Grening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1870.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. THE annual message of Governor Geary is written in good style, and contains some excellent suggestions. It affords no display of profound thought, and makes few or no novel recommendations; but it abounds with evidences that his Excellency has not been an inattentive observer of the progress of events, and that he is willing to urge upon the attention of the Legislature such measures as have commanded general approval.

It appears by his statement of the public debt that a reduction of nearly five millions of dollars has been effected during his official term; but a total of nearly thirty-three millions of dollars still remains unpaid, against which, however, there is an offset of railroad bonds in the sinking fund amounting to six million-three hundred thousand dollars. The outlines of the story of the State finances may be summed in the statement that a large debt was contracted for the construction of public works; that heavy taxes were levied through a series of years to pay the interest on the State loans and to meet other expenditures; and that the sale of these works has not yet led to a material reduction of the debt. This result is by no means creditable to the sagacity and integrity of former rulers whose management produced it; but Governor Geary is guiltless of all complicity in these blunders, and the people would be content with the present balance-sheet if they were satisfied that extravagance, folly, and dishonesty would be avoided in future. It has become the standard policy at Harrisburg to abnegate nearly every expensive duty assumed by other commonwealths, and for really beneficial and important purposes the State organization is as nearly useless as human ingenuity can make it. Nearly all the real burdens of local government, including the bulk of the cost of education, of the support of the poor, of the construction of roads, and the administration of justice, are defrayed by township, borough, county, and city taxes. This is one of the tricks of legislation by which opportunities for making boasts of a reduction of the State debt are obtained, even at times when the relation between the sources of State expenditures should ensure a much larger diminution than that which is actually made, and when considerable sums are squandered.

The Governor's bold and striking comments on the management of balances in the State Treasury show that he has no disposition to shirk his duty in relation to that subject, and his exposure throws upon the Legislature the sole responsibility of a continuance of the infamous system he has faithfully portrayed. It is time that the retention of large sums in the hands of the Treasurer at periods when State loans are maturing should cease. The Governor demonstrates that, by this policy, the Commonwealth annually loses a considerable sum, and he is not backward in intimating that this loss of the people becomes a source of unlawful gain to their officials. We heartily join in his appeal to the Legislature, without distinction of party, "to rise above the murkiness 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 parity of elections, whatever may be his position or pretensions." This is plain talk, but it is sadly needed in the atmosphere of Harrisburg, and it is to be hoped that it may evoke an answering echo in every legislative breast which is not thoroughly tainted with corruption.

The Governor strongly recommends the establishment of a home for disabled soldiers. and an insurance department, as well as a system of inspection of mining operations. His remarks on these topics deserve the careful attention of the Legislature, and should lead to prompt and appropriate action.

His appeal to the public to discourage applications for the pardon of criminals is also well-timed. His own record during the past year, as published, shows that he is now disposed to use great caution in the exercise of this important prerogative, and a diminution in the pressure made upon him may lead to a marked decrease in the number of cases of injurious obstructions to the due course of justice. The Governor should remember, however, that he will be judged, not really by the number of his pardons, but the grade and character of criminals in whose behalf he exercises Executive clemency: and we trust he will be especially careful to avoid pardoning dangerous "professionals" in future.

Following a custom which is often more honored in the breach than the observance, the message concludes with a review of national affairs. A bugle note is blown for Free Cuba, which, in view of recent intellirence, is out of time and tune; but the Governor's views on the tariff and the currency fairly reflect the average sentiment of the

THE SPANISH MUDDLE.

THE Spanish race seems to have lost entirely the faculty of organizing and carrying on a stable government. Imperialism and republicanism have alike failed in Mexico and most of the South American States, and now it seems not improbable that the revolution in fully abolished the despotism of Isabella, will anaryby or to a despotism more onerous than the people expect every man to do his duty

a remarkable fact that the Spanish nation, that once occupied the foremost position entitleds to occupy a high rank, cannot find, among all the scions of royal houses who are usually lying in wait for vacant thrones, a single one who is willing to accept the sceptre once wielded by such sovereigns as Ferdinand and Isabella. For months the young Duke of Genoa has been pressed upon the public notice as the one available candidate that would reconcile all conflicting interests, and, by consenting to become King of Spain, establish a strong, stable, and liberal government. The ministry of which Prim was the leading spirit appear to have made the Duke's acceptance of the throne a final test of their own fitness to manage the affairs of state, and now that a final and positive answer has come from the King of Italy, declining, in behalf of his nephew, the proposed honor, the ministry have come to the conclusion that best thing they can do is to resign. There is some mystery in all this that the public knows nothing about, and it is certainly remarkable that General Prim should give up the powerful position that he held unless he has some ulterior designs in view for his own advancement by other means than an open connection with the regency. If the history of the Government of Spain since the expulsion of Isabella should ever be written, it will probably astonish the world by the low, mean, and disgraceful spirit of intrigue that has governed the actions and policy of the men into whose hands was committed the management of affairs. It is not improbable that much of the difficulties Spain was laboring under were brought about by the influence of that arch-plotter Napoleon III, and it is more than likely that the refusal of the King of Italy to permit the Duke of Genoa to accept the throne of Spain was brought about by his influence. What the next move in Spain will be no one can tell, but at present she appears not unlikely to become another Mexico, in which case her European neighbors may have to step in and take possession for the sake of preserving order and protecting themselves.

STRONG POINTS BY STRANG. MR. SPEAKER STRANG, in the neat little speech with which he signalized his induction into the position of presiding officer of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, yesterday, made some strong points which should not be overlooked. It is needless to say that Mr. Speaker Strang was highly sensible of the honor which had been thrust upon him. Whatever may be his weaknesses, ingratitude is not one of them. Appreciative of the honor as he is, he is almost equally impressed with the duties which this konor saddles upon him, and made some very happy remarks about the necessity of such a discharge of these duties as would give entire satisfaction to the members of the body over whose weighty deliberations he is henceforth to preside. Then, in extremely good taste, he ventured call the attention of members to certain rules the observance of which would tend to bring about "harmony" in their deliberations, and, as a direct resultant therefrom, a measure of "usefulness." Both harmony and usefulness are good things in their way, and Strang is to be congratulated upon the fact that he has a lively appreciation of them. An old saying has been perverted-and much improved by the perversion-so as to read that, when rogues fall out, honest men have an opportunity to do some stealing on their own account. To prevent honesty from thus falling into disrepute, it is therefore highly essential that harmony should prevail at Harrisburg, even if it be at the expense, as is suggested by Strang, of a tinge of "asperity" in legisla-

tive debates. But immediately after this appeal for harmony, Strang made a confession, the reading of which caused us unaffected pain. It showed that, strong as is Strang in all the great essentials of statesmanship, he is a little weak in some of the details. He is, in short, "not aware what, if any, measures of great public importance, are to be considered by" the House. This is really too bad. That Strang should be "not aware" of certain and sundry "measures of great public importance" upon which we have commented somewhat at length recently, shows a degree of ignorance which is almost too excessive to be blissful. He made the matter worse rather than better by indulging in some fantastic speculations about what "measures of great public importance" might possibly come before the House. No one will find fault with Strang for presuming that "it can never happen otherwise than that the Legislature of a great State like ours should have important interests committed to its charge." But Strang showed a lamentable weakness in imagining for a moment that our "agricultural and mineral resources," "our internal improvements," and the exploded project for making "our noble Commonwealth the garden and the workshop of the country," and all that sort of thing, have any claims upon the attention of the body of one branch of which he is the ornamental figure-head.

From this display of momentary weakness, however, Mr. Speaker Strang rallied at once. and made a bold stroke upon the subject of "the most rigid economy consistent with the end to be attained." Strang is right, Members should practise economy of the most rigid sort. Nothing in the shape of a divvy should be allowed to run to waste. The sun shines just now, and the weather is just the thing for hay-making. Next October the political horizon may possibly be obscured by clouds of ill portent. This happy conception leads us naturally to the closing passages of Strang's inaugural, and brings in gracefully and appropriately his warning to the members upon the subject of the source of their Spain, that promised so much when it success- present power. "We must not forget," says Strang, "that the people are our masters." lead to nothing better than a chronic state of Just so! The people are your masters; and

the one that was overthrown. It is certainly | and make hay while the sun shines. That is the way not only to "meet the approval of good men everywhere," in Europe, and that still ought to be but, as Strang puts it, very strongly, "To extract the venom from the fangs of those who, seeking a notoriety which they can obtain in no other way, revel in induscriminate attacks on the public men of the State, and connect themselves with the different political parties only to hawk at and tear them."

From all this, it will be seen that the selection of Strang to preside over the distribution of the divvies at Harrisburg is a singularly happy one. His high appreciation of personal honor, his deep sense of personal responsibility, his thorough subjection to rule, his pathetic appeal for harmony, his earnest advocacy of economy, his tender reference to the mastery of the people, his laudable desire to secure the approval of the good, and his very proper condemnation of those reprehensible persons whose low instincts prompt them to "hawk at and tear" the public men of the State: all these strong points in his inaugural address, detracted from only by the trifling weaknesses alluded to above, tend to render the selection of Strang as Speaker of the House a singularly bappy one.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside People. BOY WANAMAKER. The low price at which we have been selling A for the last few weeks will still provail until our Winter Stock is all cleared out and we

are ready for our Spring Importations." JOHN WANAMAKER, FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut Street, Ours is the FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING IN AMERICA! Far superior

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COMPANY FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND
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PRICADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend on
their capital stock of SEVEN AND A HALF PER
CENT, for the last six months, which will be paid to thy
stock belders or their legal representatives on demand,
clear of all tax.
WILLIAM B. HULL,
15215

NOT EASILY FORGOTTEN.—WHEN we buy a good quality of family coal we are not likely to forget the place where it was purchased. This is our case exactly. Having laid in our supplies at the depot of J. C. HANCOUK, N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets, and finding by its clear burning that it is of the best quality, carefully prepared, and free from dust, while our bills are very reasonable, we cannot be induced to go anywhere except to "HANCOUK'S."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons are cautioned against purchasing or transferring two Promissory Notes drawn by A. T. MARK-LEY to his own order, and by him endorsed, dated respectively December 10 and 23, 189, for \$200 and \$300 at two and three months, the same having been lost or stolen on January 1, 1870, and payment of which has been atopped. A reward will be paid for their return to N. F. CAMPION, No. 113 S. FOURTH Street,

REV. JAMES NEILL WILL PREACH in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, RIGHTH Street, above Bace, This Evening, at 7% o'cleck, and Rev. JACOB TODD will preach on Friday Evening at the same hour and place. A cordial invitation extended to all.

BO THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEW. ing Machine is a first-class Lock-Stitch Machine, designed for every description of family sewing: elegant in style and finish; perfectly simple in construction; makes perfect work on every description of material. Call and examine, or send for descriptive pamphlet. Agents wanted in every city and town. Office and Saleswoom, No. 764 CHESNUT Street.

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139 S. Eighth street; and at John Trenwith's News
Agency, No. 614 Chesnut street.
12 31 6t

NOTICE .- CITY LOANS MATURING January 1, 1870, will be paid on and after the 1st day of

JOSEPH F. MARCER,

City Treasurer DE CITY TREASURERS OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1870. The semi-annual interest on City Loans due January 1, 1870, will be paid on and after this date.

JOSEPH F. MARCER. City Treasurer

DOT THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. for the last six months, free from United States and State tax, psyable on and after the Stu JOHN H. WATT, Cashior.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE RE-The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TURSDAY, January 11, 18:0, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NA-TIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1849.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be beld at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January rext, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

12 it 1312

W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier. BOTH SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, December II, 1889.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Barking House, on TUESDAY, January II, 1870, between the hours of 10 o clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M. 12 18 mwil3t

P. LAMB, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the left of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, at which time an Election for Twelve Directors will laze place.

J. MORRELL, Secretary, Fluitadelphia, Dec. 22, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE-Managers of the FOSTER HOME will be held on THURSDAY, January 6, at No. 1517 CHESSUF Street.

BOARDING. BOARDING. - TWO VERY DESIRABLE 1) ROOMS, with Board, may now be secured at No 1929 CHESSUT Street. 1424

LEGAL NOTICES.

I ETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING BEEN granted to the subscribers upon the estate of MaBy SIMMONS, dec. ad, all persons indected to the same will make partners, and those having claims present hom to BAMUEI, HOOD, ROBT, H. M. GRATH, No. 247 S. SIXTH Street, 15m6t* Ex culors.

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(Late of Dallett & Sazorac, New York), SIMON PORY. DISSOLUTION .- THE COPARTNERSHIP

heretefore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, has been this gay dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by E. BRADFORD CLARKE, who will continue the business at the Old Stand, S. W. corner of BROAD and WALNUT. Streets.

SIMON COLTON, E. BRADFORD CLARKE. Thanking the rullic for their generous patronage in the phase, tubectually ask a continuance of the same to my successor. [11] BIMON COLTON. PHILADELPHIA.

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