The Waynesburg Republican.

JAS. E. SAYERS, FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—*Lincoln.* EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Terms of Publication.

THE WAYNESBURG REPUBLICAN, Office in Sayers' building, east of the Court House, is published every Wednesday morning, at **$2** per annum, IN ADVANCE, or **$2 50** if not paid within the year. **All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.** No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office must be addressed to the Editor

Terms of Advertising AND JOB WORK.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at **$1 50** per square for three insertions, and **50 cents** per square for each additional insertion; (ten lines or less counted a square). All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

BUSINESS NOTICES set under the head of local news will be charged invariably **50 cents a line** for each insertion.

A liberal deduction made to persons advertising by the quarter, half-year or year. Special notices charged one-half more than regular advertisements.

JOB PRINTING of every kind in Plain and Fancy colors; Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards Pamphlets &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE has just been re-fitted, and every thing in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Poetry.

THE GIRL FOR ME.

Just fair enough to be pretty,
Just gentle enough to be sweet,
Just saucy enough to be witty,
Just dainty enough to be neat.

Just tall enough to be graceful,
Just slight enough for a fay,
Just dress enough to be tasteful,
Just merry enough to be gay.

Just tears enough to be tender,
Just sighs enough to be sad,
Tones soft enough to remember
Your heart through their cadence made glad.

Just meek enough for submission,
Just bold enough to be brave,
Just pride enough for ambition,
Just thoughtful enough to be grave.

A tongue that can talk without harming,
Just mischief enough for to tease,
Manners pleasant enough to be charming,
That put you at once at your ease.

Disdain for to put down presumption,
Sarcasm to answer a fool,
Cool contempt enough shown to assumption
Proper dignity always the rule.

Fights of fair fancy ethereal,
Devotion to science full paid,
Stuff of the sort of material
Poets and painters are made.

Generous enough, and kind-hearted,
Pure as the angels above—
Oh! from her may I never be parted,
For such is the maiden I love.

Original.

No. 3. For the REPUBLICAN.

PRISON LIFE.

BY A PRISONER.

The next day was Sunday, the 15th of May. If our commanders had been the right kind of men, we would have rested on that day, and very likely have escaped a defeat. But before daylight we were on the move. The whole force was marching. Soon the booming of cannon again burst upon our ears.

"And nearer, clearer, deadlier still,"

it came, as we advanced. Our hearts were beating fast. We knew we were going into battle. The jest and song of the march died away, and in their stead came a quiet, firm determination.

At noon we reached Mt. Jackson, 12 miles from Woodstock. Here a short halt was made, and then we marched on. In two hours we had made eight miles. The road was now lined with stragglers going to the rear, who assured us that all was well at the front. Soon we reached the battle ground and formed into line. Four regiments of infantry besides our own, were on the field. We lay a few minutes and then took a new position in an open field beside a battery, where we knew the rebels would advance. And soon our pickets came running in, firing as they retreated. Away in front we saw a long line of grey in motion. Our men became excited, and rose up to fire, but a stern command called them down again. The battery was firing. I heard a command, "fire percussion," and looking up saw Gen. Sigel riding over the field, smoking a cigar. Now the bullets came among us. The first one wounds a Sergeant in Co. F; the second kills a man by my side; the third wounds my companion forager. And now we can wait no longer, but rise up and fire towards the line of grey, now enveloped in smoke. Then our company is called to the right of the line to join with a company from another Regt. in preventing a flank movement. And off we go amid screaming of shot and shell, and roar of musketry, and groans of wounded men, and shouts and curses of officers till we gain our new position. Here we are comparatively safe, but keep on firing. The rebels charged across the open field in splendid style, but the steady fire from our battle line stopped them, and we saw the dead and wounded fall like autumn leaves. Three times their line was broken, and three times did they rally again and advance, and at last our line was forced back. We were so enveloped in smoke that we did not notice our forces retreating, until they had gone some distance. Then the terrible truth flashed upon us, *we were defeated.* Our only hope was to follow them, and we fell back in confusion. But the rebels were too quick for us, and commenced closing in on our flank. The river, swollen with the rains, stretched away to the left, and we knew we could not cross it. If we could gain the bridge in front of us we were safe. Every one was now looking to his own interest. In the confusion I became exhausted, and fell behind, and suddenly found myself confronted by four burly fellows, who with guns pointed, commanded me to surrender. Seeing no earthly chance of escape, I "threw myself under their protection," and gave up my arms. One of them, a corporal, said he had better take me to the rear. I thought he was glad of the opportunity.

We went back over the battle ground, and I had fair chance to witness the effects. The field was pretty thickly strewn with the dead and wounded, but the rebel dead outnumbered ours two to one. No wonder, for every chance for doing good execution had been in our favor. I was put to work carrying our wounded into a barn, and making them comfortable as possible. But few had been left to fall into the hands of the enemy. One man of our company was killed, one wounded and left on the field, and four captured.

In the evening we were taken into New Market and quartered for a short time in a house into which the rebel wounded had been carried. The ladies of the town were in attendance, caring for the poor fellows. The street in front of the hospital was red with blood. My corporal captor was still with me, and treated me very kindly. He permitted me to pick up a blanket and haversack, while others were robbed of blankets, hats and boots, as well as of money. He said he was tired of fighting, but so long as the war continued, he would fight. He had no negroes of his own, and cared nothing about them. He could not read or write.

Finally we were marched to a camp two miles south of town. It was dark when we arrived there, and the ground was soaked with rain, but we kindled fires, and made the best of it. I cooked what meat and coffee I had, and then lay down and soon fell asleep.

Thus ended my *first day* of PRISON LIFE.

GOV. GEARY'S MESSAGE.

[We are enabled to give but an epitome of the document, the whole paper being too unwieldy for our columns. It contains that generally important to the people of the Commonwealth.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—Before performing the customary and constitutional duty of transmitting to you information of the affairs of the Commonwealth, and recommending such measures to your consideration as are deemed necessary and expedient, it affords me great gratification to tender to you my most friendly greetings on your assembling at the Seat of Government, and to welcome you to the council chambers of the State.

Our greatful ackdowledgements are due to the Benificent Author of all good for the continued prosperity and well being which everywhere prevails, for the abundance which has crowned the labors of the husbandman, for the general health with which we have been so signally favored, and for all the enjoyments of peace, contentment and happiness within our borders.

Our country has just emerged from the trials and dangers of an unrighteous rebellion and entered upon a period of important political struggles arising therefrom. Being convened as the representatives of a confiding constituency, grave duties and responsibilities devolve upon you to so legislate upon the great and manitold interests committed to your charge as best to subserve the welfare of the people and advance the honor of the State. The fullest confidence is entertained that your deliberation will result beneficially and your public duties be faithfully discharged; and on my part, permit me to give you assurances of zealous co-operation in all your labors calculated to promote the general welfare.

One of the most important duties devolving upon the Legislature is the consideration of the public finances. Such action should be taken for the provision of funds to defray the current expenses of the Government, the preservation of the credit of the Commonwealth, and the speedy extinguishment of the public debt, as circumstances shall be found to require. These objects are of the highest importance and claim the first attention of the Representatives of the people.

The report of the State Treasurer shows that the balance in the Treasury November 30, 1866, was		$ 1,741,033 27
Ordinary receipt during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1867		5,427,330 07
Loan for the redemption of the over-due bonds		29,000,000 00
Depreciated funds in the Treasury unavailable		41,032 00
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending November 30, 1867		$36,205,395 34
Payments, viz:		
Ordinary expenses during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1867	$ 4,583,696 99	
Loans &c., redeemed	20,918,829 89	
Depreciated funds, unavailable	41,032 00	
		25,543,558 88
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1867		4,661,836 46
Of which the Treasury reports as applicable to the payment of over-due loans, the sum of		2,937,978 55
Balance		1,723,857 91

Amount of the State debt on November 30, 1866		$35,622,052 16
Funded debt, viz:		
6 per ct. l'ns	$23,311,180 00	
5 per ct l'ns	12,101,025 29	
4½ per ct l'ns	175,000 00	
		$37,586,205 29
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation	$ 93,825 00	
Interest certificates out-standing	13,066 52	
Int'st certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certif'es	44 67	
		114,294 57
Total outstanding		$37,700,499 77
From which deduct the amt. in Treasury applicable to the payment of over due loans		2,937,978 55
		$34,760,521 22
Amount redeemed during fiscal year ending November 30, 1867		855,629 94

That the operations of the sinking fund may be clearly understood, the following "recapitulation" is quoted from the report of the Commissioners for the year ending September 3rd, 1867:

Balance in sinking fund, September 3, 1867		$ 2,752,334 77
Receipts in fund for year ending September 3, 1867		2,355,816 69
		$5,108,152 46
Disbursements:		
Paid interest	$2,575,339 55	
Loans redeemed	1,974,249 50	
Premiums	275 00	
Domestic Creditors	75 00	
		4,779,939 05
Balance in fund		$ 1,327,912 41

By the sixth section of the act of May 18, 1861, a special tax of one-half mill on thed dollar was especially set apart for the payment of the interest, and redemption of the loan created by an act of May 18, 1861, entitled "An Act to create a loan and provide for arming the state." The receipts from said tax and tax on gross receipts amounts to | $ 489,178 17
Interest paid in February and August, 1867 | 169,215 00
Balance on hand | $ 319,963 17
Public debt, Nov. 30, 1867 | $34,766,491 22

Assets in Treasury, viz:		
Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company	$ 6,500,000 00	
Bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company	3,500,000 00	
Interest on bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company	71,100,000 00	
Cash in Treasury	1,723,857 91	
		13,127,857 91
Liabilities in excess of assets		$21,642,573 31

The promptitude with which citizens of Pennsylvania came forward last. April and took the whole amount of the twenty-three million loan, (the bids being for upwards of thirty-three millions,) may be considered a most auspicious circumstance in the financial history of the State, and indicate unbounded confidence in the good faith and substantial credit of the Commonwealth. The foregoing statement of the finances is set forth with pleasure, in consequence of their flourishing condition.

In addition thereto, the balance in favor of the General Government for Pensylvania's quota of the direct tax levied in the several States for war purposes and for cash from the United States, amounting in all to nearly two millions of dollars, has been settled in full by the allowance of claims for extraordinary expenses incurred by the State during the war.

The Governor then advises the Legislature to authorize the loan of four millions of dollars now idle in the Treasury, which at four per cent. would realize yearly the sum of $160,000, to the State, and also be a great relief to our commercial interest. He also recommends the increase of the salary of the Treasurer as the means of preventing fraud.

The report of the Superintendent of the Common Schools exhibits a full view of our excellent system of public instruction, which is widely diffusing its blessings by securing a sound and substantial education to all the children of the State.

At the close of the year the number of School districts in the State was 1,899; the number of schools 13,435; graded schools, 2,147; school directors 11,534; county, city and borough superintendents, 68; teachers, 16,523; pupils, 789,389; the cost of tuition, $3,028,065,70; building, $1,262,788,68; contingencies, $790,675,33; tuition, building and contingencies, $5,081,539,71; and the amount expended for all purposes relating to schools, $5,160,750,17.

Your attention is particularly invited to the want of uniformity and constant change of books in the public schools. These are matters of serious inconvenience and needless expense to the poor, and might easily be remedied by judicious legislation.

The chief aim of our system of common schools is to place the advantages of an education within the reach of all children of the Commonwealth; when it is considered that intelligence and virtue are the principal safeguards of our institutions, this system earnestly claims the fostering care and wise guidance of the legislature.

Serious complaints have been made concerning the neglect of the education of the children in the alms and poor houses of some of the counties in the State. They are permited to grow up in idleness and ignorance, and when sent upon the world to earn a living are better prepared ro receive lessons of vice than those of usefulness. The directors of these institutions should be compelled, by law, to send such children to common school, or provide proper schools for them, and it should be made the duty of common school superintendents to supervise and enforce the execution of the law.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools was made up to include the 30th of November, 1866. The appropriation for that year, extending from January 1, 1866 to January 1, 1867, was insufficient to cover the expenses of the whole year, and consequently those of December 1866, were unpaid. The next appropriation, under the present law, extends from January 1, 1867, to June 1, 1868. It was, therefore, determined that there was no legal authority to apply any part of it to the payment of expenses prior to January 1867, hence those incurred in December, 1866 amounting to $31,040,77, remain unpaid.

No calculations can furnish an estimate of the benefits that are constantly flowing from these institutions. Thousands of orphan children are enjoying their parental care, moral culture, and educational training, who would have otherwise suffered poverty and want, and been left to grow up in idleness and neglect. Many a widow's heart has been gladdened by the protecting comfort and religious solicitude extended to her fatherless offspring, and thousands are the prayers devotedly uttered for those who have not been unmindfull of them in the time of their affliction. In making the generous disposition it has done for these destitute and helpless orphans, the Legislature deserve and receives the hearty thanks of every good citizen, all of whom will cordially approve a continuance of that benificence. In shielding, protecting and educating the children of our dead soldiers the Legislature is nobly performing its duty. Those children are not the mere objects of our charity or pensioners upon our bounty; but the wards of the Commonwealth, and have just claims earned by the blood of their fathers, upon its support and guardianship, which can only be withheld at the sacrifice of philanthropy, honor, patriotism, State pride, and every principal of humanity.

Concerning the Agricultural College he states that the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to sell the land scrip have completed the sales which amount to $429,186,89. In accordance with the act of Assembly, the the one-tenth of the proceeds has been applied to the purchase of sites for "Model Experimental Farms," and the residue invested as follows: $126,000 in United States 5-20 bonds; $20,000 in Pennsylvania war loan, and $235,000 in the Pennsylvania bonds of 1867.

The college has been thoroughly reorganized in order to make it fully respond to objects and requirements of the act of Congress, and to the educational interest of industrial classes, and to meet these ends it now gives courses of instruction in general science agriculture, mechanical and civil engineering, metallurgy and mining, ancient and modern languages, and military tactics, employing a faculty comprising six professors and two instructors in the college department, and three instructors in the grammar school. This important educational enterprise in the interest of agriculture and the mechanical arts deserves favorable consideration.

The volunteer militia should be increased. The law of 1864, though excellent in many respects, does not meet the requirements of the times, and alterations and amendments are needed before it can accomplish all the contemplated and desired objects. The minimum of men necessary to form a company is entirely too high and in many places where smaller companies would be formed. it is impossible to raise them in accordance with the ratio established by the act. From the report of the Adjutant General, it will be seen that there are now but thirty-eight uniformed companies in the State, comprising only about three thousand men, whilst the suggested amendments, which should be made as early as possible, would increase the organizations to any desirable extent, and tend to renew and keep alive in our soldiers the memories of the service, and to preserve the military ardor born of our recent struggles for national existence.

The statement is made that the hospitals in the State afford accomodation for only two thousand. Hence there are fifteen hundred for whom no provision is made, and many of them are languishing in the county prisons and alms-houses.

Progress is reported in the revision of the civil code of laws on the following points:

First—The correction of the redundancies, omissions, repetitions and inconsistencies of the existing statutes.

Second—The framing of general laws as substitutes for the innumerable local statutes, which for many years have comprised the bulk of the acts of Assembly and occupied the attention of the Legislature to the deteriment of general legislation.

Third—The conferring upon the courts many powers now exercised by the Legislature, and which, it is believed, will greatly relieve that body by decreasing the demand for special legislation and allowing ampler opportunity for the consideration of the public interests.

The gentlemen comprising the commission have prepared a large number of bills, most of which will be laid before you at an early day. The most important of these, which should receive early and favorable action of the Legislature, are those relating to corporations, the poor, public highways, evidence and interest.

The Auditor General, Secretary of the Commonwealth and State Treasurer, appointed by the Legislature at its last session to revise and digest the tax laws of the State, have discharged that duty. Their report will be submitted at an early day, and I bespeak for it that careful examination which the importance of the subject deserves.

The Message here calls attention to the fact that at the last session certain bills were passed in which large numbers of citizens were deeply interested, the responsibility for which, after the adjournment, but few members could be found willing to assume, or even to admit any knowledge of their passage. It is expected that every legislator should be acquainted with all that is transpiring in the legislative halls. He is not simply chosen to give his support to certain bills which have been called to his individual attention, but to be constantly on the alert to frustrate every act that may have a tendency to jeopardize the public interests. To plead ignorance after a real or imaginary wrong has been done, is to acknowledge a want of attention to the trust reposed by his constituents. One bill, the authorship and knowledge of which has been generally disclaimed passed both branches of the Assembly, and was sent in due form, with the signatures of both officers, for the Executive approval, and in several instances bills were passed and sent for approval in duplicate. All such hasty legislation should be avoided and the members of the session now about to commence be enabled at its close to give an account of their participation in every act, however unimportant. The Legislature, coming as it does, fresh from the ranks of the people, should set an example in economy, retrenchment and reform. It is the custodian of the public interests, and any unnecessary extravagance or prodigality in the expenditure of public money is reprehensible. It was a matter of common notoriety at the last session that a number of subordinate officers, in both branches of the Assembly, were appointed, to whom liberal salaries were paid, and who were never seen at their designated posts and rendered no service to the State. This practice has been emphatically condemned by the press and the people, and will not be continued by any Legislature which means to acquire a reputation for a faithful performance of duty. Your attention is respectfully invited to the law on this subject as contained in section fifteen to eighteen of the act approved the 7th day of May 1865.

Your attention is directed to the practice of withholding the annual appropriation bill until the latest moments of the session. In the public estimation great importance is attached to this bill, and no action of the Legislature undergoes a closer or more careful scrutiny. Its provisions concern the entire community, and in their enactment too much caution cannot be observed. Last year the appropriation bill was not passed until the last night of the session, when it was hurried through both branches of the legislature, and on the following morning presented for approval, without affording time for the necessary investigation, and subjecting the Executive to the alternative of signing it with all its imperfections, or suspending for the ensuing year the indispensable means for the operations of the State Government. It is, therefore earnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up, discussed and passed at a sufficiently early period during the session to enable it to receive that thorough examination which its importance demands.

The subject of a general railroad law has long been agitated and although it has found opponents, but few objections have been urged against it, while arguments accumulate in its favor. It seems impossible that any person can receive injury from its adoption, whilst its benefits may be felt by all classes of citizens. Even the chartered companies have unreasonable grounds for opposition. The intention of the proposed law is not to deprive them of any vested rights or franchises; but to secure to others the same privileges and opportunities for competition. It will open new avenues to distant markets; improve the value of property; give new impulse to immigration; put additional lands under cultivation; stimulate trade, agriculture, manufactures and mechanic arts to increased energy; furnish greater inducement and facilities for travel, and to our general prosperity. Other States have tried the experiment with satisfactory results, and there is no reason why Pennsylvania should be a laggard in the grand march of progress and improvement.

Next to the importance of creating additional railroads on the free principle, is the reduction of charges for passage and freight to minimum rates. This is a matter that concerns every individual. Transportation will increase in quantity in proportion to the reduction of its cost and as the facilities increase and the costs decrease, the more vigorous will be the development of our industrial resources. Railroads will derive more benefit from low than from exorbitant charges.

A report is herewith submitted of the pardons, remissions of fines, forfeited recognizance and death warrants, issued by me during the past year, with a tabular statement of those issued from 1791 to the present time. This report is made in accordance with a sense of duty to the Legislature and the public who have a right to be informed in what manner and to what extent the Executive clemency has been employed toward convicted criminals. It is also due to the Executive himself that his action in this regard should be understood. On no subject has there been greater misrepresentation than on that which relates to the exercise of the pardoning power. Accusations have repeatedly been published of its abuse, and cases have been cited in proof thereof, which were never even presented to my notice. Criminals were liberated from prison after sentence, and clamors raised in relation to their pardon in cases in which no appeal for clemency had ever been made. Upon investigation, it had been ascertained that a custom prevails in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, to reconsider, remit and change sentences, weeks and months after their delivery, and in this, much of the misrepresentation has originated. During the last year, as many convicts were liberated from the Moyamensing jail as were pardoned by me from all the prisons in the Commonwealth. Besides which a number more have had their terms of sentence reduced. How, or when, or under what authority, this custom originated, it is impossible to learn; but that it is liable to abuse, and is without the sanction of law, seems evident. The sentence of a convict is a matter of grave importance, and should receive most serious consideration before it is determined upon and delivered; for when it has become a matter of record, the criminal passes beyond the jurisdiction of the court, and there is no legal or constitutional remedy even, for errors that may be committed, except through appeal to the Executive. If a judge can remit or shorten a sentence, he can increase it, and that is a power dangerous to allow any one to wield. And further, if it be lawful for the judge of one court to remit sentence at pleasure, it follows that judges of all other courts should be invested with the same prerogative; and it requires no argument to show to what a dangerous extent it might be used. Happily, the custom appears to be confined to the court named, as judges in other courts disclaim any such authority.

Former Legislatures have had their attention called to the fact that persons are now confined in our county prisons under sentence of death, some of them for many years, whose death warrants were never issued, and towards whom the several Governors, during whose term they were sentenced, could not discover sufficient cause for the exercise of the pardoning powor. The custom has been for each Governor to decline issuing a death warrant which had been withheld by his predecessor. Hence, these convicts, sentenced to death, for whose execution the previous Governors did not issue warrants, and whom, it is presumed, they believed deserved a milder punishment, must either be pardoned or remain prisoners for life. To remedy this the Governor should be vested with authority to commute the death penalty in the cases only to which allusion has been made, to such a term of imprisonment as his judgment would approve, and to remove the convicts from county jails to the penitentiaries.

A brief reference to the condition of the country will be proper, and will doubtless be expected by all for the suppression of the rebelion, and who are now equally in earnest in their wishes and endeavors to secure an early, final and permanent settlement of our national difficulties, upon the basis of loyalty and patriotism.

Contrary to the hopes of the great masses of our people, that portion of the country which was lately in rebellion has not yet attained complete tranquility. And this seems to have been inevitable; for all history teaches us that people who engage in the perpetration of high crimes cannot entirely nor immediately escape their consequences. Nor, perhaps, is it desirable that they should. However this may be, it is certain that perfect repose cannot be secured until the insurrectionary States shall resume their original practical relations to the General Government.

How, when and through whom, this can be best done, is the great question of the present.

That the views and conceptions of a single individual, however high he may be accidentally and temporarily exalted, should be allowed to control or determine this question, cannot for a moment be conceded. The Constitution provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and where the will of the people is the acknowledged law of the land, it requires an extraordinary amount of political effrontery to asume that a Chief Executive of the nation to any degree or under any circumstances, is the United States.

And yet in effect or substance, if not in plain terms this was assumed shortly after the surrender of Lee and his armed forces, by the President; and he has continued to act on this assumption, even in his late annual message, in which, while claiming, in words unknown to our forefathers and our institutions, to be the "elected defender," of the people he arrogantly calls on Congress to "immediately strike from the statute book" its reconstruction laws.

That Congress "will surrender its plan of reconstruction" to this manifestly despotic demand, cannot be even imagined or conjectured. That plan, carefully matured as it was, and fully approved when it was a direct issue before the people, is eminently just, wise and patriotic. It insists that men who were loyal in acts during the rebellion, or loyal in their feelings should alone partcipate in the immediate government of the "insurrectionary districts." Going beyond the mere surface, it rests ultimately on the important doctrine, that the destinies of the nation can only be safe "in the hands of its friends;" of those whose political and moral natures remain sufficiently pure to feel the impulses of patriotism and the obligations of oaths.

That which antagonizes the Congressional plan, which has obstructed, and persistently endeavored to defeat it, first ignores all these important considerations. Having done this, it consistently maintains that those who devised the most infamous measures of war, and for years relentlessly perpetrated, in aid of their purposes, theft, plunder, murder, starvation and assassination—the very leaders of the rebellion—should be allowed, after their involuntary failure, to posses all the rights and privilege of good citizens. That a scheme so absurd and dangerous should be sternly opposed by every true patriot, ought to admit of no doubt. The fact that it has some advocates render it more important to sustain the contrary proposition.

In my inaugural address, I said, "that while Pennsylvania will confide in a loyal Congress, she will not hesitate to sustain it by her influence and power." This I repeat. Nor can I be induced to change this purpose; nor do I believe the people of the State can be, by appeals to the humanitarianism of the age and the invocation of mercy for those whose atrocious deeds have darken the pages of our history. It has been well said, "the pity of the magistrate which suffers a criminal dangerous to society to escape from deserved punishment is not mercy but weakness." True mercy inclines us to pity and relieve the unfortunate and guilty; but only in accordance with justice. And it may well be added that it is at least a weakness, if not a crime, to permit unrepentant and only outwardly subdued traitors, to excercise the elective franchise, hold offices, or take part in the deliberations and legislation of the nation. Its stability and prosperity, the welfare of the people now and hereafter, cannot permit these things to be done.

Individual interests, as well as the general financial condition of our national affairs would be greatly benefited by the simplification of internal revenue taxation reducing the number of articles taxed and insuring honesty and faithfulness in collection. The reduction of taxes on the necessaries of life and on manufactures that are in competition with the products of foreign labor should be encouraged, while the tax on luxuries and imports should be made sufficient to sustain the expenses of the Government.

The people of Pennsylvania, ever true to the Union, and unswerving in their determination to preserve its honor, integrity and perpetuity, are proud and free to assert the sacredness of the national debt, and that its ultimative payment in full must be secured.

As regards the tariff, the protection of home labor and resources, I need only refer to the views expressed in my inaugural. Time and continued reflection have strengthened the views therein expressed. But this, subject is commited to the watchful care of our Representatives in Congress, and it is hoped their labors will be crowned with the happiest consequences. Surely the United States should protect and defend her own industry and skill—her own toiling millions!

I earnestly invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon your deliberations, and that he will prosper your exertion to promote the people and the welfare of our beloved Commonwealth.

JNO. W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, January 7, '68.

TRY THIS PLAN.—Young man, another year has passed away and yet, you have no money left of all your year's labor. Why is it—you don't know—well, we do, and we will tell you plainly why you are without money to day. You have smoked and given away since last New Year's day about 300 cigars, each cigar cost you five cents. You have used each week about one plug of ten cents tobacco. You have taken about 300 drinks of *old rye* whiskey at ten cents each. You have taken about 40 plates of oysters when you were not needing them, and paid 25 cents for each. Now let us see what all amounts to:

300 cigars at 5 cents each cost	$15 00
52 plugs of tobacco at 10 cents, cost	5 20
300 drinks at ten cents each, cost	30 00
40 plates of oysters at 25 cents	10 00

This only amounts to sixty dollars, but you know young man that we have not made our calculation half as high as you would have to make it if put on oath—and if so, you have foolishly thrown away $120 since last New Year's day. If you do this during a life time of fifty years, you will lose $6 000, or if interest is counted as it should be, you will be $15,000 out of pocket.

How to Make Good Coffee.

Good coffee is a luxury, but one that is seldom met with. It is doubtfull whether one family in a dozen know what really good coffee is. Though we have published "line upon line" upon the subject, we give the following from a lady correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph*, and hope some of our lady readers will give the recommended a trial, and report to us the result.

The making of good coffee is a rare thing in this country; most persons boil it, thus making a decotion instead of an infusion; this effectually gets rid of the delicate and agreeable aromatic flavor, and leaves a comparatively tasteless beverage. The following particulars will be found worth attention:

Never by your coffee ground, but grind it yourself, immediately before using it; keep your coffee pot, whatever kind you may use, wiped clean and dry inside; a damp tea or coffee pot acquires a musty flavor that spoils the best tea or coffee. The cheapest and perhaps the best, coffee pots are those made on the French plan, called cafetieres. If you have not one of these, adopt the following plan: Put your freshly ground coffee into the coffee pot previously made warm, and pour upon it water actually boiling; set the pot by the side of the fire for a few seconds, but do not let it boil up; then pour a cupful out and return it back again to the pot, in order to clear it; having done this let it stand on the hob or centre to settle, and in less than five minutes a transparent, strong, aromatic cup of coffee may be poured out. The proportions of coffee (which should not be too finely ground) recommended, are an ounce to a pint and a half of water.

The milk used with coffee should always be boiled and used as hot as possible; the boiling of milk imparts a peculiar and exceedingly pleasant flavor to the coffee. White sugar is recommended, as the molasses like flavors of moist sugar quite over powers, the delicate aroma.