would break Oh, how painful to see one so for the two last years, has exceeded our anticiyoung shed such bitter, bitter tears. The dancing pations; and but for the necessity which seemed and mouning continued until the entire body was to exist for a reduction in tolls to meet surround all had their faces smeared with a kind of pitch, ion fast amongst railroad companies, to advance or 8 months after it is just on. This is their same extent in this respect. mourning suit When all is over, they pass away The Delaware division makes a most gratifyin mournful groups, or singly, each with that mo ing exhibit I'he gross receipts counted \$365, notonous chant that had been kept up by the 327 07, and the expenditures \$59,738 67, showmass throughout the while emants but now in any a net profit of \$305,588 40; a sum equal to

I have thus endeavored to give you some funt, and to 20 per cent, on the original cost of the total of all their earthly possessing. Soil many, the positive law.

note. All that belonged to the diseased was merce, as they may arise a little property that a husband or father may have left behind him' in this, home the saviges

and Christian lan l

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

show more wisdom than these whe quarted for

just closed, present many aures of the grand on grandlation, and afford abundant raise for them.

The large annual surplus will reduce the State's grandlation, and afford abundant raise for them.

The large annual surplus will reduce the State's position of their property.

The real value of the public works, is a profulness to a beneficial Provider of the large annual surplus will sufficient rapidity.

The real value of the public works, is a profulness to a beneficial Provider of the large annual surplus will reduce the State's position full of difficulty; and I doubt not the fulness to a beneficial Provider of the large annual surplus will reduce the State's position of their property.

The real value of the public works, is a profulness to a beneficial Provider of the public works, is a profulness to a beneficial Provider of the public works, is a profulness to a beneficial Provider of the public works, is a profulness to a beneficial Provider of the public works, is a profulness to a beneficial Provider of the public works, is a profulness to a beneficial Provider of the public works, is a profulness to a beneficial Provider of the public works. ing that manifestly exists an ugst if

tinued bounty of Howen

The operations of the Albanian for the cast,

nue from nearly off the offices a pre-The aggregate reserve to the health

1854, including I am that the tanger in the Treasury, in the Bot of Notable, 1865. gross payments for the sata per characters in of \$5,424 983 29, 1 ov n.z. a 3 home contract be a

to the construction of the new research to the Allegheny menurans, \$461 521 00, rather asment of debts on the part is with a \$355 946 35 Of the balance remaining in the Trianney, as in tion is applicable to the pyment to the debt, and the remainder to a rest it ments

The simple, or orbinary operations of the Treasury for the same per, il, were as follow, to wit: the receipts, exclusive for the and the calexpenditures, including the material on the attack debt and all the payments on the finish it mes

ing the gratifying fact, that the present remains revenues of the State, ex a little ordenery or unavoidable expenditures, ever a malli not downs, tor it a never failing supply of business and ton- May last, providing for the ordinary expenses of and that, relieved from the i man is for the construction of new impressments, the Treasury could pay a million or more of the public d bt annually. It will also be perceived that the income from these sources is steadedy increasing For instance in 1846, with the State tax at present rates, and the same extent of improve ments in use, with mearly all the present sources amounted to but little over three and a half

No more reliable estimate of the operations of the Treasury for 1855 can be made, than is fur-1 nished in the results for 1854. The ordinary Add to this the loan of April, 1852, to comreceipts may be safely estimated at a million of dollars above the unavoidable expenditures A portion of this excess will be required to complete the new Portage railroad, and the North Interest on outstanding certifi-Branch canal; and the remainder should be faith- !. fully applied toward the payment of the State [

The aggregate receipts on the public works for ! the past year, as reported by the Canal Commissioners, amounted to the sum of \$1,876,078 88; The firsting debt, and unpaid appropriand the expenditures to the sum of \$1.101.570 atoms at the period stready indicated.

M. leaving a balance of \$771 loss of com-54; leaving a balance of \$774,505 84, from t which, however, should be deducted the sum of \$37,900, properly chargeable to the year, for new locomotives and other muavoidable expenditures -thus reducing the net profits to \$756,608 34. If we add to this, \$131.000,00 received from the Pennsylvania railroad company for the three mill tax, which is claimed by some as a part of : the income from the public works, we find a net revenue of \$867,000; a sum equal to the interest | Balance on seventeen millions of the five per cent debt of the State. The aggregate receipts were \$57, 121 less than for the year 1853, and the reduction in expenditures amounted to over \$159,287 00. The withdrawal of the business of the Pennsylvania railroad from the Portage road, For the new railroad over the Allegheay readily accounts for this difference

Viewed in every aspect, this exhibit is gratifying. Few similar systems of improvement in For the North Branch canal the country can present a more favorable picture.

New locks on the Delaware division Sandry special payments Some of them, in other States, have recently been reduced to a condition of virtual insolven-

where he continued to weep as though his heart ey The increase of business on the State works consumed, which was some three or four hours. ing competition, the revenue would have been complished a small reduction of the public debt. I should have stated before that the females largely increased. The general movement now resembling tar, which will continue there for 2 these rates, may perhaps, relieve the State to for the sale of the main line of the public works,

the interest of six millions of the public debt, ides of one or the most interesting and painful! work, including the expenditures for new locks. scenes I have ever numersed, for but few of your | The North Branch canal and the Columbia subject to such disposition as the Legislature may readers have ever beheld any time of the kind railroad also present favorable results. The bu- deem necessary.

This scattered tribe is massing away as raindly since and tells on the former have increased. My mind has undergone no change, on the

The interest felt in them is w. lon il in i les pone | d As a whole, I feel constrained to say, that | the use of the public With a full and fair conad by the manifest destiny that awars them the condition of the public works has been im- sideration, and on terms amply protective of the this reservation, and the acceptance of the charter by Whoever they are, or whatever they may become, proved during the last year: in no other particularity and interests of the poeple, in the future the company, was the consummation of a solemn they are bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh of our flesh of our flesh of they har, to so valuable an extent, as in the matter of enjoyment of these highways—a sale might not agreement between them and the State. have hearts and affections, they have joy- and je intracting debts, which it seems has been all prove injurious to the public weal. But it is cersorrows, hopes and tear. They have so n informest entirely avoided. The officers on the restainly neither wise nor politic to assume that only in its rulest forms; have grappled with it, pective lines report that they have paid all expenditures they must be sold for whatever can be obtained; as to, only, in its st. roest and pautul redires, per, and some of them have gone so far as to or that they should, in any event, be given away have experienced for if a pass nor participated say to the Canal Board that they will be persoin many of its pleasures. I for awal some of them I mally responsible for any debts that may hereaf to their desolate home. A few poles standing for be discovered. This is truly a great reform improvements, than the avowal of such a deter-tou coal, iron, lumber and other cheap tonnage this ih a circulate form, all a ming together on the . -for nothing has cost the State so much, as the mination. Nor is it less unwise to disparage the enarge would be too great. But the company are top, with a few borks covering the in-slightly, and permenous practice of making debts on the pub. value of the Commonwealth's property, at the a few old blankets and bask to make up the sum his works; I still think it should be interdicted very moment of putting it in market for sale

before the autumnal wind, so are they passing the in the management of the State improves sell his farm for a fair price; but if unwilling to the competition of this new rival. The tax on ton-As an evidence of this, I was informed, a ments, and I need not repeat them in this I pay such resonable consideration, they could have mage, therefore, was intended to indicate only the few days since, that out of the four number of who, respectfully suggest, however, that so much of it for half the money. Nor would such a person mode of ascertaining the sum to be paid, and not the in 1849, were about Satter's Part, not petermare the law as binds the Canal Commissioners to a proclaim, that of all the farms in the country, his known to be among the aiving. A sair comment, fixed rate of tolls for the whole season, should was the least productive

consumed with him. In their rule state they! The work on the Mountain railroad has promight often engage in heree and bloody contests I grossed slowly, and it is obvious that it will not with each other, in the davist us of the property, be fully completed before the summer of 1855 of deceased relative. This pin the lam of them I must confess myself sadl, disappointed as to it must be perceived, then, depends entirely upon at once and torever puts down all such feelings | the time and money consumed in the construc-How much better for them, thus to do, than in tron of this work. The expenditures, since I tainly expect the State to be the gainer by such a their ign rance to unitate many craims themselver ame into office, have greatly exceeded the whole measure. No other important, or sufficient reason es Christians' If w many feuds have sprung up amount estimated as necessary to complete the we many families have some, and yet, it is but justice to say, that the been alienated in an each other by disputes about Pounsylvania railroad, lying parallel with it, has st a still larger sum per mile

I have endeavored, during my service, to guard against the commencement of schemes of this or lany other character, to outsil future liabilities on the Treasury This ought to be the settled ald be undertaken, upon any pretext whate-To the Honorab the Santers and Members of the payment of the debt, and that only the House of Representances of the General should about the surplus revenues of the Treaslury If this policy be pursued, no other finan- complish by a sale, nor will they be satisfied with

time that the epp stanctes it carning to me ire abstruction to the passage of the water out into sale at all

A so not be never but the deficiency, in this parameter to retain a paramonious possession of vast the reference, that, without any further legislation on the to dar, on the new work, has not been so palma masses of natural and unproductive riches. Our subject, the entire outstanding balance of relief notes ble as alleged by some. Indeed, since May last, predecessors were wise in opening these avenues can be windrawn from circulation and destroyed durgreat energy has characterized the management to trade and commerce; and if we wish to be ra- ing the current year. It is true that these is is 40; to the North Branch cona. Example that were one untered, with sufficient celerity, The very first conditions of such a measure monwealth to pay out these issues, and requires them to have entirely satisfied public expectation

> 3772,000 Since that time the sum of \$1,206, to put it into complete operation.

Whilst I regret this unforseen cost and delay, and hence in the wisdom of the policy that dicwhat we may safely anticipate from the new; - | restrictions of any corporation getting the works, of the public works, excluding the payments on | and, I cannot doubt, that the gross amount of should be minutely defined. Past experience if the experience of the country is worth any thing at new works and roans, amounted to \$1 116,744 busin ss, it will command, and the revenue it will suggests these prudential counsels; for we have all, it has demonstrated the correctness of this policy 84; being \$1.101.490 15, iess than the receipts | yield, whit exceed the most sanguine expectations often seen in this State, how difficult it is to con-This statement may be r gard las the work lot its advocates. The inexhaustible mines of fine the operations of these artificial bodies withings of the Treesury simplefield and as established and with which that section of the State abounds, in the limits prescribed by the law; and we should the products of which are destined to pass through not fail to profit by the lesson this avenue to a limitless market, will furnish By the 29th section of the act of the 9th of

tice to the industrious and enterprising inhabi. Butler county, and John Strohm, of Lancaster tants of that part of the Commonwealth, who county, were named as commissioners to settle have heretofore willingly contributed towards certain claims and debts against the Commonthe construction of the other improvements of wealth. It was also made the duty of the Govthe State, from which they could derive but little, ernor to supply, by appointment, any vacancy in advantage. It will, also, add to the general this commission which might occur. The gentleof revenue in operation, the gross receipts prosperity of the adjacent country; to the value men already named having declined to serve, I of property, and consequently to the revenues of accordingly appointed Wm W. Williamson, of prudent and restrictive policy in the use of bank cre-

the State, At the time of my induction into office the funded debt, including accrued inter est amounted to the sum of

cates
Receipts to the ambing fund ap
1,057,856 15

Deduct payments as follows:

The floating debt, temporary loans, unpaid appropriations, except for repairs after the 1st December, 1854 the 1st Docember, 1854
Balance in the Treasury November 30,
1854, after deducting the amount applicable to the old public debt and the relief

During the same period the following appropriations and payments have been made the construction of new improvements, to wit.

Por the re-constructing of the Columbia mountains
For the completion of the Western reser-

sealed proposals for its purchase were invited, up to the first Monday of July last. No offers were made under this invitation: and public notice was again given, on the 14 of November last, in accordance with the 29th section of the act, for proposals, to be submitted in the Greneral Assembroopsels, to be submitted in the Greneral Assembroopsels. It was urged on the one hand that the State works had been constructed at the expension of the extreme portions of the State as well as those of the interior, had, annually, contributed towards the pay ment of the interior, had, annually, contributed thus been constructed; and, therefore the Legislature could not, consistently with the principles of justice and equity, make a grant that would depreciate the value of property which belonged

sacy awing de perore the nivaging tile of civiliza of the marks of skill and tion and the progressive spire of the age. In them comony The expenses on the Allegheny Portification interest, the very mystery connected tage readilized than at any former points them the measure depends mainly upon the price that the form of taxes—would consider the form of taxes—woul subject of selling the public works, since the with them throws a charm around their bistory sines better regulated than at any former peri-Nothing could have a more prejudicial effect upon the interests of the State, as involved in these road; and in this way it is very readily shown that No intelligent private citizen would so act, in retented Yet as the leaves of the firest are driven as to the principles and rules that should constitute computations, in advance, that he would hardly give public coffers, as a compensation for a valuable grain before the automial and its principles and rules that should constitute computations, in advance, that he would hardly give public coffers, as a compensation for a valuable grain before the automial and its principles and rules that should constitute to capitalists, in advance, that he would hardly give public coffers, as a compensation for a valuable grain before the automial and its principles and rules that should constitute to capitalists, in advance, that he would hardly give public coffers, as a compensation for a valuable grain before the automial and its principles and rules that should constitute to capitalists, in advance, that he would hardly give public coffers, as a compensation for a valuable grain before the automial and its principles and rules that should constitute to capitalists.

this of the influence of men coming from civelized to repealed. The officers directing the operations | It is certainly the wish of many good citizenthe public works should, it seems to me, be of the State-perhaps of a majority-that the One thing in their commons is worthy for lieft free to meet the exigencies in trade and com. public works should be sold, but this desire is evidently based upon the asumption that the measure would be one of real economy—that it would And surely it will not be contended that the protect lessen, without the hazard of increasing, their annual taxes. The realization, of such an object the price and terms. Those who desire a sale, cer

> ens of the poeple: but it must be observed, that enue. a sale might be made at a price far too low to ef feet such purpose; and if so, to give them saway would be still less likely to produce the desired result. Should the gross sum received, not be policy of the State. No new improvements equal to that on which the nett earnings would pay the interest, then the effect would be to increase, rather than diminish these annual burthens. This is not what the people desire to ac-

position full of difficulty; and I doubt not the I regret, exceedingly, the necessity of announ- General Assembly will approach the inquiry, ness and mercy—our presperty and I appen so leng to you that the North Branch Canal is not duly impressed with its importance. Ten millions tracted to the company's road by this reduction I regret to say has so been unit as in The sy t in full operation. It is now more than a year of dollars was fixed, by the law of last session. general growth of the marry, the progress of since the Canal Commissioners directed the was use the price for the main line. This minimum the arts and see uses, and the courses of moral for to be let into the main trunk of that improved is said by some to be too high, and the failue to and social contact, have not at extra the non-month and declared their confident belief, that sell, regarded as the consequence. Others at terrupted, but the casual soft the classification of the sanguing expectations, of the money market—to the stringent restrict improvements remains undecided. unusual, both in number of the xx in the cer as well as those of the people, have, in this rest tions imposed upon the law; and to the efforts; tain sections of our C unnouse. Let. afflict in pect. been saddy disappointed. A variety of un-that had been previously made to dispurage the important and increasing item in the annual receipts for- in difficulties presented themselves in the value of the line. But it is obvious that more of the Treasury. In the year 1853 it amount of the of pestilence and designs that more the sum of \$74,000, and for the year 1854 to \$131 felt. Nor should we cannot be sufficient to suffice way of the attainment of this end. The old work, than one of these causes may have operated; and the sum of \$74,000, and for the year 1854 to \$131. he per a constructed some twelve or fifteen years since, a greater than all may have been, the hope of the has some sections of the new, located on getting this property on bette, terms, at a future after, is self-evident. If this important item be wire our cives and lower and in the form of the susceptible of the form of the form of the susceptible of the form of the form of the susceptible of the form of the form of the susceptible of th of the anticipated rewards of his labor, and he rested by the admission of water, turned out to sideration was not without residence. By he left to sustain its operations of the anticipated rewards of his labor, and he described the means of headen sub-listeners, which he per us, and totally insufficient in its material this as it may, it is certain a wiser to fail resemble argument that rends and commerce should pened the means a boundary sub-istory, while the depression in management that and business iffers and totally insufficient in its material this as it may, it is certain a wiscort of fail to sell the depression in management that trade and commerce should least, that its locations must depend management that the effect is pregulated upon the character of the agents selected to carry it to the business of the structure of the depression. The management that the effect is true to a certain and plausible argument that the effect is true to a certain and plausible argument that the effect is true to a certain and plausible argument that the effect is true to a certain and plausible argument that the distribution of the business of the structure of the adjustment of the provision. It is affected to certain a sub-istory to the plausible argument that the description of the provision. It is affected to certain a sub-istory to the plausible argument that the description of the provision. It is affected to certain a sub-istory to the business of the true to a certain and should have its fall weight in the adjustment that the plausible argument that the true to a certain and should have its fall weight in the adjustment that the plausible argument that the true to a certain and should have its fall weight in the adjustment that the plausible argument that the plausible argument that the true to a certain a structure of the provision. It is affected to certain a structure of the provision. It is affected to certain a structure of the plausible argument that the plausible argument that the description of the provision. It is affected to certain a structure of the plausible argument that the description of the provision of the plausible argument that the description of the provision of the plausible argument that the description of the provision of the plausible argument that the description of the provision of the plausible argument that the de

much dimensional least the bid of the river. This is especially the case. The benefits result against the people from these should be sustained by contributions from a needy much diministrative to the first superior of the law a fur trive with such sections improvement in the animonous and diversity. Treasury. On this principle, it could as reasonably therefore for the directors, a till respective countries. in places, no remedy, short of a reconstruction field. They have to datated trade and commerce, he but in of the canal, could prove sufficient, 'stimulated productive industry in every departand this was necessarily a tedious and expensive ment; and have not only enabled the farmer to the cancellation of the relief issues, and that of no tribus. There is still a considerable portion of r ach a roody market with the fruits of his labor, immediate predecessor arrested the process leaving work to remodel in this way; but it is cone but have furnished convenient out-lets for the \$650,163 00 of this unsightly currency in circulation his n'is believed that it will be ready for us in rich mineral treasure of the State. Without In the spring of 1853, the policy of cancellation was year, will be present the state. b. the intensity believed that it will be ready for us in rich mineral treasure of the State. Without in the spring of course, the principle of the coming season. That the them, the miner would be deprited of this oc. again resumed; and up to this date, \$485,384 88 had been of that department. It is not as highly the circle part of the coming season. That the them, the miner would be deprited of the been received into the sinking fund, applicable to utin stiskill and vigilance has at all times been cupation, the transporter be left in helpless designed the survey of the surve exhibited by the agen s of the State, on this line, stutten, and the Commonwealth itself be perof this line; the President of the Canal Board ted wise hereafter, we shall not rashly and has have not come into the Treasury as rapidly as the having devoted much of his time to a personal tily throw away the advantages of their future funds for their caucellation have accumulated, and This use to the full extent, in the event that consequently, a portion of the receipts have not the shave entirely satisfied public expectation—should be, that the works, and every branch of to be presented at the Treasury for cancellation—there is a several branches of side we chan the At the time I came into office, the sum nethern, be kept at all times in good order and in We shall, therefore, soon see the last of a currency and of May 1854 requires to be tright in every discontinuous formula to the several branches of side with the severa and the small successful and the same of the small of the channels of circulation for highways, for the use of all persons who may 552-72 has been expended, and it will still re- wish to transport goods or merchandize over them, quire, as estimated by the Canal Board, 60,000 upon rates not greater than those charged upon other similar improvoments. No corporation should get possession of thes valuable avenues, well known to the Legislature, and need not be given I cannot retrain from repeating my unfaltering on such conditions as would enable it to impose at length in this communication. Without, at any The source of this difficulty, it is one is can be true only to the wisdom of the policy that dieunreasonable burthens on the internal trade and time, assuming it would be wise for this State, regarded, in a great measure to the world of a proper and recoulting completion of this work. The large in tonnage of the State, or in any way to encroach less of the policy of other Commonwealths, to deed to the sum of \$5.215,000 on. The liberty creates of business and tolls for the year just clos- upon the rights of the individual citizen. To pense suddenly and entirely with banks of issue, it has el of the order portion of the line, indicates obviate such results, the powers, privileges and

government and other purposes, Nimrod Strickland, of Chester county, John N Purviance, of Chester county, William English, of Philadelphia, and John C. Magill, of Westmoreland Co.

in their stead. After a tedious and laborious investigation, these gentlemen have completed the duty sesigned them, and the result will be communicated to you, in detail, in their own report

I regret to perceive that the accounts so examined and this character: and having accomplished this, it will be of affairs. Indeed, the practice of contracting debts on the public works, should be at once and foreger abandon the system of managing the State improvements, this has been the most productive of evil. In my first, as also in my last annual message. I most carnestly urged the tien-eral Assembly to provide, by law, that no debt should be contracted by the officers on the public works:—that the necessary labor and material to maintain these works should brokers and jobbers, instead of aiding the business be paid for in cash—and that each officer should be companity at legitimate cales. How far these allega-

of the act incorporating the Pennsylvania railroad company, as requires it to pay into the Treasury annually, a certain per centage on the amount of tonnage which may pass over the road as an equivalent for the privileges granted by the Commenwealth: but the General Assembly have as repeatedly rejected the proposition, and I sincerely hope, that so long as the blate may need the revenue from this source, all future attempts to accomplish this end, may created for a higher purpose than merely to curren Having been connected with the legislation which

brought this company into existence, and clearly cognib2,388 00
1,304,352 76
100,319 99
1,304,352 77
100,319 99
153,318 71
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319 99
100,319

over a million of dollars towards the construction of a railroad from marrisourg to rittle and surely we may be permitted to hope that the good over a million of dollars towards the construction of a railroad from marrisourg to rittle and surely we may be permitted to hope that the good over a million of dollars towards the construction of a railroad from marrisourg to rittle and surely we may be permitted to hope that the good over the people will never again be imposed upon to new indications of the people will never again be imposed upon by those crude experiments which have, on some fortravelling public, and to enable our metropolis to compete travelling public, and to enable our metropolis to compete the visit of the people will never again be imposed upon by those crude experiments which have, on some fortravelling public, and to enable our metropolis to compete the visit of the people will never again be imposed upon by those crude our experiments which have, on some fortravelling public, and to enable our metropolis to compete the visit of the people will never again be imposed upon by those crude our experiments which have, on some fortravelling public, and to enable our metropolis to compete the people will never again be imposed upon by those crude our experiments which have, on some fortravelling public, and to enable our metropolis to compete the people will never again be imposed upon by those crude our experiments which have, on some fortravelling public, and to enable our metropolis to compete the people will never again be imposed upon by those crude our experiments which have, on some fortravelling public, and to enable our metropolis to compete the people our metropolis our metropolis to compete the people our metropolis to compete the people our metropolis to compete the people our metropolis to compete the pe As made my duty, by an act of the Legisla- and most formidable difficulty which presented itself in the were intended to remedy. I respectfully advise the ture, approved the 27th of April last, providing way of this enterprise, was the prejudical effect such a work for the sale of the main line of the public works, sealed proposals for its purchase were invited, un

bly; but none have been received. This improvement is, therefore, still the property of the State, subject to such disposition as the Legislature may t was alleged that the increased business which such an in war allowed would throw upon the Columbia railroad, and the enhanced value of property adjacent to the proposed road, from which the State would derive increased revenu-

The stock was subscribed with a full knowledge of Yet, under the specious ples that it imposes a tax

on trade, the Commonwealth is now asked to relinquish this condition; and the case is argued as though it had been the policy of the law, that the company should impose this charge of three milis per ton upon every species of property which may pass over its nor was it the intention of the act that they should do so. The design was to make an exaction from the next profits of the company, for the use of the specific tomage on which it should be charged -When the sum is in this way ascertained, it matters not to the state now the company obtain the money whether it be by enarges on freight, or on passer gers on local, or on through tonnage Should therefore, certain kinds of tonnage be improperly of pressed, the fault is with the company, not in the law tion thus thrown around the works of the Singe is innecessary; so far from this, the wisdom and u may of this feature of the company's charter has already been made mainlest. The very exigency anticipated

Relieved from this restraint, but a meagre portion of for parting with this property has been assigned. the carrying trade would be left for that branch o. It is usually said that the works should be our improvements. Nor will it be contended that sold to pay the public debt and lessen the burth- the Commonwealth does not need this source of reowners and transporters of tonnage, what guarantee would they have that the rates of transport them would be reduced, were this tax taken off? whatever. The company could charge as he stoficaand thus realize the amount of the tax in addition to their present profits. If they should not do this. their action would differ from that of similar corporations under like circumstances. But to admir what is claimed, that a reduction in the charges of transportation to a similar extent, would take place

by the Legislature has arisen: the competition of the

railroad is already seriously felt by the main line -

it must be perceived would duplicate the loss to the State, for she would not only thereby lose the amount of the three mili tax but be deprived of very large portion of tonnage which would be at the rates of transportation. We are thus brough. to the simple inquiry, whether the State shall retain this valuable income to which she is so justly entitled or whether she shall give it to the railroad compan-Most certainly the latter alternative should not in

As a mere revenue measure, this tax constints - a

That this amount will be materially increased here-

few tribers of earth; thus presenting but a slight would assuredly be agone to most rune, than no justment of a question of this character. But it will obstruction to the passage of the water out into sale at all scarcely be contended that trade and commerce be maintained that the State should make no charges whatever for the use of her own works.

The administration of Governor Shunk commence

thirteen years past, and I trust that the lesson thus taught has been quite sufficient to warn us against similar errors for all time to come.

My opinious on all questions that concern the cu-

rency have been so often expressed that they in is the ocen uniformly held that the amount of banking ... pital as a basis for paper circulation, should be close limited to the urgent wants of commerce & trade and that the use of small bank notes should be diview of the subject, I have, on past occasions, refused Every commercial country is hable to atternate seasons of excitement and depression to periods of extravagant overtrading, followed by rumous revui-

dit, in the form of bank paper, rulroad, State and those States where the free or stock-banking -ystem had stimulated the expansion, the workings of the reaction have been disastrous. In our own belived commonwealth the shock has been sensibly felt, tho far less severe than in other parts of the country. Her partial escape, it is believed, is mainly owing to her tht. It is, at least, very clear that had the free or stock-banking plan, at one time so zeulously advocat-

ed, been adopted in this State, or had our present tem been greatly expanded, the position of affairs in our commercial metropolis would not have been so favorable as at present. Had the natural tendency to speculation received this artificial stimulant, the limitsafety, like the lessons of experience, would have settled, exceed the amount of the appropriation nearly the pursuit of useful enterprises, have been prostrut \$159,000. It is well however, to see the end of claims of ed. It is most unfortunate that, under this influence. expansion are often affected most by the contraction This is especially the case with labor, which is unithe public works, should be at once and forester abandoned. It has been a faithful source of confusion in the accounts, if not of palpable wrong upon the Treasury. The and the first to go down in those of depression. The right to scatter the credit of the Commonwealth in this unguarded way, is, I venture to assert, without a parallel in consulsions. It is often their error to flatter the merchant and trader when the tide of prosperity rates

ebbing. Even sound banks and of good repute, it is said are seeking to make money out of the present crisis, by shering their capital and its benefits with community at legitimate rates. How far these allegations are warranted, it is difficult to decide; but it is to be hoped that few if any of our banks are liable to this charge, for such a practice would be highly improper, and well calculated to excite discontent. Such a departure from legitimate business would demand a prompt remedy at your hands. It may be difficult to confine these matitutions to their proper business. with the prospect of better profits in other quarters: but they should be made to feel that they have been

the stockholders. The crisis is a trying one; but there is still reason

The foregoing figures exhibit the automshing sions peeding the incorporation of the company, will best fact, that the Treasury has been annually paying over a million of dollars towards the construction of a railroad from Harrisourg to Pittanger and surely we may be permitted to hope that the good cannot correct them. An extensive increase of banking capital and other expedients will, doubtless, be berless blessings upon the unfortunate beings coming capital and other expedients will, doubtless, be periess tressings upon your attention, but it is hoped that no pressed upon your attention, but it is hoped that no mitted to their charge and recorrecting and recorrecting way to our children's hearts, and small testify to food such fallacy may find favor. Nor is there any sufficient possibly ward and offending youth, the House of Refuge and the world, that we appreciate and presentation and sensitiveness manifest. still exists, and the natural elements of prosperity are substance that is passing away. The business com-

> rished by all, as a means of a complishing this desira-In accordance with the provisions of a law passed in April last, a vote of the people was taken, at the October election, or the policy of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating higuors; 158,342 votes were cast in favor of the measure, and 163,510

intes against it. oves ug onst it. The proper regulation of this subject, greatly conerns the moral welfare of the people, and for ison will claim your auxious consideration. Perin this, an deeply interests the people of every class. ice and confittion. Indeed the immoderate use of You doing drinks is an evil that has left its fatal

isk in every violage. It's progress formulately, is oven steadily resisted by individuals and societies. share employed the power of truth and reason gum to. These efforts have done much, and may more neresiter to mitirate the evil. Avoiding all xa ions encreachments apon the rights and privileof every citizen, there is obear villa roason, why the discusse of a well assigned law, reguining and reaga the vote of the people would seem to indicate en aversion to in particula measure of reform sposed, it is not on a interest our that reason they activers to all attenues at reformation. Such an cof their value m's. So for from this, they acsends, the existence of the eva and the necessity the temples that present to be land to the

might in my opin in, he usefully revised—the obor such a vision being to resen vice of intemper-That those was need such revision is conceded o far us or ates to the an of Phhadelphia, they are our any prejudent does pulse morals, and seem to ave been constructed to promote the convenience of saking, sar more than to restrain its evil c usequ b The subject is worthy of cour early and delibare consideration.
The report of the Superintendent will exhibit to

on in detail the operations of the Common School extended istem for the sear just close I; and I respectfully renumeral the suggestions of that officer to your care-

The general raw of 1849, with amendments and modified course was re-modulied by the fast Legislature the most material parts of the old law which were ornitred in the ne were the sub-district, the endowa discreta nan beatures. Til former was reported by wise of the uniterestant multiplication of offices carry is extended, and the confect who is perpetual. , arose between the committees and directors, and be latter, because in mainlest hostiaty to the true inent of the common school system. These provisions which seemed to contemplate a separate school estab lishment, under ten arian fortronage, although controll agrated men the are of 1836 and 1838, and were again resenanted in 1849. They were very properly tricken from the system by the law of tast session Smuld efforts be made he the future, at similar innocutions come whether they may it is hoped they may be promptly rejected. The system to be effectual. be simple and un frem in the operations. Spen aggistation meoness out vita the general law apthe to puricular condities or districts, to answer morar or partial inde, always his, and a ways will

and should for this reason, or carefully avoided the integrity of its leads not also take the means to sastam its operations, so many or a me anth many amen and sacced! cheasind by the government. A new leature in the space is a logical, the law of ist session creating the office of County superintendom of the provision. It is already very obvious, at by the reverse consequences to order to give this new teature of the law a factorial, a wall be the sacry. adaptation to the dunes of the sortion.

amarrass the administrative of the general system

Of the many obstacles in the was of the complete prominent and the most lift with remove, is the want of competent teacher. In four communities egret to say, the system it is laten into comparative efficiera y because good tea hers cannot be found

of the State have been or more thand, permeyed with cates, by others safetain to action caching and tear next, who sat stackerily pass a those of the examination building. Under all the columnstances. These trict, and also in the art of teaching-is already o're. ously effecting decided improvement in this regard. profession upon a high and the basis. Norma. anools, it is urged count in an out to some extent supply the deficiency, out the expresses of such an in-

stitution wen't be heavy carries with the news. The Souther of this difficulty of the cieur can be the pregation in the public mini, of the post, in and bu guession a teacher. In profession for this coason. andition O the absence of and couple is at on, has not on attractive. To be forther as at Teneral negative Los a professional address of a good many appoint some other parents. Which does not offers couraged and forbidden. In accordance with this these have not been in vain, and that the day is not for distant when the pricess to of teacher will to to sanction any extensive increase of banking capt at logger to the espirations in the reless amount one or our people, when its astinctions, digit ies and productry rewards, will comman I tan time and attention of the nest giften. I can see no reason why this state of

sions. The reaction now felt is the inevitable, a not the natural counterpart of an undue expansion of the natural counterpart of the natural other learned professions, why the so are of develcorporation bonds and individual obligations. In oping the numin intellect -of g v. g scope and force to mind-of elevating the moral la sties of our race -of controlling the presions and tempering the desires, should not be esteemed as highly as those proessions and callings, whose ornamen's have received ill their capacity and polish at the hands of the comparatively, humble and ill rewarded teacher

I earnestly recommend the common school system your guardian care, as the most shered of all our estautions. The offspring of a constitutional injune non on the Legislature—the extension and perpetuiat the very foundation of the government, its practi-cal workings should be a true reflection of our repubhean system, and its ble sed opporturities made available to all, regardlest of rank or condition, or persuagon. It should and the poor advance the rich and

make the ignorant wise. I confidently anticipate for it a day of greater perfection and wider influence. No better object can engage the attention of government, or consume its neans, than the chica' im of the people in the most comprehensive sense of the term, embracing the use of letters, the cultivation of the moral faculties, and smest guarantee for the perpetunty of our republican patriotic work. Delaware, Maryland, Vir_inia | precisit the ochemical start government, and for the empty ment of civil liberty and and the two Carolinas, have taken no action on the religious freedom. Such an education may be safely subject. claimed as the most potent means of preventing al dignits -of promoting chrimamity and civilizationof extirpating moral and political evil-of elevating, dignifying and adorning our social condition. Our various chamtable and reformatory institutions.

so creditable to the State, and which, in their practiaunty of the Commonwealth

ates. Its humand and benignant agency in ameliostandard. The benefits of such an institution rise vital and quicken

Institution has recently been established in Philadel have been so vivified, elevated and expanded, to institution has recently been established in Finisher phia, for the mental training of the Idiotic and the comprehension of their rights, as will never be on literated in developing and invigorating the weak and achieved in developing and invigorating the weak and clouded intellect, should secure for it public conficulties and increase, until that moral and a small preparation for the appreciation and enjoyment of large and internal and actions and enjoyment of large and internal and actions and enjoyment of large and actions and internal and actions are small internal.

The institutions for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, will also need, a- they justly ment. the usual annuity from the State. They are in a whom the men of the resolution charge attents. flourishing condition, and continue to bestow num suffered, and died, it is peculiarly fitting that a

cient reason for the alarm and sensitiveness manifest. Ward and severy wife a gaining published would cultivate and desentingly and would cultivate and desentingly the real wealth of the country stands pre-eminent; and is every wife a gaining published which have a sensitiveness that the sensitive which have a sensitive lic confidence Its general miluence upon this class no less than heretofore. It is the shadow, not the of errors creatures, is far more effectual and humaniz ing than that of the ordinary modes of punishment substance that is passing away. The business coming than that of the ordinary of the special defender and protector
munity should look the danger bravely in the face.

It takes charge of those whose offences are often the
It takes charge of those whose offences are often the
It believe we should have a monument to and by their energy, honesty and enterprise overcome it. Mutual confidence and forbearance should be the who fall by the influence of bad example, of wicked association, of idle hatits or animal necessities; or which such manifold and inestin A. who am because of the utter want of moral and men-tal perception who do wrong, rather their right, be-

cause they have not the power to distinguish between them. For such unfortunate beings, the House of Refuge possesses the advantages of restraint and cordinary done amongst us and for the sh rection-with moral and intellectual training, as well as of instruction in the usual pursuits of life, without the disgrace and chilling influence of prison confine ment. The results therefore, often are, that its inmates go back to society, cured of all moral defecpe no other moral question within the range of your tion, and competent to fill the tible of correct and nseful members of community

During the past summer the magnificent structure erected under the supervision of certain benevolent gentiemen of Philadelphia, as a new House of Reuge, was completed and thrown open for public in spection. The capacity, order, and arrangements, in every particular, of this admirable building, are fully

to them and an ornament to the beautiful city in which it is situated, and its good effects in future propriets of again called the set. under the same systematic and wise discipline which thing the sac of informating liquous, should not so emmently distinguished its toast management, will not be readily over-rated.

The western House of Refuze, snurte on the banks of the Ohio river, a short distance below P itsburg, I

am gratified to say, is also complete l and ready for immates. Though less imposing, is to size and capa rence I am confil at would not be a true reflectivity than its stately compeer of the east, it possesses all the order economy of space and perfect adapts. and generic prosperty in the tion to the purposes designed that characterize the more costly structure of Prejudeiphia and it is also believed to be quite adequate as to size to present connecting her contracts wants, while it is built with express " 5 remee to fu ture additions, should they become more sary Neither of these buildings has I presume been through every port of a conrected without involving their proper is in pecuma-

ry hub lay, and perhaps one fine a mestate has a deep interest in such truly mentorious institutions. and whatever relief can be given to them by the Lagislature, consistently with the condition of the treasury or our public engagements, should be cheerfully industry, and entering our

The interest of agriculture are ardently commended to your care. Extensive and energetic efforts have been recently made to disseminate correct information concerning this great pursuit, and in this way to confer upon the farmer the advantages of a scientific as well as a greatly refined, practical understanding of the noble pursuit in which he is engaged.

The utility of a College, devoted to the science

of Agriculture, with a model farm attached -wherein the principles of a scientific cultivation of the soil, and mannal labor in that pursuit, would be joined to the usual academical studies—has been strongly pressed upon my attention. It is believed that such an institution can be successfully organized, under the auspices of the State and County agricultaral societies. The practice adopted and maintained by the

art General Assembly, in reference to omnibus alls and special legislation, is an improvement of such value as to commend itself as a settled rule and I confidently trust this salutary precedent may

not be disregarded. Obscurity, confusion and inaccuracy in the construction of our laws, inroads upon private nights. and unguarded corporate privile ges, litigation and confusion in the interpretation and a limin spation | tour carge States to to of our statutes, have been the truits of a loose and unguarded system of legislation. The evil has een one of the greatest inagintude, and the remedy should be cherished with unyielding tenacity --Special legislation has so little to recommend or I hearly as large as a sustain it in principle, it is surprising it has been so long endured. Although much was done by the two preceding legislatures by general laws, to obviate any supposed necessity for special acts, there I twenty and as a Her still is much to be performed in avoiding a neturn to this unsafe practice. It is believed that genera, | t. nd ng. laws can be so framed to avoid in most cases the necessity for special acts, and the proposition is most earnestly commeaded to your favorable consideration. The omnibus system - a permicious mode of leg-

isiation, by which the most opposite measures, good and bad, are thrown together riche bid and under one title-was. I rejoice to say, entirely broken it wit and discarded by the last General Assembly The volume of laws for 1454 contains no acts of time character Each law emoraces but a single subject, and that indicated by its proper title. The 55th sect on of the act providing for the expenses of trovernment for 1253, authorized and required the Governor to sell the State arsen in at Piniadelphia, and apply the proceeds of such sale can influence, sade of bit sees a very best teach a and stowards the purchase of another site and the error tion of a new building, and restricting the expendrare to the sum received for the old property --The busening and lot were readily som for \$30,000. The selection of a new location, and the erection t, and until receiving no general and one totable plan of another banding, presented a far more difficult task. I reachly discovered that the sum thus ap-The man of granting permines professional certs proprieted was entirely undequate to a complisthe end in view. The price of a similar beaties.

> not felt authorized to attempt to carry out the an and would respectfully suggest the propriety. I do creasing the appropriation for this party so The report of the present able and on racto Adjutant General will inform you of the consistent of the military affairs of the State | 1 has depart ment of public affairs. I regret to say, has been a a confused and deciming condition for several

The public Labrarian has called my attention to the fact, that the law reports of twenty-two other States have been regularly received by this, and that no provision has ever been made, on our part to reciprocate this courtesy and generosity. I respectfully suggest the property of authorizing sites. officers of the Government to procure the necessary copies of the l'ennsylvania reports, to supply those

The registration act. I respectfully suggest, his essentially tailed to accompash the end occurrence and should be repealed or amended. A record so incomplete and imperfect can do no good; but may really do harm. It has already cost the State about \$25,000, to which there must be annual it. ditions. The object is a desirable one, but I am confident it can never be attained by the more contemplated in this law. It is a subject of constant complaint by registers and physicians, and only such registration is made as is compulsors in order to legalize letters of administration By the 67th section of the appropriation law of | Union, and the west

last session the Secretary of the Commonwealth was authorized to continue the publication of the Archives to the year 1790. Under this authority | population of tairty to be the selection of documents from 1753 to 1790 has been made, and the tenth volume, containing this verific one sound of an matter, will be ready for distribution before the close of the session. Two adultional volumes will fire of no mangent, come as complete the work as originally designed.

passed in October, 1852, dedicated the necessary in the substantial interst ground in Independence Square, to the crection of Phas in the permanent of the ground in Independence Square, to the erection of monument commemorative of the Declaration of which were baptise to a the back Independence; and tendered the possession of the lary strugged and concerns to premises to the representatives of nine or more of degacy of our fidness. he original States. Since that time, the States of New York, New

Jersey, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut. Georgia and Pennsylvania, have signified their | biest in the land of the experwillingness to accept the proposition on the terms | three 'ourt' - or a century ; indicated by the councils, and to participate in this I that the American property I cannot refrain from again expressing my una-

f commemoration by a monument, the Declaration | stands as writery and time to of ludependence is that event. In moral granounr of the monest masses of American it is without a parallel, and stands above ad others, any former person because for the mighty influence which it has exerted apon cal operations, have done so much for the relief of the political, religious and social condition of man | r ty.) in leubtedly conuffering humanity - will claim the continued care and kind. It has been justly said, it ushered in a new and intelligence of our member into the family of nations and electrified turkli resources of our countries. The State Lucatic Hospital at Harrisburg, under its present efficient control and management, meets the just anticipations of its wise and benevolent advolute for the just anticipations of its wise and benevolent advolute. It is present efficient control and management, meets and changed the relations of people and government, the just anticipations of its wise and benevolent advolute. The property of the state of the pression, and the other the absolute necessity to its tection and encouragement of ating the condition of the unfortunate class for whose own continuance, of recognizing and respecting the for the States, under an index. rights of humanity. From that time forth, a new, erument. To this and the Thrones have been shaken, empires have been as a people, than to any other overturned, society has been convulsed, blood and tion. No one who has stude carrage have desolated the earth; but still the inmarked the spirit in which our limb telligence and souls of the people of all Christendom can avoid the conviction that our government

dence and patronage. It commends itself to the shall be effected, which, in the divine economy to midispensable to be permanent of the sounty and care of the State.

As the third generation of that pratery,

should erect such representations of their great and controlling acts as shan speak to our two tears to our children's hearts, and shall testify to from truths and principles which bringht our nation to existence, which constitute its very sile, sigwhich it seems designated by Providence ; uate the remembrance of the great is sprung ; some imperishable memorial of tude to the authors of the Declaration of his dence; to the heroes who particularly inghty struggle; an enduring without the real ment of the origin and principles of ment; some distinguishing mark to nation's buth. a consecrated term about which unborn generations : 1 meet and renew their assurances the principles of the Declaration and to offspring-the Constitution and the for this work most earnestic, and Pennsylvama will not permit it to ta may be pressed upon the attent, in at thirteen States until entil and ... willinguess and determination to part erection of this glorious structu -

In closing my tast communication Assembly, and ten and ag no er her present proud position as a trainm is of states, and to the fat vantage is good, access 50 we the frame learning opening of the A. Chain of austern lake ha . . ing rivers, spreading to to men tertile woll after expect aabie imner de-present a oo ural elements of greatures our own or any otter quater have made ber an attia ral advantages lace become until sue has rea neil a conand positive prosper . Her improvements will set. any eleter State, who too?

n'e nstru tono ce tothey traverse. Not a we mauity over over par .. Some at house a control. inon schools, Academics v. same time, the varie is As it. at the unfortunate of a and Houses of Reture, 1 : 1 way ward and crimg, shout nees that the cause of hene! native also now within nero progress has been steady and a Ideoxecuor Sunder to early

the Busquish a transfer of the the past room was the solor. tion, and a matter of cause the 450,000 Nov to veve population, since letters esule executed the tree duction of which are: numbers hat a -- than

ture, in mulactions at She has in allit to a test wehoe from With a ser-birth place of Theoret car-Where was hirst de . cred . . . he at the four fation of A. the maintain mee of ous part. Hr of by those of real territor roused the Deal and the least of ${f W}$, ${f -}$, tile of var Alla enga-fAmrs

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE to see I have experienged as

The miness of my exuitating happy condition of our back in loftne grantus i . it deve me from the are well a ats focus oranges literature like ten saids a with his ne to the product of the following value their best in the list. ty careful in your restricty. that to extend the same or the cary narrow citation. dame that it is door tropy to the A Principal Company of the Company o and farous a source conat this noment, and it a cohibited by part is persone.

from the poss at tome equants which they were here to the richest and Coor it to assailed by an inscious see-I abroad, and have it merbated solicitude for the success of this movement. American history furnishes a single event worthy | spirit of faction at home and

ng spirit has pervaded the world. sunder the sunles of Heaven we