THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI.-NO. 4.

PHILADELPHIA WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

rican Vessels Injured.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Dec. 19.—By the arrival of the brig Jane, Captain Allen, from Port-au-Prince direct, full particulars have been received of the capture of Port-au-Prince by the revolutionists under General Brice. On the 18th of December, General Brice, of the southern divi-sion of the army of the revolutionists, succeeded in landing one-half of his forces in the immediate vicinity of Port-au-Prince. He at once proceeded towards the city and took possession of the northern part of it. Without much opposition he then made his way towards the palace, where Salnave was intreuched, and attacked it. In this, however, he was repulsed. In the meantime the revolutionary steamer Florida, carrying two guns, had attacked the Pequod, Sainave's steamer, running under her stern and raking her with her guns, and pouring in a deadly volley from small arms. The Pequod was then boarded and speedly taken possession of, and subsequently used by the re rolutionists in their attack on the city.

Just at the juncture when General Brice was

repulsed in his attack on the palace a shell from the Pequod lighted in the midst of Salnave's soldiers, causing dismay and confusion on all sides. General Brice, seizing the opportunity, renewed his attack and succeeded in driving Sainave back into the palace. The Pequod then proceeded to shell the palace and speedily reduced it to a heap of ruins. Salnave had previously evacuated it, taking shelter with 1000 men in Fort National. The revolutionary vestigations of the revolutionary vestigation. sels then brought their guns to bear on the arsenal and the barracks, both of which were shortly afterwards blown up, the whole of the edifices being utterly destroyed.

The commander of a British war vessel pro-

mised Salnave protection on condition he would sapitulate, and offered to place a vessel at his disposal to convey him in safety to any destination he might select. The offer, however, was refused, Salnave declaring that before he would yield he would first destroy the city and then

It is said that he set fire to the southern portion of the city, where the poorer classes reside, although the origin of the fire was attributed by some to the burning embers from the barracks, which were carried by the wind in a southern

During the 19th, 1500 cavalry, together with 3000 infantry, arrived from St. Marc and were marching on the city. General Brice had issued a proclamation declaring that any act of pillage or outrage on person or property should be pun-

ished with death.

The American brig Henry and Louise, Captain Porter, and the brig Java, both lying in the harbor at the time of the bombardment of the city, accidentally received shots in their hulls, the former in the stern and the latter in the bow.
Saget, the Provisional President, had arrived
in a small steamer from Archanie, and the dis-

the salute with which his arrival was greeted. The captain of the Jane states that on his leaving port the flash of cannon was observed from Fort National, where Salnave had taken

charge of cannon heard from the direction of

the city on board the Jane was supposed to be

Sale of Pews in Plymouth Church-Recent Events do not Seem to have Hurt the Preacher's Popularity.

The annual sale of pews at Plymouth Church took place on the spot last evening. The house was alled with bright faces and a small storm of wnispers. Pretty girls in dainty attire made picturesque little oases of color in a gloom of black coats. Various celebrities were present; it was even rumored that Mrs. Stowe was in a central seat. Mr. Beecher stood before the pulpit, talking in his jolly way with the grave and reverend seig-neurs of his congregation. Somebody behind, impa-tient for the sale to begin, coughed without remorse, whereupon the pastor gayly commanded those boys to be terned out. "Those boys" observed that he'd better come and do it "limself, and the muscular

better come and do it bimself, and the muscular Christian replied, with a significant tap upon his arm, "If I can't do it, who can?"

Mr. Pillsbury acted as anctioneer; Messrs, Bell and Palmer as registers. Messrs. Bird, Greaves, Howard Moses Beach, Trustees, and Mr. Freeman, Presiden of the Board, were on the platform.

Mr. Beecher opened the business with a few remarks of a practically technical nature. The auctioneer announced that he wished them all a Happy New Year, and straightway began the profitable New Year, and straightway began the profitable branch of the Gospel. The first pew, No. 90, was sold to Mr. Sage at a premium of \$605, making, with the regular price, a total of \$615; the next to Henry C. Bowen at \$370 premium; total, \$490. The sales of the next best pews were, in total, \$485, \$415, \$430, \$420, \$405, \$414, to \$240. Moses Beach and A. C. Claffin paid each a premium of \$300; Deputy Comptroller Stone and J. T. Howard, \$305. The pew sold to Mr. Sage brought last year only \$425. The first few bids were not so large as last year, but they maintained the high average longer. One of the worst seats in the gallery, No. 211, price \$25, was knocked down to a gallery, No. 211, price \$25, was knocked down to a gallery of \$250 premium. A large followed this tleman for \$245 premium. A laugh followed this strange expression of a desire to get rid of filthy lucre. A general preference for chairs was mani-fested, and the suctioneer observed that they ought to keep good order, considering the number of chairmen there. The sale was kept up to a late hour, and the utmost good humor prevailed through-

Premium on pews	12,014	1870, \$44,694 12,028 821
Total receipts	. \$54,494	\$57,518

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P. J. Prison cases were resumed this morning. Mary Hill and Mary Kelly were charged with picking pockets and with entering a house with intent to steal. It was testified by the detectives that on the night of December 6 last a Presbyterian remains was held at Horticultural Hail, which was largely

was held at Horticultural Hail, which was largely attended by ladies and gentlemen, and the two prisoners, in company with several well-known male characters, were in attendance.

When the exercises were commenced the participants crowded up to the platform at the west end of the hail, and the prisoners with their companions followed, edging in among the ladies, and using their arms and hands as if—so far as could be judged from their movements, for their hands were hidden by shawis—they were sounding pockets. After watching these operations for a short time, the detectives concluded they were pickpockets, and arrested them. On the person of Mary Hill was found a purse containing several pawn tickets, having the name of Kelly upon them. The lury rendered a verdict of guilty of the intent.

Two boys, each named Jacob Eberly, were charged with larceny and entering a store with intent to steal, it was alleged that they were seen to enter a furniture store in Canal street and attempt to steal away a large piece of hair cloth, and being caught, one of them attempted to stab the proprietor of the store. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

Mary Trueman, an old lady, was put on trial charged with the offense of abducting a child away from its lawful custodian. On the part of the prosecution it was alleged that the child, Benjamin Smith, having been thrown upon the Guardians of the Poor was by them bound by indentare to William Mickle, who was bringing him up in a proper manner, when the defendant, the boy's grandmother, de-coyed him away and kept him. Mr. Sidebotham, representing the defen-

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| dant, raised the point that the indenture was defective in law, not binding, and, therefore, the defective in law, not binding, and, therefore, the prosecutor had no better claim to the boy than his grandmother. But Marcus F. Givens, Esq., representing the Commonwealth, maintained that the legal defects of the instrament might prevail in a civil suit, but in a criminal trial it was sufficient to vest in Mr. Mickle a prima factor tight to the boy, and advantage of its flaws could not be taken: in which he was sustained by his Honor, who said the deed was sufficient for this prosecution.

| Particulars of the Capture of Port-au| Prince—Destruction of the Palace
| Salnave Refuses British | Frotection—Two Ame | Frotection | Frotection

Nisi Prius-Judge Agnew. James L. McNeil vs. George W. Bishop. An action to recover for keeping a horse belonging to the defendant. The defense alleged that they gave the plaintiff a horse in payment for the keep of the one in question. The plaintiff answered that the horse so given in payment was warranted to be sound, and the warrant falled. On trial. the warrant falled. On trial.

District Court, No. 1-Judge Stroud. Kisterbock vs. The Premium Loan Association of hiladelphia. A sci. fa. on a mortgage. Before re-

ported. On trial. District Court. No. 2-Judge Hare. Philip Nunan vs. Frederick Bourquin. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of con-tract to furnish a number of maps. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1870.

There is considerable activity in the loan market to-day, and the rates at the advance noted on Monday continue. A suspicion is entertained that in New York large amounts of currency have been withheld from circulation during the past week, the circumstances being favorable to a speculative movement in money and stocks. The remarkable activity noticed at our own Stock Board this week seems to indicate the existence of some such movement here. Call loans open active again this morning, but discounts are casier. The wants of merchants are very limited, and extra choice names pass current at 10 per cent. The pressure will disappear by the end of the week, when the funds now floating about shall find their way back to the usual dispensing channels.

about shall find their way back to the usual dis-pensing channels.

The Gold market shows an upward tendency, the opening sales being made at 118%, declining to 119%, and closing at noon at 119%. The highest point reached was 119%.

There is quite an investment and speculative de-mand for Government bonds both here and in Europe, and prices this morning are fully ½ per cent, in advance of those of yesterday at the close of business.

There was a fair business at the Stock Board, and the advance in prices was well maintained. City loans continue active at 100 for the new 6s—an ad-

Reading Railroad was dull, with sales at 47% Reading Railroad was dull, with sales at 47%; Pennsylvania was firm at 54% @54%; Lamden and Amboy sold at 119; 25, b. c., was offered for Catawissa preferred, and 25% for Philadelphia and Eric. In Canal stocks there was some activity. Lehigh sold at 33% @35%. In the balance of the miscellaneous list we have no sales to record and no disposition to invest.

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The Pennsylvania Insurance Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities aumounces a semi-annual dividend of 734 per cent., payable on demand, free of tax. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

do. 1864, 112%@113; do. 1865, 112%@113½; do. 1865, new, 1113%@112; do. 1867, do. 112%@112½; do. 1865, do., 112%@112½; do. 1868, do., 112%@112½; do. 1868, do., 112%@112½; Bolycar 6 per cent. Currency, 109%@109%; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 119%@119%; Silver, 117@119.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The drift of the money market is to ease, and hence cach day there is a gradual relaxation in the rate on call. To-day berrowers were generally accommodated at seven currency, but a great many transactions also occurred at good interest. There was an entire absence of commissions, so called, while nothing was done below the full legal rate. The market was even seven per cent, and the borrower paid that in gold or currency, according to the character of his collaterals or his own standing, or both combined. In discounts there is little or nathing deing, the pressure being greatly abated and the market rathet in favor of makers. Prime banking paper of short date is current at as low as eight per cent, and prime commercial ranges from nine to twelve. The country banks, which are the largest buyers, are in the habit of employing their winter balances in discounting this paper, but have hardly had time to make their investments as yet.

'The suspension of the old house of Hugh N. Camp & Co., sugar refiners, was announced this after moon. Their liabilities are estimated at over six hundred thousand dellars. Much regret is felt for their mived for their large losses. The decline in gold is assigned for their large losses. "The gold market was heavy and dull, and without spe-

mercial circles. The decline in gold is assigned for their large losses.

"The gold market was heavy and dull, and without special feature. The price at the opening was 119%, which is the lowest figure yst attained in the decline that has followed the great decline since last September. From this it rose to 110%, and closed finally at 119%. The carrying rate still obstructs bullish speculation, but seems to he disproportionate to the general character of the money market. The highest rate recorded was 1-16. The opening weakness was more immediately due to an advance in our bonds in Loadon to 57%, the highest ever made for them. them. The market for Government securies was strong and active, particularly for the old bonds, which seemed to more directly sed the marked improvement in the '62s at London, and doubtless would have responded more decidedly had the gold market been firmer."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:— N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock Scrip. 88% Western Union Tele 31% do. scrip. 88% Western Union Tele 31% N. Y. & Eric Rail. 28% Mil. & St. Paul R com 73% Ph. and Rea, R. 94% Mil. & St. Paul pref. 85% Western Carrier Scripe Scrip

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Anglo-American Cable.)
Southampton, Jan. 5.—Arrived, steamship New York,
from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 5. STATE OF THEBMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

GLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Saxon, Soars, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Mattlemake, Colbura, Allyn's Point.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 62 hours from Charleston, with cotton, sic., to E. A. Souder & Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Webb, Il hours from Baltimors, with mass, to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Sarak Bruen, Flaher, 5 days from Wilmington, N.
C., with lumber to S. Bolton & Co.

Sche Eilen Holgate, Golding, 5 days from Newbarn, N.
C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Z. L. Adams, Robbins, 8 days from Boston, with mass, to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wyoming Julius, for Philadelphia, salled from Liverpool 21st uit.

Ship Griffin, Armstroug, for Philadelphia, salled from Ship Griffin, Armstrong, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 22d uit.
Ship Minnis Cameron, Graham, hence, at Quesustown first uit., and sailed 23d for Liverpool.
Barque Hermelin, Niclasen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 23d uit.
Barque Theodosius Christian, Schwenitferger, from Liv-erpool for Philadelphia, put into Belfast, Ireland, yester-day, in a leaky condition.
Barque E. Hemptenmacher, Zielke, hence, at Hamburg 20th uit. Sarque Washington, Hauschild, hence, at Hamburg 19th

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Operators' Strike-The Movement General Along the Lines-Suicide of an Army Officer -Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM NEW YORK.

The Western Union Operators' Strike.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW YORK, Jan. 5 .- The strike of the Western Union telegraph operators continues to

spread in all directions. Every member of the League in the United States, excepting those employed in the Milwankee office, quit work on receipt of orders from the Grand Chief Operator of the organization. Advices have been received at headquarters of the "Junta" stating that all members, and many who are not members, as far East as Plaister Cove, N. S., have struck.

Despatches from Philadelphia, Baltimore. Washington, and other points were forwarded to Boston this morning, earnestly protesting against the action of the strikers in delegating a certain number of operators to receive news for the Associated Press, on the score of friendship. These despatches had the desired effect, and a response was immediately returned stating that they would desist, and submit cheerfully to anything emanating from the "Head Centre" of the

A despatch was received from Philadelphia, stating that four operators who refused to join the strikers will be sent to Baltimore and Washington to-day, and that an operator named Snyder, who was with the strikers on the start.

had betrayed them and returned to work. This announcement was received with hisses and groans for the backsliding operators. Measures were taken to prevent, if possible, the Philadelphia men from going to work in Baltimore or Washington. Committees will meet them on their arrival for the purpose of dissuading them, with what success remains to be

Messages of cheer and encouragement have been received from all parts of the Union. Meetings are now in progress in all principal cities, renewing pledges to hold out. There are six or seven operators at work here, but they

are principally what the first-class men term "plugs," who in ordinary times are at a great discount.

The lady operators in Boston have followed the example of the men, thereby leaving the office in about the same condition that exists in all the principal offices of the company, in charge of the superintendent, manager, and chief operators, the majority of whom, except the the latter cases, are excellent in theory, but very poor in practice. The business of the public does not appear to suffer much from the strike, as competing lines offer ample facilities to all

Homicide-Fire. NEW YORK, Jan. 5 .- James Logan, familiarly known is connection with the mysterious Rogers murder in Twelfth street as Jim Logan No. 2, was shot through the heart in Houston street this morning by Jerry Dunn, allas Hawkshaw, a notorious ruffian.

A fire in Elizabeth to-day destroyed Leffert's barns, when five horses perished. Edward Rvan was also burned to death. The loss is \$10,000-insured.

New York Money and Stock Markets. New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, Jan 5.—Stocks firm. Money, seven per cent. Gold, 119%. Five twenties, 1862, coupen, 118½; do. 1864, do., 112½; do. 1865, do., 113; do. do., new, 111½; do. 1867, 112½; do. 1868, 113½; 10-40s, 110½; Missouri 6s, 85; Canton Company, 47½; Cumberland preferred, 24; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 88½; Eric, 23½; Reading, 94½; Adams' Express, 62½; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 85½; Illinois Central, 131; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83½; Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187; Western Union Telegraph, 81½.

New York Produce Market. New York, Jan. 5.—Cotton a shade easier; sales of 500 bales middling upland, 25%c. Flour—State and Western dull and declined 5@10c.; State, \$475@6-20; Western, \$1.65@6.40; Southern dull and drooping at \$5.50@10. Wheat dull and nominally declined 1c. Corn heavy; fnew mixed Western, 9½c; new yellow Southern, 98c.@\$1. Oats firm for prime, and dull and declining for other kinds; State, 66c.; Western, 62@ CEC., and 65@66c, for choice white do. Beef quie Pork heavy; mess, \$28.00@29. Lard dull; stear rendered, in therces, 16%@17c. Whisky quiet at \$1.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Labor Convention.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Executive Committee of the National Labor Convention held a meeting yesterday. Mr. A. T. Cavis in the chair. General H. Cameron, of Kansas, Secretary, EGeneral A. M. Winn, of California, presented a preamble and resolutions adopted by the Mechanics' State Council of California, on the 15th

of December, 1869, which was received and filed. They state that laws have been passed by State legislatures and Congress making eight hours a legal day's work, which are being evaded by officers having charge of public works, and call upon the State legislatures to amend the law to prevent a continuance of the evasion, and request Congress to pass an eighthour law, and make it a penal offense for officials to evade its provisions.

They call upon labor organizations of every kind to recognize General Winn as their representative, and render him all aid in their power for the good of the cause.

The Baltimore and Ohlo Railroad. The case of the corporation of Washington vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was resumed in the Criminal Court to-day.

Mr. Buchanan concluded his argument on the part of the railroad company, to which Mr. Cook, on the part of the corporation, replied. Judge Fisher will instruct the jury. The Ridgway Revolving Battery.

tented by John Ridgway, of Boston, was this morning erected by permission of the Commissioner in one of the corridors of the Patent Office, and is creating a great deal of interest. The Revenue in the Indian Reservations.

A working model of the revolving battery pa-

Colonel Pitchlyn, the outside delegate of the Choetaw Indians, insists upon a hearing before the Revenue Department, and has called upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to protect the rights of his people under the treaty which prohibits the levying of any revenue tax upon them.

FROM BOSTON.

The Peabody Escort.

Special Despatch to The Beening Telegraph.
BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The United States iron-clads Terror and Miantonomah are under orders to proceed to sea for the parpose of meeting and escorting the Peabody remains into Portland. The Terror is now preparing at the Charlestown yard. The Miantonomah, it is understood, leaves Breoklyn to-morrow.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Salelde of an Army Officer.

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 4.-Lieutenant E. P. Colby, of the United States army, committed suicide at Jefferson, Texas, on the 31st ult., by snooting himself through the head with a revolver. He was a son of S. C. Colby, of the Treasury Department.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Jan. 5.—Cotton quiet but firm at 25c.
Flour quiet and steady, and unchanged. Whest—the offerings are light; choice red, \$1.40@145. Corn active and higher; prime white, 91@92c.; yellow, 90@92c. Oats dull at 55@57c. Rye firm at \$1.05@110. Provisions easier. Mess-Pork, \$30@31. Bacon—ib sides, 174@35c.; clear do, 18@18%c.; shoulders, 143@35c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard, 18@18%c. Whisky quiet at 98@99c.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Obitenry.
RICHMOND, Jan. 5.—Hon. William L. Goggin, formerly a member of Congress from Virginia, and Whig candidate for Governor in 1859, died

FROM NEW ENGLAND. Accidentally Killed.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 5 .- Thomas J. Wool, an

near Woonsocket. FROM EUROPE.

elderly farmer, was accidentally killed to-day

This Morning's Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cable. LONDON, Jan. 5—11 A. M.—Consols 92% @92% for money and account. American securities quiet and steady. Five-twenties of 1862, 67%; 1865s, old, 86%; 1867s, 85%; ten-forties, 84%. Stocks steady. Erie, 18; Dlinois Central, 103%; Atlantic and Great Western 95%.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5—11 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 113,6013,d.; middling Orleans, 113,6013,d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. Corn, 28s. 9d. for European.

Paris, Jan. 5.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 744, 276.

74f. 25c.
Antwerp, Jan. 5.—Petroleum opened firm at 80 kg.
BREMEN, Jan. 5.—Petroleum closed quiet last
evening at 7 thalers.
HAMBURG, Jan. 5.—Petroleum closed quiet last
evening at 15 marc bancos.

- This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Jan. 5-1 P. M.—Consols 92% for money and account. United States 5-20s of 1862, 87%; 10-40s, 84%. Stocks easier. Illinois Central, 103.
Liverpool, Jan. 5-1 P. M.—Breadstuffs quiet. Pork flat. Lard heavy at 73s. Tallow, 44s, 64.

EAR

His Annual Message.

A Minute Review of the Affairs of the Commonwealth.

His Recommendations for Legislation, and Views upon the National Situation.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5 .- The following is the annual message of Governor Geary, as sent to the two houses of the State Legislature to-day:-To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Com-monwealth of Pennsylvania:-

GENTLEMEN:-From the days of William Penn, the great and pious founder of our Commonwealth, it has been the universal custom of my predecessors, when making their annual communications to the General Assembly, to acknowledge their gratitude to and dependence upon the Great Lawgiver of the Universe. In imitation of their noble example, let, us earnestly invoke His blessing and guidance in our efforts to perform the great work of legislation now before us, in such manner as to meet His approbaion, as well as that of our common constituents.

In transmitting to you the seventy-ninth annual message since the organization of the present State Government, it affords me the highest gratification to congratulate you and our fellow-citizens generally on their enjoying, to an unusual degree, the blessings of health and unstinted prosperity; and that our principles and institutions—the pride and beast of every true-hearted patriot-although tried again in the crucible of reheated political contest, the heavings of popular passion, and the collision of parties, from which we have just emerged, remain unimpaired and vital in every part.

Under such auspicious circumstances you have assembled, for the purpose of discharging the important duties and assuming the special responsibilities which devolve upon you. It is extremely difficult, even with the greatest caution in your deliberations, to enact laws that will fully meet the expectations and approbation of all the people; but much of this difficulty may be overcome by avoiding legislation for personal and special interests, and not being unmindful of the magnitude of the interests of the State, and of its rapidly advancing population, wealth, and influence to destinies beyond the reach of human vision. A nobler heritage was never given to man than that which we possess; geographically and politically of the greatest importance; an area of more than forty-four thousand square miles; diversified with mountains, valleys, plains, rivers; mountains covered with majestic forests or valuable timber of almost every variety; plains dotted with comfortable homesteads, and presenting well-cultivated farms and luxuriant fields marked by the advancement of agriculture-the parent, supporter, and stimulator of every species of industry, exchange, and commerce; hills and valleys with teeming mines of all the varieties of coal, iron, oil, salt, and other minerals; with farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, wool-growers, coal and fron miners, oil producers, and merchants full of activity and confidence; with thousands of miles of railroads and canals to transfer the vast products to market, and accommodate the travel of four millions of happy and prosperous people. Nor should we be forgetful of education in all its branches, of the public charities, prisons, reformatories, the collection of properly imposed taxes, the speedy reduction of the State debt. the preservation of order, and the more certain protection of life, business, and property. All these interests, and perhaps others of equal importance, demand legislation of the most enlightened, liberal, and comprehensive character.

In conformity to the requirements of the Constitution, I proceed to invite your attention to such measures as are deemed necessary for your consideration, and to assure you of my willingness to share with you the anxieties and responsibilities of all legislation calculated to advance the presperity of the people and the best interests of the Common

From the reports of the Auditor-General and State Treasurer the following statement has been carefully prepared, and exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending November 80,

Total in Treasury during year ending November 30, 1869..... Disbursements, \$6,254,636 65

Ordinary expenses paid dur-

Fund. 862,762-09 Interest paid at Treasury. 179,665-74 Interest paid by Commissioners of Sinking Fund. 1,725,587-97

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 36, 1869....\$1,400,802-49 Balance in Treasury, Nov. 36, 1869...\$1,400,802.49
It will be observed from the above, that part of the loans and part of the interest are paid at the Treasury, and part of both by the Commissioners of the Sinting Fund. This produces a complication of accounts; which, in order to avoid and to simplify the financial statement, I recommend that authority be given by law to charge the Commissioners with the whole amount of the State debt, and also with all the money applicable to the payment thereof, and that they alone be credited with all payments on both principal and interest of the State debt.

Public Debt.

Public Debt. The following is a statement showing the nature of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth on November 30, 1869:—

Funded debt, viz. :-6 per cent. loans. \$25,811,180.00 5 per cent. loans. 7,277,384.38 43/2 per cent. loans. 112,000.00 -\$32,700,564-88 Unfunded debt, viz:-Relief notes in circulation. Interest certificates outstanding...
Interest certificates un-claimed...
Domestic creditors' certifi-13,086-52

cates..... Amount of public debt Nov. 80, 1869 .. \$32,814,540.95

4,448 38

The public debt on Nov. 30, 1868..... \$33,286,947 13 Deduct amount redeemed at the Trea-472,406:18

Public debt Nov. 30, 1869, as above . \$32,814,540-95 Reduction of the Public Debt.

At the commencement of the Public Debt.

At the commencement of the present administration in January, 1867, the total outstanding indebtedness of the State was thirty-seven million, seven hundred and four thousand, four hundred and nine dollars and seventy-seven cents. Since then, and up to Nevember 30, 1869, the sum of four million, eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand, eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty-two cents have been paid, and at five per cent, the sum of \$244.493.44, in interest, is annually saved to the Commonwealth. Consequently, the total amount of indebtedness of the Commonwealth on November 20, 1869, was thirty-two millions eight hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and forty dollars and ninety-five cents.

five cents.

The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1869, amounts to four hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and six dollars and eighteen

ASSETS IN SINKING FUND. The assets remaining in the Sinking Fund are as follows, viz.:—Bonds of the Peansylvania Railroad Company, six millions three hundred thousand dollars. Agreeably to an act dated March 30, 1869, the Sinking Fund Commissioners delivered all the obligations of the Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company, being third mortgage bonds, to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and received therefore their first statements. being third mortgage bonds, to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and received therefor thirty-five second mortgage bonds of one hundred thousand dollars each, making in all three million five hundred thousand dollars, executed by the said Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Northern Central Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, payable to the Commonwealth as follows, viz.:

The principal of one of said bonds (\$100,000) shall be payable yach and every year, beginning Jamarre. be payable each and every year, beginning January 1, 1875, and so continuing annually thereafter until the said sum of three million five hundred thousand dollars shall be paid, with interest thereon from

January 1, 1872. The citizens of Pennsylvania have always borne taxation not only patiently but cheerfully, and they are still as willing as ever to contribute to the pay-ment of all the obligations resting upon the State-but they expect their public servants who are entrusted with the management of their affairs to act upon the most prudent and conomical basis. In a word, they demand reform in the management of the financial affairs of the State, and, as far as possible the retransfer sible, the retrenchment of all unnecessary expendi

On the 30th of January last, replying to a resolu-On the Sefth of January last, replying to a resolu-tion of the Senate, I said:—
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through the clerk of your honorable body, a copy of the following resolution, passed on the 12th inst., to wit:—
"Resolved, That the Governor be requested to submit some plan to the Senate to secure the State from loss by the accumulation of large amounts of surplus funds in the Treasury.

seme plan to the Senate to secure the State from loss by the accomulation of large amounts of surplus funds in the Treasury.

"In reply, I beg to direct your attention to my message of January 8, 1868, in which I say, 'the balance now in the Treasury might be rendered productive by being invested in the bonds of the State, bearing six per cent interest;' and to the message of January 6, 1869, where I remark, '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."

Since making these suggestions, and maturely deliberating upon the subject, I have seen no reason to change my mind in relation thereto; and now submit the same plan, more specifically set forth, based upon the following statement of the losses of the Commonwealth, viz.—

Amount of over due losses, including bank charter losses and relief notes unredecated.

2009, 4878

Amount payable in 1870, interest 5 per cent. 1,483,884

Do. 1872 co. 4 do. 4,007,150

Do. 1872 co. 4 do. 4,007,150

Do. 1877 do. 6 do. 7,295,600

Do. 1878 do. 5 do. 22,886

Do. 1878 do. 5 do. 22,886

Do. 1879 do. 6 do. 7,295,600

Do. 1879 do. 6 do. 7,295,600

Do. 1872 do. 5 do. 22,886

Do. 1878 do. 5 do. 9,273,630

Do. 1872 do. 6 do. 7,295,600

Do. 1872 do. 6 do. 7,125,250

Amount of loans ...

nine thousand, one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents, which has been lost to the State. Again, on the 50th of November, 1869, there was in the Treasury an unexpended balance of \$1,400,862-49. If one million four hundred thousand dollars of this sum had been invested in the same kind of bonds at par on the first day of December, 1869, the interest for the seven remaining months, ending July 1, 1879, would be \$40,833-34, but which, in consequence of non-conformity to this plan, will be lost to the Commonwealth. I cannot reiterate too strongly my recommendations on this subject, and would, therefore, recommend that a law be passed making it the duty of the Commissioners of the Staking Fund to invest all surplus funds as rapidly as they accrue in the Treasury, in the purchase of the bonds of the Commonwealth next falling due.

I beg, once more, to remind the Legislature that the salary of the State Treasurer should at least be equal to that of the Governor. It is only seventeen hundred dollars, a sum entirely insufficient to command the services of any responsible man, who is required to furnish a bond with good and approved sureties, for eighty thousand dollars, and to run the risk of handling at least five or six millions of dollars per annum, without the unlawful use of the State funds, and subsidies from sources that dare not be and sixty-seven cents, which has been lost to the

risk of handing at least ave or six millions of dollars per annum, without the unlawful use of the State funds, and subsidies from sources that dare not be revealed to the public, because they are positively prohibited by law, under penalities of no ordinary magnitude. Yet there are but few men

who have held this office, however poor they may have been when they took charge of it, who have not become rich. There is certainly some advantage to be gained by the holding of the position of State Treasurer, unknown to the public, but which readily accounts for the disgraceful scramble, and for the political and moral debauchery which the people of this State seem to be doomed annually to witness in the election of that officer; and because of the disgrace it brings upon their representatives, the people hang their heads in indignation and shame. Then, in the name of the good people of Pennsylvania, I call upon the members of the Legislature, without distinction of party, to rise above the murkiness of the polluted atmosphere of the past to the true dignity of manhood and exalted patriotism, and purify the election of Treasurer as well as that of every other officer within this Commonwealth, and punish every one who tampers with the purity of elections, whatever may be his position or pretensions. And then every one who shall have performed his whole duty to sustain the true interests of the State, and to maintain the high dignity of her character, may return unpolituted and with a clear conscience to his constituents, who will receive him with open arms, and with the joyful exclamation of "well done, good and faithful servant."

will receive him with open arms, and with the joyful exclamation of "well done, good and faithful
servant."

Liberal appropriations are made annually to our
penitentiaries, lunatic asylums and other charitable
and beneficial institutions, without requiring from
those who receive and disburse the money any satisfactory evidence that it has been faithfully applied
to the objects intended. This is wrong, and should
be corrected without delay. All officers of the State
who receive public moneys, not excepting the Governor, are required by law and usage to settle their
accounts on proper vouchers, in the Auditor-General's office. This is right; and there is no good reason
why the same accountability should not be enforced
against all those who receive annually such
large sums of money from the bounty of the
Commonweaith. I, therefore, recommend that
a law be passed requiring all persons who receive
and disburse State appropriations, to take
proper vouchers for all moneys so expended by
them, and to make quarterly settlements of the
same in the Auditor-General's office. This is important, not only to protect the interests of the
state, but also the good name of those who receive
and disburse the money, and of the members of the
Legislature through whose influence the appropriations are represented to be procured.

For many years the general appropriation bills
have been signed on the day of the adjournment of
the Legislature, and I here repeat my suggestions
of last year on this subject:—"The Governor has
been forced either to sign the bills without proper
investigation, notwithstanding 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 Legislature. It is therefore carnestly desired that the appropriation bill be
taken up, discussed, and passed at a sufficiently
early period during the session to enable the Governor to give it that thorough examination its importance demands."

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The peculiar interest which is always manifested by the people in the subject of education, is an inducement to lay before you, more at length than would otherwise be done, the principal statistics of the system drawn from the report of the Superin-

the system drawn from the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

There are within the State 1971 school districts; 13,236 schools; 2445 graded schools; 12,900 school directors; 76 superintendents; 17,142 teachers; and 515,758 pupils. The average cost of tuition for each pupil is ninety-seven cents per month. The whole cost of tuition for the year is \$5,500,704-26. Total cost, including expenditures of all kinds during the year, \$6,986,148-22. Estimated value of school property, \$14,045,632.

Notwithstanding the fact that our school law was made general in the year 1848. It is remarkable that

Netwithstanding the fact that our school law was made general in the year 1548, it is remarkable that there still remain five districts within the State which have not yet conformed thereto. Hopes are entertained that four of these will soon accept the conditions of the law, and the remaining one, known as the Harmony district, under the control of the "Economites," having a good school of its own, will probably not adopt the public-school system so long as the present organization of that society exists. It is therefore a subject worthy of hearty congratulation that our school system has been so universally adopted by the voluntary consent and general acquiescence of the people.

As important auxiliaries to our common schools, the Normal Schools are entitled to assume the front rank. Their flourishing condition may be understood from the following statistics:—The whole number of students that have attended the four Normal Schools is 10,237, of whom 321 have graduated. During the past year there were in these institutions 76 teachers and 4178 students. Since

stitutions 76 teachers and 4178 students. my last annual communication a State Nor-mal School has been fully established and recog-nized at Bloomsburg, Columbia county. Its build-ings are of the most finished and substantial chara-ter, and it commences its career under the most spicious circumstances. Another is now in a state of preparation at California, Washington county, and will probably be completed during the current year. Your attention is again invited to the fact that four attention is again invited to the fact that there are about seventy-five thousand children in the State that do not attend schools of any description, and who are permitted to grow up in ignorance and without employment, and, in many instances, from lack of industrial and educational training become not only the votaries of vice, but a proline source from which the imputes of our misons and senter. from which the inmates of our prisons and penitentiaries are supplied.

The number of children throughout the State

attending private schools is estimated at eighty-five thousand. The aggregate of the educational condition of the

The subject of non-attendance by so large a por-tion of children, is specially and most carnestly commended to your consideration. It is true economy on the part of the State, if possible, to save these children from ignorance, vagrancy, and crime. To neglect them would be inexcusuble, if not criminal. Boubtless in your assembled wisdom you will be able to devise some effectual mode by which this

evil can be remedied.

Many of the recommendations contained in the Many of the recommendations contained in the report of the Superintendent are of the utmost importance, and eminently deserving of serious attention and legislative action. The facts above set forth illustrate most forcibly the practical value of our most admirable common school system, and bear testimony that cannot be misunderstood to the wisdom and liberality by which it has been consisted and as accessfully carried into affect. ceived and so successfully carried into effect.

Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, Attention is invited to the report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools for the year ending May 21, 1869, in which is exhibited their year ending May 31, 1869, in which is exhibited their condition, circumstances, and expenditures.

The whole number of children admitted into these schools from their origin to the 31st day of May, 1869, is four thousand five hundred and nine; of whom three hundred and seven have been discharged on order, five hundred and eighteen on age, and fifty-three have died; making a total of eight hundred and seventy-eight, which left three thousand six hundred and thirty-one in the schools at the end of the year. Up to May 31, 1869, the number of discharges from the schools have exceeded former estimates by one hundred and seventy-five. The number of applications for admission on file and not acted on, was seven hundred and one; some from every county in the State except six.

the State except six.

The sanitary condition of the children in these schools has been remarkably good. And from the foregoing statement it appears that during the four years in which they have been in operation, the whole number of deaths has been less than one-third of one per cent, per annum.

The entire cost for maintenance, education,

clothing, and general expenses, for the year ending May 31, 1869, differs but little from the original esti-mate of the Superintendent, and

| Continued on the Second Page 1