Democrat and Sentinel.

EN SERIES.

EBENSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1859.

VOL. 6--NO. 8.

BY REQUEST. PINE COUNTY MEETING.

1/25 Meeting of citizens of Indiana, and Clearfield counties, in favor of ion of Pine County, was held at the gall, in the Borough of Cherrytree, day, December 31st, 1858rounted by electing the following offi-

un Laugdon, Secretaries.

A. Pyatt, D R. Kinports, Robert

shereas, it is a well known and admitted that our territory contains in abundance | home.

medings of this meeting in the several reference to our natural resources, I would

been canvassed in our Congress ball, and cascades enough for a mill-seat. weler-"Pine county is a fixed fact."

engl, and no opposing power (but He lation and wealth, rules over the destinies of all nations,) Our county, although laboring under

grasp, we will not give it up, for the induce- ry one-that their interests are centered in of the Commonwealth many times its cost, more flattering than ever before.

our warmest advocates. Hundreds of influbecause they think our cause just and right, | shippers. Gamble, President; William H. and their own interests are at stake. Their

the resources necessary for making a But, gentlemen, why are we asking for the the cry is heralded—
serous county; and whereas, it is also a erection of Pine county? Is it to our interlent fact, that these resources cannot est to secure it? What inducements have oped while our country is laboring | we for entering into the movement with so er such great disadvantages and difficult much zeal? To the first question I would say, we are asking it because we think it our adied. That it is the duty of our legis- right, and if justice is awarded by our Repman pass a law for the erection of Pine resentatives our prayers will not as heretofore att, and thereby relieve us of the sore be passed by without being heeded. Secmans which we have so long endured, ondly, no person who has been a resident of logs up a way for the development of this county, and has undergone all the disadas natural resources of our section of vantages arising from the inconvenience of lits poor markets, worse than miserable roads, etc., can but think that it is to every one's a sgainst Pine County in the several interest, not in one but numerous ways .which are to be severed for its forma- Thirdly, our duty to self and country demands proceeds from purely selfish motives, our most active exertions, and we go in for the desire on the part of such opponents to appoint everything for themselves, and to and the number benefitted by the erection of dunder tribute our numerous and enter- Pine county will not be smalled t is acknowlbag population, under the plea that we are | edged by all, and we know, that there are mable to take care of ourselves; while, the means within our bounds to make a good and they owe to us much of the wealth, county, and all we want are the ways so that werity and power which they ungener- we can apply our numerous resources. The inducements we would hold out for persons profeed, That Mr. P. E. Kinports be re- to join with us are the many advantages and sted to furnish us a copy of his Speech, benefits arising from it, not only to our own that it be published together with the county but to all the surrounding ones. In

say they are unsurpassable. Our timber is the best the United States can produce, and the Citizens and friends of Pine the quantity for the same area of country my-Ever willing to engage in a good cannot be found. Besides the evergreen forwind to battle for justice, I in part re- ests of lofty pines, there are numerous beds at the call made upon me, not because of iron-ore and stone-coal-in fact by the apmyself competent for the undertaking, pearance and face of our country, its mineral my abilities are far inferior to many who | wealth is unbounded. Millions upon millions is this assembly,) but because I am of treasure lie hidden underneath the surface, mis interested in the movement, and that and we can hardly compute that which is in in interests calls me to action. I not view or upon it, and it will all be as the hidaffel it to be my duty to be a silent wor- | den testimony of the rocks-remain a mystery that to lend all my abilities to the enter- | until there are the ways and means of bringing it into usefulness. Besides this treasure, battemen, we are met here to-day for the the soil of our country is susceptible of the theing of a noble, glorious, and impor- highest state of cultivation, and is not surname-one that should have the hearty passed by any of the counties among the spendion of every individual within its mountains. We can and have raised as much Neds-a something that should have the good grain to the acre as some older counties, dues of exerting us to a more than ordi- and for grass and grazing purposes we defy wy barec of activity, and for the securing the world You may travel from the St. Lawthin all our energies should be called in rence to the Rio Grande, or from the Atlantic the operation. The work is puble, be- to the Pacific, and you will not find its suas of its justness; glorious, for it is honor | perior for water power. Almost every tract in important, our interests demand it. It of land contains a good stream of water and

be freside; been sounded in the valley, Gentlemen, if Pine county is erected, bethe hill; in the forest of tall pines, and fore twenty years roll around she will rank among the first in the State. You may be become an echo answering back from think it a wild dream, or nothing but an bisiness of mountains in clarion tones of imaginary vision of mine; but there is within its bounds, as I have shown, that which will The pioneers of our country put the ball in | make her such; and all we want or ask for is Mun some twenty-one years ago, and it the chance other counties have, and the most when kept moving, although obstacles of | sanguine expectation will be more than realwas immovable import have been constant- ized. No picture fancy can draw will be appling its progress, but the velocity it over estimated, and it will require an imagiequired is such that it is bound to roll | native mind to calculate the increase of popu-

Prevent it. Some twenty-one years ago, countless difficulties and inconveniences, has this country was an almost unbroken more enterprize than many others having ten witness, with a log cabin here and there, chances of increase and improvement to our trusty dog and never-failing rifle- | country ten years ago, and what was it ?the howling of the wolf and the scream | Nothing but a wilderness, with here and panther were familiar sounds-there there a small clearing. A person could travel 14 reall for a meeting for the purpose of for miles without meeting an individual or into consideration the importance of seeing a habitation: now there are good ming a new county. The call was respon-ated by the old settlers almost to a man, almost every direction. The ox-driver's wing by their zeal the interest manifested | shout is mingled with the puffing of the steam movement at that early day. The engine; the plow-boy's "ge-wo" with the being agreed by preamble and resolutions school-boy's merry laugh; the roar of Susthe object was worthy of their consider- quehanna's boiling flood with the song and and work; but every enterprize has its jest of the jolly raftsman; the baying of the walles to overcome, and we find, by tracing hunter's hounds with the ringing mill-saw; ags of the first meeting not pleasing the thing in this short time has undergone a comas of an old gentleman at whose house it plete transformation, and when then nothing he procured the papers containing but the hooting of owls and woods prevailed, The suc- now civilization reigns supreme There has present season, and at this time very consid- successors, is the work to be done ag fall there was another meeting cal- never, in the annals of time, been a country erable portions of the road are graded and Of all the modes for effecting the education and everything passed off in fine style having the same obstacles to surmount, improposed Gov. Packer prefers that this system the State loans would no longer be having the same obstacles to surmount, improposed Gov. Packer prefers that this system the State loans would no longer be having the same obstacles to surmount, improposed Gov. Packer prefers that this system the State loans would no longer be having the same obstacles to surmount, improposed Gov. Packer prefers that this system the State loans would no longer be having the same obstacles to surmount, improposed Gov. Packer prefers that this system the State loans would no longer be having the same obstacles to surmount, improposed Gov. Packer prefers that this system the State loans would no longer be having the same obstacles to surmount, improposed Gov. Packer prefers that this system the State loans would no longer be having the same obstacles to surmount, improposed Gov. Packer prefers that this system the State loans would no longer be having the same obstacles to surmount, improposed Gov. Packer prefers that this system the State loans would no longer be having the same obstacles to surmount. they came to naming the new county, proved as ours, and if we could but gain the opinion of the President of the Company devised by the Act of May 20, 1858, entitled that, within two years, the work will be enter. At first mild then cross words were rapid strides we would make towards im- tirely finished, so that cars will be running teachers for the common schools of the State" and finally blows, such as can only be provement and wealth cannot be realized by directly from the city of Philadelphia to the It places, in relation to the State, the teatime to the present there has been more removing the wood off the grounds, in the well secured-whilst the railroad itself will such inducements as shall enable this measexertion given to the cause. Time, manner we now do, a full recompense for it prove of incalculable advantage to our great ure to be fairly tested? the state of the system proposed is as near an end, The s when we thought it was within our upon the fact—for it must be evident to eve- doubtedly add to the value of the real estate act of 1857, would, he thinks, cause a suffi-

Joseph Brothers, Thomas Gooder- pockets and purses are likely to be touched, the President's last message; we are not fight- time divorced the State from the unprofitable H Hamilton, Daniel Hill, Nicholas and it is wonderous strange what a complete ing for the annexation of Cuba, nor are we and demoralizing management of her rail-The Presidents; Dr. Wm. A. Pyatt, revolution circumstances will produce in the holding up Bleeding Kansas to the view of a roads and canals. He thinks it would be a minds of some individuals. We know the sympathising world; the fillibustering of public calamity, if, by the happening of any Committee of five, consisting of Dr. feeling of benevolence in the majority of our Central America does not interest us; what contingency, the Commonwealth should be countrymen can only be reached thro' their do we care at present about Walker and his constrained to again become the owner, and Esq., J. M Harter, and E. B. pockets. Begin to unloose their purse-strings confederates? or the Utah expedition sent resume the management of any portion of the were appointed to draw up a preamble and thousands who were before inactive will out to suppress polygamy among the followthe rescue, deeming it their duty to ers of Brigham Young and Joe Smith's de
Abolishment of (meeting was very ably addressed by protect themselves, if they have to assist oth- scendants? The rebellion in India is of mias, P. B. Kinports, H. Bucher Swoope, ers in doing so I heartily wish the Cam- nor importance. What interests have we in brians' purse-strings were india-rubber, and Singapore, Delhi or Lucknow? Our canse on resolutions made the some would begin to expand it. Methinks has nothing to do with them. We are at report, which was unanimously we would have recruits pouring in upon us present engaged in the securing of Pine by hundreds Friends we never wot of be- county. Then, fellow citizens, keep the ball BEREAS, We, the citizens residing within fore would eagerly reach for the friendly wag a rolling—give it your hearty support—and bandaries of the proposed county of of the Pine countyian's right paw The the victory will be yours. Friends of the baye repeatedly set forth in our peti-interest manifested by some persons for their cause, fly to the rescue—enlist under the and memorials to the Legislature our country's good is great, but for their own is banner of right-let the flag of justice wave as for the crection of the new county; greater still, and with the great mass benev- over your heads-and don't pause in the olence flows more freely when it begins at work until the flag-staff is planted firmly in the halls of legislation, there to remain until

Pine county is passed—the victory is won-Then build the bonfire and shoot the big gun ; Shoot it again and again, till the country all

Telling the people the new county is gained-the victory's ours.

GOVERNOR PACKER'S EIESSAGE.

The Governor commences without any preface whatever, to give an exhibit of the financial condition of the State, which he is happy to say is highly satisfactory. The re- pensed with one of the Departments created ceipts at the treasury. from all sources for for their care, and will, ultimately, render fiscal year, ending on the 30th of November, the other unnecessary, except for preserving ordinary receipts were \$100,000, paid by seeking its alliance, be simplified and econo-Pennsylvania Central on purchase of Main mized, purified and strengthened. Line, and \$28,000 from Girard Bank, for Commonwealth loans sold by it, leaving the true balance of the ordinary receipts over the ordinary expences for the fiscal year at

The total funded debt at the close of '57 was \$39 734,592, unfunded debt \$175.145 The entire debt being \$39,906,738. On the first of December last the total debt was \$39,488,243 67. Since the close of the fiscal year, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have redeemed of the five per cent. loan the sum of \$220,132 51, leaving the real debt of the Commonwealth, at this time, funded and unfunded, \$39,268,111 16,

To meet this, besides the ordinary resources of public revenue, the State owns bonds received from the sale of the public works, and which the Governor has every reason to believe are well secured, amounting to eleven millions one hundred and eighty-one dellars. Deducting this from the outstanding debt, it leaves to be otherwise provided for, the sum of twenty-eight millions eighty-seven thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and sixteen cents. It is believed that, with the existing sources of revenue, and the observance of strict economy, this sum may be reduced, during the current year, at least one million of dollars.

Sale of the State Canals.

The Governor then proceeds to earnestly recommend economy, husbanding our resources, guarding well the public treasury, in order to extinguish at the earliest practical moment the public debt. He then states that, in accordance with an act passed, he transferred the Public Works to the Sunbury and Erie Road, on the 19th of February, 1858. The Sunbury and Eric Company, according to the conditions of the act, paid its bonds, secured by mortgage, and executed and delivered mortgages on the various Canals that 2,313 are stated to be "unfit." In othmaining the hardy backwoodsman, his one. With me take a retrospective of our sion of the property. Sales have been made by the Company, and reported under oath of its President, as follows. Upper and Lower pany, for \$500,000; the Delaware Division, to the Delaware Division Canal Company of Pennsylvania, for \$1,775,000. In all the sum of \$3,875.000.

Prospects of the Sunbury and Erie R. R.

ments held out to us at the present time are the great object, and now it only remains for and develope and bring into use the rich reus to make the necessary exertions to secure sources of a country which have hitherto Those who have heretofore been but list- the prize while it is being held out. All the remained as they were lavishly strewn by the less and silent consenters to our work are now opposition we have to meet comes from the hand of nature. The Governor has an speculators in our neighboring county towns, abiding confidence that the result will abunential men have enlisted under our banner, and it will be gross injustice for the interests dantly prove the wisdom of the measure, and are now in our ranks fighting with us, of many to be ruled by a few mammon wer- which, while it guaranteed the completion of one of the greatest improvements ever pro-It is not for us to make a compromise about jected in the Commonwealth, it at the same

Abolishment of Canal Department.

The Governor refers to the argument before the Supreme Court, to test the constitutionality of this transfer of the public works, and says, that since the act was sustained by the unanimous judgment of the Court, there can be no further need of a Board of Canal Commissioners or a Canal Department, and | ment of life. An object so fraught with userecommends their abolition,

An Interesting Era.

The Governor thinks that in view of this sale and the financial exhibit above, that the State has reached a most interesting era in its history, Relieved from the entangling embarrassments of an extensive system of internal improvements, the means of the State are now ample for all legitimate purposes, and her public debt is gradually but certainly disappearing. From these and other causes, governmental action has become greatly simplified, and the nature of the subjects of its operation has changed in a degree no less

remarkable The almost entire disposal of the lands which belonged to the State, has already dis-1858, were \$4,139,778 35; and the expen- the evidences of their transfer. The sale of litures, for all purposes, during the same the public works has relieved the Executive time, were \$3775,657 06. Leaving an ex- branch of the Government of many of its settling its affairs. The Govenor proceeds cess of receipts over expenditures of \$363- most responsible and perplexing duties, and to argue this legislative power, and gives it 921 29. Some of these expenditures, too, in effect, dispensed with one of its most formi- as his decisive opinion. that whenever it is were of an extraordinary nature, including dable and difficult departments In the same clear that a bank is insolvent, or in great dan payment of funded and unfunded debt \$421- proportion, the action of the Legislature will, ger of becoming so; or whenever its privile-149, payment on public improvements \$341- if the representatives of the people be true to 036. Altogether the balance in favor of the interests reposed, and sternly refuse to judice the interest of the public, it is the duty receipts over ordinary expenditures amounts entangle the public with those numerous proin the aggregate to \$1,031,382 The extra- jects and enterprises which are continually ple, by destroying its corporate existence.

Public Education.

The close and scrutinizing attention of the Legislature is invited to the annual report of capital under the present system-expressing the Superintendant of Public Schools, In- a decided hostility to the issue of notes of a year which terminated on the first Monday of over five months, in 11,281 schools, by 13 586 teachers, at a total cost of \$2:427-632 41. He thinks the time has arrived when the full importance of public education should be recognized and its due administration made the duty of a fully organized and effective as well as a separate department in practical deductions from population and inas deafness and dambness, blindness and dictates reformation. . lunacy; from crime in its various forms and developments; together with such control over the literary and scientific institutions in the State, as shall bring their full condition

But this alone is not sufficient. The Goverpor takes up the subject of the education of teachers, and proves that on their proper qualifications depends the life and success of our Common Schools. Some startling facts are presented. Of the 12,828 teachers of our public schools, exclusive of those in Philadelphia, only 5,087 are reported as "qualified" for their important trust; while 5,387 are returned as "mediums," or such as are only tolerated till better can be obtained, and for \$3,000,000, when it entered into posses- er words of the 569.880 children attending the schools out of Philadelphia, only about 280,050 (less than one-half) are under proper instructions and training; while about 240 North Branch Canal, to the North Branch | 000 are receiving insufficient instruction Canal Company, for \$1,600,000; the West from inferior teachers, 100,000 are actually Branch and Susquehanna Divisions, to the in charge of persons wholly unfit for the task West Branch and Susquehanna Canal Com- When, however, we look further into the special statistics of this branch of the system the material for improvement is found to be of the most promising kind. Of the 12,828 teachers of our common schools, 10,889 are under thirty years of age, and 10,946 are From information of a reliable character natives of Pennsylvania, and a large proporrecently communicated to the Governor by tion than in most of the other States are per- for which they never gave any valuable considerdistory of the past, that Pine county has the crack of the teamster's whip with the jin- the President of the S. & E. R. R. Co., it manently devoted to the profession of tea Tather unfortunate. Some of the pro- gle of the merry sleigh-bells-in fact every- appears that the prospects of an early com- ching. To render them fit for the position to pletion of that great public highway are very which they aspire-undoubtedly one of the encouraging. A large amount of work has most useful and honorable in the world-and been done on the line of the road during the to raise up a constant supply of well qualified

that and money have been thrown into the would be received, and the proceeds would commercial emporium, as well as to the im-

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practability of the plan, to be completed in a few years; the money not to be paid till the schools were in full and approved operation.

Mar Un Propertie

The Farmer's High School. Says the Governor, is destined to afford a place where young men may be educated at an expense commensurate with their means and to a condition qualifying them for the the ability to labor, and give to the student the eaviable feeling that he contributes to his own support and education, it will instruct and enlarge his mind, that it may give force and effect to all his future efforts. The design of the institution is to afford a school where boys may be thoroughly educated in all the branches of natural science, and at the same time, be innured to the performance of labor; so that at their graduation they may return to their parents abundantly prepared to join the domestic circle, to give a right direction to the business of agriculture, and act well their part in every depart-

The Banks of Pennsylvania. Under the resolution of the last House, appointing a Committee to examine into the condition of several Banks chartered in 1857 says the Governor, said committee have handed in their report, and a careful inquiry into the affairs of the Tioga City, the Crawford county Banks, and the Bank of "Shamokin" is recommended, and if it shall be ascertained that the public are likely to suffer injury from them, a repeal of their chartered rights and their privileges. This power of altering or revoking Bank charters is granted to the General Assembly by the Constitution, but its exercise would require that in the event of a repeal of a charter of a Bank, care should be taken that the rights of the stockholders to the surplus assets of the bank, after payment of its debts, were protected; and ges are so used or abused as to seriously pre- President in his last message of the law making power to protect the peo-

Radical change in Banking Laws.

The Governor then reiterates the views expressed in his Inaugural, that there should be no further increase of banks or banking cluding the city of Philadelphia, there were | small denomination, and recommending such in the Public Schools of the State, during the | a change in our laws relative to banks their organization and management, as would at last June, 628,201 pupils; these were in- least secure beyond all question the prompt structed during an average term of a little | redemption of all bills or notes put in circulation by the several banking institutions of the State. He informs the Legislature that he will not approve any more bank charters nuless there is a radical change in the whole system. It is but just to state, he urges, that in his opinion a large majority of the Banks of the Commonwealth are well and the government. The Governor earnestly safely managed, and in a perfectly sound recommends the organization of a department | condition; but this is due to the honesty and in the room of those for the care of mere intelligence of those having charge of them matter whose agency has been or soon will be | rather to the efficiency of the laws. Under discontinued by the onward and upward pro- the management of incapable or dishonest gress of the Commonwealth, who shall super- | men; experience has shewn, that there is revise, first, the collection, arrangement, and ally but little if any security to the public in the regulations and restrictions now to be dustrial statistics; from natural defects, such | found in our banking code. True wisdom

Security to Note Holders. The note holders of banks have peculiar claims to the protection of the government. They are involuntary creditors, who are forced to receive the notes authorized by the government. They have no direct dealings with the banks. They to not trust the banks from any hope of gain .-They have no profit in passing the notes which they would not have had in passing gold and silver coin. They constitute almost the entire community, and the humble and ignorant are always the greatest sufferers when a bank fails to redeem its notes. The whole people are therefore deeply interested in the accurity of the circulation allowed by law, although many of them may never have had a share of bank stock, or been within a hundred miles of its place of business. The Government that authorizes the issue of a paper currency is under a high moral obligation to require ample and available security for its redemption.

His Measures of Reform. The Governor urges that the certificates of loan issued by the General Government, or by this Commonwealth, at a value to be fixed upon, with the power to require additional deposits of security, from time to time, as the loans depreciate in the market would be as safe and available as any guarantee which could be provided .-A law requiring all issues of banks hereafter or ganized, to be secured by the pledge of these loans, would enhance the value of the present loans, and thus give the holders a premium not contemplated when they became purchasers, and

The new loan thus authorized, redeemable at the expiration of twenty years, with the banking privilege attached to them, would undoubtedly sell at a high premium. The proceeds of their sale should be applied to the payment of the present State debt, now overdue, amounting to more than seventeen millions of dollars. Under of specie, to pay interest, would therefore cease.

As the currency wo'd be limited to the amount actually secured, the danger from expansion, which have heretofore stimulated the incantious to embark in ruinous enterprizes, in overtrading. When finished, the payment cher on the same footing with the members to embark in ruinous enterprizes, in overtrading. while-ended grubbing hoc, and ponderous his hundreds, we would count his thousands; believely were passed around. So ended every stick of timber would fetch its full value, and instead of wearing out soul and body the second meeting for Pine county. From the state has received in expenditures, would be greatly lessened, if not entirely overcome. As bonds, which the State has received in expublic authority and he recommends the public authority and he recommends the begreatly lessened, if not entirely overcome. As bonds, which the State to afford, such aid, or at least hold out the securities would be in the hands of a high change for the canals. Will unquestionably be and in extravagance in their expenditures, would be greatly lessened, if not entirely overcome. As bonds, which the securities would be in the hands of a high change for the canals. Will unquestionably be and in extravagance in their expenditures, would be greatly lessened, if not entirely overcome. As bonds, which the securities would be in the securities and responsible officer of the State, with authority and he recommends the public authority and he recommends the public authority and he recommends the securities would be in the securities would be in the securities would be in the securities and recommends the securities are the securities and in extravagance in their expenditures, would be secured by the securities are the securities and in extravagance in their expenditures. and responsible officer of the State, with authori- until 1544, hewever, that they were cast in ty to sell them for the purpose of redeeming the circulation, the power of the banks to arrest specie payments at their own pleasure would be

cient number to establish the efficiency and The duty of securing the community from losses continually arising from unsafe currency, cannot be longer delayed without a manifest disregard of the public interests. The subject is therefore commended to your early attention. Miscellaneous.

The Governor refers to the report of the 'Mexico Monument' Committe: states that they cannot build for less than \$30,000; that they have not sufficient funds, and await further legislation, The Militia Law of 1858 has not been fully

pursuit of the business of the farm. Here, tested, but it is believed to be, in the main, an whilst daily occupation will train the body to | improvement on the laws in force at the time of its passage. One of its best features, and one that abould be strictly enforced, is that of the system of self-supporting. In no contingency should that department be a charge upon the public Treasury in time of peace.

The Governor urges a change in the mode of keeping and disbursing the public monies. After owing the defects of the present system, he recommends that provision be made by law that no money shall be deposited in any Bank by the State Treasurer without requiring security to be first given to the Commonwealth for the repayment of the sums deposited-that all checks is sued by the State Treasurer shall be countersigned by the Attorney General before they are used, and that daily accounts os the moneys rement of life. An object so fraught with use-fulness is entitled to the highest commenda-Auditor General as well as in the Treasury De-

The Commissioners appointed to revise the criminal code of this Commonwealth, are progressing with the duties of their appointment, and will report the revised code before the ad

journment of the Legislature. The various charitable and reformatory initutions, which have heretofore received pecuniary assistance from the State, such as the State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg; the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Pittsburg; the House of Refuge, at Philadelphia and Pittsburg; the Pennsylvania Training School for idiotic and feeble-minded children; the Asylums for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb. at Philadelphia, the Northern Home for Friendless children at Philadelphia-are recomended to fostering aid and care, but he cannot recommend charitable associations of a purely local character, no matter how useful

Opinions on National Measures. The Govenor then preseeds from State to National measures. He demonstrates the necessity of a change in the tariff, and advocates an increase of duties on iron, &c., and endorsing in full thereon the views of the

The Govenor then reviews the Kansas agitation. His opinions are sound, and antiadministration; but as Govenor's opicions on these subjects are of no particular interest or importance, we dismiss this portion of the message by a mere mention of the fact that he opposes the Lecempton Constitution, and stands committed to the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the broadest sense. The Govenor then proceeds to give a hit at Seward. for his heretical theory that all States must become either free or slave, and says it should 'meet with an indignant rebuke," &c.

The Govenor congratulates the people that by various amendments to the Constitution, gubernatorial, patronage has been transferred to them, but he states that the Executive is not now so able to maintain the rights of the State against federal or other encroachments, and goes in for State rights as the dootrine of true liberty.

The Govenor closes by congratulating Legislature on present favorable auspices. and thus perorates:- Few important subjects of Legislation press upon your attention. Prudence, firmness, fidelity-a watchful regard for the interests of the Commonwealth -a jealous guardianship of her financeson the part of the government-are all that are required, under Providence, to ensure the continuance and increase of our onward presperity. Pennsylvania may then, at no remote period, rejoice in the extinguishment of her public debt-the repeal of her onercus and burdensome taxes-a fame and a credit untarnished-a free and popular educational system-and an industrious and loyal people.

prosperous and happy.
WILLIAM F. PACKER:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Jan. 4th, 1859.

Historical Facts worth Perserving. The Saxons first introduced archery in time of Voltigeur. It was dropped immeadiately after the conquest, but revived by the Crueaders, they having felt the effects of it from the Parthians. Bows and arrows, as weapons of war, were in use with stone cannon balls as late as 1640. It is gradular that all sta, tues for the encouragement of archery wereframed after the invention of gunpowder and firearms. Yew trees were encouraged in the churchyards for making of bows, in 1742 Hence their generality in church-yards at the present time.

Coats of arms came in vogue in the reign of Richard the 1st., of England, and became hereditary in families in the year 1192 They took their rise from the knights painting their bunners with different figures, to distinguish them in the Crasales

The standing army of modern times was established by Charles the VII. of France. in 1455. Previous to that time the king had depended on his nobles for contingents in the time of war. A standing army was first established in England in 1638, by Charles 1st., but it was decided illegal, as well as the organization of Royal Guarde, in 1379. The first permanent military band instituted in

Guns were invented by Swartz, a German about the year 1378, and were brought into use by the Venitians, in 1382. Cannon were invented at an anterir, date. They were first used at the battle of Creasy, in 1g45. In England they were first used at the siege of Berwiek, in 1405. It was not England. They were used on board of ships by the Venitians, in 1795, and were in use among the Turks about the same time. An