THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1870.

Continued from the First Page

We are admonished by the rapid expansion of the system, and by the constantly increasing desire to obtain admission into these schools, that some defiordan admission into these schools, that some det-nite limit should be determined upon by law. It is therefore recommended that the indigent children of Pennsylvania soldiers, who served in Pennsylvania regiments, and who died prior to January 1, 1863, from wounds received or disease contracted in the service of the United States during the late war, whill be hereafter admitted, and none others. With unspating pathone will considered mea-

With unsparing patience, well considered mea-res, and carnestness of purpose, many detects we been equilated, and the schools have been advanced to a more perfect and efficient system than that by which they were at drat characterized and elevated to a condition not second to any similar institutions in the country. This humane and phi-lanthropic service is being performed by intelligent afficers and faithful tenchers, which will be more

Milects and faithful tescners, which will be more fully shown by their reports, communicated for the information of the Legislature. The establishment of these institutions, where the destitute orphan children of the soldiers who lost their lives in the suppression of the late Rebellion are fed, clothed, and educated at the public expense, continues to command the cordial support, approval, and encouragement of our citizens, and tends to elevate, everywhere, the reputation of Pennsylvania (the first State to establish such schools) to the highest degree, for her justice, patriotism, and phi-ianthropy. innthropy

Most heartily have the people endorsed the past action of their representatives in relation to these schools, and there exists not a single doubt but that they will most cordially approve all necessary ap-propriations for the continuance of the support, edu-cation, and guardianship of these adopted children of the Commonwealth. To the honor, State pride, and humanity of the Legislature is confided the guarding and maintaining of these sacred interests, and in the faithful discharge of this noble duty, you built for the second sacred interests. shall receive from me a special and zealous con-

rence, Aprioultural College,-The establishment of this A privallaral College,—The establishment of this college was undoubtedly intended as a progressive movement, and under the impression that it would contribute much to the easy acquisition of a com-blued knowledge of agriculture, science, and litera-ture, said to promote the practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits of life. It has been fostered by the most liberal legislation, and is eadowed with the sum of \$351,500, invested in United States and Pennsylvania bonds, yielding an aggregate interest this year of \$25,551:90, which has been paid to the trustees of the institution. Thus far the most satisfactory results from the workings of the college have not been realized. Bat it is now onder the direction of a president and six learned Onder the direction of a president and six learned professors. It receives for its pupils only males over the age of fifteen years, qualified for admission by a good common school educa-tion. There are in it at present forty-five students, with a fair prospect of a considerable increase in number. Tuition, board, and the ordinary necessaries of life are there fur-hished at a less rate than is generally demanded for boarding alone, thus affording an extraordinary op-portunity to the youth of the country to acquire an accomplished education with commandively small accomplished education with comparatively small expenditures. Under these circumstances the col-lege deserves the indulgent sympathy and support of the people.

Three experimental farms are connected with the college, purchased at an aggregate cost of \$43,85650. One is located at the college, one in Indiana county, and one in Chester county. Operations have been commenced upon them under the prescribed pro-gratume of a series of experiments with promises of complete success; the results of which are to be re-ported annually to the Legislature by the Professor of Agriculture. It is confidently expected that the record of these experimental results will prove highly interesting and greatly beneficial to the com-BUUSSILF.

MILITARY.

The military department is one of great impor-tance to the honorable history of the Commonwealth, and to that of her citizens individually. It is the custodian of all the military records of the State, embracing that of every officer and private soldier, and the history of every military transaction per-formed by the State for the suppression of the Re-belliou. It has also in its custody all the regimental, State, and national flags borne by our soldiers, and many trophies of war won by heir valor on the field :

State, and national flags borne by our soldiers, and many trophies of war won by their valor on the field; ali of which should be systematically and carefully preserved and perpetuated. During the last three years all the staff officers rendered necessary by the war, and the different offices established for the conventence of the sol-diers, have been discontinued, and the duties performed by them, as well as the official books and papers, have been transferred to the Adjutant-General's department. He is, therefore, the only military officer remaining to whom recourse is con-stantly had for statistics and information, not only stantly had for statistics and information, not only by the soldiers and their rela ives and attorneys, but by other States and by the War Department at Washington. All these circumstances, connected with the flourishing condition of the volunteer mi-litia in the State, induce me to request the continu-ance of legislative favor for the Adjutant-General's

ence which commands the approbation and confi-dence of all who seck its protection. The necessity for such a department, with full powers to organize and ex-amine all insurance companies, is sanctioned by the

amine all insurance companies, is sanctioned by the wisdom of experience. And as I have herestofore re-marked, the result of the protection thus afforded, is, that whils foreign companies do immense busi-ness in this State, so little confidence is had in those of Pennsylvania that their business is almost on-tirely confined within the State limits; and even here foreign companies maintain an ascendancy. In view of these facts, I carnestly repeat the re-commendation made to the Legislature at its has session, that an insurance department be established and a superintenent appointed by law, who shall have supervision and control over all insurance companies allowed to transact business within the State. The community is deeply interested in this matter, and demarks legislative protection. Our laws in relation to life insurance compatilos are defective and need revision and correction.

without the protection fere, red to these laws bear unequally upon our own and foreign companies. The latter, being protected by legislative enactment, are enabled to transact an immense amount of business within the limits of this Common wealth, whilst our companies, having no such protection, can do but little in other States. The consequence is that for-eign companies can readily afford to pay a license of the business of the states of the st eign companies can readily afford to pay a license of five hundred dollars to conduct their extensive ope-rations in Pernsylvania, whilst our companies would be sorely oppressed by the imposition of the same license tax in States where their operations are ex-ceedingly limited. And yet these other States have retailated upon our license law, by adopting its pro-visions and demanding from our companies the same amount of license in each State that we de-mand of their companies in ours. These is not only oppressive to our own neglected companies, but it fails to furnish a just and equitable revenue from fails to furnish a just and equitable revenue from the various companies for the amount of business transacted.

THE AVONDALE DISASTER.

The recent disaster in the Avondale coal mine, in Luzerne county, is still fresh in the minds of the people. It caused a thrill of horror to spread throughout the country; and even in Europe it has been productive of the most painful emotions and deepest sorrow for the sufferers. Women and children beepest sorrow for the subcrets, women and children who had been acculatomed to regard the occupation of the miner as one of ordinary character, now look upon it as fraught with danger, and part with rela-tives and friends, when about to pursue their peril-ous occupation, with fearful forebodings. And even the sturdy miner himself trembles at his dangerous calling, and demands greater protection than has hitherto been allorded. hitherto been afforded.

(The Governor then details at length the circumcumstances of the Avondale disaster, with which our readers are already familiar.) The mines in many cases are constructed and managed in the most selfish and parsimonious man-

managed in the most series and parsimonious man-ner, the owners exacting the largest amount of profit from them, from the least possible outlay; consequently, some of them, like that of the Avendale, are nothing but underground man-traps, without any other outlet than wooden chimneys, and these constantly hable to become blazing volcances, through which escape is impossible. The lives of so useful a class of men as our miners should not and must not be permitted to be thus sacrificed upon the altar of human cupldity. Yet a reprehensible neglect to give them that pro-tection by law which their valuable services, at best laborious and dangerous, unquestionably deserve. renders our mining system worse than that of any

The most appalling accidents on record have been equalled by those of any other part of the world. The most appalling accidents on record have been traced to unsafe methods of ventilation, and more especially to the employment of furnaces at or near the bottom of the shafts. Where the furnace is used, and the smake is carried through a worden being and the smoke is carried through a wooden chimney it seems almost certain that, sooner or later, by the Inevitable accumulation of soot or carbon upon the frame-work, it must ignite from the accarding sparks or from the heat of the furnace, and a con-fugration ensue. To guard against this it should be made obligatory, if the ventilating furnace be still allowed, to build the obligator, the sidea of the shaft, and the buildings surrounding it at the t-p with in-combustible materials. But even this precaution is not a sure safeguard, for the fire is liable at any moment to communicate with the "fare-damp" or other gaseous vapors, that, despite all known means of prevention, will generate in the best regulated mines. The propriety of dispensing entirely, there-fore, with the furnace has received the serious con-ideration of scientific miners and engineers, and the fan, in many instances, has been substituted, nevitable accumulation of soot or carbon upon the fan, in many instances, has been substituted, which, being worked by machinery at the surface. produces a more constant current of air, dispenses it produces a nore constant cutrent of air, dispenses it more freely through the gangways and chambers, and in all respects accomplishes the object desired with better effect; and when the shafts and sur-face buildings are fire-proof, without the pos-sibility of danger. This system of ventila-tion, with advantages so palpably ob-vious, will, no doubt, be universally adopted. But the very neutro of midlay concerling submets the

the very nature of mining operations subjects them to other dangers. The walls and roosing of the mines, from the effects of blasting and other causes,

appointed "to visit, for philanthropic purposes, the prisons and almshouses in the various counties of the Commonwealth." His second report, which is here-with presented, embraces a waat amount of useful information, and will be found highly interesting information, and will be found highly interesting and worthy of mature consideration. It will be seen that while some of our county prisons have been constructed and are being conducted with strict regard to the proper objects of punishment, others are utterly unit for any such purposes, and are a disgrace and reprosch to a civilized age and a Christian people. The Commissioner, in regard to some of these, describes them "as being unsafe, where prisoners could not be held unless loaded with challs, where the sexes were not separated, where chains, where the sexes were not separated, where there was no discipline, or any effort made towards the moral of religious improvement of the inmstes; the moral of religious improvement of the inmstes; the buildings totally unit for the purposes of a prison; and where the prisoners become schooled in vice, and eventually graduated prepared for a life of lawlesaness." In some of the prisons the cells are re-presented as contracted dungeons, into which not a ray of subshine or a drafter pure air can enter, and in which a human balan could not excited the fraction which a human being could not possibly live through a lengthy term of sentence. And in still others, in consequence of the want of proper accommodations, all classes of criminals, from the most hardened and all classes of criminals, from the most hardened and aged to the youth of tender years, are permitted to congregate, and indulge in card playing, profatity, and almost every species of immorality and crime. Under such circumstances, reformation, which is the grand object of divine, and should be of all human laws and punishments, is rendered impossible; whilst hideous lessons of vice are taught and learned, to be practised when future concentrative courts. to be practised when future opportunity occurs. This is all wrong, and a remedy for the evil should by all means be applied. No community has a moral or legal right to indict punishment as a mere retalla-tory measure, or in such a manner as to endanger the health and life of the criminal, to deaden him to all the heater sensibilities of his nature and to absoall the better sensibilities of his nature, and to abso-

all the better sensibilities of his nature, and to abso-lutely harden him to the commission of crime. The commissioners appointed "to inquire into the various systems of prison discipline, as practised in other States and countries, as com-pared with what is known as the Pennsyl-vania system," will submit you their report at an early day, from which you will learn that the capacity of our politonities is a monotoner for the system. of our penitentiaries is at present competent for the safe keeping and proper punishment of all offenders of the higher grades, and that workhouses and houses of correction are needed for those whose crimes are of a more trivial character, and whose reformation and future usefulness may be accom-plished by a humane system of discipline, such as will be recommended.

THE JUDICIARY.

THE JUDICIARY. Communications have been received from various parts of the State, representing that the present judicial force is inadequate for the purposes de-signed. Since the number of judges was fixed, the business of the courts has greatly increased, with our rapidly expanding population, and the multipli-cation of commercial and business operations of our growing Commonwealth. How far relief should be afforded is well worthy of careful consideration. In one district of the Supreme Court over seven hundred new cases have been decketed within one

hundred new cases have been docketed within one year. Many of these involve very large amounts, and important legal principles; and their proper consideration imposes upon the judges great labor and responsibility. In the other districts of this Court the argument lists are also becoming so crowded that it is impossible to dispose of the bustcrowded that it is impossible to dispose of the busi-ness with that promptness and intelligence de-manded by the public interests; and especially with mainted by the public interests; and especially what one of the judges, as now required by law, assigned to duty in the Court of Nisi Prius at Philadelphia. I therefore carnestly recommend an additional judge for this Churt, believing it a public necessity, in jus-tice to the many suitors, and to the judges, who have more work than should be required of the present number of men, let them be ever so laborious and constant. efficient.

PARDONS.

It has grown into a custom to regard an application for Executive clemency as an indispensable part of the machinery of criminal justice. Because he Executive is invested with the power to pardon, it is by many supposed that he has not only the right, but that it is his duty to examine into every allegation of error, and give a favorable response to every application; and hence, petitions for pardon are becoming so numerous that the mere examina-tion of them is exhaustive of a large amount of valuable time, at least an hour in each case, exclu ave of the time occupied in correspondence with he judges, district attorneys, and other parties. Criminals are no sooner convicted than their friends and other interested parties, who seem to think that it is the Governor's constitutional duty to nullify the laws instead of seeing that they are faithfully executed, prepare a raid upon him, and employ in their importunities for pardon every device tha human ingenuity can suggest; and it but a tithe of the representations set forth were believed, one would be led to suppose that our courts are daily guilty of the grossest blunders, and that justice is far more blind than she has ever been painted by the most skillful artist.

During the year ending December 31, 1869, there have been lifteen hundred and lifty applications for pardon, of which sixty-two, or four per cent., were granted, cleven hundred and eight rejected, and three hundred and eighty are still under advisement. For some reason, not easily understood, it seems that public sentiment has become perverted on this important subject of pardons. The framers of our government, as I understand it, never contemplated or intended au indiscriminate use of the pardoning bower. It was only designed for the correction of nanifest errors or oppressions, palpable mistakes cases of after-discovered evidence, and others of exceptional character. Both the theory of our gov-erament and public policy require that the pardon-ing power should be kept within these reasonable limits, and not be made an instrument to defeat the execution of the laws and the administration of public instice. All ordinary cases theorem. public justice. All ordinary cases, therefore, are wholly outside of and in conflict with the principle on which Executive clemency should be based, and none such should be presented for consideration. It is earnestly hoped the public will understand and act in accordance with this view of the subject, as due alike to the Executive and a proper regard for the execution of the laws. NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

right not only to our sympathy but to recognition, by the vigor and determination of its resistance to the oppressions of the mother country. Almost from the beginning of our National Government, Congress has furnished numerous precedents for the action here indicated, even when the people strug-gling for liberty were not upon the American conti-nent. They recognized Greece infler efforts to estab-lish her nationality against Tarkish oppression. The same spirit prevailed not only towards Poland, fully and Hungary, but to incland in all her move-ments to regain her long lost nationality. These countries had the unmistakable sympathy of the people of the United States, and our public men, in every branch of the Government, never hesitated to speak in their defense. In the case of the French revolution, the statesment of America gave every encouragement to the people of that country to establish a republican form of government. Upon this continent there are numerous instances of active sympathies with the struggles of the people for liberty in various nations. In the case of Texas, during her conflict with Mexico, she not only had our undignised friendship, but obtained our recog-nition of her independent nationality, and soon afterwards the was annexed to our great sisterhood of states. afterwards she was annexed to our great sisterhood of States

It is in singular contrast with these historic precedents, that the people of Cuba have as yet received no national encouragement or recognition, while they are imitating the example of our fathers, who as colonists, struck down the hand which oppressed them, and established for them-selves a free and independent government. There is no question but that the patriots of Cuba have the is no question but that the patriots of Cuba have the warm and emphatic sympathy of a great majority of the people of this and other States, and I but give utterance to what is an abiding sentiment among the masses, when I declare a hearty sympathy with the people of that island now endeavoring to cast off the yoke of oppression fastened so long upon them by an intolerant Government. The gem of the An-tilles of right belongs to republican rule, and is, to all intents and purposes, covered by the Monroe doctrine, so that whatever recognition the Govern-ment might extend to republicans of Cuba, it would only amount to the practical enforcement of what our nation has so long advanced in theory. Cuba is an American island. Geographically it belongs to the United States. Its acquisition has been a leading principle with many of our ablest to the United States. Its acquisition has been a leading principle with many of our ablest statesmen from an early period in our his-tors. Jefferson, Madison, Adams, Clay, Van Buren, Buchanan, and many others advocated the incorporation of Cuba into the Union. It is hoped the time will soon come, if it has not already already arrived, when by the enunciation of a prompt and decided policy a brave people may be recognized as independent, and the cause of repub-lican principles receive new encouragement. The management of our national finances is one

The management of our national finances is one of the most delicate and important questions now ut der consideration by the American people; and while it is not my intention to offer any plan to setthe a matter which seems to give so much trouble to many of our most experienced financiers, a few suggestions may not be out of place.

It will be remembered that by the establishment of our national banks, the best and safest paper car-rency that ever existed in this nation has been afforded. Great caution should therefore be taken not to mar a system that has been so generally beneficial. When the Government established not to mar a system that has been so generally beneficial. When the Government established the national backs, our State banks were taxed out of existence and destroyed as such, but in many instances they were renewed by the solerun enactment of Congress, under whose supervision they were promised a just, kind, and fostering care. It seems unjust, therefore, that the Government should propose to withdraw a part of their circulation from them and give it to new ones to be organized where none now exist. If new banks should be created wherever they may be required, they should receive their circulation from an in-crease of the amount now authorized by law, the circulation to be the same as the banks now have, and on the same kind of securities. In my opinion, and on the same kind of securities. In my opinion, a policy of expansion of the currency should be adopted that will give case and confort to the people, and that will dever up and reassure our busi-ness men and put the wheels of commerce, manu-factures, and labor in full operation. It will prevent a decline in the revenues derived from the tarif a decline in the revenues derived from the tarif and internal taxation, and will save thousands of citizens from the crushing effects of contraction. As a part of the same poice, there should be no hesitation about the abandonment of the idea of reducing the currency by the adoption of any plan to curtail the amount of legal-tenders now in circulation.

The constant and natural approach to specie pay-ments is the only safe mode, in my opinion, to ac-complish that desirable end. Any computatory law that may be enacted will in all probability be a fail-ure. I do not hesifate to say that the contraction of the currency at this time would be productive of great injury both to individuals and to the general interests of the nation. Let there he a thereaf eninterests of the nation. Let there be a liberal encouragement of railroads, manufactures, and every project that will afford employment and compensait is to our toiling millions. Encourage a vigorous collection of the revenues on incuries. Maintain a strong treasury, with gold sufficient to keep a check upon those who might be disposed to disturb the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street. NOTICE:-The annual election for Serve Directors to serve for the enaming isar will be held at the office on WEDNESDAY, January 13, between tas hours of 19 and IP. M. ED. PEACE, 147t* President. OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1939.-Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest cessing from date. JOS. P. MARCER, 1923 City Treasurer. OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY

LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHES NUT Streets.

NUT Streets. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1849, The Anzual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their Office on WEDNIESDAY, January 12, 13 104 O. F. BETTS, Secretary. OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSUR-ANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and

WALNUT Streets. PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Union Matual Insurance Company of Philadolphia will be held, at the Office of the Company, at 12 M. MON-DAY, January 10, 1870. At the same time eight Directors will be elected, to serve the ensuing year 12 22 tj10 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANU-FACTURING COMPANY. BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1849. Notice is hereby given to the stochholders of the BEL-that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February. A. D. 1870, and that payment of nuch a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

Inc. By order of the Board of Directors. 12 28 6w 8. SHERRERD, Secretary.

MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

RAILWAY COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Com-pany will be held at their Office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, on MONDAY, January IO, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and Five Directors to serve for ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same cay, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. IZ 28 125 CHAS. P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

BOT OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSEN RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH COATES STREETS.

COATES STREETS. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Com-pany will be held at the Office of the Company, on MON. DAY, January 10, 1870, at 19 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an Election will be held for a President and water Electron will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. 12 27 25 31 J 3 5 7 8 10* J. B. MOFFITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 309 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1939. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fame Insurance Company will be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company. An Election for Twelve Directors, to serve for the en-suing year, will be held at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. 12 28 11t WILLIAMS L BLANCHARD, Secretary.

12 28 114

At a meeting of the Board of Directors hold this day, a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS Par share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the Stock-holders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 13th inst. Transfer Books closed until 10th mst. 13 lat W. W. COLKET, Treasurer,

DE OFFICE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETERNTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH and MASTER Birnets. PHILADELPHIA, Doc. 2, 198. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Com-pany will be held at the Office, MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 12 c'clock, at which time and place an election will be beid for President and Five Directors to serve the ensuite Var.

oing year. 29 OHARLES T. YERKES, JR., Socretary. 12 29 NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIRLD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY-Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1869. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Com-pany, and an Election of Directors to serve for the cusuing year, will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, the lith day of January, A. D. 1370, at 12 o'cleck M. E2 29 lit C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 525 WALNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOUR CH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1829. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the first instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER ORNT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, psychis in CASH, on and after January 17. 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the Sist instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be nessed and slamped. S. BRADFORD, 12 22 60t Treasurer.

EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

EAST PENNSTLATION OF THE COMPANY. COMPANY. Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Com-pany. that the Annual Meeting and Election for Press-dent and Fight Directors will be held at the Office of this Company, in the City of EKADING, on MONDAY, the Ioth day of January, 1870, between 12 M. and 2 P. M. HENRY O. JUNES, Becretary.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1869.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COM-PANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, Company's Build-ing, No. 400 WALNUT Street, Dec. 24, 1849. NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January noxt, at 18 o'clock A. M. at the Office of the Company. An election for Twenyo Directors to sorre the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, be-tween the hours of 10 c'clock A. M. and 2 c'clock P. M. 12 94 Innet J 10 ALEX W. WISTER, Secretary.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE

An election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be hold at the office of the Company, Nos 4 and 5 fX. OHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, be-tween the hours of 10 c'olock A. M. and 1 c'clock P. M. 1227 131 J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

SUEQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY. Bar.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1909. Notice is hereby given that the somi-annual interest on the Freferred Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMFANY and the Priority Bonds of the TIDEWATER CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid at the offices of the Company in Philadel-phia and Baltimore, on and after the 3d proximo, on pre-sontation of the coupons thereof, numbered II. ROBERT D. BROWN, 12 31 2w Treasurer.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1992. Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Common Roads of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the lat of January, 1870, will be paid on and atter the 3d proximo, at the First National Bank of Philadelphia, on prosentation of the compons for the same, numbered 34. ROBERT D. BROWN.

ROBERT D. BROWN,

BOT EVERY ONE SHOULD CALL AND examine the Parham Sewing Machine before pur chasing, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1436

19 31 9w

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRBANA WINE COMPANY'S

Imperial Champagne,

A Fure, Rich and Trusty Wine, made after the French method, superior to any American and many brands of imported

CHAMPAGNE,

FOR SALE EY

JAMES R. WEBB,

WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS. PHILADELPHIA 12 16 thstu10t



215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

department, and that it may be generously supplied with such appropriations as have been requested by the Adjutant-General for that office. An unusual martial activity prevails throughout the State, but more particularly in Philadelphia.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The report of the State Historian is deserving of your careful attention. In it you will find a detailed account of the operations of his department from account of the operations of his department from its commencement to the present time. The work entrusted to his care is one of no ordinary character and responsibility, requiring talents of a high order, patient industry, careful research, and unbiased judgment. The labor to be performed is immense, and can only be properly appreciated by those fully acquainted with its magnitude. It embraces a faithful account of all the organizations of Pennsyl-vania theore during the way of the Rebellion: the vania troops during the war of the Rebellion; the collection and adjustment, in a comprehensive form, of each military organization, and an unpreindiced description of all military transactions of impertance, so far as the volunteers of this State are concerned, in the camp and the field, through-out the most terrific conflict of arms that has ever occurred in the history of the world. The propriety of such a work must be apparent to every intelligent citizen of the Commonwealth. Correctly it is doe to citizen of the Commonweaith. Certainly it is due to the cilizen soldiers, who offered their lives in the defense of their country, that their names should, at least, receive a place in the archives of the State, towards whose honor and giory their gallant deeds have so largely contributed. The work of the Historian, when completed, will

The work of the Historian, when completed, with embrace four large octavo volumes, in which the name of every Pennsylvania volunteer will have its appropriate place. Two of these volumes are already completed, in a manner highly creditable to the Commonwealth. The third is rapidly pro-gressing, and with a generous appropria-tion on the part of your honorable body, the entire history will be excented. If not before, soon after the close of the present year. Most other States aro publishing histories similar to this, and it is due to the importance of the subject, and to the credit of the State, that Pennsylva-nia should not be behind in this particular under-taking. taking.

HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS. There is probably no State in the American Union hat has contributed more liberally toward the sup-port of charitable and benevolent institutions than that of Fennsylvania. The appropriations annually made for the benefit of the soldiers orphans'schools, asylums for the deaf and dumb, blind, and insane, and many similar worthy establishments in which the post, helpless, and otherwise friendless are cared and provided for, reflect great credit upon the Legislatures who have donated the requisite means for their support. But there is one other in-stitution needed, and the claims for which are more strongly urged by every principle of humanity and pastrongly urged by every principle of humanity and pa-triotism than any other now in existence, which nashed set received the attention its yast importhas not yet received the attention its vast import-ance imporatively demands. This is a home for the molders who have "borne the battle" in defense of the honor, integrity, and perpetuity of the American Union. No men living have as powerfol claims apon the generosity and minuring care of the Com-nonweath of Fennsylvacia as those who, upon the battle-field, fought to protect it against threatened devisition and destruction, and who in this pa-tristic service endangered their lives, sacrificed their health, lost their limits, find became enfeetbled and disabled for lite. And yet we daily see these and disabled for life And yet we daily see these men, (and who does not blush to see them?) to whom we use the preservation of our Government, the we swe the preservation of our Government, the homes we enjoy, and almost everything we possess, hobbiling about our streets upon crutches, with mis inglimbs, and otherwise so enfeched as to be eutirely unfitted for any remunerative em-ployment, begging their bread from door to door, or sliting upon the corners of the streets turning an organ for a few pennics the charitable passer-by may feel disposed to bestow. Every one of these helpless men, whose pathotic devotion to his sountry has brought him to this deployable condition, is a harming reprose to the state for whose welfare he has met the most sections and immentable of all inisfortunes, INSUEANCE DEFARTMENT.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT. In two former communications your attention was called to the importance of establishing in the State an insurance department similar to those existing in other States. But the Legislature has thus far fathed to give the subject that consideration which interests of such magnitude to the people seem to demand. Insurance departments in some of the States are regarded of pixamount importance, as they effectually guard the interests of the insured, and through their healthy influence frands and spu-pious companies, so common in Pennsylvania, are rendered almost impossible. The greatest benefits would certailly accrue both to the companies and policy-kolders, as has already been demonstrated in the states of New York and Massachusetts, where the states of New York and Massachusetts, where the states of Insurance has received the most care. ful study and altention, and been reduced to a sel-

frequently give way and fill up the gangways so as to render them impassable, as in the more recent culamity at Stockton, which resulted in fac death of to render them impassable, as in the more recent calamity at Stockton, which resulted in Lae death of ten persons. Hence it is absolutely necessary, and should be imperatively demanded, that every mine should have more than a single avenue of ingress and egress. Whether as regards fire, or any other source of danger to which the miner is exposed, this is his surest promise of safety. Whatever system of ventilation may be approved, or safety-lamp adopted, the means of escape from the mines, when danger occurs, will depend very materially upon the provision made for the exit of the miner. The best method of constructing, ventilating, and working the mines should be unhesitatingly adopted; and the system adopted rigidly enforced. The inquiry, therefore, into the canses which pro-duced this shocking catastrophe—the various theo-ries that have been promulgated concerning it, the remedies for the prevention of similar occurrences hereafter, the construction and ventilation of col-lieries, and the modes of conducting their operations so that the operatives may prosecute their labor without imperiling their lives, are proper subjects for legislative consideration.

Such laws as you may enact can most certainly be enforced by competent inspectors in the mining dis-tricts, who should be chosen with strict regard to character, integrity, capability, and scientific know-ledge, and whose duties should be so specially de-

ledge, and whose duties should be so specially de-fined that they cannot be misunderstood. I therefore most respectfully and carnesity recom-mend that this whole subject receive the attention its importance demands, and that a law be passed, so general in its character and so stringent in its provisions that the people of this Commonwealth will never again be appalled by a calamity within her limits so sad as that of Avondale.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

In accordance with an act of the last Legislature, Worthington, secretary and General Agent. From the establishment of this board, and especially from the high character and qualifications of the gentle-men who have consented to assume its important trusts and responsibilities, we have reason to hope for the most beneficial results. This change in the management of our charitable offairs is deemed of the highest in portance by many persons infimitely the highest in portance by many persons intimately conversant with the workings and management of

A thorough review of all the establishments receiving appropriations from the State by this board will give an assurance to the Legislature and the people, which they have never heretofore possessed, that their benefactions will be worthily bestowed

and properly employed. Some time during the present session, the board will present to the Legislature a report of the condi-tion and requirements of the various institutions that have been recipients of appropriations from the State, with such recommendations as may be deemed necessary and therefore no information convert necessary; and, therefore, no information concern-ing them, except the annual reports of the superin-tendents, will at present be laid before you.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

ERVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE. The law on this subject does not contemplate a ful report from the commissioners to revise the general statutes of the State before the session of 1871. It may, however, be important to state that this work has so far progressed as to make it almost certain that it will be completed and ready for the press so soon after the close of the present session as will allow time to bring within the code such of your ensetments as may with propriety be incorporated. The commissioners will report for your considera-tion the revised school laws, as the present edition is examised, and it would be inexpedient to reprint the course of the current year. Mention and the proof of the support and maintenance of the poor, have heretofore been re-ported, but not definitely acted upon; and the fre-quent demands make for such east ments to correct many existing abases, and supply a common public

NATIONAL APPAIRS. Having laid before you a general survey of the affairs and condition of the State, which relate to the common welfare, it affords me also the highest gratification to add that the amicable intercourse and pleasant relations which have so long ex-isted between the government of Pennsylvania and the governments of all the other States and of the Union continue minimized: and consequents on the governments of all the other states and of the Union, continue unimpaired; and consequently, our resolution "to; preserve, protect, and defend" these fundamental principles of humanity, equal rights and equal justice to all, universal freedom and a

The general relations of the National Government, as set forth in the recent annual message of the Pre-sident, continue to be "peace at home and without entangling alliances abroad;" the reconstruction of the States lately in rebeilion is being rapidly accomplished-the revenues are faithfully collected-the phisted—the revenues are maintainly conjected—the national debt is being liquidated at the rate of about one hundred million dollars per annum, and repu-diation has been emphatically repudiated. A strict and uncompromising atherence to this policy by a prudent and economical administration has already estored the national character to the fullest condence in the minds, not only of our countrymen but of foreigners, and has adaved all spirit of discontent that might have been dangerous to the stability of our institutions.

There is another subject also of national import-There is another subject also of national import-atce cialining our attention, because it directly attents the industrial operations in which Pennsyl-vania is so largely interested. Movements, charac-terized with the greatest energy, are now being made by those interested in free trade, to induce Congress to take such action as will permit the free introduction of steel, iron, and iron materials for shipbuilding, and many other modifications of the tariff laws. Should such efforts be successful, the result must prove disastrons to the great coal, iron, and other interests of our State, diminishing the and other interests of our State, diminishing the production of iron and other manufactured articles, and consequently the consumption of coal, and be destructive to our valuable home markets. It would also prove disastrous to many of our capitalists and working people—depriving them of all reasonable prospects of future activity and remunerating wages prospects of future activity and remunorating wages -and bring our producers into a ruinous com-petition with pauper labor from abroad. So far as the present system affords pro-tection to the manufactures, labor and pro-ducts of Pennsylvania, it is obligatory upon us to use all favorable means to prevent any reduction of existing duties. Our miners, laborers, and manu-facturers should not be thrown out of employment by the proposed change of duties on foreign im-prostration of every devartment of trade, labor, and prostration of every department of trade, labor, and business, and entailed upon us the manifold evils of National, State, and individual bankruptcy. We

bion the revised school have, as the present edition is the properties of t

natural tendency towards specie payments, or for purposes of speculation. There should be a steady but moderate reduction of the national debt, a funding of the present six percent, five-twenty bonds in others, at a lower rate of interest, not by compulsion but by fair dealing, and the establishing of a sinking fund, at such a rate as will pay off the debt in about thirty years. We shall then not only find the business of the country reviving, but our business men ready to expand their operations with

the greatest encouragement. The foregoing are the only subjects connected with State and national affairs that I have deemed of sufficient importance to offer for your considera-tion at the present time; and I conclude by express-ing the hope that your session will be marked by harmony among yourselves and the members of the several State departments, and your deliberations result in lasting benefit to the Commonwealth.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Executive Chamber, } Harrisburg, Jan. 5, 1870. }

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COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. CATHAKINE & NQUIRE, by her neat friend, etc., va. WILLIAM H. SQUIRE, Desumber Term, 1865, No. William H. SQUIRE, Dealm ber Term, 1865, No. 12. In liverce. To William J. Squire, the respondent. Sir.—Yon will please take notice that a rule has been granied on you at the above case to show case, if any you h. ve, why a diverce a vincule matrimonii should not be decreed therein. Returnable SATURDAY, January S, 1870 at 10 o'clock A. M., personal service having faited on account of your absence. THEO, MAOFADDEN, 12 27 mwis* Attorney for librilaut.

OPERA GLASSES

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

At JAS. W. QUEEN & CO.'S OPTICIANS, No. 924 CHESNUT STREET. 9 23 tf w/m PHILADELPHIA. ERRICK & SONS M SOUTHWARE FOUNDRY,

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The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for ensuing year, will beld at their Office on WEDNKSDAY, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M. 12 31 18t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary. THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON,

12 31 18t 12 31 18t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary, EAST' MAHANOY RAILROAD COM-PANY.-Office No. 227 8, FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, Dec 15, 1969. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Com-pany and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MON-DAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

THE MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUN-TAIN RAILROAD COMPANY. Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Com-pany and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MON-DAY, January 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock r. M. 12 14 22t ALBERT FOSTER, 12 14 22t

13 14 231

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COM-PANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1869. Notice is hereby given to the Stocknolders of this Com-pany that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of State taxes, has this day been declared, pavable in cash on the 15th day of January, 1870. BICHARD COE, 12 23 20t. Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 20 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the pext meeting of the Legislations of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK. to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 63 wt.J 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN splication will be made at the past mosting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwalth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of fire hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 630 wtj19

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT "INOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "IPHE MAIKIT BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, 630 wtJ 10 CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY .- THE A suual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Polladelphia, on TUKS-DAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'utock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. JOHN T. KULLE

JOHN T. KILLE. 12 18 25t" Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869.

CAPITAL, 22,000,000 SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP

or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S AL-CONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 24 No. 626 OHESNUT Street.

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rator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting tooth, absolutely without pain, by fresh mitrous oride gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 126

OHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Dao de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blancho, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Engenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Klee-man & Oo, of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES. MADURAS, OIA bland Scatt Side De MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve. MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve. SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Val-lette, Fale and Golden Ear, Crown, etc. FORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown. CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bor-deaux, Clarets and Santerno Wises GIN.—"Moder Swan." BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various Vintagen. intages. CARSTAIRS & MCCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHIS-KIES. 5 28 205 CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL-AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & MCOALL 528 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Ste. SILVER WARE, ETG. SOLID SILVER WARE. USEFUL AND VALUABLE PRESENTS TO WIFE, FAMILY, OR FRIENDS, WM. WILSON & SON'S OWN MARE. Old Stand, Cor. Fifth and Cherry Sts., PHILADELPHIA. 12 15 1mrp] Also, A IVo. 1 Plated Ware. DRUGS, PAINTS, ETO. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Ste. PHILADRIPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. Importers and Manufacturers of White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINO PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 1946 M. MARSHALL, DRUCCIST AND CHEMIST, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS. GLASS. AND PATENT MEDICINES, Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.

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ing Machines are manufactured at Nos. 224 and 225 S. FTFTH Street, and for sale on terms to suit all, at the salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 14 64