Weekly Maysville Express.

DEVOTED TO DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NEWS, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, MECHANICS, LITERATURE AND POLITICS.

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OFFICE—In "Express Buildings," 2nd and 3rd Story's, South side of Second Street, between Court and Market.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. A. KEMPER, SURGEON Dentist. Office on Sutton street, Bank Building, Maysville, Ky. ap4

DR. SHACKLEFORD CONTINUES the practice of his profession in Maysville and vicinity. OFFICE on Third, between Market and Sutton Streets. jan 1, '57.

DR. H. L. PARRY,

HAVING Permanently Located at MAYSLICK, tenders his Professional Services to the Citizens of that place and vicinity.
☞ Office on Main street. [aug 2?, '57-3mo*

JOHN T. DYE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Maysville, Ky.,
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. OFFICE on Court street, first door above Second. [may 6th, 1857.

D. K. WEIS,
Attorney at Law,
ASHLAND, KENTUCKY.,
WILL attend promptly to the collectins of Claims in any part of Northern Kentucky. May 14, 1856—1y.

G. W. SULSER,
Attorney at Law,
Maysville, Ky.
WILL Practice Law in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties. Especial attention paid to collections.
Office on Court Street, in the same occupied by John L. Scott, Esq. [Nov. 11, '57-6mo.

F. H. BIERBOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE KY.
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care, and will practice Law in the Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties.
☞ Office on Court Street, opposite the Eagle buildings. Nov. 4, 1857.-1y

EMERY WHITAKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Court Street, Maysville, Ky.
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care, and will practice Law in the Courts of Mason and the djoining counties.
March 4, 1857-1y

JOHN N. JEFFERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Court street, Maysville, Ky.
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care and will practice Law in the Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties. (Sept. 21, '58 1y

JOHN L. SCOTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Court street, Maysville, Ky.
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care and will practice Law in the Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties. [Sept. 21, '58-1y

J. C. ADAMS,
Attorney at Law,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.
HAVING resumed the Practice of the Law, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to my care in Greenup and adjoining counties. [August 6th, 1856-tf

JOSEPH M. ALEXANDER,
Attorney at Law,
FLEMINGSBURG, KY.,
WILL give immediate attention to all business which may be intrusted to his care. He will practice Law in the Courts of Fleming and adjoining counties.
Oct. 26, 1853.—1y.

TAYLOR & McCUTCHEON
Attorney's at Law,
Maysville, Ky.
H. TAYLOR. JAMES McCUTCHEON.
Office Third Street, opposite the Court House,
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care, and will practice in the courts of Mason and adjoining counties.
Feb. 24, 1853.

LAW NOTICE.
Stanton & Cleaveland.
R. H. STANTON AND F. L. CLEAVELAND have formed a partnership for the practice of Law in *BRACKEN COUNTY*, and will give prompt attention to all business which may be confided to their care.
☞ Office of Mr. STANTON at *Maysville* and of Mr. CLEAVELAND at *Augusta, Ky.* Nov-7-tf.

GEO. E. ROE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
WILL practice his profession in the counties of Lewis, Greenup, Carter and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.
Prompt attention will be given to the collection of claims of all descriptions. Office on Main street opposite the Court house.
Greenupsburg, Ky., June 13, 1855.

R. H. Stanton,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
MR. STANTON has resumed the practice of his profession at Maysville, and the surrounding counties in Kentucky, and will devote himself exclusively to such business as may be entrusted to his care.
☞ *Collections made in any part of Northern Kentucky.* [aug. 15, 1855.

BROWN, STANTON & WALKER.
Attorneys at Law.
WILLIAM T. BROWN, FREDERICK P. STANTON and J. KNOX WALKER, of Tennessee, offer their professional services in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Departments, in Washington and in the courts of Tennessee.
Mr. Stanton in Washington, office, 252 G st., near the State Department.
Office in Memphis, Tennessee, corner of Main st. and Court Square.
Washington City, D. C., May 9th 1855.tf.

EWELL, TAYLOR & GLEASON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
No. 10, Park Place, New York City
JNO. L. EWELL, late of Texas.
ELIJAH TAYLOR, late of N. Orleans.
W. M. GLEASON, New York. } N. York

Governor's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In again assembling to discharge the important duties confided to you, I do deeply regret that I cannot meet you with the customary congratulations on the present condition of our country. After a long period of almost unexampled prosperity, we have recently witnessed a wide-spread commercial revulsion, with such a derangement of the exchanges and monetary concerns of the whole nation, as seriously to affect the operations of trade, and to a great extent to paralyze the arm of industry and enterprize.

Whether this has been caused by the illegitimate facilities afforded for wild and visionary speculation by a bloated currency, or by an extraordinary drain of coin from our country consequent upon the undue increase of foreign imports, or both combined, the effect has been to create a panic in the public mind, and to force back upon the banks their liabilities for redemption to such an extent, as to compel a very general suspension of specie payments.

I am gratified, however, that our own banks, acting with that caution and foresight which have usually characterized their management, have all been able to meet promptly every demand upon them. During the period of severest pressure, a feeling grew up in several localities, which resulted in manifestations of violence towards those who were in the exercise of a clear constitutional right in seeking the redemption of bank notes held by them, and in some few instances, I am sorry to add, that such persons were either deterred or prevented from receiving their just dues.

I most sincerely regret that this lawless violation of private right should ever have occurred. But I am gratified to be able to state from the most careful inquiries, that this course was regretted as much by the principal banks, in whose behalf it was adopted, as by any others, and in every instance those who were prevented in this manner from collecting their debts were sought out and paid in full. The general manifestation of public sentiment on this subject will, it is believed, prevent its repetition. Banks can only exist upon the public confidence in their wealth and integrity, and with them as with private individuals, it is far better that their wealth should be impaired, than that their integrity should be questioned. Having the power of issuing their obligations in the form of bank notes which pass as money, these notes should be made to approximate as near as possible the constitutional standard of value. Constituting nearly our only currency, they necessarily exert a powerful influence upon private interests, and all the commercial operations of the country. All banks under the influence of self-interest, from the very law of their existence, must be interested in the general prosperity of the community, and the community reciprocally interested in their good management and integrity, and punctual payment of all liabilities. A refusal on their part to pay their notes in gold or silver, with an acknowledged ability to do so, cannot be defended by arguments compatible with the dictates of justice or of honesty. In proportion to the extent of their connection with all the diversified interests of society, would be the injurious consequences of their suspension. By it credit would be still more seriously affected, the whole business of the community still more deranged, the exchanges still more unsettled, property of every kind depreciated in value, and the means of payment necessarily lessened. There is no greater mistake than to suppose that a temporary suspension could afford the slightest relief; and when the moral contagion of such an example is considered, loosening the ties of conscientious obligation, and relaxing the innate sense of justice and right, I am constrained to view it as the last sad alternative ever to be adopted. There might arise a great emergency, when the crisis of public affairs should render it dangerous not only to the solvency of the banks, but to the community at large, for the banks to pay all their obligations on demand, when it would become the mutual interests of the banks and community to postpone payment for a season, and the Legislature on behalf of the country, and in order to protect its interests, might indirectly sanction such postponement by declining to take advantage of a forfeiture of their charters. While conceding this much, I do not think this emergency has arisen in our State. The banks have shown their ability to pay, and are daily becoming stronger and more able to meet every liability. While their issues have necessarily lessened by returning on them for redemption, their specie basis has not been materially diminished, and a laudable disposition has been manifested to aid the commerce of the State as far as compatible with their own safety.

Our people are comparatively free from debt; our country teems with abundance; and although our vast surplus may not command as high prices as with a more inflated currency, still it is believed to be enough to remove all fears of embarrassment, and speedily to bring about a restoration of confidence. Indeed, unless all the signs of the times are delusive, the crisis has already passed. Gloom and despondency are passing away, and a brighter and more hopeful future is not far off. I am not, and never have been, the advocate of local banks. I have not the slightest personal interest in any one of them. I found them in existence, furnishing our only currency; connected with all the business transactions of society; debts contracted with direct reference to their issues, and our State government largely and deeply interested as a stockholder, and looking to them for the ultimate liquidation of our public debt, and common prudence requires that nothing should be done to impair their credit or lessen their usefulness. That their multiplication throughout the Union, issuing their notes which pass as money, without any concert of action, with nothing to regulate or restrain them, has been the cause of the periodical revulsions which have so often scourged us, few will deny. In periods of prosperity they indulge in extravagant expansions, giving a false and fictitious value to property, and enhancing the price of all the necessaries of life. A spirit of wild speculation is necessarily engendered. Here and there an instance of extraordinary success in the speedy realization of a fortune induces thousands to rush forward in the same career, and to abandon the slow and regular profits of patient industry. The consequence is, that the country soon becomes glutted with an influx of foreign merchandize. The over issue of paper money has depreciated the value of the whole currency—coin as well as paper—and whenever this is done, by an inexorable law of trade the coin will flow from us. It is only exported when it is more valuable abroad than at home. The merchant who exports the precious metals is as much under the influence of self-interest as one who exports the surplus productions of the country. If the cost of a commodity at home be such as to preclude the merchant from realizing his outlay, and interest, and cost of transportation, with a reasonable sum for his risk of the fluctuation of prices, it is obvious that it would be to his interest to send the coin instead of the commodity to meet his liability abroad. When it is exported in large amounts from this cause, and to meet payments for the importation of foreign merchandize, beyond the fair value abroad of our exports, a commercial revulsion is almost a necessary consequence. Coin is then sought for exportation; banks are compelled to contract their loans and issues; prices sink; the most enterprizing and energetic of our citizens are often unable to meet their debts, and all the banking corporations of the Union are impotent to relieve, and often, by a mistaken policy, add to the severity of the pressure.—Our own banks have, generally, been managed with great caution and prudence, and kept their issues within safe limits. It is the aggregate circulation of the whole Union which has brought about the mischief complained of, and produced in the minds of many, a feeling in favor of a metallic currency. But no one will contend that the general government has the power to destroy the banking corporations of the several States. They are coeval with our national existence, recognized as constitutional by every department of the government, and so intertwined with all the business relations of society as utterly to forbid the idea that the States would ever yield this exercise of their sovereign power. Our own State experience has demonstrated that an overwhelming majority of the people are in favor of a paper currency, and during a period of commercial distress will have one unconnected with the idea of convertability, rather than be without any. With great respect to those who entertain a different opinion, I think it preposterous to talk of a purely metalic currency. If it could be made to supply all the wants of a commercial people, it is manifest that it is impossible to bring it about. But if this could be done, the change would produce the most glaring injustice and oppression. All private and public transactions have originated under our present system. Unless one half of the debt of the country could at the same time be cancelled, every debtor would have to pay virtually at least double his indebtedness. It will not fail, for the time, to paralize every branch of industry, and every effort of enterprize. I hope never to witness the period of transition from a paper to a metallic currency. My own solemn conviction is, that the only remedy can be found in a well guarded national currency, uniform in value in every part of the United States.—Call it by what name you please; throw every necessary and proper restriction around it; obviate, by legislation, whatever the past experience of the country has shown to be evil, but let there be some fiscal agent which shall give us a national currency, with power to regulate and restrain the local banks in their issues, and avert by the prudence and wisdom of its management, the ruinous vibrations and fluctuations in our trade and commerce. That such an institution could be framed as would meet the public approbation and a most salutary influence on the permanent commercial prosperity of the whole country, I entertain no doubt, and it is only necessary to lay aside for a season prejudices growing out of past party issues, to produce a general conviction that it is the only remedy for the acknowledged evils under which we are laboring. Whether any or what remedy shall be adopted will be for those who now hold the power in their hands. Whatever it may be, I trust that it will permanently advance the prosperity and happiness of our common country.

It is a subject worthy of consideration, whether a well guarded law legalizing conventional interest would not exert a salutary influence in bringing out the dormant capital of the State, and in relieving, to some extent, the present stringency in the moneyed affairs. Our usury laws are now in effect, a dead letter. The lender knows that he has the power, by law, to collect his principal and six per cent. interest, no matter to what extent the transaction may have been tainted by usurious exactions. With no forfeiture beyond the usurious interest agreed on; money, like any other commodity, now commands the market value, which is always enhanced by the risk incurred from a violation of law. In framing a law for conventional interest there should be some adequate penalty for exceeding the prescribed limit. As far as my experience or observation has extended, there is a very small amount of money now loaned at an interest as low as six per cent. I have understood that some of our deposit banks are paying six per cent. for money deposited with them, for a stipulated period, to be let out, of course, in some shape at a higher rate. As a general rule I am satisfied that borrowers are now paying a greater interest than they would have to do under a well digested law allowing conventional interest. I submit the whole subject to your superior judgment, and ask for it the consideration to which it is entitled.

I am happy to inform you that the finances of the State were never in a better or more properous condition. At your last biennial session it appeared, from the Auditor's report, that on the 10th of October, 1855, the close of the fiscal year, there was a balance in the treasury of two hundred and fifty five thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty-five cents ($255,731 55) From that period to the 10th of October, 1856, the receipts into the treasury amounted to eight hundred and twenty two thousand five hundred and ten dollars and fifty-two cents ($822,510 52,) making, with the surplus of the previous year, an aggregate of one million seventy-eight thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars and seven cents ($1,078,242 07.)

The expenditures, during the same period, amounted to one million twenty six thousand and ninety-two dollars and seventy-eight cents ($1,026,092 78,) leaving in the treasury, on the 10th of October, 1856, fifty-two thousand one hundred and forty-nine dollars and twenty-nine cents ($52,149 29.) From this date to the 10th of October, 1857, the receipts into the treasury amounted to nine hundred and eighty-eight thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars and forty-three cents ($988,444 43.) which added to the balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1856, made an aggregate of one million forty thousand five hundred and ninety-three dollars and seventy-two cents ($1,040,593 72.) The expenditures, during the same period, amounted to one million four hundred and fifty-one dollars and eighty-nine cents $1,000,451 89, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1857, of forty thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars and eighty-three cents $40,141 83.

It may be proper to state, that while the receipts embrace all that is collected for the sinking fund and for school purposes, all transfers to either fund are charged under the head of expenditures.

The gross revenue for the year commencing the 10th of October, 1857, and ending on the 10th of October, 1858, amounted to nine hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred and forty four dollars and forty eight cents $938,544 48. When the charges for collection, and what has been paid previous to the 10th of October, 1857, are deducted, the estimated amount will be eight hundred and seventy-two thousand six hundred and twelve dollars and sixty-one cents $862,612 61. Of this amount one half, viz: four hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and six dollars and thirty cents $436,306 30, belongs to the sinking fund and school fund, leaving for ordinary revenue four hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and six dollars and thirty-one cents $436,306 31, to which it is estimated will be added, from other sources, the sum of eighty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars $86,950, and the balance in the treasury on the 10th day of Oct. 1857, of forty thousand and forty-one dollars and eighty-three cents $40,141 83, will make the gross sum of five hundred and sixty three thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fourteen cts., 563 398 14. The estimated expenditures for the same period, including unpaid appropriations, amount to four hundred and ninety-five thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars 495,892, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1858, of sixty-seven thousand five hundred and six dollars and fourteen cents [$67,506 14.]

These estimates can only approximate the truth, but they are believed to be sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

No extraordinary appropriation is included in this estimate, and consequently, if any such appropriation be made, it will lessen to that extent, the estimated balance on the 10th of October, 1858. Whatever balance over ten thousand dollars [$10,000,] not necessary to pay outstanding appropriations, may be in the treasury at the end of any fiscal year is, by law transferred to the Sinking Fund.

Knowing the anxiety of our constituents to have our public debt extinguished as soon as possible, I earnestly recommend the observance of economy in all our public expenditures. Although the resources of our treasury are ample to meet any probable appropriation, I am inclineded to think that there must be some radical defect in the mode fixed by the law for the assessment for taxation of the lands in our State. The constant fluctuation in the number of acres given in each year for taxation shows great want of accuracy in its assessment. For the year 1851 there was a decrease in the number of acres given in for taxation, when compared with the previous year, of 310,368 acres. In the year 1852 there was an increase of 831,569 acres. The following year there was a decrease of [illegible],783 acres. In the year 1854 there was again an increase of 330,314 acres. There was a further increase in 1855 of 45,646 acres. In the year 1856 there was a decrease of 167,843 acres, and for the present year there is an increase over the last of 49,514 acres. I respectfully invite your attention to the subject, and recommend the passage of such a law as will correct this loose mode of assessment.

In my last message I stated to you that the balance in the treasury, standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund, on the 10th of October, 1855, amounted to one hundred and forty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-three cents ($143,478 63.)—From the 11th day of October, 1855, to the 10th of October, 1856, the receipts into the Sinking Fund amounted to eight hundred and ninety-four thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty-eight cents ($894,331 58,) which added to the foregoing balance made one million thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and ten dollars and twenty-one cents $1,037,810 21) The expenditures during the same period amounted to one million seventeen thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars and fifty cents ($1,017,453 50,) leaving a balance in the treasury to the credit of the Sinking Fund on the 10th of October, 1856, of twenty thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-one cents ($20,356 71.) From the 11th of October, to the 10th of October, 1857, the receipts in the Sinking Fund amounted to eight hundred and eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifteen cents ($811,197 14.) which added to the foregoing balance on the 10th of October, 1856, made eight hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-four dollars and eighty six cents ($831,654 86.) The expenditure during same time amounted to eight hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars and seventy-seven cents ($812,555 77,) leaving in the treasury, to the credit of the Sinking Fund, on the 10th of October, 1857, nineteen thousand and ninety nine dollars and nine cents ($19,099 09.) The expenditures embrace the payment of the interest on the public debt, including the bonds held by the Board of Education, during the whole period above named, the redemption of the public debt, and the sums loaned to individuals under the law of the last Legislature. During this period four hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred dollars ($415,500) of the public debt has been redeemed; and sixteen thousand dollars ($16,000) since the 10th of October last, which with twenty-six thousand ($26 000,) redeemed prior to the 10th October, 1855, makes the whole amount redeemed since I have been in office, four hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars ($457,500,) which lessens the annual interest about the sum of twenty seven thousand dollars ($27,000,) and to that extent increases the resources of the Sinking Fund. It is also proper to state, that when loans of the Sinking Fund money have been made it is charged as expenditures, and when paid back it is credited as receipts, thus swelling the aggregate amount of both receipts and expenditures. For a detailed statement of these receipts and expenditures I refer you to the Auditor's report, which will be laid before you.

Having found great difficulty in investing all the funds dedicated by the Constitution for that purpose, in the redemption of the State debt, and a considerable sum being on hand which would yield no interest, an act was passed, approved March 10th, 1856, by which the commissioners were authorized to loan any surplus they might, at any time have, by taking as security for the payment thereof, the bonds of the State, or the stock of any incorporated bank of the State whose stock was selling in the market above its par value, to an amount equal to the sum loaned, estimating the bonds or bank stock at their nominal par value. Desiring to make the debt, thus created, secure in any contingency, the commissioners resolved to advance only ninety cents on the dollar of bank stock, and from time to time made loans of the surplus on hand on such security. The whole sum thus loaned and unpaid, on the 10th of October, 1857, amounted to three hundred and sixty-four thousand one hundred and sixty dollars ($354,160), and this sum, together with the balance in the treasury on that day to the credit of the Sinking Fund, nineteen thousand and ninety-nine dollars and nine cents ($19,099 09) constituted the available means of this fund on that day. For the security of the money loaned there is deposited with the Auditor three hundred and ninety-six thousand four hundred dollars ($396,400) of bank stock, and thirteen bonds of the State of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each bearing six per cent. interest, making the whole security amount to four hundred and nine thousand four hundred dollars ($409,400).

The interest upon this loan is payable on the 1st of January and 1st of July, the whole of which has been promptly paid, amounting—including a small sum from the Bank of Kentucky—to nineteen thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and forty-five cents ($19,139 45). Arrangements have been made for the punctual payment of the interest on the public debt on the 1st of January next without encroaching on any part of this fund, leaving whatever may be paid on this loan for the redemption of the public debt. The interest owned by the State in the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Company, and the annual payment of interest on seventy-six thousand four hundred and twenty dollars and twenty-five cents ($76,420 25), by the Louisville and Frankfort Company constitute a part of the resources of the Sinking Fund; but a controversy has arisin by which it is deprived of any receipts from this source. Under an act of the 2d of February, 1833, the State indorsed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of the bonds of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company, and received a mortgage upon all the property of the company to protect herself against that liability. By an act of 1838 the company was authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding nine hundred thousand dollars ($900,000) to complete the road; and in order to procure the indorsement of the city of Louisville they were authorized to execute a mortgage upon all their property, which mortgage, when executed, was to have precedence over that of the State executed in 1833. The city of Louisville voted to make the indorsement, and having received the mortgage, indorsed two bonds for ten thousand dollars ($10,000) each—one payable to the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the other to the Bank of Kentucky. Before any other bonds were used, an act passed on the 11th of February, 1840, repealing so much of the act of the 15th of February, 1833, as gave precedence to the mortgage created under that act, and the whole property of the company was afterwards sold by the Auditor to satisfy the State's lein under the mortgage of 1833, and the State became the purchaser. Afterwards that portion of the road between Louisville and Frankfort was sold to the Louisville and Frankfort Company at an appraised valuation of seventy-six thousand four hundred and twenty dollars and twenty-five cents ($76,420 25), and that portion between Lexington and Frankfort for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of stock in said company. The holders of the bonds of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) each have brought suit praying that the property of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company now held by the two other companies may be made subject to the mortgage made under the act of 1838, or to have the interest of the State in these roads made subject to their demands. The Circuit Court has decreed the payment of the money out of the State's interest in the two roads, and accordingly sixteen thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars ($16,335) of the dividends of the State going to the Sinking Fund, declared by the Lexington and Frankfort Company, have been retained by the company for that purpose. On the part of the State it was contended that the purchasers knew of the existence of the mortgage to the city of Louisville, and only intended to buy such interest as the State held in the road, and that such was the fair construction of the law containing the contract. As chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, I directed the case to be carried to the Court of Appeals, where it is still pending.

The Sinking Fund has received two dividends of three per cent. each from the Lexington and Frankfort Company, and the stock of the State has been increased, by stock dividends, so as to amount now to one hundred and eighty-one thousand five hundred dollars ($181,500). The dividends upon this stock may be fairly estimated at ten thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars ($10,890) per annum.

I find a credit endorsed upon the bond of the Louisville and Frankfort branch of this road of one thousand nine hundred dollars and seventy five cents ($1,900 75) for damages for the right of way which seems to have been made in pursuance of the statute. By law the interest upon this bond is only payable at the time a dividend is declared, and thus far none has been paid. The annual interest of four thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventeen cents ($4,471 17) from the period of the completion of the road from Louisville to Frankford up to the time the first dividend is declared, will constitute a part of the Sinking Fund.

For full details with regard to our public debt, I have thought it a matter of sufficient importance to have a tabular statement made out, showing the amount of each issue, under what law the issue was made, the rate of interest, the amount of each issue redeemed, and the amount still outstanding, which is herewith submitted.*

From this it will appear, that on the 4th of November, 1857 the whole amount of the debt of the State, including the bond for stock in the Southern Bank of Kentucky, the principal and interest on which the Bank is bound to pay and the entire school debt, was five millions five hundred and seventy-four thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars and three cents ($5,574,244 03). If the school debt is deducted, the interest on which only is a perpetual charge on the Sinking Fund, and the six hundred thousand dollars ($600,000) on the Southern Bank is also deducted, the principal and interest of which have to be paid by the bank, the unredeemed debt of the State on the 4th of November, 1857, will be three millions five hundred and ninety-two thousand four hundred and twelve dollars ($3,592,412.) viz: bonds bearing five per cent. interest, four hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars ($493,000) bonds bearing six per cent. interest, three millions and ninety-nine thousand dollars ($3,099,000), and four hundred and twelve dollars ($412) of six year bonds and railroad scrip now due, and not bearing interest, and which have probably been lost or destroyed. The annual interest on this sum amounts to two hundred and ten thousand five hundred and ninety dollars ($210,590), to which add the interest on the school debt, seventy thousand dollars three hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty-two cents ($70,317 22), and the whole annual interest chargeable to the Sinking Fund amounts to two hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and seven dollars and twenty-two cents ($280,907 22). From this it will be seen that there will be a considerable fund, annually, to be applied to the extinguishment of the State debt, to which, by the Constitution, the fund is sacredly dedicated. Of the bonds issued on the 1st of January, 1845, to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad bonds, one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars ($116,000) remain unredeemed. These may be paid by the State at the end of fifteen years from the date of their issue, which would be on the 1st of January, 1860. A sufficient fund will be reserved by the Commissioners for that purpose. The same privilege is given on the seventy thousand dollar ($70,000) issue to contractors, of which a balance remain, unredeemed, of sixty-one thousand dollars ($61,000), both of which sums may be advertised for redemption in two and three years. Our Sinking Fund, by the Constitution, cannot be diminished, but may be increased, and as the public debt is lessened, its resources are necessarily enlarged to the extent of the interest saved. It is far better for the State that our debt should be redeemed to the full extent of our means, than that the money should be loaned out to individuals, however unquestionable their security. Hitherto, however, it has been found impracticable to purchase our bonds as rapidly as our resources are realized, and to suffer the money to lie in the treasury, without interest, with a constitutional interdiction to its appropriation to any other object, would enhance the cost of the bonds, virtually, to the extent of the interest lost. Our whole public debt is in a manageable form, and may be redeemed, with the income alone of the Sinking Fund, in a few years, provided the bonds can be purchased. We will then have two millions twenty thousand five hundred dollars ($2,020,500) of stock in the banks of the State, all of which is even now above par, two millions six hundred and ninety-four thousand two hundred and thirty nine dollars and ninety-eight cents ($2,694,239 98) of stock in turnpike roads, nine hundred and one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventy cents ($901,932 70) in locks and dams on the Kentucky river, eight hundred and fifty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars and seventy-nine cents ($859,126 79) in locks and dams on Green river, one hundred and eighty-one thousand five hundred dollars ($181,500) of stock in the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad and an annuity of six per cent. on seventy-four thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty cents ($74,519 50) from the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company. The Constitution prohibits the creation of any new debt, unless provision be made at the same time, to lay and collect an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest stipulated, and to discharge the debt within thirty years; with the further provision that the law be submitted to the people, at a general election, for their adoption, or rejection. With this constitutional prohibition, there can be no large expenditures by you for new schemes of public improvement. Coming directly from the people, you are presumed to know their wishes, with regard to the further extension of internal improvements. If they desire the submission to them of a law giving aid to public improvements, it will be your duty to frame it, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, before it is submitted to a popular vote. This is a subject placed by the Constitution under the final control of the people, by their own direct action, and if it be their wish, they have the right to have a law submitted for their determination. With the salutary checks of the Constitution, there is but little fear of the adoption of any wild or reckless scheme which shall involve the State in an onerous debt. For information concerning the present condition of our public works, I must refer you to the report of the President of the Board of Internal Improvement, which will be laid before you at an early day.

By the law of the last session of the Legislature, imposing an additional tax for common school purposes, the School Fund has been largely increased, and an additional impulse given to the system. On the 10th of October, 1855, there was a balance in the treasury, to the credit of the School Fund, of fifty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty nine dollars and ninety cents ($56,839 90. The receipts from the 11th of October, 1855, to the 10th of October, 1856, amounted to one hundred and thirty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and eighteen cents ($133,977 18), making an aggregate of one hundred and ninety thousand eight hundred and seventeen dollars and eight cents ($190,817.08). The expenditures during the same period were one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and seventy-three cents ($157,511 73), leaving a balance on the 10th of October, 1856, of thirty-three thousand three hundred and five dollars and thirty five cents ($33,305 35). The receipts, from that time, to the 10th of October, 1857, amounted to two hundred and ninety-six thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars and ninety-three cents ($296,760 93), making with the foregoing balance three hundred and thirty thousand and sixty six dollars and twenty-eight cents ($330,066 28). The expenditures during the same time were three hundred and twenty one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighteen cents ($321,77618), leaving a balance on the 10th of October, 1857, of eight thousand two hundred and eighty seven dollars and ten cents ($8,287 10) For the detailed operation of the system, I refer you to the full and lucid report of the able Superintendent for the year 1856. From that report it will appear, that the whole number of children reported to him, between the ages of six and eighteen years, were two hundred and forty five thousand one hundred and eighty-one (245,181), being twelve thousand three hundred and six (12,306) more than were reported to the Auditor by the County Assessors. The highest number reported at school during the year, at any one time, was one hundred and thirty nine thousand eight hundred and five (139,805), being an increase of twenty six thousand forty-two (26,042) over the preceding year. The number of schools in operation are reported at three thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight (3,888), being an increase of five hundred and fourteen (514).

The balance to the credit of the counties, not called for each year, is directed by law to be transferred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for which the Governor is required to execute the bond of the State, redeemable at the pleasure of the Legislature, and not transferrable, bearing six per cent. interest, and specifying the amount due to each county. In pursuance of this provision of law, on the 23d of February, 1857, I executed the bond of the State to the Board of Education, for twelve thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty cents ($12,167 30.) which will be found reported as a part of the school debt of the State.

I cannot refrain from tendering to you my hearty congratulations, upon this exhibit of the prosperous condition of our common school system. It is comparatively but recently that the means of education were within the reach of any except the opulent. Our present system embraces every child in the commonwealth, and places it in his power to obtain the rudiments of education; and, I need scarcely add, that in proportion to the unrestrained circulation of knowledge, will public opinion be enlightened, and an independent, masculine, and healthful spirit become the controlling element of public prosperity.

It is to cultivated intellect that we must look for the impulses by which one country is to be carried forward in the march of improvement.—We want it in its most expanded and enlarged form, an intellect, which by originality of thought, and by scientific researches, may lay claim to the gratitude of the human race. It is one of the laws of our nature that mankind should be carried forward by great abstract truths, which are developed by a few minds—often by a single individual. When a great discovery is made, or a great truth revealed, it is frequently but dimly perceived by some superior intellect, but by the action of other minds upon it, all its relations with the best interests of society become almost indefinitely multiplied. When Watt first made the application of steam to machinery, he did not dream that in the hands of Fulton, Fitch, and Rumsey, it was to revolutionize the commerce of the world; and when Franklin drew the lightning from the clouds, he little thought that it would be used to annihilate time and space, and become the rapid messenger of human thought. Original thoughts, and great truths, when thrown upon the world, with the genius in an age of diffused knowledge, can never die. They become [illegible] and vivify our country [illegible] of universal elementary education.

Our common schools struggled for many years for a precarious existence, until many began to doubt the possibility of success with our peculiar social relations; but the system received the vitalizing touch of genius, and it may now [illegible] compare with the best in our country. [illegible] fact cannot, and ought not to be concealed, that there are gross deficiencies in many of our schools, which time, and continued and enlightened perseverance, can alone correct. The character of the schools, and the amount of knowledge imparted, and their moral influence on the community, must depend in a great measure upon the character of the teachers. Without assiduous, efficient, moral and competent teachers, our schools will necessarily sink in the public estimation. Whatever is done to elevate the character of the teachers, elevates at the same time, and in the same degree, the character of the schools which they teach. The mind and heart of every child within the Commonwealth must be subjected, during the most ductile period of youth, to the influence of teachers. We all know the permanence of early impressions, and yet many persons act as if moral or professional experience, were unnecessary for the office of a teacher. De Witt Clinton, when Governor of New York, in urging the importance of the system of common schools in that State, by the establishment of a Normal school for the education of teachers, says, "the vocation of a teacher in its influence on the destinies of the rising and all future generations has either not been fully understood, or not duly estimated. It is our right to be ranked among the learned professions." With the desire to place our school system upon a permanent and enduring basis, and to elevate the standard of common school education, a law was passed, at your last session, to reorganize Transylvania University, and to establish a school for teachers, "in which shall be taught all branches of learning usually taught in the district schools, together with the theory and practice of teaching." All the requirements of the law having been complied with, the school has been carried into successful operation; but time alone is required to demonstrate the practical effects which will be produced by it upon our common school system. For the number of pupils, the counties from which they were sent, and more detailed information as to its operation, I refer you to the report of the trustees, which will be laid before you.

If it be the duty of the government to make adequate provision for the education of the children of the State, an enlightened self-interest, and the spirit of the age, alike require that the system should be so developed, and improved and matured, as to insure the highest attainable results. If I were called upon to point out the most efficacious improvement in the system already established, the engine by which the minds of the rising generation could be most successfully developed, the means by which the word of instruction could reach farthest and sink deepest, I would say that it would be by multiplying competent and enlightened instructors, thoroughly versed in the theory and practice, the science and the art of teaching. Teaching is an art, and like other arts, it is capable of perpetual improvement. That system of teaching is beginning to be [illegible]ed, and under the influence of the Normal School will silently but surely make its way into our common schools, which is best calculated to develop, invigorate, and mature all the intellectual and moral faculties of our nature. The fostering care of the Legislature, wisely extended to this school, has inaugurated a new era in the history of the common school education of our State. [illegible] or some equivalent institution, in my judgment, is an indispensible part and parcel of any matured and enlightened system of elementary education. The prosperity, and usefulness, and elevation of our whole system of popular instruction is indissolubly blended with it. It has no party affinities or ties—no sectarian dogmas to inculcate—no peculiar religious creed to propagate. It is the institution of the people of the whole State, of every party and all sects. In its ends and aims it is elevated far above the atmosphere of political or religious strife. If properly sustained it will become one of the controlling elements of the progress and advancing civilization of the age. I know of no subject which can occupy your attention, as legislators, of more vital interest to the commonwealth, than the perfection of our system of elementary education, and it will be my pride and pleasure to co-operate with you, to this end, in whatever the dictates of duty or patriotism may suggest. In my last message I suggested the propriety of the removal of the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the seat of government, and for the reasons then stated I renew the recommendation.

Our charitable institutions will claim your particular attention. You will have before you the reports of those under whose care they have been placed, and it will be your duty to make such inquiries and investigations, as to their present condition, and past management, as may most effectually secure, for the future, the humane and philanthropic object of their establishment. I have no reason to doubt their good management, but as they are only required to report to you, and that now only biennially—and large sums are drawn annually for their support from the Public Treasury, I respectfully suggest the propriety of the passage of some law by which a proper and general supervision may be established. The last half century has witnessed a wonderful amelioration of the condition of the insane, the deaf and dumb, and the blind, and our hospitals for the former, and asylums for the latter, have kept pace with the spirit of the age, and are an honor to the State. While, however, so much has been done for this unfortunate class of our population, the poor and pitiable idiot is still left in groveling imbecility. You will see, from the Auditor's report, that the sum annually drawn from the Treasury for the support of such as are paupers is every year increasing, and now exceeds twenty one thousand dollars ($21,000). Experience has demonstrated that there is scarcely one of these now almost loathed human beings, into whose mind the ray of reason may not be made to penetrate, and who may not be elevated from the depths of misery and hopeless debasement in which he is now found.

During your last session we were favored with a visit from Dr. W. H. Wilbur, the accomplished and philanthropic superintendent of the New York asylum for idiots, accompanied by several of his pupils, who were publicly examined. [illegible] gave evidence of the development of mental powers which might well compare with those of many under happier auspices. Nothing, I am persuaded, but the apprehension of not being able to procure a competent and experienced superintendent, prevented the action of the last Legislature on the subject, and I am unable now to say that a suitable one could be procured. I respectfully suggest, however, that the large commodious building of the Western Lunatic Asylum—which is not now, I understand, more than half filled—might be profitably used in making an experiment on this subject, which, if successful, as I doubt not it would be, would ultimately result in a large pecuniary saving to the Treasury.

I am glad to be able to inform you, that since your last session, there has been a manifest improvement in the condition of our Penitentiary. In my last message I felt it my duty to state to you that there was a great defect in the bedding, that the cells were damp and unhealthy, and [illegible] By an act approved 10th of March, 1856, [illegible]

President's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

In obedience to the command of the Constitution, it has now become my duty "to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend for their consideration such measures" as I judge to be "necessary and expedient."

But first, and above all our thanks are due to Almighty God for the many and great benefits which He has bestowed upon this people; and our united prayers ought to ascend to Him, that He would continue to bless our great Republic in time to come, as He has blessed it in time past.

Since the adjournment of the last Congress our country has been favored with an unusual degree of health. The earth has yielded her fruits abundantly, and has bountifully rewarded the toil of the husbandman.

Our great staples have commanded high prices, and up to within a brief period, our manufacturing, mineral and mechanical occupations have largely partaken of the general prosperity. We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country is at this moment in distress to a degree unknown at the present moment in a deplorable condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty the prices of all articles, except those which are the elements of national wealth, we find our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of honest laborers thrown upon the world, and reduced to want. The revenue of the government, which is chiefly derived from duties on imports from abroad, has been greatly reduced, while the appropriations made by Congress at its last session for the current fiscal year are very large in amount.

Under these circumstances, it will be required before the close of your present session; but this, although deeply to be regretted, would prove to be only a slight misfortune when compared with that wide spread distress among the people. With this the government cannot fail deeply to sympathize, though it may be without power to extend relief.

It is our duty to inquire what has produced such unfortunate results, and whether their recurrence can be prevented? In all former revulsions which might have been alleged to be attributed to a variety of co-operating causes, but not so upon the present occasion.

It is apparent that our existing misfortunes have been produced solely from the explosion and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits, exciting the people to wild speculations and bringing ruin in their train. These revulsions must continue to recur at short intervals, so long as the amount of the paper currency and bank loans and discounts of the country shall be left to the discretion of irresponsible banking institutions, which from the very law of their nature will consult the interest of their stockholders rather than the public welfare.

The framers of the constitution, when they gave to Congress the power to "coin money and to regulate the value thereof," and prohibited the States from coining money, regulating bills of credit, or making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, supposed they had protected the people against the evils of an excessive and unredeemable paper currency. They are not responsible for the existing anomaly that a government endowed with the sovereign attribute of coining money and regulating its value thereof, should have no power to prevent others from driving this coin out of the country by substituting in the stead a paper circulation with paper which does not represent gold and silver.

It is one of the highest and most responsible duties of our government to insure the people a sound circulating medium, such an amount of which ought to be adapted with the utmost possible wisdom and skill to the wants of the general trade and business of exchanges. If this be either greatly above or greatly below the proper standard, the marketable value of every man's property is increased or diminished in the same proportion, and injustice to individuals as well as incalculable evils to the community is the consequence.

Unfortunately, under the construction of the federal constitution, which has now prevailed too long to be changed, this important and delicate duty has been disowned from the outset, and vested in the hands of more than fourteen hundred state banks, associating independently of each other, and regulating their paper issues almost exclusively by a regard to the present interest of their stockholders. Exercising the sovereign power of providing a paper currency, instead of coin, for the country, the first duty which these banks have assumed has been to keep their vaults a sufficient amount of gold and silver to insure the convertibility of their notes into coin at all times and under all circumstances.

No bank ought ever to be chartered without such restriction on its business as to secure this result. All other restrictions are comparatively vain. This is the only true touchstone, the only efficient regulator of a paper currency—the only one which can guard the public against over-issues and bank bankruptcies. Without it, no adequate security it is doubtless wise, and in all cases ought to be required that banks shall hold an amount of United States or state securities equal to one-third or one-fourth the amount for their redemption. This however, furnishes so inadequate security against over-issues On the contrary, it may be perverted to inflate the currency.

Indeed, it is possible by this means to convert all the debts of the United States and state governments into bank notes, without reference to the specific amount to redeem them. However valuable these securities may be in themselves, they cannot be converted into gold and silver at the moment of pressure, so as to prevent suspension, at the first time to prevent bank suspensions and the depreciation of bank notes. In England, which is to a considerable extent a paper-money country, though vastly behind that own in this respect, it was deemed advisable, anterior to the act of Parliament of 1844, which wisely separated the issue of notes from the banking department, for the Bank of England always to keep on hand gold and silver equal to one-third of its combined circulation and deposits.

This proportion was no more than sufficient to secure the convertibility of its notes, with the whole of Great Britain, and to some extent throughout the world. Banks of issue and circulation, rendering it almost impossible that a sudden and immediate run to a dangerous amount should be made upon it. The same proportion would certainly be insufficient under our banking system. Each of our fourteen hundred banks has a limited circumference of its circulation, and in the course of a very few days the depositors and note-holders might demand from such a bank a sufficient amount in specie to compel it to suspend, even though its bills in circulation equal to one-third of its immediate liabilities.

And yet I am not aware, with the exception of the state of Louisiana, that in any state in the Union bank throughout the Union has been required by its charter to keep this or any other proportion of gold and silver constantly on hand as security for its ample circulation and deposits. What has been the consequence? In a recent report made by the Treasury Department on the condition of the banks throughout the different states, according to the returns dated nearest to January, 1857, the aggregate amount of the circulation was $214,778,852, and of their deposits $330,851,332. Thus it appears that these banks in the aggregate have considerably less than one dollar in specie of gold and silver compared with their circulation and deposits.

It was palpable, therefore, that the very first pressure must drive these banks into suspension, and deprive the people of a convertible currency, with all its disastrous consequences. It is truly wonderful that they should have so long continued to preserve their credit, when a demand to the amount of only seventh of their immediate liabilities would have driven them into insolvency. And this is the condition of the banks, notwithstanding that four hundred millions of gold from California have flowed in upon us within the last eight years and the tide still continues to flow.

Indeed, such has been the extravagance of bank credits that the banks now hold a considerably larger amount of specie, when in proportion to their capital or to their circulation and deposits combined, than they did before the discovery of gold in California.—While in the year 1848 their specie in proportion to their capital was more than equal to one dollar for four and a half, in 1857 it does not amount to one dollar for every five dollars and thirty-three cents of their capital. In the year 1848 the specie was equal within a very small fraction to one dollar in five of bank circulation and deposits, while in 1857 it is equal to one dollar in seven and a half of their circulation and deposits.

From this statement it is easy to account for our financial history for the last forty years. It has been a history of extravagant expansions in the business of the country, followed by ruinous contractions. These expansions intervals the best and most enterprising men have been tempted to their ruin by excessive bank loans of more paper credit, exciting them to embark in visionary schemes, to buy goods, wild speculations, and ruinous and demoralizing stock gambling. When the crisis arrives, as arrive it must, the banks can not extend to relief. It is contended by the struggle to redeem their liabilities in specie they are compelled to contract their loans and their issues; and all this in the midst of distress, when their assistance is most needed, they and their debtors together sink into insolvency.

It is this paper system of extravagant expansion, raising the nominal price of every article far beyond its real value, when compared with the cost of similar articles in countries where no corresponding system of paper credit has which has prevented us from competing in our own markets with foreign manufactures, has produced extravagant importations, and has counteracted the effect of the incidental protection afforded to our domestic manufactures by the present revenue tariff. Even the leading articles of our manufactures composed of raw materials, the growth of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woollen fabrics—would not only have acquired a almost exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

To the mean time it is the duty of the government, by all proper means within its power, to aid in alleviating the sufferings of the people occasioned by the suspension of its banks, and to provide against a recurrence of the same calamity. Unfortunately, in either aspect of the case, it can do but little. Thanks to the independent treasury, the government has the veto of an excuse not allowable paper currency. They are not responsible for the existing anomaly that a government endowed with the sovereign attribute of coining money and regulating its value thereof, should have no power to prevent others from driving this coin out of the country by substituting in the stead a paper circulation with paper which does not represent gold and silver.

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To the mean time it is the duty of the government, by all proper means within its power, to aid in alleviating the sufferings of the people occasioned by the suspension of its banks, and to provide against a recurrence of the same calamity. Unfortunately, in either aspect of the case, it can do but little. Thanks to the independent treasury, the government has the veto of an excuse not allowable it was compelled to do by the failure of the banks in 1836. It will continue to discharge the duties to the people in gold as deliver its disbursements to one will pass from circulation, and materially assist in restoring a sound currency. From its high credit, should it be compelled to borrow, a portion of the loan, it can be effected on advantageous terms.—This, however, shall, if possible, be avoided; but, if not, then the amount shall be limited to the lowest practicable sum.

I have, therefore, determined that whilst no useful government works already in progress shall be suspended, new works, not already commenced, will be postponed that they can be done without injury to the country.—Those necessary for its defence shall proceed as though there had been no crisis in our pecuniary affairs.

But the federal government cannot do much to provide against a recurrence of existing evils. Even if insurmountable constitutional objections did not exist against the creation of a national Bank, this would furnish no adequate preventive security. The history of the last bank of the United States proves that it would be impossible to establish such a bank could not, if it would, regulate the issues and credits of fourteen hundred state banks in such a manner as to prevent the ruinous expansions and contractions every which afflicted the country throughout the existence of the late bank, or secure it against future suspensions.

In 1825 an effort was made by the Bank of England to curtail the issues of the country banks under the most favorable circumstances. The paper currency had been expanded to a ruinous extent, and the Bank of England all its power to contract it, to reduce prices and restore the equilibrium of the foreign exchanges. But this proved impossible, until after all its power to contract it, to reduce prices and restore the equilibrium of the foreign exchanges. But this proved impossible, until after a system of curtailment of its loans and issues, in the vain hope that the joint stock and private banks of the kingdom would be compelled to follow its example. Of all the expedients that as it contracted they expanded, and at the end of the process, to employ the language of a very high official authority, "whatever reduction of the paper circulation was effected by the Bank of England (in 1825) was more than made up by the issue of the country banks."

But a Bank of the United States would not, if it could, restrain the issues and loans of the state banks, because its duty as a regulator of the currency must often be in direct opposition to the interest which exists in its stockholders. If we expect one agent to restrain or control another, their interests must, at least in some degree, be identical.

But the directors of a Bank of the United States would feel the same interest and the same inclination with the directors of the state banks to extend its loans, so as to accommodate their favorites and friends with loans, and to declare large dividends. Such has been our experience in regard to the last Bank.

After all, we must rely mainly upon the patriotism and wisdom of the States for the prevention and redress of the evil. If they will follow the example of Great Britain and regulate the circulation by increasing the denomination of bank notes, first to twenty, and afterwards to fifty dollars; if they will require that the banks shall always keep on hand gold and silver to the amount of one dollar of gold and silver for every three dollars of their circulation and deposits; and if they will confine the issue of bank notes entirely to such sums as are required for the daily exchanges of the people, they will confer a great benefit on the country. At the moment they suspend they shall go into liquidation, believe that such provisions, with a wise system of banking founded upon the basement of its condition would go far to secure us against future suspensions of specie payments.

Congress, in my opinion, possesses the power to pass a uniform bankrupt law applicable to all banking institutions throughout the United States, and I strongly recommend its exercise. Such a law would not only be a favorable organic law of each bank's existence, that a suspension of specie payments shall produce its civil death. The instinct of self-preservation would then compel the banks to do its duties in such a manner as to escape the penalty and preserve its life.

The existence of banks and the circulation of bank paper are so identified with the habits of our people, that they cannot at this day be safely and without much inconvenience withdrawn from circulation. If each would confine itself to its appropriate sphere, and prevent them from administer up to the spirit of said and such less speculations by extravagant loans and issues, they might be continued with advantage to the public.

But this, I fear, is more than much reflection; if experience shall prove it to be impracticable to apply the facilities which evil-disposed persons might make to the same time suffering the calamities which the excesses of the banks have hitherto inflicted upon the country, it would be the duty of the government to deprive altogether of the power to issue paper currency, and confine them to the functions of banks of deposit and discount.

Our relations with foreign governments are, upon the whole, in a satisfactory condition.

The diplomatic difficulties which existed between the government of the United States and that of Great Britain at the adjournment of the last session of Congress, happily terminated by the appointment of a British minister to this country, who has been cordially received.

What is of greatly to the interest, as I am convinced it is the sincere desire, of the governments and people of the countries to be on terms of intimate friendship with each other. It has been our misfortune almost always to have had some irritating, if not dangerous, outstanding question with Great Britain.

Since the origin of the government we have been engaged in negotiations, sometimes with that power, and afterwards discussing their true intent and meaning. In this respect, the convention of the 19th, 1850, commonly called the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, has been the most unfortunate of all; because the two governments place directly opposite and contradictory construction upon it in the most important article. Whilst in the United States we believed that this treaty would not have been entered into on any other equality by the stipulation that neither will ever have, or fortify, or colonise, or assume or exercise any dominion" over any part of Central America, Great Britain has always claimed the right to retain her dominion over the Bay Islands, except the comparatively small portion of this between the Sarstoon and Cape Honduras.

Entertaining this opinion of the treaty, it does no more than simply prohibit them from extending their possessions in Central America beyond the present limits. It is not too much to assert, that if in the United States the treaty had been considered susceptible of such a construction, it never would have been negotiated under the authority of the President, nor would it have received the approbation of the Senate. The universal conviction in the United States was, that when our Government entered into a treaty to violate its traditional and time-honored policy, and to stipulate with a foreign government never to occupy or acquire territory in the Central American portion of our continent, the consideration for this sacrifice was that Great Britain should in this respect, at least, be placed in the same position as ourselves—that she should not have it in her power to colonize any portion of this western hemisphere, if possessed of the right to do so. Such difficulties; and a treaty having this laudable object in view was signed at London on the 17th of October, 1856, and was submitted by the President to the Senate on the 4th and the 10th of December. Whether this treaty, either in its original or amended form, would have removed existing difficulties, and prevented others from arising in the future, is now a question which it is unnecessary to discuss, as the treaty failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate. Nothing is better calculated to retard our steady material progress, or impair our character, than unsettled questions which lead to border enterprises in violation of the law of nations.

It is one of the first and highest duties of any independent State, in its relations with the people of other States, to restrain, by force if necessary, its people from acts of hostile aggression against their citizens or subjects. The most eminent writers on public law do not hesitate to denominate such hostile acts as robbery and murder.

Weak and feeble States, like those of Central America, may not feel themselves able to restrain adventurers from making lawless inroads upon their territories to make private war against a powerful nation. If they cannot perform this duty, they are justified in case of territorial depredations into that of a sovereign State, it is their duty, in my opinion, to make known their will by the votes of its citizens, that the government under which this important domestic institution should or should not continue to exist. Indeed, this was the only proper mode in which their will could be authentically ascertained.

The election of delegates to a convention must necessarily take place in separate districts. From this cause it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that a majority of the people of a State or Territory are on one side of a question, whilst a majority of the representatives elected to the convention into which it is divided may be upon the other side. This arises from the fact that in some districts delegates may be elected by small majorities, whilst in others large majorities in favor of the opposite side may receive majorities sufficiently great, not only to overcome the votes given for the former, but to elect a large majority of the whole people to the convention in favor of the delegates. Besides our history proves that influence may be brought to bear upon the representative sufficiently powerful to induce him to disregard the will of his constituents.

The truth is, that no other mode is safe and certain in which the will of a majority of the people of any State or Territory on an important and exciting question like that of slavery in Kansas, except by leaving it to a fair vote of all the bona fide resident actually entitled to vote by the law of the land. Under the Nebraska-Kansas act, which was passed after long and mature deliberation, this is the only legal mode in which their will can be ascertained. Any other mode would be revolutionary, and if successful, might lead to civil war and permanent disunion among the people. Whatever may be the inconvenience or consequences, a faithful execution of the law must be insisted on, or the government must cease to exist. In enforcing the principle involved in this case, there can be no choice left to the executive. He must either do his duty or violate it. Should he fail to perform his duty, he would be liable to impeachment and removal from office.

Happily, the remedy for all existing evils is in the hands of the people themselves. Should they be deprived of the right of suffrage, or should their votes not be fairly counted, they have the power, in their sovereign capacity, peaceably to assemble in their districts and correct the evil. Should they fail to do so, after a reasonable time for the exercise of their rights of voting or not voting, they will be estopped by their own acts. Public affairs must and will move on in their accustomed channels. Whilst this is the only mode in which the people can act legally and efficiently, they possess the right, in extreme cases, to take their political affairs into their own hands in defiance of constitutional restraints. This is the right of revolution. But this surely ought not to be resorted to for slight causes. Indeed, a people who would lightly disturb their government for such causes, would prove themselves unfit for self-government.

Entertaining these views, it was my duty to watch the movements in Kansas, and to see that the will of the majority of the actual residents should be fairly expressed. Should they be prevented from doing so by fraud or violence, it will be my duty to see that the law is faithfully executed. Whilst I repeat that I have no interest in the matter, except that which every citizen must feel in common with all others, I may be pardoned for saying that I have been grieved to see the honest yeomanry of the country, who constitute the real strength of the Republic, misled by interested politicians, and urged on to the commission of violence and outrage.

Kansas has for some years occupied too much of the public attention. It is high time that she should be directed to far more important objects. When once settled, it matters little whether with or without slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will speedily pass away, and it will occupy its proper place. Henceforth left, as she ought to have been long since, to manage her own affairs in her own way. If her constitution on the subject of slavery, or on any other subject, be distasteful to a majority of the people, no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period. Under these circumstances, it may well be questioned whether the peace and quiet of the whole country are not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.

Should the constitution without slavery be adopted by the votes of the majority, the rights of property in slaves now in the Territory are reserved. The number of these is very small; and if it were not, the right to hold property of this description is expressly affirmed by the constitution. In that event, the only effect would be to prohibit the introduction of any more slaves into the Territory, except those belonging to actual settlers, and to emancipate the children born hereafter of slaves already there. These provisions, in my opinion, are as favorable to the interests of the slaveholder as he has a right to expect under the constitution of the United States. Whilst they recognise the right of property in slaves now in the Territory, they secure to the inhabitants the fundamental principle of our republican system, that the majority shall govern. Under these circumstances, it may well be questioned whether the peace and quiet of the whole country are not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.

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solute over both Church and State.

The people of Utah, almost exclusively, belong to this church, and believe with a fanatical spirit that he is governor of the Territory by divine appointment. They obey his commands as if they were direct revelations from Heaven. If therefore he chooses that his government shall come in collision with the government of the United States, the members of the Mormon Church will yield implicit obedience to his will. Unfortunately existing facts leave but little doubt that such is his determination.

Without entering upon a minute history of occurrences, it is sufficient to say that all the officers of the United States, judicial and executive, with the single exception of two Indian agents have found it necessary for their own personal safety to withdraw from the territory, and there no longer remains any government in Utah but the despotism of Brigham Young. This being the condition of affairs in the Territory, I could not mistake the path of duty. As Chief Executive Magistrate, I was bound to restore the supremacy of the constitution and laws within its limits. In order to effect this purpose, I appointed a new Governor and other federal officers for Utah, and sent with them a military force for their protection, and to aid as a *posse comitatus*, in case of need in the execution of the laws.

With the religious opinions of the Mormons, as long as they remained mere opinions, however deplorable in themselves, and revolting to the moral and religious sentiments of all Christendom, I have no right to interfere.—Actions alone, when in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, become the legitimate subjects for the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate. My instructions to Gov. Cumming have therefore been framed in strict accordance with these principles. At their date a hope was indulged that no necessity might exist for employing the military in restoring and maintaining the authority of the law, but this hope has now vanished, Gov. Young has, by proclamation, declared his determination to maintain his power by force, and has already committed acts of hostility against the United States. Unless he should retrace his steps, the Territory of Utah will be in a state of open rebellion. He has committed these acts of hostility notwithstanding Major Van Vliet an officer of the army, sent to Utah by the commanding general to purchase provisions for the troops, had given him the strongest assurance of the peaceful intentions of the government, and that the troops would only be employed as a *posse comitatus* when called on by the civil authority to aid in the execution of the laws.

There is reason to beleive that Gov. Young has long contemplated this result. He knows that the continuance of his despotic power depends upon the exclusion of all settlers from the Territory except those who will acknowledge his divine mission and implicitly obey his will; and that an enlightened public opinion there would soon prostrate institutions at war with the laws both of God and man. He has therefore for several years, in order to maintain his independence, been industriously employed in collecting and fabricating arms and munition of war, and in disciplinging the Mormons for military service. As superintendent of Indian affairs he has had an opportunity of tampering with the Indian tribes, and exciting their hostile feelings against the United States. This, according to our information, he has accomplished in regard to some of these tribes, while others have remained true to their allegiance, and have communicated his intrigues to our Indian agents. He has laid in a store of provisions for three years, which, in case of necessity, as he informed Major Van Vliet, he will conceal, "and then take to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the power of the government."

A great part of all this may be idle boasting; but yet no wise government will lightly estimate the efforts which may be inspired by such phrenzied fanaticism as exists among the Mormons of Utah. This is the first rebellion which has existed in our Territories: and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the last. To trifle with it would be to encourage it and to render it formidable. We ought to go there with such an imposing force as to convince those deluded people that resistance would be vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in this manner best convince them that we are their friends, and not their enemies. In order to accomplish this object it will be necessary, according to the estimate of the War Department, to raise four addition regiments; and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. At the present moment of depression of the revenues of the country I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure; but I feel confident of the support of Congress. cost what it may, in suppressing the insurrection and in restoring and maintaing the sovereignty of the Constitution and laws over the Territory of Utah.

I reccommend to Congress the establishment of a territorial government over Arizona, incorporating with it such portion of New Mexico as they may deem expedient. I need scarcely adduce arguments in support of this recommendation. We are bound to protect the lives and the property of our citizens inhabiting Arizona, and these are now without efficient protection. Their number is already considerable, and is rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labor. Besides, the proposed territory is beleived to be rich in mineral and agricultural resources, especially in silver and copper. The mails of the United States to California are now carried over it throughout its whole extent, and this route is known to be the nearest, and believed to be the best to the Pacific.

Long experience has deeply convinced me that a strict construction of the powers granted to Congress is the only true, as well as the only safe, theory of the Constitution. Whilst this principle shall guide my public conduct, I consider it clear that under the war-making power, Congress may appropriate money for the construction of a military road though the Territories of the United States, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any of the States against foreign invasion. The Constitution has confered upon Congress power "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy,' and to call forth the militia to" repel invasion." These high sovereign powers necessarily involve important and responsible public duties, and among them there is none so sacred and so imperative as that of preserving our soil from the invasion of a foreign enemy.

The constitution has, therefore, left nothing on this point to construction, but expressly requires that "the United States shall protect each of them [the States] against invasion." Now, if a military road over our own Territories be indispensably necessary to enable us to meet and repel the invader, it follows as a necessary consequence not only that we possess the power, but it is our imperative duty to construct a road. It would be an absurdity to invest a government with the unlimited power to make and conduct war, and at the same time deny to it the only means of reaching and defeating the enemy at the frontier. Without such a road it is quite evident we cannot "protect" California and our Pacific possessions "against invasion." We cannot by any other means transport men and munitions of war from the Atlantic States in sufficient time successfully to defend these remote and distant portions of the Republic.

Experience has proved that the route across the Isthmus Central America are at best but a very uncertain and unreliable mode of communication. But even if this were not the case, they would at once be closed against us in the event of war with a naval power so much stronger than our own as to enable it to blockade the ports at either end of these routes. After all, therefore, we can only rely upon a military road through our own territories; and ever since the origin of the government, Congress has been in the practice of appropriating money from the public treasury for the construction of such roads.

The difficulties and the expense of constructing a military railroad to connect our Atlantic and Pacific States have been greatly exaggerated. The distance on the Arizona route near the 32d parallel of north latitude, between the western boundary of Texas on the Rio Grande, and the eastern boundary of California on the Colorado, from the best explorations now within our knowledge does not exceed four hundred and seventy miles, and the face of the country is in the main favorable. For obvious reasons the government ought not to undertake the work itself, by means of its own agents. This ought to be committed to other agencies, which Congress might assist either by grants of land or of money, or by both, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem most beneficial for the country.

Provision might thus be made not only for the safe, rapid, and economical transportation of troops and munitions of war, but also of the public mails. The commercial interests of the whole country, both East and West, would be greatly promoted by such a road; and, above all, it would be a powerful additional bond of union. And although advantages of this kind, whether postal, commercial, or political, cannot confer constitutional power, yet they may furnish auxiliary arguments in favor of expediting a work which in my judgment, is clearly embraced within the war making power.

For these reasons I commend to the friendly consideration of Congress the subject of the Pacific railroad, without finally committing myself to any particular route.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will furnish a detailed statement of the condition of the public finances and of the respective branches of the public service devolved upon that department of the government. By this report it appears that the amount of revenue received from all sources into the treasury during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1857, was sixty-eight million six hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty-seven cents, which amount, with the balance of nineteen million nine hundred and one thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty-five cents, remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of eighty-eight million five hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twelve cents.

The public expenditure for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, amounted to seventy millions eight hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty-five cents, of which five millions nine hundred and forty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety six dollars and ninety-one cents were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, leaving in the treasury at the commencement of the present fiscal year on the 1st July, 1857, seventeen millions seven hundred and ten thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty seven cents.

The receipts into the treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing 1st July, 1857, were twenty million nine hundred and twenty nine thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-one cents, and the estimated receipts of the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1858, are thirty-six million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, making with the balance before stated an aggregate of seventy-five million three hundred and eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and eight cents, for the service of the present fiscal year.

The actual expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were twenty-three million seven hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, of which three million eight hundred and ninety five thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium. The probable expenditures of the remaining three quarters, to 30th June, 1858, are fifty one million two hundred and forty eight thousand five hundred and thirty dollars and four cents, including interest on the public debt, making an aggregate of seventy-four million nine hundred and sixty-three thousand fifty-eight dollars and forty-one cents, leaving an estimated balance in the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year of four hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty seven cents.

The amount of the public debt at the commencement of the present fiscal year was twenty-one million sixty thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety cents,

The amount redeemed since the 1st of July was three million eight hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents—leaving a balance unredeemed at this time of twenty-five million one hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-one cents.

The amount of estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year will, in all probability, be increased from the causes set forth in the report of the Secretary. His suggestion, therefore, that authority should be given to supply any temporary deficiency by the issue of a limited amount of treasury notes, is approved, and I accordingly recommend the passage of such a law.

As stated in the report of the Secretary, the tariff of March 3, 1857, has been in operation for so short a period of time, and under circumstances so unfavorable to a just developement of its results as a revenue measure, that I should regard it as inexpedient, at least for the present, to undertake its revision.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, of the Interior and of the Postmaster General. They all contain valuable and important information and suggestions which I commend to the favorable consideration of Congress.

I have already recommended the raising of four additional regiments, and the report of the Secretary of War presents facts proving this increase of the army, under existing circumstances, to be indispensable.

I would call the special attention of Congress to the construction of ten small steamers of light draught. For some years the government has been obliged on many occasions to hire such steamers from individuals to supply its pressing wants. At the present moment we have no armed vessel in the navy which can penetrate the rivers of China. We have but few which can enter any of the harbors south of Norfolk, although many millions of foreign and domestic commerce annually pass in and out of these harbors. Some of our most valuable interests and most valuable points are thus left exposed. This class of vessels of light draught, (great speed, and heavy guns,) would be formidable in coast defence. The cost of their construction will not be great, and they will require but a comparatively small expenditure to keep them in commission. In time of peace they will prove as effective as much larger vessels, and often more useful. One of them should be at every station where we maintain a squadron, and three or four should be constantly employed on our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Economy, utility, and efficiency combine to recommend them as almost indispensable. Ten of these small vessels would be of incalculable advantage to the naval service, and the whole cost of their construction would not exceed two million three hundred thousand dollars, or $230,000 each

The report of the Secretary of the Interior is worthy of grave consideration. It treats of the numerous, important and diversified branches of domestic administration intrusted to him by law. Among these the most prominent are the public lands and our relations with the Indians.

Our system for the disposal of the public lands, originating with the fathers of the republic, has been improved as experience pointed the way, and gradually adapted to the growth and settlement of our Western States and Territories. It has worked well in practice Already thirteen States and seven Territories have been carved out of these lands, and still more than a thousand millions of acres remain unsold. What a boundless prospect this presents to our country of future prosperity and power!

We have heretofore disposed of 363,862,464 acres of the public land.

Whilst the public lands as a source of revenue are of great importance, their importance is far greater as furnishing homes for a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, who desire to subdue and cultivate the soil. They ought to be administered mainly with a view of promoting this wise and benevolent policy. In even greater economy than if they had been converted into money and the proceeds were already in the public treasury. To squander away this richest and noblest inheritance which any people have ever enjoyed upon objects of doubtful constitutionality or expediency, would be to violate one of the most important trusts ever committed to any people. Whilst I do not deny to Congress the power, when acting bona-fide as a proprietor, to give away portions of them for the purpose of increasing the value of the remainder, yet, considering the great temptation to abuse this power, we cannot be too cautious in its exercise.

Actual settlers under existing laws are protected against other purchasers at the public sales, in their right of preemption, to the extent of a quarter section, or 160 acres of land. The remainder may then be disposed of at public or entered at private sale in unlimited quantities.

Speculation has of late years prevailed to a great extent in the public lands. The consequence has been that large portions of them have become the property of individuals and companies, and thus the price is greatly enhanced to those who desire to purchase for actual settlement. In order to limit the area of speculation as much as possible, the extinction of the Indian title and the extension of public surveys ought only to keep pace with the tide of emigration.

If Congress should hereafter grant alternate sections to States or companies, as they have done heretofore, I recommend that the intermediate sections retained by the government should be subject to pre-emption by actual settlers

It ought ever to be our cardinal policy to reserve the public lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories, and the power of the Union, but shall secure homes for our posterity for many generations.

The extension of our limits has brought within our jurisdiction many additional and populous tribes of Indians, a large proportion of which are wild, untractable, and difficult to control. Predatory and warlike in their disposition and habits, it is impossible altogether to restrain them from committing aggressions on each other, as well as upon our frontier citizens and those emigrating to our distant States and Territories. Hence, expensive military expeditions are frequently necessary to overawe and chastise the more lawless and hostile.

The present system of making them valuable presents to influence them to remain at peace has proved ineffectual. It is believed to be the better policy to colonize them in suitable localities, when they can receive the rudiments of education and be gradually induced to adopt habits of industry. So far as the experiment has been tried it has worked well in practice, and it will doubtless prove to be less expensive than the present system.

The whole number of Indians within our territorial limits is believed to be from the best data in the Interior Department, about 325,000

The tribes of Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks, settled in the territory set apart for them west of Arkansas, are rapidly advancing in education and in all the arts of civilization and self-government, and we may indulge the agreeable anticipation that at no very distant day they will be incorporated into the Union as one of the sovereign States

It will be seen from the report of the Postmaster General, that the Post Office department still continues to depend on the treasury, as it has been compelled to do for several years past, for an important portion of the means of sustaining and extending its operations Their rapid growth and expansion are shown by a decennial statement of the number of post offices and the length of post roads, commencing with the year 1827. In that year, there were 7,000 post offices; in 1837, 11,177; in 1847, 15,146; and in 1857, they number 26,586. In this year 1,725 post offices have been established and 704 discontinued, leaving a net increase of 1,021. The post master of 368 offices are appointed by the President.

The length of post roads in 1827 was 105,336 miles; in 1837, 141,242 miles; in 1847, 153,818 miles, and in the year 1857 there are 242,601 miles of post road, including 22,530 miles of railroad on which the mails are transported.

The expenditures of the Department in the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1857, as adjusted by the Auditor amounted to $11,507,507. To defray these expenditures there was to the credit of the Department on the 1st July 1856, the sum of $789,599; the gross revenue of the year including the annual allowances for the transportation of free mail matter, produced $8,053,951, and the remainder was supplied by the appropriation from the Treasury of $2,250,000, granted by the act of Congress approved Aug. 18, 1856, and by the appropriation of $666,883 made by the Act of March 3, 1857, leaving $252,703 to be carried to the credit of the Department in the accounts of the current year. I commend to your consideration the report of the department in relation to the establishment of the overland mail route from the Mississippi River to San Francisco, California. The route was selected with my full concurrence, as the one, in my judgment, best calculated to attain the important objects contemplated by Congress.

The late disastrous monetary revulsion may have one good effect should it cause both the government and the people to return to the practice of a wise and judicious economy both in public and private expenditures.

An overflowing treasury has led to habits of prodigality and extravagance in our legislation that has induced Congress to make large appropriations to objects for which they never would have provided had it been necessary to raise the amount of revenue required to meet them by increased taxation or by loans. We are now compelled to pause in our career, and to scrutinize our expenditures with the utmost vigilance; and in performing this duty, I pledge my co-operation to the extent of my constitutional competency.

It ought to be observed at the same time that true public economy does not consist in withholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects entrusted to us by the Constitution and especially such as are necessary for the common defense. In the present crisis of the country it is our duty to confine our appropriations to objects of this character, unless in cases where justice to individuals may demand a different course. In all cases care ought to be taken that the money granted by Congress shall be faithfully and economically applied.

Under the federal constitution, "every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law," be approved and signed by the President, and, if not approved, "shall return it with his objections to that house in which it originated." In order to perform this high and responsible duty, sufficient time must be allowed the President to read and examine every bill presented to him for approval. Unless this be afforded, the constitution becomes a dead letter in this particular; and even worse, it becomes a means of deception. Our constituents, seeing the President's approval and signature attached to each act of Congress, are induced to believe that he has actually performed this duty, when, in truth, nothing is in many cases, more unfounded

From the practice of Congress, such an examination of each bill as the constitution requires has been rendered impossible. The most important business of each session is generally crowded into its last hours, and the alternative presented to the President is either to violate the constitutional duty which he owes to the people, and approve bills which, for want of time, it is impossible he should have examined, or, by his refusal to do this, subject the country and individuals to great loss and inconvenience.

Besides, a practice has grown up of late years to legislate in appropriation bills, at the last hours of the session, on new and important subjects. This practice constrains the President either to suffer measures to become laws which he does not approve, or to incur the risk of stopping the wheels of the government by vetoing an appropriation bill. Formerly, such bills were confined to specific appropriations for carrying into effect existing laws and the well established policy of the country, and little time was then required by the President for their examination

For my own part, I have deliberately determined that I shall approve no bill which I have not examined, and it will be a case of extreme and most urgent necessity which shall ever induce me to depart from this rule. I therefore respectfully, but earnestly, recommend that the two houses would allow the President at least two days previous to the adjournment of each session within which no new bill shall be presented to him for approval. Under the existing joint rule, one day is allowed; but this rule has been hitherto so constantly suspended in practice, that important bills continue to be presented to him up till the very last moments of the session. In a large majority of cases no great public inconvenience can arise from the want of time to examine their provision, because the constitution has declared that if a bill be presented to the President within the last ten days of the session he is not required to return it, either with an approval or with a veto, "in which case it shall not be a law."

It may then lie over, and be taken up and passed at the next session Great inconvenience would only be experienced in regard to appropriation bills; but fortunately, under the late excellent law allowing a salary, instead of a per diem, to members of Congress, the expense and inconvenience of a called session will be greatly reduced.

I cannot conclude without commending to your favorable consideration the interests of the people of this District. Without a representative on the floor of Congress, they have for this very reason peculiar claims upon our just regard. To this I know, from my long acquaintance with them, they are eminently entitled.

JAMES BUCHANAN

WASHINGTON, Dec 8, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN LAWRENCE CO.—At a meeting of the Democratic Electors of Lawrence county, held at the Court house in Louisa, on Monday, Nov. 16, the following proceedings were had:

The meeting was called to order by the appointment of R. EASTHAM to the Chair, and WM. R. MARSH, Secretary.

The following gentlemen viz: J. Bartram, J. Borders, J. Cyrus, J. Graham, W. Green, W. R. Marsh, G. R. Floyd, G. Roberts, J. Queen, R. Eastham, H. B. Henlett, S. Roberts, are appointed delegates to attend the Convention to be held at Frankfort on the 8th of January next, to nominate a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, with the request to any Democrat from this county, at Frankfort at that time, to act with said Convention.

Resolved, That we wish our delegates to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of R. R. Bolling, of Boyle, as candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, yet always to act consistently with Democratic usages.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Lawrence county, with all due deference to the host of great names, that may be mentioned as candidates for the office of United States senator from Kentucky, do express their decided preference for the Hon E. Hise, a man who through the long and trying days of Democracy in this State has stood by its flag with unflinching nerve, until it is now borne aloft in its triumphant career.

The meeting then proceeded to elect Robert Eastham, Samuel Short and William R. Marsh a central county committee; after which the meeting adjourned without date.

ROBERT EASTHAM, *Chai'n.*

WM. MARSH, *Sec'y.*

THE EXPRESS.

ROBERT McKEE, ... Editor

MAYSVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, - - - - Dec. 16, 1857.

☞We give up our space this week entirely to the Messages of the President and the Governor.

☞The State Senate organized on Monday by the election of J. Q. A. King, of Paducah, Speaker; J. Russel Hawkins, of Franklin, Clerk; Newton Sudduth, of Bath, Assistant Clerk; J. W. Pruett, of Franklin, Sergeant-at-arms; W. P. Watson, of Franklin, Door-keeper.

The House of Representatives organized on the same day by electing Dr. D. P. White, of Green County, Speaker; Clinton McClarty, of Owensboro, Clerk; W. J. N. Welbourn, of Hickman, Assistant Clerk; W. F. Robb, of Fayette, Sergeant-at-arms; A. P. Randall, of Anderson, Door-keeper.

The organization of both houses was affected without delay. The candidates for the various offices had been agreed upon in caucus, and were all elected upon the first ballot, by a strict party vote—all the officers of the Senate being know nothings, and the officers of the House all being democrats.

☞STEPHEN A DOUGLAS had not a more sincere admirer than ourself. We admired his talents, his patriotism, and his firmness; we admired his lofty bearing and chivalric defiance to foes; we admired him as a man, as a democrat, and as a Statesman; he was the first in our affections, and around him clustered our hopes for the future. But, much we fear, the mighty has fallen. If the reports of his late speech in the Senate are correct, and we can scarcely hope they are not, he has cut himself loose from the democratic party—from his personal friends and political associates, and has identified himself with his personal enemies and his political foes—with those who have maligned and traduced his character, heaped upon him every opprobrious epithet, burned him in effigy, declared that his name was the synonym of infamy, and that he was the embodiment of every thing corrupt, profligate, or infamous.

On the one side was the democratic party, his own political consistency, and the prospect of the Presidency in 1860; on the other was the chance of a re-election to the Senate from black republican Illinois, and with singular fatuity he has made a choice that blights his own hopes, disappoints and mortifies his friends, strengthens and cheers his enemies, and endangers the very existence of that party to which he is indebted for the positions he has held, the honors he has received, the influence he has wielded, and upon which he relied for future promotion, and from which he expected still higher honors.

☞Frederick P. Stanton, Secretary and acting Governor of Kansas, having yielded to the clamours of the black republicans, and called a meeting of the Territorial Legislature, the only effect of which will be to complicate affairs there, and throw additional difficulties in the way of the admission of Kansas into the Union, Mr. Buchanan promptly removed him, and appointed Gen. J. W. Denver in his stead.

John McKeon, U. S. Attorney for the district of New York, having taken an active part against the democratic nominee for Mayor, at the recent municipal election in that City, has, also, been removed.

"Things is workin'."

☞At the opening of the last Congress, the democrats were in a minority, and nine weeks were spent in organizing. Now the democrats have a majority in that body, and the organization was affected in one hour.—Every officer was elected upon the first ballot. The *fourteen* know nothing members of the House don't hold the balance of power now; and everything will go along quietly and peaceably.

☞J. H. Johnson was a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Kentucky House of Representatives, and was the first choice of every democratic newspaper in the State. Yet he was defeated by Mr. Welbourn, a good man and true democrat, we imagine, but who had not been named in connexion with the office. We regret that Johnson was not chosen, and our feelings are shared by the democracy of the State.

☞The Daily Yeoman is published during the Session for $1.50. Competent Reporters have been employed, and accurate reports of the proceedings of each House of the Legislature will be given. We hope the democrats of Kentucky will give it a liberal and hearty support.

☞It is said that Gen. Smith has been called to Washington, to consult with the Secretary of War on the expediency of equipping an expedition in Calafornia, to relieve Col. Johnson, if necessary. The expedition, if organized, will consist entirely of volunteers,

☞The Louisville *Democrat* is the only democratic paper in the South which now justifies Gov. Walker, or opposes the admission of Kansas with the Constitution framed by the Lecompton Convention.

☞Hon. R. M. T. Hunter has been reelected, by an almost unanimous vote, to the United States Senate from Virginia.

☞Bethany College was burned down on Thursday morning last.

☞"Claudius," X. Y. Z., and other Communications will appear next week.

☞We are under obligations to Messrs TAYLOR and ROBB, of the fine Steamer Bostona, for a copy of the Cincinnati Evening Times, containing the President's Message, twenty four hours in advance of the mail.

☞Hereafter we will give full abstracts of the proceedings of Congress and of the State Legislature. The messages leave no room for any thing of the kind this week.

☞We are authorized to announce ROBERT McNEELY as a candidate for re-election to the office of *Wharf Master* at the approaching January election.

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES McILVANY as a candidate for *Market Master*, at the ensuing January election.

☞We are authorized to announce HIRAM S. OUTEN as a candidate for *Assessor*, at the ensuing City election.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN RAVENCRAFT as a candidate for *Wood & Coal Inspector* at the ensuing January election.

☞We are authorized to announce G. W. SULSER as a candidate for *City Clerk* at the ensuing January election.

☞We are authorized to announce MAGNUS T. COCKREL as a candidate for re-election to the office of *Market Master*, at the ensuing January election.

☞We are authorized to announce JOSEPH SPENCER as a candidate for *City Marshal* at the next January election.

☞We are authorized to announce CONRAD RUDY as a candidate for City Marshal at the ensuing election for City officers.

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES McCUTCHEON as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election for City officers.

☞We are authorized to announce STROTHER B. NICHOLSON, Esq., a candidate for the office of *Mayor*, at the ensuing January election.

☞We are authorized to announce WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE as a candidate for *Assessor* at the ensuing January election.

☞We are authorized to announce CHAS. CRAWFORD as a candidate for Market Master, at the ensuing January election.

☞We are authorized to announce HENRY T. STANTON as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing January Election.

☞We are authorized to announce WM. E. SEDDEN as a candidate for re-election to the office of *Mayor*, at the next January election.

☞We are authorized to announce JAS. G. SPAULDING as a candidate for *City Clerk* at the ensuing January election.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

We are authorized to announce R. R. BOLLING, Esq., of Danville, as a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention. [sept 16, '57.

☞RICHARDSON'S ADVERTISING HOUSE, 860 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, OFFERS,

1st. To Western and Southern Advertisers the leading Daily and other Newspapers in all the large Eastern Cities—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, &c., at the Publisher's lowest cash prices.

2d. To fill Publisher's Orders for Printing Materials of every description—Presses, Type, Inks, &c.—at manufacturer's Prices.

3d. To collect and adjust Publisher's Bills in the above mentioned cities, on reasonable terms.

Refers to the Proprietor of this Paper, who will forward orders. Address,

ALBERT G. RICHARDSON,

dec. 9, '57 3mo. 860 Broadway, New York.

ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

McKEE & ROTH, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 12, BROADWAY,

Are receiving an elegant assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of Silks, Cashmeres and Velvets, of the richest paterns.

ALSO—A large and superior assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of every description.

Cincinnati, September 28, 1857.

GIDEON BURTON, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS and SHOES, No 32, Pearl Street,

4 doors East of Walnut, North side, bet. W. & M.

CINCINNATI,

Has just received one of the MOST SPLENDID STOCKS OF BOOTS & SHOES ever known West; of the best qualities and Styles. Also, now having manufactured in Cincinnati, various styles, all warranted work.

I should be pleased to see my friends, assuring them that nothing on my part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of trade.

Mr. THOMAS PURNELL, late of Indianapolis, and Mr. JACOB AULL, Manufacturer of this city, continue with us. GIDEON BURTON.

No. 32 Pearl street, Cincinnati.

sept. 2nd, 1857-4mos.

For Fine Shirts and Collars, CALL AT MENDERSON AND BRO'S.

For Fine Clothing, Call on BLUM & KAHN.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life in the 32nd year of her age, at the residence of her father, Mr. James Galt, in Mason County, on Monday the 7th inst., in glorious hope of a blissful immortality beyond the grave, MRS. ELIZABETH LOUGHRIDGE, wife of Mr. Wm. Loughridge of this city, after a lingering illness of several months duration, leaving her husband and motherless daughter, together with a large circle of relations and christian friends to mourn their loss, but what to them would seem a loss, to her doubtless was infinite gain. Her disease was consumption, which is often flattering both to the afflicted and their friends, it has crushed many fond hearts, and often hurried the sufferer unprepared to an untimely grave. But not so with our deceased sister. She was fully prepared for the event, although during the earlier stages of her illness, she expressed strong desires (were it the will of God,) to live to comfort her husband and raise her only child, a desire so natural to the maternal heart; yet the grace of God triumphed over every earthly tie, enabling her to give up all, husband, child and friends, into the hands of the Lord; willing to depart and be with Christ which was far better. One reason of this signal triumph our sister early life sought and obtained the pardon of her sins, through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and up to the time of her death, was a member in good standing in the Methodist Episcopal church in this city; and in the enjoyment of that peace which is sweeter than life and stronger than death. May the husband, child, and friends follow her as she followed Christ. S.

MAYSVILLE, KY., Dec. 10, 1857.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GALT HOUSE, Louisville.

BOARD - - - $2 00 PER DAY.

JNO. RAINE & CO., Proprietors.

December 16 1857-1w

GREAT REDUCTION.

WE will hereafter sell Ale at $1 per barrel less than usual prices. R. H. NEWELL & CO.

Dec. 16, '57.

CHEAP FOR CASH!

500 Cans FRESH PEACHES;
200 cans Tomatoes; 100 do. Plums;
50 Bottles Tomato Catsup;
" Onion Pickles;
" Cucumber Pickles, at wholesale and retail. OYSTERS furnished in any quantity; Raisins in half and quarter boxes; Crackers by the half barrel; Oranges, Lemons, Candies, Nuts, &c., kept constantly on hand. Persons wanting any of the above named articles will do well to give me a call before going elsewhere, as my motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

GEORGE BANCROFT,

Market street, Maysville, Ky.

December 9th, 1857-1mo.

SWAN & CO.'S LOTTERIES!

NEW AND BRILLIANT SCHEME!

CAPITAL PRIZE $60,000!

The following Scheme will be drawn by S. Swan & Co., Managers, of the Fort Gaines Academy Lottery in each of their Lotteries for October, 1857, at AUGUSTA, Georgia, to which city they have removed their principal Office.

Class 65,

To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on

Saturday, December 5th, 1857.

Class 66,

To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Ga., in public, **On Saturday, December 12th, 1857.**

Class 67,

To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on

Saturday, December 19th, 1857.

Class 68,

To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Ga., in public, **On Saturday, December 26th, 1857,**

ON THE PLAN OF

SINGLE NUMBERS!!

FIVE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED PRIZES!

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

TO BE DRAWN

EACH SATURDAY IN DECEMBER.

1	Prize of	$60,000	1	Prizes of	2,000
1	"	30,000	1	"	1,500
1	"	10,000	60	"	1,000
1	"	6,000	100	"	150
1	"	5,000	100	"	125
1	"	3,000	100	"	100

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4	Prizes of	$300	ap'x to	$60,000	Prize are	$1,200
4	"	250	"	30,000	"	1,000
4	"	200	"	10,000	"	800
4	"	150	"	6,000	"	600
4	"	125	"	5,000	"	500
4	"	100	"	3,000	"	400
4	"	75	"	2,000	"	300
4	"	50	"	1,500	"	200
5000	"	20	are			100,000

5400 Prizes amounting to $320,000

WHOLE TICKETS, $10; HALVES $5; QUARTERS $2½.

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.

The Numbers from 1 to 50,000, corresponding with those Numbers on the Tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes and placed in one Wheel.

The first 368 Prizes, similarly printed and encircled, are placed in another Wheel.

The Wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the Wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other Wheel. The Number and Prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioners; the Prize being placed against the Number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.—The two preceding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 8 Prizes will be entitled to the 32 Approximation Prizes. For example: if Ticket No. 11250 draws the $60,000 Prize, those Tickets numbered 11248, 11249, 11251, 11252, will each be entitled to $300. If Ticket 550 draws the $30,000 Prize, those Tickets numbered 548, 549, 551, 552, will be entitled to $250, and so on according to the above scheme.

The 5,000 Prizes of $20 will be determined by the last figure of the Number that draws the $60,000 Prize. For example, if the Number drawing the $60,000 Prize ends with No. 1, then all the Tickets where the number ends in 1, will be entitled to $20. If the Number ends with No. 2, then all the Tickets where the Number ends in 2 will be entitled to $20, and so on to 0.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of Package of	10	whole Tickets,	$80
" "	10	Half "	40
" "	10	Quarter "	20
" "	10	Eighth "	10

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES, Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets end in any figure they may designate.

The list of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

☞Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

☞Remember that every Prize is drawn, and payable in full without deduction.

☞All Prizes of $1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes at the usual time of thirty days.

All communications strictly confidential.

Address orders for Tickets or Certificates to

S. SWAN & CO., *Augusta, Ga.*,

☞Persons residing near Montgomery, Ala., or Atlanta, Ga., can have their orders filled, and save time, by addressing S. Swan & Co., at either of those cities.

☞A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the following papers:—*New Orleans Delta, Mobile Register, Charleston Standard, Nashville Gazette, Atlanta Intelligencer, New York Weekly Day Book, Savannah Morning News, Richmond Dispatch, and Paulding (Miss.) Clarion.*

AN AMBROTYPE & FINE GOLD WATCH FOR ONE DOLLAR!

A Liberal Scheme for a Liberal Public!!

12 ELEGANT PRESENTS to be Distributed amongst the patrons of CADWALLADER'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

1	Fine Gold Hunting Watch, worth	$90 00
1	" Silver " "	15 00
1	Sett Mosaic Jewelry, "	15 00
1	Fine 4 glass Gold Locket "	15 00
1	Fine Gold hunting Breastpin,	8 00
1	" Gents "	2 00
1	Beautiful Ladies' Diamond ring,	20 00
1	Elegant Union Case for 5 Ambrotypes,	10 00
4	" " " Each $3.00	12 00

Distribution to take place at CADWALLADER'S GALLERY, Maysville, at 10 o'clock, on the 1st day of January, 1858.

There will be 592 chances. The purchaser of an Ambrotype at One Dollar, will receive 1 chance; an Ambrotype at three dollars would give the purchaser three chances, and so on.

Each person procuring a picture will have his or her name registered with a number annexed and if they cannot be present at the distribution, they will receive whatever falls to their lot, the same as if present.

A large assortment of cases, varying in size and price from $1 up. Those wishing large or more costly cases will receive a chance for each dollar paid for same. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and see pictures, and inspect the presents that are to be distributed.—Remember the best pictures at the lowest prices ever taken in Maysville, and if you call before New Years, a chance for an elegant present.

☞Bring on the babies.

JOHN CADWALLADER, Artist and Proprietor.

Maysville, Ky., November 18th, 1857.

$1, $3, $5. ON RECEIVING ONE DOLLAR, I will send a Receipt for making TRANSPARENT SOAP. On receiving three dollars, I will send a most valuable Receipt for making EXTRA FAMILY SOAP, to cost only three cents a pound; it is not known to ten persons in the United States. On receiving five dollars, I will send the above and six other Receipts for making FANCY SOAPS. It can be made in an ordinary dinner-pot, and on as small a capital as five dollars, and sold readily at a profit of one hundred per cent. To any one out of business it is a fortune. Any questions answered or reference given by inclosing the return postage.

Address, T. H. RUSSELL, Box 341, Post-office, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

dec. 9, 1857.

ANNUAL CITY ELECTION.

AN Election will be held on Monday, January 4, 1858, for the purpose of electing a Mayor and Councilman; also the City Marshal, Clerk, Treasurer, Assessor, Collector, Wharf Master, Wood and Coal Inspector, and Market Master; to be held at the following places, to-wit:

In Ward No. 1, at D. McCarty's Office—George Sulser and James Bridges, *Judges*; B. L. Williams, *Clerk*.

In Ward No. 2, at the City Council Chamber—C. Russell and Reuben Smith, *Judges*; E. C. Smith, *Clerk*.

In Ward No. 3, at the City Hall—H. Rudy and S. C. Pearce, *Judges*; Wm. Cummins, *Clerk*.

By Order of the City Council.

J. G. SPALDING, *City Clerk.*

Maysville, Ky., December 9th, 1857-4w.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

CONSUMTPION AND ALL Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, CAN BE CURED BY INHALATION,

WHICH conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs, through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent. for the Lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill. Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this fearful scourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire system. Then surely it is more rational to expect greater good from medicines entering the cavities of the lungs than from those administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy, after inhaling remedies. Thus Inhalation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain; inhaling the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system when fainting or apparently dead. The odor of many of the medicines is perceptible in the skin a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the constitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul air—is this not positive evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered through the lungs should produce the happiest results? During eighteen years practice many thousands, suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that consumption is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of consumption is original, and founded on long experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish, readily, the various forms of disease that simulate consumption, and apply the proper remedies, rarely being mistaken even in a single case. This familiarity, in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of contracted chests, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canadas by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give an opportunity to examine the lungs, and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again. All letters asking advice must contain a postage stamp.

ADDRESS

G. W. Graham. M. D.,

BOX No. 58.

Office, 1131 Filbert street, old No. 109,

BELOW TWELFTH.

Nov. 4. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE GLOBE:

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS.

I Publish now my annual Prospectus of THE DAILY GLOBE, and THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, to remind subscribers, and inform those who may desire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the first Monday of next December, when I shall recommence publishing the above named papers. They have been published so long, that most public men know their character, and therefore I deem it needless to give a minute account of the kind of matter they will contain.

The DAILY GLOBE will contain a report of the Debates in both branches of Congress taken down by reporters equal at least, to any corps of short-hand writers in this or any other country. A majority of them will, each, be able to report, *verbatim*, ten thousand words an hour, while the average number of words spoken by fluent speakers rarely exceeds seven thousand five hundred words an hour. When the debates of a day do not make more than forty columns, they shall appear in the Daily Globe of the next morning, which will contain, also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

It is also my intention, from time to time, as occasion may require, to publish my reminiscences of the public men with whom I have been associated during the last twenty-eight years. Anecdotes of General Jackson, and the leaders of the party which he conducted, and the leading men of other parties, will, I believe, be interesting now when partizan bitterness has abated.

In becoming the reporter of the debates of Congress I deem it proper to say that the Globe would never be a partizan paper. This pledge will not be forfeited by introducing as a contribution to history the political traits of character which distinguished the public men of my time. Although I am, and intend to remain, a thorough Democrat, I will never intrude my principles in a way to make them obnoxious to any party. But in regard to persons and events which go to make up history. I hope to make the Globe an honest memoir, and with that view I am resolved to speak independently of all parties.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX will contain a report of all the debates in Congress, revised by the speakers, the Messages of the President of the United States, the Annual Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Laws passed during the session, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The whole will make, it is believed, between 3,800 and 3,900 pages, as the long sessions for many years have ranged between those numbers, and the next session will be what is termed a "long one." This I believe is the cheapest work ever sold in any country, whether a reprint, or printed from manuscript copy, taking for *data* the average number of words of the long sessions since the year 1848. The average number of pages is 3,876, and the average number of words on a page is 2,376, consequently the average number of words of a long session is 9,290,772. As I have sold to subscribers that number of words for *six dollars*, it follows that they have paid *less than six and one half cents for every 100,000 words I have furnished them*, while I have paid my reporter $6 29 for every 2,397 words, of this work *in manuscript*. Has any other bookseller, anywhere, ever sold a book in the first instance, while it was new, at so low a rate? I believe not; and so strong is my belief, that I hereby agree to give to any person who shall prove to the contrary, a complete set of the debates running back to the year 1833, making forty-three quarto volumes, which sell for $5 a volume. An act of Congress authorizes these papers to go by mail free of postage. The next session will be without doubt, an unusually interesting one, as it will be the first under a new Administration, and several complex questions must be discussed in it; for example, the currency, Kansas, revenue, and other questions. The Globe will be as heretofore, the only source from which full debates can be obtained.

TERMS:

For a copy of the Daily Globe one year,	$10 00
For a copy of the Daily Globe six months	5 00
For a copy of the Daily Globe during the session of Congress,	5 00
For a copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix and the laws passed during the session of Congress;	6 00

Bank notes, current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received at par. The whole or any part of a subscription may be remitted in postage stamps, which is preferable to any currency except gold or silver.

A paper will not be sent unless the money accompanies the order for it. JOHN C. RIVES.

Washington, November 24, 1857—3t.

New Crop Sugar and Molasses.

10 Hhds. of Prime N. O. Sugar;
50 Brls of strictly prime Molasses;
5 " Baltimore Herring;
Raisins; Figgs and Sardines;
Just received and for sale by

Dec. 9, 1857. R. H. NEWELL & CO.

sonfort and cleanliness heretofore unknown in the prison. It is the same in the construction of the building of a new cell-house, and the Commissioners accordingly sought for and at length place from different sources, but it was ascertained that it never appropriated would scarcely more than lay the foundation for the manner of cells needed for the discharge of the Commissioners, it was unwilling to commence an improvement which could not be completed with the money appropriated, leaving it as a necessity to the Legislature to abandon what had been done as a loss, or to make further appropriations, which in the view of there was at present no concurrence of the Commissioners. They accordingly determined to repair the old cells, and I am happy to say have succeeded, at a very small cost, in making them as safe and comfortable in all respects as if new cells had been built. The cells are now dry and well lighted, with good air and good beds and comfortable bedding in each, and the requirement of the law carried out, of solitary confinement at night. The same has been done with the appropriation, and I am confident is less than the same amount of work could be done for again. I refer you to the report of the Commissioners for a detailed account of the whole expenditure.

By a law of the last session of the General Assembly, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were authorized, on behalf of the State, to make a settlement with the present keeper of the State penitentiary for a lease of the prison, at a fixed and stipulated sum of money, to be paid in annual installments. All the papers in the case have been carried into effect, and the partnership feature in the previous contract abrogated. We have now in our office a long and complicated accounts between the keeper and the State, involving an almost interminable difficulty in their final settlement and adjustment. I have no hesitation whatever in declaring, that in my opinion the present mode of leasing the prison is infinitely better for the interests of the State, and that containing the partnership feature. There is now no settlement to be made with the keeper. He has to pay the sum stipulated at a given date into the treasury, and upon his failure to do so a summary judgment may be rendered against him, for making a settlement unnecessary. If you would deem it advisable to address to the present system. It will be for you to determine whether or not a fair and reasonable sum to be annually paid by the keeper. While more than he can afford to pay ought not to be exacted, he is entitled to receive a fair profit and reasonable value. It should never be an object with the State to make money out of its convict labor, whatever the prison may yield, it will come beyond the expense incident to this mode of punishment, a certain portion might be distributed, in an arrow sense, rather than in the case of those who leave the walls of the prison. The small pittance allowed to convicts upon the expiration of ten of his sentence, in many cases is not sufficient to defray his necessary expenses home.

The inspection, authorized by law, of the semi-weekly visits to the prison, and to examine into all matters connected with its government, discipline, and police, have been diligently in the performance of this duty, and have regularly reported to me as required by law. In addition to these reports, I have personally kept such a general supervision over the institution as was compatible with my official duties. The object of all prison discipline should be not merely to punish the offender for his crimes, but if possible to reform him by all the means which virtue and christian counsel can exert. The great and radical defect of our system is in the commingling of the young and inexperienced offender who has just entered upon his first career of crime, old and hardened criminals who are beyond the pale of reformation. I hope the day will come when it will be the policy of the State to have a house of refuge for the reception of such persons.

The number of convicts on the 1st of March, 1856, was two hundred and forty; on the 1st of March, 1857, two hundred and thirty-eight; and on the first of December last two hundred and thirty-six. It is apparent that kind but rigid discipline can alone govern such a large number of criminals, and it is a tribute to justice to say that the present keeper is peculiarly and eminently qualified for the discharge of all the duties which belong to the office, and as far as I have come under my observation, he has fully lived every obligation imposed upon him by the responsible position he occupies.

I beg leave again to invite your attention to the present condition of our militia system. By a law approved March 1, 1854, it was provided that a muster should be held on the first Saturday in June, 1859, and on the first Saturday in June every sixth year thereafter, which should be known as the general muster. Under this law our whole militia system has been destroyed, and the State is left in a defenseless condition in any sudden emergency. No returns of either officers or men are now made to the Adjutant-General, and if there were any call for the militia, I have no means of knowing how the insurrection, or repel invasion," there is no mode by which that call could be obeyed or enforced. There is, in fact, no law authorizing a call. The States have encouraged, as fast as it was in my power, volunteer companies by furnishing them with public arms. I have recently had the whole system be revised, and some mode prescribed by which full annual returns, at least, should be made to the proper department. Some law is also necessary to give greater facilities in commissioning officers of volunteer companies.

I herewith submit to you the report of the Quarter-Master General, giving a detailed statement of the whole military condition of the public arms. In making a selection of our quota of the public arms I thought it advisable to take the whole amount in percussion muskets. These are such constant difficulties in small arms, and they are so liable to be injured or lost by being in the hands of militia men, that I thought it our best policy to have a supply of cannon before making a further requisition for muskets or rifles.

The Geological and Mineralogical Survey of the State has been in progress during the past two years, and, in pursuance of the direction of the statute, the reports are made to me have been handed over to the Public Printer for publication. They contain a large amount of valuable and interesting information as to the wealth and resources of our various soils, with the best means for their improvement and renovation. It is due to the great agricultural interest of the State that this survey should be completed.—Apart from the inexhaustible mineral wealth which has already been developed, it will furnish an accurate analysis of soils from every part of the State. Data will be given for tracing the natural manure, and the best mode for application of fertilizing our soil. Its value cannot be too highly estimated in the influence which it is destined to exert on the future agricultural prosperity of the State. I regret that we shall, to some extent, be deprived of the valuable services of Dr Owen, who has accepted the appointment of Geologist of the State of Arkansas. He has, however, expressed a willingness to continue to give a general supervision over the Kentucky survey, as he receives a salary as a decision compensation, for the time he is actually occupied in the service of the State, this, I do not consider to be objectionable, and will be announced by him if he should be completed under his auspices. I however, feel it my duty to submit to you the propriety of this arrangement, with the full confidence that you will do whatever may be best calculated to advance the prosperity of the State.

Profoundly impressed with the great importance of the agricultural improvement of the State, I respectfully suggest that an old and patronage system, by the magnitude of the interests involved You will see from the report of the State's Society, which will be laid before you, that the Board has labored for the advancement of this great branch of human industry, in which the great mass of our people are engaged, with zeal and fidelity. We are essentially an agricultural people, and I need scarcely add that agriculture is the foundation on which the wealth and prosperity of our commonwealth is based. Whatever can advance its interest, or promote its improvement, has a just claim upon your enlightened consideration.

By the act "to provide for the registry of births, deaths, and marriages in Kentucky," it was made the reports for the past five years, carefully compiled and judiciously arranged. From the data given by these reports for the past five years, carefully compiled and judiciously arranged. From the data given by these reports for the past five years, carefully compiled and judiciously arranged. From the data given by these