on this subject, where the corporators were not made lieble in their individual estates for the debts of the corporation.

No clearer evidence, it seems to me, can be furnished to show that much of this special legislation is sought and is valuable only because it is special, than is found in its own history. It will be remembered by many of you, that during the administration of Governor Shunk, namerous applications were made for special acts to incorporate manufacturing companies, and that the Governor refused to give his assent to their passage. In 1842, a general law to encourage manufacturing, liberal in its provisions, was adopted, and you will be astonished to learn that at this tene there are not a dozen com-No clearer owidence, it seems to me, car that at this time there are not a dozen com panies in existence under it. During the sessions of 1852 and 1853, much time was consumed in the consideration of special acts to incorporate mining companies.— Near the clese of the last session a genera law on the subject, applicable to all the counties du the State except six, was passed, and although this law is as fayorable, in its terms as the special acts solicited, bift a single application has been made under it for mining purposes; and even in this instance, operations have not been commenced.—
These are significant facts, and in my opinion will fully justify the rejection of all special acts on the subject in future. I can edal acts on the subject in future. I can see no reason why this general law should not be extended to the balance of the State, if the people desire to have it; but no special act to organize conpanies within the counties not included in the general law, can-receive my approval, and such as are now in my possession of this character, will be returned without the Executive anetion.

At the date of my last annual message, proceedings were pending in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to test the right of the Franklin canal company to construct a railroad from the city of Eric to the Ohio State line. The decision of the Court was against the company on the main point, and the opition of Chief Justice Black shows most clearly that the construction of their road was without authority of law, but the road was without authority of law, but the preliminary injunction prayed for by the complainant was refused, on the ground that the Commonwealth could not, under the law, give security for costs. The effect of this decision was to place the privileges claimed by the company within the control of the Legislature. In anticipation of this result, I had suggested to the General Assembly the propriety of taking charge of these valuable rights, and so far as might be practicable, without the exercise of an illibpracticable, without the exercise of an illiberal principle, render this important link of communication, between the sea-board and the great west, subservient to the interests of the people of Pennsylvania. The subject

was considered, but not finally disposed of.

In May last I received a communication
from the president of the company, covering the proceedings of a meeting of the board of tion of the Supreme Court and the Legislature, a number of propositions were submitted, indicating the willingness of the company to pay certain rates of taxation for the unrestran-ed use of the road, until after the coming session of the Legislature or until that branch of government should act on the subject.— Believing that I had no right to make conditions with the company, or even to receive the money which they were willing to pay, I declined to entertain the proposition. relations of the company towards the State, therefore, have undergone no change since the adjournment of the last Legislature, except that the Attorney General has recently taken measures to obtain a final decree in the olea for an injunction and by writ of quo corranto to revoke the franchies claimed by

Recent occurrences at the city of Eric evince an intensity of feeling amongst the people, seldom equaled on a question of this kind indicating not only the propriety, but necessity, for prompt and decisive logislative

action, as to the rights of this company.

It thust be clear to the importial observer, that the Legislature never intended, by only previous set, to authorize the construction of a railrond between the city of Eric and the Ohio line. Indeed, the highest judicial tri-bunal in the State has expressed the opinion, that no such authority can be found in the charter of the Franklin canal company; and, my opinion, the grant should bereafter be made on such conditions only, as will protect and advance the interests of the people of Pennsylvania, so far as they may be involved Pennsylvania, so far as they may be involved in the subject. It so happens that Pennsyl vania holds the key to this important link of connection between the East and the West, and I most unhesitatingly say, that where n principle of amity or commerce is to be vio to turn her natural advantages to the promo-tion of the views and welfare of her own peo-

It may be said that a restriction that would require a break of railroad guage at the har-bour of Erie, would be the use of an illiberal bour of Erie. would be the use of an illiberal principle. The answer is, that the necessity for a break of guage between the Ohio line and the sea-board exists, as a consequence of a difference in the width of the New York and Ohio roads. The only question to settle, therefore, relates to the point at which it should occur. I have been able to discover no reasons, founded in public policy, why the break should be fixed at Buffalo, that do not apply with could force in layer of Erie. apply with equal force in tavor of Brie.— Tomage and passengers can be as well tran-shipped at the latter, as at the former city. So far as concerns the benefits to either

city, incident to a transhipment, the idea i worthy of notice. But the effects of a break of guage, and consequent transhipment east of Erie, upon the business of that harbour, must be paralyzing, if not fatal. It would virtually require shipments to be made either at Cleveland or Buffalo. Scarcely less embarrassing would this arrangement be upon the interests of the Sunbury and Erie road, or any other avenue that may bereafter con-nect the lakes with the city of Philadalphia. It may be that neighboring states, possess, ing similar natural advantages, would give them away for our benefit, but I have not been able to discover any fact in their furmer

been able to discover any tact in their infiner policy, to justify such a conclusion. I shall await your action with anxiety.

The subscriptions of the cities of Philadel phis and Pattsburg to the stock of the Pennsylvania callend, and the prompt payment of interest on the same, together with the Attering prospects of that improvement, had the effect of extending the helief that municipal subscriptions could be salely made to any similar enterprise—that said subscriptions were in truth, what huddeen alleged by some, a nere luan of the credit of the respective municipal exporations, and that neither arin. municipal corporations, and that neither principal or interest would over be demanded. The consequences of this plausible and enductive doctrino were promptly manifested in the form of numerous applications for leg-

influence. For instance, vacuums in the channels of paper circulation in one State can che inches in the paper circulation in one State can che inches and considerations have suggested, the importance of a simultaneous action of the States on the subject, and it has occurred to my mind, that a convention of delegates from each, appointed by the respective logislations have suggested. The importance of the state of the interest of the state of the interest of the state of the interest of the state of felative authority to municipal bodies to sub- [influence. gainst the policy of such subscriptions; in deed, I have no hositation in saying that the aversion I have always entertained towards this principle, and especially its extension to counties, has been greatly strengthened by this experience; and we should now, it seems to me, as a prodent people, profit by this lessen and avoid the practice in the future.

Always doubting the policy of such subscriptions, and declaring my views freely against them, I have not felt required to interpose the Executive perogative against the judgment of ordy-made-would seem-to weigh heavily

them, I have not felt required to interpose the Executive percentive against the judgment of the people directly interested in the question; or in other words, to judge for entizons of a particular locality on a subject relating meroly to their pecuniary interests, or to resist the wishes of their immediate representatives. In a communication addressed to the Gen ral Assembly in March, 1852, on this subject, I remarked, "that the power to subscribe should never be exercised by municipal coporations, unless the interests of the people represented by such authority are directly and certainly identified with the project on which the money is to be expended. The operation of the principle may be equitable, when applied to the people of a city or fown, whose interests are identical, but when ap plied to the people of a county, it may not be so. On the contrary, it may prove most unjust and oppressive—subjecting the puople to burthens in the shape of taxes for the construction of public improvements, from which they may never realize benefit, direct or results in the state of the construction of a state of the construction of a client, when the construction of a client, and the client of a client of a client, and the client of a cli they may never realize benefit, direct or re-mote. The people in one section of a county may derive valuable advantages from the construction of a public work, whilst those of another-kection, equally taxed for the pay-ment of the interest and principle of the debt, so contracted, may possibly realize no benefit at all.!? It is to these effects that may be

up, in certain counties, to which the principle has been extended.
In the State of Ohio, where this dangerous ow be made, even with the assent of those hat State, as I have learned, was alike against the practice of making improvements in this way, and that in the end, it became inefficient, through the disposition of capitalists and others to rely alone upon municipal corporations for the means of constructing public improvements. I am decidedly of the opinion, that a similar decision would and should be made by the people of this State, when the proper opportunity is presented. In the mean time, this insiduous and dangerous mode o contracting debts should be guarded against with the utmost vigilance. I shall indulge the hope, that all future applications for legislation of this character, may be rejected by

attributed the violent contests that have grown

the General Assembly.

It is my duty to inform you that \$528,351
of the relief issues of May, 1841, are still in
existence, and continue to pollute the channels
of circulation. Under the provisions of the
act of April last, \$121,812 of these notes, of a less denomination than five dollars, have been canceled, and the whole amount can, under this lal, be ultimately extinguished. But the process has not been so rapid as was anticipated, nor is it sufficiently so to meet the demands of the public weal. I respectfully, suggest, therefore, that the law be so amended as t make it the duty of the State Treasurer to retain from time to time, as news as practicable, the amount, in relief notes, necessary to meet the entire demands of the sinking fund I also recommend the repeal of the act of April 10, 1849, authorizing the re-issue of

The occurrences of the past year greatly strengthen the views I expressed in my las annual message, on the subject of the curren-cy. The dangers of an inflated piper system have been most strikingly manifested in the experience of a number of the surrounding States, and nothing, in my opinion, saved our own metropolis, and possibly other parts of the State, from the consequences of a severe congraction of the currency, but our vast agricultural and mineral productions, and the nusually high prices which these commanded of the foreign markets.

I have always held the doctrine, that our

essing the vast amount of coin now n existence, would have entailed this evil apor

the emission of small paper as a medium of circulation, must entail evil consequences upon the country, has been too clearly demonstrated by our own experience to need elucidation by argument. It is believed, therefore, that it is the true policy of this and of all the States, to argument. It is believed, therefore, that it is the true policy of this and of all the States, to restrict the paper circulation to notes of a large denomination. Those of a small demonination should be gradually withdrawn from circulation, in order to make room for the vast accessions of the precious metals from California and Australia. In vain shall we drawn from the channels of circulation, the watcum thus created would be rapidly supplied with gold and silver, and so also with those of a greater nominal value. But so long as this pupor medium is permitted to circulate, it. will be imprecticable to induce the general diffusion of coin. The people inquire why it is, that with the vast increase of gold so little whilst the more precious will be displaced.—
The gradual withdrawal of the smaller denomination of paper, presents to my mind, the
greatest practical reform that can be applied.

I have long believed that the loans of the to our system of currency. The exchange of one paper system for another, and the incorporation of restrictions on this or that point of

the one we have, although often right and necessary, can never endicate the evil.

I would not however, be understood as favoring a very sudden alteration in our of currency, regarding, as I do, all as unjust and oppressive. All the business arrangements of the country are based upon our present plan, and it is so interwoven with the general affairs of life as to forbid its rapid withdrawal. But the beginning should be made, and we should prepare to throw off a system which will in the future, to a greater extent, perhaps, than in the past, render our country tributary to her rivals, and make our people "hewers of wood and drawers of water to other nations."
No other reform in the political policy of this nation to the country of th this nation, I sincerely believe, would have such a direct tendency to promote all the great interests of the American people. A practical, safe and efficient mode of carrying out this work, is to be found in the gradual extinguishment of bank notes of a small

denomination. This reform, however, to be complete, and to give the people the full benefit of its salutary effects upon our commercial opera-tions with other nations, must be common to the whole country. The efforts of a single member of the Confederacy, however

For instance, vacuums in the !

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

Pennsylvania, so eminently an agriculural State, and therefore so deeply interested, cannot be indifferent to the merits of this enterprize. Her best energies may guishinght, doubte as to the string, over practicability, of applying the princi-ples of science to the business of farming. The helief that these principles can be so applied, I am gratified to perceive is rapidly

gaining popular favor. Indeed, the exper-iments which have been made in this coun-try and in Europe, clearly establish the ility of scientific farming, and in both, the necessity for such a system is manifest. A proper understanding of the constituent the Commonwealth against defaulting elements of the soil—the influence of these agents and public officers. The result of in the production of vegetable matter-the practice also prevailed, a constitutional prohibition has been deemed precessary by the people, and municipal subscriptions cannot now be made even with the recent of them. affected by the measure. The experience of mals, make up the main features of this

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

advantageous study for the farming com-

service to the cause of agriculture.

The utility of establishing an agricultural college, with a model farm attached, where-in the principles of a scientific cultivation of the soil and manual labor in that pursuit would be joined to the usual academical studies, has been strongly urged upon my attention. Such an institution and system of education, it is betteved, would at the same time improve the physical and moral ondition of the professional and mercantile classes, and promote the social and intellectual attainments of the agriculturalist, mechanic and laborer, in addition to the vast benefits it would confer upon the pursuit of the farmer. These considerations, and others which will doubtless be presented by the edvocates of the proposed institution will commend the subject to your favorable consideration. It is believed that such as institution can be successfully organized, under the auspices of the State and county

A highly useful institution has recently peen organized at Philadelphia, under the ansnices of liberal and natriotic citizens of that city and vicinity, in pursuance of a act of the last session, named "The Poly technic College of Pennsylvania," in which the education of youth in a practical knowledge of mining, manufacturing and the mechanic arts is united with the ordinary literary studies. Surely, as much can be

capital, I have not sought to uproot, entirely, the system we have. That it is the best that the wit of man could devise, is not believed, no facilitate the operation of raising it probable that the authors of this paper system, enjoying the experience of the present justifies the opinion that there is a sufficient justifies the opinion that there is a sufficient depth of water in its channel to admit vesin existence, would have entailed this evil upon us. But we have it, and the best we can do is to mitigate its consequences whilst it endures, and throw it off by degrees. I believe that the Pennsylvania system of paper money, resting on a specie basis, small as it is, and the individual hability of the stockholders, is as safe as any other. I prefer it vastly to the with a healthy climate, gives to it advantage in the source of the country of Philadelphia, accessible from all points, surrounded by a vigorous and flourishing population, and blessed with a healthy climate, gives to it advantage. sels of a large class with entire safety. The loose plan existing in some of the neighboring tages not surpassed by those surrounding States, or to the scheme of free banking the navy yards of any other section of the Union. That any system of banking that authorizes should not receive a full share of patromage Urion. There is, then, no reason why it should not receive a full share of patronage from the government. Why it has not been so favored I shall not, at this time, attemp o learn, but that the fact has been the cause of regret and complaint among the people of Philadelphia and other parts of the State, is a circumstance which cannot be disguis ed. No considerations of public interests. which I have been able to discover, would seem to demand this policy. Nothing, in whiten I have been able to discover, would seem to demand this policy. Nothing, in my opinion, is gained by it in economy, efficiency or skill in the construction of vessels. The materials for this work can be California and Australia. In value and we considered to said in account and account and accountry, and induce their circulation at points as conveniently and cheaply procured at remote from the Atlantic cities so long us Philad-lphia as at any other point in the small paper is permitted to exist. If notes of country, and her mechanics stand as high he denomination of five dollars were withas any others in point of skull and efficien-cy in all the branches of this business, and pre-eminent in the construction of steam nachinary. I feel justified, therefore, in entertaining the hope that a more equal distribution of patronage shall hereafter distin-guish the action of the department at Wash

ington. The consolidation of the city and county is seen: The answer is that bank notes always intervence. The trader, merchant and others of Philadelphia into one municipal governretain the coin and pay out the paper, and the only remedy is to be found in the removal of your consideration during the present sese ment, is a subject that will be pressed upon the latter. There is, p rhaps, no principle sion. Without desiring to express an opin-applicable to this question better settled, than, ion on the policy of the measure, kmay say, that which proves that two kinds of currency, than the twich proves that two kinds of currency, that I regard it as involving vast considered differing in value, will not circulate together. differing in value, will not circulate tegether. The least valuable will constantly be obtruded, whilst the more precious will be displaced, at large, and as such it should, as I have

I have long believed that the loans of the State should be consolidated into three or four classes, and be under the direct control of the treasury department at Harrisburg. The books are now kept at the Bank of Pennsylvania, where the loans are transforred, reissued and out up into any shape to suit the wishes of the holder; for which violent changes in the policy of government service that institution is claiming a heavy yearly compensation. There would be no difficulty whatever, I am confident, in excates of loan now outstanding, without any average extension of the maturity of the loans, at a cost of a few thousand dollars. Indeed, on this point I am entirely certain that the exchange can be made a source of profit to the State above all expenses. This accomplished, and the interest can be paid at the Treasury, and the whole business of that department rendered the more simple

The financial year commences and closes on the last day of November, and the apon no last day of Proyember, and the appropriation and school year on the first of June. The effect of this arrangement is to beget confusion in the business of the several departments of government. Indeed. so completely is this the case, that it is quite impossible for a person not familiar with the subject to comprehend their operation. I suggest the propriety of commencing the fiscal year for all purposes on single member of the Confederacy, however thorough and well directed, can achieve but the Canal, Treasury, School and Anditing artial success. Even in a local point of view they can scarcely exercise a controling render their operations concurrent and simple.

I have never felt willing to see our fundamental law changed for light or doubtful reasons, but I sincorely, believe that when the proper time arrives it will be wise so to amend the Constitution as to require that each law shall be passed in a separate bill, and receive not less than a majority of votes of each House on a call of the year and mind, that a convention of delegates from each, appointed by the respective legislanature shall be general in their character turns, might be a good mode of directing and apply to the entire State; that municipublic attention to the subject, and sections are proportions. pal corporations, vested with all the power the Legislature could confer, should not have, the right to become subscribers to or holders of the stock of other corporations; to interdict the creation of debt for any pur-pose except war; to unite some other funconary with the Governor in the exercise

of the pardoning power.

In compliance with the provisions of the 55th section of the last general appropria-tion law, directing the Governor to "sell and convey the State Arsenal property in Juniper street, in the city of Philadelphia," conditioned that the sum of thirty thousand dollars should be obtained for the same, I caused notice to be given, through the press that sealed proposals would be received for the same, and naming the minimum price and terms of sale. The highest and only bid received was that of the Pennsylvania railroad company, naming the sum of thirty thousand dollars. There being no other bidder, the property was accordingly con-

veyed to that company.
The purchase of another suitable lot and the erection of a new building, presented a service of greater difficulty, the law restrain ing the entire cost to the price obtained for the old property. I deemed it proper that wisely be exercised to secure its success. Already much has been accomplished in the way of removing prejudices heretofore extensively cherished against any system of agricultural education, and by the extinguishment of, doubts as to the utility, or such as to the utility as the utility greater dimensions and cost than the act seemed to contemplate. Recently, however, negociations have been started for the purchase of a lot of ground, which it is believed will answer the purpose, and give general satisfaction as to location.

The Attorney General, as required by an act approved the 19th of April last, has made diligent efforts to close the claims of his labors will be communicated to you at

In accordance with the 35th section of the the quality of seeds, and the breed of animals, make up the main features of this system. These subjects will constitute an agreeable, and I have no doubt, a highly advantageous study for the feature of the system. peropriation law of last session, I appointed to be completed in a satisfactory manner, at a cost of \$247 50, leaving \$102 50, of the

appropriation unexpended, in the treasury.

I deem it proper to remark in this connection, that there are obstacles in the way of the descending navigation at various points in that stream, the removal of which, by the State, would be but an act of justice to these Interested in the navigation, in view of what they have suffered in personal comfort and

pecuniary profit, as a consequence of the con-struction of the public works.

The numerous accidents that have occurred The numerous accidents that have occurred on the railroads of the country during the past season—the consequent destruction of human life and property, the difficulties that have surrounded all efforts to trace-these casualities to their true cause, and to impose upon the delinquents just responsibilities, have suggested the necessity for more specific laws on the subject, and I respectfully recommend the measure to your favor ble notice. It is believed that much could be accomplished for the security of railroad travel, by additional precautionary measures in the direction of passenger trains. Our State, it is true, has not been the scene of so many of these disasters as some others, but this may not be the ease when speed shall be greatly increased as is contemplated by some of our railroad ompınies.

Whatever relates to the cause of education -to the moral and social condition of the people or to the amolioration of human suffering, should command deliberate consideration. All our educational, benevolent, "charitable

and reformatory institutions are, therefore, commonded to your special care.
The State Lunatic Asylum, situate, within wantle of the capitol, is now in successful operation and in a most flourishing condition, realizing to the fullest extent the sunguine expectations of its amisble and beneficial founder, and it is but just to its accomplished superintendent to say, that Miss Dix regards done to impart a practical understanding of its present organization and management as the pursuit of the farmer.

Within a few years past the general gov: tutton the State has already bestowed the sum country, like all others, must have a system of currency, and whilst, therefore, I have remisted the excessive increase of banking ney in the construction of a dry dock at the

By the act of April 7, 1853, was incorporated the Pennsylvinia training school for idiotic and feeble-minded children.' To this humane and benevolent purpose the Legisla-ture, with the liberality which has ever distin guished the State, since the time of her illustrious and pure-minded founder, his extended a helping hand. The object of this institution is to discover humanity in its lowest condition of mental and physical weakness and deformity, and clevate it to the dignity of intelligence, order and usefulness. Its disinterested and benevolent funders have merited the thanks coevolent founders have merited the thanks

of the christian and patriot. The House of Refoge, in Philadelphia, may possibly require further legislation. The board f managers of that truly charitable institution are now erecting a spacious and costly building, into which they expect to transfer the inmates of the old house at an early day. Of all schemes for the amelioration of human distress and suffering, or for the reclamation of cring humanity, there is no one which more forcibly commends itself to christian sympathy and support that the House of Refuge. Having for its sole aim the reformation rather than punishment of the young, whose offences are often the result of mis-fortune rather than criminal intent, who sin brough the weakness of moral perceptions, or from impure associations which so fatally attract and missead the young and thoughtless. I cheerfully, and surnestly commend this admirable institution to your fostering care.

The report of the superintendent will exhibit to you the condition of the common schools of the Commonwealth. No department of the government has greater claims upon the General Assembly than this, and it affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to assure school system, and of the unusual interest manifested in every part of the Commonwealth in the cause of education. We should look forward with lively interest to the day when our great Commonwealth, freed, to some exdoubtless will, contribute an adequate sum to

this cause.

My attention has been called to the condition of the State Library by the officer having charge of it at this time. It is alleged, with evident reason and truth, that the rooms now in use are too small for the purpose; that many of the books are stowed away in boxes, and also that the laws providing for their many of the books are stowed away in boxes, and also that the laws providing for their security and imposing responsibilities on the Librarian, are quite insufficient. This highly interesting and useful institution will doubtless receive your special care.

It is proper that I should make known to you the progress that has been made on the

you the progress that has been made on the subject of the crection of a monument at In-dependence Hall, in Philadelphia, commemo-rative of the Declaration of Independence. In October, 1852, the councils of Philadel. In October, 1852, the councils of Philadelphia, by unanimous consent, passed an ordinance dedicating the necessary ground in Independence Square, to this patriotic and sacred national purpose, and proposing to give possession of the premises to the representatives of nine or more of the original States.

By an act of the Logislature of February last confirming this reference of the councils.

ust, confirming this ordinance of the council the Governor was authorized to appoint a trustee to set in conjunction with the trustees of the other States, in the erection of the monument, I accordingly appointed Albert G. Waterman, Esq., of Philadelphia, the trustee on behalf of Pennsylvania.

The States of New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire and Connecticut have adopted taws similar to that of this State, and trustees have been appointed in each. Under the terms of these laws, no action can be taken by the trustees, until at least 9 of the 13 original States shall have signified their willingness to participate in the enterprise. There are still four States wanting, and with them the

New Advertisaments.

ingly interesting to every American heart, can even be long delayed much less defeated. It was the magic power of the Declaration of Independence which bound together thirteen sparcely populated, tax-riden and oppressed colonies, and erected them into an independent nation. By it was first proclaimed to the graph the graph the graph of the procedure can be seen that the graph of the graph of

world the equality of all men, and their capa city for, and right of self government. Under the auspices of this great instrument our liberties wero achioved, and the thirteen feeble

colonies, acting on its benign principles, and ruided at every step by an over-ruling Prov-dence, have grown into thirty one soverign

States-ull teeming with the elements of na

states—in teening with the cleinland in na-tional wealth—all prosperous and progressive —members of one vast confederacy, whose boundaries are marked by the Atlantic and Pacific, and enjoying a commerce co-exten— sive with the civilized world. Honored, fear-

ed, and patronized by all nations; already sustaining a population of twenty five millions

of inhabitants, rejoicing in the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and in a high degree of moral and social happiness. And shall we not have a monument to perpetuate the events from which these manifold bless.

ngs have sprung? Some imperishable me-perial of our gratitude—an everlasting wit-ess of the great things done amongst and for

us—some visible sign to perpetuate the memory of the Declaration of Independence

the Revolution—the heroes who partici-bated in the mighty struggle, and the Consti-ution that crowned and defined the privileges

nobly achieved. If these deserve not

A structure commensurate with the moral

trandeur of the event its world-wide conscuences, is not contemplated; but what can enact should be accomplished, is the erection

f a structure after the plan indicated by the

ommittee—a beautiful and ever enduring mbodiment of the Nation's gratitude to the

uthors of the Declaration; an imperishable

nd the Union.

ersonification of our fidelity to its principles nd their natural offspring, the Constitute

The location of this political Mecca will be nost fortunate. Central to the original States

—eligible to the younger members of the confederacy, and planted on the soil of the old Keytone, who never has, and by the bless-ings of God, never will falter in her fidelity

the national compact, to all its forms and

conditions—as in times past, so will she in the future, should the occasion unhappily arise, frown upon the first dawn of discontent against the integrity of the Union, come whence it may, or by whomsoever instigated. The weight of her vast moral and political power. I firmly believe will be wielded to

power, I firmly believe, will be wielded to resist the tide of dissention and dissolution,

and to keep the political atmosphere around the monument, when erected, purely national

The present is also an auspicious time for this work of national fellowship. The

compromise measures, recently adopted, and sanctified by the approval of Clay, of King and of Webster, have quieted the ele-

nents of national discord; and to prolong

this peace and quiet, it is but necessary to

naintain these measures and the require-

nents of the constitution; to discountenance

by the federal compact, and disdain the

ctions of those who would hazard the peace

of the country to gratify prejudice, or to ac-

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Private advices received at New York from

Russia, state that the Emperor will never sub-

The wealthiest merchants of Moscow offer the

prosecute the war. If affairs are not during the

vinter, Paskawitch, with an army of 300,000

men is to advance on Constantinople. Exten

and the first hostile not would probably be to

blockade the Baltic. Russia, or the Emperor, it

was said, expected that the American would

e the only neutral flag before the affair is

luesday morning, in the Novelty Bakery, No.

"Signs of the Times."-At Exeter Hall,

condon, the Rev. Dr. Cummings lately lectur-

ed on the "Signs of the Times," He said

hat the Prophet Daniel had prophesied 2,300

cars would be the duration of Mahommedan

ower, but it did not follow that Russia would

plant the cross on St. Sophia. On the contra-

ry, he thought that the 12,000,000 of Mahom-

nedfins might become christians! The events

of the year 1848 had been clearly alluded to

n prophecy, and he calculated that 1864 would

bring about the fulfilment of the apocalyptic

prophecies, and the commencement of a better

DEATH FROM FIRE, ARMS .-- A son of Mr.

Henry Berger, residing near Harrisburg, Pa.

was shot on Wednesday, by the accidental dis

charge of his gun, while on a gunning excur-

sion, and died from his injuries in a few hours

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

MEAL .- Country Corn Meal \$3 68@3 75.

GRAIN .- The receipts of Grain are light

About 4000 bushels of Wheat offered this morning, and mostly sold at \$1 60@\$1 61 for red,

ing, and mostly sold at \$1 60@\$1 61 for red, only fair quality—very prime would bring \$1 62@\$1 61. Sales of good to prime white at \$1 65@\$1 70 \$\frac{2}{3}\$ bushol. Inferior lots 2 to 15 cents below the above figures. Corn steady. About 10,000 bushels offered and mostly sold at 61@63 cents for white, and 66@68 cents \$\frac{2}{3}\$ bushel for yellow. Pennsylvania Rye 04@95 cents, Maryland and Virginia Rye 80@83 cents per bushel. Pennsylvania Oats 44@46 cents, Maryland and Virginia Oats 40@42 cents \$\frac{2}{3}\$ bushel—Sales very small:

SEEDS quiet. Sales of Clover at \$6 371

cents \$ bushel-Sales very small:

@\$6 50; Timothy \$3 \$ bushel.

age-the good time coming!

after. He was 19 years of age.

FLOUR

City do. \$4 39 bl.

mit to the dictations of England and France.

WM. BIGLER.

omplish the ends of perso

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

Harrisburg, Jan. 4, 1851.

future the agitation of questions settled

ument, then all others have been erected

WILLIAM BROOKS, SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Select School for Young Ladies, Its. J. F. DOWNING begs to inform those who may wish to secure her services, that she intends to commence the instruction of a select class of young ladies, at her rooms at Mr. McCarney's Hotel, on MONDAY. February 6.

Instruction will be given in the various branches of a rhorough Engl.sh education; also, in French, Drawing, Fancy Needlework, &c. Cariisle, Jan 4 1853—31

CARLISLE BOROUGH LOAN THE Bonds of the Borough of Carlisle, with equipon attached for the payment of interest half yearly, on the 1st days of July and January each year, at the Carlisle Deposit Bank, in sums of \$1000, \$500 and \$100, will be cisosed of at present to the amount of \$12,500 to posed of at present to the amount of \$12,500 to applicants at par' either that whole amount together or such sums as may bewanted. Investments in this loan by act of Assembly will tax. Application to be made at the Carlisle Dopostt Bank to WM. M. BEETEM.

Jan 2 1854 Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR BRICH, PROPOSALS Will be received until the 20th I January 1854, for furnishing to the Carlisle Gas & Water Company 300,000 BRICK, well burned and shaped: To be in size 2½ by 4½ by 9-255,000 of which are to be delivered at the reservoir—one mile north of Carlisle, and the residue within the borough, and the whole on or before the 1st day of Jane next.

FRED'R WATTS,

Jan 2 1954 President.

Estate of John Baker, dec. OTICE is hereby given that letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of John Baker, late of Monroe two, dec. have been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate pay men, and those having claims to present them to dec286w

· JUST RECEIVED, FISH--

Lake White Fish, Packled Herring Mackerel, No. 1, 2, 3, Codfish . Godish.
The above has been selected with strict refrence to family use and for sale low. Also

TOBACCO--SACCO--Fig Leat-mild and agrecable Yellow Bank Fine Cut, Cavendish-of fine quality, Congress, Grant's and Race Horse, Smoking, Twist, &c.

SEGARS-Yara, La bulken brends (imp d)
La loseflitte and Plantation
Sives, Half Spanish and Common, All the above articles on hand at the Family rocery.

J. G. WILLIAMS.

SPLENDID JEWELRY!! Holiday Presents, &c.



ever offered in Carlisle, consisting in part of Gold and Silver Watches of every variety, and at all prices, eight-day CLOCKS, Silver table and ten spoons, silver table forks and butter knives, gold and silver spectacles, ladies and gentlemen's gold pen and pencil, gold chains of everydescription, car and finger rings, breast pins, &c. at all prices. Also Accordeons and Musical Boxes, with a great variety of Fancy Articles, selected expressly for the Holidays. Persons desiring to purchase are invited to call and examine the assortment. We are prepared to sell at very reasonable prices, Quality of all goods warranted to be as fine as sold for.

THOMAS CONLYN,
Dec 28, 1853 Fovernment millions of roubles, if wanted, to sive preparations were making on the borders

Sheriff's Sales.

be the only neutral flag before the affair is brought to a final settlement.

Another Great Fire in New York.

Another Great Fire in New York.

New York has again been visited by an awful conflagration. It broke out at one o'clock on Tuesday morning, in the Noyelty Rakery No.

A Lot of Ground' situate in the hore. A Lot of Ground' situate in the hor-

242 Front street, and raged with the utmost violence for several hours. The ship 'Great Republic' was destroyed; the clipper ship 'Great twice Squall;' the ship 'Joseph Walkers' by a lot of the heirs of Wm. Russel. dec'd containing the containing Republic' was destroyed; the clipper ship. White Squall; the ship 'Joseph Walker' and a large number of buildings. The total loss is estimated at over one million of dollars.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.—During the year 1853 there were 138 rail road accidents in the United States, by which 234 persons were killed, and 496 wounded. During the same time there were 60 fires at which loss of life occurred, the total number of lives lost being 114. The number of Steamboat accidents was 31, by which 319 persons were killed, and 156 wounded. The number of executions for murder in the United States was 61, leaving 9 still under sentence of death.

Mexico.—Dates from the city of Mexico to he 17th instant, have been recieved via New Orleans. Santa Anna has issued a decree accepting the Guadalajara declaration, with galary of \$60,000 per annum, but takes the title of 'Most Serene Highness,' instend of Capitain General. It is also decreed that in case of death or disqualification that he shall name his successor. norm by other lot of A F Wolf, on the south by lot of Suppoor's heirs, on the east by lot of F. Kuntz and on the west by public road, containing 4 acres more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Anthony F. Wolf.

Also a Lot of Ground, situate in the

Also a Lot of Ground, situate in the borough of Carlisle, containing 60 feet in front and 120 feet in depth more or less, bounded on the north by Samuel Elliott, on the cast by Danbar's heirs, on the west by Honry Burkholder and on the south by Mulberry al cy, having thereon creeted a two story Weather, boarded Honse, a two story shop, stable another outbuildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Patrick Culp.

Also a Lot of Ground, situate in the borough of Carlisle, containing 140 feet in front

Also a Lot of Cround, situate in the borough of Carlisle, containing 140 feet in front and 140 feet in depth more or less, bounded on the east by lot of Jacoa Zug, on the south by a lot of Wm. Broese, on the north by Main street and on the west by East street, having thereon erected a two story Stone House, back building log stable, frame ten pin altey, log blacksmith shop, &c. Scized and taken in execution as the property of Robert S. Alcorn.

Also a Lot of Ground, situate in North Middleton township, containing 40 feet in front and 140 feet in depth more or less, having thereon erected a two story Frame Stable and and shughter house, bounded on the north by lands of Michael Miller, and on the cest by M. Miller, on the south by an alley and on the west by a public road. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Eli. Bear, and all to be sold by me. caseution as the property of the case of the sold by me.

JOSEPH McDARMONB, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office; Carliste,
December 14, 1853.

Tavern License.

Monday Evening, January 2. To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of -The flour market was firm to day General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Cumberland county, at January Sessions, Sales of 1,500 bls. Howard street brands at \$7. Also 600 bls. do at \$7 061; and 2,500 bls. choice brands at \$7 12} \(\frac{1}{2} \) bl. Nothing done in City Mills. Holders asking \$7 18 \(\frac{1}{2} \) bl. Rye flour is \$5 50. A. D. 1854. THE Petition of Matthew Mcore-respectfully

THE Petition of Matthew Mcore, respectfully represents that your petitioner is provided with the necessary requisites for keeping a house of public entertainment, in the house he now occupies, in South Middleton township. Your petitioner therefore prays your Honors to grant him a license for the same ensuing year, commencing on the 24 Monday of January next, as in duty bound he will ever pray, &co.

M. T. THEW MOORE

WE, the undersigned cizens of the township of South Middleton, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Matthew Moore, that he is of good revute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

to accommodate the puone and travellers, gers and travellers.

Abrahami Bradley John Shupp, Sam'l Smith, T B Craighead E F Haskell, Nathaniel Brouger, J-M Barbour, George Wallot, P Shissler of the Advance W S Mallon, gier, J.M Barbour, George Wallot, P Shiesler John Plank Alfred Moore, W S Mallon,

Legal and Other Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that the account of Jacob Heck and Benjamin Duke; Assignces of Anthony F. Wolf, render a deed-of voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors, has been filled in the Prothy's Office for examination by the accounts therein named, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumb. co. for confirmation January, A. D. 1854.

Dec. 14.

GEO. ZINN, Proth'y.

Court Proclamation.

HEREAS the Honorable J. H. Gra-nam, President Judge of the several courts of Common Pleas of the counties of Courts of Common Pleas of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, in Peunsylvania, and Justice of the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said counties, ard Hon. John Rupp and Samuel Woodburn, Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders, in the said county of Gumberland, by their precepts to me directed, dated the 15th of November 1853, have ordered the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, to be holden at Carlisle, on the 2d MONDAY of January, 1854, (being the 9th day) at 10 o'clock in the firenoon, to continue two weeks.

oon, to continue two weeks. NOTICE is therefore hereby given, to the Coroner. Sustices of the Peace and Constables of the said County of Cumberland; that they are by the said precept commanded to be then are by the said-precept commanded to be then and there in their proper persons, with their tolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, and all those that are bound by recognizances, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of said county, are to be here to proscente them as shall be just.

JOSEPH McDARMOND, Sheriff,

SHERIFF's OFFICE, Carlisle, Nov. 28, 1853.

Estate of John Eberly, dec.

EPTERS Testamentary on the estate of John Eberly, late of Silver Spring town-John Boerty, late of Silver Spring township, have been issued to the subscriber, residing in Hampden township, Camb, county, to whom all persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, and all indobted will make payment to

SAMUEL EBERLY,

Nov 31.

Estate of A. Williams, dec'd. Estate of A. Williams, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Abraham Williams, late of Monroe township, Cumberland county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the subscribers, residing in Upper Allen township in the same county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement to MICHAEL COCKLIN, ALEX. CATHCART, nov'r.16pd Exr's.

Estate of Dr. A. II. Russell, dec'd.

OTICE is hereby given that Lette's Testamentary on the estate of Dr. "P. Russell, late of West Pennsbors townsh, Cumberland county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to the subscriber, residing in the same township. All persons knowing themselves indexted to said estate are required to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them for stilement to

nov'r.16pd SUSAN RUSSELL,

Estate of Michael Livingston, dec'd. NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Michael Liv-ngston, late of East Pennsboro township Cumperland county, deceased, have been granted by he Register of said cunty to the subscriber esiding in the same township. All persons snowing themselves indebted to said estate are equired to make summediate payment and those aving claims to present them to tims to present them to STEPHEN II, LIVINGSTON, Adm?

nov 25t

Estate of James Eckles, sr., dec. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of ad-NOTIOE is hereby given that returns of administration have been issued by the Register of Cumberland county, upon the estate of James Eckles, 81. Life of Upper Allen twp, dee'd, to the subscriber residing in the same township. All those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, and those adulted will make asymmetric. and those radebted wil make payment to WILLIAM M. ECKLES, nov96w

NOTICE. To the heirs and legal representatives of Joseph Barton, late of York county, deceased.

deceased.

Take Notice that by virtue of a writ of Patiifly and Valuation issued out of the Orphan's Court of Cumberland county and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to divide, part, or value the real estate of said decedent, on the premises in the town of Lisburn, Cumb. co, on THURSDAY the 22d day of December, A. D. 1853, at 10 o'clock, A. M, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Sheriff's Office Car. > JOS. McD ARMOND, liste, Nove 9, 1852

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature, agreeably to the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, for an alteration in the charter of the Carlisle Deposite Bank, so as to confer upon said Bank the rights and privileges of a bank of issue, and to change the name to that of the "Carlisle Banks,"

By order of the Bank of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors W. M. BEETEM, June 29, 1853-6m

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is herby given that the "Cumberland Valley Savings Institution," located in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, will make application to the next Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for an Act of Incorporation, with a capital of not less than Ten uor more than Thirty Thousand Dollace, for the purpose of receiving deposits of money both transitory and on interest, and of making loans and discounts, with such other privilegos as are usually granted to Savings Institutions. By order of the Directors.

W.M. GALBREATH, Treas.

D. L BEELMAN Secr. [19226m]

Extensive Furniture Rocms.

JAMES R.WEAVER would respectfully call the attention of House Keepers and the authic to his extensive stock of ELEGANT FURNITURE. Including Solas, Wardrobes, Contro and other Tables, Dressing and plain Buroaus and every other article in his branch of business. Also, now on hand the largest assortment of CHAIRS in Carliele, at the lowest prices. 357 Coffins made at the shortest notice and a Hearse provided for funerals. He solicites call at his establishment on North Hance ver street, near Glass's HOTEL. N. B.-Fur nitro hired out by the month or year, Carlisle, March 20, 1850.—19

TAVERN LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend applying at the ensuing term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Comb. Co., for License to keep a public house in the stand now occupied by him as such, in the township of Upper Alterin seril court in this constitution of the court of the co on, in said county, being an old stand.

CALEB UNDERWOOD.

WE the undersigned citizens of "Upper Allen township, i the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the thore named Caleb Underwood, and that he is thove named Caleb Underwood, and that he is it good reputs for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and entertainment of travellers and strangers, and do therefore recommend him to your Honors as well deserving of a license, and further say, that a tavern at this stand is an accommendation to the public.

Michael Cochlin, D K Noell, J B Uhrich, D A McIlhenny, Charles Bingannan, George Beetman, Sam'l Staller, John II Gesaweiler, James McClure, Allen Floyd, Wm M Eckels, John Moore, T L Carbeart, Wm Mechling.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PUBLIC SALE.

AT PUBLIC SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th day of January, at the Court House in the borrough of Carlisle, will be offered at public sale the large BRICK HOUSE and Lot, 25 feet from by 240 tr deep, now-occuped by Mr. Honry Keller, in North Hanover street. The house and all the improvements are nearly new. The twelling contains thirteen coiled rooms, including double parlors. Attached is a cistern. Smoke House and Stable. If not sold arthat time it will be rented for one year from the 1st of April next. Terms made known on day of sale by J R WEAVER, Deer. 28, 1853

Agent,