The Carbon Advocate.

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Editorial Mention.

REV. BISHOP JOSEPH CRUIKSHANK TALBOT, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of Indiana, died in Indianapolis, Monday evening at 6.30 o'clock after an illness of several months. He suffered a fifth stroke of paralysis on Thursday, after which time he was practically unconscious.

IN another column will be found a full account of the inauguration of Governor Pattison and his address in full, together with the appointment of Cabinet officers. While the address is fully up to the promises of the Governor when a candidate, his appointments especially that of Cassidy as Attorney General, do not tally with the pledges made by him during the campaign; it being claimed that Cassidy is unfit for the position, his political career being dubbed as "disreputable" by Senator Kennedy in a speech opposing his confirmation in that body.

THE Secretary of the Interior asks Congress to appropriate $100,000 "to complete the Tenth census." Congress has b en voting money for that purpose ever si ce 1879, and yet the Tenth census is not complete. Nobody knows when it will be complete. Nobody knows how many dollars will be required to complete it. Nobody knows what it will be wh n finished. All that is known with certainty concerning this wonderful work is that it has already cost $5,503,624.61, or about $2,500,000 more than the limit fixed by the original act of March 3, 1879. In other words, it has cost to count the people of the United States rather more than ten cents for every man, woman and child of the fifty millions.

THE Rev. E. R. Donehoo, a leading orthodox clergyman of Pittsburgh, this State, and pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, who is noted for his untiring zeal in works of charity and reform, delivered a sermon last Sunday morning, in which he inveighed against the creeds of the churches of the present day as being tyrannical. He also spoke against existing Sunday laws, and on this subject he said:

"In New York business men have been greatly exercised over an attempt to enforce certain Sunday laws, which had been enacted under far different conditions of society, where very different sentiments were entertained in regard to the claims and limitations of the Sabbath. The Puritanical ideas which found utterance in these recently exhumed statutes have long since given place to more liberal and Christian constructions of man's duty toward the Sabbath precepts. With the great changes which have taken place in our land since these laws were first enacted, the necessities of the times demand that a modification shall be made in those laws which govern the observance of the Sabbath; also, they will soon become, as they are now rapidly becoming, an entire nullity. Christ clearly taught that rational necessity, man' natural wants and requirements, determined the manner of Sabbath observance. What to-day is needed in this and other States in the interest of morality and religion is a modification of our Sunday laws to such a degree as to bring them into something like accord with the enlightened sentiment of the present ag e."

The sermon has created much comment in religious circles throughout the country.

JUDGE WHITE, at Pittsburgh, last Saturday handed down an voluminous opinion in the case of H. H. Collins against Captain Edward H. Nevin, Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, which is a suit involving the legality of stock jobbing. In the years 1868 and 1869 Collins and Nevins were engaged in buying stocks on margin, the plaintiff advancing the money and the defendant buying the stock. All the transactions were on margins. They lost heavily. On the 1st of July, 1871, some three years after their operations had closed, they made a settlement showing that Nevins was indebted to Collins for $20,131.93, as his share of the losses, for which Nevin gave his bond. Subsequently judgment was entered against Nevin, and he moved for a rule to open judgment, in order that he be enabled to defend. He declined to honor his bond, claiming that the debt was incurred in an illegitimate transaction. Judge White, in his opinion, says: "There can be no doubt that t eir transactions were illegal—nothing more than gambling adventures, immoral and against public policy. The fact t at a judgment was entered upon warrant of attorney accompanying the bond does not preclude the defendant from alleging the illegality of the consideration or prevent the Court from inquiring into it. Gambling in gold, stocks, grain, oil, etc., is one of the greatest vices of the age. These parties and the public should know that all pretended purchases of sales on margins' are nothing but gambling transactions, immoral in their character and exceedingly pernicious in their tendency. The Courts are not open to enforcing such contracts, and will give no ruling to those who voluntarily participate in them and become victims of unprincipled speculators. The rule to open judgment is made absolute." Exceptions were filed to the opinion by Collins' counsel.

Our Washington Letter.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1883.

Though there are important questions occupying the attention of Congress now none of them excite so much interest here in Washington as did the civil service bill so recently disposed of. This is not a strange circumstance. The Capital is inhabited chiefly by people concerned in the civil service, and among them the measure is still a topic of general conversation. There is a wide difference of opinion as to the practical results of the bill, but on the whole it may be stated that not very much is expected from it. Some believe it will be strictly and fairly enforced while the majority of experienced politicians know that even among many of its supporters it is looked upon as a first-class humbug. The question of the appointment of the three commissioners to make rules and conduct the examinations is already being brought to the attention of the President, and upon their selection the meat of the whole thing depends at last. The sudden passage of the bill through the House was the biggest surprise party we have had here in years. An avalanche of discussion was averted—eloquence nipped in the bud as it were. At least 30 members had speeches ready; with the expectation that free and unlimited debate would be allowed. If the House had not been taken by surprise and the programme agreed upon by the friends of the bill so successfully carried out, a debate might have been started which would have rivaled the Tariff Commission bill debate in length, and the bill would probably have died a lingering death, or been so weakened by amendments that it would not have been really worth preserving. All these speeches must now be consigned to the waste basket. The passage of the bill after only half an hour's debate will be regarded as one of the greatest curiosities of legislative action in Congress.

Of all the measures now before Congress the three of paramount importance are, the bill to provide for counting the electoral votes, the Tariff bill and the bill to provide judicial investigation of private claims. There is no greater abuse of justice in all the ramifications of our Government than is told in the history of private claims before Congress. The story is interesting enough and long enough for an entire letter, and I mean to write it up in full shortly. The bonded whiskey bill which passed the Senate could never have got through but for the political influence credited to the liquor interest in the last election. It is a measure for which there cannot possibly be any justification. It is proposed to postpone for two years the payment of taxes amounting to $80,000,000 because those owing find it hard to pay taxes? And what right has Congress to make any distinction between different classes of taxpayers? No doubt those Senators and Representatives whose constituents are most interested in this legislation advocate it without corrupt motives, but it is special legislation of a most dangerous character. If the payment of the taxes now due on whiskey is postponed two years, the amount then due will be much larger than it now is. Does any sane man believe that the distillers have any idea of promptly paying the much larger sum which will be due two years hence if this bill passes? Evidently the present relief bill is meant as an entering wedge. The difficulty of payment will be still greater when the subject again comes up, and the stake to be lobbied for will then be enormous. But I do not believe the House of Representatives will pass this bill, now that its character is fully understood.

Some funny incidents occur now and then upon the floor of Congress. Members are often walking about in the rear of the seats or in the adjacent cloak-rooms talking or attending to matters of their own when suddenly something in the proceedings strikes the ear and calls them to their posts. The barber-shop in one of the cloak-rooms is also a convenient auxiliary to Congressional comfort. Representative Neal, of Ohio, rushed into the House the other day in his shirt sleeves to record a vote. He was in the barber's chair when his ear caught something that induced him to think that a villianous bill in regard to a Washington street railway was about to be passed. Flinging the towel one way and barber another, off he tore, shouting "Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker!" The barber picked himself up, seized Mr. Neal's coat and dashed after him. While Mr. Neal was stating his objections to the bill, which were those of a man of sense, the injured barber was hustling him into his coat. There was considerable laughter, but Mr. Neal had carried his point when he sat down, red, panting and glaring savagely at the poor barber, who had done nothing but assist him. Mr. Randall, by the way, once voted while in the barber's chair. When a question is being discussed in which members have a particularly strong interest, they have to practice eternal vigilance—for if they don't their opponents will steal a march on them and the first thing they know the bill will be sprung upon the House and disposed of before they know anything about it. There is life enough to make it interesting about Congress now. The House still meets at 11 o'clock a. m. to the infinite disgust of 290 out of 293 members. This never was done before as regular thing. The Senate, too, instead of being dull and respectable, is actually so lively as to be kittenish. They toss the legislative ball back and forth, and hide it under piles of argument and find it again and roll it about the floor and scamper after it with great interest and persistency. But when the Tariff bill comes up! That will be perfectly delightful. The lobby will then be at boiling point—everybody will have an axe to grind, and the debates will be too good to be lost. DOM PEDRO.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON Jan. 13, 1882.

The President last evening entertained General and Mrs. Grant and thirty-one other guests at dinner. The lower floor of the Executive Mansion was open and illuminated, the blue parlor looking especially beautiful under gas-light. The rooms had a stately decoration of palms for the hero of many battles, these rising out of beds of moss and begonias, and the mantels were beds of floral mosaics, bordered with alternanthera and ferns. The floral arrangements of the dining-room were superb, and were arranged in person by Mr. Emil Pfister, the head gardener. Four large sconces framed massively in repousse work, each bearing five candles, have been added to to the wall-decoration of this apartment. Gilt and silver candelabra upon the table softened with thin waxen lights the gas jets depending from the ceiling. The ladies made their toilets in the green parlor, before meeting the host and the two special guests of the evening in the blue room. The party proceeded to the table as follows; the President, escorting Mrs. Grant, whom he placed at his right, and General Grant and Mrs. Frelinghuysen, who sat at his left; the Secretary of State sat opposite the President escorting Mrs. Lincoln. The remaining guests were General Sherman and Mrs. Beale; Admiral Porter and Miss Coleman; Senator Anthony and Mrs. Logan; Senator Logan and Mrs. John F. Miller; Senator Jones, of Nevada, and Miss Beale; Senator Miller, of California, and Mrs. Kingsley; Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. John Davis; General Beale and Mrs. Frelinghuysen; Secretary Folger and Mrs. Cutts; Secretary Lincoln and Mrs. Chandler; the Postmaster General and Mrs. Teller and Mrs. Totten. The Marine band in the vestibule played selections from "Patience" "Der Freischultz," "Dolores," and "Carmen." The dinner began shortly before 8 o'clock and continued till 11.

The total reductions proposed in the bill reported from the finance committee, and now pending in the Senate, amount to $79,830,324, of which $45,040,000 are to come from the tariff, and $34,790,324 from internal taxation. All internal taxes, save those upon tobacco, in its several forms, spirits and beer, are abolished by the bill. Mr. Morrill, who is one of the most careful students of national finances in Congress, thinks this is as far in the way of reductions as it would be safe to go. He has some apprehensions of another monetary crisis, and thinks Congress should pay heed to the storm signals which have of late been frequently visible in the financial horizon. The surplus estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury is $74,719,837, or about $5,000,000 less than the proposed reductions. A reduction of letter postage to two cents will cause a falling off in the revenue of about $8,550,616, (estimated), and the pension expenditures are increasing to such proportions as to make it very decidedly uncertain how much can be spared from the government revenues. It is, perhaps, quite safe to predict that the Senate will go fully as far as the finance committee recommend in this respect. The bill is not satisfactory to those who advocate a liberal cutting down of tariff duties, and they will make every effort to amend it so as to embody their ideas of what a tariff bill should be. This element seems to be stronger in the Senate than in the House, the tariff reformers prefer to start tariff legislation in the former body. The Republicans feel that they must, as a matter of party policy, meet the popular demand for tariff legislation at this session, and rather than have such legislation fail by reason of the determined opposition of the tariff reformers, they will probably make concessions, in the way of reductions, which they would not assent to if they were strong enough in Congress to enact such a law as they prefer. AUGUST.

Our New York Letter.

Regular correspondence of ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16, 1883.

The sensation of the week was unquestionably the suit for $75,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Miss Mary A. A. Livingstone, against Henry Fleming, a young millionaire. The details as developed in the course of the trial were prurient in the extreme, and of course the court room in Brooklyn was packed to repletion with curiosity seekers. The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount asked for, the heaviest amount ever awarded in a breach of promise case in the history of legal practice. Now, there is no doubt that such a verdict would not have been given in any other city in the Union save Brooklyn. That city has not its like in the country. It has more scandals to the square yard than other large cities have to the square mile. It combines the peculiar friskiness of Chicago with the outward demureness of a Quaker town. Everybody goes to the church and yet everybody looks as if he or she had a history. Outside of that however, Mr. Fleming's case was grossly mismanaged. His lawyer, Mr. Howe, who is very good at saving criminals from the gallows, seems to have been at sea in this case. He attacked the girl in the most brutal manner. He called her a cyprian and the daughter of a cyprian. On the statement of a detective who seems to be a paragon of assinity, he charged with having kept an improper lodging house ten years ago. Now the girl is not yet twenty-one and the detective simply ascribed to her the doings of a woman by the name of Livingston, who for ten or fifteen years prior to 1874 was a fashionable notorious character of metropolitan shady life. Of course the jury had to sympathize and side with her.

Said a lawyer to me, a man who at one time filled the position of judge in one of our leading State Courts, and who has gained many laurels by his pleadings at the bar, "the day of bullying a plaintiff or heaping vile abuse on him, and treating him or her in such a manner as to arouse all that is manly in bystanders are over. A lawyer who attempts to rely on such a method will not alone lose his own cases, but he will make himself liable to prosecution. The spirit of the age is in favor of moderation, and it was high time that this spirit made itself felt."

An appeal has been taken from the verdict, and additional evidence against the character of the woman has it is claimed been discovered. During the trial it was charged that Miss Livingston had been intimate with her mother's coachman, one Alexander Cornelius. This person has now come forward and produced the letters alleged to have been written to him by the girl. This of course will open the sluice gates again. The spectacle is not edifying. And yet, strange are the workings of a woman's mind, or rather feelings, this girl would even now marry Fleming were he willing. I am so informed by a person who knows both parties.

The first of the great masquerade balls is over. The French Society L'Amitie gave their tenth annual masquerade at the Academy of Music last evening, and of course the place was packed after midnight. L'Amitie's is not THE French Ball, it is but the preliminary canter, to use a racing phrase, to the grand pagaent of the Cercle Francaise de l' Harmonie next Monday. Then in rapid succession come the Elks, the Liederkranz and the Arion pageants. The ball-goer will be pretty well worn out by the beginning of Lent. The season of penance and sorrow this year begins on the 7th of February, and thus all extreme worldliness will have to be compressed into two weeks. While at the Amitie ball, it struck me, that somehow the taste for masquerades and carnival extravagances is on the wane in New York. There were crowds, of course, but the crowd came more to look on than to take part in the fun, and this is bound to kill such affairs, for when fun "en masque" becomes funeral it ceases to be fun and everybody walks home "tired," in the vernacular of Wall Street. Besides, the societies who get up these affairs are not spending any money for pageants and monster surprises and this very clearly shows what way the wind is blowing. The St. John's Guild which every year gave one of the famous "Martha Washington Receptions," has this year decided to give no public entertainment. The truth is, society has had so many private entertainments this winter that the participants in them seek rather more rest than additional excitement.

Apropos of the Milwaukee hotel fire, our Building Inspectors are actively engaged in examining every public house of comfort to see whether the means of escaping from fire is adequate. Now, according to the statement of one of the inspectors of the department, every one of the big caravansaries is a death trap in case of fire, but the system of vigilance inaugurated in the leading establishments is calculated to reduce the danger from flames to a minimum. Only about three weeks ago a fire broke out in one of the most fashionable hotels in upper Fifth Avenue. One of the pipes was overheated which set fire to the flooring and then to the carpet in one of the rooms. The porters headed by the engineer who had been well drilled went to work with an energy which produced the best results. In ten minutes they had ripped the burning floor up and in half an hour the flames which might have caused a dreadful loss of life were extinguished. The hotel people were anxious to keep the matter out of the newspapers and this statement here is the first that has appeared regarding the occurrence. I shall not mention the name of the hotel in question, but it is in Fifth Avenue not very far from Central Park.

A Catholic Priest of my acquaintance had an amusing adventure in a street car the other day. He is one of those few clergymen of modern days who remain poor because they find so much misery to relieve. He was riding in a street car on his way to a sick call. In his overcoat pocket he carried a large memorandum book. Beside him sat a gentlemanly looking man who was busied with a newspaper. All of a sudden the man arose and went to the back platform as if to leave the car. Not long after the priest left to. As he arose he found that his pocket book was gone. Much chagrined he yet could not help feeling amused over the prospective discomfiture of the thief, because he knew the book did not contain a cent of money. He turned into the street, when much to his surprise a man who followed him, tapped him on the shoulder, and handing him his book remarked, "Sir, excuse my friend, here is your book. It was all a mistake. There is nothing in it," and abruptly hastened away.

Shaefer the billiardist has a remarkable dog in his rooms. He makes it his business to pick up every ball that is knocked off a table and returning it to the proper table. He will not allow it to be taken from his mouth but persists on placing it on the table himself. He is so expert at catching a small india rubber ball, that Shaefer says he is going to propose him as catcher of for the base-ball nine which the billiardists of this city have formed. One night some wags filled the ball with water and when the poor fellow caught it between his teeth, he got the thin stream into his throat. The dog never forgot that. He seems to know by the way the ball flies whether it contains water and will make no effort to catch it. On the contrary when it is down on the floor, he will put his foot on it and squeeze the water out. By the way the billiardists of this vicinity are all in active practice for the coming tournament in Chicago, and judging by the scores made by Slosson, Dion and Daly in private, great billiards will be rolled when the battle begins.

The Inauguration

From the Philadelphia *Times*:

The new administration has been started. It had a rather simple and unpretentious time all the way through, from the early morning when snow was falling, to the close of the reception at the Executive Mansion at night. The swearing among the boys which began in the morning when Governor Pattison refused to ride up from the station, was continued when he refused an escort to the Capitol and was kept up with most wonderful vigor all day. The Governor is set down as being too everlastingly given to simplicity. This is something, however, that they will all get over. If the people are to find nothing more than this to condemn in the new Governor he won't have much trouble.

Mr. Pattison left the Executive Mansion a little after 11 o'clock Tuesday morning. He had gone there an hour or two before from the residence of Mr. Wyeth. He walked up the hill to the Capitol in company with his Secretary and others. On the way he passed several of the Democratic clubs, which were getting in line for parade, and was cheered by them. The Governor-elect went directly to the Executive office, where he was met by Governor Hoyt. The latter had just taken leave of his secretaries and clerks and as his last official act signed the commission of General Selfridge as Health Officer for Philadelphia.

The Capitol grounds were filled with a curious crowd of people. Men climbed into the trees and there was a great contention for eligible places. Here and there a brass band made its appearance with glittering helmets and burnished instruments. The people crowded the steps of the Executive office and filled the stairway, awaiting a sight of the central figure of the day. Some of these found their way through the upper halls and the ante chambers and the rooms where hang the portraits of the Governors of the Commonwealth invited the presence of a considerable numbers of ladies. Inside the Governor's private office were Governor Hoyt, Mr. Pattison, Lieutenant Governor Black, Adjutant General Guthrie and several others. At this moment Lewis C. Cassidy was receiving in President Reyburn's room of the Senate. He was called upon by many of the Stalwart Republican Senators, who assured him they should cordially vote for his confirmation.

A little before 12 both houses of the Legislature adjourned and the joint inauguration committee pushed its way through the crowd to the Executive office. Cannon on the grounds began a salute which was kept up for some time. Governor Hoyt and Governor Pattison, arm in arm, went down the rear stairway to avoid the crowd. They were followed by the reception committee. Pattison was almost a head taller than any others of the party. After they had left the building they were compelled to fight their way through the crowd step by step. Nobody seemed to have thought it worth while to have a pathway through the mass of people kept open. At the foot of the Capitol steps the crowd was so packed that it seemed almost a hopeless task to undertake to make way. There was a good deal of cheering, and several bands and the cannon were contributing to the excitement.

Through the sturdy determination of Governor Hoyt and Senator Cox and Representative Niles and George Handy Smith the party was finally landed on top of the steps. Here the Rev. Mr. Robinson offered a prayer for both the outgoing and the incoming Governor. Judge Trunkey administered the oath of office to Governor Pattison, who kissed the book. The Governor then read his inaugural address, which occupied him the better part of thirty minutes. His voice was clear and distinct, but the crowd was much more curious to see than to hear, and the cold, raw air of the winter day was such that very few beyond those near the speaker could hear. The thickly packed mass of people on the steps and below kept its place, however, throughout the delivery. There was no demonstration till the close, when the Governor returned to the Executive office, amidst the cheers of the crowd and the renewed booming of the cannon.

It was now one o'clock and the Senate was again called to order. Lieutenant Governor Black was then sworn in by Judge Trunkey. He was escorted to the chair by by Senators Davies, Reyburn and Wolverton. Davies wore a swallow-tail coat. Lieutenant Governor Stone made a neat parting speech and Black took the gravel with the grace of a veteran His short address was handsomely finished and he was congratulated on all sides.

The preliminary work of getting the new administration started was now done, and something more interesting was to come.—Everybody knew that at 4 o'clock Governor Pattison would send some Cabinet nominations to the Senate, and shortly after that hour, and just as President Reyburn had called the Senate to order, the Governor's secretary was announced. He presented a package which, when opened and read to the Senate, proved to be the nomination of William S. Stenger to be Secretary of the Commonwealth, Lewis C. Cassidy to be Attorney General, Presley N. Guthrie to be Adjutant General, and S. Davis Page to be Controller of the County of Philadelphia. The nominations were on separate sheets and numbered in the order given. Senator Wallace said that as these were, with one exception, known as Cabinet appointments, they should be at once acted upon. This was agreed to, and Stenger's name was voted upon—three Senators were absent, but the vote of those present was unanimous.

There was a buzz of excitement when the roll was called on Cassidy's name. The call went along smoothly until the Ks were reached. At this moment a slight, boyish figure arose on the extreme right of the Chair. This was Senator Kennedy, of Philadelphia. He is tall, has a clear eye, but sometimes wears glasses, and is but just qualified by age to sit in the Senate. It remained for this young man to raise the only voice against Cassidy heard in public during the day. At the close there was just an instant's hesitation, when the call was finished from the Ks down and Cassidy was confirmed, with only Kennedy's vote in opposition.

Guthrie was then confirmed without opposition and Page's nomination was referred to the committee on judiciary general, on motion of Senator Stewart. This closed the day's work so far as getting the new administration into shape was concerned.

The reception given by the Governor at the Executive Mansion in the evening was attended by a great many people, some of whom were merely curious to see the new Governor. Many went in full dress and the scene, dreary enough outside with the snow covering the high banks of the Susquehanna, was extremely brilliant inside. The funny old double house, which has long served as the Executive office, is admirably arranged for an event of this kind. The people are let in through one hall across the double parlors and out at the other side. Governor Pattison stood near the entrance of the first parlor in full dress, with his bright wife at his side, assisted by Misses Colingwood and Woolford. A large number of ladies were in evening dress. The stream of people came and went for two or three hours, after which many engaged in dancing and kept it up until a late hour.

The Inaugural Address.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND FELLOW CITIZENS:

Called by the people to perform, for a time, the functions of Chief Executive of the State, I follow an old and respected custom in briefly stating some of the principles that will guide me in the administration of the office.

I would first call attention to the bountiful manner in which a kind Providence has blessed our State and endowed the people with benefits. We should never cease to make grateful acknowledgment of His overshadowing care. At periods like this there is a peculiar fitness in a public recognition of the goodness of that Supreme Being who has been our safeguard from calamity and whose benefactions have attended us with unceasing constancy. In the execution of the trust confided to me by the people it shall be my constant endeavor to ascertain their will with accuracy and carry it out with fidelity. For this purpose I solicit the freest communication between the people and the Executive, and will diligently avail myself of every facility which will lead to inform me of their wishes. It will be my solicitude to strengthen and confirm the public faith in democratic institutions by demonstrating, in the sphere to which I have been appointed, their aptitude for recording and effecting the wishes of the people. Our government was constituted to give direct and prompt recognition to expressions of the popular will.

I adopt, as of direct application to the present time, a sentence from President Jackson's first inaugural, in which he says: "The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform." This task, clearly set before him, the present Executive will zealously strive to fulfil. Happily for him there can be no doubt of the particular subjects as to which the public anxiety for improvement has manifested itself. These are well defined. The method of accomplishment is a question for the legislative wisdom ultimately to determine. So far as the limits of an address like this will permit, let me briefly state a few of the subjects of needed reform.

The people demand the abolition of needless offices; the fixing of official compensation at sums commensurate with the services rendered by salaries definitely ascertained, rigid accountability in the expenditure of public moneys; a proper performance of official trusts, and the raising of the efficiency of the civil service by making fitness and integrity alone the tests for appointment.

The people demand strict economy in the expenditure of their moneys, a simple and business-like conduct of the affairs of government and a repeal of all laws creating avenues for the needless spending of public funds at the direction of officials.

The people demand that the burdens as well as the benefits of government shall be distributed with fairness, justice and impartiality. They demand uniformity and simplicity in taxation and its distribution in such a manner as that, while all shall bear their just share of the common burdens, those shall contribute most who shall receive most and those suffer least who can bear least. There is no more difficult problem in government than that relating to taxation. Revenue must be raised by the State for the efficient conduct of its affairs. Care should be taken, however, in the imposition of taxes that we do not lose sight of those upon whom the imposition finally rests. The hand that pays the tax into the treasury is not always the hand that earned the contribution. The system is most equitable which, recognizes this truth, so distributes the taxing weight that none shall escape and none bear more than their just proportion. Our present system in its State, county and township ramifications is intricate, unequal and ill digested. It is to be hoped the present Legislature will devise some method for a simpler and juster allotment of these burdens.

I shall urge upon the General Assembly the passage of legislation necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of the Constitution of the State. The benefits of some of the most salutary sections of that instrument have not been secured by the people because of the failure of the Legislature to pass the laws needed for it's complete enforcement. The care bestowed by the convention in framing the Constitution, and the large majority of votes cast for it when before the people for adoption, should have inspired their representatives in the Assembly to prompt action in passing the measures needed to give it full effect. Particularly should this have been done since the instrument itself enjoins the Legislature to do so, and their official oaths pledge them to its support, obedience and defense. When the people adopted the Constitution they sanctioned its wisdom. It then became a supreme law of the State and the highest exposition of the will of the people, ascertained in the most sacred way known to democratic governments It does not become the representatives of the people to question or evade such a law. Their single duty is to obey it.

Some of the sections of the Constitution from which most good was expected and most could be secured have as yet yielded no measure of benefit or left any visible effect. This is particularly true of article 17 of that instrument, regulating railroad and canal companies. By tacit consent a construction of that article has been acquiesced in by which the great corporate bodies of the State have escaped its limitations and been exempted from its provisions. They have violated it constantly, defiantly and flagrantly. The people are entitled to have at least a fair trial made of their ability to bring the vast corporations they have created and fostered under their just regulation and control. More than this is not contended for in article 17 of the Constitution. It commands nothing but what is right and forbids nothing but what is clearly wrong. It simply requires corporations to act justly and treat all the people alike, with uniformity, fairness and impartiality. It prohibits unfair discrimination against persons or places, forbids extortion and seeks to prevent monopolies and compel the creatures of the law, who owe their breath to the people, to be law-obedient and not use their granted powers to harass and oppress. The same article specially commands the Legislature to enforce its provisions by "appropriate legislation." Surely an honest effort should be made to give adequate effect to so wise and just a section of the fundamental law.

It leads me to say that, in my judgment, there is much to be done in the way of legislation to prevent the power of corporations from becoming too vast and irresponsible. They are a new element in our modern civilization. They have outgrown the most sanguine expectation in their development and have introduced new evils as well as new benefits into our system. Their influence has extended itself into almost every department of business and of life. Their motions not only affect the great centres of money and of trade, but the minutest affairs of individuals are affected by their caprice. Thousands of laborers look to them for employment and depend alone upon their determination for the measure of hire. The prices of the necessaries of life too, are often regulated by their will. All this is an exhibition of power not contemplated in their creation, which had in view solely the public interest and general good. The existence of such power in any combination of men is to be deplored and, if possible, prevented, or at least regulated and controlled. It is idle to lament this condition of affairs unless something is done to correct it. It is vain for those in authority to shut their eyes to the fact that something must be done to bring into proper regulation the corporations of the country, and adjust, upon some fair and reasonable basis, the contentions between these objects of the bounty of the State and the people.

At the proper time I may transmit to the Assembly some further suggestions on this subject with possibly some formulated thoughts. Meantime it may be said that in the settlement of matters of this kind much depends upon the temper each party brings to the controversy. If passion shall rule, then will no good be accomplished, but rather evil to all. But if justice shall be the guide and her principles the criterion, then there can be no doubt of equitable conclusions and satisfactory determinations. The people, I am convinced, ask for nothing unreasonable if their fundamental law is the expression of their demands. It is the sworn duty of the Assembly and all in authority to protect and defend that charter of the people's rights.

Competing telegraph companies have consolidated in open violation of law and to the public detriment. Citizens of the Commonwealth have recently invoked the interposition of the State authorities to prevent the continuance of this flagrant wrong. It is to be hoped that the proceedings thus inaugurated will result in the vindication of the constitution and establish the adequacy of its powers. Corporate lawlessness must be made as amenable to punishment as personal lawlessness.

While the augmentation of corporate power has arisen also other large accumulations of capital devoted to various forms of industry. Our own State, in the development of its peculiar sources of mineral wealth, is exceptionally prominent in this respect. The accumulations of corporate and other capital invested in business enterprises employ armies of workmen, concentrated at single establishments. From this has arisen contests between those who pay and those who receive wages. In recent years these conflicts have been of frequent occurrence throughout the entire country and have often resulted in violence, not only to public peace, but to person and property. A continual, though irregular, struggle is now and has for years been going on between these two conflicting elements. Complaints of injustice are constantly being made against the other, and each in turn appeals to the State for remedial legislation. Such appeals should not be unheeded, but should be attentively listened to and carefully considered. These questions at times have threatened to become a formidable element in our politics and a disturbing factor in our elections. This is not as it should be and nothing but evil can result from the intermingling of such matters. It gives excuse for reckless demagogues to ply their vocations, expose labor to debasement from the intrigues of politicians and injects rashness and passion into a discussion which has peculiar need for calmness, deliberation and dispassionate reason.

For the government to shut its eyes and close its ears to the complaints and petitions of any body of its citizens is folly. Such a course corrects nothing and settles nothing. Particularly should heed be given to the appeals of so large and important a part of the community as those depending for subsistence upon the wages of toil. Labor is the main pillar of the State. As an honored statesman of our own country has said: "Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the highest consideration." But the consideration given to such matters should be deliberate and searching, and the relief thorough and systematic, if it is to be lasting and effectual. I cannot but indulge the belief that our political system is capable of providing some other remedy than the bayonet for the settlement of such disputes. Our form of government, I have no doubt, is competent to deal with this matter fairly and effectively, without injustice to the rights or interests of either party to the controversy. Upon the wisdom of the Legislative Department rests, in the first instance, the responsibility for a proper solution of this question.

The Assembly has also failed to enforce by appropriate legislation a number of other provisions of the Constitution and pass laws the enactment of which is enjoined by that instrument.

The salaries of certain Judges of the Commonwealth have not been fixed by the Legislature, and they have been receiving compensation almost without authority of law and by the sufferance of the accounting officers.

The Assembly at the last session, though prolonged beyond precedent, and at a great expense to the Commonwealth, failed to apportion the State into Legislative and Congressional districts, though the Constitution commands that such apportionment shall be made "immediately after each United States decennial census." There was not even an attempt made to obey this injunction. Such default is inexcusible. It is the duty of the present Legislature to promptly perform this neglected duty. The Assembly will not be called to act upon a more important measure during its session than that of the apportionment. It touches government in its most vital parts. Fair and just representation to all sections of the State undelies the whole fabric of our political system. It is the corner-stone of our government. Considerations of party, of factious, of locality or of apportionment, This duty should be performed by the Legislature upon uniform and just principles. There should not be one rule for one part of the State and a different rule for another. The Constitution commands that the districts shall be composed of "compact and contiguous territory." This rule should be observed throughout the entire State. It is palpably violated by the present apportionment. To disobey it is to commit a wrong against government and the people's right to honest and just representation. The members of the Legislature should be forcibly impressed with the gravity of their duty in this respect and the obligation for its prompt and just performance.

The exercise of the pardoning power by the Executive has been the subject of much public criticism. Nor is this recent only. So great has become the popular complaint that the convention which framed the Constitution attempted to correct what was submitted to be an abuse by creating a board for hearing of applications for pardon, whose judgment should be submitted to the Executive for his assistance in determining the merits of such applications. Such a plan ought to result in fuller and more careful considerations and decisions more in accordance with the dictates of justice and humanity. I do not believe, however, that the Pardon Board was intended to be a court of last resort for reviewing the legality of the judgments of the courts below and their decisions upon points of law and the weight of evidence. Our system of judicature, with its Justices, jurors, Judges and Supreme Court, provides the proper tribunals for the trial of causes, and has the confidence of the community. Their judgments should not be lightly treated or disturbed without overwhelming reason. The Pardon Board is not a court for the trial of questions of law or of fact. It has become a truism, that it is not the severity, so much as the certainty, of punishment which prevents wrong-doing. This certainly cannot be secured if it is understood by criminals that after their cases have been fairly heard and passed upon by every court known to the law they must still experiment with the sympathy and various judgments of a mixed board of lawyers and laymen. I shall make it a rule to grant no pardon except for cause appearing since the trial and in cases of manifest injustice.

The government of large cities is a subject of growing importance and is attracting much attention from minds directed to questions of municipal reform. It has been in the great centres of population that the most flagrant abuses in government have been manifested and the greatest wrongs been inflicted upon the people. Extravagance, fraud and peculation, the corruption of the ballot and the subversion of the popular will as expressed at elections have grown to such proportions in our large cities that the stoutest friends of free government have become alarmed for its permanence. In my judgment the best corrective for many of these evils is enlarged and freer local self-government. Beyond a few general limitations the State should empower municipal corporations to regulate their own affairs. In this Commonwealth, at least, many of the most prolific sources of abuse have been fastened on cities by the Legislature of the State, from which the people have sought to relieve themselves in demands for the repeal of the obnoxious legislation. Many of their concerns are under the direction of officers who owe no responsibility to the corporations they serve. In some instances the power previously conferred upon cities to regulate matters exclusively affecting the convenience and comfort of their own citizens has been taken from them by the General Assembly. It is this legislation from a distance that has caused many of the complaints from municipalties and that should be stopped and its wrongs redressed. The people of cities, who best know their own wants, should be allowed to spend their own money, fix the salaries of their own officers and direct their own private affairs. This would be more in accordance with the spirit of our institutions and would make local officers responsible to the people, whose servants they are, and who would thus have in their own hands the power to correct the evils under which they suffer.

I look forward with bright anticipation to the future of our Commonwealth. Her possibilities are great beyond those of almost any of her sister States. Let it always be remembered by all citizens that intelligence and virtue are the safeguards of liberal institutions. The law must be preserved in its integrity and supremacy; citizenship should not be treated as a light privilege, but its duties should be made a serious matter of conscientious performance; the purity of our elections must be sacredly preserved, and a l alike should feel a personal interest in discharging their obligations to the State and sustaining the officers of the law in the faithful and just performance of their functions. It will always be my pleasing duty to co-operate with the representatives of the people in giving validity to enactments whose object is the dissemination of information, the promotion of the general welfare, the placing of additional safeguards around the upright or the punishment and restraint of the lawless and vicious In short, whatever will tend to develop the resources, increase the comforts or enlarge the happiness and prosperity of the citizens of the State, which has been alike fortunate in its location and the wise policy of its founder, should receive the sedulous attention and constant support of every one who is called upon to make, expound, execute or obey the laws.

STOCK MARKETS.

Closing prices of De Haven & Townsend, Bankers, No. 40 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Stocks bought and sold either for cash or on margin.

Philadelphia, January 17, 1883.

	bid	asked
U S 3's, Ext	105⅝	105¾
U S Currency 6's	130	—
U S 3½'s Ext	102¼	102½
U S 4½, new	113½	113¾
U S 4's	119¼	119¾
Pennsylvania R R	50½	50¾
Philadelphia & Reading R R	28⅝	28¾
Lehigh Valley R R	64	64½
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co	40¼	40½
United N J R R & Canal Co	188	190
Northern Central R R Co	54⅝	55
Hestonville Pass. R R Co	15	16
Buff. Pittsburg & West. R R Co	18¾	19
Central Transportation Co	33¾	34
Northern Pacific Com	49½	49¾
" " Pref'd	86	86½
North Pennsylvania R R	65½	66
Philadelphia & Erie R R	19½	20
Silver, (Trades)	99½	99¾

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE of VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

There will be offered at Public Sale, by the undersigned, at the Hotel of Penrose Yarick, formerly Dinkey's Old stand, in EAST PENN Township, Carbon County, Pa., on

Saturday, February 24, 1883

at ONE o'clock P. M., all those certain described Farm Tracts or Pieces Land, situated in said Township, and bounded by lands of William Heintzleman, Chas. Nimson, Anna Dinkey, John Balliet, Jacob Frisinger, &c., containing FIFTY-EIGHT ACRES, more or less, 14 Acres of which are fine Woodland, with a number of Choice Fruit Trees.

Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale, by ELIZABETH C. GIESS.

January 20, 1883-ts

REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Lehighton, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 30th, 1882:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$90,284.00
Overdrafts	175.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	75,000.00
Other stocks