VOLUME 26.

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Beferred Matter.

THE SHADOW. BY MRS E. J BAMES.

Hovering forever hovering, Round about my sleepless head, Lower still, and lower, till it Seems to sit beside my bed-N gotly, in the gathered darkness, under it through the open door, 4 d a phautom shadow stealeth 'Lond the wall, and on the floor'

Germing gray, its pinion floateth Tarough the dim surrouding gloom, Like a bushed, pale presence, moving Mutely through and round the room et, with lonely fear I questioned -Who are thou, whose muffled wing ver my waking pillow nightly Such a weight of we does fling?"

Yours and years ago I felt it, Vaguety, dimly from afar,-Sielt as a dream spot, following On my footsteps everywhere, Wondrous eyes, of piercing power, seedfast gazed into my own, And I felt the well, long folded O er my spirit, backward thrown! Thin white figgers draw the curtains

Of the Long-Ago ande-Rose the stone from the sepulches Of the hopes that there have died And a voice, in mournful whispers. Falls upon my shrinking ear, While its hollow echoes haunt me With a cold and lonely fear.

Through my soul's unlighted windows Searching all its secret chambers For the things unheard unseen, Nameless, notseless, unexplained. Pinds in entrance through you door And "my soul from out that shadow Shall be lifted never more" - Literary Messenge

The Transmission of the Message.

The newspapers all over the country are dis-M ssage to an disorganized Congress. The Washington Union has an argument on the sub-The Constitution makes it the duty of the resident from time to time to give Congress thrmation of the state of the Union, and says mat he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene with Houses or either of them. The Union

"This provision contemplates that no emergenshall ever armse whou the President cannot communicate to them forthwith such informal paper. a; if congress is not in session, then it woulhis duty to convene the two Houses for this surpose. No one pretends the latter is the true giclamation convening the two Houses, it would are been submitted to just criticism by his op his conduct in unmeasurable terms. The argument is thus presented in a nut-hell. Congress then the communication of the President is authorized by the Constitution; if it is not, then he would be required to issue his procia nation convening both Houses. We apprehend no one will contend that the latter course would had been the proper one in the present state of things; and yet the one or the other course must have been adopted by the President, or he would are failed to discharge that duty which the L emergencies."

The Two Heirs,

"I remember," says a late Postmaster Gene a of the United States, "the first time I visited Satington, Vermont, as Judge of the Supreme ourt. I had left it many years before a poor At the time I left, there were two families special note for their standing and wealth THE Very poor and these two boys were very rich Jaring the long years of hard toil which passed Fire my return, I had almost forgotten them bey had long ago forgotten me. Approaching the Court House for the first time in company ma several gentlemen of the bench, and the bar, nid furniture about to be sold at auction. The renes of my early boyhood by which I was suranded, prompted me to ask whose it was. I we told that it belonged to Mr J Mr J? I tenember a family by that name very wealthy, here was a son, too; can it be he? I was told hat it was even so. He was the son of one of the families already alluded to. He had inheried more than I had earned, and spent it all; ud now his own family was reduced to real want and his furniture was that day to be sold for

I went into the Court House, suddenly, ye amost glad I was born poor I was soon aborded in the business before me One of the parrel between Mr H. and Mr. A. Mr. H. bought I, that is a very familiar name. Can it In short. I found this was in leed the son of cother man referred to: I was overwhelmed te with astonishment and thanksgiving-ashabmeds at the change in our relative posino, and thanksgiving that I was not born to ent wealth without toil "

The Maine Legislature met and organized all the officers of both houses. In the Senate | Thus are rich men tempted to be conservative. B. ett M. Morrill, Democrat, was chosen Presient; William G. Clark, Straight Whig, Secrey In the House, Josish Little, Straight whig s elected Speaker, and David Dusu, Democrat, erk The union of the two elements appears be complete. It is antagonistical to the Liquor 4w and Know Nothingism.

FANATISISM AND MURDER -A set of crasy vatice at New Haven, Connecticut, were in the Moit of meeting at the house of an old women amed Wakeman, who declares she has been dead ad bas risen again. One of the number, namd Justus Mathews, was believed to be possessed an evil spirit which tormented the propheters; bereupon her brother, named Samuel Sly, mur-

That distinguished member of the "Orer," Mr. Fillmore, who is now refreshing his battvism by visiting the courts of foreign princes,

BRWYORK.

Correspondence of the Brie Observer. NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1856. Mn. EDITOR: The most absorbing topic of the day is the forcible detention, for about forty-eight hours, of the steamship Northern Light, with about 350 emigrants for Nicaragua. After all the emigrants had been put on shore, and the vessel had been unsuccessfully searched for arms and ammunition, she was allowed to go to sea. Several of the prime movers of the expedition Several of the prime movers of the expedition are in prison or on bail, awaiting their trial for a breach of the neutrality laws. The general impression here is that the detention of the Northern Light was a high-handed outrage, and that the Government will fail to make out a case that the general of the State Treasurer will exhibit to make out a case. against the prisoners. Only ploughs and other agricultural implements, a printing press, and several founts of type, were found on board the vessel, for the use of the "invading army." This is the third mare's nest, that has been discovered, within a short time by Mr John McKeon, who by the by, has experienced a change of heart lately; for it is only a few years ago that he was a member of the famous Irish Directory, and used to make the most inflammatory speeches to mobs of his countrymen. The professed object of the Irish Directory was to furnish the Irish Directory was to furnish the Irish with the means of carrying on an armed rebellion against their Government, with which America was maintaining the most friendly relations.—

246,193 24, as follows, viz:—To the completion of the new Portage railroad over the Allegheny mountains, 8446,762 12; to the North Branch canal, \$87,562 67; Our United States District Attorney must then be considered an Irish -filibuster, but eminently conservative when Cuba, Nicaragua, or any other country is concerned. I have no objection in the world to foreigners by birth holding office; but I

The latest statements of the circulation of the daily journals in New York, indicate that at the casing the propriety of the President's sending next revision of the subject, the Post Office advertising may fall, under the act of Congress, to the New York Daily Times, which has far outthe New Form Daily Times, which has far out-terest. But as the temperary loans, which by law are The Constitution with the state of the available means of the Trea-Herald sharply. The Times is far the ablest of on sterling merit, is continually increasing. It has become the best advertising medium in the

more favor to Irish rebels than to Cuba or Nica-

city. The weekly edition of the Times for the country is, in my opinion, the best paper in the Union-especially for farmers and country meremmunicate to the Congress of the country any chants, as the reports of all the New York markets, formation which he may deem important to be especially that of the cattle markets, are more 100Wn If Congress is in session, it is his duty carefully elaborated than those of any other different periods, will be seen in the following state-

In politics I have nothing very noteworthy to communicate. The Collector, I learn, has nearrice of the case. Had the President issued a ly succeeded in quieting the rictors disposition of the Custom House employees, consequent upon his order that they should keep their seats in school during school hours. At first, the want of their customary drinks made them refractory, is either in session or is not. If it is in accsion, but the Collector remaining firm of purpose for a few days, the symptoms of rebellion were finally suppressed.

The only chance we have of ever getting another Speaker of the House of Representatives lies in the fact that most of the members are a miserable set of paupers, and have no means of paying their board bills and tailors' bills, indeostitution seems to demand of him in any and dent of the eight dollars a day which they care of Uncle Sam Besides on the passage of the appropriation bills depend the salaries of thousands of "artists" and "suckers" employed by the old gentleman in various ways to support Constitution and save the Union. I was somewhat surprised, this morning, to hear Daniel Devlin, proprietor of the great clothing establishment in Broadway, express so much anxious in-Each of them had a son, about my own age I terest in the news from Washington; but on inquiry, I found that a great many thousand dollars are due him from members of Congress.-These gentlemen are in the habit of fitting themselves out as they pass through New York, on their way to and from Washington, at Mr Devlin's noticed, in the Court House yard, a large pile establishment, which is the only one in this city in which can be found ready-made goods as fashionably cut and well made as custom-work. Such an establishment is convenient for foreign ministers, consuls, and other officials, who are often obliged to start for the field of their labors at short notice. Mr. Devlin fisted out nine-tenths of those that were appointed by Mr. Pierce. The interests of men are more cobwebbed together than is at first apparent. Upon inquiry I ascertained that the political stability of Nicaragua, or any of the other Central American States, Mexico. Canada, the West India Islands, or in cases called, originated in a low drunken Australia, is a matter of the first pecuniary importance to our heaviest mercantile houses. Mr. Devlin, for example, doing a clothing business with the merchants of those countries of over \$2.000,000 per annum, depends in a great measure for prompt payments upon the stability of \$630,601 (2). During the same period large appropriations and payments were made for the completion their Governments. Every time a revolution is declared in one of those countries, and the new "liberator" levies contributions for the sup-Augusta, on the 2d A fusion of the Demo. port of his army, the more difficult it is for the ate and Straight Whige was formed and elect. merchants of that country to meet their notes .-

ACCIDENT AND WONDERFUL ENDURANCE. The Grand Rapid Enquirer states that on Wednes. day last a serious accident occured in the town of Paris, about six miles from that city. A young man aged 18 years, son of Mr. Nicholas Carlton, was chopping down a tree, in company with another young man. As the tree was falling, it struck another tree and swerved from the position in which it was expecteed to fall, striking young Carlton, knocking him down, crushing his right arm to jelly, and the butt of the tree, a foot thick resting on his head forcing the latter into the ground. The skull was somewhat fractured, but strange, to tell, the head was comparatively un injured. The young man with him chopped off dered Mathews, mulilating him in a shocking the log, and endeavored to roll it off Carlton's manner, for the purpose, as all allege, of driving | head, all the time supposing the latter to be dead, off the demon. All the parties have been ar- but he could not move the log, and was forced rested, and the woman who is seventy-three years to go a mile and a half to obtain assistance. old, declares if any one of them is punished the When the log was rolled away it was accertained that Carlton was alive. He was accordingly conveyed home. The following day his

popes and potentiates, will regret to hear that his be roaming through the great Mississippi bottom ova city of Buffalo has cast him and his party in Arkansas. Numerous travelers and hunters from its home to be readed by the great Mississippi bottom. A wild man, seven feet high, is stated to

arm was amputated and he is likely to recover.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly : GENTLEMEN:-A kind Providence has greatly bles sed our Commonwealth during the past year. No foreign war, no internal strife have interrupted or destruy-ed the peaceful quiet of our homes. All the great interests of the people have been aminently prospersus. The earth, in rich abundance, has yielded her increase te supply our wants, and reward with her bounties the labor of the husbandman. Lebor, in every department of manufacturing and mechanical industry, stimulated and encouraged. The ravages of disease and the horrors of the pestilence have been swerted from us; and whilst the cry of human suffering, from other than the cry of human suffering. you, in detail, the operations of his department. The

were anticipated. The receipts of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1836, including the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of December, 1854, (\$1,240,.988 72) amounted to \$6,631,402 83. The total payments for the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the Treasury of the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the Treasure of the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the Treasure of the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the Treasure of the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the Treasure of the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the Treasure of the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the Treasure of the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the same period were \$5,385,705 58; leaving a balance in the same period were \$5,885,705 58; leaving a balance in the same period were \$5,885,705 58; leaving a balance in the same period were \$5,885,705 58; leaving a balance in the same period were \$5,885,705 58; leaving a balance in the s ing a balance in the Treasury on the 30th November 1855, of \$1,245,697 31. No loans, temporary or otherwise, were negotiated during the past facel year, as they were not required by the wants of the Treasury. The receipts during the past year, from all sources, (excluding the balance in the Treasury on the first day \$1.950.961 83.

The extraordinary payments for the year were \$1. to the Columbia railroad, to re-lay south track, \$133, 100 00; to the payment of domestic creditors, \$1,829 85; to redemption of loans \$316,550 60, and to relief notes cancelled, \$260,588 00.

payment of the interest on the State debt falling due in pected. February next, and for unpaid appropriations. The interest on the funded debt of the Commonwealth, have every objection to having the Government which became due in February and August last, was promptly paid; and it is gratifying to state that the interest of this country administered by foreigners in foreigners in ferest due in February next will be paid with equal terest due in February next will be paid with equal.

The linear division exhibits a satisfactory result romptness The credit of the State may be regarded as firmly established, and with proper economy and a careful and honest management of her finances, an annual reduction of her debt, to a considerable extent, may be confidently expected.

There is due by the Treesury to the Sinking Fund,

the sum of \$335,011 39 to be applied to the redemption of the relief notes now in circulation, and to the funded debt of the Commonwealth. The greater part of the funded debt bears interest at the rate of five per cent per annum; the balance bears a still less rate of insury, bear interest at the rate of six per cent, it has been deemed advisable, as a matter of economy, to paid, and its operation continued as directed by law
Notwithstanding the revenues for the last four or five
years have largely exceeded the ordinary expenditures of the government, yet, in consequence of the large and ineatiable demands upon the Treasury for the com-pletion of the North Branch Canal, the Portage Railroad, and other kindred improvements, the public debt, instead of being reduced, has been increased. This increase, with the amount and condition of the debt at

	Funded debt, viz :			
	6 per cent loans,	\$2,314,023	5t	
	5 "	36,704,484	03	
	44 "	198,200	80	
	Total funded debt,		-839,216,707	5
i	Unfunded debt, viz			•
ı	Relief nesse in caresinteen,	8650,143	00	
į	Interest certificates outstanding	, 150,231	82	
Ì	Interest certificates unclaimed,	4.448		
	Interest on outstanding and us	B-		
	claimed certificates, when fund	ded. 9.752	91	
	Damagen and desert	43.000		

Total debt. December 1, 1851. Statement showing the indebtedness of the Commonwealth on the 1st day of December, 1854, as per Auditor treneral's Report Funded debt, viz

\$539,104 93 29,064,609 97 Untunded Jeht, viz interest on outstanding and un-Domestic creditors' cartificates Balance of temporary loan of April 19, 1853, May 9, 1854,
Total untunded debt and tem-450,435 67

porary loans.
To these should be added the following relies circulation," viz
Relief notes made by the Lancas nctici notes made by the Lancas-ter Bank, not charged on State Treasurer's book, Relief notes put in circulation, Sept., 1854, and not redeemed December 1, 1854, Total public debt, Dec. 1, 1854, 40.114.236 3

Increase of debt in three years. Increase of debt in three years,
The funded and unfunded debt, including unpaid temporary loans, on the lat day of December, 1855, the close of the last fiscal year, as per report of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, was as follows, to wit: 100,000 00 \$958.773 M

Total funded debt. Relief notes in circulation. Interest certificates outstanding, Balance of tempurary loss of April 19, 1853, 525,000 00 Balance of temporary loan of

Total debt December 1, 1855. Fotal debt, as above stated, Dec. 1, 1854, Fotal debt, as above stated, Dec. 1, 1855, 41,696,595 74 Decrease during the focal year. This statement exhibits the gratifying fact that dur ing the fiscal year ending November 30, 1865, the in debtedness of the Commonwealth has been reduced

mands upon the Treasury were, without the aid of loan Refusing to undertake any new schemes of interna improvement, limiting all appropriations to the actual demands of the occasion, practising strict economy in all departments of the government, and holding the receiving and disbursing agents of the Commonwealth to a rigid accountability, will greatly reduce the exan annual surplus of the revenues to be applied to the

the new Portage Railroad, re-laying the track of the

Columbia Railroad, and for other purposes. These de

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the cur rent fiscal year will be presented to you in the report of the State Treasurer. The receipts from the usual sources of revenue, above the ordinary expenditure may exceed the sum of one million and a half of dollars. These estimates may approximate the true result, but cannot be relied upon with certainty. By the thirty-eighth section of the act of the 16th April, 1845, entitled "An Act to provide for the or-

dinary expenses of government, the repair of the sanal and railroads of the State, and other claims upon the which fell due on the lat day of August, 1842, the let days of February and August, 1843, and the 1st days of February and August, 1844, in an amount equal to the amount of certificates so held upon their delivering up said certificates to the Auditor General. In pursuance of the authority thus given, certificates of State stock to the amount of four millions one hundred and stock to the amount of four millions one hundred and five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars and twenty cents, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the let days of February and August in each year, and redocumble on or after the lat day of August, 1855, were issued. The minimum period fixed by law for the redemption of these

due regard to the credit of the State requires that provisions should be made for their renewal or redemption To redeem these certificates a loan would become ne-cessary, and as a loan cannot be effected, in the present financial condition of the country, on terms more favorable to the State, than those on which the certificates were issued, I would recommend that authority be given to issue the bonds of the Commonwealth in renewal

per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and re-documble on or after the expiration of twenty years; and that the bonds be issued with coupons or cates of interest attached, in sums equal in amount to the semi-annual interest thereon, payable on the first days of February and August in each and every year, at such place armay be designated. This change is the form and character of the certificates, it is believed, will be so advantageous to the holders, without increasing ing and prompt exchange, at a premium, for the bunds

The condition of the public works, their general operation, and the receipts and expenditures for the past results are more satisfactory and encouraging than fiscal year, will be presented to you in the report of the

> eccipts, over all expenditures, of \$103.565 52. The extraordinary payments for the same year, (excluding \$133,100 00 paid for re-laying the south track of the Columbia railroad, and \$28,000 00 for re-build ing the Freeport aqueduct,) were \$690,427 78. The ordinary expenditures were \$1,148,363 40. Aggregate receipts, as above stated, \$1,942,376 71
> Ordinary expenditures " 1,146,363 40

Net revenues for the fiscal year, **8794.013** 31 This balance exhibits a small increase in the net re-venues, as compared with the net revenues of 1854; and twithstanding the withdrawal of the transportatio lines from the main line of the canal, the aggregate revenues for the last year have exceeded the revenues of 1854 by more than twenty-three thousand dollars -From the abundant crops of the past year, the improved condition of the monetary affairs of the country and the general revival of business, a large increase in the The balance in the Treasury will be required for the revenues for the current year may be confidently ex-

The sum of \$161,125 25, has been paid into the

The Delaware division exhibits a satisfactory result The total receipts were \$392,673 42; expenditures, \$60,097 86; showing a net revenue of \$332,575 56.— If all our lines of improvement exhibited a similar bal-ance sheet, the people would have less cause of complaint and more confidence in the general operation of the system.

There has been a large increase in the business and ton nage of the Columbia railroad, and a corresponding increase in the receipts therefrom. The operations of this road, for the past year, have been highly satisfactory. The operations of that part of the main line from the Junction to Pitts. tions of that part of the main line from the Junction to Pitts-burg, including the Portage Railroad, do not present so fa-vorable a result. The receipts have greatly dimmisled, and were not sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditures.— The revenues from the main line do not equal 'the receipts of the previous years. The causes of this reduction are apparent, and some of them have been referred to and enumerated. It is but just to add, that the expenditures on this ated. It is but just to add; that the expenditures on this line have been much dimensible by the avoidance of some of the inclined planes on the Portage Railroad.

I regret to inform you that the Railroad to avoid the inclined planes on the Allegheny mountain, has not been completed as was confidently anticipated. The delay in the completion of this work has occasioned much inconvenience to the business of the main line and a loss to the reveaues of the Commonwealth. The expenditures have large-

by exceeded the original estimates for its construction, and although the sum of \$277,730 60 was appropriated at the State. Liberal and judicious legislation—encouraging inlast session of the Legislature for the completion of this dividual enterprise—inviting the investment of capital, and work—a sum covering the estimate of the engineer—yet af-ter the expenditure of the whole amount thus appropriated, debts contracted, the further sum of \$177,573 66, as now estimated by the engineer, will be required. Either the estimates have been very carclessly made, or large sums of money seeleasly add extravagantly expended in the prosecution of this improvement. As aiding the business of the main line, reducing still further its expenditures and relieving the Treasury from these constant demands, the ananoncement of its early completion will be hailed with pleasure by covery edition.

Although the completion of the North Branch canal

Although the completion of the North Branch canal before the close of navigation, was certainly expected of the present Superintendent, Mr. Maffit, during the past year, to complete and put in successful operation dent, Mr. Maffit, during the thing that skill, energy and indus ry could accomplish, has been done. The labor to be performed was great, and rendered more difficult and perplexing by the im-perfect and traudulent construction of the old work an i some portion of the new. The large quantity of rocks, trees, stumps, and roots placed in the bottom of the canal, and the detective material used in the embank ments suffered the water to escape almost as rapidly as admit many places indispensibly necessary. Its successfu completion, it is hoped will soon be announced will appear by the report of the Committee

Ways and Means made to the House of Representatives in 1849, that the entire amount necessary to complete and put in operation the unfinished portions of this ca-nal was estimated at the sum of \$1,106,037 00. The amount actually expended on the work since that pe Engineer and Canal Commissioners, is \$1,857,377.59 being an excess of expenditures over the original esti mates of \$751,340 52; and the canal not yet in opera tion With such facts before us such evidence of mismanagement and reckless expenditure as the history of this cand shows, it is not matter of surprise that the

In pursuance of the act of the 8th of May last, prov ding for the sale of the main line of the public works, after giving the notice required by law, I caused the same to be exposed to public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia. No offers were ade and consequently the works remain unsaid. Seal ed proposals for the "sale or lesse of the main line, subsequently invited, as directed by the seventeenth sec tion of the said act, and the proposals received are here-with submitted to the Legislature for their action and

public improvements, a repetition of the sentiments then act my opinion has not changed. On the contrary the experience of the past, and a careful examination of the question in its economical and political relations, have strenthened and confirmed it. That the State should, and control of these works, the history of their construc policy and public sentiment demand this separation; and every consideration of present and future interest requires their sale. The late financial embarrassments of res their saic. The save meanors emparts some of the the country—the imperfect character of some of the provisions of the bill suthorizing the sale, together with the adverse influence of rival interests defeated the recent attempt to sell. Those difficulties have been, or nly nystective of the rights and interests of the people To reduce the State debt and relieve the people from taxation, are objects worthy the earnest and anxious objects speedily and certainly, a sale of the whole or part of our public improvements becomes important and ent system of management of the public works, are be just and liberal would constitute a beginning in the pro-cess of liquidation that would free our Commonwealth rom debt and her people from consequent taxation. In sults, I will cheerfully co-operate with the Legislature.
The currency of the State, in its relations to banking

nstitutions, and their increase, is a subject that de mands careful and intelligent consideration. From the notice given of numerous intended applications to the rapital, this subject will doubtless be presented to, and strongly urged upon your attention. Shall the number of banks and the amount of banking capital be increased and if so, to what extent and in what localities? are

Without desiring to assume a general and uncompre old and and solvent banks, when indispensably necessar f the community in which they may be located, should not be refused; under no other circumstances should their iscorporation be permitted.

The necessity for increasing the number of banks

should be determined more by the actual wants of legit imate trade, then by the number of applications and the den and unnecessary expansion of the currency should rait ought to be discountenanced and prevented. In the creation of banks the true interests of the State and ing of at least one such institute, namually, in each county, and people abouid be consulted; and a just and honest. An experiment of this kind recently made in the county of The jurisdiction of the courts in relation to real setate, annually, is each seemity.

As appriment of the size of a least one such institute, annually, is each seemity and the decrimination, as to the number, locality and the decrimination, as to the number, locality and the description is to be held in the every been able to get near enough to give particulars of size of state stock, as also by the creation of numerous involving them and of triads, be represented by their representation of the courts in relation to real setate, six of literary, characteristic and hunters described in the size of a least one such institute, annually, is each seemy.

As appriment of the courts in relation to real setate, six of literary, characteristic annually, is each seemy.

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As appriment of the courts in rela

payment, after the expiration of the minimum period, is the revenues of the State, (in addition to the taxes now imposed by law) a reasonable premium should be requiimposed by law) a reasonable premium should be requi-red to be paid by all banks or saving institutions that may hereafter be chartered or re-chartered by the Leg

> As appropriate to this subject, and intimately connected ted with it, I cannot forbear to express my disapprobe ion of a practice, that has heretofore obtained to som extent, of using the names of members of the Legisla-ture as corporators in bills pending before them for the practice is permission of banks and other companies. Such a practice is permicious and carnot be too strongly condemned. It permissions to independence of the Legislator—exposes him to unjust suspicious, and stamps with selfishness, at least, his legislative action in the premission. ance of improper motive; and every undue and corrup ting influence, inside or outside of the Legislative Hall should be resisted and condemned

that agriculture, the first, as it is the noblest pursuit of man, has, in its progress of development, vindicated its own importance, and assumed, in public esteem, the honorable position to which it is so justly entitled — Constituting, as it does the substratum of our great meanal Commissioners

The aggregate receipts at the Treasury from public should ever be regarded as the chief source of State and works, for the year ending November 30, 1855, were \$1,942,376.71 The aggregate expenditures, including ordinary and extraordinary payments, for the same period, amounted to \$1,836,791.18, showing an excess of lations, all the other industrial interests of the country pendent upon the success of agricultural industry. An interest so important should receive the encou agement of all classes of society. No longer a mere art an exertion of physical strength, it has reached the

dignity of a science; and to its progress and improve-ment the people and the representatives should cheer-fully contribute. State and county agricultural societies have done much to promote this cause, and through their agency much valuable information has been col-lected and diffused. Much yet remains to be done.-More information is demanded. More efficiency in the collection and diffusion of useful knowledge is required. To secure this result, the establishment of an agricultu ral bureau, in connection with some of the departments of State, would largely contribute. The importance of such a bureau, properly organized, as an aid to the advancement of agricultural knowledge and the success of agricultural industry, cannot easily be over-ostimated. The subject is earnestly commended to your attention.

By an act of the last session, an institution, designated as the "Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania," was incorporated The charter was accepted by the trustees, and the institution duly organized. An eligible site for the college has been secured in Centre county, and two hundred acres of valuable and highly cultivated land donated to the trustees, for the use of the institution, by Gen. James Irvin, of that county. The citizens of the county, with a liberality highly commendable have pledged and secured to the trustees, for the use of the college, ten thousand dollars in addition to the land donated. This liberally shows that the farmers of Penn yleania fully appreciate the importance of such an in stitution, and will support and sustain it. The course of instruction will be thorough and practical. Scientific and practical agriculture, with the usual branches of be to make good farmers, good scholars, and good citi-

Sens
Whilst individual liberality and energy have done muci and will do more for this institution, an appropriation by the State, in such aum as the Legislature may deem proper

portant interests involved. islation on these subjects has heretofore tended to restrain monwealth that prominence and position in the materhood of States, to which the charter of her citizens and her illimitable natural resources justly entitle her. To this subject your attention is invited.

highly interesting. Our educational system is slowly, but surely, dogguering the prejudices and gaining the confi dence of the people. Under the fostering care of liberal and enlightened legislation its ultimate triumph is certain When the system was first introduced, it was supposed that it could be perfected and forced into general and vigor-ous operation by the mere will of the Legislature. Exfrom a radical change in the popular mind, were required. The slow process of the acclimation of the new system to our social and moral atmosphere, has been in operatio for nearly twenty years; and it is now evident that th period for another effective interposition of legislative hi After a careful examination of the subject, it is my clea

conviction that the system is now prepared fer and requires increased afficiency in its general supervision—in-creased qualification in its teachers and increased means of

ever faithfully carried out, has not disappointed the exthe system, clearly establish the propriety and utility of such supervision. The official visits of an officer of the school department to some of the counties of the State, in connection with the County Superintendency, have de-monstrated that the voice of public authority to sustain, and the presence of an official agent to encourage, have largely contributed to excite and maintain the deep interest

The most marked improvement recently effected in the rystem, has been in its corps of teachers. With almost apparalleled disinterestedness and devotion to the noble ause in which they are engaged, the common school eachers of the State have, in almost every county, been using all the means and appliances within their power for have been highly beneficial in their results, and clearly prove the necessity, and point with unerring certainty to the establishment of State Normal schools. Teachers meetings for a day have given place to institutes for a week, and these again to numerous Normal meetings, continuing tions, with their proper professors and appliances, which

In conceding this book to our children, through their teachers, we are encouraged by the example of other countries, and the experience of the past. It is a remarkable fact, that no State of our Union, nor nation of the Old World, has perfected its system of public instruction, without schools for the professional training of teachers, established and supported by the public nathority and means; and it is no less remarkable and still more encouraging, that no such institution has ever yet been abandoned.—

From Pressia, whose experience in this researd, is that of a From Prassia, whose experience in this regard, is that of a gan, where existence is as of yesterday, the Mormal school has been tried throughout Christendom with unvarying

herefore, requisite: and se the duties to be neeformed an ed by the State, and representing the vitality of its republicanism, will be the firm support and sure guarantee of it

ledge, to be effective, mind, in sympathetic contact, must act upon mind, and with living, speaking energy, leave its impress there. The Great Master himself thus trained the school which was to reform a world. But now the beat sensor waren was to reason a word. But now tas soon has two much intruded itself between the teacher and the tanght. The teacher has too much become the more exponent of the printed page, and the mind of the learner the impressed copy of the text. In thus saying, the value and importance of books, as a means of knowledge, are not surpling the place of the teacher, to the injury of the mind of our youth, we should restore such to its proper position

—require from each the performance of its appropriate functions, and thus conformance in the powers and privileges of insurance companies, this plain principle has been everlooked and disregarded. By

As an expedient to supply the place of regular Norma unquestionable value. It would bring together the teachers of a country under the best influences, for consultation and improvement, and exhibit them before their fellow-citizens in their proper professional character. A portion

sarge addition to the annual State appropriation to common therefore, the proper tribunals to determine such ques schools, I believe that all will be done which the patrioties of the people's representatives can now effect; and I do their jurisdiction, the Legislature should refuse to come not hesitate to express the opinion that the time has come for this prompt, full and decisive action. Let the integrity Divorces, unless to for this prompt, full and decisive action. Let the integrity of the system, in its great purposes and objects, be main tained; and if changed, changed only to render it more officient, and to increase its power for greater usefulness.—
Whatever size may distinguish your present session, it is hazarding little to predict, that more honor and benefit will result from the perfection of the common school system of aducation, than from any other exercise of your legislative rolled in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. education, then from any other exercise of your legislative

The public schools of Philadelphia are deserving of sperial notice and approval. In their various gradations, from the primary up to the high school, they are models worthy of imitation; and their management and efficiency worthy of imitation, make the set of whom have been commit-reflect great oredit upon those to whom have been commit-ted their supervision and control. It is to be regretted that these schools, so creditable to our great commercial and iterary emportum, and so honorable to our Commonwealth, should find no place in the annual report of the Superin wealth. As everything that relates to the operation of the common school system, and the condition of the public schools in the State, is important and interesting, the statistics of those schools should be turnished to the State Superintendent, that the same might be embodied in the annual report of the department. A modification of existing laws on this subject, so far as to require the controllers secure the payment of these taxes, increase the revenues, of the public schools of Philadelphia, to report to the school department, the number, grade and condition of their schools—the number of pupils, and generally such information in relation to their government as may be deemed useful to the cause of education, is respectfully recom-

of the people—rediam the erring, and ameliorate human suffering are objects that commend themselves to the couideration of the philanthropist and the statesman. Our ducational, charitable, and reformatory institutions are natly the pride of the State, honorable alike to the windom hat devised, and liberality trial founded and sustains them They have strong claims upon the bounty of the people, and The State Lunatic Hosp-tal, at Harrisburg, in its objects

and results, merits our highest approbation. The just ex-pectation of its projectors and founders have not been dis-appointed. Kindness and love with their softening and subduing influence, constitute the rule of its government.

Many of its former unfortunate inmates have been restored to reason to friends and home, and the enjoyments of Those that remain require our sympathy and aid. They should not be withheld. The report of the

have been strongly pressed upon my attention. The present accommodations are clearly insufficient, and there have been provided principally by the contributions of benevolent. citizene. It is urged that the rapid advance of our population - the gloomy increase of the insane - an ithe made quacy of the present asylums for their care and manage ment, render it imperatively necessary that offer we aid should be given to that portion of the state for the estalishment of a new and entirely distinct Western Insane Hospital, as whome to those of our fellow citizens whose to stay his proceedings under the act. The questions inonly alleriation is to be found in their own triorrance of
the frightful malady with which they are burdened. The the frightful malady with which they are burdened. The subject is worthy of calm and dispassionate inquiry. I will cheerfully co-operate with the Logislature, in all proper efforts to accomplish this object.

Should you decline to act upon this subject, I would then recommend that an adequate appropriation be made to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the purpose of extending its accommodations for the care of the resne, as dis-

he Pennsylvania Training School for Libetic and Feeble Minded Children. The aid of the Commonwealth has hereand appeals to the best feelings of the heart. It deserves The House of Refuge in Philadelphia, and the Western rard and erring youth—the employment and the idle—the schools, not prisons—homes, not places of punishment; they | arms in that city have been placed in a room or eat

In this connection I would commend to your attention

our aid and encouragement. The "Blind" and the "Deaf and Dumb Asylums," in Philadelphia, invite our sympathy, and ask to share the benefactions of the Commonwealth They should not

be disappointed. The blind, in their darkness—the dumb. ial reform, should be carefully and wively considered and matured. On no subject, within the constitutional authorsty of the legislature, are the people so sensitive; and no one more deeply interests every class and condition of ful experiency; and as abridgments to the liberty and private of the citizen, can only be justified on the ground economical, safe and convenient.

The Legislature, at their last session, having failed to the Legislature, at their last session, having failed to the legislature. ociety. Sumptuary laws, as a general rule, are of joubt. | eration the propriety of authorizing its sale, and the sale of

this traffic should be restrained by positive law, must despend on the will of the people, determined by considerations of their own moral, physical and social westers.—

tel States, it will be perceived that their provisions do not Whatever may be my opinion, or instiff the Legislature or 'embrace a case like the present.

the people, in reference to the law of the last session 'to. Having, at the time of my induction into office, declared restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors," it must be admitted that a full return to the license system, in operation ments in relation to questions connected with our national prior to the passage of the present law, is not demanded politics, their reterration now will not be expected. To womium to vice and immorality, and multiplied tippling try, the great dectrine of American nationality, are obje official approval. Recognizing the people as the source of diate exponents of their will, upon you will devolve the re-In all its relations, economical, political, social and mural, ceive your serious consideration. If action is had, may

rate rights—creates confusion and uncertainty—destroys within her borders satiormity of practice and decision—prolongs the sessions of the legislature, and increases the public expenses. Our general laws regulating roads, highways and bridges and providing for the support and employment of the poor, constitute a well digested system, for the accomplishment and to this I respectfully ask your attention dened, should not be permitted again to sully the records ter, swearing and general confusion. Summerous applications will doubtless be made for the

issorporation of insurance, gas, water and boom compa-nies. To facilitate action on these questions—economise to the legitimate purposes of their creation. I would re-commend the propriety of enacting general laws regulasing such corporations. Already laws of this character for coal, iron, canel, railroad, turnpike, plank and bridge companies have been passed, and in practice have been found highly useful and economical. Such laws well nimilar results on their application to insurance and other

The propriety of limiting and restraining corporate bodin the act incorporating the company, or by reference to some forgotten supplement concealed in the folds of an "omnibus bill," or lest in the masses or the pamphiet laws. tioneral laws, whilst they would confer on such compa-nies all the powers necessary to accomplish the objects of their jacorporation, would at the same time prevent an extention of privileges foreign to such associations. subject is commended to your consideration.

or published, or have the force and effect of law, matil the party asking or requiring the same should pay into the Fressury of the Commonwealth the respective sums non-ed in said set. A large number of sets passed by former Legislatures and subject to this tax, remain in the of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the tax on them not having been paid. The number has been manally increasing, and will continue to increase, unless a summary remedy be afforded for the collection of the carelament tax, or in default of its payment after a certain pe tendant of common schools. As at present organized these root, the acts themselves be repealed. The amount of essencial are independent of the State Superintendency, and do not report to the school department of the Common should have been pain long since. I would therefore reone year thereafter, and further, to provide that all such

> designed to be used or abandoned, as the esiculation of chances, or the loss or gain of the parties in interest migh determine. By a resolution of the Legislature, passed the 37th day of March, 1855, requiring the "N. Y. & Eric railread com pany to communicate to the Legislature of this Commes wealth, a statement, certified under oath by their Presi. dent, setting forth what quantity of land said company now holds in Pennsylvania—its location—bow much they have heretofore disposed of—its value—the value of what they now hold, and when the titles of said land were as unred," it was made the duty of the Governor to transmits a copy of said resolution to the President of said company. A copy of he resolution was transmitted as directed; and the answer of the President of the company, communicating the information required, is herewith submitted to the

and at the same time check the demand for private act

Legislature.

By a resolution of the 26th day of April, 1856, I was requested to procure from the Attorney General, his opinion of the right of the State of New York to divert water from prejudice of the public improvements of Pennsylvania, the said river belonging to both States, and communicate the same to the Legislature. As requested, the opinion of the Attorney General has been obtained, and is honewith

communicated to the Legislature.

On the 6th day of October last, I approved and signed the bill, entitled "An Act to repeal the charter of the lirie and North East ratiroad company, and to provide for the and North East rainfold company, and to provide for the disposing of the same." In pursuance of its provisions, I appointed the Hon. Joseph Casey to take possession and have the charge and customy of the road. Before possession was taken, application was made by the company to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth for an injunction to restrain the agent of the State from taking possession of the road, and subsequently, a cautionary order was made by the supreme Court in Bane, to stay his proposedings under the set. The questions in

mined early in the present month. The result will be made the subject of a special communication to the Le-The recent fraudulent, if not felonious abstraction of a shown the necessity of additional legislation for the pre-Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the purpose of extending its accommodations for the care of the related to the state of patients and inmates. The character of this institution is liberal as its previsions, and comprehensive in the objects hable to be brought under its care, embracing the insaue, as well as the sick, helpless and infirm. In the connection I would common to the area of the public arms and property, without authority of law, by the keepers of the area also by others having them in charge, should be declared a felony and punished with severity, and all persons purchasing or receiving the same without report authority and knowless. receiving the same, without proper authority, and knowing them to be the property of the Commonwealth, should be regarded as principals, and punished accordingly.

The bonds now required to be given by the Adjutant times. denoral and the keepers of the arsenals, for the faithful dis-

charge of their duties are insufficient in amount to seems the Commonwealth against loss from the fraudulent sale sum in which these bonds are taken should be incre to an amount proportionate to the value of property which is or may be deposited in the arsenals. arms in that city have been placed in a room or out house procured for that purpose. As a depository, it is unsafe

to be expended under the direction of the Governor, arseasi. This sum is wholly insufficient for that purpose and without additional appropriations, which are not re-commended, this object cannot be accomplished. As arms and munitions of war can, when required, be transmitted with facility and rapidity, to distant parts of the State, the necessity for more than one arsenal no longer exists. If the arsenal at Meadville can be dispensed with without detri-

eject a Senator to represent the State in the Senate of the United States, for any years from the 4th of March last, it embrace a case like the present.

the opinions then expressed, and now re-affirmed, you are

plain to be doubted—that they needed revision must also and religious privileges of the people—guard with jealous that awaken the patriotism and claim the energies and the

In obedience to the requirements of the Constitution y prejudicial to public morals, and seem to have been constituted to promote the convenies ce of drinking far more than to restrain its evil consequences. In this opinion I to unite with you in the enactment of all such laws as will protect the rights of the people, and advance the hence and prosperity of the Commonwealth. With a sole desire for the public good—actuated by a

apprit of enlarged and enlightened patriotism, and guided by that wisdom which hath its beginning in the fear of tod, may our efforts, in harmonious action, be directed to the accomplishment of these objects, and to the promotion of that righteousness which exalteth a nation, and consti-

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Jan. 1, 1856.

KNOW NOTHINGISM IN NORTH CCROLINA .-A telegraphic dispatch, received in this city Legislation as far as practicable, should be general and uniform. Local and special legislation should not be encouraged, when the desired object can be obtained by general laws. Such legislation is not only local and special in its character, but frequently temporary—the act of one session being repealed by the act of the next, and perhaps replaced by one still more objectionable, which in turn, a majority of 500 North Carolina is fast getting a majority of 500 North Carolina is fast getting soon shares the fate of its predecessor. It crowds the state a majority of 500. North Carolina is last getting ate book with useless and unnecessary laws—violates pri-

While the Davenport family of mediums were giving an exhibition in New York the other night, and the spirits were playing on musical instruments, in a dark room, a watchman present suddenly let on the light of his dark lantern subjects not only differing materially from the general law but from one another. Reform in this regard is required, mediums themselves were astonished to see that the mediums themselves were the actual players on the instuements The scene broke up in laugh-

LYNCH LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS. - The you men in New Marlboro', Mass., on Saturday even ing, attacked a house, temporarily occupied by Mr. Warner, a returned Californian, and Mrs. Leonard, and gave each a coat of tar and feathers,

WHAT SAW MAY EXPECT. -- At a Democratic meeting held in Overton county, Tenn., on the 8d inst., among the resolutions adopted were the

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Overton county will, in the next Presidential election, treat Sam as they did in August last."

JAPAN PRAB-A NEW ARTICLE.-We saw exhibited on Change this morning a sample of Peas, which were raised on the plantation of T. Maslor, Esq , Morfield, Virginia. The seed was brought by the Japon expedition, and carefully cultivated by the above named gentleman. They are a very beautiful article in appearance, of a straw colar, round, full and smooth, being about