

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1868.

VOL. 62.—WHOLE No. 5,426.

April 22, 1858, "to contract for, and superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of citizens of Pennsylvania who were slain or lost their lives in the late war with Mexico..."

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

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...

year be made the same as that of the Treasury. The promptitude with which citizens of Pennsylvania came forward last April and took the whole amount of the twenty-three million loan...

instruction, which is widely diffusing its blessings by securing a sound and substantial education to all the children of the State. A brief summary will give an idea of the immense proportions it has attained...

Many a widow's heart has been gladdened by the protection, comfort and religious solicitude extended to her fatherless offspring...

always among the first to answer the country's call, give additional evidence of her devotion to liberty and to the nation's glory...

At the last session certain bills were passed in which the large numbers of citizens were deeply interested, the responsibility for which after the adjournment, but few members could be found willing to assume...

Dry-Goods, etc. CASH BUYERS, TAKE NOTICE! SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

At J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Store, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods...

Calicoes, at 12, 14, 15, 16 and the best at 18 cents.

10 per cent. saved in buying your goods for cash, at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S cash and produce store...

GREAT BARGAINS! The undersigned have opened a very full supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS. The old system of "TRUSTING FOREVER" having exploded, we are determined to SELL GOODS UPON THE SHORTEST PROFIT.

CASH OR PRODUCE. To prompt paying customers we will extend a credit of four months, but we wish it expressly understood, after the period named, account will be due and interest will accrue thereon.

BUYERS FOR CASH may depend upon GETTING BARGAINS.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!! The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied stock of New Goods...

Dry-Goods, Delaines, Calicoes, Muslins, Cassimers, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Notions, etc., etc.

NEW ARRIVAL.—Just received at M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE, Straw Hats and Bonnets, Straw Ornaments, Ribbons, Flowers, Millinery Goods, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Bed-trimmings, Buttons, Hosiery and Gloves, White Goods, Parasols and Sun-Umbrellas, Balminals and Hoop Skirts, Fancy Goods and Notions, Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED TO ALL PERSONS to display their Goods. To get information, to make known their wants, to call and examine our goods.

Our country has just emerged from the trials and dangers of an unrelenting and protracted period of important political struggle arising therefrom. Being convened as the representatives of a confiding constituency, grave duties and responsibilities devolve upon you...

One of the most important duties devolving upon the Legislature is the consideration of the public finances. Such attention should be taken for the provision of funds to defray the current expenses of the Government...

The report of the State Treasurer shows that the balance in the Treasury November 30, 1867, was \$1,741,633 27. Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1867, 5,423,330 00.

Ordinary disbursements during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1867, \$4,583,906 99. Loans, &c., redeemed, 20,918,829 89.

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1867, 4,661,856 45. Of which the Treasurer reports as applicable to the payment of overdue loans, the sum of 2,937,978 55.

Unfunded debt, viz: Receipts on bonds, 95,625 00. Interest certificates outstanding, 13,086 52. Interest certificates unclaimed, 4,448 28. Domestic creditors' certificates, 44 67.

Total outstanding, 114,204 56. Total amount of the sinking fund, 37,704,409 77. From which deduct the amount of the Treasury applicable to the payment of overdue loans, 2,937,978 55.

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 3, 1867:

Balance in sinking fund, September 3, 1867, \$2,732,351 77. Receipts in fund for year ending September 3, 1867, 3,354,819 69.

Disbursements: Paid interest on bonds, \$2,575,330 55. Loans redeemed, 1,795,569 50. Premiums, 275 00. Domestic creditors, 75 00.

Balance in fund, 1,737,912 41. By the sixth section of the act of May 16, 1861, a special tax of one-half mill on the dollar was especially set apart for the payment of the principal 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 amounting to \$189,178 17. Interest paid in February and August, 1867, 109,245 00.

By the act of March 7, 1861, the \$3,500,000 of bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad were surrendered to that company, upon the deposit of four millions of dollars for the payment of the original bonds, and a mortgage of four millions of dollars was also given by the company to secure their payment.

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

The graded schools have largely increased during the past year. The system established by the State was designed, not only to furnish instruction to our youth in the elements of knowledge, but to give to each child an opportunity to receive an education to impart to them an education in the higher branches of learning.

Good schools cannot exist without good teachers, and good teachers can only be obtained by using the proper means to prepare them. Recognizing this, the Legislature of 1857 passed a general Normal school law, dividing the State into twelve districts, and looking forward to the establishment, in each of them, of a Normal school.

Fourteen colleges and thirty-two academies have made reports to the School Department during the past year. Such institutions supply a great public want, as the common school system is not competent to perform the whole work of popular education.

An adequate preparation in time of peace is a necessary condition against the probabilities and contingencies of war. This oft repeated axiom was not sufficiently realized before the rebellion, when it broke out, it found the nation wholly unprepared.

The Superintendent reports the expenditures for the eleven months ending November 30, 1867, as follows: Education and maintenance, \$341,889 55. School buildings, 210 00.

Education and maintenance of 1,850 children in primary schools, at \$190 per annum, \$351,500 00. Education and maintenance for 500 children in primary schools, at \$100 per annum, 50,000 00.

Education and maintenance of 1,050 children in "homes," at \$100 per annum, 105,000 00. Clothing for 1,850 children, at \$25 per annum, 46,250 00.

Total amount due for December, \$849,939 55. Add the amount due for December, 31,449 77. And exhibits the total deficit from December 1, 1865, to June 1, 1868, of \$449,929 80 per annum.

I do not deem it inappropriate here to state that if the bill which passed the House at the last session had become a law, making an appropriation of \$450,000 per annum for the orphan's schools, it would have been sufficient to have met the total expenses.

The estimate for the year ending June 1, 1868, will be found fully set forth in the report of the Superintendent. From that report it will also be seen that there are in operation thirty-nine orphan schools and homes, having in charge an average of two thousand nine hundred and thirty-one pupils, for the year ending November 30, 1867, at an average cost of one hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-three cents per annum.

These schools have done so much for the orphaned children of the State, that it is not surprising that the orphan's cause has become a popular one, and that the public sentiment has been raised to such a high level, that it is not surprising that the orphan's cause has become a popular one.

In the performance of my duty, I have forewarned the Legislature of a danger as respects her finances, of no common magnitude. It remains for it to determine whether this danger shall be averted by prompt and efficient legislation and the Treasury guarded against the occurrence of so great a calamity.

The act of Congress of July 2, 1862, granted land scrip to the several States, to be appropriated to the maintenance of colleges, whose leading object it shall be to give instruction in the sciences which minister to agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The act of Assembly of February 19, 1867, appropriated the benefit of the whole of that grant to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, which has thereby become subject to the supervision and guardianship of the State.

The college has been thoroughly reorganized in order to make it fully respond to the object and requirements of the act of Congress and to the educational interests of the industrial classes, and to meet the condition of the whole of that grant to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania.

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The Department of Transportation, created during the late war, has accomplished its purpose, and ceased to exist by the determination of the Legislature, expressed in the appropriation bill, approved April 11, 1867.

During the war a State Agency, for the examination, adjustment and execution of free expenses of military claims, was established at Washington, for the maintenance of which the Legislature, with commendable liberality, has annually made the necessary appropriations.

In January last, Col. John H. Stewart, of Allegheny county, was appointed Agent, and Lieutenant Colonel Wm. A. Cook, Assistant. After a faithful and efficient performance of his duties until 21st of October, Col. Stewart resigned in consequence of domestic afflictions, when Col. Cook was promoted to the position, and Lieutenant Col. J. Copelan, appointed Assistant.

During the year ending December 15, 1867, one thousand seven hundred and eighteen claims have been settled, and three hundred and twenty-one new claims have been filed, amounting to \$241,669 43. Two thousand one hundred and twenty-nine new cases remain unsettled, the most of which will probably be settled by the close of the next year.

The reports of the commissioners appointed under the act of March 12, 1867, to investigate the transactions relating to certain cemeteries are herewith presented.

The work at the Gettysburg cemetery is progressing, but with less expedition than was contemplated. The intention of the Legislature, in providing such blocks of marble as were required for statutory.

The appropriation of three thousand dollars to the cemetery at Antietam has been withheld, as it appears from the report of the board of trustees, that the rebel dead are to be interred within the enclosure and to be honored with the same memorials as the Union soldiers who are there buried.

The custom has ever prevailed to specially honor those in death who won special honor by meritorious lives. The monuments reared to the memory of departed worth bear ample testimony that our people have not been unmindful of their custom.

The necessity for a new arsenal, affording a place of safe deposit for ordnance, ordnance stores and a magazine, is so obvious as to require nothing more on my part than to call your attention to the subject, and to ask that authority be given and an appropriation made for the purchase of a site and the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose indicated.

Agreeable to the requirements of the act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to authorize the Governor to transfer to the Reynolds Monument Committee unserviceable and condemned ordnance," approved March 7, 1867, I caused the ordnance in the arsenal to be inspected and to be over to the committee for the purpose indicated.

In 1864 the Legislature made an appropriation for the purpose of having prepared and placed over to the committee for the purpose indicated five condemned six-pounder brass cannon, weighing in the aggregate three thousand seven hundred and forty-eight pounds.

While there is no reasonable objection to giving decent sepulture even to the rebel dead, those who consider them worthy of honorable burial will surely bestow them. It is our duty to render honor only to whom we believe honor is due.

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