Democratic State Convention for 1857. The Bemderatic State Convention, for the purpose of placing i omination candidates for Governor, (hos) Commissioner, and Judge of the Supreme Court, to be voted for in October next, will be held at HARRISBURG, on MONDAY, the secand day of March, 1857 at 11 o'clock, A. M. J. W. FORNEY,

Chairman of State Central Committee

## Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic Electors of the county of Eric are requested t most in their remeetive Wards, Buroughs, and Townships, at the places of holding their general elections, on Saturday the 31st da f January mat-for the purpose of electing two delegates to county convention to be held in the City of Erre on Monday the 2th, day of February next at 2 o'clock P M, to appoint delegates to s State Convention to be held at Harrisburgh on the 2th, of March next. The delegates to be selected in the Townships at 2. P. N and in the Wards, and Boroughs, at 7 P. M.

THOMAS MELLON. BENJAMIN GRANT HENRY COLT. HECTOR MCLANE. J. H. STEWART
HENRY GINGRICH
H MALLERY,
Central Committee

## News of the Week.

-It is pretty certain that we are to have a telegraphic communication with England, and that, too, within the next eighteen months. Think of that-" one hour later from Europe"-what would our grand daddies have said had some Professor Morse told them that such a thing were possible. But Yankee enterprise, and Yankee invention, is equal to any emergency. Upon this point the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "The managers of the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Company have had a satisfactory interview with the President and other authorities here, and have expressed a confident belief that | 56. this Government will afford and to the enterprise in like manner as the British Government proposes to do. That (lovernment promises a certain amount of business to the company, and sufficient, as is supposed, to pay four per cent on the capital of the company, which is stated at only because its American terminus is in British North America. But the enterprise has now such headway that

-Some few weeks since we recorded the fact that REAR about fifty-five years of age, and had, for a number of years, been one of the most active members of the Lancaser bar, enjoying a very extensive and lucrative practice. the first symptons of the mental malady that has at length reached such a calamitous termination; though it is proba- of the funded debt. Heretofore the available politics, as into every other pursuit, with the whole energy of a warm, impulsive nature. After the election of November last, his excitement seemed to increase, and this, united to other sources of disquiet, brought him to sumed and continued as directed by law. such a condition that proper restraint and the best curative measures had to be resorted to. His death, under such ing temporary loans, on the first day of December circumstances, is peculiarly afflicting to a large circle of 1855, as per reports of the Auditor General and State -The Western Reserve is proposed as a new State, out

side of "Ohio Proper," which "goes Democratic" by small majority. The Cleveland Plaindealer thus speak " Ohio Proper' need have nothing to say about affairs 'The Reserve.' We are a peculiar people, running alt gether to priests, puritanism, and pumpkin vines. Oberl is to be capital of our new State, and Giddings is to vote; and men are going to part their hair in the midd not be allowed to run at large without their page. only with Canada and Kentucky." The Colombia be construed strictly, and all men will be considered equa and some a little more so, depending on their color. State of 'The Reserve,' by the grace of Joshua R. G dings, is hereby declared a free and independent State .-'Ohio Proper' and all the other States of this Union w please conduct themselves accordingly."

-Everybody will be glad to see, by the House proceed ings of Wednesday, that there is a prospect of the speed demolition or abolishment of depreciated foreign coin, as the substitution of our substantial and every way convenie decimal coinage. Mr. Phelps reported, with amendment the Senate bill, relative to foreign coinage and the coinage of new cent pieces. Mr. P. explained that the object was the withdrawal from circulation of all depreciated foreign coin, receiving Mexican and Spanish quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of a dollar pieces at twenty, ten, and five cents. The Committee of Ways and Means propose that the President shall fix, by proclamation, the description of the new cent coin. This precendent was set in 1796. Mr. Phelps urged the immediate passage of the bill, objection being made, its consideration was postnened for two weeks We trust it will then be "out through," and become

-We learn from the Pittsburgh Poet that a gentleman named Dr. James M'Elheney, residing about twenty miles city on Saturday with a large arm chair, a walking cane, a broom, (all carved from bickury in the most elaborate and ingenious style, by his own hand) and two wild turkeys. all of which he had borne on his back the egstre twenty niles, to be forwarded by express to Hon. James Buchanas, as a New Year's present. On laying down his precious cargo in the Diamond market, the rowdies of the opposition learing his mission, succeeded in stealing the turkeys and cane, but the poultry was subsequently recovered through the assistance of a gentleman who witnessed the theft, and the articles safely lodged in the express office, and have,

-Circumstances, says the New York Express, which have lately come to light, seem to make it apparent that New York has been a nest of slave traders, and that most of the vessels which carry on the nefarious traffic between Africa and Cuba are owned and fitted out in New York .ast three years, though not easy to state with precision, Keon became U. S. District Attorney, in 1844, three slavers have been seized, and forty-six men held to answer under

that infamous Know Nothing work entitled "Danger in prietors of the Cincinnati Enquirer for libel, on account of the work, and has obtained a judgment for one cent dam-

gy, states that the butchers of that city pay the owners of hogs, forty cents apiece for the privilege of killing them. They pay this sum and make a handsome profit out of the offal. The fat of the entrails is converted into lard by

-A young man about sighteen years of age, named Bodder, son of William Bodder of Penshkannsis. had a narrow secane on Thursday last from a howible death.-He was at work in the machine shop of Issae Collar. Poughkastais, and approaching too near the machinery he was caught by the bolt and draged in, the machinery was stopped as soon as pessible, when the young man was drawn forth dreadfully bruised and mangled, his clothes laterally torn from his body. There are hopes of his re-

says area of proportions sufficient to float, when filled, a man-of-war would not hold all the ogg-nogg and appletoddy drank in that city on New Year's day. It is generally songeded that the eggs and applee dissevered a quality which decemed to intexicate every one who need them in

-The difficulties connected with the Free Banks in Illimole continue. They reduce shall notes up to five delices enced withdrawing their securities from the bank depart. ment, and have sent them to New York for sale.

The Washington correspondent of the New York ing extrayagant expenditure—refusing to undertake libraid, writing on the 4th, myn: "John Appleton, of any new subsences of internal improvement, and holding Maine, who is to conduct the organ for Mr. Bichassis, it is a rigid accountability the receiving and disburning arrived to day. The whicet of his mission, it is said, is to a rigid accountability the receiving and disburning arrived to day. The whitet of his mission, it is said, is to ted with confidence. take a look at the Union establishment."

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly: Fundow-Circuns -- In obedience to the Constitution and laws of this ('ommonwealth, you have assembled o discharge the important and responsible duties that levolve upon you. To protect the rights and privileges of the people, advance their interests, and promote the velfare and prosperity of the State, should be the aim and end of all your legislation. In the discharge of my duties, it will be a pleasure to co-operate with you the accomplishment of these objects.

The past year has been one of unusual prosperity. The bounties of a kind Providence have not been withheld from our ('ommonwealth. A pienteous harvest has rewarded the labor of the husbandman. Honora ble industry, in all its departments, has been encourag ed. No financial embarracements—no commercial distress-no political or social evils, have interrupted he progress, or checked the energies of the people.-The great interests of education, morality and religious have been cherished and sustained. Health and neace. with their attendant blessings, have been ours. To Him "who rules the Nations by his power, and from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," unwe indebted for these mercies, and to Him should be given the homage of our devout gratitude and praise. The financial condition of the Commonwealth is highly satisfactory. Every demand upon the Treasury has been promptly met and paid, without the aid of loans.

detail in the report of the State Treasurer. For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1856, the eccipts at the Treasury (including the balance in the Pressury on the first day of December, 1855, of \$1-43,697 33) have been \$6,621,937 64. The total exenditures for the same period, were \$5,377.142 22 -Balance in the Treasury, December 1, 1856, \$1,244.

The operations of this department will be exhibited in

Excluding the balance in the Treasury on the first of December, 1855, the receipts, from all sources, were ble on or after the expiration of twenty years; and that \$5,378,240 33. The ordinary expenditures for the the bonds be usued with coupons or certificates of in \$5,378,240 33. The ordinary expenditures for the same period, were \$4,113 144 77, showing an excess of receipts over ordinary expenditures of \$1,265,095-

The extraordinary payments for the same year, were 81,263,997 45, as follows, viz. To the completion of the Portage railroad, and for the payment of debts the North branch extension, \$122,723 52; to re-lay the south track of the Columbia railroad, \$267,000 00 \$350,000. The President may recommend to Congress for motive power in 1855, \$118,049 42; to enlarge some provision of the same sort, but to less extent. The the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal. \$13line will undoubtedly have business enough to snawer its | 960 th; for general repairs in 1853-54-55, 863,965 success. A considerable portion of the stock is held by 11; to domestic creditors, \$151-63; to old claims on Americans. It was an American project. The contractor the main line, examined by the commissioners, and Americans. It was an American project. The contractor for laying down the wire is an American. It is English Park in the redeaption of loans, \$327.824.47; and rehef notes concelled, \$38,217,00.

The interest on the funded debt which fell due is will be executed whether with or without the aid of this Pebruary and August last, was then paid, and that which becomes due in February next, will be paid with equal promptness, out of available means now in FRAZIER, Esq. of Lancaster, had become insane, and had the Trensury. The punctuality with which the interest been conveyed to the State Agylum near Harrisburg. We on the public debt has been paid, and the ability of are now called upon to record his death, which took place the Treasury to meet all legitimate demands upon it. in that institution on Tuesday of last week Mr. F. was contributed largely to establish and sustain the credit

of the Commonwealth. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund report the sum of \$722,432 93 as due by the Treasury to that Excessive labor in his profession, it is thought, brought on fund. This amount will be applied to the redemption should be exercised in its management. of relief notes now in circulation, and to the payment ble the more immediate cause of the worst stages was in the Freasury have been applied, to some extent, in anxiety about business affairs, and extraordinary excite- payment of outstanding temporary loans, which bear ment about politics during the late election canvass. He an annual interest of six per centum; it being deemed has always been a prominent Democrat, and went into advisable as a matter of economy to pay these loans, rather than the funded debt, which bear a much less rate of interest. It is expected that the balance of the temporary loans will be paid before the close of the current year, and the operation of the sinking fund re-

The funded and unfunded debt of the State. Treausurer, was as follows, viz:

	FUNDED DRET.	
4	per cent.loan. \$116,134 93 dodo38,993,445 64 4dodo388,200 00 dodo	
	UNFUNDED DEET.	
1	telief notes in circulation	
5	per cent. loan \$511,781 00 do do 38,866,994 50 388,200 00 do do 388,200 00 Total funded debt \$302,6075 50	
	rotal (dided debt	
	1 NEUNDED DEET, VIZ	

Total debt, December i, 1856. ...

40,701,535 23

Total debt, December 1, 1855 ired and fifty-eight dollars and mnety-seven cents has been paid in liquidation of the public debt. This, taken in connection with the fact, that during the year ending November 30, 1855, six hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and one dollars and two cents fact, that the process of reducing the public debt has provements, commenced; and, unless checked by reckless misman. The imporagement and extravagant expenditure, must continue until the people and the Commonwealth are relieved from the debt and taxation with which they are burdened. In addition to this reduction of the public debt, large appropriations and payments were made for the completion of the Portage railroad and for debts previously contracted on that work; for old and unsettled claims recently adjusted by the commissioners appointed under the act of last session; for re-laying th outh track of the Columbia railroad; for enlarging the

Delaware division of the canal, and for other purposes. ated them; and thus leave a still larger postion of the revenues to be applied in payment of the public debt.

A careful examination of the financial condition of the Commonwealth-her sources of revenue and the probable future expenditures, has inspired the hope that the time is not far distant when the public debt will be fully paid, and this without increasing the subjects or ratio of taxation. It has already been shown that the revenues of the past year exceeded the ordinary expenditures one million two hundred and sixtyfive thousand ninety-five dollars and fifty-six cents.-The estimated receipts and expenditures for the current year, which will be presented to you in the report of the State Treasurer, show that the excess of receipts, over ordinary expenditures, may reach the sum of one and a half million of dollars. These estimates, although approximations, will not be far from the true result. Allowing, then, four hundred thousand dollars for annual extraordinary expenditures-under a wise system of economy in no probable contingency can they exceed that sum, we will have at least one milsteam greeces, the hair is used for stuffing sofas, &a., and ition of dollars to be appropriated annually for the paythe entrails for various manufacturing purposes.

ment of the public debt. With the rapid development of the wealth and resources of the Commonwealth-the increase of population—of the value of real estate, and of the amount and value of property of every description, the messages must and will continue to increase.— This natural and necessary increase of revenue will sup-This natural and necessary increase of revenue will supply every deficiency and every demand upon the Treasury that falls within the range of probability. If, then, the sum of one million dollars be appropriated annually in liquidation of this debt, and the accruing interest on the sums paid be applied in the manner of a sinking fund, the entire indebtedness of the Gommonwealth will be extinguished in less than twenty-three years. If these premises are correct—and their cor-rectness can only be impaired by unwise legislation, or the imprudent management of our finances—the truth of the proposition is managetible of the clearest demon-

stration. Assuming the public debt on the first day of December, 1856, to be, in round augsbers, forty millions five hundred thousand dollars, and that at the end of each fiscal year one million dollars, with the accruing interests on former payments, will be paid unerring cal-culation will determine the result to be as before indiculation will determine the result to be as before indi-cated. Thus, before the application of the year 1879, Pennsylvania may stand redistined from the oppression of her public debt, and her people be released from a texation imposed to meet its accruing interest, and to maintain the faith and credit of the Commonwealth.— These views are not atopies. By practicing strict eschemy in all departments of the govern

I must again call the attention of the Logislature to subject referred to in my list anath memore, in the following terms:

"By the thirty-sight section of the act of the 16th of April, 18th, entitled "An Apt to provide for the endinary expenses of Government, the appair of the calls and railroads of the State, and other claims upon the "ommonwealth." the Governor was anthorized to cause certificates of State stock to be issued to all persons or bodies corporate holding cortificates for the mymout of interest on the funded debt of the State, which fell due on the first days of August, 1842, the first days of February and August, 1843, and the first days of February and August, 1844, in an amount equal to the amount of certificates so held, upon their delivering up said certificate to the Auditor General. In pursuance of the authority thus given, certificates of State 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 first days of Peliruary and August in each year, and redeemable on or after the first day of August, 1855, were issued. The minimum period fixed by law for the redemption of these certificates, expired on the first day of August, 1855 No provision has been made for their renewal

"Although by the terms of the act authorizing these certificates of retate stock, as also by the conditions. the certificates issued in pursuance thereof, the time of payment, after the expiration of the minimum period cottonal with the dehter, the Commonwealth, yet a due regard for the credit of the State requires that provision should be made for their renewal or redemptic To redeem these certificates, a loan would become nec estary, and as a loan cannot be effected, in the present financial condition of the country, on terms more favorable to the State those on which these certificates were issued. I would recommend that authority be given to issue the bonds of the Commonwealth in renewal of said certificates, bearing interest at the rate of five percent per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeems

terest 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 as may be designated. This change in that form and character of the certificates, it is believed, will be so advantageous to the holders, without increasing the previously contracted on that work, \$181,494 11; to habilities of the commonwealth, as to induce a withing and prompt exchange, at a premium for the bonds proposed to be issued The report of the Canal Commissioners will be laid be fore you, and will exhibit in detail the condition of the

public works—their general operation, and the receipts and expenditures for the past fiscal year. The total receipts at the Treasury, from the public works, for the year ending November 30, 1856, were \$2,006,015 66, being an increase over the revenues of the previous year, of \$63,638.95. Of this sum \$1.013. 549 16 were canal and bridge tolls, and \$992,126 56

toils of the Columbia and Portage railroads. The aggregate expenditures for the same year \$1,943,896 =2, being an increase over those of the previous year, of \$105,105,64, the revenues exceeding the expenditures only 862.118 54. The increase of the revenues from these works would

be encouraging, were it not for the fact that the expenditures have increased in a still greater proportionthe expenditures ordinary and extraordinary, exhaust ing almost the entire revenue from this source system must be defective, or more care and econom-The receipts at the Treasury from the several div-

Main line Susquehanna, North ar Delaware	ad West Bran	\$1 229,272 S - 426,820 51 349,922 23
lotal receipts .		 2,006,015 Go

The extraordinary payments during the year, amou ed to \$808,892 16, ordinary expenditures, \$1,135,004 00; net revenue (excluding extraordinary payments and for motive powers \$871,011 00

On the main line the tolk received at the Treasur from the Columbia road, were \$991,976 50; expenditures \$528,084 86; tolls on the Eastern division of canal, from Columbia to the Junction, \$119, 718 36. expenditures, \$53,048 50; receipts from the Junction to l'ittaburg, including the Portage railroad, \$117 778 00; ordinary expenditures, \$304,702 22. The total receipts on the main line were \$1,229.272 86; aggregate expenditures, (excluding \$267,000,00 paid for re-laying the south track of the Columbia railroad, and \$153,049 42 for motive power in 1855, and after December 1st 1856,) were \$885,835 65, being an excess of revenue over ordinary expenditures of \$343,437 21. Aithough the receipts from the Delaware division al result of its operations is satisfactory. The net revto seldom practiced on some of the lines of our im-

However important this division may be to the trade and business of that portion of the State, its proposed enlargement should not be undertaken, unless demandby reasons of over-ruling necessity. The experience of the past, as connected with the Allegheny Portage railroad, and the North Branch extension, should warn us against undertaking, without great caution, any new measure of improvement, which may drain the Treasury, without aiding materially, if at all, the pubhe interests. If kept in good order by efficient and timely repairs, its capacity will be fully equal to all the demands of its trade and business.

The Portage railroad is not fully completed. A -mail additional appropriation may yet be required to complete, for the fourth time, this road. It is anxiousy hoped that this unproductive improvement may soon cease its cormorant demands upon the Treasury Every year's experience more clearly reveals the impolicy of the State in undertaking this work.

It gives me no ordinary pleasure to inform you that

North Branch extension of the Pennsylvania canal has been so far completed, that boats freighted with coal and other products, were successfully passed through its entire length from Pittston to the Junction canal. This work was commenced in 1836-susalthough its completion was officially announced in 1853. It extends from Pittaton to valley of the Susquehanns to Athena and thouse along the Chemung river to the State line, where it joins the "Junction were paid on the same account, exhibits the gratifying | canal," and is thus connected with the New York im-

The importance and value of this improvement cannot easily be over-estimated. Passing through one of wealth be withheld from them. the richest mineral and agricultural portions of the of that region, a safe and cheap transit to the markets of New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. In the completion of this canal the difficulties to be overcome, and the labor to be performed, were great. Both these, to a great extent, have been accomplished under the superintendency of Wm. R. Maffet, Esq., to whom should receive a generous share of the benefac this work was assigned.

This canal although completed, and before the close These extraordinary demands upon the Treasury have of marigation, used for the purpose of transportation, is ceased, or will soon cease, with the necessity that crethe formation and soils through which it passes, slides from the hills, and breachers may occur, but these, af-ter a few years of well applied labor, will be diminished and by vigilance and care entirely prevented.

competing railroads, if kept in good condition, under proper management, will receive its full share of coal and other tounage. It is anticipated that the revennes, for the correct year, will equal, if not exceed the expenditures; and increasing with the facilities afforded. and the rapid development of trade, will, instead of its

In relation to the propriety and policy of the sale of the main line of our public improvements, my optnion has not changed Every consideration of public policy, of present and future interest, requires the separation the State from the management and control of these works. The expenditures on that portion of the line, between the Junction and Pittsburg, largely exceed the revenues, the excess averaging accusaly not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and causes are in constant operation that will still more increase this deficiency. This continual drain upon the Treasury, to sustain a work, so unproductive, should at once be checked. A saie of the main line, for a fair consideration, and upon terms just and liberal to the amply protective of the rights and interrests of the people, can, by proper legislation, the effected. In connection with the payment of the public dett, this question becomes deeply important. The sale would coustitute a new era in the financial history of the State, and assure a still more speedy reduction of the publi debt, than that to which reference has been made.-

The subject of banks and banking capital in its reations to the currency—the general interests of trade and commerce and the industrial pursuits of the citi-ses, deserve your careful attention. My views expressed in a former communication remain unchanged. The isoporporation of new, or the re-charter of old and solvent banks, when actually necessary, and demanded by the wants of legitimate grade in the community where lecated, should be fevered; ander no other eigenstances should either be permitted. As the acception of banks, the interests of the State and people should be consulted, and a just discrimination as to number, "leastly last the dominants of types be exercised.

The subject is earnestly commended to your favorable

The rapid incorns of pepulation, the imperious and raige of our home and foreign commerce, the semanatide. rate rapid incesses of population, the imperiouse and value of our home and foreign angimeres, the commant de-volument of the material wealth of the State, the extent of our manufacturing, mechanical and algorithms indus-try, the fact that the State is feeded by a deposited our reacy introduced by private jumbers and healters, might instifer makes the extentions of the late. wealth. This, whilet it would and the operations of trade,

and banks to issue or pay out any bank notes other than those usued by itself, payable on demand in gold or silver; neese of specie paying banks of this State which are taken on deposit or in payment of debts, at par, at the counter of the bank where paid out; or motes of banks issued under the authority of the act of the 4th of May, 1941, at the option of the person receiving the same."

These enactments were intended to protect the commu-

sity against the evils of a depreciated currency, and pre-vent its introduction from other States. However well intended they will fall to secure those objects, unless made to embrace private bankers and others of that class, whose profits are largely dependant upon the introduction into the State of such a currency. In many instances the notes of one can banks are collected by rejusts bankers and of our own banks are collected by private bankers and brokers, and with these, or with the specie withdrawn from the banks issuing them, they purchase depreciated and foreign bank paper which is paid out at par at their counters. By others large loans are negotiated with banks out of the State at less than the usual rate of interest, and their notes, often at a less denomination than five dollars, and always at a discount, brought into the Biste and put into circulation in the manner indicated, and this, too, under an agreement with the bank making the loan, that the notes thus paid out shall be kept in circulation. The effect of this system of private banking has been to limit the circulation of the par paper of our own banks, and the circulation of the par paper of our own banks, and sebstitute in its place a foreign, depreciated, and often a worthless currency. In justice to the bank, trust and insurance companies, paying a heavy annual tax to the Commonwealth for their privileges, and for the protection of the people against these critis, either the provisions of the thirtieth section of the act of 1850, should be repealed, or further extended so as to embrace private individuals and associations, who may monopolise and control, to the detriment of the public, this traffic in depreciated bank paper, without restraint and without taxation
The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, will exhibit to you the number and condition of the schools—the number of teachers and scholars, and the

general operations of the system during the past year

he valuable statistical information of the report, and the

useful suggestions for the improvement of the system,

nivite your early and intelligent consideration.

From a small and comparatively unimportant incident of the State Department, the care and management of the nablic schools of the Commonwealth, with their seventeen handred districts, len thousand directors, twelve thousand teachers, and over five hundred thousand scholars, have become the most important and interious branch of that Department. The increased and increasing business of the system has been met by a corresponding increase of real, labor and efficiency in the officers to ghism the law hus committed its general direction and supervision. They should be sustained by wise and generous legislation. The should be sustained by wise and generous regulation. The magnitude and importance of the system, in its political, -ocial and moral relations to the present and future of the people, require that this should be done. The guardinu-ship of the mind of the State should occupy a distinct and prominent place among the noble institutions of the Com-nonwealth. It should receive the efficient and and encouragement of the government, and be sustained by a virte us and intelligent people. If the revenue and treasures f the State-her public improvements-her lands and their titles, require and deserve the marked and distinctive care of the government, how much more should her mental and intellectual treasures, richer than gold-the social and noral improvement of her people, more valuable than canals and railways - the titles of her youth to the boundles fields of knowledge, higher than any of earth or aughgrowing out of its ownership, claim an honorable position and receive a care and aid commensurate with their grea

r value and usefulness. mitted to faithful and efficient men, has vindicated the wisdom and policy of that measure. It is slowly, but sure-ly removing the projudices and gaining the confidence of Whatever defects time and experience may develop, in this or any other branch of the system, should be promptly corrected. But until the necessity for change is established, the system, in its unity and integrity, rhould be maintained; and if changed, changed only to render more certain the accomplishment of its roble purposes and

ere is the great want of the system. In its structure and organisation it is an perfect, it not more so, than any of the system of our sister States. But the teacher is wanted to give it proper vitality and efficiency—to devolop its true force and value—to secure the great object of its creation, the thorough education of the youth of the Commonwealth. How can this want be supplied? How are teachers to be Must we be depondent upon the training schools of othe States? Must our system be jeoparded, and its succesperiled, by waiting the slow and unaided efforts of voluntary associations to furnish the much needed teacher'-Voluntary associations of common school teachers have accomplished much in their disinterested and noble effort. to remedy this defect. They are worthy the highest com-mondation—they deserve every encouragement. They can and will do more, but unaided they cannot accomplish th object desired. The Legislature must provide the reme dy—they can supply the deficiency. It should be done promptly and effectually. No subject of greater interest can occupy your attention as legislators—no one appeals more carnestly to duty and patriotism.

In a former communication to the Legislature establish. of our common schools.

Teachers' Institutes, as auxiliary to Normal Schools

when in operation, and supplying their place till estab-lished, should be aided by the State. One such institute in each county, meeting annually, under the fostering car-of the government, would, be productive of most hen-ficial results. Whilst it would improve teachers and prepare orable labors. These measures, as also an addition to the annual State appropriation for common schools, in an amount limited only by the necessities of the Treasury. would give energy to the system—increase its efficiency and thus promote the true interests of the people and the ommonwealth. Our educational, charitable and reformatory institutions have strong claims upon the bounty

of the people, and I cordially commend them to your care and liberality
The State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, and the Western Pennsylvania Hospsital for the Insane, and other kindred purposes at Pittsburg, are noble charities, and deserve the aid and enwill exhibit, in detail their operations during the

past vear. The House of Refuge in Philadelphia, and the Western House of Refuge near Pittsburg, are 15th day of May, 1856, at a meeting of the the conscience. The wisdom and humanity of consequently became Suprem A institutions of great excellence, and their results stockholders called for that purpose, the provise a proposition so startling and monstrous, must Commonwealth of Poursylvania clearly establish the wisdom of the policy that lons of the act were accepted by their vote. This seek their parallel and illustration in the dun In 1504 he was r nominated, and, and founded and sustains them. They ought not to be neglected; nor should the aid of the Common in this Department on the 15th day of July last. slave ship, amid the horrors of the "middle pas Infigure all over the country, he was a

The "Blind" and the "Deaf and Dumb Asy and sorrow, to the best and purest feelings of the heart, and ask your sympathy and aid. They

and of State and national prosperity. Au in

High School of Pennsylvania"—an insuitation of this Commonwealth.

established by the anterprise and liberality of some of the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, as erence to these amendments as will, in your vered and defended by every American Freeman a school of the applied sciences, deserves honorable mention, and should receive the confidence purchasers, is the proper remedy. Such sale, on terms and patronage of the public. In the teachings to pay the expenses of their publication, and to public of this institution, literature, science and art, in happy union, meet to prepare our young men for the practical business of life, for mining, mechani cal and civil engineering, and for promoting in- will devolve on you. This duty should be pertelligently and efficiently the great interests of manufacturing and agricultural industry.

and instead of encouraging individual and transmitted to you. associated enterprise and emergy in the development of our immense natural resources, they bind and crush both by severe restrictions, uncitizen. Involving in its exercise the sovereignty wise limitations and personal liabilities. The subject descrives careful attention and liberal

I have so frequently expressed my views relation to local, special and "omnibus" legisla-tion, that their relicration now becomes unnecesjustify, under the restrictions and limitations indicated, a justify, under the restrictions and limitations indicated, at justify, under the restrictions and limitations indicated and limitations indicated on the property indicated on the property indicated on the property indicated on the restriction and limitations indicated on the property indicated

The practice of delaying the passage of the general appropriation bill until the last days of the session, and incorporating in it provisions incompatible with its general character, and obnoxious, when standing alone, to incurmountable objections, is highly censurable and should be discontinued. The attempt thus made to force, by a species of legislative legerdemain, the passage of objectionable measures though the Legislature, and compel their assetion by the Executive, has been too often successful. The practice cannot be too strongly condemned; it cannot re-

eive my sanction. The militia law of the State is imperfect in many of its provisions, and should be revised The powers and duties of the Commander in-Chief should be more clearly defined; as also of the other officers connected with the military organization of the Commonwealth. This is necessary to prevent a conflict of jurisdiction with other departments of the government, and to give greater efficiency to our military system -Volunteer companies should be encouraged; our entire military system should be remodeled, and made to occupy that honorable position which from its importance and necessity it deserves. Near the close of the last session of the Legis lature, I transmitted to that body an ordinance

passed by the relect and common councils of the city of Philadelphia, approved by the Mayor on the 7th of April, 1856, and officially communicated to me, proposing to convey to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a lot of gound in that city, for the purpose of erecting thereon a State arsenal Want of time alone prevented action on the proposition then submitted. The ground tion most eligible for the purpose intended. The the State, and highly preditable to the municipal

in this communication. After the sale of the domestic institutions -the people of this Com-State arsenal in Philadelphia, the public arms monwealth viewed with alarm and apprehension were deposited in an old building, or out house, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise-a comunsafe and unfit as a depository for public property. The sum of \$30,000 00, realized from association and connection with the great cause that sale, is now in the Treasury; and by the of national harmony and union-regarding it as lifty-fifth action of an act passed the 19th day a palpable violation of the plighted faith and of April, A D 1553, entitled "An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of government," &c., the Governor was authorised to apply the same of an arsenal thereon. This sum was found in-

to the purchase of a lot of ground and to the erection sufficient for these purposes, and consequently the object intended by the appropriation has not been accomplished By the cession of this lot. the State will be relieved from the expenditure of any money for the purchase of suitable grounds: and the entire sum of \$30,000 00 may be appli: ed to the erection of the necessary buildings; to which sum can be added, if deemed advisable, the amount that may be realized from the sale of sovereignty" is in good faith to be applied to the arsenals at Moadville and Harrisburg, as recommended in my last annual message. These sums would be amply sufficient to accomplish this

I would, therefore, again recommend the imnediate passage of a billaccepting the conveyance of the said los of ground from the city of Philalelphia, for the purposes and upon the terms and conditions contained in the ordinance; and that the sum of \$30,000 00 be appropriated for the rection of a State arsenal thereon.

On the 6th day of October, 1855, I approved and signed a bill, entitled "An Act to repeal the charter of the Erie and North East railroad saune.' ment of State Normal schools, for the education of the system. With full confidence in their utility and of the system. With full confidence in their utility and with their proper professors, and appliances, supported by the State, would meet the wants and elevate the character.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvana, for an inline. order was made by the Supreme Court, in banc, tions then pending before that court were deter named to favor of the Commonwealth-the constitutionality of the act sustained, and the applisation for an injunction refused. Possesion of the read was then taken by the agent of the State, directed by law

On the twent, second day of April, 1856, an shall retain possession of the Erie and North couragement of the State. The annual reports | East railroad, under the act of the sixth of Octo | urged as a measure of political economy and of | or the Supreme B web of t of these institutions will be laid before you, and ber, 1855, until the provisions of this act shall at a meeting called for that purpose." On the lums" at Philadelphia; and "the Pennsylvania | company A final account for money received | north, it should receive the indignant rebuke of | Julie Black his to sup mor in the I Training School for idione and feeble minded from the road, whilst in possession of the State, every lover of his country—of every friend of as a writer he occupies a commanding children," are institutions that appeal, in science will be settled with the company at the earliest Justice and humanity. The history of the world | Col John W. Forney is a native of

practicable period Agriculture, in its varied departments, is the Court of Pennsylvania, has been issued at the people, and in their name you should enter their as to attract the attention and common great interest of the Commonwealth It is the suit of the company by the Supreme Court of the unanimous and emphatic protest.

Court. terest so important should be fostered by the The commissioner first appointed having reand noblest pursuit of man. This subject, in again disturb the harmony or retard the pros- -it will be when liberty and truth, patriotism multifarious duties with so much also connection with an appropriation to the "Farmers | perity of the city of Eric, or any other portion | and virtue, have perished. Pennsylvania toler, courtequaters that he gained the name

will be your duty to take such action in refer and bond of American Nationality-will be rejudgment, be most consistent with the wishes of who cherishes the principles and honors the the people. An appropriation will be required memory of the illustrious founders of the Rethis your earliest attention is requested.

The important duty of districting the State for the election of Senators and Representatives, the interest and rights of the whole people. Re-The laws on the statute book regulating mann- turns of taxables, required to be made by the facturing and improvement companies, require different counties, have not all been forwarded revision. They are unnecessarily stringent in to this Lepartment, as by law directed. Circu. many of their provisions, and thus defeat the ob- lars have been issued to the officers charged with ject of their enzetment. They drive capital from these duties, urging their speedy performence, the State, instead of inviting its investment here; and the returns will, as soon as received, be

substratum of our free institutions, it chartes be with loss of heart and the belief box, through which the people speak a view to matriment! "What do you think of the institution in man in the State who can The ballot-box, through which the people speak a view sheir will, should be preserved from violation at girls?" every hazard and secrifice. Upon its purity and sery. Legislation, so far as practicable, cheeld be integrity depend the existence of our republican from his wife, made himself a Christmas present of a girl when others to how will

general laws, we by the action of the country should political affinities or party prediffctions, is deeply wealth. This, while it would not the people, would and supply the real business wants of the people, would at the same time, remedy, to come extent the evils of a depreciated foreign and filingal currency.

By the act approve it the fit is due of November last, the chirchest section of the set of 1859, regulating banks, will be, after the first day of July next, extendable all inserporated saving fund, trustend insurance companies. That section declares that we shall not be invited for any of the section declares that we shall not be invited for any of the section declares that we shall not be invited for any of the section declares that we shall not be invited for any of the section declares that we shall not be invited for any of the section declares that we shall not be invited for any of the section declares that we shall not be invited for any of the section declares that the same or now near any hank notes other than the same or now near any hank notes other than the same of the section declares the same or now near any hank notes other than the same or now near any hank notes other than the same of naturalization, is and evil that deserves the sevent condemnation. It prevents an honest expression of the popular will, corrupts the motorious Simon Cameron, whose efforts in the sources of legitimate power and influence, and same direction two years since were designed. strikes a fatal blow at the cherished rights of freemen. These evils are alleged to exist in our large cities-the rural districts of the State are comparatively free from such corrupting abuses. A remedy, so extensive with the evil, should be too fresh in the memory of the people to be provided Every defence should be thrown around the ballot-box, and whilst the rights of legal voters should be secured and protected, fraud s every form should be prevented and punished. Whether a judicious registry law, or some other

> wisdom of the Legislature. As appropriate to this subject, the reform of as the nominee of that party, we looked an a the the naturalization laws—the prevention, by the chection as a fixed fact. But he played h. 20 National Government, of the importation of foreign criminals and paupers, and a more careful into houself. He was defeated 8:4 is rigid and personal examination, by our courts, of pears he is not willing to subside int family admission to the rights of citizenship, would, to some extent, correct existing abuses, and relieve | candidate, and will doubtless concentrate and the ballot box from the pressure of corrupting and himse'f all the force of that party Anie dangerous influences.

To the policy and acts of the National Govern ment, affecting, as they do, the rights and interests of the Commonwealth, the people of the State cannot be indifferent. Pennsylvania, occapying a high and conservative position in the this It cannot be possible that there sisterhood of States—devoted to the Constitution Judas—to say nothing about the tion and the Union, in their integrity and harmony, has been, and will ever be, as ready to recognize the rights of her sister States as to dethus offered to the State is valuable, and its loca- fend her own. These sentiments she has never abandoned-these principles she has never vioconditions of the proposed grant are favorable to lated. Pledged to the maintenance of the rights of the north, as well as those of the south-sinauthorities of Philadelphia, evincing a liberality cerely desirous to promote the peace, harmony and public spirit worthy of all commendation - and welfere of our whole country-and disclaim-The necessity of a State arsenal in that city is ling all intention or desire to interfere with the so apparent that the subject needs no elaboration | Constitutional rights of the States, or their promise rendered sacred in public esteem by its honor of the nation, and as an unwarrantable attempt to extend the institution of domestic slavery to territories then free.

This reckless and indefensible act of our Nat tional Congress, has not only aroused sectional jealousies and renewed the agitation of vexed and distracting questions, but, as a consequence, it has filled Kansas with fraud, violence and strife -has stained its soil with blood, and by a system of territorial legislation, justly styled "infamous," has made freedom of speech and of the press, a felony, and periled the great principles of liberty and equal rights. If the doctrine of "popular that Territory-if the people thereof are to be left "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." then the obstruction of the great National high ways to the northern emigrant-the employment of the National forces, and the subversion of law and justice alike by the officials in Kansas and Washington, to force slavery upon an unwilling an undersating and fearless adv . George people, cannot be too severely condemned.

Freedom is the great centre-truth of American Republicanism-the great law of American Nationality; slavery is the exception It is less cal and sectional; and its extension beyond the company, and to provide for the disposal of the jurisdiction creating it, or to the free territories | times of National importance In 18 In pursuance of its provisions, Hon of the Union, was never designed or contemplar Broadhead was elected to the United States loseph Casey was appointed to take possession ted by the patriot founders of the Republic -made by the company, to one the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvana, for an injune limits—true to the great doctrines of the Ordi tion to restrain the agent of the State from take nance of 1787, which dedicated to freedom the ing possession, and subsequently a contionary | north-western territory of the Union-true to north-western territory of the Union-true to ples the is a gentleman of fine tach and National faith and National honor, asks and expectation the affairs of Government to stay proceedings under the act. The ques- pects, as due to her own citizens who have, in good faith, settled in the territory of Kansas, and as due to the industry and energy of a free people, that Kansas should be free

In this connection, and as consequent upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, reference to a proposition made by some of the leading southern journals, and more recently sanctioned ict, entitled "An Act supplementary to the act by high official authority in a sister State, to remeorporating the Eric and North East railroad open the African slave trade, will not be deemed company was passed. By this act the Eric improper. That such a traffic, declared to be and North East railroad, as originally located piracy, and execrated by the civilized world-so and constructed, was legalized and confirmed; crowded with horrors in every stage of its purand certain changes in the road were directed to suit-so revolting to every sentiment of human for it, the period at which to am hour be made, and other acts to be done by the com- ity-every impulse of pure and noble feeling, Constitution requiring the oction pany It was also provided "that the Governor should be advocated or approved, in this nine | c.al officers went into effect he was a teenth century, with apparent sincerity, and the Democratic party as justice and equality to the southern States of the | of the highest majority given to have been accepted by a vote of the stockholders | Union, are facts that find their only explanation | before the p opic that year | last of the Eric and North Fast railroad company, and apology in a wild enthusiasm, or a still wilder of the terms of office among it fanaticism that overwhelms alike the reason and acceptance, duty certified, was received and filed | geons of the Inquisition, or in the hold of the jung the whirlwind of Know Nothingsa of Possession of the road has been restored, and it sage " Equally repulsive to the intelligent and by a ver, large majority, and he is a is now under the care and management of the virtuous sentiment of the south as well as the and of crime does not reveal a traffic more inhu It is but proper to state that since the accept, man—an attrocity more horrible. Against a and publisher of that old and influence ance of the act of the 22d of April, 1856, a writ proposition so aphorent, and against the prince | crasic newspaper, the "Lemester Inc. of error, in the cases adjudicated by the Supreme | plea it involve, as the representatives of a free | and conducted it with so much spire.

basis alike of fluspeial and commercial success, United States, and is now pending in that The union of the States, which constitutes us one people, should be dear to you-to every appointed Prothonotary of the county American citizen. In the heat and excitement for by Gov. Porter, and he discharge State, and honored by all classes of society. To signed, A. K. M'Clure, Esq., was appointed in of political contests-in the whirl of sectional of that office with promptness and re-This improvement, although subject to the rivalry of its promotion and success all should shearfully his place. The duties of both officers were ably and conflicting interest—amid the surging of hu. He next purchased the "Pennylouses." contribute. In a former communication I recommended the establishment of an Agricultural respondence and reports, herewith submitted to be heard, threatening its integrity and denoun of that well known journal. It was we bureau, in connection with some one of the State. The House of Representatives, for the use of the Departments, to give efficiency to the collection Legislature, will furnish information in detail on thought" of a patriotic and virtous people, will as a political writer developed the assent and diffusion of useful knowledge on this subject, the subject now under consideration. It is sind be found its security and defence. Founded in and Cal Forney because one of the f heretofore unceasing demands upon the Treasury, take and to encourage scientific and practical agricult cerely desired that good faith and honesty of wisdom, and cherished by the intense affection champeons of Democracy in the Union precedence in revenue over any canal in the Common- ture. Science, with wondrous energy, has aided purpose may characterize the conduct of this of pure and devoted patriotism, it will stand, safe he was elected Cork of the National the husbandman in his honorable vocation, and company in the discharge of the duties assumed and undisturbed, amid the insane rage of polit. proffers still more help. The State should nerve by their acceptance of the act of 22d of April ical demagogism, and the fitful howling of frame During the four years that he had his arm and cheer him onward in this, the first last, and that this much vexed question will not tic fanaticism, and when it falls -- if fall it must responsible and ardons office, he de-

> ates no sentiment of disunion she knows not mendation of his positival tribute in a High School of Pennsylvania"—an insultation of this Commonwealth.
>
> destined to be an honor to the Commonwealth—
>
> The resolution proposing amendments to the the word. Disunion! "tis an after thought—the respect of the opposition. Who is recommended to your favorable consumment."
>
> The "Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania," published as directed by that instrument. It

> > controls the destinies of nations and of men; and | we should speak of the brillen, savoking his blessing on your deliberations, may ed by him which holding this i order and harmony characterize your sessions, are fresh in the mind, of the formed faithfully, and with strict reference to and with single reference to the public good, may people can approximate them your legislative action, in its character and resuits, promote the happiness and welfare of the well known throughout the Mills and people, and the honor and prosperity of the Com-monwealth.
> >
> > JAMES POLLOCK.
> >
> > was born in Allegheny county, (c) EXECUTIVE CHAMBES.

Horrisburg, January 7, 1857.

-The laws of Virginia poques that every man who marries must give security for the support of his wife shid children. Many lovers, who find this inconvenient, go to Maryland to have the coremony performed.

-The Duke of St. Thern was in Petersburg, Va., last

-A man in Waterburg, Vt., after obtaining a diverse | dent and sincere friends than the a b ts and privileges of the of 16, where he passuaded to jump out of a window, clope, people, and they adhere to him will all the nuthing one destroy. He was a case

#United States Senator One of the first duties devolving upon

Legislature, which met on Tuesday, will ben

election of a Successor to Hon Rich Bank

HEAD to the Senator of the United State. the part of the opposition, we notice but name mentioned, and that is the name of such an ignominious defeat. The seemesta coacted, and the charges of fraud and corrupts brought one to this pestilential demagogue gotten. That he was not then elected has ways seemed to us providential. Our stare to just been swept by a political tornado, the san inant party were flushed with victory - 174 measure of reform, adequate to the necessities of achieved as much through the instrument the case, should be adopted, is referred to the of ('ameron as any other living man-and bets) to strong; the trap he set for short the and is now brought forward as the hydraca given out that, if such concentration is passa his election can be secured; and that, tro, by rupting one or more members of the Domest party in the Legislature W. d. no. la our Judas-to say nothing about the .the members elected by the Democracy las-In voting for Cameron two years ago, a L crat might have put forth the plausiththat he was, to all intents and purposes. Democrat, and was only using the "Dag tern" party to secure success andeed he b those members of the opposition where the support Cameron, based their refusa apen

> Upon the other hand, while the Republi r sent only the name of this political prilim an i claim the power to elect him only by ea tion, the Democracy will go into the conan array of candidates that, on the sen, of incegrity and political fidelity, with there state, in the election of either one of rehomest and talented Democratic representation

very ground-that Cameron's profession.

D. moerat as ever; but no such postera A. re

traitor who now betrays his trust and chiefs h

solf to the scheme of elevating Stress CAMERO

to the place now scably fillers. Source Broat

mere professions, and that he was

Upon this point, the following brief some of the prominent candidates n to be read with interest. It is from the bury Lainn :

UNITED STATES SENATOR -Il : Broadhead is a tracive of "O 1 No the banner county of the Touth log " and political experience, is second: notice State. He represented that e anty a svivania Legislature during the new shot War, and during the trying racy. Subsequently he was elected a viewe and served six years in the Nationa !! Il presentatives. His term of service be and the memorable administration of I'uk, and he stood by that gentleman a

ate against an opposition of the mos-haracter, headed by a min who now that exilted position, and he has served six years in that body -his term of seri paring on the fourth of next March-unual ability and devotion to his poli-

Hou. Jeremiah S. Black is a natiset county. Pennsylvania. He was a mir the bir at a very early age, and son a reputa ien is a sound laweer mit auspeaker. Gov. Porter appointed him P-July of the Destrict emposed of the of Franklin, Bouford, and Somerset, et of Julge Thompson At the time his commission he was the youngest f Judge in the State. During the permatter up in the bench of the Districts I in extensive reputation and, in 1845

county. At a very early age he boto the oldest and shrewdest politicians in Shortly after he arrived at matter as

Representatives, and in 1853 he was t pen, as they appeared in the country exponent of Democratic principles w admired throughout the whole care 56 Col. Forney returned to 1 was was appointed chairman of the D w Recognizing our responsibility to Him who Central Committee. It is it is Hon. Henry D. Foster, of W.

ded in Westmore and for a na Le served four years in the area Representatives as the member. composed of the countres of field and Wollmoreland, and it is no to him to say that he was a me quent legislator fu l'alta a House of Representatives of the was re elected this fall. Mr. F 3 lawyer and a most finished where no man in the State who can hard-