## VOLUME V. --- NO 2.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. To the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the Commonwealth of Pennsyl-

GENTLEMEN:—An All-wise Providence has permitted you to assemble under circumstances demanding profound gratitude to the Great Lawgiver of the Universe. Our aeknowledgments are first due to Him whose hand has not grown weary in showering blessings in profusion upon the people in every department of industry, and crowning their toil with richest rewards.

The circumstances under which you commence the duties of the present session are, indeed, auspicious; and at no former period in our history has there been greater cause for felicitation upon the inestimable blessings we enjoy, and the happy and prosperous condition of our great and growing Commonwealth.

monwealth.
The meeting of the General Assem-

The meeting of the General Assembly is always a matter of deep interest to the people, and perhaps never more so than now, when an unusual amount of necessary general legislation will ecreptly your attention, and questions of the highest importance are to be discussed and determined upon. I sincerely trust your industry and faithfulness in the performance of the important work beford you, will win you the proud title

performance of the important work belord you, will win you the proud title
of "the working Legislature."
Amid such circumstances our attention should be directed to a careful review of all the most important and essential interests of the State; and in
the exercise of that discretion which
the Constitution has confided to the Executive, I proceed to communicate such
information, and to recommend to your information, and to recommend to your consideration such measures as are deemed necessary and expedient. As first in order and most important,

As first in order and most important I will present a carefully prepared and precise statement of the financial con-dition of the Commonwealth.

FINANCES.

It affords me pleasure to congratu-late the people apon the satisfactory condition of the Treasury. Every de-mand upon it for ordinary and other expenses has been promptly paid, and the public debt materially reduced, which has inspired such public confi-dence in the securities of the Common. wealth as to cause them to common-wealth as to cause them to command the highest premiums in the market. The operations of this department will be presented to you more fully and in detail in the reports of the Auditor General, State Treasurer, and Commis-sioners of the Sinking Fund. The fol-lowing statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1870:

ending Nov. 30, 1870;	
RECEIPTS.	
Balance in Treesury, November 3:	\$1,100,162 1
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 28, 1874	90,000,000 2
Total in Trensury during year ending November 26, 1870	\$7,7 <i>8</i> 7,466 T
DISTURSIMENTS	
Ordinary expenses paid during the year end- ing November 30, 1870, \$2,80,813 or	,

Ralance in Treasury, November 30, \$1,502,042 82

The public debt due on November 50, 1996, was public debt due on November 50, 1996, was public debt due on November 50, 1996, Total public debt, Nov.

The following statement shows the nature of the indebtedness of the Com-

monwealth, Novem	ber 30, 1870
Funded debt, viz:	
Amount of over-due	5: 107,000 SB
Amount payable 1871, interest 6 per cent. Amount payable in 1874,	2,749,250 (0)
interest 6 per cent	
Amount payable in 1872, interest 5 per cent., Amount payable in 1877,	
Amount payable in 1877,	7,200,550 OF
interest a per cent	11,017,7001.400
Amount payable in 1979,	THE PARTY OF THE P

interest a per cent.
Amount payable in 1859,
interest 6 per cent.
Amount payable in 1862,
interest 5 per cent.
Amount payable in 1862,
interest Fig per cent.
Amount payable in 1862,
interest 0 per cent. 1,135,033.00 112,000.00  $9.273(0.9) \xrightarrow{60} 6.23(907.7/8)$ Unfunded debt, vic:

lief notes in circula-Interest certificates out-standing. Interest certificates un-13,084 52 claimed mestic creditors' cer-4,448 38 44 67 Total public debt, Nov. 20, 1870, as above stated. 201,111,601

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT. On the fifteenth day of January, 1867, the total indebtedness of the Sta thirty-seven million seven hundred and four thousand four hundred and nine dollars and seventy-seven cents. Since then, and up to November 30, 1870, the sum of six million five hundred and nine-ty-two thousand seven hundred and for-ty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents has been paid. The reduction during

one million seven hundred and two thous-and eight hundred and seventy-nine doltars and five cents. The average reduction per annum, for the last four years, is one million six hundred and forty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

ending November 30, 1870, Is

In view of the fact that prior to the first of July, 1872, nearly eight million dollars of the public debt will be due, and in order that the Commonwealth may continue to meet all its obligations promptly at maturity, I recommend that such provision be made by the Legislature, as will authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell all the assets that may be in their pos-session, and apply the proceeds to the extinguishment of the debt; or, at the option of the holders, to exchange them for the outstanding bonds of the Com-

The indebtedness of the State might be paid in the following manner: As already shown, it was, on November 30, 1870, about thirty-one million dolfrom which amount, if the said as \$9,500,000, be deducted, there id remain unpaid \$21,500,000. Af ter which, estimating the revenues and expenditures to continue is at present, the entire liabilities of the Stale could

iquidated in about eight years.

This mode of paying the State debtuid be regarded as unnecessarily snowid be regarded as unnecessarily rapid and oppressive, then a movement to revise and modify taxation may meet with much rapid and oppressive, then a movement to revise and modify taxation may meet with much more general favor. Constitution should be made to conform Our debt is now held firmly by those to whom it is a great benefit to have so

## Columbian. The

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1871.

Executor's or Administrator's Notice, \$8.00 Auditor's or Assignce's Notice, \$2.50.

Local notices, twenty cents a line; by the year

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (ten lines or its equivalent in Noss pareit type) one or two insertions, \$1,60; thre usertions, \$2.00.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, \$2.00

## per year for the first two lines, and \$1.00 for each additional line. COL. DEM. - - - VOL. XXXIV - - NO. 47.

period amounted annually to about thirteen hundred and fifty. The result-ing evils are manifold and aggravated;

roads, briliges, schools, elections, poor houses and many other things, are en-acted for the several counties, town-ships and boroughs, on subjects which ought to be regulated by general laws operating uniformly upon all.

Second.—It is impossible for citizens

tricts; and frequently on removal from one county to another, our people find themselves under almost entirely differ-

Third.-Practically, the whole theoand without regard to constitutional of this enactment, as follows: requirements, or sound public policy. Some of the worst of these hasty and badly considered enactments are arrested every year by Executive Interposi-tion; but in the nature of the case, the veto at best can only be made a partial restraint upon the evil; and nothing can eradicate it short of constitutional

Fourth.-Special legislation is the great and impure fountain of carripetion, private speculations and public republican government, and is one of the mest alarming cylls of the times. Judicious amendments to the Constitu-tion would arrest and destroy the growing evil; and it is the duty of every pa-triotic citizen to co-operate in all lawful measures to effect so describle u con-summation. In the enactment of laws bili presented for adoptice should be read, at least once in full, and the year and mays be recorded on its final pas-

as recently amended whom it is a great benefit to have so secure an investment. A certain reduction of one million dollars per annum on it would, perhaps, be more satisfactory to them and to the people, than to strive to pay it off so hastily. In an endeavor to force things under the present mode of fixation, there is great danger of diving capital away from our manufacturing centres. The land-might be obtained by legislative enact-

to the mind active sortiment demand.

The commissioners to revise the state state and the Constitution of the first authority, and instituted for their authority, and instituted in the authority and ins

cheral laws for each session made only thout one hundred pages, whilst the lo-al and special legislation for the same.

At the last session of the Legislature allow writs of error in cases of murder ing evils are manifold and aggravated; and voluntary manslaughter." The and prominent among the reasons and suggestions why a remetly should be applied, I respectfully submit the following:

"The distribution of the defendant of defendants, as in civil cases."

The second section makes it the duty of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in all such cases, to review both the law and the evaluate.

Before this enactment the law re-quired the decendant to allege that some error and been committed by the court or the trial and to show case. With

or the trial, and to show cause, within thirty days, why the writ of error sould be granted; but this law gives a writ, whether any error is alleged or not, and allows the defendant seven years in which to issue it, coverding to the practice in civil cases. Heretolore the Executive did not ordinarily issue the warrant for execution of any criminal until the expiration of the thirty Third.—Practically, the whole theory of our Constitution and government
is subverted and destroyed by the present system of local enactments. Represcondative government is based on the
idea that the laws shall be trained by,
and be the result of, the collective wisdom of the people's representatives.
But what are the actual facts? The
But what are the actual facts? The But what are the actual facts? The minds and efforts of the members are so wholly absorbed by private and local bills that it is almost impossible to get a general or public act considered or passed. The special and local bills are usually drawn by the practical result in every such case? Since the first organization of these practical result in every such case? This would seem like trilling with very such case? This would seem like trilling with very such case? This would seem like trilling with very such case? This would seem like trilling with very such case? This would seem like trilling with very such case? This would seem like trilling with very such case? This would seem like trilling with very such case? This would seem like trilling with very such case? The practical result in every such case? The special and the proposed law. By what is called courtesy, it is considered a breach of ctiquette for any member of the Senate or House to interfere with or any other member. The result is, the bills are passed as originally prepared, without examination or comparison of views,—ofter, crude and ill-digested and without regard to constitutional

degree were proved to exist; and yet in forgetfulness of the former law, it provides no means to take, preserve and bring up the ecidence. This, the first attempt to act under it, proves its inefficiency, the judge below returning to nour erritorear that he was not able to unake the return of the evidence. He is not bound by law to take the testinony or to certify to it. A bill of exceptions brings up only so much of the evidence as may be required to explain the point of law contained in the bill.

"The effect of this law seems not to have excited attention. It has changed

"The effect of this law seems not to have excited attention. It has changed the whole doctrine of the criminal law as to the speed and certainty of punishment, and left to the felon both the ment, and left to the felon both the hope and a door of escape, not only from the law's delay, but by prison breach, For general expenses and all the various means of avoiding repributive justice. At this moment, two cases occur to my memory of con-victions of murder in Allegheny coun-

danger of driving capital away from our manufacturing centres. The land-holder has been exempted from taxes on his land for State purposes, and the burden shifted on the active, energetic hould, if adopted, he incorporated in and enterprising portions of the community, who have always had their superiored in the following to the fundamental law.

Neventh.—The members of the Gen-with the prisoners escaped forey are so elementary and radical, they house hough like Probat he may have murdered a whole family—take out his murdered a whole family—take out his suffering applicants, the Superintension of the community, who have always had their superior of the Gen-with the prisoners escaped forey.

The sum appropriated is for the means, and the prisoners escaped forey are so elementary and radical, they house the fundamental law.

Any murderer may, under this law denter in the prison doors opened by unknown means, and the prisoners escaped forey are so elementary and radical, they house the sum appropriated is for the means, and the prisoners escaped forey.

The sum appropriated is for the means, and the prisoners escaped forey are so elementary and radical, they house the fundamental law.

Seconth.—The members of the Odjects it proposes might be obtained by legislative enact, below the prison doors opened by unknown means, and the prison doors opened by unknown means, and the prison doors opened by unknown means, and the prison doors opened by unknown means, the sum appropriated is for the sum appropriated in the prison doors opened by unknown means, and the prison doors opened by unknown means, the sum appropriated is for the sum appropriated is for the prison doors opened by unknown means, and the prison doors opened by unknown means, the sum appropriated is for the control of the sum appropriated in the prison doors opened by unknown means, and the prison doors opened by unknown

islature. The prosperity and happiness of all communities depend, more than anything else, upon their general intelrigence. Idieness, immorality, crime and poverty abound most where ignor-ance prevals. The greatest wealth a people can posses, and the highest polit-ical freedom and power they can attain, the peace of society; social barmony; good and healthful government; and lously expended by any community for the montal training of its youth, cannot be lost; it will not fail to return in due time, bearing allberal interest. The admirable workings of our Pennyivania school system are everywhere sylvania school system are everywhere endmitted, and its great success is cheef-ly owing to the generosity of the Leg-islature by which it has been so kindly and so beneficently martured, and it is sincercity to be trusted that it will never weary in this praiseworthy work, which has thus far been so well accom-plished and so abundantly rewarded.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

Your attention is respectfully invited

message of 10th February, 1870, returning the bill with my objections, I gave sundry reasons why it should not be approved, and the views therein expressed remain unchanged; and the Suprease Court of the State, in the recent Shæppe case, express their opinion of this enactment, as follows:

"It is not improper before closing to say a few words in reference to the act of 1870, to draw attention to some of its defects, and to the radical change in our eriminal jurisprudence it will produce. It was passed for this case, but to wing to the Governor's veto it came too late. It is another evidence that is away which are the offspring of feeling are seldom wisely framed. It commands this court to review the ecidence and to determine whether the ingredients of the constitute murder in the first degree were proved to exist; and yet in forgetfulness of the former law, it provides to more than absorbed by the discharges on order. The number discharged this year, on ago, is 400, and on order, 250, and 15 have died, making in all, 645. Should the rapicity of the discharges on order continue in anything like the

Balance.....

last Legislature; and I do not hesitate to pronounce most of them superior, in all respects, to any other institutions of a similar character in the country. The supervision of the Superintendent and the male and female inspectors has been exceedingly faithful and effective; and those having the schools in charge, with but few exceptions, have displayed a devotion to their duties, and to the interests of the children, as unexceptionable as if dictated by the purest parental affection.

The sanitary condition of these children is one of the most remarkable fea-

signify satisfactory to prompt a conti-mance of the generous patronage al-ready extended to an institution mesurdedication of the sons and daughters of our heroic dead. In generations far to the come its influences will stimulate to deads of patriotic arior and heroism. Hierafter the defenders of our country will not falter when they reflect that should they fail, they have in the Common mannwealth a parental protector of their beloved cass, who otherwise would be left desolate and neglected. The State has done for its will rejoice in what?

This institution appears to be gradually accomplishing the objects for which it has been liberally endowed by the State. It has about sixty students who branches of literature and science, but in all the field operations necessary for a thorough agricultural education. The Experimental Farms, establish-

ed under the supervision of the officers, have thus far answered their expecta-tions. The experiments therein are carefully recorded; every incident of cultivation, the nature of the seed committed to the soil, its inception, growth, progress and results, together with the vations, made in different parts of the State, with various climates and soil, under the guidance of skilled agriculturalists, will impart valuable for the benefit of the practical farmer, and, doubtless, be the means of estab-ii-hing a "Science of Agriculture," having its foundation in the wisdom of experience. The report of the trusters furnishes a full description of the educational and financial condition of the college, together with the progress and results of the Experimental Farms during the year just ended.

MILITARY.

Your attention is invited to the accompanying report of the Adjutant iomeral, for the details of the transactions of his department during the past year. The necessity of a military sower in the State, subordinate and axiliary to the civil authorities, has ach so fully discussed, and so generally admitted, as to render any argument was a solution. The fourth section of the same to the state the same and in the section of the same and in the state, and give to the company, the tea thousand adolars born and will are the first section of the same and the same a Your attention is invited to the en so fully discussed, and so general admitted, as to render any argument t the subject entirely superfluous. It admitted, on all bands, that a thor-

1869, there were one hundred and eighty-four; to which number one hundred and fifty-eight companies were added last year. In the meantime, thirty have and eleven organized and active military companies, now recognized by act of the Legislature, as the "National Guard of Fennsylvania."

The foregoing exhibit is, I trust, suffi-ently satisfactory to prompt a conti-cance of the generous patronage al-cady extended to an institution masar-in which they are located. This conpassed by any other of the kind in usefulness. Its benefits extend beyond the mere shelter, clothing, feeding and education of the sons and daughters of our herole deal. It

left desolate and neglected. The State has abundant cause to rejoice in what it has done for its soldiers' orphans, and to be proud of these schools, which now constitute the brightest jewels that adorn its crown of glory.

AGRICULTURE. been removed, the sum and ted has been paid over to the treasurer.

IMMICRATION.

In accordance with a requst to that chect, I submit, for your consideration, a copy of the proceedings of the National Immigration Convention, (marked "E,") which was called by the Governors of the Western States, and was largery attended, at radianap-olis, Indiana, on the 23d of November-last. The main object of the conven-tion, it appears, was the adoption of such resolutions is might induce differ-ent States of the Union to Importun-Congress to enact such laws as would afford immigrants, while in transitu from other lands, and upon their arrival in this country, protection against the abuses to which they are notoriously subjected. As the encouragement of immigration, of a useful character, has always been the approved policy of our government, the object as presented, is regarded as deserving of your atten-

THE MILPORD AND MATAMORAS RAIL ROAD.

About the close of the last session of the Legislature an act was possed and approved, entitled "A supplement to the Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company," The fourth section of this

TELEGRAPH LINES AND BAILBOADS. cen disbanded, leaving three hundred and eleven organized and active military companies, now recognized by act of the Legislature, as the "National laard of Pennsylvania."

From the company organizations ourteen regiments any five battallous of the assumption of the assumption of the control of the telegraph lines, and the chartering of railroad companies with in the State by the General Government, was partially considered by the Legislature at its last session, and is not the control of the assumption of the control of the telegraph lines, and the chartering of railroad companies with the State by the General Government, was partially considered by the legislature at its last session, and is

BLOOMSBURG, PA., PRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1871.

OLd pink beer, The depart of the second of

The supervision of the Superintondent suitable teachers for the common as the mat of teaching, and to furnish suitable teachers for the common and the male and female inspectors has been exceedingly faithful and effective; and the male and female inspectors has been exceedingly faithful and effective; and the male and female inspectors has been exceedingly faithful and effective; and the male and the male and female inspectors has been exceedingly faithful and effective; and the male and the first success and usefulness. They have add devotion to their duties, and to the interests of the children, as unexception, and the supervision of the supervision, and the supervision of the supervisi pective interests of the State, as well a-

or its present necessities.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES. Under the requirements of an act, as the condition of all charitable, reform atory or correctional institutions with n the State; and at least once in every year visit all such as are receiving State year visit all such as are receiving State aid, to examine everything connected with their management, and especially to ascertain whether the funds appropriated to them are economically and judiciously expended. The requisite number of gentlemen, possessing the necessary qualifications, have generous ly consented to serve on this Board, which is now fully organized, and the objects contemplated are being accomplished. Early during the session their first annual report will be presented for first annual report will be presented for your consideration, which will give a full account of the extent and importance of their philanthropic transactions

in behalf of the Commonwealth.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. I am informed that the picture of the Battle of Gettysburg, painted by order of the Legislature, has been completed. A= this valuable production is the prop-crty of the State, I deem it important that you should appoint a committee, with whom I shall be pleased to co-opcrate, to take it in charge and prepare a place suitable for its accommodation. This should be made sufficiently capac-ious, and so arranged as to afford an opportunity for the display of the flags and other relies of interest to the citi-zens of the States, and to the numerous visitors at the Capital.

DELAWARE BOUNDARY LINE.

The Legislature, at its session of 1869, passed an act, entitled "An Act to set tie, determine and locate the southern boundary line of the Commonwealth." in conformity therewith commissioners were appointed to act "in conjunction with like commissioners on the part of the State of Delaware." That State, however, has failed, thus far, to make the necessary appointments. The work, consequently, remains unaccomplished, and the boundary line is not definitely

fixed.

Under ordinary circumstances this Railsection but when it is considered that there is a material difference in the penal codes of the two States, and that the code of seen so fully discussed, and so general is admitted, as to render any argument on the subject entirety superfluous. It is admitted, on all bands, that a thoroughly organized and well disciplined military force contributes essentially to the maintenance of the peace and good order of society, and to the security of the persons and property of citizens. It has been my desire and aim to constitute such a force, to aid the civil authorities, should an emergency arise, in the suppression of public tunnult or disorder. This has been effected mare successfully than was at first anticipated. In 1866, there were one hundred and eighty-four; to which number one hundred eighty-four; to of the two States, and that the code of Delaware contains certain provisions, and authorizes the infliction of punishments repugnant to all the citizens of Pennsylvania, serious evils may some day arise out of the neglect to determine this line. It is impossible to tell what might transpire, should the State what might transpire, should the State of Delaware seize upon a citizen and subject him to the disgraceful and abhorrent punishment of the pillory and the whipping post, who, upon subsequent investigation, was assertained to have his residence in Pennsylvania. The injured party would have a right tiement of this question. Pennsylvania does not desire, and cannot afford, to come into collision with the State of

want of them is a source of constant perplexity and annoyance to all the state officers, and to others, including United States officials, and representatives of foreign nations, who have business with the different departments of the State government. These statistics might be gathered, at a moderate expense, by an intelligent clerk appointed for that purpose, and the books at all times kept open for inspection in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The report of the Surveyor General furnishes a detailed account of the Land Office. During the past fiscal year 3,589 patents were issued, covering 537,880 acres, being more than one fifty-sixta part of the area of the State. The great part of the area of the State. The great amount of work in this department re-quires several additional clerks. The insecurity of the building renders nec-essary additional iron cases or safes for the protection of the muniments of title and other public documents. The ex-penses of the office, including improve-ments, was \$23,400, whilst the receipts, from fees above an expense to \$2.7.75.6. from fees alone, amounted to \$54,703.61

MINES.

Herewith is submitted the report of the Inspectors of Mines, filled with highly important statistical informa-tion, to which your careful attention is invited. The necessity for such inspect-ors is demonstrated by the number of sualties reported, and the propriety extending the provision of the get g which it has been instituted to all the mining districts in the State, force bly exhibited.

VELLOW PRESE

This fearful epidemic made its appearance at the Quarantine Station in June list, spreading terror through the neighborhood, and causing serious alarm in Pathadelphia. The disease assumed its worst type, and the percentage of martality was extremely large. It was brought to the Lezaretto, from Jamaica, by the brig "Home," whose captain died during the voyage. The vessel was detained by order of the Lazaretto Physician, who, with the Quarantine Master and other valuable attaches of the station, fell victims to the postlence. The second mate and pilot of the brig, in violation of orders to the contrary, and also of the health regulations, went to the city, where they both died; and it has been inferred that the deaths which subsequently occurred there are partly attributable to their imprudence.

Upon the death of the Lazaretto Physician and the Quarantine Master, This fearful epidemic made its appear-

Upon the death of the Lazaretto Physician and the Quarantine Master, I appointed two physicians, both of whom were known to have had much experience in yellow fever, to fill the vacancies. They volunteered their services at a time when it was difficult to obtain persons properly qualified. The results proved the propriety of these appointments. Soon after they entered upon the performances of their duries, the disease was cradicated and the station restored to its usually healthy condition.

Some changes seem necessary for the proper management of the quarantine.

some changes seem necessary for the proper management of the quarantine. In my opinion the Quarantine Master should by law be required to be a medical man, qualified to are as an assistant to the Lazaretto Physician, and to perform the duties of that officer, in case of his absence, sixtures or death. Had form the duties of that officer, in case of his absence, siekness or death. Had this been the case when the late physician died, the necessity for calling assistance from without would have been obviated, and the sickness, suffering and mortality lessened. The salary of this officer, as well as that of the Lazaretto Physician, should be materially increased, in order to retain competent and responsible men for these important and responsible men for these important positions. The salaries now paid were axed many years ago, and are an inadequate compensation for the risks and services required.

Grateful acknowledgments are due to self-sacrificing attention to the wants of the sick and dying. Had it not been for these faithful and efficient services, by which the progress of the fever was arrested, Philadelphia and other popu-ious districts might have suff-red a rep-cition of the horrors of former years when this dreaded disease made stee. etition of the horrors of former when this dreaded disease made frightful ravages.

IN MEMORIAM.

Hon, WILLIAM F. PACKER, ox Governor, died at Williamsport, on the 27th of September last. He was one of the self-made men of whom the Sante has justly had cause to be proud. In early life he distinguished himself as a jourof the Legislature, as the "National Guard of Pransylvania."

From the company organizations fourteen regiments any five battalions have been formed. Whitst I am bot disposed to encourage regimental organ.

In the State by the General Government, was partially considered by the field was requiring the owners of dams in the Susquehanna river to make fish ways in the sussequently occupied he acquired ways in the same, at least in cases timportance, involving the sovereign where they had purchased their works.