Memocrat

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, JANUARY 14, 1857.

VOL. 4. NO. 12.

THE DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL, is published every Wednesday morning, in Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa;, at \$1 50 per annum, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, if not \$2 will be charged. ADVERTISEMENTS will be conspicuously in-

serted at the following rates, viz: 1 square 3 insertions. Every subsequent insertion, I square 3 months. or 1 year, " col'n 1 year, Dr. Twelve lines constitute a square.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOOS.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers, and the public generally, that he is now opening one of the largest and most desirable stocks of FALL AND WINTER GOOD

ever presented to this community. L.s stock consists chiefly of the following viz: LADIES DRESS GOODS! such as Talmas, Vizettes, Slawls, Sliks, Meri nos, Cashmeres, Woolen Platels, De Daines, De Bages, Alapacas, Ginghams, Calico; BONNETS

Ribbons, Collars, Trimmings, &c. GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING! such as Over Coats, Dress Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c. Also a large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS!

such as Brown and Bloached Muslins, Drills, Denims, Shirtings, Checks. Kentucky Jeans, Satinets. Cassimeres, Flannets Lindseys, Ticking, and praise.

Bots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Hardware, wealth is highly satisfactory. Every demand queensware, Glassware, Tinware, and a large upon the Trunsury has been promptly not

He would solicit Farmers who are in want of crutions of this department will be exhibited in detail in the report of the State Treasurer. to call and examine his stock; he would wish also to inform them that he has made arrange ments to supply them with all kinds of FER-TILIZERS, such as Peravian and Mexican Gu-anos, &c. He invites one and all to come and examine his large and well selected Stock, before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell vicinity. The ONE PRICE SYSTEM will be continued as heretofore, so that parents may send their children to make purchases with as much advantage as if they went themselves.

DANIEL M'LAUGELIN. Tunnel fill, October 8, 1856.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

TilE subcriber would respectfully inform the ing vicinity that he has returned from Pintadelphia, with the largest and most veried as-ortment of GROCERIES ever offered. The stock

Groceries: - Molasses, Sugars, Teas, Hice, Candies, Scaps, Fish, Salt, Bacon & Hams, Floor, Oat Meal, Corn Meal, Tolacco, Peaches, Dried Apples, Saleratus, Baking Soda, Dried Herrings, Durkee's Baking Powder, Sardires, Mustard, Sp.ces, Holloways Worm Confection, Vinegar,

Confectionaries:

Candies. Lemons. Citrons. Printer.

Nuts of all kinds. Liquors :- Cherry Brandy, Blackberry Brandy, Raspberry Brandy, French Brandy, Port Wine, Old Rye Whiskey.

Brushes, &c., &c :- Horse, Sweeping, Dus ting, Scrub and White Wash Brushes, Bed Cards Twine, Corn brooms, Baskets of all kinds, Tub and Buckets of all kinds, Wash Boards, Putter Bowls, Nails, Lamp Globes, Curry Combs, Curpet Hammers and Tacks, Window Glass of all kinds. Arpold's lak, Hover's Ink, Steel Pens, Station-

Together with a large assortment of other articles not enumerated, which will be sold as cheap if not cheaper than any establishment it, the RIGHARD TUDOR. Ebensburg, July 20, 1856 - 10.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Milton Roberts, dec'd, for costs as I'r thoustary and Clerk of the Quarter Sessions are hereby notified to make payment without delay, as it will be ve ry unpleasant for me to have to resort to compulsory measures and thereby add costs, which will be imperative unless paid shortly.

thorized by me to receive said fees and rece pt for | direct by law. the same. He will attend for that purpose, a the Prothonotary's office, in Ebensburg, at the ensuing Court in December next.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Ex'r. Ebensburg, Oct. 25, 1856. -tf.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

I will sell at private sale that large and com modious BRICK HOUSE, situate on High street, in the Borough of Ebensburg, being the property occupied by Milton Roberts, dec'd., at the time of his death. Also, a valuable LOT of GROUND situate on the Clay Pike, about one half mile from said Borough, containing 25 acres enclosed and in a good state of cultivation.

For terms apply to the subscriber residing on the premises, or to John Williams, in Ebenshurg. MRS. MALVINA ROBERTS. Sept. 17, 1856.-tf.

NEW ARRIVAL!

HART & BRO., would respectfully inform their old customers as well as many new ores ceries, which for quality and cheapness cannot be excelled by any similar establishment west of the Allegheny mountains. We are determined to sell lower than the lowest, We have also, on hand

20,000 CIGARS which we will dispose of wholesale or retail. HART & BRO.

July 9, 1856.

SONS OF TEMPRANCE. Highland Division, No. 84, Sons of Tem-A perance meet at their Hall every SATUR-DAY evening, in the upper story of R. Interest certificates Davis' building.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assem

FELLOW CITIZENS :- In cledierce to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth. you have assembled to discharge the important and responsible duties that devolve upon you. To protect the rights and privileges of the people, advance their interests, and promote the welfare and prosperity of the State, should be the aim and end of all your legislation. In the discharge of my duto s, it will be a pleasure to co-operate with you in the accon plishmert of these objects.

The past year has been one of unusual prosperity. The bounties of a kind Providence have not been withheld from our Commonwealth. A plenteous harvest has rewarded the labor of the husbanman. Honorable industry, in all its departments, has been encouraged. No financial embarrassments-no commercial distress-no political or social evils, have interrupted the progress, or checked the energies of the people. The great in terests of education, morality and religion, have been cherished and sustained. Health and peace, with their fattendant blessings, have been ours. To Him " who rules the Nations by his power, and from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," are we indebted for these mercies, and to him should be given the homage of our devout gratitude

The financial condition of the Commonupon the Treasury has been promptly met and raid, without the aid of loans. The op-

For the fiscal year ending November 30. 1856, the receipts at the Treasury (including the balance in the Treasury on the first dayof December, 1855, of \$1,245,697 33) have been 25.621,937 64. The total expenditures for the same period, were \$5,377,142 22. Balance in the Treasury December 1, 1856 81.244,795 42.

Excluding the balance in the Treasury on the first of December, 1855, the receipts, from all sources, were \$5,378,240 33. The ordinary expenditures for the same period, were \$4.113.144 77, showing an excess o. receip's over ordinary expenditures of \$1.

The extraordinary payments for the same ear, were \$1,265,997 45, as follows, viz: To the completion of the Portage refroad, and for the payment of debts previously contracted on that work, \$181,494 11; to the North branch extension, \$122,723 52; to re-lay the south track of the Commbia rail road. \$237,000 00; for motive power in 1855 \$118,049 42, to enlarge the Delaware day sion of the Pennsylvania canal, \$15,960.00 for general repairs in 1853-'54-'55, \$63,-965 11: to domestic creditors, \$151.65; to ord clains on the main line, examined by the commissioners, and paid under the act of May, 22, 1856, \$130,512 09; to the redemption of loans, \$327.824 47; and relief notes cancelled, \$38,217 00.

The interest on the funded debt which fell due in February and August last, was then paid, and that which becomes due in February next, will be paid with equal 1 romptness. out of available means now in the Treasury The punctuality with which the interest on the public debt has been paid, and the ability of the Treasury to meet all legitimate demands upon it, have inspired public confidence in our securities, and contributed largely to establish and sustain the credit of the Common-

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund report the sum of \$722,482 93 as due by the Treasury to that fund. This amount will be applied to the redemption of relief notes now in circulation, and to the payme t of the funded debt. Heretofore the available means in the Treasury have been applied, to some extent in payment of out-tanding tempory loans, which bear an annual interest of six per centum; it being deemed advisable as a matter of economy to pay these loans, rather than the with the accruing interests on former payfunded debt, which bears a much less rate of interest. It is expected that the balance of the temporary loans will be paid before the close of the current year, and the operation Howard J. Roberts, of this borough is duly an- of the sinking fund resumed and continued as

> The funded and unfunded debt of the State, including temporary loans, on the first day of, December, 1855, as per reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, was as fol-

		100	FUNDED DUBT	t.	
	6 per cent	loan.	\$516,154	93	
	5 do	do	28,903,445	04	
	41 do	do	\$88,200	00	
	4 do	do	100,000	00	
	Total fut	ided d	eut	-\$39,907,799	9
		I	NEUNDED DE	BT.	
,	Relief notes	in			
	circulation	n.	\$258,778	00	
Ш	Interest co	rtifi-			

29,157 25] Domestic credi-1,264 00 Balance of tem-

April 19.1853. 525,000 00 Salance of tern-May 9, 1854. 346,000 00 Total unfounded debt-Total debt Dec. 1, 1855,

The funded and unfunded debt at the close of the last fiscal year, December 1, 1856, was as follows, viz: 6 per cent loan, \$511.781 CO 5 do do 28,866,994 50

44 do 888,200 00 100,000 00 Total funded debt--\$39,866,975 to CNIUNCED DELT, VIZ:

Relief notes in circulation. 24,091 87 outstanding.

Interest certificates 4,448 28 unclaimed. Domestic credi-1,164 00

Balance of temporary loan, April 19, 400,000 CO Balance of temporary loan, May 9, 1854, 184,000 00

8:4,359 75 40,701,835 25 Total debt, Dec. 1, 1856, \$41,067,994 22 Total debt, Dec 1, 1855,

40,701,885 25 do do 1, 1856,

It thus appears that during the past fiscal pletion of the Portage railroad and for debts | premium for the bonds proposed to be issued. Columbia railroad; for enlarging the Dela- tures for the past fiscal year, ware division of the caual, and for other pur- The total receipts at the T casury, from the

dition of the Commonwealth-her sources of roads. revenue and the probable future expenditures. has inspired the nope that the time is not far distant when the public debt will be fully or ratio of taxation It has already been only \$62,118 84. shown that the revenues of the past year expenditures for the current year, which will be Treasurer, show that the excess of receipts, over ordinary expenditures, may reach the sum of one and a haif-million of dollars. -These estimates, authough approximations, will not be far from the true result. Allowing, then, four hundred thousand dollars for annual extraordinary expenditures-and noder a wise, system of economy in no probable contingency can they exceed that sum-we will have at least one million of doliars to be appropriated annually for the payment of the public debt. With the rapid developement of the wealth and resources of the Commonwealth-the mercase of population-of the value of real estate and of, the amount and value of property at every description, the revenues must and with continue to icer ase This natural and to cessary increase of revenue will supply every deficiency and every demand upon the Treasury that falls within the range of probability. If, then, the sum of one mil lion deliars be appropriated annually in liquidation of this debt, and the account interest on the sums paid be upplied in the manner of a sinking tund, the churc indebtedness of the Commonwealth will be extinguished in less than twenty-three years. If these premises are correct -- an : their correctne - can in y be man d by unwise fegista ior, or to imprudent management of our homees-the truth of the proposition is susceptible of the clearest demonstration. Assuming be pubfie debt on the first day of December, 1856. to be, it round numbers, forty millions five hundred thousand dollars, and that at the end of each fiscal year one million dollars, ments, will be paid, unerring calculation will determine the result to be as before indicated. Thus, before the expiration or the year 1879, Pennsylvania may stand redeemed from the oppression of her public debt, and her people be released from a taxation imposed to meet its accruing interest, and to maintain the faith and credit of the Commonwealth .-These views are not untopian. By practising strict economy in all departments of the government-avoiding extravagant expenditure internal improvement, and holding to a rigid

agents of the State, their realization may be anticipated with confidence. I must again call the attention of the Legislature to a subject referred to in my last au-

nual message, in the following terms: "By the thirty cighth section of the actof the 16th of April, 1845, estitled 'An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of Gov- yet be required to complete, for the fourth ernment, the repair of the canals and railroads of the State, and other claims upon the Commonwealth,' the Govenor was authorized to cause certificates of State stock to be issued to all persons or bodies corporate holding cer-

the redemption of these certificates, expired provements,

Atthough by the terms of the act author zing these certificates of State stock, as also by the conditions of h certificates issued in pursuance thereof, the time of payment, after he expiration of the minimum period, is opional with the debter, the Commonwealth et a due regard for the credit of the State requires that provision should made for their renewal or redemption. To redeem these cer. tificates, a low would become necessary, and as a loan cannot be effected, in the present financial condition of the country, on terms more taverable to the State than those or year the sum of three hundred and sixty-six which these certificates were issued I would thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars recommend that authority be given to issue and ninety-neven cents has been paid in liqui- the bonds of the Commonwealth in renewal of dation of the public debt. This, taken in said certificates, bearing interest at the rate of connection with the fact, that during the year five per cent per annum, payable semi-annucoming November 30, 1855, six hundred and ally, and redeemable on or after the expirathirty thousand six hundred and one dollars tion of twenty years; and that the bonds be and two cents were paid on the same account, issued with coupons or certificates of interest exhibits the gratifying fact, that the process attached, in sums equal in amount to the semiof reducing the public debt has commenced; annual interest thereon payable on the first and, unless checked by reckless mismanage- days of February and August in each and ment and extravagent expenditure, must con- every year, at such place as may be designatione nutill the people and the Commonwealth ted. This change in the form and character are relieved from the debt and taxation with of the certificates, it is believed, will be so which they are burdoned. In addition to this a wartageous to the hellers, without increasreduction of the public debt, large uppropriating the liabilities of the Commonwealth, as to tions and payments were made for the com- induce a willing and prompt exchange, at a

previously contracted on that work : for old The report of the Canal Commissioners wil and unsettled claims recently adjusted by the be laid before you, and will exhibit in detail commissioners appointed under the act of last | the condition of the public works - their gensession; for re-raying the south track of the eral operations, and the receipts and expendi-

poses. These extraordinary demands upon public works, for the year ending November the Treasury have ceased or will soon cease, 30, 1856, were \$2,006,015 66, being an inwith the neces ty that created them ; and hus crease over the revenues of the previous year, leave a still larger portion of the revenues to of \$53,638 95. Of this sum \$1,013,589 16 be applied in payment of the public debt. | were canal and bridge tolls, and \$992,426-A careful examination of the financial con- 50, tolls of the Columbia and Portage rail-

The aggregate expenditures for the same year were \$1,943,896 82, being an increase over those of the previous year, of \$105,105paid, and this without increasing the subjects | 61, the revenues exceeding the expenditures

The increase of the revenues from these ceeded the ordinary expenditures one million works would be encouraging, were it not for two hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty- the fact that the expenditures have increased six cenes. The estimated receipts and ex- in a still greater preportion—the expendiures, ordinary and extacordinary, exhauspresented to you in the report of the State ting almost the entire revenue, from this source. The system must be defective, or more care and economy should be exercised in

The receipts at the Treasury from the sevral divisions were as follows, viz: \$1,229,272 86

Susquehanah North Branch and West Bratch 349,922 29

The extraordinary payments during the rear amounted to \$808,892.16; ordinary expenditures, \$1,135,004 00; not revenue. excluding extraordinary payments and for

2,006,015 66

motive power) \$871.011 00. On the main live the tells received at the Treasury from the Columbia road, were \$991,-676 50; exten litures \$528,084 85; to Is on the Eastern division of emal from Columbia to the Joneson, \$119,718 36; expenditures, \$53,048 50; receipts from the Junction to Pittsburgh, including the Portage railroad, \$117.778 00; ordinary expenditures. \$304 .-102 22 The total receipts on the main line were \$1,229,272 86; aggregate expendi ures, (excluding \$267,000 00 paid for re-laying the south track of the Columbia railroad, and \$153,049 42 for motive power in 1855, and after December 1st 1856) were \$885,835 65, being an exers of revenue over ordi ary expendages of \$343,437 21

Although the receips from the Delaware division are less than those of the previouyear. yet the general result of its operations is satisfactory. The net revenue at the Preasvry was \$264,095 40. Its management has been characterized by a degree of economy too seldom practised on some of the lines of our

However important this division may be to the trade and business at that portion of the State, its proposed enlargement should u t deundertaken, unless demanded by reasons of overruling necessity The experience of the past, as connected with the Allegheny Portage -refusing to undertake any new schemes of railroad, and the North Branch extension. should warn us against undertal e , without accountability the receiving and disbursing great caution, any new measure of improvemet t; which may arain the Treasury, without aiding materialy if at all, the public interests. It kept in good order by efficient and to all the demands of its trade and business.

sued. The minimum period fixed by law for and is thus connected with the New York im- tieth section of the Act of 1850, should be of the policy that founded and sustains the

the immense and valuable products of that re- taxation. gion, a safe and cheap transit to the markets whom this work was assigned

This canal although completed, and before and intelligent consideration, the close of navigation, used for the purpose | From a small and comparatively unimporof transportation, is not perfect. Sinks in the tant branch of that Department, the care and bottom, from the nature of the formation and management of the public schools of the Comsoil through which it passes, slides from the monwealth, with their seventeen hundred hills, and breaches may occur, but these, af- districts, ten thousand directors, twelve thouster a few years of well applied labor, will be and teachers, and five hundred thousand diminished, and by vigilence and care entire- scholars, have become the most important and

sors, is the proper renedy Such sale, on their greater value and usefulness terms amply protective of the rights and interests of the prople, can, by proper legislation of the public debt, this question becomes decily important. The said would constitute a new tept, than that to winch reference has been to your favourable consideration.

its relations to the currency—the general intersts of trade and commerce and the industrial pursuits of the cauzen, deserve your careful at- objects. tention. My views expressed in a former communication remain unchanged. The meorpation of new, or the reciniter of old and solvent banks, when actually necessary, and demanbed by the wants of lightimate trade in the commumuy where tocated, should eith a pe qermitted. In the creation of banks, the interests of the State and p onle snould be consulted, and a just discrimination as to numb r, locality and the deman is or trade no exercised

tance and value or our home and foreign commerce, the constant development of the matecan wealth of the State, the extent of our manfacturing, or genical and agriculta ai industry he fact that the State is floored by a senceciated currency introduced by private bank - much needed teacuer? Voluntary associations ers and trokers, might justify, under the restrictions an . limitations ingreared, a juricthe operation of trade, an supply the real bus encouragement. They can and will do more: a d presated forem and filegal carrency.

day of July next, extended to all incorpora- earnestly to duty and patriotism. ted saving fund, trust anti-insurance compames. That section deciares "that it shall not be lawful for any of the said banks to issue or pay not any bank no es other than pensably necessary to the perfection of the those issued by itself payable on account in system. With full confidence in their utility gold or silver; notes of specie paying banks of and necessity. I again recommend them .this State which are taken on e posit or in These institutions with their proper professors. payment of debts, at par, at the counter of the and aptuances, supported by the State, would bank where pais out; or notes of banks is- meet the wants and elevate the character of sued under the authority of the act of the 4th our common schools. of May, 1841, at the option of the person receiving the same

ated currency, and prevent its in reduction meeting annually, under the fostering care of from other States. However well intended. The government, would be productive of most they will fait to secure these of j ets unless benedicial results. Whilst it would improve ma e to embrace private bankers and others teachers and prepare them for their important timely repairs, its capacity will be fully equal of that class, whose profits are largely de- and responsible duties, it would elevate and pendent upon the intro-action into the State eignity a profession too long neglected and The Portage railroad is not fully complet of such a currency. In many instances the under-valued by those most deeply interested ted. A small additional appropriation may notes of our banks are end eted by private in their honorable labors. These measures, bankers and brokers, and with these, or with as also an addition to the annual State approtime, this road. If it anxiously hoped that the sp cio withdrawn from the banks issuing priation for common schools, in an amount this suproductive improvement may soon cease them, they purchase d preciated and foreign limited only by the necessities of the Treasuits cormorant demands upon the Treasury - bank paper which is paid out at par at their ry, would give energy to the system-increase Every year's experience more clearly reveals counters. By oth rs large loans are negotia- its efficiency—and thus promote the true inthe impolicy of the State in undertaking this ted with banks out of the State, at less than terests of the people and the Commonwealth. the usual rate of interest, and tacir notes, of- Our educational, charitable and reformateded debt of the State, which fell due on the It gives me no ordinary pleasure to inform ton of a 1 ss denomination than five dollars, ry institutions have strong claims upon the -1,160,194 25 first day of August, 1842, the first days of you that the North Branch extension of the and always at a discount, brought into the bounty of the people, and I cordially com-February and August, 1843, and the first Pennsylvania canal has been so far completed, thate and put into circulation in the manner mend them to your care and liberality. 41.067,994 22 days of February and August, 1844, in an that boats freighted with coal and other pro- indicated, and this, too, under an agreement amount equal to the amount of certificates so duets, were successfully passed throught its with the bank making the loan, that the notes and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for held, upon their delivering up said certificates entire length from Pittston to the Junction thus paid out shall be kept in circulation. - the Insano, and other kindred purposes at to the Au itor General. In pursuance of the caust. This work was commenced in 1836 The effect of this system of private banking Putsburg, are noble charities, and deserve the authority thus given, certificates of State stock -suspended in 1841-resumed in 1849, and has been to limit the circulation of the par pato the amount of four millions one bundred finished in 2866; although its completion was per of our banks, and substitute i its place a and five thousand one hundred and fifty dol- officially announced in 1856. It extends foreign, depreciated, and officially announced in 1856. lars and twenty cents, bearing interest at the from Pittston to the New York State line, a currency. In justice to the bank, turst and rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi distance of about ninety-four miles, following insucrance companies, paying a heavy annual annually, on the first days of Feb mary and the valley of the Susque hanna to Athens, and tax to the Commonwealth for their privileges, after the first day of August, 1855, were is- line, where it joins the "Junction canal," these evils, either the provissions of the thir-

repealed, or further extended so as to emon the first day of August, 1855 No provi- The importance and value of this improve- brace private individuals and associations, ion has been made for their renewal or re- ment cannot easily be over-estimated Pas- who may monopolize and control to the detsing through one of the richest mineral and riment of the public, this traffic in depreciaagricultural portions of the State, it offers to ted bank paper, without restraint and without

The report of the Superintendent of Comof New York, Bultimore, and Philadelphia. mon Schools, will exhibit to you the number In the completion of this canal the difficulties and condition of the schools—the number of to be overcome, and the labor to be perform- teachers and scholars, and the general operaed, were great. Both these, to a great ex- tions of the system during the past year. To tent, have been accomplished under the su- the valuable statistical information of the reperintendency of Wm. R. Lufiet, Esq., to port, and the useful suggestions for the improvement of the system, I invite your early

laborious branch of that Department. The This improvement, although subject to the increased and increasing business of the sysrivalry of competing radroads, it kept in good tem has been met by a corresponder t increase condition, under proper mai agement, will re- of zeal, labor and efficiency in the officers, to deve its full share of coal and other tonnage, whom the law has committed its general di-It is anticipated that the revenues, for the cur rection and supervision. They should be rent year, will equals if not exceed the expen- sustained by wise and generous legislation. ditures; and increasing with the facilities af. The magnitude and importance of the system, forsted, and the rapid development of trade, in its political, social and moral relations to will, instead of its heretofore unsceasing de- the pre-ent and future of the people, require mands upon the Treasury, take precedence in that this should be done. The guardianship revenue over any canal to the Commonwealth, of the mind of the State should occupy a dis-In relative to the propriety and policy of the tinet and prominent place among the institusale of the main line of our public improve- tions of the Commorwealth. It should rements, my opinion has not coanged. Every ceive the efficient aid and encouragement of conscieration of public policy, of present and the government, and be sustained by a virtufuture interest, requiers the seperation of the ous and intelligent people. If the revenue State from the management and control of and treasurers of the State-her public imthese works. These expenditures on that per- provements-her lands and their titles, retion of the line, between the Junction and quire and deserve the marked and distinctive l'attsburgh, largely execed the revenues, the care of the government, how much more excess averaging annualty not less than one should her mental and intellectual treasures. bundred and fifty thousand dollars; and causes licter than gold -the social and moral imare in constant operation that will still more in provement of her people, more valuable than crease this deficiency. This continual drain causis and railways-the titles of her youth upon the Treasury' to sustain a work, so un- to the boundless fields of knewledge, higher productive, should at once be checked. A than any of earth or aught growing out of its sale of the main line, for a fair considereration, ownership, claim an honorable position, and and upon terms just and liberal to the purchy- receive a care and aid commensurate with

The County Superintendency, wherever it has been committed to faithful and efficient be effected. In connection with the payment men, has fully vindicated the wisdom and polsey of that measure. It is slowly, but surely removing the prejudices and gaining the conera in the huancial history of the State, and as- fidence of the people. Whatever defects time sure a stul more speedy reduction of the public and experience may develop o in this or any other branch of the system, should be promptmade. The subject is carnesity commended by corrected. But until the necessity for counge is established, the system, in its unity The subject of banks and banking capital in and integrity, should be maintained; and if changed, changed only to render more certain the accomplishment of its noble purposes and

A sufficient number of competent and well trained teachers is the great want of the system. In its structure and organization it is as perfect, if not more so, than any of the systems of our sister States. But the teacher is wanted to give it proper vitality and efficiency io uc velop its true force and value-to secure the great object of its creation, the thorough education of the youth of the Commonwealth, How can this want be supplied? How are The rapid me (a c of population, the importenations to be trained and provided to meet this educational demand? Must we be dependant upon the training schools of other States? Must our system be jeopardized, and its suce ss perited, by waiting the slow and unaided efforts of voluntary associations to furnish the of common school teachers have accomplished much in their disinterested and noble efforts a increase of banking capital within our to remeny this defect. They are worthy the Commonwealth. This, whitst it would aid highes commendation-they deserve every iness wants of the people, would, at the but bunded they cannot accomplish the object some time, remedy, to some extent, the evels of desired. The Legislature must provide the remedy-they can supply the deficiency It By the act approved the 6.h day of Novem- should be done promptly and effectually. No ber last, the thirtieth section of the net of 28- subject o greater interest can occupy your at-50, regulating banks, will be, after the first tention as legislators-no one appeals mo. o

In a communication to the Legislature the establishment of State Normal schools, for the caucation of teachers, was urged as indis-

Teachers sustitutes, as auxiliary to Normal Schools, when in operation, and supplying These enactments were intended to protect their place till established should be aided by the community against the evis of a depreci- the State. One such institute in each county.

The State Lugatic Asylum at Harrisburg nual reports of these institutions will be laid before you, and will exhibit, in detail their operations during the past year.

The House of Refuge in Philadelphia, and the Western House of Refuge near Pitts. August in each year, and redeemable on or there along the Chemung river to the State and for the protection of the people against burgh, are institutions of great excellence,