glory belongs. This was not a war of nations but of treason against loyalty. It was a contest of rebels who would have drained the life's blood of the government which had nurtured and protected them, against its patriotic sons who fought to save it from destruction. It was a war carried on by the defenders and promoters of oppression against the friends and lovers of liberty and their country's integrity.

While there is no reasonable objection to giving decent sepulture even to the rebel dead, those who consider them deserving of honorable testimonials may bestow them. It is our duty to render honor only to whom we believe honor is due.

MONUMENT TO DECEASED SOLDIERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

The commissioners appointed under an act of the Legislature, approved April 22, 1858, "to contract for, and superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of citizens of Pennsylvania who were slain or lost their lives in the late war with Mexico," have contracted for the erection of a monument, in a prominent portion of the Capitol ground, and the work is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The appropriation of $6,000, to which the commissioners are limited, is inadequate for the object contemplated. The lowest bid for the contract was $8,200. I join the commissioners, therefore, in requesting an additional appropriation of three thousand dollars, to be used, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to complete the undertaking.

Your patriotism will doubtless give a favorable response to this request, and the enlightened people of the Commonwealth, rising above selfish and partisan feelings, will sanction such expenditure for the erection of this honorable memento. A State that has been prodigal of her millions in the employment of her physical resources and in the performance of every noble and disinterested act which philanthropy could suggest, cannot forget her gallant sons whose sufferings and sacrifices for their country have never been fully appreciated, and whose remains repose among strangers, in a foreign land, without a stone, however rude, to indicate their last resting places, or distinguish their graves from those of their fallen enemies.

BURIAL OF DECEASED SOLDIERS IN THE HARRISBURG CEMETERY.

A communication from the board of managers of the Harrisburg cemetery is herewith transmitted, to which your attention is invited. The subject of which it treats relative to the burial of deceased soldiers during the late war, is worthy of legislative consideration.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, the Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, the Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, the Northern Home for Friendless Children, the House of Refuge, several Soldiers' Homes, and other similar charities, which have received from the State, are, according to the reports of the principals and superintendents, all, in their different spheres, accomplishing much good for the unfortunate classes for whose benefit they were established.

Detailed accounts of the affairs of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, and of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Pittsburg, will be found in the reports of the trustees and superintendents. Both these institutions, as well as others in the State for the care of the insane, are crowded. The infirmaries for the Hospital at Harrisburg, for which appropriation was made last year, with a large number of additional wards, have been erected, and will be ready for occupation during the winter. A liberal appropriation for the Western Hospital was devoted to the erection of buildings, on the Ohio river, seven miles below Pittsburg, known as the Dixmont Hospital for the Insane. The great increase of population renders necessary the establishment of other institutions of this kind. It is estimated that the ratio of the insane is one to every thousand persons, and on assuming the population of the State to be about three millions six hundred thousand, we have, as a result, three thousand five hundred insane. The hospitals in the State afford sec mmodation for only two thousand. Hence there are fifteen hundred for whom no provision is made, and many of them are suffering in the county prisons and alms-houses.

REVISE N OF THE CIVIL CODE.

Pursuant to the first section of a joint resolution of the Legislature, approved on the 10th of April last, Hon. David Derickson, W. Mackey Hall, Esq., and Wayne MacVeagh, Esq., were appointed to "revise, collate and digest all such public acts and statutes of the civil code of this State, as are general and permanent in their nature." These gentlemen have commenced the work assigned them, and the following manifold benefits are hoped to be derived:

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

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

Third, The conferring upon the courts many powers now exercised by the Legislature, and which, it is believed, will greatly relieve that body by decreasing the demand for special legislation and allowing ampler opportunity for the consideration of the public interests.

The gentlemen comprising the commission have prepared a large number of bills, most of which will be laid before you at an early day. The most important of these, which the commissioners, in harmony with my own views, are of the opinion should receive early and favorable action of the Legislature, are those relating to corporations, the poor, public highways, railroads, evidence and interest. The others, with, perhaps, a few exceptions, might be left unacted upon until the entire work of revision is completed. The commission of the last session, would, doubtless, serve to prevent much legislation that might be called for on subjects which the bill itself contemplates and for which it makes ample provision. The bills relating to the poor and to public highways demand early attention, as the laws now in force on these subjects are so numerous and diversified that scarcely any two counties in the State are governed by the same law, and it is earnestly to be desired that they receive the earliest practicable sanction of the Legislature.

The commissioners desire to be allowed, so far as possible, to complete the work and present it as a symmetrical whole, rather than in detached parts, and express their opinion relative to the time requisite for its satisfactory completion. They ask a repeal of so much of the first section of the joint resolution as excepts from their labors "those statutes revised, collated and enacted under the resolution approved March 23, 1839," and an amendment of the fourth section, so as to extend from "two" to *three* years, the time allowed for the completion of the work. The proposed amendments will give their report of the whole body of the statute law, and such allowance of time as they deem necessary for its satisfactory revision. The accumulation of our public statutes, during a period of nearly two centuries, has rendered it, at present a confusion which it is eminently desirable should be corrected; and the only practicable mode of accomplishing this is the one indicated by the resolution of the last Legislature, and having confidence in the gentlemen selected for the work, it is due to them, as well as to the public, that they should not be restricted, either as to time or by exceptions, which would prevent a perfect and desirable embodiment of public statutes.

The task is one of more than ordinary magnitude, requiring deliberate consideration, critical acumen, and careful comparison and arrangement, together with a high order of talent, literary attainments, legal research and patient industry, to bring it to that perfection which its importance demands and the Legislature intended and will doubtless expect.

TAX LAW.

The Auditor General, Secretary of the Commonwealth and State Treasurer, appointed by the Legislature at its last session to revise and digest the laws of the State, have discharged that duty. Their report will be submitted at an early day, and I bespeak for it that careful examination which the importance of the subject deserves.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BE GIVEN OF THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Your attention is also invited to the acts of May 13, 1857, and April 2, 1860, (Digest, page 43,) requiring public notice to be given of the application for all private acts relating to real estate and for acts of incorporation. The wisdom and justice of these acts are manifest, and their enforcement cannot be otherwise than beneficial.

LEGISLATION.

At the last session certain bills were passed in which large numbers of citizens were deeply interested, the responsibility for which, after the adjournment, but few members could be found willing to assume, or even to admit any knowledge of their passage. It is expected that every legislator should be acquainted with all that is transpiring in the legislative halls. He is supposed to give to his support to certain bills which have been called to his individual attention, but to be constantly on the alert to frustrate every act that may have a tendency to jeopardize the public interests. To plead ignorance after a real or imaginary wrong has been done, is to acknowledge a want of attention to the trust reposed by his constituents. One bill, the authorship and knowledge of which has been generally disclaimed, passed both branches of the Assembly, and was sent in due form, with the signatures of the proper officers, for the Executive approval, and in several instances bills were passed and sent for approval in duplicate. All such hasty and careless legislation should be avoided, and the members of the session now about to commence be enabled at its close to give an account of their participation in every act however unimportant. The Legislature, coming as it does, fresh from the ranks of the people, should set an example in economy, retrenchment and reform. It is the custodian of the public interests, and any unnecessary extravagance or prodigality in the expenditure of public money is reprehensible. It was a matter of common notoriety at the last session that a number of subordinate officers, in both branches of the Assembly, were appointed, to whom liberal salaries were paid, and who were never seen at their designated posts, and rendered no service to the State. This practice has been emphatically condemned by the press and the people, and will not be continued by any Legislature which means to acquire a reputation for a faithful performance of duty. Your attention is respectfully invited to the law on this subject as contained in sections fifteen to eighteen of the act approved the 7th day of May, 1855.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Your attention is directed to the practice of withholding the annual appropriation bill until the latest moments of the session. In the public estimation great importance is attached to this bill, and no action of the Legislature undergoes a closer or more careful scrutiny. Its provisions concern the entire community, and in their enactment too much caution cannot be observed. Last year the appropriation bill was not passed until the last night of the session, when it was hurried through both branches of the Legislature, and on the following morning presented for approval, without affording time for the necessary investigation, and subjecting the Executive to the alternative of signing it with all its imperfections, or suspending, for the ensuing year, the indispensable means for the operations of the State Government. It is, therefore, earnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up, discussed, and passed at a sufficiently early period during the session to enable it to receive that thorough examination which its importance demands.

PERQUISITES OF OFFICE.

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

GENERAL RAILROAD LAW.

The subject of a general railroad law has long been agitated, and although it has found opponents, but few objections have been urged against it, whilst arguments accumulate in its favor. It seems impossible that any person can receive injury from its adoption, whilst its benefits may be felt by all classes of citizens. Even the chartered companies have no reasonable ground for opposition. The intention of the proposed law is not to deprive them of any vested rights or franchises; but to secure to others the same privileges and opportunities for competition it will open new avenues to distant markets; improve the value of property; give new impulse to immigration; put additional lands under cultivation; stimulate trade, agriculture, manufactures and mechanic arts to increased energy; furnish greater inducements and facilities for travel, and add to our general prosperity. Other states have tried the experiment with satisfactory results, and there is no reason why Pennsylvania should be a laggard in the grand march of progress and improvement.

Next to the importance of creating additional railroads on the free principle, is the reduction of charges for passage and freight to minimum rates. This is a matter that concerns every individual. Transportation will increase not alone in proportion to the reduction of the cost, and as the facilities increase and the costs decrease, the more vigorous will be the development of our industrial resources. Railroads will derive more benefit from low than from exorbitant charges. As the facilities of travel and freight will be vastly greater than the increase of expense. The transportation of a loaded car costs but little more than that of one that is empty. In the matter of passengers alone, it is reasonable to suppose that the lower the rates of fare, the greater will be the number of persons to avail themselves of the privilege of railroad transportation. The same is true in regard to freight; for the engine that draws a half-dozen cars can with nearly equal facility propel a larger number. Moreover, the road that is worked to its utmost capacity must necessarily, at very reduced rates, acquire greater profits than one that transacts but a small portion of the business for which it is competent. The adoption of a system of uniform rates for passengers and freight, so graduated as to be profitable to all immediately interested in the use and conduct of such works, would be productive of decided benefit in lessening the prices of food, clothing, fuel, and all the necessaries of life, to every citizen of the Commonwealth.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

My attention has been called to the subject of insurance, and so important does it appear, that I deem it worthy of legislative consideration. Many millions of dollars are now involved, in the United States, in insurance, and the amount is being rapidly increased. To guard the interests of insurers, our laws are inadequate, and, therefore, need a thorough revision. Laws have been established in several of our sister States, and so successful have been their operations that insurance companies acting under them command a respect and confidence which is not extended to those of Pennsylvania. Whilst a large portion of the insurance business of New York is done in this State, many of our companies have recently abolished their agencies in New York, because, as they say, no one there will insure in a Pennsylvania company, in consequence of the laxity of our insurance laws. The policies of many organizations, under our supervision, are alleged to be worthless; and although they are continually failing, others of similar character are starting into existence. Within a few months five fire insurance companies have failed, one of which issued policies to over one million of dollars, and other serious delations are of frequent occurrence.

In view of these facts, and the costly experience of the people, I would recommend the establishment of an Insurance Department, similar to those in New York and Massachusetts, that shall have supervision and control over all companies allowed to transact business within this State. Such enactment is required for the security of our citizens. Millions of dollars are paid by them annually for insurance—much of it under such circumstances as to render it impossible for a private individual to know whether the company to which he pays it, or is not liable. Careful supervision, by a superintendent appointed by law, and published reports of the same, under oath, would prevent much loss and fraud.

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

GAS.

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

The Legislature of a neighboring State has created the office of Inspector of gas and gas meters. A bill might be enacted creating a similar position in any city in which it may be required in this State, and such arrangements made as would ensure justice to consumers and producers without being an expense to the State.

STATUES FOR THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

Accompanying this will be found a circular from numerous members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States relative to an act of Congress, passed July 2d, 1864, inviting "each and all of the States to provide and furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their heroic valor, or from distinguished civil or military services, such as each State shall determine to be worthy of this national commemoration." The intention is to place the statues, when furnished, in the old hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States, which is set apart as a hall of national statuary, for that purpose. Other States will doubtless avail themselves of this privilege, and Pennsylvania should not be behind them in thus commemorating the memory of her distinguished dead.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

That Pennsylvania might be officially represented in the "Model American School House," at the "Universal Exposition of all Nations," I caused to be forwarded to the American Commissioner at Paris, in July last, a box containing a large number of books and documents relative to the various departments of the Commonwealth with a request that they be placed in a prominent position, that visitors from distant lands might have opportunity to obtain from their pages a correct idea of the progress and importance of the State. In acknowledging the receipt of this package the Commissioner states that its contents were disposed of as requested. And we are assured that the representation of the extent, characteristics, resources, progress and privileges of our country, as made in the "Farmer's Home," and "Free Common School House," attracted crowds of curious and interested visitors, and would scatter wide and permanently, in distinct form, the doctrines of our Republic, and "result in a rich return to the United States for the outlay, and a higher appreciation, among the people of Europe, of the statutes and institutions of this land of freedom and equality."

POLICE FOR THE MINING DISTRICTS.

In conformity to an Act of Assembly "for the better protection of person, property and life in the mining regions of this Commonwealth," approved April 12, 1867, and on the earnest appeal of many citizens I appointed, immediately after that date, a marshal of police and a number of subordinates, to give protection to the inhabitants of Schuylkill and Northumberland counties. In these counties, for a long time previous, crimes of heinous character were of frequent occurrence. Combinations of desperate men were formed to overawe the proprietors and superintendents of the mines, and to control their management. Citizens were murdered in their dwellings and on the roads; others intimidated by threats, were driven from the counties; and a feeling of insecurity and terror very generally prevailed. The administrators of the law seemed powerless to suppress these outrages, or bring the guilty to punishment. Since the appointment of the new police force a remarkable change has taken place. All lawless combinations have been dispersed, the persons composing them having chiefly fled; not a single murder or atrocious crime is known to have been committed; an immense amount of capital that had been withdrawn has returned; and the people enjoy the assurance of safety and protection. A similar state of affairs to that which existed in the counties named, is said to prevail in some parts of the oil regions, and applications have been made for the benefit of the above named act. It is, therefore, recommended that its provisions be extended to those, or to any other counties, upon the petition of a sufficient number of citizens, who shall furnish good reasons for desiring their benefits.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

You will find among the papers I send you, a uniform decimal system of measures, weights, and currencies, including a new method of reckoning circles, time and longitude, together with the action of the Legislature of Maine in reference thereto. As the subject is one of general importance and interest, it is presented for your consideration.

FISH.

Herewith will be found the report of Col. James Worrell, commissioner appointed under the act of March 30, 1866, relative to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna river and its tributaries.

PENITENTIARIES.

From reports of the inspectors and directors, it will be seen that, in order to carry out the State Prison system, additional accommodations should be provided, either by erecting extensions to the present buildings, or an additional penitentiary. The appropriation made at the last session for the erection of a hospital in connection with the Western Penitentiary has not been expended, the board of inspectors being unwilling to select a site until it is determined by the Legislature whether or not additional wings or cells will be constructed.

COUNTY PRISON.

Unfavorable reports are made respecting many of the county prisons. Some of them are alleged to be insecure and otherwise unfit for the purpose intended; others are of insufficient capacity and so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates; while the management and discipline of nearly all might, doubtless, be materially improved. The policy is not a sound one that crowds together, indiscriminately, children and others convicted of their first and trifling offences, with men and women whose whole lives have been blackened with crime.

PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

In accordance with an act of Assembly, approved on the 17th of April last, Messrs. William H. Armstrong, of Lycoming county, Theodore H. Neyin, of Allegheny, Wm. M. Watts, of Cumberland, and Alexander Henry and N. B. Browne, of Philadelphia, were appointed commissioners "to inquire into the various systems of prison discipline as practiced in other States and countries." These gentlemen intend visiting their duties and have visited various prisons, one of their number having gone to Europe for that purpose. The act, however, requiring them to report at this session of the Legislature does not allow them sufficient time to do justice to the subject, and they ask an amendment extending the time for their report until the session of 1869.

Among the accompanying papers will be found a report by Mr. Mahlon H. Dickenson, who was appointed in conformity with an act of the last Legislature, "to visit, for philanthropic purposes, the prisons and alms-houses in the various counties of the Commonwealth." The report will be found interesting in all its details, and the writer's suggestions deserving of especial attention.

PARDONS.

A report is herewith submitted of the pardons, remissions of fines, forfeited recognizances and death warrants, issued by me during the past year, with a tabular statement of those issued from 1791 to the present time. This report is made in accordance with a sense of duty to the Legislature and the public who have a right to be informed in what manner and to what extent the Executive clemency has been exercised toward the convicted criminal. It is also due to the Executive himself that his action in this regard should be understood. On no subject has there been greater misrepresentation than on that which relates to the exercise of the pardoning power. Accusations have repeatedly been published of its abuse, and cases have been cited in proof thereof, which were never even presented to my notice. Criminals were liberated from prison after sentence, and clamors raised in relation to their pardon in cases in which no appeal for clemency had ever been made. Upon investigation, it has been ascertained that a custom prevails in the court of quarter sessions of Philadelphia, to re-consider, remit and change sentences, weeks and months after their delivery, and in this, much of the misrepresentation has originated. During the last year, as many convicts were thus liberated from the Moyamensing jail as were pardoned by me from all the prisons in the Commonwealth. Besides which a number more have had their terms of sentence shortened by the courts, or under what authority, this custom originated, it is impossible to learn; but that it is liable to abuse, and is without the sanction of law, seems evident. The sentence of a court is a matter of grave importance and should receive careful and deliberate consideration before it is determined upon and delivered; for when it has become a matter of record, the criminal passes beyond the jurisdiction of the court, and there is no legal or constitutional authority, even for errors that may be committed, except through appeal to the Executive. If a judge can remit or shorten a sentence, he can increase it, and that is a power dangerous to allow any one to wield. And further, if it be lawful for the judge of one court to remit sentences at pleasure, it follows that judges of all other courts should be invested with the same prerogative; and it requires no argument to show to what a dangerous extent it might be used. Happily, the custom appears to be confined to the county named, as judges in other counties disclaim any such authority.

Former Legislatures have had their attention called to the fact that persons are now confined in county prisons under sentence of death, some of them for many years, whose death warrants were never issued, and towards whom the several Governors, during whose term they were sentenced, could not discover sufficient cause for the exercise of the pardoning power. The custom has been for each Governor to decline issuing a death warrant which has been withheld by his predecessor. Hence, these convicts, sentenced to death, for whose execution the previous Governors did not issue warrants, upon whom, it is presumed they believed deserved a milder punishment, must either be pardoned or remain prisoners for life. To remedy this the Governor should be vested with authority to commute the death penalty in the cases only to which allusion has been made, to such a term of imprisonment as his judgement would approve, and to remove the convicts from county jails to the penitentiaries.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

A brief reference to the condition of the country will be proper, and will doubtless be expected by all who were earnest in their desires and co-operation for the suppression of the rebellion, and who are now equally in earnest in their wishes and endeavors to secure an early, final and permanent settlement of our national difficulties upon the basis of loyalty and patriotism.

Contrary to the hopes of the great masses of our people, that portion of the country which was lately in rebellion has not yet attained quiet, complete laws and order. This seems to have been inevitable; for all history teaches us that a people who engage in the perpetration of high crimes cannot entirely or immediately escape their consequences. Nor, perhaps, is it desirable that they should. However this may be, it is certain that perfect repose cannot be secured until the insurrectionary States shall resume their original practical relation to the General Government.

How, when and through whom this can be best done, is the great question of the present.

That the views and conceptions of a single individual, however high he may be accidentally or temporarily exalted, should be allowed to control or determine this question cannot for a moment be conceded. The Constitution provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and, where the will of the people is the acknowledged law of the land, it requires an extraordinary amount of political effrontry to assume that a Chief Executive of the nation, to any degree or under any circumstances, is the United States.

And yet in effect or substance, if not in plain terms, this was assumed shortly after the surrender of Lee and his armed forces, by the President; and he has continued to act on this assumption, even in his late annual message, in which, while claiming, in words unknown to our forefathers and our institutions, to be the "elected defender" of the people, he arrogantly calls on Congress to "immediately strike from the statute books" its reconstruction laws.

That Congress "will surrender its plan of reconstruction" to this manifestly despotic demand, cannot be even imagined or conjectured. That plan, carefully matured as it was, and fully approved when it was a direct issue before the people, is eminently just, wise and patriotic. It insists that men who were loyal in acts during the rebellion, or loyal in their feelings, should alone participate in the immediate government of the "insurrectionary districts." Going beyond the mere surface, it rests ultimately on the important doctrine, that the destinies of the nation can only be safe "in the hands of its friends;" of those whose political and moral natures remain sufficiently pure to feel the impulses of patriotism and the obligations of oaths.

That policy which antagonizes the Congressional plan, which has obstructed, and persistently endeavored to defeat it, first ignores all these important considerations. Having done this, it consistently maintains that those who devised the most infamous measures of war, and for years relentlessly perpetrated, in aid of their purposes, theft, plunder, murder, starvation, and assassination—the very leaders of the rebellion—should be allowed, after their involuntary failure, to possess all the rights and privileges of good citizens. That a scheme so absurd and dangerous should be sternly opposed by every true patriot, ought to admit of no doubt. The fact that it has some advocates renders it more important to sustain the contrary proposition.

In my inaugural address, I said, "that while Pennsylvania will confide in a loyal Congress, she will not hesitate to sustain it by her influence and power." This I repeat. Nor can I be induced to change this purpose; nor do I believe the people of the State can be, by appeals to the humanitarianism of the age and the invocation of mercy for those whose atrocious deeds have darkened the pages of our history. It has been well said, "the pity of the magistrate which suffers a criminal dangerous to society to escape from deserved punishment, is not mercy, but weakness." True mercy inclines us to pity and relieve the unfortunate and guilty; but only in accordance with justice. And it may well be added, that it is at least a weakness, if not a crime, to permit unrepentant, and only outwardly subdued traitors, to exercise the elective franchise, hold offices, or take part in the deliberations and legislation of the nation. Its stability and prosperity, the welfare of the people now and hereafter, cannot permit these things to be done.

Individual interest as well as the general financial condition of our national affairs would be greatly benefited by the simplification of internal revenue taxation, reducing the number of articles taxed and insuring honesty and faithfulness in collection. The reduction of taxes on the necessaries of life and on manufactures that are in competion with the products of foreign labor should be encouraged, while the tax on luxuries and imports should be made sufficient to sustain the expenses of the government.

The people of Pennsylvania, ever true to the Union, and unswerving in their determination to preserve its honor, integrity and perpetuity, are proud and free to assert the sacredness of the National Debt, and that its ultimate payment in full must be secured.

As regards the tariff, the protection of home labor and resources, I need only refer to the views expressed in my inaugural. Time and continued reflection have strengthened the views therein expressed. But this subject is committed to the watchful care of our representatives in Congress and it is hoped their labors will be crowned with the happiest consequences. Surely the United States should protect and defend her own industry and skill—her own toiling millions!

I earnestly invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon your deliberations, and pray that your proper years of exertions to promote the happiness of the people and the welfare of our beloved Commonwealth.

JNO. W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, January 7, 1868.

Local Intelligence.

MANUFACTURERS OF LANCASTER COUNTY.—Mr. R. J. Houston, First Assistant Assessor of this District, kindly furnishes us with the following list of manufacturers producing not less than $1,000 annually, with post office address, in the county of Lancaster, 9th Collection District, Pa.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Altick D. A., West Orange street, Lancaster, carriages.
Abele I. F., East King street, Lancaster, boots and shoes.
Bissinger Philip, North Queen street, Lancaster, ale, beer, &c.
Bruner Casper, North Queen street, Lancaster, jack screws.
Bauman Jeremiah, East Chestnut street, Lancaster, leather and belting.
Brown Daniel, North Queen street, Lancaster, boots and shoes.
Baser Philip S., Plum street, Lancaster, flour barrels.
Boardman Harris, Lancaster township, cotton batts.
Boyer D. A., North Duke street, Lancaster, dentistry.
Brilliant Henry J., West King street, Lancaster, clothing.
Best John, Plum street, Lancaster, bellows, &c.
Bleckenderfer R. & H., East Chestnut street, Lancaster, tools.
Burger Jno. A., Millersville P.O., ale, beer, &c.
Burrowes Thomas H., North Queen street, Lancaster, publisher.
Baer's John Sons, North Queen street, Lancaster, publishers.
Brunner Constant, East King street, Lancaster, baker.
Brimmer Frederick, North Queen street, Lancaster, baker.
Burk D. S. & J. S., East King street, Lancaster, oil manufacturers.
Coleman & Bro., North Queen street, Lancaster, clothing.
Conestoga Cork Co., Lancaster township, corks.
Cummings Thomas, North Queen street, Lancaster, photographs.
Cogley A. J., North Queen street, Lancaster, tinware, &c.
Cadwell Jay, East King street, Lancaster, cigars.
Conly F. W., Harrisburg pike, Lancaster, bricks.
Deichler M., North Queen street, Lancaster, boots and shoes.
Diller & Groff, East King street, Iron and tin work.
Decker, Hook & Co., Sprecher's alley, Lancaster, carriages.
Diffenbach Philip, North Queen street, Lancaster, boots and shoes.
Dillenbaugh H. W., Walnut street, Lancaster, mineral beer.
Dorwart Samuel, West King street, Lancaster, cigars.
Dummel Augustus, North Water street, Lancaster, baker.
Erhen John A., North Queen street, Lancaster, clothing.
Eberman Peter G., West King street, Lancaster, photographs.
Eberman Edwin, East King street, Lancaster, photographs.
Eckert Edwin, East King street, Lancaster, bricks.
Eckert Leonard, Mary street, Lancaster, cigars.
Eden Charles, West Chestnut street, confectionery.
Flinn Andrew C., North Queen street, Lancaster, plumbing, gas-fitting and manufacturer.
Franke Henry, North Prince street, Lancaster, ale, beer, &c.
Finley Joseph, Manor street, Lancaster, barrels, &c.
Fendrich Francis, North Queen street, Lancaster, cigars.
Fisher John K., West King street, Lancaster, clothing.
Fray James B., East King street, Lancaster, cigars.
Geiz Conrad, North Prince street, Lancaster, pottery ware.
Glugrich G., North Queen street, Lancaster, confectionery.
Gruel Jacob, North Queen street, Lancaster, confectionery.
Gould Charles T., North Queen street, Lancaster, chairs.
Gable & Reinhold, Lancaster township, Lancaster P. O.
Gast Emanuel H., North Queen street, Lancaster, boots and shoes.
Green John M., East King street, Lancaster, hats and caps.
Gundaker Emanuel, Market street, Lancaster, cigars.
Gill William L., East King street, Lancaster, photographs.
Gallagher John, North Queen street, Lancaster, distillery.
Hiester Jared K., North Queen street, Lancaster, Clothing.
Hager Jno. A., agt., North Queen street, Lancaster, marble works.
Harberger, McCully & Co., West Chestnut street, Lancaster, iron works.
Hower Joseph, West Orange street, Lancaster, carriages.
Herr C. G., North Queen street, Lancaster, cigars.
Hirsh & Bro's. North Queen street, Lancaster, clothing.
Hager & Bro's., West King street, Lancaster, clothing.
Howell Chas. M., North Queen street, Lancaster, Marble Works.
Homan Anthony, North Queen street, Lancaster, clothing.
Hill William, North Queen street, Lancaster, cigars.
Haas James, West King street, Lancaster, cigars.
Huber B. F., West King street, Lancaster, cigars.
Hull John, West King street, Lancaster, cigars.
Herr John E., Lancaster township, cigars.
Harmony Alfred, North Queen street, Lancaster, photographs.
Hiestand, Locher & Hartman, North Queen street Lancaster, publishers.
Hepting Frederick, West King street, Lancaster, blacksmith.
Horting George A., North Queen street, Lancaster, dentistry.
Jamison J. M., North Queen street, Lancaster, photographs.
Kinzler Frederick, North Queen street, Lancaster, boots and shoes.
Killian & Bro., East Chestnut street, Lancaster, cigars.
Killian Samuel, Market street, Lancaster, cigar box manufacturer.
Krauskop Henry, Mulberry street, Lancaster, cigar box manufacturer.
Kiefer Ignatz, West King street, Lancaster, boots and shoes.
Kampf Lawrence, East King street, Lancaster beer, ale, &c.
Kunus Rosetta, West Walnut street, Lancaster, cigars.
Kepner John, North Water street, Lancaster, mineral beer.
Dorwart Samuel, West King street, Lancaster, cigars.
Lancaster Gas Co., South Water street, Lancaster, iron.
Lancaster, Iron work, &c.
Ripple John, West Chestnut street, Lancaster, cigars.
Rothermel Jacob, North Queen street, Lancaster, brushes.
Reinoehl A. & J., North Queen street, Lancaster, varnishes.
Royer Joseph R., West King street, Lancaster, confectionery.
Shindle George, West King street, Lancaster, cigars.
Stormfeltz Peter J., North Queen street, Lancaster, doors and shutters.
Skiles John D., East King street, Lancaster, clothing.
Swartzwelder & Morrow, Plum street, Lancaster, carpenter work.
Samson Joseph, North Queen street, Lancaster, brushes.
Spreng John J. A., East King street, Lancaster, ale, beer, &c.
Shaffner & Graham, James street, Lancaster, combs.
Stehman Jacob, West King street, Lancaster, photographs.
Shultz & Bro., North Queen street, Lancaster, hats and caps.
Schaefer E. M., East King street, Lancaster, saddlery.
Shenk John G., East King street, Lancaster, boots and shoes.
Stringer Augustus, North Prince street, Lancaster, tube, &c.
Spurrier George, North Queen street, Lancaster, clothing.
Smaling Jacob K., North Queen street, Lancaster, clothing.
Summy P. H., Lancaster township, lumber.
Showers & Pilkey, West Walnut street, Lancaster, vinegar.
Snyder Lawrence, West King street, Lancaster, boots and shoes.
Bowers Ames B., Weaver street, Lancaster, agricultural implements.
Bachman, Stoner & Herr, Church street, Lancaster, carpets and furniture.
Breiter Henry, Manor street, Lancaster, cigars.
Bons John Henry, Manor street, Lancaster, cigars.
Coyle James, East King street, Lancaster, boots and shoes.
Cox Samuel B. & Co., South Duke street, Lancaster, carriages.
Cassel J. M., South Queen street, Lancaster, mineral water.
Cochran & Wenninger, South Queen street, Lancaster, carriages.
Campbell Levi, Manor street, Lancaster, cigars.
Campbell Jeremiah, West King street, Lancaster, cigars.
Demuth Samuel, East King street, Lancaster, confectionery.
Deaner & Co., East King street, Lancaster, iron and copper ware.
Demuth E. E., East King street, Lancaster, clothing, gent's furnishing goods.
Demuth H. C., East King street, Lancaster, cigars and snuff.
Dreher Reuben, South Water street, Lancaster, leather.
Diller Samuel, Yeates' Alley, Lancaster, copper ware.
Eberman Peter G., West King street, Lancaster, cigars.
Fink Jacob, West King street, Lancaster, boots and shoes.
Farnum John & Co., South Prince street, Lancaster, cotton goods No. 1.
Farnum John & Co., South Prince street, Lancaster, cotton goods No. 2.
Fleer Adam, High street, Lancaster, cigars.
Fisher Philip H., West King street, Lancaster, clothing.
Forrest Casper, West King street, Lancaster, cigars.
Finger & Co., Manor street, Lancaster, woolen goods.
Gable Jacob, East King street, Lancaster, cigars.
Gruber Pearson E., South Queen street, Lancaster, marble work.
Gantz William, East King street, Lancaster, clothing.
Goetz & Gerstley, South Prince street, Lancaster, boots and shoes.
Graeffinger G. & Co., South Prince street, Lancaster, leather.
Goodman Jacob G., South Queen street, Lancaster, cigars.
Groff & Landis, West Lampeter township, Willow street.
Gerhart & Stamm, Lancaster P. O., coal oil.
Guise Joseph, West High street, Lancaster, cigars.
Hoffmeier A. K., East King street, Lancaster, mattresses.
Herr David, South Queen street, Lancaster, coffee roaster.
Haberbusn Michael, Centre Square, Lancaster, saddlery.
Hollinger Amos, West Lampeter, Lancaster P. O., leather.
Harnish Jacob H., West Lampeter township, Lampeter P. O., flour.
Herr Jacob, West Lampeter township, Lampeter P. O., cigars.
Harman H. S., Strawberry street, Lancaster P. O., baker.
Harris Alexander, Conestoga street, Lancaster P. O., cigars.
Hilbig Siamese, East King street, Lancaster P. O., tinware.
Kiehl George A., East King street, Lancaster P. O., mineral water.
Kegel John, East King street, Lancaster P. O., baker.
Krug George H., North Queen street, Lancaster P. O., leather.
Kautz Charles, West Lampeter township, Lancaster P. O.
Kieffer Isaac, Middle street, Lancaster P. O., cigars.
Kautz William S., West King street, Lancaster P. O., cigars.
Killian Abraham, East King street, Lancaster P. O., cigars.
Kiehl Louis, Rockland street, Lancaster P. O., cigars.
Landis David, West Lampeter, Lampeter P. O., flour &c.
Locher David P., South Water street, Lancaster P. O., leather.
Lipp Henry G., West King street, Lancaster P. O., white lead.
Lancaster Gas Co., South Water street, Lancaster P. O., gas.
Lipp Otto, West High street, Lancaster P. O., cigars.
Locher H. C., South Water street, Lancaster, leather.
Lebzelter & Kercher, South Water street, Lancaster, tone dust.
Mishler Benjamin, Middle street, Lancaster, porter, ale, beer.
Myers & Rathvon, Centre Square, Lancaster, tanning.
May John, South Queen street, Lancaster, furniture.
Myers, A. A., Steinman's Alley, Lancaster, leather.
Miller John S., East King street, Lancaster, coffee roaster.
McAhla John, West King street, Lancaster, dentist.
McGinnis John, East King street, Lancaster, cigars.
Miller Herman, East King street, Lancaster, leather.
Musselman John, West Lampeter township, Wheatland Mills P. O., flour.
Miller William, West Lampeter, Wheatland Mills P. O.
Norris E. S., Plum street, Lancaster, locomotives.
Pinkerton N. S., East King street, Lancaster, cigars.
Pfeiffer George, Middle street, Lancaster, baker.
Rote George F., South Queen street, Lancaster, coffins, &c.
Ressler C. M., West Lampeter township, Strasburg P. O., cigars.
Rupp William J., Church street, Lancaster, baker.
Ruckseeker Jas. F., East King street, Lancaster, furniture.
Schaum Geo. B., South Queen street, Lancaster, furniture.
Scheuing F. J., South Queen street, Lancaster, tins, &c.
Sherr W. H., East King street, Lancaster, confectionery.
Steigerwalt & Doerson, East King street, Lancaster, carriages.
Smith R. A., East King street, Lancaster, confectionery.
Sprecher & Eby, Millersville Pike, Lancaster, bricks.
Steinman Geo. M. & Co., West King street, Lancaster, iron work.
Smith Frederick, West King street, Lancaster, hats.
Strobel & Senn, West King street, Lancaster, ale, beer, &c.
Schroder & Co. F., South Prince street, Lancaster, cotton goods.
Shenk, Bausman & Co., Beaver street, Lancaster, cotton goods.
Silvius Thomas, South Water street Lancaster, leather.