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PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1858. CARLISLE,

NO. 20.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR BY WILLIAM M. PORTER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Cartiste Heath is published weekly on a large sheet contdiffing twenty eight columns, and furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 1 phid strictly in advance; \$1.76 if paid within the year; or \$2 in all cases when payment is delayed until after the expiratio i of the year. No subscriptions regived for a less period than six months, and ione discontinued until all arrearages are paid; unless at the epition of the publisher. Papers sent to subscribers living out of Cumberland county must be paid for in advance, or the payment assumed by some responsible person living in Cumberland county. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Advertisements will be charged \$1.00 per square of twelve lines for three insertions, and \$25 cents for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements of less than twelve lines considered as a square.

Advertisements inserted before Marriages and deaths frents per line for first insertion, and 4 cents per line for said insertion. Communications on subjects of limited or individual interest will be charged 5 cents per line. The Proprietor Nell not between the per line of the period of the

JOB PRINTING.

The Carlisle Herald JOB PRINTING OFFICE is the largest and most complete establishment in the county
Three good Presses, and a general variety of materia
sulted for plain and Fancy, work of every killd enable
us to do Job-Printing at the shortest notice and on the
most reasonable terms. Persons in want of Bills
Blanks or anything in the Jobbing line, will find it to
their interest to give us a call, Every variety of Blank
constantly on hand.

Aeneral and Local Information

U. S. GOVERNMENT:

President—James Buchanan. Vice President—John C. Breckenbilde, Severtary of State—Gen. Lewis Cass. Secretary of Interior—Jacou Thomrson. Secretary of Wars—Juns B. Floth. Secretary of Wars—Juns B. Floth. Secretary of Navy—Basa Touery. Post Master General—A. V. Brown. Secretary of Navy—ISAAC TOURT.
Post Master General—A. V. Brown.
Attorney General—BREEM IN SS BLACK.
Chief Justice of the United States—R.B. TANKY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—Williamof. Placker... Secretary of State—William M. Heister Surveyor Goueral—John Rowe. Auditor General—Jacon Fry, Jr. Treasurer—Henry S. Megraw. Judges of the Supreme Court-E. Lewis, J. M. Krmenou, W. B. Lowrig, G. W. Woodward, W. A. Porter

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge-Hon. James H. Graham. Associate Judges-Hou. Michael Cocklin, Woodburn.
District Attorney.—Wm. J. Shearer.
Prothomotary.—Philip Quindey.
Recorder & ...—Daniel S. Croft.
Register—S. N. Ensininger.
High Eneriff.—Jacob Bowman: Deputy, J. Henn

r. County Trossurer—Moses Bricker, Coroner—Mitchell McClellan. County Commissioners—William M. Honderson, Au row Kerr. Samuel Megaw. Clerk to Commissioners homas Wilson, Anomas Wilson,
Directors of the Poor—George Brindle; John G
Brown, Samuel Tritt. Superintendent of Poor Hous
--Joseph Lobach.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess— Robert Irvine Jr. Assistant Rungess—George Hendel. Town Council—J. B. Farker (President) John Gut-ladi. James Calilo, sr., Franklin Gardner, Samuel Mar-in, Peter Monyer, Samuel Wotzel, J. D. Halbert, Jacob

Ouey.
Clerk to Council.—Wm. H. Wetzel.
Constables—John Sphar, High Constable Mobart
McCartney, Ward Constable.
Justices of the Peace—George Ege, David Smith, Michael Holcomb, Stephen Keepers.

CHURCHES.

ever; Sunday Morning at Ho'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.

Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South 1 anover and Pomfert set etc. Rev. Mr. Edils, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

St. John's Church, (Prot. Episcopal) northeast augle of Centre Square. Rev. Jacob B. Mors, Rector. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

English lutheran Church, Bedford between Main and Louther streets. Rev. All. Remer, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

Gorman Reformed Church, Louther, between Hanovér and Pitt streets. Rev. A. H. Kremer, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

Methodist E. Church, (first charge) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rev. A. B. Church, (first charge) corner of Main and Pitt Streets. Rev. R. D. Chambers, Tastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 45 o'clock P. M.

Methodist E. Church, (first charge) corner of Main and Pitt Streets. Rev. J. B. Chambers, Tastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 45 o'clock P. M.

Methodist E. Church, (first charge) corner of Main and Pitt Streets. Rev. J. B. Chambers, Tastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 45 o'clock P. M.

Methodist E. Church, (first charge) corner of Main and Pitt Streets. Rev. J. B. Chambers, Tastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 45 o'clock P. M.

Methodist E. Church, (first charge) corner of Main and Pitt Streets. Rev. J. B. Chambers, Tastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 45 o'clock P. M.

Methodist E. Church, (first charge) corner of Main and Pitt Streets. Rev. J. B. Chambers, Tastor. Services in College Chapel, at 11 o'clock A. M. And 45 o'clock P. M.

Methodist E. Church, (first charge) corner of Main and Pitt Streets. Rev. J. B. Chambers, Tastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M. And 45 o'clock P. M.

Methodist E. Church, (first charge) corner of Main and Pitt Streets. Rev. J. B. Chambers, Tastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M. And 45 o'clock P. M.

Methodist E. Church, (first charge) corner of Main and Pitt Streets. Rev. J. B. Chambers, Tastor. Services at 11 o'cloc utheran Church-corner of Pemfret and changes in the above are necessary the sare requested to notify us.

DIČKINSON COLLEGE:

Rev. Charles Collins, D. D., President and Professor of oral Science.

guages.

Rev. Wm. L. Beswell, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

Natural Science and Curstor of the Museum.

Alexander Schen, A. M., Professor of Hebrew and Modern Languages.

Samuel D. Hillman, A. M., Principal of the Grammar

School.

The procession was formed at 1 before 11

School.

B. F. Purcell, A. B., Assistant, in the Grammar School.

BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Andrew Blair, President, H. Saxton, P. Quigley, E. Commun. C. P. Humerich, J. Hamilton, Secretary, Jason W. Eby, Treasurer, John Sphar, Messenger, Meet on the left Monday of each Month at 8 o'clock A. M. at Education Hill.

CORPORATIONS. " " "

Carlistz Derosit Bark.—President, Richard Parker, Cashier, Wuf. M. Bestem; Clerks. J. P. Hasler, N. C. Mus-selman, O. W. Reed; Directors, Richard Parker, Thomas Paxton, Meses Bricker, Abrahum Bosler, Jacob Lelby, R. C. Woodward, Wm. B. Mullin, Samuel Wherry and John Zug.

CCMBERLAND VALLET RAIL ROAD COMPANT.—President, Frederick Watte: Secretary and Treasurer, Edward M. Biddle; Superintendent, O. N. Lull. Passenger trains twice a day. Eastward leaving Carlisle at 10.30 o'clock A. M. and 4.00 o'clock P. M. Two trains every day Westward, leaving Carlisle at 9.60 o'clock A, M., and 2.50 P. M. Two Carlisle at 9.60 o'clock CARLETT STATES CALLED TO SEE THE STATES OF T SOCIETIES.

FIRE COMPANIES.

The Union Fire Company was arganized in 189.
President, E. Corman, Vice President, William N.
Porter; Secretary, A.-B. Ewing: Treasure, Peter-Monyer. Company meets the first Saturday in March, June,
September, and December.
The Cumberland Fire Company was instituted February 18, 1809. President, Robert SirCartney; Secretary,
Philip Quigley; Treasurer, H. S. Ritter, The company
meets on the third Saturday of January, April, July,
and October. and October.

The Good Will Hose Company was instituted in March, 1855. President, II: A. Sungon; Vice President, James B. McCartney; Seerotary, Sannel H. Gould, Treasurer, Joseph D. Halbert, The Emplays meets the second Saturday of January, April; July, and October.

Boetry.

An Execution-Its Moral Effects.

BY PINEET JOHNSON. What means that mighty gathering Around the glo my jail; And why are men's eyes wet with tears, Their cheeks so ghastly pale?
Alasi alasi each one has come,
To cast a curious eye
Upon the scaffold, and to see

A brother mortal die; And they who have for hours stood Upon the grounds below, Whose minutes creep so slow:
And brutal jokes, and coarser laughs,

Are bandled fast about, To pass away the tedious hours

Just hear how through the crowd so vast A roar of laughter runs, As on the hideous, dangling rope Are made a score of puns; And seguow with that motley crew The passing hour is spent; It is to laugh down some milk-sop,

Who hoped he would repent, And see how all his many friends, As they pronounce his name; Are ofering bets that he will die With honor--that is game!
And now there is a pocket picked—
A woman's fight or so;

And all to make the hours pass, Decined passing all too slow. At last they bring the convict forth, And as he staggers out,
A roar of gladness shakes the air-

And all responsive shout;
But now a silence falls on all A hush as of the dead; And one might hear the scaffold creak Beneath the hangman's tread;
And on the motley crowd who gazed, Unbroken stillness lay; Till with a loud, convulsive shrick
The doomed man tried to pray;
And suddenly from out that throng

Came forth a fearful cry;
That speaks of scorn—that he has no Sufficient nerve to die. But through this very hell of sound, Of curse, and howl, and yell,' The hangman lifts the sepseless wrete From where he fainting fell:
And down his clammy torchead,
And o'er his ashy face.

The cap is drawn, the noose is tied, Securely in its place; Oh, God, have mercy on him Upon whom men have none;—
A quivering form—a senseless corpse—
A stillness—all is done; And as I hear the curses deep Profane, and coarse, and loud; I ask myself-what MORAL GOOD

THE INAUGURATION.

That hanging did the crowd?

BALTIMORE, Md.

First Presbyterian Church, Northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. Conway, P. Wing Pastor.—Services every Sunday Morning at Ho'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock of Omit's Hotel, the evergreen arch leading utive, when duly and honestly performed, may

Moral Science.
Rev. Kerman M. Johnson, D. D., Professor of Philosoplay and English Literature.

James W. Marshall, A. M., Professor of Arcient Lanbuilding. The lack of this must have been

Lancaster Fencibles. Barracks Band. National Guards. Band. Lebanon Artillery. Martial Music f the Senate and the House

the Joint Committee of Arrangements. Cumberla 62 Btar Lodge No. 197, A. Y. M. meets at Marion hall on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of every monwealth with two of the joint committee to monwealth with two of the joint committee of Arrange—evening, at Trouts building.

ment.
6. Surveyor General and Superintendent of Common Schools with two of joint committee to wait on Heads of Departments.
7. Canal Commissioners and State Libra-Gen. Seiler. Chief Marchal, and Aide.

Band. Newport Artillery. Fisherville Guards. Valley Infantry.

ut to Front, up Front to Market, in Market o Second, up Second to Pine, out Pine to Front, up Front to State, and thence to the

clock the Governor elect, retiring Governor of the Capitol, where a large stand with suficient scats for the members of both Houses the Hends of Departments and the Commit-

Rev Dr. De Witt, of this city Whereupon the Speaker of the Senate adninistered the following onth of office to WM. F. PACKER, the Governor elect:

Constitution of the United States.

The Inauguration of Gov. Packen seems to have been attended with more than ordinary celat. The Harrisburg Duily Telegraph gave the propie, the most amicable relations, and

o'clock in the following order:

2. The two Secretaries of the Common-wealth, with the Chairmen of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House, to wait on

Heads of Departments.

8. The two Attorney Generals, with two o

City Band, Reading:

of edvertising.

After the Inauguration the procession oved down Third to Locust; out Locust to Second: down Second to Walnut; up Walnut to the State Chapital Hatel.

At precisely twenty-five minutes past twelve Pollock, the Hends of Departments, and the committee of Arrangements, arrived in front essahud been erected.

Speaker of the Senate, Mr Welsb. A most solemn and impressive prayer was

"You do also swear that you will support the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and that you will discharge your duties as Governor of this Commonwealth with fidelity.'

the Governor delivered the following address:

Fellow Citinens:—In appearing before you to enter upon my duties as Governor of the Common wealth, I congult my own inclinations in conforming to the usage which demands a popular address; and, in the first place, I gladly embrace this opportunity to return my profound and grateful thanks to the people of Pennsylvania, for honoring mowith the Chief Executive office in their government, Their kindness will never be forgotten, nor will the confidence they have reposed in me ever be intentionally betrayed. Duty to them and to myself will require that the obligation which I have just taken to discharge my public duties with fidelity shall be faithfully observed, and thus justify, as far as possible, the popular decision. Doubtless I may commit errors in a position involving so much of responsibility; but I will hope that none of them will be of a grave claracter—or productive of vital injury to the public interests.—I crave in advance a charitable judgment upon my official conflict, that it shall the Governor delivered the following address: terests.—I crave in advance a charitable judg-ment upon my official conduct—that it shall be construed with kindness and toleration so. long as it shall appear to be prompted by sin-ore and honest motives—and I here engage, in this public and formal, manner, to regard the will of the people, the public good, and the commands of the Constitution, as the guiding lights by which my course is to be directed. With these aims constantly in view, I shall indulge the pleasing hope of doing some good in the high station to which I have been called by the public voice, and of repressing some evils which may threaten the public welfare, or the individual rights of the peo-

by packed. Long before the procession had this as a power of dictating to the General moved, there was a constant stream pouring.

A-sembly the measures they shall adopt, not moved, there was a constant stream pouring thousands, there was a constant stream pouring even as a power of init a ing laws, but as an informing and suggesting power, in no respect thousands, there appeared to be little or no diminution of the multitude in the various tion of the lightlative department of a free. diminution of the multitude in the various diminution of the multilude in the various avenues of the city. The only thing which was wanting to render the scene here what the occasion demisuded, was a national banner floating from the noble dome of the Capitel communication with them, which, while prudently and reasonably exercised, can give an an oversight in the hurried and excititg arman oversight in the hurried and excititg arman eversight in the hort, it was never intended to give a legal control over the proceedings of the Representatives of of the Representatives

Maj. Gen. Keim and Staff, consisting of Maj. S. L. Young, Maj. A. Jordan Swartz, Maj. W. A. Sauds, Maj. J. G. Herr, Maj. James Freeland, Coll Geo. A. C. Seiler, and Pennsylvania Dragoons.

Brig. Gen Williams and Staff, consisting of Maj. W. A. Dolaney, Maj. F. K. Boley, Maj. Jas. R. Espy.

Brigade Inspector, Maj. Jao. Wright. Harmony Band, Phila.

Black Hussars, as secort of Governor elect.

1. Governor and Governor elect, with the Chairman of Joint Committee of Arrangement

RATES: OF POSTAGE.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

Out Market street to Front, (at the Jones Household on the Hernital Postage on all letters of one half once weight or un
Mer. 3 cents pre-paid, except to California or Oregon, which is 10 cents pre-paid, except to California or Oregon, the Hernital Postage on the Hernital Scatter of the Within the State 13 cents pre-paid or we cannot be the original or the Hernital Scatter 20 cents of United State 13 cents per-paid or two-cents of Common Schools and Librarian will be taken upon the Hernital Scatter 20 cents of United State 20 cents of United State 20 cents (original Postage on all transient papers and the Hernital Scatter 20 cents of United State 20 cents (original Postage on all transient papers and the Hernital Scatter 20 cents (original Postage on all transient papers and the Hernital Scatter 20 cents (original Postage on all transient papers and the Hernital Scatter 20 cents (original Postage on papers) down Fourth to Market, up Market the Executive has found and the control of Common Schools and Librarian will be taken upon the Hernital Scatter and the County for the Common Schools and Librarian will be taken upon the Hernital Scatter and the County for the Common Schools and Librarian will be taken upon the Common Schools and Librarian will be taken upon the Common Schools and Librarian will be taken upon the Common Schools and Librarian will be taken upon the Common Schools and Librarian will be taken upon the control of Common Schools and Librarian will be taken upon the control of Common Schools and Librarian will be taken upon the control of Common Schools and Librarian will be taken upon the control of Common Schools and Librarian will be taken upon the control of Common Schools and Librarian will be taken upon the control of Common Schools and Librarian will be taken upon the control of Common Schools and Librarian will be taken upon the control of Common Schools and Librarian will be taken upon the control of Common Schools and Librarian will be taken upo

Executive practice ought not to be extended and the practice itself is open to question. For if the provision that bills neither signed nor returned within ten days, shall become tive abuse, in holding them an undue period, and not as a mode by which the Executive might cause them to take effect, without the responsibility of acting upon them, it would seem clear that the practice of holding them are excessive in number; and flighy of them purpose cannot be defended.

But the Legislature—by—the adjournment within ten days after the passage of a bill,

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

The assembly was called to order by the hen offered to the Throne of Grace by the

"You do swear that you will support the

After the outh had been duly administered,

foll details of the ceremonies, from which we extract the fallowing:

At an early hour of the day, in different sections of the city, from streets, windows and housetops waved the proud banner of our country—"the stars and stripes." In front of Omit's Hotel, the evergreen arch leading

plant. The Executive, when exercising this right, is but performing a plain duty, and can apprehend, no difficulty in spoaking with a respectful freedom even upon questions where an entire agreement cannot be expected. But there is another and more delicate power which pertains to the relations between the conditions of the relations between the Legislative and Executive departments. By of the first article of the Constitution, and bills passed by the General assembly, and most of the orders, resolutions and votes in which they may concur, are submitted to the Executive, and if disapproved by him can only bemade by vote of two thirds of each House This power of disapproyal is among the most important duties of the Executive, and is con stantly becoming more so, from the operation of obvious and natural causes. In my opin-ion it is the clear and binding duty of the executive to return for recombileration every bill, order, resolution or vote, presented to him which he cannot approve—in other words that the assent of his judgment and conscience shall be actually given to any measure before he permits it to take effect; unless, indeed, it be passed against his objection by a two thirds vote. The words of the Constitution are " if be approve he shall sign it, but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections o the House in which it shall have origina

rescribe a duty in a more clear and definite It is manifestly the intention of the Consti-tution that the deliberate and conscientious approyal of the Governor shall be given to a bill before it becomes a law, in addition to the approval of the two houses that have pre-viously passed it; unless the majorities afterwards given to it upon re consideration in each House, shall be so decisive as to diships indicate, the wisdom, of the measure. It is true that upon things trivial or indifferent, where no great interests are involved, nor constitutional principles in question, nor pri-vate rights assailed, considerations of expedivate rights assailed, considerations of expedi-ency may be taken into account by the Erec-utive; but certainly no substantial objection, whether of policy or of principle, can be waiv-ed by him in view of his oath to support the Constitution. Ten days (Sundays excluded,) are allowed the Executive to consider a bill, and to approve or veto its after which it will become a new without his signature, if not

might cause them to take effect, without the responsibility of acting upon them, it would seem clear that the practice of holding them over for such purpose cannot be defended.

But—the Legislature—by—ith—adjournment within ten days after the passage of a bill, may deprive the executive of due time for considering it, and hence it if provided that in such case it shall become a law unless sent back within three days after the next meeting. In modern practice a large number of corporate bodies of the same class and gentius after the adjournment; of the Legislature, which it is impossible for him to consider duly before the adjournment takes place. In fact hiany are sent to him in the very clossing hours of the session. But it would seem plain-that the Executive could reasonably ask in such case Mily the full constitutional period of ten days for faffing his opinion, and that all bills he believes it his ddity to approve shall be actually signed within that period. By the exercise of reasonable industry this can in all cases be accomplished. Then, such bills as he dasp proves will be held over to be returned to the proper branch of the General Assembly within three days after their next meeting, according to the constitutional period on the subject, and the establishment of general, uniform, regulations for each class of corporate bodies, with the avoidance, as far as possible, of special provisions. This will properly dispose of all bills as he disapproves will be defended.

The propriety of signing bills by the Governor between the sessions of the Legislature for business that one condition in the properior of signing bills by the Governor between the sessions of the Legislature facilitated and information and skill: nor generally against legislative facilities for the application of labor and capital to the creation of wealth, where individual uniprompted action will not give the constitutional proposition.

mit them to become laws without his action.

The propriety of signing bills by the Governor between the sessions of the Legislature has been questioned. It does not agent to the cold practice, and is certainly liable to tabuse.—During my term it will be strictly confined to the first ten days after an adjourn ment, and bills a tapproved, may be considered againsting the next meeting of the General Assembly, to be returned with the Executive disapproval. The executive should not be subjected for long periods of time to be subjected for long periods of time to be subjected for long periods of time to the solicitations of those interested in bills, nor should be be subject to the imputations of in decision, or favoritism almost unavoidable in such cases. Nor is it right that he should have in his hands the means of indicance which the holding open of his decision upon bills during recess would confer. Itsides, a great wrong may be done to those interested in legis. In we in his hands the means of i-fluence which the holding open of his decision upon the holding open of his decision upon the holding recess would confer. Mesides, a great wrong may be done to those interested in legislation, by continuing them for an undue period in uncertainty as to the fate of bills in which their rights, their property, or their business may be involved. These are ceils which and their rights, their property, or their business may be involved. These are ceils which and their rights, their property, or their business may be involved. These are ceils which and the catalogue of the necessity of sending many important tills to the Governor principle of the closing days or hours of a session.

Fellow Citeras:—Alihough it will not be expression to the general views of public policy to which I hold, in their application to practical issuence of the propension of the specie which and wholesome public opinion demands its reference, and the catalogue of the propension of the representatives of the people in the legislative department, and may impose grave responsibilities upon the Executive. My views are decidedly huttle to the emission and circulation of semalinates as a currency; to the increase of bank-capital under present arrangements; and the circular and may impose grave responsibilities upon the Executive. My views are decidedly huttle to the emission and circulation of semalinates as a currency; to the increase of bank-capital under present arrangements; and to the issue of hank paper upon securities inadequate for their redemption. The want of uniformity in the legal provisions under which issue of hank paper upon securities inadequate for their redemption and the circular properties and to the issue of hank paper upon benefits of the properties of the confederation of the redemption of the specie basis upon which issues are made; the since should be successfully producing the results so arrived the properties of the confederacy, and locks with an anxious eye to the testion of the specie

system, the public interests, in my opinion, ment. It is both our duty and our interest to demand the extension of the specie basis upon cultivate the most friendly relations with our which issues are made; the suppression of the sister States, and to frown upon all attemps smallest denomination of notes heretofore allowed; through reports of the condition and should exert our whole influence to keep the business of banks with their frequent publication; additional security, folier than specie, as the common agents of the States and the to consist of the bonds of this State or of the United States, for the redemption of circulation and states, and deriving all its states and the states and the states and the states are states and states. ting notes, including in all cases proper indi-vidual liability of stockholders and directors, called it into being. At this time we have fitted for convenient and actual enforcement; strong reason to confide in that Government,

with a supervisory and controlling power in a saw know that its administration is in safe, some proper officer or department of the Government, to restrain or suspend the action of trusted to deal justly with all sections of the humas in one of their violation or evasion of the law.

Insubordination— an utter disregard and the law.

When a specie currency shall be secured to the people by prohibiting the circulations of the people by prohibiting the circulations of the first produced difficulties in the Territorial of a small denomination, it will be highly rise of Kansas and Utah, and, in the case of desirable that the fiscal affairs of the State that there, has now precipitated a state of governments, shall be wholly separated from the state of the control of of money transactions of the government, both peacful American remedy for the redress of in its collections and disbursements, shall be in-the-legal-colu of the country.—Whenever of ballot-box—has been for a long time adjured practicable, convenient and efficient scheme for the operations of the Transury upon such a basis can be presented to me, by the representances of the geople, it will meet with a down to the precedent period. Meantime, conchertul approval. These are deficulties in tibutions of money and aid from the States, the news of the group of the case. so that was of the people, it will meet wint of the prevent period. Benefitine, continued by the general government, in the case, however, far greater than thost suit mounted by the general government, in the establishment of its Independent Treasury system; but the object being one of the first magnitude, and calculated to exercise a most salutary influence upon the action of the government, and upon the business of the banks and the people, it is well worthy of carnest consideration.

In reforming the curressy, a single State can accomplish but a moderate amount of good, however sincery, intelligent and earnest it may be, without the on-operation of other States, and especially of those which adjoin it. Bank notes are not stopped in their flow by imaginary State lines, nor does it seem by singling the content of the community within her borders, even by the most stringent encomments. We must, therefore, invoke our sister States to, join with us in the repression of small paper, and in such other pardiculars of reform as an required for complete success their of-operation. Mennium, to the extent of our puwer future fluorable the community has for some time been struggling; and to relieve the Government in its fiscal action, from the danger of depreciated or worthless paper, and the embern struggling; and to relieve the Government in its fiscal action, from the danger of depreciated or worthless paper, and the embern struggling; and to relieve the Government in its fiscal action, from the danger of depreciated or worthless paper, and the embern struggling; and to relieve the Government in its fiscal action, from the danger of depreciated or worthless paper, and the embern struggling; and to relieve the Government in its fiscal action, from the danger of depreciated or worthless paper, and the embedding of the proposed an imperative obligation upon their flow in the control of the constitution of the amount of the control o

imposed an imperative, obligation upon their servants to practice economy, to limit expenditures, and to give their best efforts to the gradual, but eventual extinguishment of the existing public debt. After eight years of experience under the sinking fund act. of 1840, we find our public indebtedness but slightly diminished. The constitutional amendment just adopted domands the establishment of an effective sinking fund for its payment, and I shall consider it one of the leading duties of my administration to see that that amendment is carried out both in its latter and spirit. I cannot regard the reduction of its the tree milit tax on properly, made at the last regular sees should be really and doubtless existing financial as smootrassments will for a time reduce the opportung; and doubtless existing financial smootrassments will for a time reduce the observance of the main just of the public. To the people of the main just of the public works be realized by the Treasury for a considerable from others are for the State into the Union—into that consider the distance of the main just of the public works be realized by the Treasury for a considerable from others are for the State in the deliving that all time a subject of high interest. And I believe I express their sentiments as well as any for the State to husband here resources.

hen adjourned.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS. I never have been false to thee!
The heart I gave thee still is thine; Though thou hast been untrue to me, And I no more may call thee mine. Pye loved as woman ever loves, With constant goul in good or ill;

A rover-but I love thee still! Yet think not that my spirit stoop To bind the captive in my train! Love's not a flower, at sunset droops, But smiles when comes her god again! Thy words, which fall unheeded nov

Are broken-but I love the still! Once what a heaven of bliss was ours, And time went by with birds and flowers Whilesong and incense filled the air!

We give place to the following comunicarrearages due on lands purchased from the

Speaker of the Senale:

Sin:—I respectfully beg leave to make you the medium through which to call the attent of the Representatives of the people to the importance of early and salutary legislation in relation to the arrearages due on lands purchase at the lowest price. Doubtless the number of patents taken out annually would be greatly increased if the people were rightly informed of the requireduating act of 1835, having expired by its awallimitation in December last, further legislation will be required, unless it is designed to throw will be required, unless it is designed to throw us back upon the statute existing prior to the passenge of the act of 1835. Speaker of the Senate:

passage of the act of 1885.

The act of 1816, requiring the compounding of the principle and interest, and the charging the Surveyor General to publish the act or a synopsis of its provisions, in nearly all the newspapers of the State. If ignorance of the law is to excuse no man, than the law ought to be printed where all men can see it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant. enforced, give great distress to many good citizens of the Commonwealth. On the other hand, the re-enactment of the law of 1885, would revive a system which not only fails to do equal and exact justice to all who have purchased lands from the State, but also outs off all hope of accomplishing the collection of

lifetime of any man now living.

As stated in my annual report, the amount now due the Commonwealth on account of excited and exclaimed: Innds, in the opinion of those most conversant with the business of the department, is about middle of next week." six millions of dollars. The interest on this sum, at six per o ut, per annum would be three bundred and sixty thousand dollars, and yet the receipt from lands for the year 1857. nmounted to but little more than twenty-one thousand dellars! And this is about the an-nual average of receipts from that source for ome years past. In the ten years immediate some years past. In the ten years infined and ly preceding the passage of the graduating act of 1835, the receipts were six hundred and and eighty-seven thousand dollars, whilst the encoceding twenty years yielded only four hundred. ired and seventy-two thausand dollars.

If the graduating act of 1835 is incapable procuring better results than these, would be wiser to strike out five of the six million of dollars due, and collect the remaining million to the promised supper in Paradise. "Truewithin a reasonable time? But there is no my son true," said the priest, "but I never." reason why the Legislature should relieve the my son, true," said the priest, "but I never abtors of the Commonwealth, on account of eat suppers." ands, of five sixths of their indebtedness.

o develope its real resources an act of Assem

bove stated to the annual receipts of the Freasury, and constantly getting farther from final settlement of our land affairs. see a law passed that will unlock the where

If it is not intended to let the arrearages on lands run on and accumulate forever, the work

Houses returned to their respective Halls and

(From Morris and Willis' Home Journal.) I Never have been False to Thee.

Thou'st proved, as man too often proves,

Could once my heart-strings madly thrill! Love's golden chain and burning vow

Should thoughts of me the future fill,

To lose-but love thee, false one, still! PUBLIC LANDS.

Think what a destiny is min

ion from the Surveyor General relative to the monwealth.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE. Harrisburg, January 13, 1858. HON. WM. H. WELSH.

the moneys due from that source, within the

Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, hey should not be harshly dealt with, but in my judgment sufficient leniency would be expunctuation, which is worthy the atter
tended to them if the recommendations of my
even of compositors addicted to "lager." annual report, in regard to the calculation of interest and the enforcement of payment, were should respond to the patriotic wish of the people. None is capable, of rendering more effective service in this behalf, than the one over which I have the honor to preside; but y combining diberality in its provisions ithout a stringent clause for their enforce

Whatever law the Representatives of the people, with the eanotion of the Governor may lay down for my guidance, I shall faith fully follow; but I confess to some anxiety t of this department and enable it to make an important annual contribution to the Treasury With six millions of dollars outstanding—no in the hands of debtors of doubtful, responsibility, but all secured, so to speak, by first mortgages on real estate—what, but intrinsio inefficiency in the law-or gross neglect of du-ty by the officer, is to prevent the land office contributing several hundred thousand dollars annually to the Treasury of the Com-

partment will drag its slow length along for centuries to come, adding the insignificant sum

of collecting them may as well be o mmenced, now in earness. If their collection is difficult, Construction of the commence of the construction of the constructi

delegates to form a Constitution preparatory to admission as a State, and, if desired by them, they should also be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon such Constitution after it is framed. Of course those who then fail to vote, in either case, cannot complain that the proceeding goes on without their participation. It is to be hoped that Congress will make such provision for other Territories that the present difficulty will have no repetition in the future.

In conclusion, permit me to observe, that all experience and reflection prove that the moral

the present difficulty will have no repetition.

In conclusion, permit me to observe, that all experience and reflection prove that the moral virtues form the only firm foundation of public order as well as individual character, and their support should therefore engage the profound attention, of Government, and the comporation of all good men. Frail indeed will be any structure reared fof the regulation of ociety, and the promotion of man's true and saubstantial happiness, unless it stands upon a foundation more permanent than page arrangements, or the fleeting impulses of the hour! The recognition of a Great Supreme Power, which rules the affairs of nations and of men, is the only support of those virtues which can make a people distinguished and prosperous, and give to Government duration and success. Sinferely imploring the Divine the post assigned me by the people, indulging the hope that at the termination of my service is shall enjoy the approval of my own conscience, and behold Pennsylvania advanced and secure in her position as one of the great word secure in her position as one of the great word secure in her position as one of the great word secure in her position as one of the great word secure in her position as one of the great word secure in her position as one of the great word secure in her position as one of the great word secure in her position as one of the great word secure in her position as one of the great word secure of position and secure in her position as one of the great word in the public tensury has never received a dollar of purchase money or interest. That she has heretorical what the word of her cand the public debt, there exists, in my opinion, a strong reason why all the delinquents on the books of the delinquents on the books of the delinquents on the books of this department of the public debt, there exists, in my opinion, a strong reason why all to the reduction of the red The Commonwealth has had the use of the purchase money ever since. It is, therefore, proper to add interest to the sum paid in 1826. This would swell the amount received by the Commonwealth from the Brown tract, up to this date, to one thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars and thirteen cents. This sum is worth about ninety-one dollars per annum to the Treasury, ht six per centum interest.

Scattered all over the State are thousands of tracts as large and as valuable as this Brown tract, in Franklin county, which never have paid anything into the Treasury of the brown tract, in Franklin county, which never have paid anything into the Treasury of the Commonwealth, in the shape of purchase money or interest. And yet, although the State is reaping ninety-one dollars per annum from the use of the purchase money and interest heretofore derived from the Brown tract the owner of that tract is compelled to submit to the same rate of tax-tion as the owner of a tract that is now in the tract of the same rate of tax-tion as the owner of a tract that is now in the tract. mit to the same rate of turation as the owner of a tract that is unpaid for and unpatented. In other words, the Brown fract contributes ninety-one dollars more per annum to the support of the State-government than any unpatented tract of the same size and value. And this unjust burden it will continue to hear so long as there is an unpatented tract of equal value in the State.

so long as there is an unparented tract or equativalue in the State.

Against such inequality as this, every just man in the Commonwealth ought to cry aloud. It is astonishing that those who have paid for their lands have not cried out against, it long ago, and demanded the collection of what is due from others or the refauding of what has been paid by themselver.

due from others or the refunding of what has been paid by themselver.

Do what we may now, we cannot do equal justice to all who have purchased land from the State. It is too late for that. But Legislature may partially restore the equality destroyed by varying legislation in the past, by authorizing the computation of interest hereafter in the manner proposed in my annual report. The mode of charging interest is firmly believed by me to be better calculated to do justice all around, than any other. It is, as it ought to be, liberal to those who bought their lands at high rates, whilst it does

JOHN ROWE, Surveyor General.

Smith and Jones, merchants, were ushing round, just ten minutes before two o'clock, raising funds...when, going round the i corner of Kilby street, Jones came in contact. with Smith, knocking him down. Smith was

"Do that again, and I'll knock you into the

middle of next week." " My dear fellow," shouted Jones, " DO IT. . and I'll give you a thousand dollars, for if I .. can only get through till then without break. . ing, I'm safe."

A Spanish priest, once exhorting the soldiers to fight like lions, added in the ardor, of enthusiasm ; "Reflect, my brethern, that whosoever falls to-day in battle, sups to night in Paradise." Thunders of applause followed the sentiment. The fight began, the ranks not be folly to return to it? Would it not wavered, the priest took to his heels, when a

> Punch has the following article on punctuation, which is worthy the attention

Punctuation-that is, putting stops in the right places-cannot be too seducusly cultivaof late the public mind has been directed, ted. We intely read, in a country paper, the with more than ordinary solicitude, to the reduction of the public debt. The people have ston's appearance in the House of Commons: "Lord Palmers in the House of Commons under which the Commonwealth has groaned to long. Every department of the government a white hat upon his feet, large but well polished boots upon his brow, a dark cloud in his hand, his faithful walking-stick in his eye, a

meaning glare saying nothing. He sat down... The following is a copy of the sign pon an academy for teaching youth in one of

ment, is absolutely required. Without some upon an academy for ter act of this character, the business of this de- the Western States-Freeman and Hugas School Teachers Freeman teaches the boys and Huggs the girls.

Men you see a man sitting on a cor-

ier, on a moonlight night, trying to convince

his own shadow that it is improper to follow a gentleman we usually set him down as a sign at a whiskey shop, Bea. A young lady was asked recently how she could possibly afford, in these awful hard

times, to take music lessons? "Ob," said she, "I confine myself to the low notes." I have very little respect for the ties of this world as the chap said when the cope

was put around his neck. pen. Peruse this page carefully.