H. G. SMITH & CO.

THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER is published every evening, Sunday excepted, at \$5 per annum in advance.

VOLUME 71

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1870.

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

NUMBER 2.

Poetry.

NEW YEAR.

Normer year! another year! The unceasing rush of time sweeps on! Whelm'd in its surges, disappear Man's hopes and fears forever gone!

but first, let me pay a proper tribute to the narrator—a fine specimen of what our "Young America" was composed of in our struggle with Great Britain. I must gossip a little in so doing; but my "twitter" shall be short and that sone comfort in such things, any how.

I was surprised, not long ago, upon reading the announcement in the Providence Daily Journal, of the death of the venerable Dr. Usher Parsons. I was surprised, because I had supposed of Oriental beauty. After specimen of Oriental beauty. After a good deal of Oriental beauty.

idence Daily Journal, of the death of the venerable Dr. Usher Parsons. I was surprised, because I had supposed him to have departed this life some ten years ago; indeed, I was so informed at the time by a former mutual acquaintance in Providence. I am rejoiced to learn that he was spared until he was over four score years old—dying, even at that advanced age, while yet "his eye was not dimmed nor his natural force abated."

While for a twelvemonth, and more I chanced to be editor of the Providence

I was out the lady, in order to give an opportudity of witnessing a perfect specimen of Oriental beauty. After a good deal of persuasion she allowed me to copy the profile. Her eyes and eye-lashes were intensely black, though I suspect the latter were stained of a deeper dye that the natural one. Her complexion was beautifully fair, with the slightest that of carnation suffused over her face. Her lips! sweet lips! that made us sigh even to have seen such. Her glossy har, which was bound with a kalenkier if chanced to be editor of the Providence

nation but John hesitated to answer, GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. being evidently astonished how it was that any of the company had came to know anything about the piracles.

"Go on," said the lieutenant, "go on.
We know all about it. You have been pardoned, and therefore, have nothing to fear from us. Give us the whole story. Come out with it."

"John Smith," of course disclaimed any guilt in the outset. He did not know the object of the band with whom

While for a twelvemonth, and more I chanced to be editor of the Providence I consider the providence I can be a considered with Dr. Parsons, and his bodily image is now distinctly before my mind's eye. The sketch given of the doctor in the Journal is brief, but exceedingly comprehensive and well written. Those who knew him as he should be known will be glad to recall the history of the poor young surgeon walking from Albany to Buffulo, when the war broke out to report himself to Commodore Perry, carrying his commission in his pocket as surgeon's mate. dore Perry, carrying his commission in the cruel bandage of stays. Her feet his pocket as surgeon's mate.

In the great battle of Lake Eric he were in slippers, and two or three ugly the street with the nation of the capacity of the alter wards visited in his official capacity (Ghraltar, Minorca, Tunis, Sicily, Naples and St. Petersburg—

the cruel bandage of stays. Her feet were in slippers, and two or three ugly stays. Her feet were in slippers, and two or three ugly were in slippers, and two or three ugly stays. In state of the state were in slippers, and two or three ugly were in slippers, and two or three ugly stays. In state in the cruel bandage of stays. Her feet were in slippers, and two or three ugly stays. In state in the cruel bandage of stays. Her feet were in slippers, and two or three ugly stays. In state in the cruel bandage of stays. Her feet were in slippers, and two or three ugly stays. In state in the cruel bandage of stays. Her feet were in slippers, and two or three ugly stays. In state in the cruel bandage of stays. Her feet were in slippers, and two or three ugly stays. In state in the cruel bandage of stays. Her feet were in slippers, and two or three ugly stays. In state in the cruel bandage of stays. Her feet were in slippers, and two or three ugly stays. In state in the cruel bandage of stays. Her feet were in slippers, and two or three ugly stays. In state in the cruel bandage of stays. Her feet were in slippers, and two or three ugly stays. In state in the cruel bandage of stays. Her feet were in slippers, and two or three ugly stays. In state in the cruel bandage of stays. In state in the cruel bandage of stays. Her feet were in slippers, and two or three ugly stays. In state in the cruel bandage of stays. In state in the cruel bandage of stays. In state in the cruel bandage of stays. In state in slippers were and so or stay

To the senate and House of Representances of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: GENTLEMEN:—From the days of Wm. Penn, the great and pious founder of our Commonwealth, it has been the universal custom of my predecessors, when making their annual communications to the Gentlement of the Communications of of the Communic

We know all about it. You have been you have nothing Man's loops and fears forever gone!

Man's loops and fears forever gone!

The loar demands another strain—
The hour demands another strain—
The midelight—from the dark blue sky.
The stans—which now look down on earth—
Have seen to thousand centuries if it.
And give the the strain of the strain—
The march of ages, or is of light!
The march of ages, or is of light.
The march of ages, or is of light.
The march of ages, or is a flight.
The table proper is him whose about the strain of the

of industry, exchange and commerce; fulls and valleys with teeming mines of all the varieties of coal, iron, oil, salt and other minerals; with farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, wool-growers, coal and iron miners, oil producers, and merchants full of activity and confidence; with housands of miles of railroads and canals to transfer the vast products to market, and accommodate the trayel of four millions of home.

the vast products to market, and accommodate the travel of four millions of happy and prosperous people. Nor should we be forgetful of education in all its branches, of the public charities, prisons, reformatories, the collection of properly imposed taxes, the speedy reduction of the State debt, the preservation of order, and the more certain protection of life, business and property. All these interests and perhaps others of equal importance, demand legislation of the most enlightened, liberal and comprehensive character. comprehensive character. In conformity to the requirements of the Constitution, I proceed to invite your attention to such measures as are deemed necessary for your consideration, and to assure you of may willingness to share with you the anxieties and responsibilities of all

assure you of may wittingness to state you the anxieties and responsibilities of all legislation calculated to advance the prosperity of the people and the best interests of the Commonwealth.

32,810,047 90 To the liquidation of these loans the surplus funds in the Treasury could, with great propriety, be applied. This indebtedness is held in bonds bearing interest; edness is held in bonds bearing interest; and it will readily be perceived that this interest will be saved to the State upon and it will be saved to the State upon whatever amount of these bonds may be redeemed, and the State be saved from all risks of loss by the accumulation of large amounts of surplus funds in the Treasury. A few illustrations will show the beneficial workings of this plan. At the termination of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1888, there was an unexpended balance in the Treasury of \$1,012,915 37. If the suggestions heretofore made had been carried out, by the investment of one million of dollars at that time, in the five per cent. bonds that will fall due July 1, 1870, and which I am credibly informed could then have been purchased at something less than their par value, the interest on the same, from November 30, 1888, to July 1, 1889, would be seventy-nine thousand, one hundred and Mixty-seven dollars, and sixty-seven cents, which has been lost to the

would be seventy-fine thousand, one numbered and fixty-seven dollars, and sixty-seven cents, which has been lost to the State. Again, on the 30th of November, 1869, there was in the Treasury an unexpended balance of \$1,409,862 49. If one million, four hundred thousand dollars of this sum had been invested in the same kind of bonds, at par, on the 1st day of December, 1869, the interest for the seven remaining months, ending July 1, 1870, would be \$40,833 34, but which, in consequence of mon-conformity to this plan, will be lost to the Commonwealth. I cannot reiterate too strongly my recommendation on this subject, and would, therefore, recommend that a law be passed making it the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to invest all surplus funds as rapidly as they will therefore be a deficit of \$44,700 for the convenience of the bonds of the Commonwealth next falling due.

accrue in the Treasury, in the purchase of the bonds of the Commonwealth next falling due.

I beg, once more, to remind the Legislature that the salary of the State Treasurer should at least be equal to that of the Governor. It is only seventeen hundred dollars, a sum entirely insufficient to command the services of any responsible man, who is required to furnish a bond with good and approved sureties, for eight thousand dollars, and to run the risk of handling at least tive or six million of dollars per annum, without the unlawful use of the State funds, and subsidies from sources that dare not be revealed to the public, because they are positively prohibited by law, under penalties of no ordinary magnitude. Yet there are but few men who have held this office, however poor they may have been when they took charge of it, who have not become rich. There is many the penalties of State Treasures, and earnestness of purpose, many the budding of the position of State Treasurer. it, who have not become rich. There is certainly some advantage to be gained by the holding of the position of State Treasurer, unknown to the public, but which readily accounts for the disgraceful seramble, and for the political and moral debauchery which the people of this State seem to be doomed annually to witness, in the election of that officer; and because of the disgrace it brings upon their representatives, the people hang their heads in indignation and shame. Then, in the name of the good people of Pennsylvania I call upon the members of the Legislature, without distinction of party, to rise above the murkyness of the polluted atmosphere of the past, to the true dignity of manhood and exalted patriotism, and purify the elecand eatherd patriotism, and purify the clec-tion of Treasurer as well as that of every other officer within this Commonwealth, and punish every one who tampers with the purity of elections, whatever may be his position or pretensions. And then

the purity of elections, whatever may be this position or pretensions. And then every one who shall have performed his whole duty to sustain the true interests of the State, and to maintain the high dignity of her character, may return unpolluted and with a clear conscience to his constitution, specific states who will receive him with open arms, and with the joyful exclamation of "well done, good and faithful servant."

Liberal appropriations are wade approach.

five hundred and eighteen on age, and fifty-three have died; making a total of eight hundred and seventy-eight, which left three thousand, six hundred and thirty-one in the schools at the end of the year. Up to May 31, 1869, the number of discharges from the schools have exceeded former estimates by one hundred and seventy-five. The number of applications for admission on file and not acted on, was seven hundred and one some from every seven hundred and one; some from every seven nundred and one; some from every county in the State except six. The sanitary condition of the children in these schools has been remarkably good. And from the foregoing statement it appears that during the four years in which they have been in operation, the whole number

The entire cost for maintenance, education, clothing and general expenses, for the year ending May 31, 1889, differs but little from the original estimate of the Superintendent, and Amounts to. \$500,871 62 To pay which there was an unexpended balance of \$6,004 74, 400,000 00 Appropriated March 13, 1889 50,000 00

measures, and earnestness of purpose, many defects have been cradicated, and the schools have been advanced to a more perfect and efficient system than that by which they were at first characterized, and elevated to a condition not second to any similar institutions in the country. This humane and philanthropic service is being performed by intelligent officers and faithful teachers, which will be more fully about the third. which will be more fully shown by their reports, communicated for the information of the Legislature.

and tends to elevate, everywhere, the repu-tation of Pennsylvania, (the first State to establish such schools, to the highest de-gree, for her justice, patriotism and philan-Thropy.

Most heartily have the people endorsed the past action of their representatives in relation to these schools, and there exists not a single doubt but that they will most not a single doubt but that they will most cordially approve all necessary appropriations for the continuance of the support, education and guardianship of these adopted children of the Commonwealth. To the honor, State pride and humanity of the Legislature is confided the guarding and maintaining of these sacred interests, and in the faithful discharge of this note duty, you shall receive from me a special and zealous concurrence.

Agricultural College.

an unprejudiced description of all military transactions of importance, so far as the the volunteers of this State are concerned

the archives of the State, toward whose honor and glory their gallant deeds have so largely contributed.

The work of the Historian, when completed, will embrace four large octavo volumes, in which the name of every Ponnsylvania volunteer will have its approprifate place. Two of these volumes are already completed, in a manner highly creditable to the Commonwealth. The third is a contract of the second state of the second sec itable to the Commonwealth. The third is rapidly progressing, and with a generous appropriation on the part of your honorable body the entire history will be executed, if not before, soon after the close of the present year. Most other States are publishing histories similar to this, and it is due to the importance of the subject, and to the credit of the State, that Pennsylvania should not be behind in this patriotic undertaking.

476,004 74 dertaking.
HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS. HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

There, is probably, no State in the American Union that has contributed more liberally toward the the support of charitable

And yet we daily see these men, (and who

does not blush to see them?) to whom we owe the preseveration of our government, the homes we enjoy, and almost every thing we possess, hobbling about our streets upon crutches, with missing limbs, and otherwise so enfeebled as to be entirely unfitted for and remunerative employment, begging their bread from door to door, or sittling upon the corners of the streets turning an organ for the few pennies the charitable passer-by may feel disposed to bestow. Every one of these helpless men, whose patriotic devotion to his country has brought him to this deplorable condition, is a burning reproach to the State for whose welfare he has met the most serious and

the people of the Commonwealth for that care which, in such contingencies, was promised the soldier of the Union, his widow, and his orphan children. It is time that all such promises should be redeemed. The wounded and helpess soldiers have a claim upon the State which should not, and cannot be ignored. And I do earnestly recommend in their name, and in their behalf, that measures be taken by your honorable body, to establish for them a home where they shall be amply provided with the necessary comforts of life, and no longer be compelled to be pensioners upon the scattly charity of the world. This is a debt the State absolutely owes, and no time should be lost in its honorable liquidation.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

In two former communications your atention was called to the importance of es-

signatures who have donated the requisite means for their support. But there is one other institution needed, and the claims for which are more strongly urged by every principle of humanity and patriotism, than any other code in defence of the honor integrity and perpetuity of the American Union. No men living have as powerful claims upon the generosity and nurturing care of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as those who, upon the battle-ind, fought to protect it against threatened devastation and destruction—and who in this patriotic service, endangered their lives, and yet we daily see theke men, (and who does not blush to see them?) to whore we have consideration of see them?) to whore we have encoused the requirements of the shaft, and the buildings surround integrity and perpetuity of the American Union. No men living have as powerful claims upon the generosity and nurturing care of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as those who, upon the battle-ind fought to protect it against threatened devastation and destruction—and who in this patriotic service, endangered their lives, as rerificed their leasth, lost their limbs, and does not blush to see them?) to whore we have consideration of scientific miners and years of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as those who, upon the battle-ind fought to protect it against threatened devastation and destruction—and who in this patriotic service, endangered their lives, strengthed their leasth, lost their limbs, and does not blush to see them?) to whore we have consideration of scientific miners and does not blush to see them?) to whore we have been traced to unsafe ventilation, and destruction—and the provided by those of any other part of the vorl.

The most appalling accidents on record and world.

The most appalling accidents on record and world.

The most appalling accidents on record to world.

The most appalling acci engineers, and the fan, in many instance

fire-proof, without the possibility of dan-ger. This system of ventilation, with adger. This system of ventilation, with advantages so palpably obvious, will, no doubt, be universally adopted. But the very nature of mining operations subjects them to other dangers. The walls and roofing of the mines, from the effects of blasting and other causes, frequently give way and fill the gangways so us to render them impassable, as in the more recent calamity at Stockton, which resulted in the death of the persons. Hence it is absolutely neces-

less they huddled together, and clasped in each others arms, met death in one of its most frightful and agonizing forms.

Whilst this fearful seene was transpiring above the shaft took fire, and burning with frightful rapidity, was soon reduced to a rumbling mass. Thousands of men, women and children soon surrounded the place, and being unable to afford the slightest relief to their suffering friends below, it is trusted that through your permit and it is trusted that through your prompt and efficient legislative action, another such managed in the most selfish and parsimonius manner, the owners exacting the largest amount of profit from them, from the least possible outlay; consequently some of them, like that of Avondale, are nothing but underground man-traps, with and these constantly liable to become blazing volcanoes, through which escape is impossible. The lives of so useful a class of men as our miners should not, and must not be permitted to be thus sacrified upon a the altar of human cipidity. Yet a representative world.

The most appalling accidents on record have been traced to unisafe ventilation, and in more especially to the employment of the same.

The most appalling accidents on record have been traced to unisafe ventilation, and in more especially to the employment of the some of the same and the same and the season of the same and the same and

hardened and aged to the youth of tender years, are permitted to congregrate, and indulge in card-playing, profanity, and al-most every species of immorality and

learned, to be practised when future oppor-tunity occurs. This is all wrong, and a remedy for the evil should by all means be applied. No community has a more legal right to inflict punishment as a mere retali-atory measure, or in such a manner as to endanger the health and life of the criminal, to deaden him to all the better sensibilities of his nature, and to absolutely harden him to the commission of crime.

Communications have been received from various parts of the State, represent-ing that the present judicial force is inad-equate for the purposes designed. Since

RATE OF ADVERTISING.

other intergsts of our State, dimensional tured articles, and consequently the consuperation of coal, and be destructive to our valuable home markets. It would also prove disastrous to many of our capitalists and working people—depriving them of all reasonable prospects of future activity and remunerating wages—and bring our producers into a ruinous competition with pauper labor from abroad. So far as the pauper labor from abroad. So far as the manufactures, labor and products of Pennsylvania, it is obligatory upon us to use all favorable means to prevent any reduction of existing duties. Our miners, laborers and manufacturers should not be thrown out of employment by the proposed change of duties on foreign imports, which has always heretofore resulted in the prostration of overy department of trade, labor and business, and entailed upon us the manifold evils of National, State and individual bankruptey. We owe it as a duty to our constituents to instruct our Senators while acknowledging the rightful content of the commission of crime.

The Commissioners appointed "to incurrent commission of crime.

The Commissioners appointed "to inquire into the various systems of prison discipline, as practiced in other states of this next of the commissioners appointed "to inquire into the various systems of prison discipline, as practiced in other states of the unmindful of humanity and of the greatness of our nationality, if we omitted the next of the commission of crime.

and countries, as computed wan what is known as the Pennsyl to throw off the Spanish yoke, and like our varia system," will submit you their report at an early day, from which you will learn that the capacity of our penitentiaries is at prosent competent for the safe keeping and proper punishment of all of fenders of the higher grades, and that work houses and houses of correction are needed for those whose crimes are of a more trivial character, and whose reformation and future usefulness may be accomplished by a humane system of discipline, such as will be recommended.

THE JUDICIARY.

Communications have been received pirit prevailed not only towards Poland, taly and Hungary, but to Ireland, in all ner movements to regain her long lost nationality. These countries had the unmissionality of the countries had the unmissionality.