The Beaver Argus

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Jan. 10th, 1872. GOLD is now quoted at a premium of si per cent. on the dollar. This is wake up some of these mornings and lar is worth just as much as a gold one, and this will come about too, in

gressional legislation. THE Pittsburgh Mail of the 28th of December informs its readers that to Col. Quay of this place belongs the honor of bringing forward the Constitutional Reform movement This is news to Col. Quay's immediate neighbors. Will the Mail be kind enough, therefore, to point out anvthing Col. Quay said in his paper in favor of Constitutional Reform, until imposed; and approach them with long after that movement had become a success? The wing of the Republican party to which Col. Quay belongs was for many months looked upon as hostile to the reform move ment, and it was only when they found it could not be successfully resisted that they yielded the point and other matters of interest, with and assented to the proposition. To recommendations of such measures Col. A. K. McClure of Philadelphia as are deemed of sufficient imporbelongs the honor of originating the eration. movement, and pushing it forward

to success. A TERRIBLE tragedy occurred in New York on last Saturday, which resulted in the death of Col. James Fisk, jr., at the hands of Edward S. Stokes. It appears that at the close of the examination into the Fisk-Mansfield case, that afternoon, Stokes left the court room and proceeded h a carriage to the neighborhood of the Grand Opera House, in twenty-third street, where he remained a short time. Shortly after three o'clock Mr. Fisk left the Erie railroad office, in the opera house building, entering a carriage. Stokes did not follow him, but immediately drove to the Grand Central Hotel, which he was seen to enter about half past three o'clock, Fisk's carriage arrived at ten minutes past four o'clock, and the Colonel alighted at the ladies entrance, to pay a visit to a Miss Morse He was ascending the stairs leisurely when he discovered Stokes standing | Commonwealth, Nov. 30, 1871: at the head of the stairs with a pistol in his hand. The doorkeeper states that almost instantly two shots were "fired, and that Fisk leaned upagainst the wall and said. I am shot. He felt to the floor, and lingered until 210:45 the next day when the expired. _IT would, perhaps, be well for those who are just now engaged in "reading" certain persons out of the Re-Spublican party to look back a little Domestic creditors' certifiinto our past history. In 1848 the overwhelming majority. In fact the duce the leaders of the party to conclude that they were to be the ad-

the party," and informed that they

Whig party went into the succeed-

er, it had only strength enough to carry four out of the thirty States then composing the Union. That damages adjudicated under former was the experience of the Whig party acts, certificates of loan to the amount in declining to allow a little free thinking within its organization. Buchanan by a large majority of the cent payable semi-annually at the electors. The leading men in that organization thought the verdict then and State Treasurer show the torendered implied a perpetual lease tal indebtedness of the Commonof power to them, and that no condi- wealth, on the first day of December, tion of things could arise to divest the Democracy of the control of the divergence with the Democracy of the control of the divergence with the divergence of the divergence Government. When, therefore the cents. Since then, and up to Novem-Lecompton controversy came up the ber 30, 1871, the sum of eight million Democratic leaders ejected everybody seven hundred and twenty-four thous-from the Democratic door who re-fused to think as they did or get as fused to think as they did or act as The reduction during the year endthey prescribed. Douglass, Broderick, ing November 30, 1871, is two mil-Geary and their partisans were all lion one hundred and thirty-one thous-"read out" of the party at that time. In the party Presidential elements and five hundred and ninety dollars and seventeen cents. The avarage re-In the next Presidential struggle the duction during the last five years is Democracy were too weak to carry one million seven hendred and forty the election, and in fact from that four thousand eight hundred and sixtime to the present they have remained riven and powerless in the country. exhibiting the nature of the indebtscraps in the political history of the amount of the loans now overdue is country is this: It is only a month or \$2,502,695 16. This sum can, withso ago that it was found necessary to holders will present it to the Comcount over the bonds and money in missioners of the Sinking Fund. The the Treasury at Washington to see bonds payable in 1872, and demanwhether the two clerks who had been dable in 1877, amount to \$3,879,400 00. detected as defaulters the previous five years prior to their muturity, week were the only ones. A short at an average of \$765,880 00 per antime before that another clerk had num been found out helping a knavish

with \$500,000; almost the same day tional Banks is found to have been which its importance demands. silent when he ought to have report ed, and "to have been silent for money." Hence a week or two after. 1868, I informed the Legislature that Congress convened, on the 1st of December, Senators Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, Tipton, and a number of oth- States for war purposes, and for cash er prominent Republicans, insisted upon an investigation of alleged abuses. This was resisted by the Conklings and Chandlers in the Senate, but finally carried, and a Committee is how at work to ferret out the lapse of time since the remaining the scoundrels in our party who have succeeded in obtaining official posi- and the difficulty of finding the par tions in the Government. The ap- ties, some of them being dead, by pointment of the Committee should whom they should be made, render have ended the wrangle, but it has their settlement difficult, and in not; and the Conklings and Chandlers, and all that brood of politicians plishment of which, however, will who live and fatten on public treas- be vigourously pursued, and the reuries, are now engaged in "reading" sult laid before the Legislature."

MESSAGE. To the Senate and House of Repres latives of the Commonwealth of Pennsulvania.

GENTLEMEN:-You have, for a eason, separated yourselves from private business and personal interlower than it has been for many years ests, and come from different sections past, and proves that our currency is of the State clothed with the powers resting on a sound basis. We will of more than three and a-half millions of free, intelligent and inde-pendent people, to serve them in make the discovery that a paper dol-lar is worth just as much as a gold to determine upon public affairs, in such manner, it is hoped, as may deserve the blessings of God and the graa gradual way and without any con- titude of men. It is becoming, therefore, to advance to these duties with minds untainted with party acrimony, unswayed by selfish or interested otives, and with fervent aspirations of praise and gratitude to the Great Preserver of nations, states and individuals, and to mingle our humble and devout supplications for

His guidance and approbation in the accomplishment of the task assigned. I am not insensible to the magnitude and importance of the subjects before me, nor to the responsibilities diffidence and misgivings, conscious that some of them require more exended research than time and space could be allotted to their elucidation In compliance with the duty prescribed by the Constitution, I trans mit, for your information and that of the people, a statement of the condition of the finances, schools, military

tance to be presented for your consid FINANCES. nents the following statement i

After thorough examination of the reports from the accounting departsubmitted: Receipts. Government on acc't of Penn's fotal in Treas'y during year ending Disbursements.

30, 1871. \$3,018,819.35 cons &c., redeemed 2, 2,220,224.59 nterest on loans 1,785,035.91 Total disbursements Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1871 \$1,476,808 5 Public Debt. The public debt Nov. 30, 1870, was \$ Deduct am't paid by Slaking Fund Commissioners during the year ending Nov. 30, 1871, \$2,113,225.63 Amount paid by State

Treas during same time 18,361.54

Potal public debt, Nov. 30, 1871... .. \$28,980,071 73 The following statement shows the nature of the indebtedness of the Funded Debt, &c.

Amount of over-due loans. \$2.5(2),035 3 do payable 1872 & 1877, int. 6 pr ct 2,78(,550 0 do do 1872 & 1877, int. 5 pr ct 92/80 0 do do 1877 & 1882, int. 6 pr ct 7,890,550 0 1882 & 1891, int 6 pr ct 9,271,850 (# Unfunded Debt, | iz: Relief notes in circulation, \$96,347.00

report assets remaining in their hands, as follows, to wit: \$5,900,000 00 when Whig politicians of lesser note

and a goodly number of the rank and were unceremoniously "read out of \$9,400,000 00 mount of Public debt "must go to the Democracy, where they belonged." Thus shorn the Cash baimhee in Treasu-, ry, November 30, 1871-1,476,808-59.

ing Presidential contest and notalance, of pub. debt unprovided for \$18,103,263 14 withstanding it had the country's In obedience to the sixty-seventh section of the appropriation bill, apgreatest military chieftain for a leadssued for the relief of the citizens of Chambersburg and vicinity, for war thousand seven hundred and fortyeight dollars and ninety-one cents, In 1856 the Democrats elected Mr. | which sum bears interest at six per

State Treasury. The books of the Auditor General

ty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents. It will be observed, in the table Our point in referring to these edness of the Commonwealth, the out doubt, be paid as rapidly as the These can also be paid within the

For many years the general appro-Congressman to get payment for the from the Governor until about the priation bills have been withheld sham claims of sham soldiers. A time of adjournment, when he must short time before that it was found either sign them without proper inthat a paymaster had made away vestigation, suspend the means to defray the operations of the governit was found out that an assistant extra session of the Legislature. It postmaster had stolen \$150,000. Since is earnestly desired that the approthen a man whose business it is to priation bill be taken up, discussed keep the Government and the public informed of the condition of the No. informed of the condition of the Na- to give it that thorough examination

War Claims. In my message of January seventh, "the balance in favor of the General Government for Pennsylvania's quots of direct tax levied in the several from the United States, amounting in all to nearly two millions of dollars, has been settled in full by the illowance of claims for extraordinary expenses incurred by the State ring the war. In consequence of claims were contracted, the want of sufficient vouchers and explanations. many instances doubtful, the accom-

any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the Governor of any State, or to his duly authorized agents, the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by ng officers of the Tresury."

By another act of Congress; approved August 5th, 1861, entitled "An Act to proide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for tax upon the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, of twenty million dollars, with the privilege to those States of collecting and paying the quota of their tax into the Treasury of the Unied States, of a deduction or allowance of fifteen per cent, as compensation for the expenses attending the collection. Penn-Ivania's portion of this tax amounted to \$1,946,719 33, the payment of which the

State assumed. erred to provides: "That the amount of lirect tax apportioned to any State, Terstory or the Dist ict of Columbia, shall declared: e liable to be paid and satisfied in whole or in part, by the release of such State. tory or District, duly executed to the United States, of any LIQUIDATED and DE-TERMINED CLAIM Of such State, Territory or District of equal amount against the Juited States: Provided, That in case of uch release, such State, Territory or District shall be allowed the same ubatement of the ambunt of such tax as would be al-

owed in case of payment of the samei n Amount of claims flied

It was in reference to the first and secnd instalments of the claims so filed, that 14th of June, 1862, the quota of direct tax | the contract certain profits were made lue by the State and been "paid to the and dividends divided by the cor Inited States, partly by a relinquishment of a portion of the sums claimed by this State from the Government, and partly in cash, after deducting the 15 per cent. al lowed by act of Congress for prompt pay-The settlement thus assumed to ment.' have been gifected, and which, on the intormation Freported to him. Gov. Curtin supposed to have been complete, was based ipon an arrangement, as understood by aggregate consideration of forty-sevhe State authorities, shown by the following figures:

It subsequently transpired, however, hat at the date when Governor Curtin as-

sumed the above settlement to have been had been "liquidated and determined" by the "proper accounting officers of the ed by the statutes of Congress, approved 27th July and 5th August 1861. Indeed, The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund | United States until the claims were "liquiof the National Government the State ap-

peared debtor for.

against the United States were understood of properly supported—to be considerthe State to have secured the benefit of the was absolutely necessary, under the stat-utes of July 27, and August 5, 1861, that he money should either be paid out of the Freadury to the United States, or that the laims of the State against the National lovernment, which had been "disallowed and suspended" (except the credit of \$119. be "liquidated and determined" by the accounting officers of the government. It resolution, authorized the Governor to appoint "a special agent to collect disalowed and suspended claims against the

United States." "whose compensation for tum of the amounts thus collected, and shall be paid out of such collections." As thus authorized, it became my duty to appoint a competent person to attend specially to the interests of the Commonwealth in the collection and adjustment of these claims, and under the authority conferred upon me. I appointed Mr. George O. Evans, of Philadelphia, whose recommendations for efficacy and faithful-ness were so strong, that I had no hesitation to place in his hands the agency required by the act of Congress of July 27, 1861, and the joint resolution of the Legislature. It was not expected that he would ever succeed in paying off a debt which seemed to be greater than the amount of the claims than on file; nor was it expected that he would succeed, under the best circumstances, in obtaining more than a few hundred thousand dollars out of vouchers, which

had for upwards of five years, been "disallowed and suspended," deemed almost without value. Mr. Evans, upon his appointment, mmediately gave his attention to the duties assigned him, and through his success in paying the entire debt due the General Government, I was able to communicate to the Legislature of 1868, the partial settlement of the claims referred to. It is due to Mr. Evans to state, that reference was of too meagre a character to place the result of his services fairly and fully before the public. Through his labor, the claims of the State. which had for years been "suspended and disallowed" were "liquidated and determined" by the accounting officers of the National Government, and being thus "liquidated and allowed," the State for the first time became entitled, under the provis-

ions of the act of August 5, 1861, to the above sum of \$292,007 90, as United States tax. The credit thus secured to the State, deducted from her quota of the/direct tax, left a balance thereon against determined" in favor of the State is nitude of the interests involved.

By act of Congress, the State was entitled to a rebatement of fifteen

annual bonus, as heretofore, not-\$2,910,469 1 These collections the special agent acilis commission of 10 per ct.
on amount collected, retained from collections, 291,046 91 State having long since abandoned the policy of paying money out of hereafter occur. her Treasury for the construction of railroads, their is neither equity or justice in allowing this enactment to

remain in force.

EDUCATION.

Every citizen is deeply interested

ice that in the prosperity of so great

priate share of responsibility.

From these results it will be seen tha ther purposes," there was levied a direct | the National Government stand thus: Am't of claims filed as before shown, \$3,172,218 to of which there have been allowed & The balance yet in suspence is,

> Making the amount of suspended and outstanding claims yet to be col-lected,..... Credit Mobilier of America. By the 4th section of the act approv May first, 1868, taxing corporations, it is

"That the capital stock of all co

The taxes received during the last four years from corporation stocks the general prosperity of the State has have annually exceeded one million dollars, and are now about the onesixth part of the revenue of the State. "The Credit Mobilier of America" is a corporation created by the Legislatare of Pennsylvania: and under the vast powers conferred by its charter, it undertook the construction of that great national work, the Union Pacific inilroad. The first contract was made with a Mr. Hoxie, for two hundred and forty-seven miles, at the eastern terminus of the road, and east of the one-hundredth meridian, . \$3,172,218 19 for the consideration of fifty thous and dollars per mile. This contract was assigned by Hoxie to the Credit by predecessor, Gov. Curtin, informed Mobilier, and the road was built by he Legislature. Jan. 7, 1863, that on the that company. In the execution of poration; and the taxes thereon to the State of Pennsylvania were voluntarily paid into the Treasury Soon afterwards another contract was made with Mr. Oaks Ames, for the construction of six hundred and sixy-seven miles of said road west of the one-hundredth meridian, for an housand dollars. This part of the road was constructed under the latter

contract: and out of the profits arising therefrom about the sum of nine million dollars was declared as dividends, and paid to the stockholders the Credit Mobilier. But when the State demanded her taxes on these immense profits, payment was refused by the corporation, on the grounds that the dividends though paid to, and received by, the stockholders of the corporation, and in the precise amounts and proportions in which they severally held stock in the ed by the statites of Congress, approved 27th July and 5th August 1861. Indeed, it was not until Nov. 1, 1865, that any portion of the States' claims had been "limake good this defence sundry pauidated and determined" by the United | pefs, agreements and contracts were tates officers, and even then the only sum | produced, and especially a tripartite tion was not responsible for the taxes dated and allowed," So that on the books claimed, amounting to about one ficers of the State, with counsel emsociated with the Attorney General. he State, September 20, 1861. 606,000 00 prosecuted the claim with zeal and \$2,559,719 33 ability, and on the two separate tri-

als in the court of common pleas of

Dauphin county recovered verdicts and judgments against the corporakinnhe arst was oudaned Provember 25, 1869, for \$407,483 39, and the secably in excess of this amount. To enable ond, December 24, 1870, for 610,39103. The defendant took writs of error; chatement of 15 per cent, on the quota of and the Supreme Court reversed the lirect tax, amounting to \$292,007 90, it Judgments, and in the opinion of a majority of the judges certain principles are declared which are considered fatal to erecovery by the State. If this corporation, created by the laws of Pennsylvania, by the legerdemain of a tripartite agreement, and other contracts and proceedings to which the Commonwealth was not a party, can thus evade taxation upon its capital stock, I can imaging no Legislature of the State, in 1867, by joint good reason why every other corporation may not, by a resort to the same ingenious contrivance, cesape the payment of taxation on their capital stock, and thus over a million of dolthat purpose shall not exceed ten per cen lars annually be lost to the State Treasury. In view of this impending danger, I earnestly invoke your prompt and careful consideration of this whole subject, and recommend such action as will in the future effec-

tually protect the interests of the CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM. The people at the last election havng proclaimed unmistakably in favor of a convention to revise the Constitution, it will doubtless be the pleasure of the Legislature to provide the necessary legal machinery to carry out the popular will on this important subject. I cordially sympathize with this movement, and in my last annual message presented my views thereon so fully that a repetition of them is deemed unnecessary, made. A careful revision of our fundamental law, by men qualified for that duty, is imperatively de-manded by the highest considerations of public welfare. Connected with this, in a consid erable degree, are the questions of he establishment of a "Court of Appeals," and the appointment of a commission to revise the tax laws and to equalize taxation. Both of these measures are important, and are urged upon my consideration by intelligent men from different parts of the State. But, inasmuch as the hundred thousand dollars for the conconstitutional convention may, with propriety, undertake the re-organization of our judicial system, and as taxation should be based upon and made conformable to the requirements of the Constitution, I incline to the opinion that general legislation on these subjects had better be postponed until the action of the proposed convention shall be known. CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The second section of the first artihe rebatement on the quota of the cle of the Constitution of the United States, as modified by the second section of the fourteenth amendment thereto, defines the principles and basis of congressional representation; he State of \$1,654,711 43, and from and imposes upon each State the duty this sum there was to be deducted of dividing the same, every ten years, the payment made by the State on into Congressional districts, each account of this tax on June 30, 1862, containing as nearly as possible of\$350,00000—reducing the liability of the ratio of inhabitants adopted the State for direct tax to \$1,304,711 43. by Congress, based upon the enu-This indebtedness, as also the cash meration of the National census advanced to the State on September of 1870. No more important du-20, 1861, six months before the first ty than the apportionment of the stalment of claims had been filed State into Congressional districts is on the part of the State, of \$606,000 00, likely to devolve upon the present were paid by Mr. Evans by the col- Legislature; and I bespeak for it ections which he succeeded a mak- that careful and patriotic considerang upon the claims "liquidated and tion which is required by the mag-

THE MILFORD AND MATAMORAS uries, are now engaged in "reading" rambuil. Summer, Schurz, Greeley, and everybody else out of the Republican party, who have not been willing to blink at Republican rascullities, or magnanimous enough to allow Republican theves to go undetected and unpunished. When these Senators, and all other Republicans, who insist upon knowing of the State for their licans, who insist upon knowing of the Republican there is a consisted of the subject of the first of September of that year. The State had foreited both of these proposed reductions for prompt pays and everybody else out of the Republican there collection with the first of September of that year. The State had foreited both of these dama approved, entitled "A supple the first of September of that year. The State had foreited both of these dama approved, entitled "A supple the first of September of the United States tax, provided it was paid before the Legislature."

Lately public attention has been persistently directed to the subject of the first of September of that year. The State had foreited both of these dama proved, entitled "A supple ficers number one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four, and the commissioned of the first of september one thousand one hundred and Matamore and It was paid before the Legislature."

Lately public attention has been persistently directed to the subject of the first of September of that year. The State had foreited both of these interests in the first of September of the United About the close of the session of the first of September of the two parts of and approved, entitled "A supple first of the first of September of the first of September of the Milford and Matamore in 1870, an act was passengthed and proved, entitled "A supple first of the first of September of the treatment of the Milford and Matamore in 1870, an act was passengthed and proved, entitled "A supple first of the first of th RAILROAD COMPANY. these Senators, and all other Republicans, who instat upon knowing which of our officers are honest and which are dishonest, or who claim the right to express a choice among Republicans for the same office, are read out of the narry and star of the narry and the success resulting the state of the state

the immediate repeal of this obnox- too highly esteemed for their servi- of Charities, would, conjointly, anious law, or at least of that part of it ces on that occasion; and their usewhich relates to the bonus. The fulness is demonstrated should, similar, or any other civil disturbances,

But for the prompt appearance and judicious management of the National Guard on the occasion of these ashes, millions of property destroyed, in the management and welfare of scenes of general ruin and devastaour common schools, and in the cause of general education, and should retion produced. By act of the Legislature provisa trust he is charged with an appro-

ion was made for the expenses neces-

sary for the suppression of the disproportion as the character of public turbances in Luzerne county. They instruction is elevated, the vast mulamounted to thirty-seven thousand titude who emerge from our schools eight hundred and sixty-seven dolwill be properly prepared for the ac-tive duties of life, and "the weighty responsibilities of American citizenthe report of the Adjutant General. Thirty-seven years have elapsed since the common school system was introduced into Pennsylvania, and ever since been commensurate with evidence of being a work of much | hands of the joint committee. the advantages that have been afforded to its rapidly increasing populaabor and research. Accompanying tion. Those who are instrumental in this you will receive the final report its introduction, and those who have of the Historian. devoted themselves to perfecting its

operations as to methods of teaching, the adaptation of buildings, and al ture passed an act, entitled "An Act other means of education, are fully to allow writs of error in cases of appreciated and compensated by all good and intelligent people. But, much tet remains to be done to per- ter," the first section of which pro- desired objects. In a previous mesfeet its ulfimate purposes, and it must | vides that a writ of error "shall be sage I endeavored to make it appear not be said of us, now upon the field of right, and may be sued out upon of action, that we are permitting the the oath of the defendant or defendgood work to languish in our hands. No just complaint should be allowed section makes it the duty of the judgas to its efficiency, or that its great es of the Supreme Court, in all such and important ends are not being accases, to review both the law and the It was certainly the purpose of the subject, and the neglect of the Legfounders of our common islature to act upon it in response tem to give every child in the Comto the request in made my last anmonwealth, without regard to his peupon me to repeat my recommendation. Before this enactment the law vantages of sufficient education to enrequired the defendant to allege that able him or her to engage in the sucsome error had been committed by cessful transaction of the ordinary branches of business, and to obtain the court on the trial, and to show cause, within thirty days, why the and maintain a respectability which writ of error should be granted; but gnorance can never acquire. Thus far this has not been fully accom- this law gives a writ, whether any plished; for I am informed there are error is alleged or not, and allows the at least seventy-five thousand chil- defendant seven years in which to dren in the State who attend no issue it, according to the practice in civil cases. Heretofore the Execuschools whatever. It is unnecessary to inquire into the reasons for this tive did not ordinarily issue the warshameful neglect. The evil exists runt for execution of any criminal and demands an efficient remedy. It until the expiration of the thirty may probably be found either in com- days within which he was permitted pelling, or in holding out induce to apply for his writ of error. That ments to parents and others having limitation of thirty days being now children in charge-whether rich dr virtually repeated, and seven years substituted therefor, is it expected poor.—to afford them the benefits. the warrant shall be withheld for for at least a reasonable term of years. of our public schools. Those who the seven years? If not, when may neglect this duty are unfit guardians it properly issue? And if issued at and deserving of severe reprehension. any time within the seven years, Parents are not the sole owners of may not the criminal supercede it at their children. The latter are the any time he pleases by his writ of property of the State, the prosperity error? And may it not be reasonaallowed amounted to one hundred and agreement between Oaks Ames of of which materially depends upon bly expected that this will be the TWELVE dollars and FIFTY cents. Still, the second part, and the Credit Mo- their future usefulness. They are practical result in many cases? This on September 20, 1861, the United States bilier of the third part, by which, emphatically her children, and have would seem like triffing with very and other valuable and interesting made an advance to the State on account and the accompanying parol eviof these claims of \$606,000, and for this dense it was contended the expression. protection in their youth, that in adsubmit whether the act should be re pealed, or very materially modified, vanced life they may in turn become her protectors. Let them be proper- without delay. In my message of ly reared, trained and cultivated, and 10th February, 1870, returning the hey will grow up to maturity loving bill with my objections, I gave sunthe hand that fostered them, and feel- dry reasons why it should not be ap-

> ceived. And thus many who would Supreme Court of the State, in the this enactment, as follows: and shining lights in the moral, so-"It is not improper before closing of the Commonwealth. But let the to say a few words in reference to the act of 1870, to draw attention to some be neglected, and what are the edverse results? Idleness and ignorance of its defects, and to the radical change in our criminal jurisprudence are the prolific source of vice and it will produce. It was passed for crime. They will fill our alms-houses this case but owing to the Governwith youthful vagrants, our prisons or's yeto it came too late. It is anwith convicted criminals, houses of infamy with dissolute wretches, the perlieus of our cities with miserable. wisely framed. It commands this drunken and half starved vagabonds, the graves of those who might have been, with proper instruction, orna ments to society and serviceable to their country. These statements are and bring up the evidence. This, the greatly suffered. on inspectors, wardens, physicians and philanthropists who have given irst attempt to act under it, proves the subject careful/consideration; and it has been clearly demonstrated that an exceedingly small percentage of the suffering beings who drowd our prisons and poor-houses have received even the rudiments of an ordinary education or moral instruction dur-

ing their childhood. This condition

of things admonishes those having

charge of the public interests of a

great responsibility, and that the ap

plication of effectual remedies admits

of no delay. Therefore, such legis-

lation is recommended as will remedy

any defects in our school system that

have hitherto failed to make it thor

ough, comprehensive and universal

I would advise a more literal poli-

cy to be adopted in regard to the

compensation of teachers in the pub-

lic schools, that the highest order of

talent and the best qualifications for

the responsible and important duties

of instruction may always be secured.

statistical statements exhibiting the

condition of the different branches of

the School Department, and respect-

fully invite your attention to the

carefully prepared reports of the Su-

the Normal, Agricultural. Common

and Soldiers' Orphans' Schools and

Colleges, and to the suggestions and

recommendations contained therein.

educator eminently entitles them to

your attentive consideration. I also

recommend an appropriation of five

tinuance of the Soldiers' Orphans,

NATIONAL GUARD.

ting May 31, 1873.

On this occasion I have omitted the

law contained in the bill. "The effects of this hav seems not changed the whole doctrine of the criminal law as to the speed and cerfelon both the hope and a door of escape, not only from the law's delay, but by prison breach, and all the various means of avoiding retributive justice. At this moment, two cases of murder in Allegheny county, de layed by dilatory motions, where the prisondoors were opened by unknown means, and the prisoners escaped forever. Any murderer may, under this law2-though like Probst he may have murdered a whole familytake out his writ of error, without limitation of time or condition, whether in prison under sentence, or stepping upon the trap of the gallows, erintendent for a detailed account of with cause, or without it, and suspend his case until the next term of the Supreme Court. No one could condemn bim, if the death warrant not preventing, he should wait till the term of the Supreme Court be passed, and then take out his writ of error to delay the execution of his sentence for a whole year. That only security to the public, the examination of the case and allowance of

Schools, for the school year terminathe writ for cause, is repealed." The accompanying report of the Complaints have been made to me Adjutant General will be found an of a want of uniformity in the Sherinteresting document. It is replete iffs' proclamations for elections, to with valuable information in regard which I deem it important to invite to which every citizen of the Comyour attention. There are sundry monwealth is deéply concerned. The local laws on the subject of elections present condition and efficiency of the military organizations of the State, to which the local proclamations must necessarily conform. The elecrecognized as the "National Guard," s in most instances such as to give there are no good reasons why the general satisfaction. From a very main body of the sheriffs' proclamasmall beginning, at the close of the tions should not also be uniform .war, they have assumed an attitude For many years scarcely any two most creditable to the patriotic ardor proclamations have been alikes and of our young men; some of whom, they seem in many instances to have during the past year have been enabeen prepared with more regard to bled to avail themselves of an opporsupposed partisan advantages than to tunity to prove their usefainess in the the plain requirements of law. Many hings, are included which are unne The effective force of the National cessary, and frequently other things Guard is at present nineteen regiare excluded which the law positively requires. This evil should be remng, with unattached organizations, edied; and I can suggest no better three hundred and eighty-two comway of doing it than for the Legislapanies, viz: Eight artillery, twenty ture to authorise the Secretary of the cavalry, and three hundred and fifty- | Commonwealth or the Attorney Gen-

ganizations, thirteen are in the First form of proclamation as the law pre division, one in the Second, three in scribes, the Eighteenth and two in the Ninth. RAILROAD CONSOLIDATIONS.

four infantry. Of the regimental or- eral to prepare and distribute such a

operations of the volunteers ordered of the State Historian. Few persons withstanding the passage of the sup-operations of the volunteers ordered of the State Historian. Few persons plement referred to. I regard the into service, you are referred to the latter as having been enacted and appropriate of Major General Edwin S. of viewing, not only the painting, latter as having been enacted and appropriate the Ninth disputs t proved, through inadvertence, in the Osborne, commanding the Ninth di- but the worn and fattered colors car hurry of a closing session, and as vision of the National Guard, which ried triumphantly over many battlewill be found in the report of the fields, by our brave soldiers during at variance with the settled policy of the State, and highly prejudicial to ment and other facts daily communication the public interests; and I therefore cated to me during the existence of the public interests; and I therefore cated to me during the existence of the public interests; and I therefore cated to me during the existence of the public interests; and I therefore cated to me during the existence of the public interests; and I therefore cated to me during the existence of the public interests; and I therefore cated to me during the existence of the public interests; and I therefore cated to me during the existence of the public interests; and I therefore cated to me during the existence of the public interests; and I therefore cated to me during the existence of the public interests; and I therefore cated to me during the existence of the public interests; and I therefore cated to me during the existence of the public interests; and I therefore cated to me during the existence of the public interests; and I therefore cated to me during the existence of the public interests; and I therefore cated to me during the existence of the public interests; and I therefore cated to me during the existence of the public interests; and I therefore cated to me during the existence of the public interests. earnestly repeat the recommenda- the Scranton troubles, it is evident bish. The rooms in the Capitol used culable. The head of the Board tion in my last annual message for that our citizen soldiery cannot be by the State Historian and the Board

put them in proper order. the east corner of the Capitol grounds. necessary to complete the square. I cost. made to secure the object indicated, many valuable lives sacrificed, and and that the iron fence enclosing the grounds be completed.

CODIFICATION OF THE LAWS. In my last annual message the favorable consideration of the Legislature was invited to the revised civil ode; but no action was taken on it other than the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses to exlars and thirty-six cents. The vari- amine it and make report at the presous items comprising this sum, prop- ent session. The commissioners inerly audited, and paid by the State formed me that, in the interval of Freasurer, will be found in detail in time, they have ingrafted into the sity. The existing Lazaretto was eshe report of the Adjutant General. code so much of the legislation of last tablished nearly a century ago in a The history of the volunteers in winter as was necessary to harmonize the late war is completed and ready | the whole, and have also made some for distribution. It embreces five corrections of their earlier work, and royal octavo volumnes, and bears | that their production is now in the

COAL MINES. During the Session of 1870, the egislature passed a law "providing WRITS OF ERROR IN CRIMINAL CASES. | for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines," which has been productive of beneficial results. Yet there are deficiences to be suppli murder and voluntary manslaugh- ed in order to fully accomplish the that no extensive coal mine could be safe without more than one outlet. ants, as in civil cases. The second and not even then unless secured by incombustible material. The recommendation that at least two openings should be required has been incorpoevidence. The importance of this rated in the law, but that regarding the use of wood in their construction was unheeded. It is comparatively of little importance how many means nual message, makes it incumbent of exit there may be if these are hoked up with the flames and smoke of burning timbers. This was demonstrated in September last in the terrible calamity at Pittston, which followed so soon after that of Avondale, and was less horrible only because less extensive, by which the lives of eighteen miners were sacrificed, and which, with the proper precaution against fire, might prop-

erly have been saved. A still more recent casualty suggests another amendment to the act referred to. By the reprehensible practice of robbing the supporting columns, the roofs of the mines, the into the vacuum, causing the destrucmove the coal supports without sup- olated district. plying their place with others of sub stantial masonry, or something equi-

The reports of Inspectors of Mines furnish much statistical information matter, exhibiting their usefulness and vindicating the propriety of their

appointment. COMPULSORY_VACCINATION. year, made its appearance in the ci-cause of humanity and the interests value of our oil, salt, coal and iron ing a deep and lasting interest in its proved, and the views therein ex- In July last it assumed an epidemic acknowledged. welfare for the paternal care they re- pressed remain unchanged; and the character, and its ravages still continue. During the last six months, otherwise be neglected may become Sheeppe case, expresses its opinion of in Philadelphia alone over eight thousand cases were reported, of which

eighteen hundred and seventy-nine proved fatal. On this point the Port Paysician and the Health Officer of that city, in their report of December ith, say "it is a deplorable shame that ten hundred and eighteen lives other evidence that laws which are could and should have been preserved the offspring of feeling are seldom by the known means of prevention." From this statement it appears that court to review the eridence and to one per cent, of the population of that determine whether the ingredients city was smitten with the infection, provides no means to take, preserve State, and many neighborhoods have The cause evidently exists among ts inefficiency, the judge below re- ourselves, and it becomes our duty to turning to our certiorari that he was devise means to arrest its progress, not able to make the return of the and to enact such legislation as will evidence. He is not bound by law protect our people against its recur-

to take the testimony or to certify to rence. This is a delicate subject, but At. A bill of exceptions brings up It is one which so deeple affects the only so much of the evidence as may swelfare of our citizens, and the genbe required to explain the point of eral interests of the State, that it becomes my duty to speak frankly and to the point. And it is also one in to have excited attention. It has which every member of the General Assembly is concerned. Eminent medical men unhesitatingly declare tainty of punishment, and left to the that thousands of lives have been sacrificed, for want of proper sanitary aws. There are none such in the State; and if they are not speedily I quote from a recent work by Dr. . II. Chavasse, an eminent English

turer, Jefferson Medical College, the following paragraph: "Small-pox is a pest. It is worse than the plague; for if not kept in viz: Surgeon of United States Vol subjection it is more general—spar-unteers, Superintendent of Hospitals, the very influences which have superintendent of Hospitals, ing neither young nor old, rich nor is a disgrace to any civilized land, as and Colonel, He continued actively there is no necessity for its presence. If vaccination were frequently and properly performed, small-pox would to conquer small-pox, and drive it ignominiously from the field. My firm belief, then, is that if every person were, every seven years, duly and properly vaccinnated, small-pox might be utterly exterminated. But as long as there are such lax notions gence, the disease will always be runpant; for the poison of small-pox never slumbers nor sleeps, but requires the utmost diligence to eradicate it. The great Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of cow-pox as a preventive for small-pox, strongly advocated the absolute necessity of every person being vaccinnated once every seven years or oftener, if there was an epi-

demic of small-pox in the neighborhood." These eminent physicians also aver that very few fatal cases are recorded as occurring after vaccina tion, and these may be considered as only exceptions to the general rule, to the vaccinnation not having taken effect. They moreover say that persons who take small-pox after vac cination are seldom pitied, and the disease assumes a comparatively mild form. The necessity, therefore, for a compulsory vaccination law and its utility is also demonstrated by unanswerable statistics, contained in the report of the port physician, herewith submitted, and to which you are most respectfully referred. A STATE BOARD OF HEATH.

ducive to the general welfare of the consideration. people of the Commonwealth. After

disturbances of the peace, and the flags now stowed away in the office many other influences which constantly threaten the health of our cities an interest in the subject, what reavens, seem imperatively to demand sons have been adduced for the lib the creation of as efficient a sanitary constitution of persons convicted of crime and what passonal influences. institution as legislative wisdom can and what personal influences have possibly devise. The Board could be been employed for the accomplishformed somewhat similar to that of

should be a physician of undoubted respectability, in regard to every necessary acquirement, and large exsmall expense need be incurred to perience in the practice of his profesion, while the Board might consist The Legislature has frequently had of five or more medical men resident desirous of availing themselves of under consideration the propriety of in different parts of the State, who the merciful provisions of the law purchasing a small piece of land at would perform the duties, if not gratriots, one of our most prosperous recommend that further efforts be clearly specified and defined; and each been the fortunate recipients of its clinical specified and defined; and each been the fortunate recipients of its clinical specified and defined; and each been the fortunate recipients of its clinical specified and defined; and each been the fortunate recipients of its clinical specified and defined; and each been the fortunate recipients of its clinical specified and defined; and each been the fortunate recipients of its clinical specified and defined; and each been the fortunate recipients of its clinical specified and defined; and each been the fortunate recipients of its clinical specified and defined; and each been the fortunate recipients of its clinical specified and defined; and each been the fortunate recipients of its clinical specified and defined; and each been the fortunate recipients of its clinical specified and defined; and each been the fortunate recipients of its clinical specified and defined; and each been the fortunate recipients of its clinical specified and defined; and each been the fortunate recipients of its clinical specified and defined; and each been the fortunate recipients of its clinical specified and defined; and each been the fortunate recipients of its clinical specified and defined member should exercise a careful supervision over the sanitary condition he might be assigned. The appoint-

> otherwise than in great sanitary re-REMOVAL OF THE QUARANTINE. The propriety of removing the Quarantine has for a long time been a mooted question. Popular opinion decidedly favors a change, and in a few years it will be an imperative neces sparsely settled district. Since then

its neighbornood has become thickly settled, and many dwellings and towns are springing up in its The rapid immediate vicinity. growth of the city of Chester, and its being made a port of entry, will necessitate the removal, Besides, there are cities and villages of considerable size far below the quarantine station on both sides of the river, which should receive the protection now only inadequately afforded to Philadelphia. It should be located at the mouth of the Deleware river, or upor the bay, if a proper situation for the necessary buildings can be obtained.

No argument is necessary to show that quarantine, to be effective, should be as far remote from thickly populated districts as possible, and hence the necessity for the change sugges

To effect this change the co-operation of the States of Delaware and New Jersey is desirable and impor tant, in order that a joint Quarantine for the protection of the three contiguous States may be established. recomend that two commissioners be appointed to correspond with simllar commissioners of the other States named, for the purpose of success fully accomplishing this greatly de

THE POWDER MAGAZINE. The removal of the powder maga zine in Philadelphia from its present location is a subject demanding prompt attention. It is nearly contiguous to the city gas works, coal oil overlying surfaces of which are in refineries, the new League Island ome places covered with houses, sink navy yard, many manufacturing establishments and dwelling houses tion of many thousand dollars worth and consequently an explosion of the of property, as at Scranton, Hyde | magazine might result in great loss of ark and Wilkesbarre. at should, life and destruction of property. The therefore, be made unlawful to re- magazine should be in some more is

PUBLIC CHARITIES. You will, in due time, receive a been taken. Among the most unfull report of the transactions of the portant of these is the creation of an Board of Public Charities during the insurance department, the protected past year. The usefulness of the and multiplication of our fisheries board will be shown by the facts to and the establishment of a bureau t be presented. Several suggestions as statistics. With regard to the latter to the improvement of its organiza-lit is important that the resourcetion and management will be made the State should be more thorougaly in the report, to which your attention ascertained and understood than The small-pox has, during the past is invited. Its importance to the they are at present. The extent seed

ties and populous districts of the State. of the Commonwealth is generally fields are unknown, and there is to IN MEMORIAM. During the last few years it has amount of these great staples, and been my melancholy duty to chronicle the death of a number of eminent citizens, who had either heretofore been, or were at the time connected and at the present time I would do

injustice to my own feelings, were I to omit to notice the fact, that three the number reported up to that date) | noble and patriotic sons of Pennsylvania, whom the people had lately honored with their confidence, have and other subjects relative to the terminated their earthly career within a brief period. Hon, George Connell, member of the State Senate from the Fourth to constitute murder in the first de- and that the mortality exceeded 23 Senatorial district, died in Philadelgree were proved to exist; and yet per cent, of the cases reported. The phia on the 26th of October last, aged n forgetfulness of the former slaw, it epidemic has spread widely over the fifty-six years. A brief tribute to his publish them annually for general many virtues and excellencies is due to him as a faithful public-servant. bureau would be insignificant was During the early part of his life he compared with the advantages to be was engaged in merchandising, buisness, and subsequently, from

1859, a period of twelve years, was a with a view to destroy, as far as pos member of the State Senate, during sible, some of the most important several years of which time he was interests of the State and nation; but chairman of the Committee of Finance. He was elected by a majority | Senators and Representatives in Contober last to his fifth term. His between its advocates and the accoundeath leaves a vacancy in the Senate, plishment of their designs. and will cause a void in political and social circles of the State that will not and freely expressed in relation to a easily be filled. His faithful and valuable services will long be re membered.

Hon. David Stanton, Auditor emacted a weighty responsibility will | General elect, departed this life on the rest upon whom the duty devolves. fifth of November last, aged fortytwo years. He was a physician having graduated at the Cleveland surgeon, and Dr. F. H. Getchell, lee- Medical College, and at the University of Peansylvania. During the late war he was professionally engaged in several branches of the army, Medical Director of the Northern oor, and commits greater ravages department, and at the close of the than the plague ever did. Small-pox war brevetted Lieutenant Colonel engaged in his profession at the time of his death. He was a scholarly refined and thourough gentlemen; kind in his deportment and eminently skilled in his profession. His departure is the more deeply lamented as he had just become the people's choice for another and more extended field of honor and usefulness J. W. Dickerson, Esq., of Bedford, departed this life on the 26th Decem-

ber last. He had distinguished himself as a successful teacher of our common schools, and as county Superintendent. He was a young man of ability and much promise of future usefulness, and was elected, last October, a member of the House of Representatives from the district composed of the counties of Redford and Fulton. PARDONS.

Among the most embarrassing and esponsible duties required of the Executive is the exercise of the pardoning power. There is scarcely a petition for pardon made, upon which strong conflicting interests and of which must receive close and unprejudiced scrutiny in order that mercy and justice may alike be satisfied. This demands much time and no small amount of patience. The pleadings of relatives friends and humanitarians must be heard and duly considered on the one hand, and on the other the action and decision of the courts, and in many cases the earnest protests of either sincere or malicious prosecutors. And after his decision is fairly given in favor of Many eminent medical and other an unfortunate convict, the Execuscientific gentlemen have suggested tive must, in almost every case, be that the organization of a State Board prepared to encounter acrimonious unchanged. On this account, to of Health, under the auspices of the criticism from parties who have nev- gether with the belief that Congre-Legislature, would be greatly con- er given the subject one moment's will soon dispose of the subjects then

mature deliberation I thoroughly accord in this opinion. Local boards of health may answer the purposes for which they are established, but licens, who insist upon knowing which are dishonest, or who claim recovery, and all other Republications with the composition of the state for the state for

ment of that object. COMMUTATIONS OF IMPRISONMENT

The act approved May 21, 1839, aq. thorizing commutations upon the ternis of persons convicted of crime has produced a decidedly salutary effect. The discipline of the prisons is reported as being greatly improved and reformatory influences have uitously, at least at a very moderate been manifest in many cases by the cost. The general objects should be good behavior of those who have benefits. The improved habits of prisoners dufing their confinemen have gone with them into private life, and the wisdom of the Legisla. ment of such a Board cannot result lature in passing the law has thus been signally confirmed. In accordance with the act referred to commends. ble conduct on the part of the prisoner, such as will merit and receive a favorable certificate from the warden of a prison, with the approval of its board of inspectors, secures the fall lowing deductions from the terms of sentence, viz:

"One month on each of the first two years; two months on each succeeding year to the fifth year; and tehre months on each following year to the tenth; and four month, each remaining year of the term sentence."

The number of convicts directed in e discharged, under this act, before their terms of sentence had expired from the State penitentiaries and county prisons, during the past year amounts to five hundred and him three, and it is a gratifying fact that thus far I have not heard of all on of them returning to habits of chine GENRAL REMARKS.

Herewith is submitted a comminication from the President of the United States, in regard to the tweety-seventh article of the treaty of. cluded in Washington on the eighth day of May last, between the United States and Great Britain. It was to the navigation of the lake, riven and canals along the northern boundaries of the United States. In which, and the accompanying copy of the treaty, your attention is in

vited. In accordance with an existing law, the banks in the Commonwealth are required at stated periods to publish a correct statement of their business transactions and financial condition A law similar in all respects should e passed in regard to all saving fund institutions.

A re-survey of the geological and mineralogical resources of the State has on several occasions been recommended. The subject is again commended to your consideration. The report of Col. James Worrell Fish commissioner will be lard by

fore you; from which it Willsbe seen that although the work assigned him is progressing slowly, it is surely accomplishing the desired results. In previous messages legislative attention has been called to sundry subjects upon which no action has reliable information to be obtained from any one source concerning the the value of their annual production. The same may be said of all our productions, whether they result from mining, manufactures, agriculture or commerce. There should also be

recorded in this proposed bureau adsuch facts and statistics as are accessible, concerning the condition wages and treatment of all classes of working people. Facts on all these business and productions of the State should be collected and properly no corded by an officer appointed for that purpose, who would not only keep them easily accessible to persons desirous of using them, but information. The expense of such a

derived therefrom. trade is again raising its hýdra-bead it is hoped and expected that our gress will interpose in solid phalanx My opinions, heretofore so fully

tariff protective of our products and manufactures, and especially upon salt, coal, iron and steel, remain not only unchanged, but are greatly strengthened by reflection and observation. Any attempt to reduce the protection now afforded cannot but be regarded as an effort to benefit foreign interests at the expense of our Home Industries, and to place our toilers on a par with the ill-paid labor of foreign countries, which the war, made us so prosperous people, and laid the foundation. such great individual and national wealth. The available teaching should not be unheeded, and legislation on it should be for the welfare of the people and the nation. It should unhesitatingly protect Amertion, hold out inducements to capi talists for investment, give the producer a home market, and afford the amplest opportunity for the development of the unbounded resources of the country, and not for the benefit of those who are industriously endeavoring to lure our capitalist to financial ruin, and bring about the impoverishment of our mechanic and citizens who are now prosperouly engaged in all branches of trade

and industry. An "International Congress on the Prevention and Repression of Crime. including Penal and Reformatory Treatment," has been appointed by be held in London, on the 3d of July 1872. By resolution of Congress, E. C. Wines, LL. D., has been chosen Commissioner of the United States The philanthropic objects and beneficial results contemplated are los accompanying documents will be nish all necessary information Commissioners from nearly every civilized nation are expected to be present, and a number of our own States will, doubtless, he represented It is suggested, very properly, that thorize the appointment of one or more Commissioners to represent the State in this important Congress. Upon all national questions the discussed, and others that have since During the past year the applica-been brought prominently before the