BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1868.

THE COLUMBIAN.



A Democratic Newspaper IS PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY NORNING AT BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jefferso ian School of politics. Those principles will nevenot be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press try is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor lonestly and earnestly

if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged. TERMS OF ADVERTISING :- One square (ten line

quent insertion 59 cents. Executor's and Administrator's Notice \$5,001 Au-ditor's Notice \$2,50. Other advertisements inser-Business notices, without advertisement, twenty

cents per line.

all others due after the first insertion.

*** It is, in all cases, more likely to be satisfied. that remittances and all communications reported ing the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper and all payments for authoriptions, advertising or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed BROCKWAY & FREEZE,

"Culumbian Office," BLOOMSBURG, PA.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Represen-tatives of the Commonwealth of Penn sulvania: GENTLEMEN :- Before performing the

customary and constitutional duty of transmitting to you information of the affairs of the Commonwealth, and re-commending such measures to your con-sideration as are deemed necessary and expedient, it afords me great gratifica-tion to tender to you my most friendly greetings on your assembling at the Seat of Government, and to welcome you to the council chambers of the State. you to the council chambers of the State.

Our greatful acknowledgments are due to the Beneficent Author of all good for the continued prosperity and well-being which every where prevaits, for the abundance which has crowned the labors of the husbandman, for the general health with which we have been so signally favored, and for all the enjoyments of peace, contentment, and happiness within our borders.

Our country has just emerged from

Our country has just emerged from the trials and dangers of an unrighteous rebellion and entered upon a period of important political struggle arising there from. Being convened as the represen-tatives of a confiding constituency, grave duties and responsibilities devolve upon you to so legislate upon the great and manifold laterests committed to your charge as best to subserve the wel-fare of the people and advance the hon-or of the State. The fullest confidence is entertained that your deliberations will result beneficially and your public duties be faithfully discharged; and on my part, permit me to give you assur-ances of zealous co-operation in all your

the credit of the Commonwealth, and the speedy extinguishment of the pub-lie debt, as circumstances shall be found to require. These objects are of the highest importance and claim the first

the balance in the Trea-sury Nov. 30, 1866, was Ordinary receipts during November 30, 1867..... Loan for the redemption of the over-due bonds. Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable.

Total in Treasury for fis-cal year ending Nov. 30, 1867..... 90, 1807...
Payments viz:
Ordinary expenses during
the fiscal year ending
November 30, 1807...
Loans, &c., redeemed.....
Depreciated funds, unavailable

Balance in Treasury November 80, 1867.... Of which the Treasurer reports as applicable to

the payment of overdue loans the sum of...... Amount of the State debt

4) per cent, loans Unfunded debt, viz: Relief notes in circulation

Interest certificates out-standing... Interest certificates Domestic ereditors' certi-

Total outstanding.......... From which deduct the amount in Treasury ap-plicable to the payment

fiscal year ending Nov.

30, 1867.

S55,629 94

That the operations of the sinking fund may be clearly understood, the following "recapitulation" is quoted from the report of the Commissioners for the year ending September 3, 1867:

Balance in sinking fund,

Its provisions.

Your attention is also invited to the fact that the salary of the State Treasurer, now only seventreen hundred dollars, end of maintending schools.

Making and repairing clothing, freight, etc...

General expenses.

State, is equivalent to no security at all.

September 3, 1866...... Receipts in fund for year ending Sept. 3, 1867....

Disbursements: Domestle cred-

\$2.752,351 77

3,355,810 67

6,108,162 46

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50

1,370,250 05

1,737,912 41

the act of May one-buff mill ty set apart for erest, and rested by an act of "An Act to be for arming d" An Act to be for arming 169,245 00

\$439,178 17

\$489,178 17

169,245 00

319,933 17 Balance in fund. 1,737,912 41
By the sixth section of the act of May
IG, ISGL a special tax of one-half mill
on the dollar was especially set apart for
the payment of the interest, and redemption of the lean created by an act
of May 18, 1861, entitled "An Act to
create a loan and provide for arming
the State." The recoipts for said tax

and tax on gross re-ceipts amounts to...... Interest paid in February and August, 1867.

Balance on hand 319,033 17

Public debt, Nov. 30, 1867 \$31,766,431 22
Assets in Treasury, viz:
Bonds of the
Pennsylvania
R. R. Co.....\$0,500,000 00
Bonds of the
Philadelphia
& Eric R. R. Co 3,500,000 00
Inst.on bonds of the servers are the performance of my duty, I have forewarned the Legislature of a danger, as respects here finances, of no common Phila, & Erie R. R. Co. 1,400,000.00

1,723,857 91 57 91 and the Treasury guarded against the — 13,123,857 91 occurrence of so great a calamity. mry ...

in the year 1895,
By the act of March 7, 1861, the \$3,500,000 of bends of the Philadelphia &
Eric railroad were surrendered to that
company, upon the deposit of four millions of dollars of their bonds as collatinons of dollars of their bonds as collat-eral security for the payment of the original bonds, and a mortgage of four millions of dollars was also given by the company to secure their payment. These bonds are to be paid in forty years from date of issue, and will mature A. D. 1961.

\$1,262,798 68; contingencies, \$790,675 33 tuition, building and contingencies 85,-081,539 71; and the amount expended for all purposes relating to schools, \$5,-

160,750 17. Your attention is particularly invited to the want of uniformity and coestant change of books in the public schools. These are matters of scriots inconven-

There is always a discrepancy in announcing the reduction of the State debt, between the annual proclamation of the Governor and report of the State Treasurer, arising from the fact that the sinking fund year terminates on the first Monday in September, and the fiscal year of the Treasury on the 30th of November. To prevent complications of accounts and annual explanations I recommend that the termination of the sinking fund year be made the same as that of the Treasury.

The promptitude with which citizens of Pennsylvania came forward last April and took the whole amount of the twenty-three million loan, (the bids being for upwards of thirty-three millions, may be considered a most auspicious circumies.) There is always a discrepancy in an-

of Pennsylvania came forward last April and took the whole amount of the twen ty-three million loan, (the bids being for upwards of thirty-three millions,) mey considered a most auspicious circum

plishment of which will, however, be vigorously pursued and the results had before the Logislature.

Passing from this general review of the finances of the State, I cannot permit some of the most prominent ideas connected with them to pass unnoticed because they clearly indicate the path of duty in the discharge of the Executive trust. It is deemed proper to call your attention to the fact that during the entire year a very large sum of money is in the keeping of the State Treasurer. This sum has not at any time for years been less than a million of dollars, and at present amounts to considerably over four millions of dollars. That it is unnecessary that the greater That it is unnecessary that the greater portion of this money should be kept in the Treasury to meet the ordinary de-mands upon it is obvious; and that it should be withdrawn from circulation is should be withdrawn from circulation is certainly a detriment to the business of the community. A contraction to the amount of several millions, as at present, cannot fail to make its impression upon those engaged in mercantile manufacturing, agricultural, mining, and all other kinds of employments. This money, I am informed upon good authority, can be loaned, with ample security for its repayment when needed, for certain specified periods, at a reasonable rate of interest, and the proceeds placed in the Treasury for the benefit of the State, which would not only be beneficial to the tax-payers, by increasing

\$4,583,696 us 20,018,829 89 delaf to the tax-payers, by increasing the public revenue, but also enlarge the accommodations for business purposes. If this plan were adopted, the withdrawal SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

The last annual report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools was made up to include the 30th of November, 1856. The appropriation for that year, extending from January 1, 1866, to January 1, 1867, was insufficent to cover the expenses of the whole year, and consequently those of December, 1866 were unpaid. The next appropriation, under the present law, extends from January 1, 1867, to June 1, 1868. It was therefore determined that there was no legal authority to apply any part of it to the payment of expenses prior to January, 1867, hence those incurred in December, 1866, amounting to 801,049,77, remain un-SOLDIERA' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS. of the circulating medium, by the payment of taxes, would be so brief that it would not materially affect the public weifure. The fund thus acquired could be added to the sinking fund, and would

lows:
Education and mainten-ance of 1,850 children, in advanced schools, at 840 per annum..... Education and mainten-ance for 500 children in primary schools, at primary schools, at \$125-per annum Education and mainten-ance of 1,059 children in "Homes," at \$105 Clothing 1,850 children,

Estimate for six months, ending June 1, 1868 Total actual and estimat-

ed expenses for seven-teen months, from Jan. 1, 1867, to June 1, 1868, Or at the rate of \$119,925-So perannum. From which deduct total amount appropriated for seventeen months, at \$150,000 per annum.

And a deficit for seventeen months is shown, as respects her finances, of no common auguitude. It remains for it to deter-mine whether this danger shall be avert-ed by prompt and efficient legislation Or at the rate of \$99,925 80 per annum. Add the amount due for December 1866.....

probably not be more than 600 fer maining in the schools, Should the term be reduced to lifteen years, as has been proposed by some, fully one-fifth of the number now in the schools would enter upon trades or business within the present year.

No calculation can furnish an estimate of the benefits and blessings that are constantly flowing from these institutions. Thousands of orphan children are enjoying their parental care, monal culture, and educational training, who otherwise would have suffered poverty and want, and been left to grow up in idleness and neglect. Many a widow's heart has been gladdeneiby the protection, comfort, and religious solicitude extended to her fatherless offspring, and thousands are the prayers devoutly utdesigned, not only to furnish instruc-tion to our youth in the elements of knowledge, but wherever practicibale, to impart to them an education in the higher branches of learning. The muldesigned, not only to furnish instrucstance, in the financial history of the
State, and indicates unbounded condidence in the good faith and substantial
credit of the Commonweaith. The forcgoing statement of the finances is set
forth with pleasure, in consequence of
their flourishing condition.

In addition thereto, the balance in favor of the General Government for
Pennsylvania's quota of the direct tax
levied in the several States for war purposes and for eash from the United
States, amounting, in all, to nearly two
affilions of dellars has been settied in
full by the allowance of claims for extraordinary expenses incurred by the

designed, not only to furnish instruction to our youth in the elements of
knowledge, but wherever practicale,
to impart to them an education in the
dispart to them an education in the
substance. The multionical representation in the
substance in the schemest of
the with pleasure, in consequence of
their flourishing condition.

In addition thereto, the balance in fatect the system and enable the State to
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ment of the General States for war purposes and for eash from the United
States, amounting in the cottages of the proper
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poses and for each from the states, amounting, in all, to nearly two millions of dollars has been settled in full by the allowance of claims for extraordinary expenses incurred by the State during the war.

In consequence of the lapse of time state into tweive districts, and looking for ward to the establishment, in the confining claims were contracted, the want of sufficient vouchers and explanations; and the difficulty of finding the parties, some of them being dead by whom they should be made, prender their settlement difficult, and in many instances, doubtful, the accomplishment of which will, however, be vigorously pursued and the results haid before the Legislature.

Fourteen colleges and thirty-two academies have made reports to the School Department during the past year, of the common school system.

Fourteen colleges and thirty-two academies have made reports to the School Department during the past year, of the wards of the switch at the sacrifice of philanthropy, honor, patriotism, State pride, and every principle of humanity.

Achiever and receives and receives thanks of every good citizen, all or deserves and receives and deserves and receives thanks of every good citizen, all or whom will condially approve a continuance of that beneficence. In shielding the continuity of the schools are now organized, the prospectous condition of which is exemplified by the fact that two thousand one hundred and eighty-five students attended them during the past year, of whom forty-six graduated.

Fourteen colleges and thirty-two academies have made reports to the blood of their fathers, upon its support and have just claims, carned by the blood of their fathers, upon its support and agardianship, which can only be witheid at the sacrifice of philanthropy, honor, patriotism, State pride, and every principle of humanity.

Achieved in the certain fact the certain the contract of the contrac

upon the world to carn a living are better prepared to receive lessons of vice than those of usefulness. The directors of those institutions should be compelled, by law, to send such children to the common schools, or provide proper schools for them, and it should be made the duty of common school superintendents to supervise and enforce the execution of the law.

SOLUMBER OF WEARS SOLUMBER OF WEARS SOLUMBER OF SOLUMBER OF

ed as follows: \$126,000 in United States 5-20 bonds; \$20,000 in Pennsylvania war loan, and \$235,000 in the Pennsylvania bonds of 1867.

The college has been thoroughly reorganized in order to make it fully respond to the objects and requirements of the act of Congress and to the educational interests of the industrial classes, and to meet these ends it now gives courses of instruction in general science, agriculture, mechanical and civil cargineering, metallurgy and mining, ancient and modern languages, and mili-

ary 1, to Dec., 1, 1867... 394,420 02

The expenses for the six months, from December 1, 1867, to June 1, 1868, are estimated by the Superintendent, as follows:

S637,305 02

The necessity for a new arsenal, affording a place of safe deposit for ordnance, ordnance stores, and a magazine, is so obvious as to require nothing more on my part than to call your attention to the subject, and to ask that authority be given and an appropriation made for the purchase of a site and the crection of suitable buildings for the purpose indicated.

BEYNOLDS MONUMENT

REVNOLDS MONUMENT. Agreeably to the requirements of the act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act to authorize the Governor to transfer to the Reynolds Monument Committee unservicable and condemned ordennee," approved March 7, 1867, I caused the ordennee in the resemble by

Cook, Assistant. After a faithful and efficient performance of its duties until 31st of October, Col. Stewart resigned in consequence of domestic affilictions, when Colonel Cook was promoted to fill the position, and Lieutenant Colonel J. Copelan appointed Assistant.

During the year ending December 15, 1867, one thousand seven hundred and eighteen claims have been settled, and three hundred and twenty-one Treasury egrificates collected, amounting to \$211,689,43. Two thousand one hundred and twenty-nine new cases remain insettled, the most of which will probably be settled by the 30th of Jane next, at which period the appropriation terminates. When this is exhausted the Department will have doubtless fulfilled its mission, and the documents and papers can be transferred to the Adja-CEMETERIES.

The reports of the commissioners pointed under the set of March 12, 1867, to investigate the transactions relating to certain cometeries are herewith pre-

and deposit them in the same tomb with the patriotic men who sawfifted their lives in battling for "the right against the wrong." Yet it is proposed that the loyal States construct cemeteries for their heroic dead, and then descent them by the burial therein of those who processed sawing the same

MONUMENT TO DECEASED SOLDIERS OF

The Department of Transportation, created during the war, has accomplished its purpose, and ceased to exist by the determination of the Legislature, expressed in the appropriation bill, approved April 11, 1867. The report of the Superintendent shows that for the year cuding November 30, 1867, the whole number of claims settled and whole number of claims settled and good for the unfortunate classes for whose benefit they were established.

of the school are now organized. The controlly approve a continue of the school are now organized, the properties and the school are now organized, the properties and the school are now organized, the properties that the thousand one had been controlled to the school are now organized, the properties that the school are now organized, the properties the school are now organized, the properties that the school are now organized, the properties the school are now organized, the properties that the school are now organized to the school are now organized, the properties that the school are now organized to the school

nent in their nature." These gentlemen have commenced the work assigned them, and from which the following benefits are hoped to be derived:

First—The correction of the redundancies, omissions, repetitions, and inconsistencies of the existing slatutes.

Second—The framing of general laws as substitutes for the innumerable local slatutes, which for many years have comprised the bulk of the acts of Assembly and occupied the attention of the Legislature to the detriment of general legislation.

Third—The conferring upon the courts many powers now exercised by the

be added to the subling fund, and swood in the subling fund, and swood in the relation of the subling fund, and swood in the relation of the subling fund, and swood in the relation of the subling fund, and subl

and express their opinion relative to the time requisite for its satisfactory completion. They ask a repeal of so much of the first section of the joint resolution as excepts from their labors "those statutes revised, codified, and enacted under the resolution approved March 23, 1830," and an amendment of the fourth section, so as to extend from "two" to three years, the time allowed for the completion of the work. The proposed amendments will give them control of the whole body of the statute law, and such allowance of time as they deem necessary for its satisfactory revision. The accumulation of our public statutes, during a period of nearly two centuries, can hardly fall to present a confusion which it is enfinently desirable mode of accomplishing this is the one indicated by the resolution of the free principle is a matter that conceans every individual. Transportation will increase in quantity in proportion to the reduction of the gest, and the resolution of the control of the work and such allowance of time as they does not control of the work. The proposed amendments will give them control of the whole body of the statute law, and such allowance of time as they does not control of the work. The proposed amendments will give them control of the work. The proposed amendments will give them control of the work and mechanic arts to increased energy; for its actual trade, agriculture, manufactures and mechanic arts to increased energy; for its actual trade, agriculture, manufactures and mechanic arts to increased energy; for its actual trade, agriculture, manufactures and mechanic arts to increase to the State. The Legislature, availing itself of these facts, should adopt a liberal of the state of an accordance of the state of the

THE LAWS.

THE MENICAN WAR.

The commissioners appointed under an act of the Legislature, approved April 22, 1858, "to contract for, and superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of citizens of Pennsyltonia who were slain or lost their lives in the late war with Mexico," have contracted for the erection of a monument, in a prominent portion of the Capitol property of the subject deserves.

he total secundary operation. It is appropriate the responsible to the second and second a great an appropriation of the second and second and

sent for approval in duplicate. All such hasty and careless legislation should be avoided, and the members of the session now about to commence be enabled at its close to give an account of their participation in every act, how ever unimportant. The Legislature, coming as it does, fresh from the ranks of the people, should set an example in economy, retrenchment, and reform. It is the custodian of the public interests, and any unnecessary extravarance ests, and any unnecessary extravagance or prodigality in the expenditure of public money is reprehensible. It was a matter of common notoriety at the last session that a number of subordinate officers, in both branches of the Assembly, were appointed, to whom liberal salaries were paid, and who were never seen at their designated posts, and rendered no service to the State. This practice has been emphatically condemned by the press and the people, and will not be continued by any Legislature which means to accurre a repulsion of the service of the s islature which means to acquire a reputation for a faithful performance of duty. Your attention is respectfully invited to the law on this subject as contained in sections different to eighteen of the act approved the 7th day of May, 1855.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS. ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Your attention is directed to the practice of withholding the annual appropriation bill until the latest moments of the session. In the public estimation great importance is attached to this bill, and no action of the Legislature undergoes a closer or more careful scrutiny. Its provisions concern the entire community, and in their enactment too much caution cannot be observed. Last year the appropriation bill was not passed until the last night of the session when it was harried through both branches of the Legislature, and on the following morning presented for apthe Executive to the alternative of signing it with all its imperfections, or suspending for the ensuing year, the indistensable means for the operation of the State Government. It is therefore, carnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up, discussed, and passed at a sufficiently early period during the session to enable it to receive that thorough examination which its importance demands.

PERQUISITES OF OFFICE.

Lemands.

Very many serious complaints have been made for many years past relative to the disposition of the debris which annually accumulates about the Capitol. This seems to have been regarded as legitimate perquisites of certain attaches of the several legislative and other departments, and has consequently led to partments, and has consequently led to partments as of the services of and applied to personal uses, or sold for mere nominal sums, and the amount obtained privately appropriated. A remedy for this ever to any of the employees of the government. Salaries, sufficient in all cases for the services rendered, should be appropriated beyond which no other consideration should be allowed. The adoption of this principle would remove the temptation for young men in the departments to resort to improper practices. All the public property, of every description as well as the buildings and grounds, should be placed in charge of the superintendent appointed for that purpose, chosen for his known integrity and general capability, and required to give sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of his duties. All property and material not needed for public use.

is a matter that conceans every individual. Transportation will increase in quantity in proportion to the reduction of its cost, and as the facilities increase and the cost decrease the more vigorous will be the development of our industrial resources. Railroads will derive more benefit from low than from exorbitant charges. The increase of travel and freight will be vastly greater than the increase of expense. The transportation of a loaded car costs but little more than one that is empty. In the matter of passengers alone, it is reasonable to suppose, that the lower the rates of fare, the greater will be the number of persons to avail themselves of the privilege of railroad transportation. The same is true in regard to freight; for the engine that draws a half-dozen cars, can with nearly equal facility propel a larger number. Moreover, the road that is worked to its utmost capacity must necessarily, at very reduced rates, acquire greater profits than one that transacts but a small portion of the business for which it is competent. The adoption of a system of uniform rates for passengers and a small portion of the business for which it is competent. The adoption of a sys-tem of uniform rates for passengers and freight, so graduated as to be profitable to all immediately interested in the use and conduct of such works, would be productive of decided benefit in lessen-ing the prices of food, clothing, fuel, and all the necessaries of life, to every citizen of the Commonwealth.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

My attention has been called to the subject of insurance, and so important does it appear, that I deem it worthy of legislative consideration. Many millions of dollars are now involved, in the United States, in insurance, and the amount is being rapidly increased. Toguard the interests of insurers, our laws are inadadequate, and therefore need a thorough revision. Laws have been established. adequate, and therefore need a thorough revision. Laws have been established in several of our sister States, and so successful have been their operations that the insurance companies acting under them command a respect and confidence which is not extended to those of Pennsylvania. Whilst a large portion of the insurance business of New York is done in this State, some of our companies have recently abolished their agencies in New York, because, as they say, no one there will insure in a Pennsylvania company, in consequence of sylvania company, in consequence of the laxity of our insurance laws. The policies of many organizations, under our present laws, are alleged to be worthless and although they are contin-ually failing, others of similar character are starting into existance. With acter are starting into existance. With-in a few months five fire insurance companies have failed, one of which had issued policies to over one million of dollars, and other serious defalcations are of frequent occurrence. In view of these facts and the costly experience of the people, I would rec-ommend the establishment of an Insu-

rence Department, similar to those in New York and Massachusetts, that shall New York and Massachusetts, that shall have supervision and control over all companies allowed to transact business within this State. Such enactment is required for the security of our citizens. Millions of dollars are paid out by them annually for insurance—much of it under such circumstances as to render it impossible for a private individual to the contract of the contract of

impossible for a private individual to know whether the company to which he pays is or is not reliable. Careful supervision on by a superintendent appointed by law, and published reports of the same under oath, would prevent much loss and fraud.

The security of the companies themselves require an Insurance Department. The people demand protection frem ignorance, fraud, and insolvency. Consulting the insurance journals, we find that as a general thing, Pennsylvania insurance companies are acquiring an unenvitable reputation abroad, affecting the honor and good name of the State. The great purpose of the proposed department, should be protection. But in connection with it there must be fees sufficient to cover all its legitimate expenses and prevent it from becoming a burthen to the Commonwealth.

Complaints have been laid before me by the consumers of gas in our large cities, and from a sense of duty and respect to them I lay the matter before you. It is stated that they have no appeal or satisfactory mode of redress for alleged impositions of the gas companies. To what extent these complaints are just it would be difficult to ascertain but that there is cause for some of them may properly be inferred from the number, intelligence and respeciability, of the parties by whom they are made. There is no reason why such a state of things should continue to exist, whilst the people, through their representatives, have an easy and effectual reme-

The Legislature of a neighboring State has created the office of Inspector of gas and gas meters. A bill might be enacted creating a similar position in any city in which it may be required in this State, and such arrangements made as would ensure instice to consumer.