THE LANCASTER WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1870.

rience has demonstrated their inadequacy to protect the people against the evils intended to be remedied, and especially those of corporate power, and of special and local legislation. The pamphlet laws for the last four years shows that the general laws for each session made only about one hundred pages, whilst the local and the special legislation for the same period amount annually to about thirteen hundred and fifty. The resulting evils are manifold and aggravated; and prominent among the reasons and suggestions why a remedy should be applied, I respectfully submit the following:

First—Different systems of laws for roads, bridges, schools, elections, poor-houses, and many other things, are enacted for the several counties, townships and boroughs, on subjects which ought to be regulated by general laws, operating uniformly upon all.

Second—It is impossible for the citizens, judges of the courts or members of the legal profession, to acquire or retain an accurate knowledge of the varying systems of laws in their respective districts; and frequently on removal from one county to another, our people find themselves under almost entirely different codes.

Third—Practically, the whole theory of our Constitution and government is subverted and destroyed by the present system of local enactments. Representative government is based on the idea that the laws shall be framed by, and be the result of, the collective wisdom of the people's representatives. But what are the actual facts? The minds and efforts of the members are so wholly absorbed by private and local bills that it is almost impossible to get a general or public act considered or passed. The special and local bills are usually drawn by the member representing the locality, or by some one from the district interested in the proposed law. By what is called courtesy, it is considered a breach of etiquette for any member of the Senate or House to interfere with or oppose a merely private or local bill of any other member. The result is, the bills are passed as originally prepared, without examination or comparison of views—often crude and ill-digested, and without regard to constitutional requirements, or sound public policy.—Some of the worst of these hasty and badly considered enactments are arrested every year by Executive interposition; but in the nature of the case, the veto at best can only be made a partial restraint upon the evil; and nothing can eradicate it short of constitutional prohibition.

Fourth—Special legislation is the great and impure fountain of corruption, private speculations and public wrongs. It has become a reproach to republican government, and is one of the most alarming evils of the times. Judicious amendments to the Constitution would arrest and destroy the growing evil; and it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to co-operate in all lawful measures to effect so desirable a consummation. In the enactment of laws a radical change is demanded. Every bill presented for adoption should be read, at least once in full, and the yeas and nays be recorded on its final passage.

Fifth—It is important that the State Constitution should be made to conform to the Constitution of the United States as recently amended.

Sixth—The subject of minority representation is now much agitated, and is receiving a large share of consideration among thoughtful and considerate men. It embraces problems of great political importance, and its manifest justice commends it to public favor. Whilst some of the objects it proposes might be obtained by legislative enactments, the general principles involved are so elementary and radical, they should, if adopted, be incorporated into the fundamental law.

Seventh—The members of the General Assembly should be increased in number.

Eighth—There should be a fundamental limitation to the powers of corporations.

Ninth—There is absolute necessity for greater security for the public funds and for their proper distribution.

Tenth—The State Treasurer, Superintendent of Common Schools, and a Lieutenant Governor, the latter to preside over the Senate, and perform the duties of Governor, in case of his absence, sickness or death, should be elected by the people. The Attorney-General, Secretary of State and the Adjutant General should, for obvious reasons, continue to be appointed by the Governor.

Eleventh—The day for holding the annual elections could, with great propriety, be changed from the second Tuesday in October to the same day in November on which nearly all the surrounding States now hold theirs. This would dispense with one election every fourth year, and prevent invasion from other States for the purpose of interfering with our elections, as the citizens of each State would be occupied with their own. The season, too, would be more satisfactory to the people of the agricultural districts, as it would not interfere with the harvesting of their corn and other summer productions.

The necessity for Constitutional reform is appreciated and admitted by all who have reflected upon the subject, and without distinction of party, the press has been out-spoken, and has almost unanimously sanctioned the calling, at an early day, of a constitutional convention.

For these reasons and many others equally important which might be enumerated, I earnestly recommend that the Legislature make provision for a convention to thoroughly revise and amend the Constitution of the State.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

The Commissioners to revise the statutes have completed their work. The entire laws of the Commonwealth, including those of British origin, except such as relate to crime, have been revised, collated and systematically arranged in a volume of less than three hundred pages, or about one-third the size of Purdon's Digest. Our laws are the accretions of one hundred and seventy years. Many of them are incongruous and disjointed enactments, which have been increasing from time to time by fragmentary legislation, without any attempt at system, logical arrangement, or conciseness of language. From the examination I have been able to give the revision, I am satisfied that in the discharge of their duty, the commissioners have exercised great diligence, ability and a conscientious desire for its successful accomplishment. It cannot be presumed that a work of such magnitude is perfect in every particular; and how far it may answer the purpose for which it was undertaken, remains to be determined. That it is an improvement upon what it is intended to supply there is no room for doubt. It adheres in the main to the text of existing laws, with occasional changes to meet present demands, but which were not needed when they were first enacted, and also addition of provisions which the progress of the age requires. The work, as presented, might properly be adopted, without material changes, making it the basis for such amendments as time and necessity may suggest, or as may be recommended by the joint committee to which it was referred for examination by the Legislature of last year. It will be seen that some of its provisions have been framed with a view to throw much of our special legislation into the courts, where it may be disposed of with less inconvenience to interested parties, and a great saving in our annual expenditures.

WRITS OF ERROR IN CRIMINAL CASES.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed, entitled "An act to allow writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter." The first section provides that a writ of error "shall be of right, and may be sued out upon the oath of the defendant or defendants, as in civil cases."

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

Before this enactment the law required the defendant to allege that some error had been committed by the court on the trial, and to show cause, within thirty days, why the writ of error should be granted; but this law gives a writ, whether any error is alleged or not, and allows the defendant seven years in which to issue it, *according to the practice in civil cases*. Heretofore the Executive did not ordinarily issue the warrant for execution of any criminal until the expiration of the thirty days within which he was permitted to apply for his writ of error. That limitation of thirty days being now virtually repealed, and seven years substituted therefor, is it expected the warrant shall be withheld for the seven years? If not, when may it properly issue? And if issued at any time within the seven years, may not the criminal supersede it at any time he pleases by his writ of error? And may it not be reasonably expected that this will be the practical result in every such case? This would seem like trifling with very serious matters; and I respectfully submit whether the act of last session should not be repealed, or very materially modified, without delay. In my message of 10th February, 1870, returning the bill with my objections, I gave sundry reasons why it should not be approved, and the views therein expressed remain unchanged; and the Supreme Court of the State, in the recent Schoeppe case, express their opinion of this enactment, as follows:

"It is not improper before closing to say a few words in reference to the act of 1870, to draw attention to some of its defects, and to the radical change in our criminal jurisprudence it will produce. It was passed for this case, but owing to the Governor's veto it came too late. It is another evidence that laws which are the offspring of feeling are seldom wisely framed. It commands this court to review the *evidence*, and to determine whether the ingredients to constitute murder in the first degree were proved to exist; and yet in forgetfulness of the former law it provides no means to *take, preserve*, and *bring up* the *evidence*. Thus, the first attempt to act under it, proves its inefficiency, the judge below returning to our *certiorari* that he was not able to make the return of the evidence. He is not bound by law to take the testimony or to certify to it. A bill of exceptions brings up only so much of the evidence as may be required to explain the point of law contained in the bill.

"The effect of this law seems not to have excited attention. It has changed the whole doctrine of the criminal law as to the speed and certainty of punishment, and left to the felon both the hope and a door of escape, not only from the law's delay, but by prison breach, and all the various means of avoiding retributive justice. At this moment, two cases occur to my memory of convictions of murder in Allegheny county, delayed by dilatory motions, where the prison doors opened by unknown means, and the prisoners escaped forever. Any murderer may, under this law—though like Probst he may have murdered a whole family—take out his writ of error, without limitation of time or condition, whether in prison under sentence, or stepping upon the trap of the gallows, with cause, or without it, and suspend his case until the next term of the Supreme Court. No one could condemn him if, the death warrant not preventing, he should wait till the term of the Supreme Court be passed, and then take out his writ of error to delay the execution of his sentence for a whole year. That only security to the public, the examination of the case and allowance of the writ for cause, is repealed."

APPORTIONMENT.

The important duty devolves upon you to apportion, in accordance with the last census, the representation to the General Assembly and to Congress. This will be among the most laborious and difficult works of the session. In its performance, it is presumed and trusted that you will be guided and governed by a strict sense of justice and impartiality to all parties and to every district in the State, so that no well founded reason be given for complaint or censure.

Under the laws of the State it is made the duty of the County Commissioners of the respective counties to make returns to the Governor of the septennial enumeration of taxables on or before the first Tuesday of December. Not one-fourth of these returns have yet been received, although the attention of the Commissioners was invited to the subject by special circular from the Secretary of the Commonwealth. As soon as the returns come to hand, the necessary abstracts will be made out and forwarded to the Legislature.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools shows that there are now within the State, 2,002 school districts; 14,212 schools; 2,892 graded schools; 13,100 directors; 79 county and other superintendents; 17,612 teachers, and 828,891 pupils. This is an increase over the preceding year of 31 districts; 276 schools; 447 graded schools; 200 directors; 3 superintendents; 470 teachers, and 15,138 pupils.

The cost of tuition for the past year was $3,745,475 81; building, purchasing and renting school houses, $2,765,644 34; contingencies, $1,165,226 05; other expenditures, $95,475; making a total of $7,771,761 20. Estimated value of school property $15,837,183. Average salary of male teachers, $40 65 per month; length of school term, 6 06 months; and the cost per month of each pupil, 98 cents.

In addition to the above, five Normal schools are recognized by the State. These are intended specially to instruct in the art of teaching, and to furnish suitable teachers for the common schools. The many highly qualified instructors that have graduated therein, afford a sufficient assurance of their success and usefulness. They have added materially in the rapid advancement of our general and widely approved educational system. Since their recognition, 12,390 students have been received into them; and 2,675 are now enrolled. There are 66 professors and tutors. The libraries contain 8,135 volumes. The buildings and grounds are valued at $364,667; and the furniture and apparatus at $75,000.

Besides the schools that receive legislative support, there are in the State 601 private schools, seminaries and academies, employing six teachers and having 24,815 students. The estimated value of their property is $600,000, and the annual amount received for tuition, $380,000. There are also thirteen colleges, with 157 professors and tutors, and 2,805 students enrolled. They own much valuable property, and their libraries number 95,000 volumes.

These statistics will, doubtless, prove interesting to all who peruse them, and those relating to the common schools merit the especial attention of the Legislature. The prosperity and happiness of all communities depend, more than anything else, upon their general intelligence. Idleness, immorality, crime and poverty abound most where ignorance prevails. The greatest wealth a people can possess, and the highest political freedom and power they can attain, are based upon and derived from a sound and generous education. Freedom from the many evils that disturb the peace of society; social harmony; good and healthful government; and all the unnumbered blessings that conspire to produce human happiness, are its legitimate fruits. Money judiciously expended by any community for the mental training of its youth, cannot be lost; it will not fail to return in due time, bearing a liberal interest. The admirable workings of our Pennsylvania school system are everywhere admitted, and its great success is chiefly owing to the generosity of the Legislature by which it has been so kindly and so beneficently nurtured, and it is sincerely to be trusted that it will never weary in this praiseworthy work, which has thus far been so well accomplished and so abundantly rewarded.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, for the year terminating May 31, 1870.

Since the first organization of these schools the whole number of children admitted is 5,053. And during the same period, the discharges, including deaths, amount to 1,524, leaving 3,529 in the schools at the close of the year; of whom 2,137 are in "graded," and 793 in "primary schools" and 599 in "Homes."

During the year terminating May 31, 1871, 493 of these will be discharged on *age*, in 1872, 477; in 1873, 599; in 1874, 616; in 1875, 646; 1876, 602; in 1877, 581; 1878, 410; in 1879, 291; and in 1880, the remainder, 171. From this statement it will be seen that all the children now in the schools on reaching the age of sixteen, will be discharged in ten years on *age* alone. The reinforcements to the schools will hereafter consist only of children born prior to January 1, 1866; consequently all who may hereafter be admitted must come in during the next ten years, and they will be more than absorbed by the discharges on *order*. The number discharged this year, on *age*, is 400, and on *order*, 230, and 15 have died, making in all, 645. Should the rapidity of the discharge on order continue in anything like the ratio of the present year, it will not require more than five years to exhaust the greater portion of the schools, and the children remaining in them will from time to time have to be concentrated in a few of the schools which shall be deemed the best, to close up the concern.

The expenditures of the system for the school year ending May 31, 1870, are as follows, viz:

For education and maintenance of children in advanced schools	$283,900 67
For education and maintenance of children in primary schools	101,175 58
For education and maintenance of children in homes	65,236 42
For clothing, shoes, making, mending, &c	53,993 75
For partial relief of 15 children, at $26 each	390 00
For general expenses	9,100 00
Total expenses	514,126 42
Total appropriations	494,700 00
Balance	$19,426 42

The sum appropriated is for the amount estimated by the Superintendent in his report of 1869, but owing to the extreme pressure of the guardians and relatives of many indigent and suffering applicants, the Superintendent, with my consent, admitted a larger number of children than he originally estimated for; the balance, as above stated, has, for this reason, necessarily and unavoidably accrued.

Under an act entitled "An act to provide means for the establishing of a soldiers' orphans' school in each State Normal school district in this Commonwealth, now destitute thereof," approved April 15, 1867, and a supplement thereto, approved March 25, 1868, the sum of twenty-one thousand dollars was advanced out of the State Treasury as a loan to five institutions. These being fully established, are repaying this loan at the rate of five per cent. quarterly, as specified in the act. Sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars of this loan remained unpaid on May 31, 1870, and owing to the change of the form of settlements which, by law, went into operation at that time, it was unexpectedly to the Superintendent, deducted from the appropriation by the accounting officers, and consequently bills for education and maintenance for that sum and the above balance remain unpaid. No special appropriation for this amount is asked; but all that is required is the passage of a joint resolution, authorizing its payment from the sum appropriated for the expenses of the current year, which, in consequence of a reduction in prices, I am informed will exceed them to about the amount of the said balance.

The early passage of such a resolution is necessary, because the institution to which the money is due cannot afford to wait long for it without serious inconvenience. Provision should also be made by the Legislature that, as the said sum of $16,800 is repaid in quarterly instalments by institutions from which it is due, it shall be applied to the reimbursement of the funds appropriated for the advances thus made.

The Superintendent estimates the expenditures for education, maintenance, clothing, &c., of 3,600 children, during the year terminating May 31, 1872, at $500,000. After a careful examination, I find it correct, and respectfully request an appropriation for that amount. This estimate will, it is believed, enable the Superintendent to admit all proper applicants. It is $20,000 less than the appropriation for the current year, and it is confidently anticipated that hereafter each succeeding estimate for annual expenses will be much more largely decreased.

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

The sanitary condition of these children is one of the most remarkable features of the schools. During the five years they have been in operation, out of 5,053 children only seventy-one have died, which is but a little over one and four-tenths per cent. of the entire number for the whole time, or less than three-tenths of one per cent per annum. These facts are incontestible evidences of the care and attention that have been bestowed upon these institutions.

The establishment of these schools, and the liberal encouragement and support they have received, have met the approval and admiration not only of other States of the Union, but of the entire civilized world. Philanthropists and statesmen from foreign nations are constantly making inquiries concerning the laws governing and directing the operations of our soldiers' orphans' schools, their management and the results, and give frequent assurances of unqualified commendation.

The foregoing exhibit is, I trust, sufficiently satisfactory to prompt a continuance of the generous patronage already extended to an institution unsurpassed by any other of the kind in usefulness. Its benefits extend beyond the mere shelter, clothing, feeding and education of the sons and daughters of our heroic dead. In generations far remote its influences will stimulate to deeds of patriotic ardor and heroism. Hereafter the defenders of our country will not falter when they reflect that should they fall, they have in the Commonwealth a parental protector of their beloved ones, who otherwise would be left desolate and neglected. The State has abundant cause to rejoice in what it has done for its soldiers' orphans, and to be proud of these schools, which now constitute the brightest jewels that adorn its crown of glory.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This institution appears to be gradually accomplishing the objects for which it has been liberally endowed by the State. It has about sixty students who are instructed, not only in the ordinary branches of literature and science, but in all the field operations necessary for a thorough agricultural education.

The Experimental Farms, established under the supervision of the officers, have thus far answered their expectations. The experiments therein are carefully recorded; every incident of cultivation, the nature of the seed committed to the soil, its inception, growth, progress and results, together with the conducing causes, being accurately noted. The publication of these observations, made in different parts of the State, with various climates and soil, under the guidance of skilled agriculturists, will impart valuable lessons for the benefit of the practical farmer, and, doubtless, be the means of establishing a "Science of Agriculture," having its foundation in the wisdom of experience. The report of the trustees furnishes a full description of the educational and financial condition of the college, together with the progress and results of the Experimental Farms during the year just ended.

MILITARY.

You attention is invited to the accompanying report of the Adjutant General, for the details of the transactions of his department during the past year. The necessity of a military power in the State, subordinate and auxiliary to the civil authorities, has been so fully discussed, and so generally admitted, as to render any argument on the subject entirely superfluous. It is admitted, on all hands, that a thoroughly organized and well disciplined military force contributes essentially to the maintenance of the peace and good order of society, and to the security of the persons and property of citizens. It has been my desire and aim to constitute such a force to aid the civil authorities, should an emergency arise, in the suppression of public tumult or disorder. This has been effected more successfully than was at first anticipated. In 1856, there were but eight volunteer companies in the State; at the close of '69, there were one hundred and eighty-four; to which number one hundred and fifty-eight companies were added last year. In the meantime, thirty have been disbanded, leaving three hundred and eleven organized and active military companies now recognized by act of the Legislature, as the "National Guard of Pennsylvania."

From the company organizations, fourteen regiments and five battalions have been formed. Whilst I am not disposed to encourage regimental organizations of cavalry and artillery, they being unnecessarily large and expensive, I regard separate or independent troops and batteries of these branches of the service, attached to brigades or divisions, as highly important.

The quota of arms due Pennsylvania has been drawn from the General Government. This amounted to forty-five hundred breech-loading rifle muskets and accoutrements, with a proportionate supply of the proper ammunition. These have been distributed, as provided by the fifty-seventh section of the act of May 4, 1864, in such manner as in my judgment will most effectually subserve the military interests and necessities of the Commonwealth.

As heretofore stated, all the State military departments created during the war have been merged into that of the Adjutant General. That department is now the depository of all our military records, the importance and value of which are constantly indicated by the daily application of officials of the general and different State Governments, of attorneys and agents, of soldiers themselves, or their representatives, for certificates and exemplifications. The Adjutant General is also the responsible custodian of all the military property belonging to the Commonwealth. I, therefore, recommend that this department receive the favorable consideration of the Legislature, and the continuation of such appropriations as may be required for its efficient administration.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The Legislature, in 1864, passed an act authorizing the Governor "to appoint some competent person to prepare a military history of Pennsylvania volunteers and militia," who had been or might thereafter be in the field during the war of the rebellion. In conformity, herewith, my predecessor appointed Samuel P. Bates, Esq., to perform this difficult and responsible undertaking. He commenced the task with zeal and industry, and has prosecuted it with ability. The work has proved to be far more extensive, and required a much greater amount of labor and research than was at first contemplated. Four large royal octavo volumes, handsomely printed and substantially bound, have been produced, and the fifth and last volume, will be completed before the first of June next. The book, itself, affords the best commentary or criticism of the manner in which the author has discharged his duties. It puts in concise form and perpetuates the most important portion of our history, which otherwise would have been forever lost. Hereafter it will be invaluable to the Commonwealth.

RIGHTS OF FRENCH CITIZENS.

By the seventh article of a Consular Convention between France and the United States, signed February 23, 1853, it was stipulated that the citizens of the respective countries should mutually have the same rights to hold real and personal estate, and to enjoy and transmit the same. My attention has been invited to this subject by a letter from Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, dated May 7, 1870, enclosing a copy of a communication from the Minister of France to the United States, resident at Washington.—That letter, accompanied by said seventh article, and a copy of my reply thereto (marked A and B), are herewith submitted to the Legislature for information, and with the recommendation that the subject be carefully considered, and such action taken thereon as will make the statutes of the State conform to our obligations under the provisions of said Convention.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

On the first of July, 1870, an act of Congress was passed amendatory to the act, entitled "An act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved February 22, 1867. The object of these laws is to place under the National Government the management and preservation of these cemeteries, and to secure the consent of the several States in which they are located. This consent has already been given as to the cemetery at Gettysburg, by the act approved April 14th, 1868; and the National authorities now ask for the same action by the State as to the cemeteries at Glenwood, Lebanon, Mount Moriah, Odd Fellows' and Woodland, in Philadelphia; and also those at Harrisburg, Pittsburg and York.

Copies of a communication on this subject, from the Secretary of War, and of the act of July 1, 1870 (marked C and D), are herewith transmitted, with the recommendation, that the consent of the State be given, in compliance with the laws of the United States.

The objections heretofore existing to the payment of the appropriation for the use of the Antietam Cemetery having been removed, the sum appropriated has been paid over to the Treasurer.

IMMIGRATION.

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

THE MILFORD AND MATAMORAS RAILROAD.

About the close of the last session of the Legislature an act was passed and approved, entitled "A supplement to the Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company." The fourth section of this enactment seems to have been intended to take from the State, and give to the company, the ten thousand dollars bonus, paid into the State Treasury annually by the New York and Erie Railroad Company, under the fifth section of the act of 26th March, 1846. Soon after the adjournment, my attention was directed to the subject, and to guard against loss I caused the Attorney General to give notice to the New York and Erie Railroad Company that the State would look to that corporation for the payment of the annual bonus, as heretofore, notwithstanding the passage of the supplement referred to. I regard the latter as having been enacted and approved, through inadvertence, in the hurry of a closing session, and as hasty and inconsiderate legislation, at variance with the settled policy of the State, and highly prejudicial to the public interests; and I therefore earnestly recommend its immediate repeal, or at least so much of it as relates to the bonus.

TELEGRAPH LINES AND RAILROADS.

The question of the assumption of the control of the telegraph lines and the chartering of railroad companies within the State by the General Government, was partially considered by the Legislature at its last session, and is now receiving considerable attention. Regarding the subject as one of vast importance, involving the sovereign power of the State, the interests of corporation that are enfranchised by it, and of our citizens who have investments in stocks and bonds amounting to many millions of dollars, I most earnestly invite your serious examination of it, and your early action thereon.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A reliable geological and mineralogical survey would be of incalculable value to the State. Without it we have indefinite ideas of our vast undeveloped mineral wealth, and the expense attending it would be utterly insignificant when compared with the beneficial results. We are at present, without even a reliable map to indicate the locality, character and resources of our mineral regions. And as good maps are the basis of all useful research in every department of science, and the arts, especially in the practical sciences of geology and metallurgy, the first step towards a geological survey is to obtain as correct a map as possible, if not of the entire State, at least of such parts thereof as are of the most importance to be studied geologically. This will be a work of labor and time, and can only be accomplished successfully by triangulating each county separately, and from the county maps thus acquired, constructing a complete and accurate map of the whole State. It is neither wise nor just policy to delay this work because it may be more perfectly effected at some future time. There is for it a present necessity, and the time will never come when such a work can be rendered perfect. There can be no such thing as a final geological report. New developments in mineral resources, as well as additional acquirements in scientific knowledge, will constantly be made as long as the world exists.

The general voice of the business community and land ownership of the State demands this survey. It is especially called for by the oil regions, newly discovered coal fields, and the iron, manufacturing and railroad interests. Large portions of the State remain to a great extent, unstudied by scientific and practical men. The old survey of 1836-41 did a good work, but it is of little value now, except in a few localities. Since it was made wonderful discoveries have taken place and problems of structure and deposit still remain unsolved, doubtless involving many millions of dollars in value. Then, many of the back counties were comparatively unsettled, and scarcely any openings were made in our mineral districts, except in the anthracite coal basins, and around Pittsburg. Now, the State is full of trial shafts and private explorations; extensive forests have been cleared; roads penetrate what were inaccessible regions; railways traverse whole counties with instrumental field work; many thousands of oil and salt wells have been bored; valuable mines put in working order; the population has advanced in intelligence and grown more observant and enterprising, and the skill of the geologist, metallurgist and the surveyor has reached a higher degree of perfection.

Posterity has its claims upon us; and it should be considered that whatever is done for the present generation is so much accomplished for generations that may follow. One important function of a geological survey is to preserve knowledge for future use. Science is cumulative, and its advances are slow. It must collect many facts before it arrives at true conclusions. For want of a proper bureau of statistics, and a corps of observation and publication to collate and relate the facts of our geology and mineralogy as they have appeared, the State has already suffered severely. Much valuable information has been lost, never to be recovered; and but little certain knowledge of past mining, and other scientific operations, has been preserved to govern and assist the future engineer. The sooner, therefore, in my opinion, a geological survey is authorized, the better will it be for the prospective interests of the State, as well as for its present necessities.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Under the requirements of an act, approved April 24, 1869, I appointed five commissioners to constitute a Board of Public Charities who, at all times, have full power to look into and examine the condition of all charitable, reformatory or correctional institutions within the State; and at least once in every year visit all such as are receiving State aid, to examine everything connected with their management, and especially to ascertain whether the funds appropriated to them are economically and judiciously expended. The requisite number of gentlemen, possessing the necessary qualifications, have generously consented to serve on this Board, which is now fully organized, and the objects contemplated are being accomplished. Early during the session their first annual report will be presented for your consideration, which will give a full account of the extent and importance of their philanthropic transactions in behalf of the Commonwealth.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

I am informed that the picture of the Battle of Gettysburg, painted by order of the Legislature, has been completed. As this valuable production is the property of the State, I deem it important that you should appoint a committee, with whom I shall be pleased to co-operate, to take it in charge and prepare a place suitable for its accommodation. This should be made sufficiently capacious, and so arranged as to afford an opportunity for the display of the flags and other relics of interest to the citizens of the State, and to the numerous visitors at the Capital.

DELAWARE BOUNDARY LINE.

The Legislature, at its session of 1839, passed an act entitled "An act to settle, determine and locate the Southern boundary line of the Commonwealth." In conformity therewith Commissioners were appointed to act "in conjunction with like Commissioners on the part of the State of Delaware." That State, however, has failed, thus far, to make the necessary appointments. The work, consequently, remains unaccomplished, and the boundary line is not definitely fixed.

Under ordinary circumstances this might not be regarded as important; but when it is considered that there is a material difference in the penal codes of the two States, and that the code of Delaware contains certain provisions, and authorizes the infliction of punishments repugnant to all the citizens of Pennsylvania, serious evils may some day arise out of the neglect to determine this line. It is impossible to tell what might transpire should the State of Delaware seize upon a citizen and subject him to the disgraceful and abhorrent punishment of the pillory and the whipping post, who, upon subsequent investigation, was ascertained to have his residence in Pennsylvania. The injured party would have a right to demand, and we would be compelled to grant him satisfaction for the wrong he suffered. This and other reasons might be urged for the immediate settlement of this question. Pennsylvania does not desire, and cannot afford, to come into collision with the State of Delaware.

FISHERIES.

The Supreme Court has decided that the law requiring the owners of dams in the Susquehanna river to make fishways in the same, at least where they had purchased their works from the State, is unconstitutional and void. From this decision it does not appear that the State can not have such ways constructed at its own expense. But this does not seem advisable until concurrent legislation can be obtained with Maryland, that State holding both banks of the Susquehanna river at its mouth and for many miles above. The subject has been brought to the attention of Maryland, the Legislature of which State at its last session, passed a law providing for the appointment of Commissioners of fisheries, to report at its next session, which will not occur until next winter. The fisheries under consideration are nearly, if not quite, as much deteriorated by the want of statutory laws for their protection as by the mechanical obstructions in the streams.

The New England States and New York have commenced the experiment of fish propagation in the large streams north of us on quite an extensive scale. Their experience will be useful to us when all obstacles arising from the divided State ownership of the river shores shall have been obviated. New Jersey appointed fish Commissioners at the last session of her Legislature, and the Commissioner of Pennsylvania is now in treaty with them in reference to needed concurrent legislation. The subject is receiving careful attention in both State by their delegated agents. It is hoped that Delaware will join with Pennsylvania and New Jersey in the reforms needed on the Delaware river.

STATE LIBRARY.

The accumulation of books belonging to the State, by purchase, exchange and donation, largely exceeds the capacity of the cases now in the library for their accommodation. Many thousands of volumes, of great value, are necessarily stored away in such a manner as to render them inaccessible and consequently useless. I, therefore, recommend that the Legislature authorize the construction of a sufficient number of alcoves, to accord with the architectural arrangement of the building. These can be completed at a moderate cost, which will be more than compensated for in their safe keeping of the books, and in the accessibility and general usefulness.

STATISTICS.

Permit me to renew my recommendations concerning the collection and properly recording of statistical information relating to the development and growth of the various resources of the Commonwealth. Such records are an almost indispensable necessity. The want of them is a source of constant perplexity and annoyance to all the State officers, and to others, including United States officials and representatives of foreign nations, who have business with the different departments of the State government. These statistics might be gathered, at a moderate expense, by an intelligent clerk appointed for that purpose, and the books at all times kept open for inspection in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Surveyor General furnishes a detailed account of the Land Office. During the past year 3,580 patents were issued, covering 537,880 acres, being more than one fifty-sixth part of the State. The great amount of work in this department requires several additional clerks. The insecurity of the buildings renders necessary additional iron cases or safes for the protection of the muniments of title and other public documents. The expense of the office, including improvements, was $23,400, whilst the receipts, from fees alone, amounted to $54,703 61.

MINES

Herewith is submitted the report of the Inspectors of Mines, filled with highly important statistical information, to which your careful attention is invited. The necessity of such inspectors is demonstrated by the number of casualties reported, and the propriety of extending the provisions of the act by which it has been instituted to all the mining districts in the State, forcibly exhibited.

YELLOW FEVER.

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

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

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

Grateful acknowledgments are due to the members of the Board of Health for their excellent sanitary precautions and personal services during the prevalence of the epidemic, and also to the attaches of the Quarantine Station for their fearless devotion to duty in the time of danger, and their constant and self-sacrificing attention to the wants of the sick and dying. Had it not been for their faithful and efficient services, by which the progress of the fever was arrested, Philadelphia and other populous districts might have suffered a repetition of the horrors of former years when this dreaded disease made such frightful ravages.

IN MEMORIAM.

Hon. William F. Packer, ex-Governor died at Williamsport on the 27th of September last. He was one of the self-made men of whom the State has justly had cause to be proud. In early life he distinguished himself as a journalist, and in the many public positions he subsequently occupied he acquired a high reputation for his eminent abilities as a statesman and executive officer. During his public career he filled the offices of Canal Commissioner and Auditor General, and was a member of each branch of the General Assembly, having served two terms as Speaker of the House. His last public trust was that of Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth. He was over 63 years of age at the time of his death, and has left behind him an untarnished fame.

Hon. Wm. W. Watt, late a member of the Senate, departed this life on the 17th of November last. He had served four successive years as a member of the House of Representatives, and was in the first year of his Senatorial term at the time of his death. He was well known and highly respected, unassuming in his manners, kind and courteous in his deportment, and in the discharge of his obligations, whether of a public or a private nature, he won the esteem of those who knew him.

The Legislature will, I trust, not fail to take suitable notice of the demise of these two distinguished citizens, who, during their life time, were so prominent in rendering services for the public welfare.

PARDONS.

Accompanying this communication will be found the reports of pardons granted during the past year. Compared with the increase of crime, and the great number of prisoners in the county jails and State penitentiaries, the number is less than that of former years. In exercising clemency towards persons convicted of crime, I have strictly endeavored, under all circumstances, to observe that caution and discretion contemplated in the Constitution, and to impartially administer that merciful prerogative and extend its beneficent protection only for the correction of the errors of criminal jurisprudence, the relief of those who may have been "cruelly" or "excessively punished, and those around whom cluster mitigations and ameliorating circumstances.

The number of applications for pardon during the past year was twelve hundred and forty, of which sixty-two, or five per cent., were granted.

The commutation of sentences for good behavior in prison, in accordance with the law of 1869, has effected favorable results in the conduct of prisoners, and their keepers find it a great auxiliary in maintaining a wholesome prison discipline. The beneficial effect will doubtless be manifest in the conduct of those who are released from prison because of its reformatory influences and it is believed fewer convicts discharged under it will return to criminal pursuits than under the old system.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The cheerful aspect of national affairs is subject for congratulation. A prudent and patriotic administration has given to the country the substantial fruition of the victories obtained in the late struggle for freedom and the Republic. The dissevered States have been restored to the Union; peace reigns triumphant throughout all our dominions; the national credit is established beyond the possibility of successful assault, and returning prosperity abounds in every State and department of the government.

The doctrine of free trade, so beneficial to foreign interests and so inimical to American industry, if carried out to its legitimate results, would soon cause American labor to be absolutely impoverished, reduce the free and happy millions of this land to the degraded condition of the down-trodden population of Europe, and capital would no longer seek enterprises thus rendered unremunerative. Protection to our products and manufactures, when rightly viewed, is protection to labor against competition from abroad. Labor in the United States commands higher wages than in any other country. Consequently our working men are the more elevated. Labor is the foundation of individual and national wealth, and those nations that have most thoroughly protected it from foreign competition have been most prosperous. During the late war the talismanic influences of protection on our home industries, and upon the labor and capital invested, were obvious in developing and raising them from their paralyzed condition to the substantial prosperity which has since pervaded the country. And, now, when it has been so trancendently demonstrated, that we are not only able to defend ourselves, but what is equally important, "to depend upon and live upon our own resources;" and when the advocates of free trade are endeavoring to persuade us to adopt the absurd theory, that "tariffs hinder the development of industry and the growth of wealth;" why should not the wisdom of the government make available the teachings of experience and at once legislate for the good of the people? Why should it not protect American labor, maintain its compensation, give the producer a home market, and develop the unbounded resources of the country? The duty on tea, coffee and tropical productions, and all inquisitorial and other taxation under the revenue laws, except upon luxuries, whiskey and other liquors, and tobacco, should be repealed. Fortunately in Pennsylvania there is but little, if any, difference of opinion on the subject of a reasonable protective policy. You cannot legislate upon this subject, but you can, and you should instruct your Senators, and request your Representatives in Congress to use their best exertions to preserve us from the baneful influence of free trade, to which the emissaries of Great Britain, are now with syren songs, so anxiously and industriously endeavoring to lure us to destruction.

After a satisfactory adjustment of duties on foreign productions, so as to prevent the possibility of undue competition from abroad, and a thorough revision and modification of our system of internal taxation, a limit may safely be placed to the annual reduction of National debt, say to fifty million dollars, except when great prosperity should make the treasury over plethoric, and then the occasional unexpended balances might be used in the purchase of additional bonds.

The introduction of "Chinese Coolie," or "contract labor," is one of the greatest evils that can befal the toiling millions of our country. Their presence is not only degrading but impoverishing and paralyzing to our patriotic and intelligent workmen. It is a new species of slavery, equal in all its injurious tendencies to that, the extinguishment of which cost the nation such immense treasure and so many thousands of valuable lives. It should not be tolerated for a single moment, as its results will virtually be to debase and force our workingmen into unnatural rivalry with the dregs of the Chinese population. Restrictive laws against the importation of this kind of labor, such as would stay its further progress, should be enacted without any unnecessary delay.

The claims against Great Britain for depredations upon the commerce of our citizens, by the piratical steamship Alabama, and other vessels, and the disputed rights of our fishermen in the eastern waters, are yet unsettled. The importance of these issues have caused much bitterness of feeling, and, to a considerable degree, involve the peace and honor of the country. The alleged cruel treatment by England of American citizens charged with complicity in some of the Fenian movements, equaled only by the historic horrors of Dartmouth and Andersonville, loudly call for the prompt and humane attention of our Government. These three subjects, I am informed, are now under the consideration of the National Administration, whose intention it is to settle them with as little delay as possible, and in such manner as will meet with general acquiescence and approval.

While two heroic nations in Europe have been engaged in deadly strife, shocking to civilization, our country has been but little affected by it in a physical sense But our sympathies are deeply excited for both people, and in the name of humanity we earnestly hope their differences may soon be satisfactorily adjusted and peace restored.

I have observed with pleasure that Congress is about to provide, by legislation, for the building up and protection of the commercial marine of our country, and for postal facilities to and from foreign countries by American vessels. These measures should, and no doubt will receive the approval of the people. It is also gratifying to find the mercantile, manufacturing, railway and other interests of our great commercial city of Philadelphia, moving with vigor, and, I am assured, with success, in providing the means necessary to establish a first-class line of American iron steamships to run between that city and European ports.—The Legislature will, no doubt, grant liberal franchises to effect a result that will place our Commonwealth in advance of all others, in the construction and use of such vessels for ocean navigation. With the aid and facilities which the National and State Governments may find it their duty and interest to extend, it is hoped that this enterprise will be successful. The construction and maintenance of steamers suitable for the purposes indicated, would consume large amounts of our great staples—iron, steel, coal and lumber, and also give employment to thousands of our mechanics and citizens, and vastly benefit all branches of trade and industry.

All good citizens will rejoice when the last disagreeable vestige of the recent civil war shall have been obliterated. Since the cessation of open hostilities, the nation has set the whole world a noble example by its unprecedented magnanimity in forgiving offenses and restoring to citizenship the great masses of those who warred against its peace and safety. In this regard, we have been as generous in peace as we have been invincible in war; and now but comparatively few of those who sought to dissever the Union remain as aliens and strangers to its government. The supremacy of the laws has been maintained, and their power is no longer disputed. The passions that excited and protracted deadly strife have subsided, and we are again, practically, a homogeneous people.—There are doubtless, here and there, some disaffected spirits but their numbers are too few, and their power too insignificant, to give serious cause for uneasiness or alarm. And even towards these, conciliation will be more productive of good results than the avenging force of triumphant power. It is greatly to be desired that universal peace, amity and national fellowship and brotherhood should again prevail throughout our country. And the time is, I trust, close at hand, when this grand and perfect consummation will be effected by universal amnesty. It would efface the lingering distinctions which are fostered by punishment of the very few for crimes in which very many participated, and remove the last pretext for hostility against a government whose magnanimity is the crowning glory of its power. It will accord with enlightened and progressive civilization, and harmonize with the tested might and grandeur of free institutions. It will present, too, the noblest government of the world's history as impregnable and indissoluble, because founded, without distinction, class, birth or circumstances, upon the virtue and intelligence of all its people.

The employment of United States troops at elections, without the consent of the local and State governments, has recently received considerable attention and reprehension. It is regarded as an interference with the sovereign rights of the States, which was not contemplated by the founders of the general government, and if persisted in, must lead to results disastrous to peace and harmony. The practice is one so serious in its character, and so injurious in its tendencies, as to merit prompt consideration and decisive action, not only by the General Assembly but by Congress. One of the complaints of the colonists against the British King was the oppression growing out of the assumption of this power:—They said, "He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislature;" and, what is especially pertinent to the case in point, "He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power." The alleged authority for the use of troops, at our State elections, is derived from the tenth section of an act of Congress, approved May 31, 1870, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes," which authorizes the United States marshals to call to their assistance such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged and to insure a faithful observance of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States." But it must be a forced construction of this law that will justify the presence of armed national forces at our places of election when no necessity exists therefor, and where their presence is calculated to provoke collision. With a good President, the exercise of the power referred to might have no injurious results, but in the hands of a bad man, governed by personal ambition, it might prove exceedingly calamitous. Unconsciously a good President might be induced to employ it wrongfully; a bad one would be almost certain to use it for his own advancement. Under any circumstances, in my opinion, it is unsafe, and antagonistic to the principles that should govern our Republican Institutions. At the last October election United States troops were stationed in Philadelphia for the avowed purpose of enforcing the election laws. This was done without the consent or even the knowledge of the civil authorities of either the city or the State, and without any expressed desire on the part of the citizens; and as far as can be ascertained without existing necessity. From a conscientious conviction of its importance, I have called your attention to this subject. A neglect to have done so might have been construed as an endorsement of a measure that meets my disapproval. The civil authorities of Pennsylvania have always been and are still, competent to protect its citizens in the exercise of their elective franchise, and the proper and only time for United States military forces to intervene, will be, when the power of the Commonwealth is exhausted and their aid is lawfully required.

The celebration of the Centennial Birthday of American Independence is exciting much public attention. It will be an important era in the history of the nation. Congress has already agitated the subject, and will doubtless, soon take action in relation thereto. The place for this occasion should not be a question of controversy. No other could be so appropriate as Phila. Around the Hall of Independence cluster all the brightest memories of the eventful period to be commemorated.—There Congress met; there the historic bell first proclaimed "liberty throughout all the land—unto all the inhabitants thereof;" there the Declaration of Independence was first promulged, and there should be the national celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the nation's existence.

In conclusion it is my sincere desire that we may cultivate the spirit of good will, forbearance, kindness and charity, and unite in constant efforts to promote the public good and general prosperity.

JOHN W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. 4, 1871.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Organization of the House.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3—2 P. M.—[Special to the *Intelligencer*.]—At 12 M., the House was called to order by General Selfridge, and James H. Webb, elected Speaker—the ballot standing 53 to 44. Three members were absent, Messrs. Campbell, of Philadelphia, Democrat, William F. Smith, Republican, of Philadelphia, and John E. Wiley, of Lancaster. The Democrats voted for James Ellis, of Schuylkill.

The speaker read from a crumpled fold of note paper a brief address couched in commonplace language. The part referring to improvements &c., was taken to be a mild endorsement in advance of the nine million steal.

The members were then sworn in. Gen. Selfridge was re-elected Clerk, the Democrats voting for T. Sprowl Leisening, of Philadelphia.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 3.—After the election of clerks, the Radical caucus nominees were all put through in a batch. Captain Skinner moved to substitute Capt. Cooper, commander of Cooper's celebrated battery, for Ovens. A warm debate ensued, be-death which the Radicals quailed, but under the party lash they voted solid for Ovens.

The Senate organized at 3 o'clock. Wallace was chosen Speaker, and other Democratic officials elected. The Governor's Message will not be delivered until to-morrow. H. G. S.

Foreign News.

ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL PRIM.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—Last night, as General Prim was leaving the Cortes, eight shots were fired at his carriage by a band of assassins in the streets. General Prim was wounded in the three places in the left arm and in the right hand. No arrests were made.

MADRID, Dec. 30, via London, Dec. 31.—Marshal Prim died last night from his wounds. The Duke of Aosta landed at Carthagena to-day, and was received with enthusiasm by the people, and left for Madrid. The death of Prim has produced a profound separation of grief, and everywhere great indignation is manifested against his assassins. The Republican militia battalion of Madrid have nearly all surrendered their arms, in obedience to the order of the Governor General of Madrid. Perfect tranquility prevails in the capital and throughout the provinces.

MADRID, December 31.—The King elect is expected to arrive here on Monday. The festivities which were to have taken place on his entrance into the city, have been postponed.

CARLSRUHE, December 31.—An attack on two of the Paris forts will occur immediately. Shells will be thrown at intervals into Belleville, Villette and St. Antoine.

LONDON, Dec. 31—The intensely cold weather causes a fearful mortality among the wounded Germans. Nearly all the occupants of fifty-six carriages, filled with soldiers, wounded at the assault upon Belfort, on the 21st of December, were frozen to death before the train reached Chatsuers.

A despatch from Besancon reports that another unsuccessful assault was made by the Germans on the fortifications of Belfort, in which the besiegers lost 1,400 killed and wounded.

A despatch from Havre says, that the Germans captured another English Collier at Rouen, on Saturday last, and sank the vessel in the Seine.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—[Special to the N. Y. *Telegram*.]—A despatch from a correspondent at Paris, on the 29th, states that shells were thrown into the city from the neighborhood of St. Alris, at a range of 7,000 yards, nearly four miles.

A despatch from Carlsruhe, of the 20th, states that an attack will be made immediately by the Prussians with shot and shell upon Bellville, Villette and St. Antoine.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Mezieres has been occupied by the Germans.

The French have evacuated other advanced posts northeast of Paris since the reduction of Fort Avron, and the Forts around Paris are silent.

The Twentieth Prussian Division repulsed a superior French force in the rear of Vendome, capturing some guns. In the engagement near Arras, 175 French infantry were captured.

Bismarck writes to Odo Russell that Prussia is justified under the law of Nations in sinking English ships. Although payment has been offered it has been refused, because unaccompanied by an apology. He renews a tender of payment.

Additional artillery is going to Paris, and the number of siege guns of all calibres, now in front of Paris, is 1,500.

The evacuation of the plateau before Mont Avron, by the French, causes much depression in Paris. A meeting of the Mayors of Paris was held last week, to censure the Government for its inactivity, but it proved a failure. It is reported that the palace of Malmaison was set on fire by the guns of Mont Valerein and was totally destroyed.

DARMSTADT, Jan. 2.—Prince Louis, of Hesse, telegraphs to the Government here, that two regiments of Hessians, with a battery, fought on Saturday with a superior force of the enemy southeast of Orleans. The Germans lost 50 men.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A severe engagement, in which the French were successful, preceded the evacuation of Gray by the Germans. The reports that the army of the Loire has retired on Gien are apparently confirmed.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 3.—A portion of Gen. Chauzey's army is now strongly posted near Verdome.

The engagements along the Loire for a week past have all been successes for the French.

Near La Chartre 1200 prisoners were taken by the French.

A Prussian column recently lost 300 men by drowning in an attempt to cross the Loire on ice.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The *Telegraph* announces, on authority, that the demands made upon Prussia by the British cabinet relative to the seizure and sinking of English colliers in the Seine, are in a fair way of adjustment.

Local Intelligence.

Mode of Reckoning Time.

Midnight of December 31st is among Christian nations, reckoned as the ending of one year, and the beginning of another. That period being so near at hand, a short explanation of the method of reckoning time is, perhaps, appropriate at this time, especially as the subject is not as generally understood as it should be. Many believe that 12 o'clock, P. M., of December 31st, *in reality* ends the old year, and begins the new; or in other words, that it is the anniversary of the exact point of time when this world was ushered into existence by the fiat of the Almighty. Science teaches us that ages were required to complete the formation of the Earth, or to condense and consolidate the particles of nebulous matter out of which it is formed, and that additional ages were required to fit it for the abode of man. So that if the historical records of the early periods were so complete that we could to a certainty calculate the exact point of time when Adam was created, we could still fix upon no period that might be considered the creation of the Earth, as it was progressive, and extended, and without a definite beginning. But chronology is so imperfect in regard to the earlier periods of the World's history, that it is impossible to determine the period of the year in which Adam was created; we can only approximate in the number of years.

The year among Christian nations formerly began with March, instead of January; consequently, September, October, November and December, were the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th months, as their names indicate; being derived from the Latin numerals Septem (7), Octo (8), Novem (9), and Decem (10).

In 1752 the Parliament of England declared that January 1st should be considered the New Year, instead of March 25th. So it will be perceived that the 1st of January derives all its importance from the fact that we *reckon* it as the beginning of our year.

Other peoples reckon the beginning of the year at other periods. The last New Year of the Jews occurred on the 26th of September last; the next will occur on the 16th of September next. The last New Year of the Mohammedans occurred on the 3d of April, the next will be on March 23d.

To show that very erroneous opinions are entertained by persons laying claims to some intelligence, we quote the following paragraph from a communication that appeared in a recent number of the *Enterprise*, over the signature of "Iddo."

Since Winter and Spring seems to come later than formerly, we think it can be accounted for in this wise. The calendar by which we are governed only reckons 365 in one year, while it requires 365 day, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 49.7 seconds for the earth to complete its entire revolution. It is obvious from this then, that there *is annually lost by the almanacs almost six hours*, which in the course of a century would amount to upwards of a month, and the conclusion which I draw from this statement is that *our calendar is a little ahead of time*. If this is a false logic, I only ask *what becomes of the fractional part of every year which is not reckoned*.

The italics are ours. When persons writing for the press communicate such ridiculous ideas, and editors are ignorant enough to publish them, it is a sure indication, that more light is needed on the subject. Correspondents of newspapers and editors should be careful not to promulgate false ideas upon any subject. We would advise "Iddo," and all other newspaper correspondents, for their own reputation if for nothing else, to keep quiet upon subjects of which they know *less than nothing*.

"Iddo" has, of course, never heard of leap years, or if he has, did not know that they contain 366 days, but probably supposes that they were instituted to give the gentler sex an opportunity to woo and win. If he had known what a leap year is he would not have endeavored to teach such absurd doctrine as the above. We would like to see the almanac based upon the astronomical calculations of this critic of our method of reckoning time.

The ancients were unable to find accurately the number of days in a year. Romulus divided the year into 10 calendar months, corresponding to the revolutions of the moon around the earth. January and February were afterwards added to the Roman calendar by Numa. This calendar was reformed by Julius Cesar, about 44 or 46 B. C., who reckoned the year to consist of 365¼ days. As it was inconvenient to reckon the fractional part of a day each year, the common or civil year was reckoned 365 days, and every fourth year a day was inserted, called the *intercalary* day, making the year consist of 366 days. The extra day was introduced by repeating the 24th of February, which with the Romans was called the *sixth day before the calends of March*. The years containing this day twice, were on this account called *bissextile*, which means *having two-sixths*.

But the exact time in which the earth performs its revolution around the sun, which constitutes the solar or true year, is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 49.7 seconds. Hence it will be perceived that the *Julian* Calendar, which reckoned 365 days and 6 hours a year, was imperfect, as it reckoned 11 minutes, 10.3 seconds more than a true year. This error, though small, produced in a long course of years, a noticeable error, which was corrected by Pope Gregory XIII, who in 1582 decreed that the 5th of October should be the 15th, thus suppressing the 10 days that had been gained since the adoption of the Julian Calendar about 1626 or 1628 years before. This, called the Gregorian Calendar, was adopted in England in 1752. The error then being 11 days, Parliament declared the 3d of September to the 14th, and at the same time made the year begin January 1st instead of March 25th. The Gregorian Calendar was adopted in Germany in 1777, and in France in 1805, while Russia and other countries of the Greek Church still adhere to the Julian Calendar, or did a few years ago, consequently their dates, (generally called (*Old Style*) are now 12 days later than ours (*New Style*). Some of our almanacs still carry along the old style or Julian Calendar, on the right hand margin of the page.

According to the Gregorian calendar, every fourth year is a leap year excepting the centennial or hundredth years, but the fourth centennial year is also a leap year, that is 1700, 1800, 1900, &c., are common years, but 1600, 2000, 2400, &c., are leap years. Let us try to prove the correctness of this calender. As before stated, the true year consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 49.7 seconds. If we reckon 365 days as a year, the time lost in the calendar in one year is 5 h., 48 min., 49.7 sec., and in four years is 23 h. 15 min. 18.8 sec., that is *one day* lacking only 44 minutes, 41.2 seconds; hence we *add* one day every fourth year, making the year consist of 366 days; but by so doing we *add* 44 min. 41.2 sec. too much in four years, which will in 100 years amount to 18 h. 37 min. 10 sec.; that is *one day* lacking 5 h. 22 min. 50 sec.; hence instead of reckoning the centennial or hundredth year a leap year, we *deduct* one day and reckon it a common year of 365 days; but by so doing we *deduct* 5 h. 22 min. 50 sec. too much every 100 years, which in 400 years will amount to 21 h. 31 min. 20 sec.; or *one day* lacking only 2 h. 28 min. 40 sec., hence we add one day to every fourth centennial year, making it a leap year; consequently the error in the Gregorian calendar is only 2 h. 28 min. 40 sec. in 400 years, or one day in 3874 years, hence it will be necessary to deduct one day from the year 5456 and call it a common instead of a leap year, in order that the calendar may not get "ahead of time." Thus the Gregorian calendar will prove true to time through an infinite number of ages, unless some great convulsion of nature should change the orbit of the earth. U. S.

Conestoga Centre, December 31, 1870.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday of last week a painful accident happened to Mr. Ferree Eshleman, son of Jacob Eshleman, of Paradise township, which resulted in his death from lock-jaw, on Saturday morning. Mr. E. was returning from Strasburg in a trotting-wagon, when his horse made a sudden spring, throwing him head foremost on the frozen ground. He sustained several severe cuts about the head and face but was able to walk to a house not far distant, from whence he was taken to his home, near Paradise, and medical aid at once summoned, but his wounds were so serious that they resulted in his death. Mr. Eshleman was about thirty years of age, and leaves a young wife and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his untimely loss.

AN UNKNOWN MAN BURNED IN A LIME KILN.—Yesterday, (January 1st,) a man was found lying on P. Fisher's Lime Kiln, two miles east of Elizabethtown. It appears the man took a night's lodging by lying on a board near the fire, and was suffocated from the effects of sulphur, and fell into the kiln, where he was found by Abraham Forney. The man who is a German, about 45 years, is unknown here. He had his boots soled at a shoemaker shop in the vicinity where he started. He had been hunting work. Nothing was found on his person to identify him, as the clothing was burned off, and the body partly burned up.

Daniel Balmer, Justice of the Peace, held a jury and rendered a verdict to the above effect.

NEW LYCEUM.—A Lyceum has been organized at Chestnut Hill School House, Colerain twp. On Friday evening, Dec 23d, it held its first regular meeting. The following are the officers: President, Emmerson Davis; Secretary, Miss McIlvain; Treasurer, Thos. Baker. After the usual business was transacted the following resolution was discussed:

Resolved, That war is a greater evil than intemperance.

G. A. McNeal and Geo. F. Baker sustained the resolution, and Thos. Baker opposed it. The discussion was animated and interesting. The following resolution will be discussed at the next meeting:

Resolved, That the adoption of the Local Option Law would benefit the cause of temperance in this State.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Martin Mellinger, of Columbia, an engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in charge of engine No. 233, first fast line freight east, was killed at Steamboat Station last Saturday. His train was standing on the south track and he was oiling his engine, and not seeing the Erie mail west, which was approaching on the north track, he stepped towards it and was struck by the mail train on the right shoulder, which knocked him against his own engine, fracturing his skull and breaking his neck.—Deputy Coroner Hill was summoned and held an inquest, a verdict in accordance with the above facts being returned. Deceased had been on the road some ten years, and an engineer for the past five years. He leaves a wife and six children in Columbia.

INTERCOURSE ITEMS.—Dennis' colored orchestra from Louse-town, celebrated the 15th Amendment with a stag dance at the old Cross Keys Hotel, in Intercourse, on last Wednesday. The musical instruments consisted of 1 violin, a banjo and 2 pairs of bones; and the dancing was participated in by a motley crew of both black and white, in honor of the event. Nine-strike whiskey was plenty, and all hands enjoyed themselves to their hearts content. Everything passed off pleasantly with the exception of an accident, which happened the *band* on their way home. Their rickety old wagon, attached to something shaped like a horse, broke down (and is still a nuisance on the public road,) bruising the darkies heads and shins to such an extent as to materially interfere with their musical engagements hereafter. P. M. E.

PRESENTATION.—On Thursday evening of last week, the young Ladies Bible Class, of the Middle Octorora Sabbath School, presented their teacher, Mrs. S. L. M. Good, with a beautiful and valuable Book, entitled "Inner Light of the World." The volume was presented in behalf of the class, by Dr. A. P. Meloy, and received by Mrs. Good, who after thanking the class, remarked that the present would ever be cherished as a token of kindness and affection from those she loved.

WHITE HORSE ITEMS.—The recent cold weather has enabled our citizens to get their ice houses filled, and they were not slow to avail themselves of the fine opportunity; John Mason, B. S. Weiler and George G. Worst filled theirs on Monday. One boy fell into the dam, but saved himself by swimming out.

John Mason, proprietor of the White Horse Hotel, on Monday killed three Chester Whites, which weighed respectively, when dressed, 515, 453 and 481 pounds.

The Pequea Lyceum is still in a flourishing condition. Last Tuesday evening being the night for the election of officers, the following named were the officers elected:

President—S. J. Henderson.
Vice President—Richard Hall.
Secretary—I. H. Mason.
Corresponding Secretary J. D. Worst.
Treasurer—Martin Kurtz.
Lecturer—D. P. Morenzy, M. D.
Curators—J. B. Newhouser, H. H. Kurtz and B. S. Weiler.

The questions for debate on next Tuesday evening are, "Should Chinese emmigration be encouraged?" "Should the minority of a district be represented in our Legislature?" Astronomy is the subject for the next lecture by D. P. Morenzy.

BARN BURNED.—Yesterday about three o'clock Mr. John Baum's barn took fire, one mile north of Elizabethtown, and was totally destroyed with all the farming implements and a large lot of hay, and upwards of 400 bushels threshed grain in the granary. The live stock was all saved except one calf. Loss upward of $4,000, partly covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not known.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday night about 11 o'clock a fatal railroad accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Oakland Station. Owing to the breaking of an axle, a car of the Cumberland Valley line west was thrown from the track, striking the engine of the first fast freight east, entirely disabling it, and severely injuring the engineer, Mr. Enos Hoopes, of Philadelphia, that he died at noon yesterday. Charles Fager, the front brakeman, had a leg broken, and the fireman, whose name we did not learn, had his hip dislocated. Two or three freight cars were smashed to pieces.

GEORGETOWN LYCEUM.—A regular meeting of this Association was held on Thursday evening, December 29th. Quite a large crowd was in attendance. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President—J. C. Campbell, M. D.
Vice President—S. H. Rockey.
Secretary—Miss Sue Cooper.
Treasurer—J. F. Good.
Editor—F. M. Trout.

OCTORARO ITEMS.—Wilson Dobbins, of Octoraro, slaughtered on the 19th inst. two hogs, Colerain Whites, 13 months old, that weighed when dressed 415 and 533 pounds respectively.

A. Roop, proprietor of the Octoraro Hotel, is going to have a fox hunt and a turkey dinner on next Tuesday, Jan. 3d. A number of Lancasterians have promised to be present. Bounteous fare awaits all who attend.

SEND, IF YOU CAN'T GO.—If requested, Wanamaker & Brown will send samples of their goods, prices and rules for self-measure, to any one out of Philadelphia; and they guarantee a fit in such cases, and satisfaction in all respects.

"Rupture Trusses," "Braces," "Supporters," and "Mechanical Remedies. Read C. H. Needles' advertisement in this issue.

SPECIAL attention of the afflicted is invited to *Mystic Water*, from David's Well in this issue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Needles' Special Branch.
For the adjustment of "RUPTURE TRUSSES," "BRACES," "SUPPORTERS" AND "MECHANICAL REMEDIES."
His Offices for the same are conducted with skill and ability. The duties pertaining to this line of treatment, made familiar, by many years of practical experience, winning for his Departments the confidence and approbation of best Medical authorities.
The LADIES OFFICE at No. 14 NORTH TWELFTH STREET, is conducted Professionally, by an accomplished FEMALE PHYSICIAN.
C. H. NEEDLES, Pharmacist,
S. W. Cor. 12th and Race Streets.
Jy4 1yw1 Philadelphia.

Mystic Water
FROM
DAVID'S WELL. [illegible]

To the Weak, the Worn, and the Weary, the editor of the Boston Recorder says: "We can most unhesitatingly recommend the Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the protoxide of iron, to all the weak, the worn, and the weary, having richly experienced its benefits. It possesses all the qualities claimed for it by its proprietor.

MARRIAGES.

CONROY—GROSS.—On the 27th ult., at Elizabethtown, by Rev. Father McMonigle, Frank Conroy, of this city, to Sallie B. Gross, of Middletown, Dauphin co.

GALBRAITH—HAVERSTICK.—On the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. V. Eckert, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. David Haverstick, Sr. Mr. John J. Galbraith, of Eden twp., to Miss Lizzie A. Haverstick, of Dromore twp.

SNYDER—GRIEVES.—On the 27th inst., in Philadelphia, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Paxton, A. W. Snyder, of Lancaster, to Miss Caddie V. Grieves, of Philadelphia.

GROW—KITCH.—On the 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Benj. C. Sinsemoll, Benj. T. Grow, of Philadelphia, to Miss Henrietta Kitch, of Lancaster city.

WITTERS—EISENHOWER.—On the 29th inst., at Horting & Schlott's Hotel, by Rev. W. T. Gerhard, John Witters, of Rapho, to Mary A. Eisenhower, of Dauphin co.

DEATHS.

DINKELBERGER.—On the 2d inst., in this city, John, son of Charles and Margaretta Dinkelberger, in the 5th year of his age.

GOMPF.—On the 2d inst., in this city, Emanuel Gompf, in the 45th year of his age.

ECKERT.—On the 2d inst., in this city, John, son of Leonard and Mary Eckert, in the 7th year of his age.

BLIZARD.—Wednesday, December 28th, 1870, Jacob, son of Lydia and Jacob Blizard, aged 23 years, 10 months and 12 days.

GIBSON.—On the 30th ult., in this city, Wm. C. Gibson, aged 47 years.

McLAIN.—On the 31st inst., in this city, Lewis, son of David and Elizabeth McLain, aged 5 months and 20 days.

WARFEL.—Sunday, January 1st, 1871, Mrs. Maria Warfel, aged 73 years, 2 months and 26 days.

BEECHER.—On the 30th inst., Samuel Beecher, Sr., in his 86th year.

FLAGG.—On the 29th inst., in this city, Harriet, daughter of James and Elizabeth Flagg, aged 5 months.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia Grain Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron Bark at 25@30 dollars per ton, as in quality.

Clover seed comes forward slowly and commands 11@11¼ cts. per lb.

Timothy and Flax Seed are scarce and wanted; we quote the former at $5 50, and the latter at $2@2 10.

There is less activity in the Flour Market, but we continue former quotations; their is very little demand for shipment and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants; sales of 1000 bbls. Superfine and 1000 bbls Penn'a. Extra on private terms, some Northwestern Extra Family at $6@6 50; 3000 bbls, Penn'a do do at $6 [illegible]; Indiana and Ohio do do in lots at $6 [illegible] and fancy lots at higher bargains.

Rye Flour sells at $5 12½@5 25.

In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The tone of the Wheat market is firm, but the volume of business is light; sales of 3,000 bus at $1 43@1 45 for Indiana Red, and $1 50 for Ohio Amber.

Rye is nominal at 88@90c for Western and Penn'a, and 80c for Southern.

Corn is quiet but firm; sales of 100 bu Penn'a Yellow at 78c, and some Western mixed at 77c.

Oats are steady, with sales of Penn'a at 54@56c, and Western at 55@56c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Whiskey is unchanged; sales of 50 bbls Western iron and wood-bound at 91c.

Stock Markets.

DE HAVEN & BRO., BANKERS
Philadelphia, Jan. 3.

Penn'a	62¾
Reading	49¾
Phil'a and Erie	26½
U. S. 6s 1881	110¾@110¾
" 5-20 1862	109 @109¾
" " 1864	108¾@108¾
" " 1865, Nov	108¾@108¾
" " 1865, July	107⅜@107⅝
" " 1867	108 @108¾
" " 1868	108¾@108¾
10-40s	106¾@106¾
Pacifics	
Currency 6s	
Gold	110¾
Union Pacific R. R. 1st M. Bonds	
Central Pacific R. R.	
Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds	

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

Gold	110¾
Canton	65½
Cumberland	
Western Union Telegraph	45
Merchant Union	
Quicksilver	
" Preferred	
Mariposa	
" Preferred	9½
Boston W. P.	
Wells F. Ex	32¾
American	40¼
Adams	64¾
United States	39¾
Pacific Mail	40
N. Y. Central	92¾
Erie	23
Erie Preferred	46
Hudson	88
Harlem	132
" Preferred	
Reading	99¾
Michigan Central	115¾
Michigan Southern	
Lake Shore	92¾
Illinois Central	136½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	105¾
Northwestern	72¾
" Preferred	82¾
Rock Island	105⅞
St. Paul	52¾
" Preferred	74⅜
Wabash	49½
Fort Wayne	92¾
O. and M.	28½
C. and Alton	115
" Preferred	115¼
New Jersey Central	104¾

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

TUESDAY, Jan. 2.

There was not much demand for beef cattle this morning, but holders of prime grades, which were in moderate supply, were very firm in their views. We quote choice at 9@9½c, fair to good at 7½@8½c, and common at 5@6½c, ₽ lb gross. Receipts, 2107 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales;

Head.
50 Owen Smith, Virginia, 7@8½c, gross.
85 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western, 7@8½c, gross.
50 Dennis Smyth, Western Pennsylvania, 6@7½c, gross.
40 A. Christy, Virginia, 7½@8½c, gross.
40 James Christy, Virginia, 7½@8½c, gross.
32 Dengler & McCleese, Chester county, 6@7½c, gross.
81 P. McFillen, Western, 7@9½c, gross.
15 Ph. Hathaway, Western, 7@8c, gross.
83 James Shill, Western, 7@8c, gross.
100 James McFillen, Western, 7½@9c, gross.
60 E. S. McFillen, Western, 7@8½c, gross.
153 Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7@9½c, gross.
270 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 5@9½c, gross.
90 Mooney & Miller, Western, 7@8½c, gross.
70 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 6½@8c, gross.
40 H. Chain, Western, 7@8½c, gross.
65 J. & L. Frank, Western, 6@7½c, gross.
80 Gus. Shamberg & Co., Western, [illegible] gross.
90 Hope & Co., Western, 6@8½c, gross.
31 Jos. Clemson, Lancaster county, 6½@7½c, gross.
32 W. Alexander, Chester county, 7@9c, gross.
80 John McArdle, Western, 7@9½c, gross.
70 R. Maynes, Western, 5½@7¾c, gross.

Cows and calves were in steady request, and 150 head sold at $45@65.

Sheep met a moderate demand at full figures. Sales of 10,000 head at the different yards at 5@6½c ₽ gross.

Hogs were much wanted and prices advanced. Sales of 800 head at $9 50@10 ₽ 100 lbs net.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—100,000 GOOD HICKORY Spokes, for which the highest market price will be paid cash on delivery. Apply to SAMUEL KEELER, Corner of Lemon and Water streets, Lancaster, Pa. 11-2tw

NOTICE.—MY WIFE, MATILDA SEIPLE, left my bed and board without any just cause or complaint, I therefore notify the public not to trust her on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debt she may contract. She is welcome to return to my house, in Martic twp., Lancaster co. She left me without my consent.
j1-2tw* DAVID SEIPLE.

FOR RENT.—A FIRST-CLASS STORE Room in Marietta Borough, 75 feet deep, formerly owned by John R. Dillenbaugh and lately occupied by Bowers & Steacy, for rent from April 1st, 1871. Apply to A. COLLINS, Marietta Borough. 12-30d&1tw

AGENTS MALE & FEMALE $100 a week—60 per cent, and $25,000 in cash Prizes. Information free. Address American Book Co., 62 William st., N. Y. d31-4w

"KNOWLEDGE IN A NUT-SHELL." "A Book for the People. You want it! Everybody ought to have it. It contains several hundred rare and valuable receipts, and much other information, making it a regular Home Companion, and Hand-book of Reference. About 350 closely printed pages. Sent by mail, free of postage for 50 cents. Address C. H. PHELPS, P. O. Box 4604. 28 Broadway, N. Y. j1-4tw

NOTICE.—ON THE NIGHT OF NOV. 26, 1867, my safe was blown open and the following Certificates of Stock taken therefrom:
Certificate of Stock in Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster, No. 160, dated August 26, 1867, for 18 shares.
Certificate of Stock of Reading and Columbia Railroad, No. 313, dated August 6, 1863, for 10 shares.
Certificate of Stock of Reading and Columbia Railroad, No. 275, dated January 9, 1863, for 4 shares.
Notice is hereby given that application for the re-issuing of said stock will be made.
NATHAN WORLEY, Manheim Borough. j4-8w1

PUBLIC SALE.—ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25th, 1871, in pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, of Lancaster County, the undersigned Committee of Samuel Eshleman, (a lunatic,) will offer at public sale, at the public house of T. M. Brubaker, in the borough of Mount Joy, in said county, the following real estate:
No. 1. Two Lots of Ground fronting on the north side of the Lancaster Turnpike, known as West Main street, in said Borough, adjoining land of B. M. Greider on the west, and a public alley on the east and north; said two lots together being 95 feet in front and extending in depth that width 180 feet, more or less, on which are erected a double two-storied FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, a two-storied Frame Chairmaker Shop, Frame Stable and other improvements. Also Garden, Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, &c.
No. 2. A Lot of 140 Perches of Ground in said Borough, fronting on the Marietta Turnpike, adjoining lands now or late of D. Carpenter, Christian Buohl, and others.
No. 1 will be sold separate or together, as will best suit purchasers.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., of said day, when terms will be made known by
ja4-3tw JACOB REEM, Committee.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between Michael F. Steigerwalt and Philip Doersom, Carriage Manufacturers, under the firm title of Steigerwalt & Doersom, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
MICHAEL F. STEIGERWALT.
PHILIP DOERSOM.
The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the firm at the old stand, East King street, nearly opposite Sensenig's Hotel. Monday, January 2d, 1871.
Having withdrawn from the firm of Steigerwalt & Doersom, in the manufactory of Carriages, &c., and having disposed of my interest and good-will therein to Philip Doersom, who will continue the business at the old stand, and thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm from a generous public, I would respectfully solicit for him a continuance of the same.
MICHAEL F. STEIGERWALT.
Monday, January 2d, 1871. j3-6td&1tw

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR,
THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE LOAN,
BEARING 7 3-10 INTEREST,
Redeemed after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.
Interest Payable March and September.
The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts. j3fd

LANCASTER COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, DECEMBER 6th, 1870.
ELECTION NOTICE.—AN ELECTION for Thirteen Directors of this Institution, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of JANUARY, 1871, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
W. L. PEIPER, Cashier. de 14-3tw

LANCASTER COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
An election for nine Directors of said Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company at Williamstown, on the second TUESDAY, the 10th of JANUARY next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.
NATHANIEL E. SLAYMAKER, Secretary. d20-3tw

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the members of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Lancaster County, for the Election of Officers, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 8 Court Avenue, Lancaster City, ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1870, between 10 and 3 o'clock. By order of the Board.
AND. M. FRANTZ, Secretary. de 21-2tw

AN IRON TONIC!
FOR DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY,
DROPSY, HUMORS.
PERUVIAN SYRUP!
NATURE'S OWN VITALIZER.
CAUTION.—All genuine has the name "Peruvian Syrup," (NOT "Peruvian Bark,") blown in the glass. A 32-page pamphlet sent free. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Dey St., New York.
Sold by all Druggists. f26-1yd eod&w