Miscellaneous.

TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE,

> Nos. 23 & 25 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, \$100 EACH.

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HON. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor. The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seamiles at once, between the following port s, viz

Canton	1.000.0
Macoa	60,0
· Hong-Kong	250,6
Swatow	
Amoy	250,0
Foo-Chow	1,250,0
Wan-Chu	300,0
Ningpo	400,6
Hang Chean	
Shanghai	1,000,0
Total	5 910.0

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrate make her population Four hundred and Fourteen millions, and this is more

DREXEL & CO..

34 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Shares can be obtained in Bedford by application to Reed & Schell, Bankers, who are author roed to receive subscriptions, and can give all ne essary information on the subject.

			sopezoji
GEO. W. NIEMANN.		JONES' 01	WE combine
ANN.		E	style
[sep11, 68,y1]	604 MARKET STREET,	JONES' ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUS	WE combine style with neatness of fit. And moderate prices with the best workman

BUY YOUR NOTIONS

R. W BERKSTRESSER. DLASTER.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has t received from the city 60 tons of best Nova

ROCK PLASTER. ROCK PLASTER, and will continue to receive, as his stock diminishes, until the first of April, which he will grind, and have for sale at Hartiey's Mill, and will sell as cheap as can be bought for cash. Wheat, rye, or corn, at the highest cash prices taken in exchange for Plaster. Remember, only until the 1st of April. Thankful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the same.

e of the same.

ANDREW J. MILLER. | may29'68y1

Roofland's Column.

E C T R I C WOUALL

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Ger-

THEY CURED YOUR

FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country call id Bitters or Tonies. They are no tavern preparation, or any thing like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are

The greatest known remedies for
Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA, Nervous Debility. Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, stomach, or IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Constration, Flatlence, Inward Piles, Fullnes of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Suffocating Sensa (Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensa (Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtueus are extracted from them by a scientific Chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cuses where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic In cases of Debility.
They impart a tone system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, crudicate the yellow tinge

Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three

Blood Purifiers

ever known and will cure all diseases resulting from bad bloed. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order, keep your digestive organs in a sound, the use of these reme dies, and no diseases will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything, you must try these preparations. go for anything, you must try these preparations

FROM HON, GEO. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylva-

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nergreat benefit in cases vs.
great benefit in cases vs.
yours Truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES TAOMPSON. Judge of the Supreme Control of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. James Thompson,

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. DR. JACKSON-DEAR SIR :- I have been freently requested to connect my name wi mendations of different kinds of medicin

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The Genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Price of the Bitters, \$1 per bottle; Price of the Tonic, \$1 50 per bottle;

Or, a half dozen for \$7 50. The tonic is put up in quart bottles. Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended. Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say lis just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE.

At the German Medicine Store. No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. EVANS,

PROPRIETOR.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co. These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Store keepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. Do not forget to examine the article you buy n order to get the genuine.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE,

To the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the Commonwealth of Pennsyl-

GENTLEMEN:-For the harmony and general relations of comity and friendship existing between Pennsylvania and all the other States and Territories of the National Union; for the present prosperous condition of the Commonwealth; for the glad signs of coming political tranquility; and for the success which attends the progress of our free institutions, we owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Divine Providence. In view of the favorable circumstances under which you are now assembled, it becomes my province and duty, as it is my pleasure, to offer you my hearty congratulations, and to tender you a cordial welcome to the Legisla-tive Halls of the State. This, indeed, affords me a higher gratification because I participate with your constituents in the confidence manifested by them in selecting you to represent their indi-vidual interests as well as those of the vidual interests as well as those of the Commonwealth. On your wisdom, integrity, judgment and discretion, all will undoubtedly rely for the correct determination of every question affect-ing the largest interests and gravest responsibilities, and for a continuance, and even an increase, of that prosperi-ty which has hitherto been so signally enjoyed.
It is not without a consciousness of

the great responsibility resting upon me that I undertake the performance of a constitutional duty, requiring that the Governor "shall from time to time give to the General Assembly infor-mation of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their conwealth, and recommend to their con-sideration such measures as he shall judge expedient," In conformity with this requirement your attention will be called only to such matters of public interest as in my judgment de-serve careful consideration and action on your part during the present ses-

FINANCES. The following is a carefully prepared statement of the financial condition of the State for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868:

November 30, 1808:
The reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer show that the balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1867, was Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868 Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable

Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868 Payments, viz: Ordinary expenses during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1868 \$1,013,415 37 Sinking fund.

By an act approved April 10. 1668, the transactions of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were ordered to be thereafter reported annually to the 30th day of November. Their last report, therefore, includes a period of one year and three months.

The following is the "recapitula-on" of the operations of the sinking fund, from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868: Balance in fund, September 3, 1867, \$1, 737,912, 41 Receipts in fund from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868 3,418,992, 31

Paid interest Premiums paid as equivalent for Loans redeemed

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 interest and redemption of the loan created by an act of May 18, 1861, entitled "An Act to

nterest paid in January and July, 1868

Balance in fund November 30, 1868 \$\\$ Condition of Balances.

Balance in sixking fund Nov. 30, 1867 \$\\$

Balance in sinking fund Nov. 30, Deduct balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1868

Balance in favor of sinking fund

Reduction of the State Debt. By the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the year end-ing September 3, 1867, the "loans re-deemed" amounted to \$1,794,569 50, and by their report from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868, the "loans redeemed" amounted to \$2,414,816 64, making a total reduction of the State debt, in two years and three months, of four million two hundred and nine thousand three hundred and eighty-six

dollars and fourteen cents. The assets remaining in the Sinking Fund are as follow, viz:-Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, six million, four hundred thousand dollars, and bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, three million, five hundred thousand dollars. These are non-interest bearing bonds and will not mature for many years. I, therefore, recommend to the consideration of the Legislature the propriety of the passage of a law, authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell these bonds at public sale to the highest bidder, and direct the proceeds to be applied to the liquidation of the State debt.

Public debt outstanding December 1, 1867,
Deduct amount redeemed at State
Treasury during fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, viz,
5 per cent loans,
4) per cent. loans

Public debt December 1, 1868, Statement showing the condition of the indebtedness of the Common wealth on the first day of December, 1868. Funded debt, viz :

 $\substack{\$25,311,180\ 00\\7,749,771\ 56\\112,000\ 00}$ Total funded, Unfounded debt, viz: Relief notes in circulation, Interest certificates outstan Interest certificates unclaim Dynastic creditors' certificate

Total funded and unfunded, \$33,286,946 13 Which is the amount of the State debt as before

During the last eighteen years there rer, and in their several public state-ments, "depreciated funds unavaila-

mittee, by the Legislature, whose duty it shall be to examine the said depreci-ated and unavailable funds and dispose of them to the best advantage of the Treasury; or, if found to be worthless, to cancel and destroy them, so that the

accounting officers may be relieved from the necessity and responsibility of annually accounting for them.

The large cash balance remaining in the Treasury on the 30th of November, 1867, has been used for the payment of the twenty-three million loan and for the liquidation of outstanding claims against the State. The investment of the funds, in one of the modes recommended in my last annual message, has therefore, in a great measure been rendered unnecessary for the present. But in the event of large accumula-tions of money hereafter, the recom-mendations therein given are respect-fully referred to, and renewed. Whenever there may be surplus funds in the Treasury, they can, with safety and benefit to the State, be employed in the purchase of its outstanding bonds, and in saving the interest on them which would accumulate prior to their

maturity. I regret to state that the last Legis lature, although fully forewarned in regard to the insecurity and want of proper and sufficient guards for the safe keeping of the money of the Com-monwealth, failed to determine upon monwealth, failed to determine upon any mode by which the Treasury may be effectually guarded against the possibility of loss. The present Legislature has it in its power to secure for itself no ordinary honor, by the enactment of such a law, strong and efficient for the purpose indicated, and the enjoyment not only of the approbation, but the permanent gratitude of every citizen.

Notwithstanding the satisfactory reduction of the public indebtedness, as shown in the forgoing statements, an immense State debt is still upon us, requiring nearly two million of dollars to be collected to pay the interest accruing upon it annually. Its extinguishment at the earliest practicable period, not inconsistent with other public interests, is of the highest importance to every tax-payer. I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge the strict-est economy in respect to every expenditure and the utmost retrenchment in

every department.

Retrenchment is emphatically demanded by the people, in legislative expenditures, as well as in every other branch of the government. Their eyes are open to investigate every transaction, and by their ballots they are ready to strike down those who will not take effective action in favor of positive and radical reform. The mon-ey paid into the Treasury is the property of the people, every one of whom has a just right to hold his representa-tives to a strict accountability for every 8,905,492 64 dollar that may be appropriated or ex-

I here renew the remarks made last year on the subject of "annual appropriations," to which you are respectfull referred. For four successive years the general appropriation bills have been signed on the eleventh day of April, being about the time of adjournment. The Governor has been forced either to sign the bills without proper investigaton, not withstanding any objections he may have; suspend the means to defray the operations of the government for the ensuing year; or call an extra session of the Legisla-ture. I repeat that "it is earnestly de-sired that the appropriation bill be tak-en up, discussed and passed at a suffi-ciently early period during the session to enable it to receive that thorough examination which its importance deexamination which its importance de-

condition of that department in a highly satisfactory manner. Within the State there are 1,918 school dis-tricts; 13,766 schools; 2,382 graded schools; 11,698 school directors; 73 county, city and borough superintencreate a loan and provide for arming the State."

county, city and bottog:

dants; 16,771 teachers; and 800, 515 pupils. The cost of tuition for the year was \$3,273,269 43; of building, purchasing and renting school houses, \$1,991,-152 55; of contingencies, \$854,253 21. 423,979 20 These three items, with expenditures for all other purposes connected therewith, amount to the aggregate sum of

These facts are exhibited with great satisfaction, as they show the average annual cost for the tuition of each pupil to be about seven dollars and seventy-four and a half cents. The average amount paid to each teacher is about \$195 17½ per annum. This, in my opinion, is too small a salary to secure the services of competent teachers; and I am fully justified in urging the necessity of increased compensation. It is but just, and it will have an elevating tendency not only upon the teachers but the manner in which their du-

ties are performed.
Your attention is called to the fact that, notwithstanding the ample provision now made by law for the eduration of all persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years, large numbers of children, principally in our cities, do not attend any kind of school. Over twenty thousand of this class are found in Philadelphia, and the number in the State is estimated to be not less than seventy-five thousand. These children grow up in ignorance, frequently without employment, and many of them contract habits of vice, which eventually cause them to committed to houses of refuge, county prisons or penitentiaries. Humanity and sound public policy demand that something be done to remedy this growing evil, and also that of the neglected condition of considerable num-bers of children in the alms and poor

heuses in many of the counties.
Four Normal Schools are now recognized as State institutions. The number of students attending them during the past year was 2,115, of whom eighty graduated. Two additional Normal Schools will probably go into operation during this year, one located at Bloomsbrug, Columbia county, and the other at California, Washington county.— 210 00 The value of these institutions to the common school system cannot be esti-4,417,463 64 mated. Our schools are comparatively worthless without qualified teachers, and such teachers can most easily be obtained from the Normal institutes, where the art of teaching is made a

A meeting of the presidents and other authorities of a number of our principal colleges was held in Harrisburg last winter, the object of which was to bring about a closer union of all our educational institutions, and connect \$95,415 00 13,085 52 4,448 38 44 67 defactional institutions, and connect by a bond of sympathy, if not of or-ganic structure, the common schools, high schools, academies and colleges. ganic structure, the common schools, high schools, academies and colleges. The establishment of such an educational department seems to be desirable

There is no subject more worthy the our social system; they are fountains enty-seven, and a number of others in of that wide-spread intelligence, which preparation for organization.

the purity and preservation of our free institutions. In a republican govern-ment education is a sure basis of power and public prosperity. By it the people are taught to discern and esti-mate the value of their own rights; to mate the value of their own rights; to distinguish between oppression and the exercise of lawful authority; to of the exercise of lawful authority; to of the exercise of lawful authority; to of the prevents improper encroachments the prevents improper encroachments. tiousness; to preserve an inviolable respect for the laws, and exercise "eter-nal vigilance" against any encroachments upon them. It is admitted that a thoroughly educated people alone can be permanently free. By educational culture patriotism is expanded, and the training the year ending November 30, 1868, with an estimate for the necessary appropriations for the current year, and also for and the principles, manners and senti-ments of the whole people are assimi-lated. Many of the sources of jealousy and prejudice are diminished, social harmony largely increased, and the structure of our free and happy system of government, cemented, strengthenof government cemented, strengthen-

ed and adorned. Soldiers' Orphans' Schools. In his report, the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, exhibits the total expenditure for their support from December 1, 1867 to May 31, 1868, to be \$236,970 26; total namber of pupils in the schools 3,431; average cost per pupil \$69 06½ for six months; and the average weekly expenses per pupil \$2 65½. The fiscal year of these schools, like that of the common schools schools, like that of the common schools, terminates by law on the last day of May of each year. The present report of the Superintendent, therefore embraces only six months, and reports will be made up to 31st of May, annually, hereafter. The Special appropriation of Febuary 25, 1868, made in accordance with an estimate of the Superintendent, presented in my last annual message, exceeded the actual expenses. message, exceeded the actual expense Notwithstanding every possible effort

as been, and will continue to be made, to economize in the expenses of the pre sent year, and to keep them as far possible within the appropriation made by the last Legislature, it will readily be observed that there will be a deficit for the year ending May 31, 1669, the amount of which will be carefully ascertained and presented to the Legisla-ture prior to the close of the present

The schools are all in good condition and improving, and their usefulness is daily becoming more manifest. They among the most philanthropic stitutions of the age, and reflect high honor on the patriotism of the Legis-lature by which they have been so libby whom they are sustained. The children who are the recipients of their benefits are the offspring of brave men who voluntarily endangered their lives in the cause of their country in the most trying hour of its existence, and who, glowing with patriotic ardor, fought as bravely and heroically as the noblest men in the world's history. Thousands of them who left their homes in the bloom of health and with the brightest hopes of manhood, now sleep in death, leaving the widows and little ones to the care of the country in whose service they fell, and which promised them its protection. Their children are the wards of this great Commonwealth; and too much praise cannot be awarded its people for the munificent and tender manner in which they have thus far, through their representatives, discharge the sacred and delicate trust.

Agricultural College.

Before the General Government appropriated public lands to the several States for the purpose of agricultural and military education and the mechanic arts, and prior to the time when Pennsylvania endowed the Agricultural College with her share of these The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools exhibits the means for its support than its own earnings. History proves that semi-naries of learning cannot be efficiently sustained by their own internal resources. The education of youth in the higher branches of knowledge seems to require the aid of philanthropic con-tributions. This institution had not these benefits to any adequate extent and though the board of trustees bestowed upon it the most anxious care, their zeal and labor, combined with those of its friends, were not equal to a contest with the want of means.— Hence the school did not command the attached to the character of its graduates; and that its failure would enter into the estimate which the world would place upon the education it be-stowed. This feature has now been removed. The people, through their Legislature, have endowed this institution with the interest upon a fund of \$318,500 00, (invested in the United States and Pennsylvania State six per cent bonds) payable to it semi-annually. Last year this interest amounted to \$25,462 78. The residue of the fund, \$43,886 50, has been appropriated, under the law by the board of trustees, to the purchase of three model and expe rimental farms; one at the college, in Centre county, for \$8,000 00, one in Chester county for \$17,750 00, and one in Indiana county for \$18,136 59. The board has also recently re-organized the faculty and remodled the course of studies, so as to adapt them to the wants of the agricultural community. This new order of things goes into op-peration at the commencement of the next session and it is earnestly hoped will be a success. There is no profess-ion, trade or calling in life, where the value of knowledge and the lights of science, and the practical application of both, are so potent for profitable re-sults as in their adaptation to agricul-

> ously endowed by the State. Military.

tural pursuits. And in this truly prac-

tical age it is well worthy of the consideration of parents, whether they should not avail themselves of the ben-

efits of this institution, now so gener-

From the report of the Adjutant General you will learn the condition of the Military Department. The in-activity in military affairs after the cessation of hostilities and upon the return to peace, has in a great measure been dispelled and an active martial spirit now prevails throughout the State; more particularly in Philadel-phia, where by a special legislative en-actment, the minimum number of men required to form a company has been reduced, and a brigade fund is raised by a tax upon those who are not members of a military organization, but liable to the performance of military duty. I recommend the passage of a similar law for the whole State. For the sake of preserving the great interests involved, which include the lives, property and happiness of our pe this is presented to you as an impor-tant subject for your deliberation.

Every possible encouragement of vol-unteers has been afforded, and not withdeliberations of the Legislature than the promotion of the welfare of our resulted as follows: In 1866 there were has been carried upon the accounts of the Auditor General and State Treasu-underlie the characteristic features of in 1867, thirty eight; and in 1868, sev-

By a reduction of the number for a sand million, ble" to the amount of forty-one thousand and thirty-two dollars. I recommend the appointment of a joint com- | ing spirit to which we are indebted for | aggregate of fifty officers and men, | expering of the people who have been im-

companies would soon be numbered by the hundred, any of which could easily be recruited to the maximum number if required for active service. The State that always maintains the high-

The Adjutant General presents a full and detailed statement of the disbursesuch amounts as have been discovered to be due from the transportation department, contracted during the State Agence

State Agency.

The existence of the Military State Agency at Washington terminated on the 31st day of July last, at which time the appropriation for the payment of its expenses was exhausted. Much benefit resulted to many of the soldiers of our State, and their representatives, from this office, in which their just dues from the United States Government were collected and transmitted to them free of charge. mitted to them free of charge.— In August, after the agency ceased to exist, there still remained a considerable number of unsettled claims, and as no one knew more about their condi-tion, or could possibly obtain an earlier settlement of them than the late agent, Col. Cook, I permitted him, upon his own offer, to close up the business of the office, and to transact any other business for the soldiers of Pennsylva-nia at one half the fees that are charged by any other private agency in Washington City. This arrangement has thus far been carried out, and I am pleased to add, with very general sat-isfaction. All the books and papers of the agency will be transferred to the office of the Adjutant General.

Registry Law. At the last session of the Legislature an aet was passed known as the "Registry Law," the intention of which was to protect the ballot-bex against corruption and fraudulent voting, to which it has for many years been disgracefully exposed. This law seems to have been so defective in some of its provisions as to have received the condemnation of a majority of the Supreme Court, by which it was pronounced "incongruous and unconstitutional." At the election immediately after this decision, it is alleged that frauds were perpetrated, sur-passing in magnitude, perhaps, any that have been consummated heretofore in the history of the Commonwealth. These frauds have demonstrated the necessity of the passage of some law, or laws that will accomplish the desired object, without being subject to the exceptionalle features pointed out by the learned gentlemen who

pronounced the opinion of the Supreme There is no subject of such vital importance to the whole country as the sanctity of the ballot-box, and the protection of all tizens in their right to the elective franendows the American citizen with a free-dom and a power not possessed by the sub-ject of any other government. It makes him the peer of his fellow man, whatever may be his rank, station, or position in life. To be deprived of it by any means whatever, his boasted freedom becomes a sham—his especial and exalted prerogative a mockery and a farce. What avails it to the citizen that he is entitled to a vote, if that vote is to be nullified by fraud? Such guards, then, should be thrown around the polls as will effectually, if possible, preserve them from the taint of a single illegal vote. Not only should false voting be severely punishment of the meaning the polls as the convention, composed of three commissioners each from the fourteen States represented, appointed in accordance with an agree-

ed, but false swearing to obtain a vote, be visited with the pains and renalties of per-jury and with perpetual disfranchisement. The people must be perfectly free to regulate their public business in their own way. of the land. Corruption of suffrage in a re-publican government is the deadliest crime that can be perpetrated; is a sassination of the sovereignty of the people, and will be followed by a despotism, the motive power of which will be money and perjury. And if this privilege be tampered with, sooner or later the sure and indignant popular condemnation will be rendered and condign punishment administered. All good citizens, of whatever political opinion, should and every measure that may tend to seem tive franchise, but the assurance that his vote will not be rendered valueless by illegality, corruption or fraud.

Every proper facility for the naturaliza-tion of citizens of foreign birth should be afforded; but the Legislature, in its combin ed wisdom, can surely enact some mode to prevent the possibility of a single vote being cast upon spurious naturalization papers,

Revision of the Civil Code. The commissioners appointed to codify the statute laws of the State have diligent-ly prosecuted the work assigned them, and with every prospect that it will be fully com-pleted within the time prescribed by the legislative resolutions of April 8, 1868; and in further compliance with them, they will cause to be laid before each branch of the General Assembly, at its present session, various titles of bills, with brief abstracts of the several sections of each, which have been

Insurance Department, Among the subjects of importance to the

citizens of Pennsylvania is the establishment of an Insurance Department, Such de-partments are in successful operation in several neighboring States, by means which the interests of insurers are guarded and promoted. So careful a supervision is had over the transactions of insurance companies that frauds are rendered almost impossible, and spurious companies can have no existence. The result of the protection thus afforded, is, that whilst foreign companies, thus protected, do immense business in this State, so little confidence is had in those of Pennsylvania that their business is almost entirely confined within the State limits; and lately some of them have withdrawn their agencies from other States, because no risks will be taken, in consequence of the inadequacy of the laws to afford protection to insurers. To this defect, more-over, may be attributed the operations of the number of worthless companies which have suddenly sprung up, without any solid basis, and as suddenly expired, to the in-jury of all whose confidence they obtained, and to the dishonor of the Commonwealth. Whilst Pennsylvania insurance transact little business outside of the State. it is alleged that foreign life insurance companies alone paid taxes last year on three million eight hundred thousand dollars of premiums received in Pennsylvania, a great proportion of which would be confined to this State if the same protection was given by law to its citizens as is afforded by other States. The report of the Insurance De partment of New York, published in 1867, shows that the companies which were doing business in 1866, in Pennsylvania, and also in New York, had risks in force for more than five thousand million of dollars; and it is believed that the risks in Pennsylvania companies, which, for want of a proper Insurance Department, can not be obtained. would swell the amount to over six thou-

In view of these facts, and of the costly

posed upon and defrauded by unsubstantial and ephemeral companies, I repeat the and ephemeral companies, I repeat the recommendation made to the Legislature at its last session, that an Insurance Department be established, and a superintendent appointed by law, who shall have supervision and control over all insurance companies allowed to transact business within the State, and annually publish, under oath, full reports of their transactions. The community is deeply interested in this matter, and demands the protection which can thus only be afforded,

VOL. 64 .- WHOLE No. 5,474.

New Hospital for the Insane. The commissioners appointed by an ac-of the last session "to establish an addition al State Hospital for the Insane," have notified me that they will present a report of their proceedings sometime during the present month, which will be communicated when received.

Damages by Raids, In accordance with an act of the last session, providing for an investigation and adjudication of the claims of citizens of several counties "whose property was de-stroyed, damaged or appropriated for the public service, and in the common defence public service, and in the common defence in the war to suppress the rebellion "a commission of three competent gentlemen was appointed, who have performed the allotted duties, and will soon make a full report of their transactions.

Paris Exposition. I have received through the Secretary of State of the United States, a bronze medal and diploma from the Imperial Commissioners for the best specimens of Pennsylvania anthracite coal exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1867. These tributes to an important branch of the internal resources of Pennsylvania have been assigned a place among other valuable relics in the Ex-

State Coat of Arms. Diligent but unsuccessful search has been repeatedly made for the coat of arms of the State, and for the authority under which the present design was established. It seems that for years past no trace of either the original authority or design could any-where be found, and it is recommended that the Legislature take the necessary steps to supply the omission, by such means as they in their wisdom shall determine.

State Beneficiaries, A number of benevolent, charitable and other similar institutions annually receive appropriations from the State for their support. These appropriations, in most, if not in all cases, appear to have been adequate for the purposes to which it was intended they should be applied, and are as liberal as can reasonably be expected in the present condition of the Treasury of the State.

The Susquehanna Fisheries A preliminary report on the Susquehanna fisheries has been submitted by Col. James Worrall, Civil Engineer, Commissioner under the act of the Legislature in reference thereto. There are some facts which should be embodied in the report, but which can not be ascertained until early in January. Permission has therefore been granted to the Commissioner, at his request, to post-pone the submission of his regular report until the earliest day practicable during the present month.

Cattle Disease. The prevalence of contagious or epidemic diseases among cattle and other animals has for some years past been a prolific source of anxiety and alarm among the producers and consumers of meats in many of the States. It was therefore deemed important to call a convention of competent persons to take into consideration the means best calculated ment by the several Governors, assembled at Springfield, Illinois, on the first of Decem-

ber last, and an account of their transactions is herewith presented. Without legislative authority, but believand when the voice of the majority is fairly and clearly expressed all should bow to it as to the voice of God. They are the sovereign rulers, and their will must be the law and A. Boyd Hamilton, commissioners to represent Pennsylvania in that convention. These gentleman freely gave their time and experience, and also incurred a pecuniary expense of about three hundred dollars, to defray Ewhich I recommend that an appropriation be made.

Statistics.

In view of the vast amount and great variety of the products of the State, a desk for the collection of statistics, relative to exports and imports, agriculture, manufactures coal, iron, oil, lumber, &c., might, with propriety and profit be established. This could be accomplished by the employment of a competent clerk, under the supervision of one of the present heads of department, whose duty should be to collect and publish such facts as might tend to stimulate and increase our productive energies, instil new life and vigor into our manufacturing interests, and lead to more accurate knowledge of all our internal resources and the proper methods for their development. There is abundant space in the Capitol buildings to be appropriated as a receptable for books, papers, mineralegical and geological specimens, and other articles that might be con tributed appropriate to such a department and which in a few years would form an invaluable collection. Under legislative direc-tion, the good results would be almost in-calculable, and are required by the progres-

sive spirit of the age in which we live Resolutions of the Vermont Legislature. Your attention is called to the accompanying joint resolutions, passed at the last session of the Vermont Legislature, bearing a just tribute to the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Joint resolutions from the same body are also sent you, which I regard as worthy of your consideration, relative to the act of Congress "to establish and protect National Cemeteries," and recommending "to the Legislature of the State of Penn-sylvania the passage of an act empowering the board of commissioners having charge of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, to transfer all the right, title, interest and care of said Soldiers' National Cemetery to the General Government, upon the completion of the same.

In Memoriam.

It has been the misfortune of the State during the past year to lose by death two of her representatives in the Congress of the nation, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of the Ninth, and Hon. Darwin A. Finney, of the Twentieth District. Both were natives of Vermont, but in early life selected Pennsylvania for their home, and identified themrelves with her interests, which they were chosen to guard in the Legislature; and the people of the Commonwealth will long remember with gratitude their faithful and efficient services. The first went down to his grave after a long life of public usefulness and in well matured honors; the other in the prime of manhood, which gave promise of a searcely less brilliant career

Pardons. The list of pardons issued during the past year will be found among the papers to which your attention is called. The princi-pal reasons upon which they were based, and the names of some of the prominent retitioners are given in every case. That petitioners, are given in every case. That a few of these pardons may have been un-worthily granted, through misrepresenta-tions of relatives, friends, sympathizing neighbors and other interested parties, there is no doubt, but in the majority of instances it is certain that the facts not only justified

but demanded Executive elemency.

The whole number of applications for pardons during the year has been sixteen

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