THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI-No 5.

PHILADELPHIA, WEINESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1869.

Which is the amount of the State debt as before stated.

CUBERNATORIAL.

FIRST EDITION

The Message of Governor John W. Geary.

An Able Review of the Commonwer1th and its Interests.

HARRISBURG, January 6 .- The following is the message of Governor Geary, as sent to the two houses of the State Legislature at 11 o'clock this morning p-

To the Senates and House of Representatives of the Commonw cells of Pennsylvania:-

GENTLE AEN:-For the harmony and general relations of comity and friendship existing between . Fennsylvania and all the other States and Territories of the National Union; for the presen & prosperous condition of the Commonwealt'h; for the glad signs of coming political tran (millits; and for the success which attends the progress of our free institutions, we owe a herey debt of gratitude to Divine Providence. In view of the favorable circumstances under which you are now assembled, it becomes my prevince and duty, as it is my pleasure, to offer you a cordial welcome to the legislative halls of the State. This indeed, affords me a higher gratification, because I participate with your congratification, because I participate with your con-stituents in the confidence manifested by them in selecting you to represent their individual interests as well as those of the Common wealth. On your wisdom, integrily, judgment, and dis-cretion, all will undoubtedly rely for the cor-rect determination of every question affecting the largest interests and gravest responsibili-dise and for a continuance and even an in-

the largest interests and gravest responsibili-mies, and for a continuance, and even an in-crease, of that prosperity which has hitherto been so signally enjoyed. It is not without a consciousness of the great responsibility resting upon me that I under-take the performance of a constitutional duty, requiring that the Governor "shall from time to time give to the General Assembly informa-tion of the state of the Common wealth, and recommend to their consideration such mea-sures as he shall judge expedient." In con-formity with this requirement your attention will be called only to such matters of public interest as in my judgment deserve careful interest as in my judgment deserve careful consideration and action on your part during the present session. Finances.

41,082.00 nnavailable.

Total in Treasury for fiscal year .. \$9,918,918 01

ther payments	1,979,690.91	
epreciated funds, un- available	41 032 00	8,905,492.64

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

SINKING FUND.

Ey an set approved April 10, 1868, 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

Which is the amount of the State debt as before stated. During the last eighteen years there has been carried upon the accounts of the Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and in their several public statements, 'depreciated funds unavailable" to the amount of forty-one thou-sand as d thirty-two dollars. I recommend the appointment of a joint committee by the Legislature, whose duty it shall be to examine the said depreciated 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 respon-sibility of anneally 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 twesty-three million loan and for the liquidation of ont-standing claims against the State. The invest-ment of the funds, in one of the modes recommended in my last annual message has, therefore, in a great measure been rendered therefore, in a great measure been rendered unnecessary for the present. But in the event of large accumulations of money hereafter, the of large accumulations of money hereafter, the recommendations therein given are respectfully referred to, and renewed. Whenever there may be surplus funds in the Treasury they can, with saiety 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. maturity.

which would accumulate plot to them maturity. I regret to state that the last Legislature, although fully forewarned in regard to the in-security and want of proper and sufficient guards for the safe keeping of the money of the Commonwealth, failed to determine upon any mode by which the Tressury 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 pur-pose indicated, and the enjoyment not only of the approbation but the "permanent gratitude of every citizen. of every citizen.

ihe approbation but the "permanent gratitude of every cilizen. Notwithstanding the satisfactory reduction of the public indebtedness, as shown in the foregoing statements, an immense State debt is still upon us, requiring nearly two millions of dollars to be collected to pay the interest accruing upon it annually. Its extinguishment at the earliest practicable period, not incou-sistent with other public interests, is of the highest importance to every taxpayer. I can-not, therefore, too strongly urge the strictest economy in respect to every expenditure and the utmost retrenchment in every department. *Retrenchment is emphalically demanded by the people, in legislat ve 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 money psid into the Treasary is the property of the people, every one of whom has a just right to hold his representatives to a strict accountability for every dollar that may be appropriated or expended. I here renew the remarks made last year on the subject of "annual accordinations."

I here renew the remarks made last year on the subject of "abnual appropriations," to which you are respectful'y referred. For four which you are respectfully referred. For four successive years the general appropriation bills have been signed on the lith day of April, being about the time of adjournment. The Governor has been forced either to sign the bills without proper investigation, notwith-standing any objections he may have, suspend the means to defray the operations of the gov-ernment for the ensuing year, or cail an extra secsion of the Legislature. I repeat that "it is earnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up, discussed, and passed at a suffi-ciently early period during the session to enable it to receive that thorough examination which its importance demands," **Education.**

Education.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools exhibits the condition of that department in a highly satisfactory manner. Within the State there are 1918 school districts, Within the State there are 1918 school districts, 13 766 schools, 2382 graded schools, 11,098 school directors, 73 county eity and borough superin-tendents; 16 771 teachers, and 800,515 pupils The cost of tuition for the year was \$3 273,28943; of building, rurchasing, and renting school-bouses, \$1,991,15255; of contingencies, \$851,253-21. These three items, with excenditures for all other purposes connected therewith, amount to the aggregate sum of \$6,200,537.96. These facts are exhibited with great satisfac-

These facts are exhibited with great satisfac-tion, 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 sverage amount paid to each teacher is about \$195-1734 per annum. This, in my opinion, is too small a salary to secure the services of com-petent teachers; and I am fully justified in urging the necessity of increased compensation. It is but just, and it will have an elevating tendercy not only upon the teachers but the tendency not only upon the teachers, but the manner in which their duties are performed. Your attention is called to the fact that, nottour attend on the scale to the fact flat, hot-withstanding the ample provision now made by law for the education 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 Philadel-phia, and the number in the State is estimated to be not less than seventy five thousand phis, 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 con-tract habits of vice, which eventnally cause them to be committed to houses of refuge, county prisons, or peutentlaries. Humanity and sound public pointy demand that some-thing be done to remedy this growing evil, and also that of the neglected condition of conside-rable numbers of children in the alms and poor houses in many of the counties. houses 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 2115, of whom eighty graduated. Two additional Nor-mal Schools will probably go into operation during this year, one located at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, and the other at California, Washington county. The value of these institu-tions to the common school system cannot be esions to the common school system cannot be estimated. Our scheols are comparatively wo th-less without qualified teachers, and such teach-ers can most easily be obtain d from the Normal Institutes, where the al) of teaching is made a specialty. A meeting of the presidents and other anthorities of a number of our principal colleges was need in Harrisburg last winter, the object of which was to bring about a closer union of all our educational institutions, and connect by a bond of sympathy, if not of organic struc-ture, the common schools, high schools, acade-mies, and colleges. The establishment of such an educational department seems to be desi-There is no subject more worthy the delibera-tions of the Legislature than the promotion of the welfare of our common schools. They immediately underlie the characteristic features of our social system; they are fountains of that of our social system; they are fountains of that widespread inteiligence which, like a perennial vitality, pervades the hation, and are nurseries of that inquiring spirit to which we are indebted for the purity and preservation of our free institutions. In a republican government education is a sure basis of power and public prosperity. By it the people are taught to dis-cern and estimate the value of their own rights; the distinguish between contrastion and the excern and estimate the value of their own rights; to distinguish between oppression and the ex-ercise of lawful authority; to discriminate between liberty and licentiousness; to preserve an inviolable respect for the laws, and exercise "eternal vigilance" against any encroachments upon them. It is admitted that a thoroughly educated people slone can be permanently free. By educational culture patriotism is expanded, and the principles, manners, and sentiments of the whole people are assimilated. Many of the the whole people are assimilated. Many of the sources of jealousy and prejudice are dimin-ished, toolal harmony largely increased, and the studeure of our free and happy system of government cemented, strengthened, and adorned.

deficit for the year ending May 31, 1869, the is amount of which will be carefully ascerialized and presented to the Legislature prior to the close of the present secsion. The schools are all in good condition and improving, and their usefulness is daily becoming more manifest. They are among the most pullanthropic institutions of the age, and reflect high honor on the patriotism of the Legislature by which they have been so liberally endowed, and upon our people by 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 as heroically as the noblest men in the world's history. Theorem of health, and with the brightest hopes of manhood, now sizep in death, leaving their widows and little ones to the care of the country in the great Commonwealth; and too much praise cannot be awarded its people for the mulficent and tender manner in which they fell, and which promised them its protection. Their children are the wards of this great Commonwealth; and they have thus far, through their representatives, discharged the sarced and deli-

in which they have thus far, through their re-presentatives, discharged the sacred and delicate trust.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. Before the General Government appropriated public lands to the several States for the pur-press of agricultural and military education and the mechanic arts, and prior to the time when Pennsylvanis endowed the Agricultural College with her share of those lands, it was dependent wholly upon individual influence, without any other means for its support than its own earnings. History proves that semina-ries of learning cannot be efficiently sustained by their own internal resources. The educa-tion of youth in the higher branches of know-lidge seems to require the aid of philanthropic edge seems to require the aid of philaothropic contributions. This institution had not these

contributions. 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, com-bined with those of its friends, were not equal to a contest with the want of means. Hence the school did not command the confi-dence of farmers who were able to educate their sons, and who could not forget that the charac-ter of the college 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 bestowed. This feature has now been removed. The people, through their Legisthe education it bestowed. This feature has now been removed. The people, through their Legis-lature, have endowed this institution with the interest upon a fund of \$318,500 (invested in United States and Pennsylvania State six per cent. bonds), payable to it semi-annually. Last year this interest amounted to \$25.64278. The re-sidue of the fund, \$43,886 50, has been appropri-ated, under the law, by the board of trustees, to the purchase of three model and experimental farms; one at the College, in Centre county, for \$6000, one in Chester county for \$18,100-50. The board has also recently reorganized the faculty board has also recently reorganized the faculty and remodelled the course of studies, so as to adapt them to the wants of the agricultural community. This new order of things goes into operation at the commencement of the next session, and it is carnestly hoped will be a success. There is no profession trade or call. next session, and it is carnestly hoped will be a success. There is no profession, trade, or call-ing in life where the value of knowledge and trelights of science, and the practical applica-tion of both, are so potent for profitable results as in their adapiation to agticultural pursuits. And in this truly practical age it is well worthy of the consideration of parents whether they should not avail themselves of the benefits of this institution, now so generously endowed by the State. the State.

Military.

Military. From the report of the Adjutant-General you will learn the condition of the Military Depart-ment. The inactivity in military affairs after the cessation of hostitilities and upon the return of pe ce has in a great measure been dispelled, and an active martial spirit now prevails throughout the State: more particularly in Philadelphia, where, by a special legislative enactment, 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 organiza-tion, but liable to the performance of military duiy. I recommend the passage of a similar law for the whole State. For the sake of pre-serving the great interests involved, which include the lives, property, and happiness of our people, this is presented to you as an important subject for your deliberation.

important subject for your deliveration. Every possible encouragement of volunteers has been afforded, and notwithstanding the

and perjury. And if this privilege be tampered with, sooner or later the sure and indignant opular condemnation will be rendered and condign punishment administered. All good chitzens, of whatever political opinion, should lend their aid for the accomplianment of any and every measure that may tend to secure to each voler, not only his right to the elective franchise, but the assurance that his vote will not be rendered valueless by illegality, corrup-tion, or fraud. Every proper facility for the naturalization of

tion, or fraud. Every proper facility for the naturalization of citizens of foreign birth should be afforded; but the Legislature in its combined wisdom, can surely enact some mode to prevent the possibility of a single vole being cast upon spurious naturalization papers, and thus fully secure the purity of the elective franchise.

Revision of the Civil Code.

The Commissioners appointed to codify the statute laws of the State have diligently pro-secuted the work assigned them, and with every prospect that it will be fully completed within the time prescribed by the legislative resolutions of April 8, 1869; and in further com-pliance with them, they will cause to be laid before each branch of the General Assemily, at its present session, valuons titles of bills with

its present session, various titles of bills, with brief abstracts of the several sections of each, which have been matured.

Insurance Department.

which have been matured. Insurance Department. Among the subjects of importance to the citizens of Pennsylvania is the establishment of an Insurance Department. Buch depart-ments are in successful operation in several neightoring States, by means of which the interests of insurers are guarded and pro-moted. So careful a supervision is had over the transactions of insurance companies trat trauds 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, or immense business in this State, so little confidence is had in those of Pennsylvania that their business is almost entirely confided within the State limits; and lately some of them have withdrawn their agencies from other states, because no risks will be taken, in con-sequence 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, abd as suddenly expired, to the injury of all whose confidence they obtained, and to the dis-tions of the Common wealth. Whilst Pennsylvania insurance companies is allone paid taxes last year on three million of which would be confined to this State if the alone paid taxes last year on three million of which would be confined to this State if the same protection was given by law to its citi-zens as is afforded by other States. The report of the Insurance Department of New York, sublished in 1867, shows that the companies which were doing business that is the companies which were doing business that the co

which were doing business in 1866, in Pennsyi-vania, and also in New York, had risks in force for more than five thousand million ot dollars; and it is believed that the risks in Pennsylvania companies, which, for want of a proper In-surance Department, cannot be obtained, would swell the amount to over six thousand

would swell the amount to over six thousand millions. In view of these fac's, and of the costly expe-rience of the people who have been imposed upon and defrauded by unsubstantial and ephemeral companies, I repeat the recommen-dation made to the Legislature at its last ses-sion, that an Insurance Department be estab-lished, and a superintendent appointed by law, who shall have supervision and control over sil insurance companies allowed to transact who shall have supervises allowed to transact business within the State, and annually pub-lish, under eath, full reports of their transac-tions. The community is deeply interested in this matter, and demands the protection which can thus only be afforded.

New Hospital for the Insane.

The Commissioners appcinted by an act of the last session "to establish an additional State Hospital for the Insane," have notified me that they will present a report of their pro-ceedings some time 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 cltizens of several counties

the Vermont Legislature, bearing a just tribute to the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Joint re-solutions 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 recommend-ing "to the Legislature of the State of Penn-bly and a the passage of an act empowering the by Ivania the passage of an act empowering the board of commissioners having charge of the Foidiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg to transfer all the right, title, interest, and care of said Soldiers' National Cemetery to the Gene-ral Government, upon the completion of the same."

In Memoriam.

same.'

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 Tweatteth District. Both were natives of Vermont, but in early life selected Pennsylvania for their home, and dischifted themselvas with her interests which identified themselves with her interests, which they were chosen to guard in the Legislature, and the people will long remember with grati-tude 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 scarcely 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 principal reasons upon which they were based, and the names of some of the prominent petitioners, are given in every case. That a few of these pardons may have been unworthily granted, through mis representations of relatives, friends, sympa-thizing neighbors, and other interested parties, there is no doubt, but in the majority of inthere is no doubt, but in the majority of in-stances it is certain that the facts not only jus-tified but demanded Executive elemency.

tified but demanded Executive elemency. The whole number of applications for pardons during the year has been sixteen hundred and twen y three. The number of pardons granted in that time has been one hundred and six, which is a little over δ_{ij} per cent. Of those pardoned about five per cent, have been again brought before the courts in consequence of

particulate acoust interpret cent, have been again brought before the courts in consequence of their return to the commission of crime. I am fully impressed with the weighty re-sponsibility of the pardoning power, which hanks among the most difficult and embar-rassing duties of the Executive office. Daily beset with powerful and pitful importantiles, as well as conflicting representations, from those in whom he should be enabled to place the fullest confidence, in order to avoid errors in the decision of any case, the Governor is compelled to take into consideration the action of the court before which the convict has been tried; the majesty of the law which may or may not have been violated; the condition of the prisoner; his templation to err; the injury that may be in-flicted upon his helpless and dependent rela-tives, and the arguments and appeals of citizens whose opinions and wishes ne is bound to respect. And however just his decision and whose opinions and wishes he is bound to respect. And however just his decision and humane and generous his action, either in favor of or against the petitioner for clemency, he must expect to have his motives impugued, his name and character maligned, and to suffer virulent attacks for the exercise of this most

his name and character maligned, and to suffer virulent attacks for the exercise of this most important and merciful prerogative. The pardon report will exhibit that many in-stances in which Executive elemency has been invoked, youthful prisoners, charged with their first offenses, and those of a trivial character, have been the recipients. The object of punish-ment, in all cases, should not be so much to inflict pain as to reform the sufferer and pre-vent the repetition of evil deeds. This fact is frequently lost sight of in imposing punishment upon criminals, especially when inexperienced youths are shut up in close cells with men hardened in crime, where its arts are daily tanght, and a romance thrown around its com-mission. Instead of being improved, they come forth at the expiration of their terms of sentence with the loss of self-respect, their moral sentiments blunted, and prepared to practice upon society the infamous lessons they have learned. Such punishments that is the duantity of crime. When houses of correction and reformatories are constructed, or a proper system of confinement and prison discipline is adopted, there will be a material decrease of crime, and comparatively few cases to demand the exercise of the particon. material decrease of crime, and comparatively few cases to demand the exercise of the pardoning power.

Commutation of Sentences.

"whose property was destroyed, damaged, or appropriated for the public service, and in the common delense in the war to suppress the There are confined in the Philadelphia county

voice of Pennsylvania, as well as that of a ma-jority of the States, has at the ballot- ox pro-cusimed to the world that all our national indebtedness, no matter new heavy the burden, will be paid according to "the letter an 1 spirit"

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

debtedness, no matter how heavy the ourden, will be paid according to "the letter an i spirit" of the agreements made and entered into at the time the debt was contracted; and that in this, as in all other respects, our individual and as-tional honor "must and shall be preserved;" that we are determined by all honorable means in our power to secure ample encourage-ment and protection to every branch of home industry, and every maniy enterprise that contributes capital, la-bor, shill, and industry to our mate-rial wealth, social advancement, and political tranguility; that for all our eitizens, the onli-dren of the Common wealth, being also citizens of the United States, we demand the fullest protection, in their persons, their property, and in all their rights and privileges wherever they may go within the national jurisdiction or in foreign lands; and that whils our finandal policy shall be such as to maintain un-tremeeled our national credit. It is to be hiped that it may, at the same time, be such is will permit and sanction the construction of the great railways now in progress and stretch-• s will permit and sanction the construction of the great railways now in progress and stretch-ing out their giant arms to grasp the mighty commerce of the Pacific, to develop the untold resources of wealth in the intervening terri-tories; and to connect the most distant portions of our crunity in a common union, not only with iron bands, but by the still stronger and more indissoluble ties of a common interest and a common brotherhood. To lessen the burdens of the people, and to keep

To lessen the burdens of the people, and to keep To lessen the burdens of the people, and to keep the expenses of the State as nearly as possible within the limits of its absolute necessities, will slways be among the chief objects of wise and just legislation. Let us, then, with a due sense of our obligations and high responsibili-ties, endeavor so to discharge our duties as to secure the greatest good of the community and merrit the approbation of Him by whom our Commonwealth has been so abundantly ble-sed. JOHN W. GEARY. Executive Chamber, 1 Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, January 6 1869

PARDONS.

The Work of the Governor During 1868 in Kemitting the Sontences of the Courts

The following is an abstract of the Pardon Report accompanying Governor Geary's annual message:-

1. James McConnell. Convicted in Chester county, April 30, 1867, of "Forgery," and sen-tenced to fitteen months in County Prison. Pardoued January 9, 1868.

2. Edward W. Masson. Philadelphia, April 15, 1867. "Carrying a Concealed Deadly Weapon." One year in County Prison. Pardoned January 9.

3. Parvin Eyes and George W. McEwen. In-3. Farvin Eves and George W. McEwen. In-dicted in Columbia county, December 2, 1967, on the charge of "Bejecting the Vote of a Qualitied Elector," Pardoned January 14. Recommended by Charles W. Snyder, J. W. Chamberlin, Ephraim P. Lutz, J. B. Robinson, Jesse Shuman, Samuel Knorr, C. F. Knapp, and many others, who state that the defendants were indees of election in Grapping commons. were judges of election in Greenwood township, and acted in pursuance of an act of the Legis-lature disfranchising deservers; and that they deserve not only protection but praise for their patriotism and fidelity in fulfilling their obliga-

tions as good citizens. 4. Andrew Yeager. Laucaster county, No-vomber 22, 1865. "Larceny." Twelve years in County Jall and a fine of twenty-two dollars.

in County Jail and a fine of twenty-two dollars. Pardoned January 15. 5. Daniel H Pauinamus. Clearfield county. January 16, 1868. "Perjury." One bundred dollars fine and nine months in the Western denitentiary. Pardoned January 22. 6. William Vanfossen and James Leonard. Montgomery county, February 26, 1867. "Lar-ceny." One year and six months in County Prison. Pardoned January 23. 7. Commodore Hendricks. Schurjkill coun-ty, February 5, 1867. "Larceny." Two years and six months in County Prison. Pardoned January 24.

January 24.

8. George Coler, alias Jacob Zoll, Montgomery county, August 20, 1807. "Passing Coun-tertelt Money." One year in County Prison. Pardoned January 27. 9. John D. Barnitz, Clinton sounty, September 10, 1867. "Larceny," One year in the Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned February 1. 10. Sarah Davidson. Elk county, November 7, 1867. "Larceny." One hundred dollars fine and ten months in County Jail. Pardoned February 3. 11. Henry Abern. Philadelphia, April 11, 1867. "Larceny," Four years in Penitentiary and one thousand dollars fine. Pardoned February 5. Recommended by Hon Jacob E. Ridgway, prosecutor in the case; Hons. W. W. Watt, prosecutor in the case; Hons. W. W. Wall, Samuel Josephs, William M'Candless, James V. Stokes, D. A. Nagle; Alderman William McMul-lin, Alderman J. W. Bolleau. A. J. Diamond, John G. Butler, J. B. Beck, W. K. Gilbert, R. C. Tittermary, William V. M'Grath, and many others. Beasons: The sentence was undally severe; the prisoner was penitent and anxious to redeem his character; and having served out nearly a year of his sentence, the ends of justice had been answered. 12. James Muldoon. Allegheny county, July 2, 1867. "Assault and Battery." One year in particular files of the set of the Western Penttentiary and nity dollars fine. Par doned February 5. 13. William Kraft. Philadelphia, December 23. 1859. "Arson." Ten years in Eastern Peni-tentiary. Pardoned February 6. 14. Margaret Miller, Cumberland county, January 16, 1868, "Selling Liquor on Sunday," Sixty days' imprisonment and fifty dollars fine. Pardoned February 10. 15. John Cash and Michael Hall. Allegheny county, September 7, 1866. "Assault and Bat-tery." Each to pay a fine of fine hundred dollars and serve five years in the Western Peniten-tiary. Pardoned February 10. 16. Barney Gallagher. Allegheny county, October 6, 1864. "Felonious Assault." Four years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned February 10. Peoruary 10.
 17. George W. Fisher. Northampton Sounty, April 25, 1867. "Larceny." One year in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned February 11.
 18. Charles Andress. Philadelphia. May 13, 1867. "Larceny." 1867. "Larceny." Two years in county prison. Pardoned February 13. 19. William Meeser. Philadelphia, Decem-ber 12, 1867. "Libel." One thousand dollars one and nine months in county prison. Par-doned February 13. Recommended by the publishers and editors of the newspaper prese of Philadelphis; Joseph R. Lyndall, J. D. M'Kee, Herry H. Bingham. G. C. Franciscus, G. Percy Euglish, Samuel M. Bines, James T. Grafi, Thomas K. Callender, and more than fif-teen hundred other citizens of Philadelphia. keasons:-Meeser did not write the libellous article, and it obtained a place in his paper without his knowledge; he disavowed any intention to libel the party aggrieved; great distress had fallen upon his family because of the sentence: the character of the the sentence; the character of the prosecutor had been fully vindicated by the verdict; and the ends of justice served. Seven months remitted. 20. Thomas Donnelly. Philadelphia, April 26. 1867. "Larceny." Eighteen months in Designed February 15. 26, 1867. "Larceny." Eighteen months in County Prison. Pardoned February 15.
21. Samuel B. Bott. Philadelphia, May 20, 1867. "Per ury." Three years in Eastern Peni-tentiary. Pardoned February 19.
22. William Ryan. Allegheny county, Decem-ber 2, 1865. "Manslaughter." Five years and three months in Weaters Paritority. three months in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned February 20. 23. Michael Shannon. Lucoming county, Nov. 19, 1867. "Attempt to produce Abortion." Eighteen months in Fastern Penitentiary. Pardoned February 20. 24. Andrew Hamilton. Philadelphia, April 26, 1867. "Assault aud battery." Five years in Eastern Penitentiary and one thousand dollars fine. Pardoned February 20. 25. George Boring. Clearfield county. Janu-ary 9, 1866. "Robbery." Western Penitentiary for two years and ten months. Pardoned Feb-Legatinued Title Fifth Page.] ruary 21.

inree months.

The following is the "recapitulation" of the operations of the sinking fund from Septem-Ber 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868:-Balance in fund September 3, 1867..... \$1,737,912.41

......\$1,808,003'84 01-Paid interest 4,222,871-96

Esiance in fund November 30, 1868 ... \$934,032 76

By the sixth section of the act of May 16, 1861. By the sixth section of the act of May 18, 1861, a special tax of one half-mill on the dollar was especially set apart for the payment of the inte-rest 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." Balance on hand September 3, 1867, gross receipts from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868, amount to 422,979-20

.. \$743,912 37 Total. Interest paid in January and July, 169,245-00

Balance in fund November 30, 1868. \$574 667 37

CONDITION OF BALANCES.

Balance in sinking fund \$934,032 76

Deduct balance in Treasury, Novem-

...... 1,013,415 37 per 30, 1868.....

Balance in favor of sinking fund., \$495,284 76

REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT.

REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT, By the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the year ending September 2 1867, the "loans redeemed" amounted to \$1,794 569 50, and by their report from September 2, 1867, to November 30, 1868, the "loans re-deemed" amounted to \$2 414, 516 64, making a total reduction of the State debt, in two years and three months, of four million two hundred and min-thousand three hunds ed and eighty six dollars and fourteen cents. and fourteen cents.

and fourteen cents. The assets remaining in the Sinking Fund are as follow, viz .-Bouds of the Pennsylvania Reilroad Company, six million four hundred thousand dollars, and bonds of the Philadel-phia and Erie Ballroad Company, three mil-lions five hundred thousand dollars. These are non-interest bearing bonds, and will not mature for mary years. I therefore recommend to the consideration of the Legislatare the propriety of the passage of a law authorizing the Com-missioners of the Siking Fund to sell these bonds at public sale to the highest bidder, and direct the proceeds to be applied to the inquida-tion of the Site debt. PUBLIC DEET.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Public debt outstanding December 1, 1867	37,704,400 77
Deduct amount redeemed at blate Treasury during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, viz :-	
6 per cent, loans	4 417 483-84
Fuller moree cancelled	4 417,463 64

Public debt December.	1, 1868	\$33,286,946 13

a manual and a contract of the second s
Statement showing the condition of the in- debtedness of the Commonwealth on the first day of December, 1868:- Funded debt, viz:-
6 per cent. loans
5 per cent loans 7,749 771 56
432 per cent, loans
Total funded
Unfunded debt, viz :-
Relief notes in circulation. \$96.415.00
standing
aladamad 440,90
Domestic creditors' certifi

mestic creditors' certifi- ates	44 67	118,994.07	
Total funded and unfen-	ded	286 946 13	

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

SOLDIERS' ORFHANS' SCHOOLS. In his report the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools exhibits the total expendi-ture for their support from December 1, 1867 to May 31, 1868, to be \$236,970 26; total number of pupils in the schools 3431; average cost per pupils [69,06½] for six months: and the average weekly expenses per pupil \$2,65½. The fiscal year of these schools, fike that of the common schools, terminates by isw 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 the Sist day of May, annually, hereafter. The special appropriation of February 25 1868, made in ac-cordance with an estimate of the Superinten-dent, presented in my last annual message, exceeded the actual expenses \$6,00474. Netwithstanding every possible effort has teen and will continue to be made to econo-mize in the expenses of the present year, and to hear them as the present year, and

mize in the expenses of the present year, and to keep them as far as possible within the ap-propriation made by the last Legislatore, it will readily be observed that there will be a

and notwinstanding the difficulties indicated it has resulted as follows: In 1866 there were eight volunteer companies in the State; in 1867, thirty-eight; and in 1868, seventy-seven, and a number of others in preparation for organization. By a reduction of the number for a company

from that now required to an aggregate of fifty officers and men, companies would soon be numbered by the hundred, any of which could easily be recruited to the maximum number i required for active service. The State that always maintains the highest degree of preparation, accomplishes most and suffers least in the conflict of arms; and by being in readiness it often prevents improper encroachments upon her rights. The Adjutant General presents a full and de-

tailed statement of the disbursements in his de-partment during the year ending November 30, 1868, with an estimate for the necessary appropriations for the current year, and also for such amounts as have been discovered to be due from the Transportation Department, contracted during the war.

STATE AGENCY.

The existence of the Military State Agency at Washington terminated on the 31st day of July

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. 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 condition, or could possibly obtain an earlier settlement of them than the late agent, Colonel Cook, I permitted him, upon his own offer, to close up the business of the office, and to transact any other business for the and to transact any other business for the soldiers of Pennsylvania 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 satisfaction. 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 act was passed known as the "Registry Law," the intention of which was to protect the ballot-box sgainst corruption and fraudulent voting, to which it has for many years been disprace. to which it has for many years been disgrace-fully 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 pro-nounced "incongruous and unconstitutional." At the election immediately after this decision it is alleged that frands were perpetrated sur surpassing in megnitude perhaps any that have been consummated heretofore in the history of the common wealth. These frauds have demon-stroted the necessity of the passage of some law or laws that will accomptish the desired object without being subject to the exceptionable features poin ed out by the learned gentlemen who pronounced the

opinion of the Supreme Bench. There is no subject of such vital importance to the whole country as the sancity of the ballot-box and the protection of all citizens in their right to the elective franchise. This right is onr prondest boast. It endows the American citizen with a freedom and a power not poschizeh with a freedom and a power not pos-sessed by the subject of any other government. It makes him the peer of his fellow-man, what-ever may be his rank, station, or position in life. To be deprived of it by any means what-ever, his boosted freedom becomes a sham—his especial ar d exalted prerogative a mockery and a farce. What avails it to the citizen that he is putited to a vote if that vote is to be pullified

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 poils as will effectually, if possible, preserve them from the laint of a single lilegal vote. Not only should false voting be severely punished, but false swearing to obtain a vote be visited with the pains and penalties of perjury and with perpetual disfranchisement. The people must be perfectly free to regulate their public business in their own way, and when the voice of the msjority 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 of the land. Corruption of suffrage in a republicang overn-ment is the deadliest crime that can be perpe-trated; it is a sansination of the sovereignty of the people, and will be followed by a despot-ism, the mouve power of which will be indney ism, the mouve power of which will be money

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 autoracite coal exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1867. These tributes to an important branch o internal resources of Pennsylvasia have been assigned a place among other valuable relics in the Executive Chamber.

State Coat of Arms.

Diligent but unsuccessful search has been re-pestedly made for the coat of arms of the State, and for the authority under which the present 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 appropria-tions from the State for their support. These appropriations, in most, if not in all cases, apper to have been adequate for the purposes to which it was intended they should be applied and are as liberal as can reasonably be exp in the present condition of the treasury of the state.

The Susquehanna Fisheries.

A preliminary report on the Susquehanna fisheries has been submitted by Colonel 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 should be embodied in the report, but which cannot be ascertained until early in January. Permission has there-fore been granted to the Commissioner, at his request, to postpone the submission of his regu-lar 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 lor 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 con-vention of competent persons to take into con-sideration the means best calculated to remedy this creat and prowing evil. This convention this great and growing evil. This convention, composed of three commissioners each from the fourteen States represented, appointed in accordance with an agreement by the several Governors, assembled at Springfield, Illinois, on the first of December last, and an account

on the first of December last, and an account of their transactions is berewith presented. Without legislative authority, but believing my action would be sanctioned by the people's representatives, I appointed Dr. Hiram Corson and Messrs. E. C. Humes and A. Boyd Hamil-ion commissioners to represent Peansylvania in that convention. These gentiemen freely gave their time and experience, and also in-curred a pecuniary expense of about three hundred doilars, to defray which I recommend that an appropriation be made. 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 col-lection of statistics reistive to exports and lection of statistics reistive to exports and imports, sgriculture, manufactures, coal, iron, oli, lumber, etc., might, with propriety and profit, be established. This could be accom-plished 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 pro-ductive energies, instill 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 devicement. There is abundant space in the Capitol build-ings to be appropriated as a receptacle for books, papers, mineralogical and geological specimens, and other articles that might be contributed appropriate to such a department,

contributed 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 incal-culable, and are required by the progressive 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

prison the following-named, under sentence of death, for whose execution warrants have not been issued:- Edward Ford, sentenced May 12, 1851; Jerry Dixon, May 30, 1863; Patrick Flane-gan, February 9, 1863; Newton Champion, De-cember 1, 1863; and Alfred Alexander and Hes-ter Vanshan, July 3, 1868. Supersetter (Joycer, ter Vaughan, July 3, 1868. Successive Gover-nors, for satisfactory reasons, have declined to order the execution of these persons. The law requires that they shall be executed in accord-ance with the sentence, unconditionally par-doned, or held in close confinement in the county jail during life.

The latter punishment, with the additional embilterment constantly preying upon tue mind that a death warrant may at any moment be issued, is, perhaps, the severest that could be inflicted. It would be both just and merciful to give the Governor authority to commute the sentence of death in the above named cases to imprisonment, at labor, in the Peniteutiary, for such a term of years as the ameliorating for such a term of years as the amendrating circumstances may seem to justify and de-mand. One of the convicts named has been imprisoned about eighteen years, and although it might not be advisable to set nim at licerty, humanity and the ends of justice require the commutation of his sentence in the manner suggested. suggested.

Conclusion.

The foregoing subjects have been deemed of sufficient importance to submit at the present time for your information and consideration. Others may occur before the close of the session Others may occur before the close of the session which may be worthy of special communica-tions. It will be my constant care and determi-nation to co-operate with you in the prosecu-tion of any measures that may tend to preserve and increase the prosperity of the State and the happlness of its people, with the firm belief that your united wisdom will aim constantly to promote these desirable results. Many of the events that have transpired since my last annual communication to the Legisla-

Many of the events that have transpired since my last annual communication to the Legisla-ture have been unusually interesting and sig-nificant. They have been infinitely more than political, and bear directly upon the great interests and most sacred destinies of the nation. Apart from the vindication of the principles of the party which sustained the Government and the army during the contest for the preservation of the Union, and the elec-tion to the Presidency of the first solder of the age, is the fact that the people have by trium. for the preservation of the Union, and the elec-tion to the Presidency of the first soldier of the age, is the fact that the people have by trium-phant majorities forever settled our contro-versy upon certain fundamental prificiples. Parties may and undoubtedly will arise upon other issues, but there can be no future struggle about slavery. Involuntary servitude, as a monopoly of labor, is for-ever destroyed. The monster obstacle to the national progress has been removed, and henceforward all the facilities of our people can be developed "without let or hindrance." The fair and exuberantly fertile States of the South, heretofore comparatively retrogressive and un-productive, relieved from this terrible curse, with the influx of Northern immigration and capital, will soon become the rivals of their Northern sister States in all the aris of peace, and additional markets will be developed in which to exchange the varied products of the heretofore hostile sections. Hardly less magical has been the effect upon other nations. General Grant's election has confirmed the hopes of our nation's friends, and the fears of its foes in the Oid World. It supplements and seals the verdict of arms and the neareness of republican principles. The

supplements and seals the verdict of arms and the progress of republican principles. The downfall of the Rebeilion in the United States was quickly followed by the great civil revolu-tion in England; the peaceful expulsion of the last of the Bourbons from Spain; the unrest of Cuba; the concession of more liberal principles in Germany; and the necessary acquiescence of the Emperor of the French in the republican sentiments he fears even as he has betrayed them. What are these but the echoes of the dire catastrophe that has overwheimed aris-tocracy in the United States?

tocracy in the United States? Notwithstanding the importance of the issues involved in the late canvass, and the bitterness of feeling as well as the carnestness with which it was conducted, its termination has nappliy met with the acquiescence of nearly the whole people; and at no time in the history of the nation has there been opened before us a brighter prospect of continued peace and in-creasing prosperity; and we have no greater cause for universal congratulation than that no differences of opinion now exist that can materially mar our national happiness, retard our onward progress, or threaten the peace or perpetuity of our Government. In conclusion, permi, me to remark that the