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NO. 3.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to the requirements of the Constitution I have the honor of transmitting to you my sixth annual message. Since your last meeting the general course of events, both State and National, has been so propitious as to afford abundant cause for mutual congratulation, and of thanksgiving to that Almighty Providence whose will contrives the destinies of all. While we have been exempt from the calamity of fire that has befallen the metropolis of a great sister State, her misfortune has insured to the benefit of our people by the enlistment of that sympathy for the suffering which is one of the most ennobling sentiments of the human heart. The seasons, though not so favorable for the productions of our soil as in some past years, have been sufficiently fruitful; and no general epidemic has appeared to disturb the pursuits, or fill with sorrow the hearts of our population. Our mining industries, manufactures and internal commerce are being constantly enlarged and extended, and their enterprises prospering are generally receiving remunerative returns.

A great political conflict has occurred, resulting in a signal triumph of the same principles that were asserted in the restoration of the Union, the amendments of the Constitution, and the reconstruction of the States. The victory in Pennsylvania was decisive of the result in the Nation, and will be remembered as an inestimable contribution to the harmony, prosperity and glory of the country. The election of the soldier, who "is first in war," to the office that makes him "first in peace," was an appropriate exhibition of national gratitude, and inspires the deeper feelings of satisfaction "in the hearts of his countrymen."

While the Constitution wisely withheld from the Governor all power of interference in legislation, it imposes upon him the duty of laying before the General Assembly such information of the state of affairs, and recommending to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient and important to the public welfare.

I am happy to inform you that peace and good order have been maintained by the enforcement of just and equal laws, and the legitimate exercise of authority continues to find an enduring basis of support in the intelligence, affections and moral sense of the people.

The credit of the State remains unquestioned abroad, because her public faith has been invariably maintained at home. The following condensed statement of the receipts, expenditures and indebtedness of the Commonwealth is respectfully submitted:

Receipts.	
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1871.	\$1,475,839 50
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1872.	7,418,671 45
Total in Treasury during year ending Nov. 30, 1872.	8,894,519 00
Outstanding obligations at the beginning of the year.	2,476,326 68
Outstanding obligations at the end of the year.	2,476,326 68
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1872.	\$1,475,839 50

Public Debt.	
Public debt on Nov. 30, 1872.	\$2,476,326 68
Outstanding obligations at the beginning of the year.	2,476,326 68
Outstanding obligations at the end of the year.	2,476,326 68

By the act approved March 30, 1866, all persons who served nine months or upwards in the military service, or who were honorably discharged therefrom by reason of wounds or physical disability contracted therein, and their property, were exonerated from all liabilities, and *per capita* tax on their property was repealed.

The act of April 23, 1866, repealed all laws requiring payment of taxes to the State on sales of lands and stocks by auctioneers.

By the act of April 10, 1867, all trustees, or owners of property to the use of thirty-five thousand dollars, used for soldiers' orphans' schools, were exempted from all county, road, city, borough, poor and school taxes.

By the act of April 4, 1868, and the supplements thereto, all mortgages, judgments, real estate taxes, and moneys owing upon articles of agreement or the sale of real estate, were made exempt from all taxation, except for State purposes.

By the act approved January 3, 1868, all laws therein repealed, which imposed taxes upon "the shares of stock held by any stockholder in any institution or company, incorporated under the laws of this State, which in its corporate capacity is liable to, and pays into the State Treasury the tax on capital stock imposed" by the acts therein repealed.

The act of June 2, 1871, repealed so much of the law of April 29, 1844, as imposed a tax of two per cent. on salaries, trades, offices, occupations and professions, and by the act of April 3, 1872, the sixth section of the law of April 21, 1854, was repealed, which imposed a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the capital stock of all corporations created under laws "to enable joint tenants, tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral lands, to sue and defend in the same."

In view of these facts, the practical questions now are, can any further reductions be properly made? And if so, on what subjects?

Heretofore on several occasions I have invited the attention of the Legislature to the importance of adopting a more liberal policy towards those citizens who are engaged in industrial enterprises which employ large numbers of working men, and tend to develop the resources of the Commonwealth. Involving great risks, and requiring for their successful conduct a large amount of capital, these operations have been, in the main, conducted by means of associations, organized under the general laws which regulate the incorporation of manufacturing, mining and improvement companies. These laws, while they are liberal in their principal features, they are in some respects, and in some of their details, in force in other States, fail in their ostensible purpose of encouraging manufacturing industry, because the privileges they grant are enormously burdened with taxation.

This may be illustrated by supposing the case of twenty persons, who each subscribe five thousand dollars to the stock of a company organized for the purpose of producing oil, or mining ore or coal, or manufacturing cotton or woolen goods, from a tract of land which has been purchased, buildings and permanent improvements, which are taxable for all purposes to the same extent as if they were owned by an individual operator. In addition to this the company must pay a bonus of one-fourth of one per cent. to the Commonwealth upon the stock amounting to the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. It is hereafter liable to an annual tax upon its capital stock at the rate of one-half mill for each one per cent. of dividends made or declared. In case of no dividends having been made or declared, then three mills upon the approved value of the stock. Also, a tax of three per cent. upon the entire amount of net earnings or income. Also, a tax of five per cent. on all interest paid to bondholders and other creditors. (For all these taxes, see act of May 1, 1855.)

An individual, wealthy enough to furnish a hundred thousand dollars in similar business, would be wholly free from these exactions. The State imposes none of these burdens upon him. It does not keep an espionage upon his business, or

demand from him sworn statements of his annual profits. It discriminates in his favor against the association of small capitalists which it professes to encourage. And without sharing in any of the stockholder's risks, it makes itself a partner in their profits and follows them in a general way, and in increasing order of violence through an insubstantial character over their affairs.

Such conditions are unknown to the laws of New England, New York and other rival manufacturing States, which, without exception, carefully prohibit duplicating of taxes upon their own industry. Stock in manufacturing companies is generally taxed by them at its value, like other personal property, but the value of all real estate represented by the stock is deducted, and made taxable like the property of other individuals in the region where the lands are located. It is by such liberal provisions that the State has fostered their industries and maintained a monopoly of capital and supremacy in manufactures.

The western and southern States, for many years our customers, are beginning to be our rivals and are striving to draw to themselves the benefits flowing from a diversified industry, they are enacting the most liberal laws for the encouragement of corporate and individual efforts to establish manufacturing, and in addition to this, towns and cities are giving large subsidies to secure the erection of mills and factories within their limits. Overstretching the liberality of the laws of the western States, and their close proximity to vast masses of pure ore, Pennsylvania would still possess at least equal, if not superior, attractions for the investment of capital, were it not for her oppressive tax laws; all of which have a tendency to drive capitalists beyond her borders, leaving her soil less burdened for their investments.

Nothing but very strong necessity could justify such a variety of taxes upon the same thing. And if justification ever existed, I believe it to exist no longer. The time has come when, with proper diligence in collecting and economy in expenditures, the State can well afford to repeal all her taxes, and the legislation in that direction should be such as to relieve the undue burdens of taxation from every form of productive industry. I would, therefore, recommend that the enrollment tax upon private acts chartering industrial companies, and the bonus upon stock of small companies when organized under general laws, be considered a full equivalent to the Commonwealth for the privileges of a charter; and that all State taxes upon capital stock, net earnings and dividends of manufacturing, mining and improvement companies, and all co-operative associations, be repealed. This reduction will amount to \$549,534, and the sum collected last year. I also recommend the repeal of that source of revenue known as "Tax on Loans," which amounts to \$492,407.28.

It is confidently believed that with these proposed reductions, which amount to \$1,041,941.56, the State will be able to pay all her current expenses, the interest on the public debt, and make an annual reduction of at least one million five hundred thousand dollars upon the principal.

Numerous communications, signed by men of high standing and ability, and containing to me, on the subject of geological and mineralogical survey, urging me to commend it to your careful consideration.

In my annual messages of 1870 and 1871, I laid before the General Assembly the necessity for a continuation of the surveys already made, in order that the mineral and geological resources of the State should be more fully and perfectly ascertained; and expressed the opinion that the results would be interesting and valuable, not only to our citizens individually, but to the entire country.

Assurances have been given by the officers of the United States Coast Survey, in our State, in the event they carry out their intention to cross the continent to connect the "Ocean Lines of Coast Survey." This connection will pass through Pennsylvania, and will materially assist in determining and establishing one or more points in each county through which the line will pass, and in triangulating over us to enable us to rectify our county maps and connect them in an correct map of the State. And as the State Geologist progresses with his studies and examinations, he should cause to be accurately represented upon the corrected maps, by colors and other appropriate means, the various areas occupied by the different geological formations, and place them in the possession of the people, for their information, prior to the completion and publication of a full account of the survey.

A State map of the kind indicated, with all the discoveries marked in proper colors thereon, would give to the thousands of visitors from our own country and from foreign lands, who will attend the Centennial celebration, some approximate idea of the inestimable wealth beneath the soil of our State; and would have an important influence in their sight that could be conveyed to them in no other manner.

The expenses of a geological survey, properly organized, and such as would be competent to perform the duties required, have been carefully estimated, and will not exceed fifty-five thousand dollars for the first year, and need not be quite so much annually thereafter. In recommending this measure to your consideration, I am confident that you will be fully satisfied that it is a work of great importance, and one which should be prosecuted with vigor and energy.

For want of a proper bureau of statistics, and a corps of observation and publication to collate and relate the facts of our geology and mineralogy as they have appeared, the State has already suffered severely. Much valuable information has been lost, never to be recovered; and but little certain knowledge of past mining and other scientific operations, has been preserved to govern and assist the future engineer. It is, therefore, neither wise nor policy to delay this work under the pretext that it may be more perfectly effected at some future time. There is a present necessity for it, though the time never will come when such a work can be considered perfect.

Now developments in mineral resources, as well as additional requirements in scientific knowledge, will constantly be made as long as the world exists. The sooner, therefore, in my opinion, a thorough survey is authorized, the better it will be for the prospective interests of the State, as well as for its present necessities.

The golden destiny of the Pacific States may well be envied; but our coal, our oil, our lumber and our iron are a much better foundation for wealth and permanent greatness than the products of all their places, and the transient prosperity they have produced. Let us build upon a solid and enduring basis, and the world will forever pay a golden tribute to our products and industries—the true wealth of Pennsylvania.

By an act approved April 12, 1872, establishing a Bureau of Labor Statistics and of Agriculture," the Governor was authorized to appoint a Commissioner of that department. Accordingly Thomas C. MacDowell, of Dauphin county, was appointed. He immediately established his office in the Capitol building, as required by the act, and commenced the work of collecting the necessary information and arranging the statistical tables, in proper and convenient form to be laid before the Legislature, and for distribution among our citizens.

The functions of the commissioner embrace the examination of nearly all the varied industries of the State, and are defined in the act as follows: "The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same effect our permanent prosperity and progress as an industrial State. It shall also be the duty of such Bureau to collect, collate and classify statistics relating to the mineral, manufacturing, agricultural and commercial condition of the Commonwealth. The fourth section makes it the duty of the chief of such Bureau to report annually to the Legislature, in convenient form, the result of his investigations.

The act does not appropriate any money to defray the necessary contingent expenses of putting the Department in working order, nor does it prescribe the manner of obtaining the information required, or that it shall be furnished; and it leaves the commissioner without any means by which he can obtain it, except by the voluntary act of those engaged in business. These were evidently over-sights which will be remedied by an appropriation, and by the passage of such enactments as will enable the commissioner to procure, from the proper sources, the information required to carry out the intent and meaning of the law.

When it is remembered that Pennsylvania ranks second in population; second in manufactures; and is, in respect to her State, and first in point of mineral wealth and resources, among the States of the Union; it should not be a question of dollars and cents, whether her vast and varied resources shall be left to be developed by the slow process of casual discovery, or be properly introduced to the world by the aid of a well organized, and authorized official statements of facts.

The information that will be furnished, will not only be of great practical value to the citizens of the State, but it will afford the representatives of the people, who are charged from year to year with the regulation of the public affairs, the most compendious source of information, the importance of which can only be estimated by experience.

Pennsylvania stands pre-eminent for her mineral resources, possessing, as she does, the only known anthracite coal fields, of any consequence, whilst her iron ores, and her vast quantities of limestone, and other valuable minerals, are so abundant that their development is necessary to prove the correctness of these remarks. The production of coal, from the anthracite regions, in 1870, was 365 tons; in 1871 it reached the enormous amount of 1,937,535 tons, and is estimated the product will be swelled in 1872, to upwards of 22,000,000 tons. By the increase in the production of anthracite coal has been so rapid and wonderful in a period of fifty-two years, that can estimate its growth within the next half century? The product of our bituminous coals, in 1871, was 1,435,465 tons. The two make an aggregate of 31,920,000 tons for that year.

Meanwhile, the development and growth of the oil production of the north western corner, almost challenges the credulity of our people. From August, 1859, when Drake sank the first well, to the close of 1871, the production was 221,000,000 gallons, yielding the sum of \$29,820,000. In 1864, about 62,000,000 gallons were refined, the average price of which, in bond, at New York, (sixty-two cents per gallon,) gave a value of \$38,440,000. The entire production, up to 1868, was 327,625,240 gallons, equal to 8,493,339 barrels of crude oil.

There is to doubt the future reports of the commissioner will disclose an equally rapid increase in the production of oil, and other facts concerning it not less gratifying.

The remunerative prices paid at present for pig-iron is inducing the creation of a large number of first class furnaces, which will materially increase the wealth of the State, and give a new impetus to other branches of business dependent upon their products for active and profitable results in the near future.

There are other questions of much interest to the public welfare, which can only be solved with any degree of certainty by careful investigations; such as those affecting the health, comfort and general well being of the people, but more especially the industrial classes, who are the main dependence of the State for its continued prosperity. The question of labor, in its relation to the State, is one which engages a large share of attention, and the subject can only be intelligently and properly legislated upon, after the researches of the statistician are laid before the Legislature, with such accompanying testimony, as will reduce to a demonstration the abuses which exist in our social system. Much has been said in this connection, but your patience shall not be unduly taxed by more extended observations, as I am confident the question of labor, in all its relations, cannot fail to engage the serious attention of enlightened and patriotic representatives.

In view of all the facts connected with the Bureau of Statistics, and especially in respect to liberal appropriations, as well as the fostering care of the Legislature.

On the night prior to the adjournment of the Legislature at its last session, a bill was submitted for my approval appropriating the State into Congressional districts, for the period of ten years, under the permanent census of 1870. The enactment was highly objectionable in many of its features, and Congress had under consideration a supplemental bill proposing an increase of representatives, that would give an additional member to this State. This afterwards became a law, thereby giving to Pennsylvania twenty-seven members of Congress instead of twenty-six, as provided for in the legislative enactment of the last session. The latter having failed to receive Executive approval, the Congressional elections last October were held under the former law, and the three additional members apportioned to the State were chosen as members at large, by the vote of the whole people. Hence, the duty of electing another apportionment bill devolves

upon the present Legislature, and I request for it that careful and patriotic consideration required by the magnitude of the interests involved.

The sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution declares that— "A State Treasurer shall be elected annually by joint vote of both branches of the Legislature."

But the Legislature, by joint resolution, passed at two consecutive sessions, and approved by popular vote at the last October election, has amended this part of the Constitution, by striking out the section above quoted, and inserting in place thereof the following: "The State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

The adoption of this amendment will be officially proclaimed on the second Tuesday of January, 1873, and will supersede existing laws for the election of State Treasurer by the Legislature. Inasmuch as no provision seems to have been made by law for filling this office, from the first Monday of May next until an election can be had by the people under the amended Constitution, I invite the attention of the Legislature to the condition of the subject, and recommend such action as will carry out the amendment, and in the meantime secure so important an interest of the Commonwealth.

The several duties imposed upon the Executive and Secretary of State, by the act of the last session authorizing the convention, were not designed to fix the delegates having been chosen at the October election, convened in this city on the 12th day of November. The convention, after completing its organization, appointing its committees, and adopting rules for its government, adjourned to meet at Philadelphia on the 7th of the present month.

A careful revision of the fundamental law is imperatively demanded by the highest considerations of public welfare; and it is confidently hoped the action of that body may be such as to meet the just expectations of enlightened public opinion.

Many of the laws upon our statute books were designed to fix the collection of taxes against corruption and fraud, but precisely they have often been rendered impotent for that purpose, and even for the prevention of false returns. Numerous complaints have been made to me on this subject by many highly respectable citizens, who have requested that I would, on more urgent grounds, call the attention of the Legislature, and ask the passage of more stringent enactments for the suppression of such crimes against the rights of the citizen. Address for these wrongs is expected from the Constitutional Convention, and it is hoped the public expectations will be realized. It is believed, however, the Legislature can remedy some of the evils complained of, and your attention is earnestly invited to the subject, in order that whatever is practicable may be done to guard the purity of the ballot-box, and the rights of electors.

The attention of the Legislature is again invited to the importance of writs of *habeas corpus*, and references are made to my last two annual messages for the arguments and reasons why there should be additional legislation upon this subject.

With great propriety, the Superintendent, in the opening of his able report, congratulates the people on the continued growth and prosperity of our public schools. Their progress is clearly indicated by comparing the expenditures of the last six years, with those of the six years prior to 1867, viz:

Total cost for tuition from 1867 to 1872.	\$27,278,258 61
Total cost for tuition from 1861 to 1866.	12,146,962 21
Increase.	15,131,296 40

Total expenditures of the system from 1867 to 1872, \$42,352,152 11. Total expenditures of the system from 1861 to 1866, 19,291,419 31. Increase, 23,060,732 80.

Pennsylvania, less fortunate than any other sister State, has no school fund—only a few meager appropriations amounting to about six hundred thousand dollars annually; but the people, in the several districts, voluntarily vote all other moneys necessary to support the schools. The foregoing statements briefly exhibit the depth of popular education, and the intelligence and virtue are consoled to be independent conditions of the permanent existence and prosperity of any form of government. The necessity of these supports increases in proportion as the area of freedom and privilege is enlarged. It follows, from these unquestioned maxims, that the demand for general education is more imperative in the United States than in any other country. Our Constitution recognizes the people as the inherent source of all power. All participate in the great act of creating the country's rulers. The ballot decides all questions of choice, and fills all official positions, from that of the lowest town officer, to that of the highest national officer. The supreme and resistless power of universal suffrage, at once suggests the absolute necessity of universal education. The truth of these premises admitted, no argument is required to establish the conclusion.

The common school system doubtless owes its origin to the conviction that no people can be properly and permanently self-governing, whose intelligence is unequal to the comprehension of their rights, privileges and responsibilities, or whose virtues are too feeble and imperfect to restrain them from a violation of those duties which they owe to their Creator and to each other.

When the system was introduced, thirty-eight years ago, it was generally viewed in the light of an experiment. The act creating it made its adoption dependent upon the vote of the people in their respective districts. Their reluctant and tardy assent to the project of a common school to that of the favored town officer. The supreme and resistless power of universal suffrage, at once suggests the absolute necessity of universal education. The truth of these premises admitted, no argument is required to establish the conclusion.

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number registered as attendants, forty-six per cent. are absent from the daily sessions. In the State at large the unregistered amount to six per cent., and the absentees to thirty-three per cent. And, as was naturally to be expected, the resulting ignorance from this neglect has proved a fruitful source of crime. Sixteen per cent. of the inmates of the State prisons are uneducated.

Obviously, therefore, it is not sufficient that the State makes ample provision.—Such measures should be immediately adopted as would secure a universal participation of the benefit. The children are not to blame. They naturally prefer freedom and amusement to the confinement and studies of the school room, and the State must deal. She owes it alike to her own peace and security, and to the highest welfare of the children who are to be her future citizens, to see that they are not reared from the perils of ignorance.

After careful and anxious deliberation upon all the facts, and their inevitable consequences, I recommend the adoption of a compulsory system of education. That a law to this effect will encounter objections is not to be doubted; for in view of the opposition of such a measure, its opponents have recently commenced a marauding and unscrupulous course.

In Norway, Sweden and Prussia this system was first adopted and such have been its salutary effects that other European governments have made haste to follow their example. Austria, admonished by the crushing disaster at Solera, and France, by the possibility of a state "bat-tle of Dunkirk," have decreed by statute that all their children shall be taught to read and write, influenced by a conviction that knowledge gives increased prowess in war as well as in the peaceful pursuits of life. And if it is a question of importance that none of the States that have passed such enactments have abandoned or repealed them.

In passing from this topic, of paramount importance to the future well being of the Commonwealth, I unhesitatingly express the hope that the day is not distant when the Bureau of National Education, seconded by the concurrent legislative action of the States, every child in the American Union, without reference to creed, caste, color or condition, will be thoroughly and effectually instructed in the English language, and in the principles of the true history and theory of our National and State governments, will be provided and introduced into all the schools of the country. Approximation of thought and opinion on these subjects is of vital consequence to the permanence of our institutions. Had such a measure been opportunistly initiated the war of the rebellion would scarcely have been possible.

Should you deem your powers inadequate to enact suitable laws upon this subject, the Constitutional Convention, now in session, should not hesitate to habilitate you with such authority, and thus lend their aid and influence in making Pennsylvania the vanguard in the great mission of universal education.

From the report of the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' schools, and other sources, I feel fully authorized in assuring you that never before in a more flourishing and prosperous condition have ever been maintained in making Pennsylvania the vanguard in the great mission of universal education.

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All students are taught to regard labor as beneficial and honorable. The rule of the college requiring ten hours manual labor per week from the students is cheerfully complied with, and results advantageously to their health and comfort.

This State institution is pre-eminently the People's College. Its preparatory department receives students at a low grade, as well as those more advanced. The school is "cheap enough for the poorest and good enough for the richest," either in mind or estate; and it affords healthful exercise, instruction in useful labor, and free tuition in every branch of its ample courses of study.

For the details of the organization of the National Guard, and the general business of the Adjutant General's Department, your attention is invited to the accompanying report of that officer.

At the close of the late war the State was without a single military division, and the few scattered companies which existed since its commencement had been, generally, disbanded by the enlistment of their members in the active military service of the General Government.

In 1866 the militia of the State comprised only eight volunteer companies. Since then four hundred and eighty-three have been organized and one hundred and sixty-eight disbanded—the latter principally on account of the general desire for encouragement and support from the State, and their own inability to maintain themselves. This fact is mainly attributable to the reduction of the volunteer force in the first division (Philadelphia) during the past year. The Legislature, during the last session, repealed all laws which authorized the raising of companies in that division, leaving its organization entirely dependent upon themselves and the voluntary contributions of citizens.

The organizations of the National Guard, not yet disbanded, consist of fifteen regiments and six battalions; comprising, with unattached companies, three hundred and twenty-three companies, viz: Six artillery, eight cavalry, and three hundred and nine infantry. The aggregate of enlisted men is 13,566, and of commissioned officers, 1,126.

Convinced of the necessity, in time of peace as well as in war, of an efficient military force to maintain the civil authority, I have at all times entertained a deep interest in the military department of the State, and it affords me pleasure to say that the present condition of our volunteer organizations is as complete as is practicable under the admitted imperfections and illiberal provisions of existing laws.

Where "the greater security of life and property" is the question involved, it would seem superfluous to employ arguments to convince any property holder, business man, or good citizen, that it was his individual interest to support a system designed to uphold the civil authority. Beyond a mere illustration of the fact, I may refer to the scene of July, 1871, in the city of New York, as well as to those enacted in our own State, at Scranton, during the months of April and May of the same year, and still more recently followed by the disturbance of the public peace in the city of Philadelphia, and the threatened city of Williamsport, and the civil arm of the law was paralyzed, and peaceable citizens were at the mercy of the rioters. Appeals came from the protection of the military against tumult which they were unable to quell. The military of the State promptly responded to the call of the Executive, the majesty of the civil law was vindicated in the suppression of the disorder, and at comparatively trifling cost to the State, the peace and quiet of two of her flourishing cities were restored, immensely valuable property preserved, and very many honest and industrious citizens were enabled to resume the work for which the subsistence of themselves and their families depended. Such occurrences surely demonstrate both the value and necessity of a well organized and thoroughly disciplined National Guard to maintain the civil authority. I cite these circumstances as an act of official duty, and from a desire to avail myself of this opportunity of leaving on record my appreciation of the importance of such action, on your part, as will maintain a well equipped, disciplined and reliable State military force.

For a full statement of the disturbances at Williamsport, and of the operations of the military called into service, on appeal from a desire to avail myself of this opportunity of leaving on record my appreciation of the importance of such action, on your part, as will maintain a well equipped, disciplined and reliable State military force.

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