Office at Atore of J. Stowella on and after Soit 21, may be found in the elastic new rooms on 2-1, floor of D. Pratt's new UTVERTOWN, BRADEDRO COUNTY, PA ...

COUNTY SURVEYOR OF BRADFORD COUNTY.
Onlocat R grater and Red order's Office. Towards
Pa where he may be found who in the professionally
ones, et Aug 27, 74 3m. BUSIN CARDS.

MOS PENNYPACKER, HAS A am scaphished times fin the TALLORING STATES and some tickness store. Work of the transfer o

S. RUSSELL'S OENERAL . INSURANCE AGENCY,

TOWANDA, PA. K E R O R 2

 Ξ 0 2 X > ES:3

NAE UNDERSIGNED ARCHI-L. PEST AND CHILDRES, wishes to inform the and of to saids and activity, that he will give and a street are streetien to be a leaving plane. Leaving and a contactions for all manner of buildings, private all public as permetendence given for reasonable among a leaving the streets.

J. E. PLEMVING, Box 511, Fowanda, Pa.

W. KINGSBURY, REAL ESTATE, LIFE, FIRE, & ACCIDENT NSURANCE AGENCY Office, corner of Main and State Streets,

March 18 1472. TOWANDA, PA.

G. W. HEATH. He seventianed the presence of Manufacturing and EDAR CHOICH MILL PICKS MADS AND DRESSED

He distributed best STRAW CUTTER now in OF ANY RIVER PELL E OD. TOWANDA, PA. NSUKANUE. The following reli-

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52 per Annum in Advance.

VOLUME XXXV.

TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., JANUARY 21, 1875.

CHURCH, SOCIETY AND OFFICIAL DI GIVE ME BACK MY BOY.

ecrost -The following directory is published for a information of the public. We will thank our ends for notifying us of any errors they may dis-BAPTIST CHURCH—Main Street, below Washington. Services Sunday at 10% A.M. and 7% F.M. Sunday, School at 19 o'clock. Prayer Meeting Thursday evening. Pa-bor, Rev. S. J.-Lubb.
EPHROFAL * UNBRUH—COT. Main and Canal Streeta. Services Sunday at 10% A.M. and 7 F.M. Sunday at 7 P.M. Sunday at 10% A.M. and 7 F.M. Prayer Meeting Thursday at 7 P.M. Sev. CHARLES E MCLUTAINE, Pa-bor.
M.E. CHURCH—Main Street. above State. Bervices Sunday at 10% A.M. and 7 F.M. Prayer Meeting Thursday evening. Sunday School at 12.0'clock. Pastor. Rev. G. W. CHANDLES.
Pafberterman CW ECH—Court Street, near Court Home. Services Sunday stending. Sunday School at 12.0'clock.
Pastor. Rev. G. W. CHANDLES.
S. Peter and Pam—Services every two weeks at 9 and 11 A.M. and 7% F.M. Sunday School at 6 M. Pastor. Rev. Patbles Towns.
A.M.E. CHURCH—State Street, above Second.—Praching Sundays at 10% A.M. and 7% F.M. Sunday School at 1 F.M.

Ce.131 * .

Parting Philippe at 1 P w. A F.M.—NORTHERN COMMANDERY, E.T., No. 16.— fasonic Hall, over Patch's store, at 7 p.m. J. C. Masonic Hall, over Patch's store, at 7 p.m. J. C. Inving. F.C.
Inving. F.C.
UNION LODGE, No. 108.—Once in two weeks at 7 p.m. J. C. Inving. W.M.
U. H.B.A. Charter, No. '61.—Once in two weeks, at 7 p.m. Chas F. Chors, H.P.
I. O. OF O. F.—BRADFUED LODGE, No. 167.—Odd Pellows' Hall, over Proof & Sons Furniture Booms, Meets svery Monday evening at 7 o'clock. WM JONES, N.G. WARREN HILL, Rec.
BRADFUED ENCAMPMENT, No. 41.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday evening of each month. nd fourth Wednesday evening of each month. M. SNYDER, C.P., WARREN HILL, H.P., WM. JONES, Northe.

K. OF P.—Towanda Longe. No. 290.—Meets every Thes ay evening in Temperance Hall, 7)% o'clock.

J. P. Vanflert W.C.

K. O. S.C. —Towanda Longe, No. 370.—Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month. Juseph Mingly, S.K. OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

President Judos—Hon. P. D. Morbow. Towards.
As-ociale Judos—Hon. S.D. Harrices, Springfield.
Ion. C. S. Rusrell... Towards;
District Altonomy—J. N. Califf, Towards.
Prothomology and Clerk of Court—Bery. M. Peck.
Register and Security and Clerk of the Orphanis Serif.—J. CHURBUCK.

Sherif.—J. Mossoe Smith.

Commissioners.—Mossos Sheepard, Wells; Bryj.

Suyk.-Kdall... "owneds; Abras Skell. Towneds.

Jury Commissioners.—B. F. Knapp, Columbia

D. E. Fri Gur N. Flater.

There Berling Response Towneds. D. E. FEIGER N. CI-ter.

Treasurer—Hiram Eliebure. Towarda.

Auditors: G. W. RUNK-LeRausville; IRA CRANE,
boath Creek; E. R. DELONG, North Towarda.

Councel—PRET & DAVIES.

Physician—In. D. N. PEATT

Surreyor—G. V. Myen. Comanda.

TOWANDA BOROUGH OFFICERS. Burgers-JAMES BRYANT.

Burgest-James Bryant, John D. Montanyf, Councilmen—James Bryant, John D. Montanyf, J. M. Ward. James McCabr. T. R. Jordan, E. T. Roy D. S. Pratil, T. M. Woodbuff.

Soy and Treasurer—Joseph Kingsbury.

Justices of Peace—W. C. Bogart, N. Tidd.

Constables—Johnson Wells, L. T. Royee.

Policeman—G. S. Budde.

School Directors—J. A. Codding. President of Board;

N. Tidd. Treasurer; J. P. Vanyleet, Secty; S. W. Alvond, D. N. Cliffe, John H. Limes.

Orthography of Poor—Dr. J. W. Lyman, Wm. Mix.

Auditors—Wm. S. Vincent, J. A. Record, Geo.

Ridgew Y. Assessor-James H. NEVINS.

FIRE COMPANIES. hist Wednesday evening in each menth in Borough entry, seeing their strategy had fail-least one.

Charles Carenter, ec'y ed."

His lor

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS. Towarpa/Posr- FFICE.—Mails gaing South close at 9 30 a. M. and 9 r. M.; going North, at 10:15 a. M. and 4:30 p. M. Arrive from North at 10:30 a. M. and 4:30 p. M.; south 5:15 p. M. and 3:30 a. M. Barelsy mail closes at 1 p. M.; arrives at 6:30 p. M. S. A. E. closes at 2:30 p. M.; arrives at 10:30 a. M. Troy closes at 8 a. M.; arrives at 1 p. M. LeBaysville closes at 1.p. M.; arrives at 12 M. New Era arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 12 M.; departs at 1 p. M.

Mehoodany arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, and Pri tays at 12 M.; departs at 1 p. M. Shesbedum arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 10 a.M., departs at 12 M. BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

Mutual Building and Saving Fund Association Nest in the distribution of payment of install-uents, third Mouday in the month, from 5 to 7 P.M. N. N. Betts Jr. President.

Towardo Building Association.—Meets in Grand Jury Boom, for payment of installments, fourth Mouday in each month from 5 to 7 P.M. Joseph Powerr., President

NO TICK HERE!

But the very best goods of all kinds kept by any first class grover, and sold Down, Down, Down, STRICILY FOR CASE! The choicest

STRUPS, SPICES, TEAS, MOLASSES, SUGARS. COFFEES, &c.,

Received Daily, Fresh from the New York Market, and bought at the very lowest cash prices.

Having been engaged for the last three years with a birstal as Wholes be greer in New York, I have Facilities for bying my goods so that I can make it an object for all. CASH BUYERS TOCALL and SEE MY STOCK AND PRICES Before purchasing chewhere. I will pay CASH for Produce.

M. B. OWEN,

Towanda, Nov. 25, 1874.

MEANS HOUSE, TOWANDA,

a charge.
A superior quality of Old English Bass Ale, just sectived.
T. R. JORDAN.
Towands, Jan. 24. 71.
Propriator. ELWELL HOUSE, TOWANDA,

Having leased this House, is now ready to accommodate the travelling public. No pains nor expense will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may give him a call. North side of the public square, east of Mer-

ВЕТНЬЕНЕМ, РА. .. BUILT 1758.

Rich in historical interest, it is the only building in the country except Independence Hell. honored by the soldern within its sails of Washington, LaFay.

Lee, Gates and other patriots of the revolution. This popular hotel has recently changed hands, been improved entirely refurnished, and the proprietor conflictly invites his friends and traveting public to give him a call—no pains will be spared to render their stai comforts le People on mute for, Philadelphi, will find it convenient to spend the might here, reaching the city about eight in the morning. A sample room on first floor for accommodation of commercial spents.

Sept 4, 1873. Proprietor.

DINING ROOMS IN CONNECTION WITH THE BAKERI'S Near the Court House.

Selected Doetry.

BY J FPRE GABNET. He was handsome, kind, and gentle, And his eyes were dark and large, And his infant years were lovely, When God gave him to my charge;

And in his riper boyhood, He spurned the mean and low; His eyes would droop in sadness At the tale of other's woe. To me, he was perfection, And of my heart the joy! Oh, Den of Cards and Billiards," I ask you for my boy ! His gentle arm would clasp me.

When a sorrow wrung my beart; In the slightest grief of Mother He would always share a part If my path was sad and lonely, He was ever by my side,-And I, kneeling, dared the future, With such a stay and guile. Of early touth the blossom .-Was grace sithout alloy ! O'. Haunt of Rom and Rain. G.ve back, give back my boy!

The witching ways of Fashion · Were spread before his view. And bade his gentle sp T ! Those doubtful ways pursue. Oh, wicked world that tem; t-d His heart from mother's love. Send back voor victim ! Nor dare his ruin provo ! I can mend his broken spirit. Can cleanso his dark alloy-

I better know his meret-

God, g veime back my boy!

Miscellanous. ZEKE SMITH, PHE INDIAN SLAYER:

Or, Life Among the Early Scitlers of Pennsylvania.

BY M. M. D. M. D., ITHACA, N. 1. CHAPTER II.

not id'e during the time occupied at sight. he door by the Chief, and Colored never turning their eyes for a mo- danger again. Engineer-Chief, Luwand Walken, Sr.; Assistant, lay nearest to him, "that the Indians | would not be presented for a bullet Franklin Steam Fire Engine Co. No. 1.—Meets would try other means to make an to reduce the enemy's number by at

CHARLES "AB" ENTER, "ec'y

Naiad Engine Co., No. 2 — Meet first Monday evening in each month, in Borough Engine House. E. B.

SIER President; G. F. Frost. Sec'y.

Lin-ita Steam Fire Engine Co., No. 3.—Meet first
Toesday eveni g in each month, in Lin ta Engine
House. F. A. Packen President; R. A. Mencca'

tew ex'ra button-holes in their jacktew ex ra button-holes in their jack- age. ets fur I'm bound to make one on 'em at least yell his last whoop sar- | t.on, but no damage was done. Z ke

These words were hardly out of his mouth, when crack, crack, went two rifles, and Mr. Harris and Zeke at the door again, and Z ke knew both sp ke at once-"The ball is that a large log had been secured. open, and we are in for it!" "Is and that sooner or later the cabin and Brown?" Brown replied that the was not

er thinks Miss Hardis needs protec- ladies. on, and thas he remains below," to her their little love attentions. 'More likely he is remaining below because he is a coward." Zekepoint-

edly remarked that "folks wno lived in glass houses shouldn't throw stons. This collequy was suddenly arrested by the report of several rifles, and Jenua v: 9-15.—Gold n Text, Hills, xii: 2 cribes to the existing government the the bullets came crashing against the side of the house, two of them assing through the port-hole close by Mr Harris, and one going thro'

Uncl- Zeke's comskin cap. "Well, now, if that air wan't a clus Zeke wad hev bin in the Kingdum Cum, sartin. Dum the red skins, enyway! If they try and see how clus they can cum tu a feller's smellblue pill sent from his trusty rifle "

from the settlement. The Indians had chosen the old of would not rise till three o'clock in sides the Causanites were smitten the morning. Beside, the sky was overcast with black clouds, which rendered it almost impossible to see any distance from the house. Zeke was peering out through one of the ably means the reproach that the port holes, hoping that one of the Egyptians cast upon them when they enemy might turn up somewhere in said they were entrapped in the desrange of his rifle, for he was aching ert and must perish there. This re- perative reasons, it is my solemn conto take revenge on the careless dog proach was now removed by the en cantioned the men not to needle-sly the place was called Gigal, i. e., expose their bodies to the fire of the Rolling

Indians. The darkness was so in- But another step must be taken in moon arose. address to the men, when a report of long wandering. But now as the lows:

ladder. Mr. Branner was half way up the are bound to do this, moreover, be "OLD MORAVIAN SUN INN." distinctly atter a world. Mr. Harris over is received and observed on

We are prepared to seed the nungry at all times of the floor; his dead body falling heaving of the day and seeding. Oysters and les Cream in the day and seeding. Oysters and les Cream in the ground outside a mother than the are not necessary. So

,

The death of one of the enemy so two days after the Passover, (or Passover, the Passover, (or Passover, the Passover, (or Passover, the Passover, (or Passover, the Passover, the Passover, (or Passover, the Passover, the Passover, the Passover, (or Passover, the Passov whoop was sounded, and the general | the day after the Passover, they ate rnsh towards the house told too some of the produce of the land,plainly what the inmates might ex-probably what was near and easily pect. A tremendous crash was heard obtained. But a regular supply for on the outside of the door, and then two millions of people could not be another, but the bolts and bars were immediately obtained. In the mean too strong, and other means beside time they relied upon the provisions vear the revenues have sensibly dithe weight of the Indians' bodies prepared before crossing the Jordan 85,871 968 27. This diminution of must be used to butter down the (i: 11).

very strong barricade. rest go below and prepare to meet test, in case they succeeded in disthe house at any point.

of range of the open windows. secure corner.

by the light coming from the large fire built not far from the main en trance to the cabin. Z ke's first impulse was to fire at the first Indian that came in range, ruler of the angels, and at once renbut a wiser conclusion came second,

He believed there were more than he six that he saw around the coun cil fire. His surmises were not incorrect. He counted thirteen beside this chief.

and ascertain the number of the ene-

Mr. Harris and Uncle Zeke w roll the "tarnal varmints" as came in for his Devine intervention. Now

Zeke dare not trust his body or deceptive harangue of the wily In- hole for any length of time, fearing joy, and have the necessary instrucdian, and also the servant's reply, that his coonskin cap might be in ment from the surroundings without. | So he waited patiently, glancing Mr. Harris remarked to Zeke, who out occasionally to see if a chance

His long-looked for chance had from God's church through fa "So I b'lieve," says Zeke, "hout- come. He fired, and the red skin obelience to God's will. somever, I'm inclined to think all gave the expected and predicted last whoop, and our hero took new cour-

Several shots were fired in retaliareloaded, and soon brought another down and then another. By this time bounding was heard

anybody hit, boys?" says Mr. Har- would be open to the enemy. All "Not as I know on," says Zeke; the Indiana left Z ke's side of the how is it with the brave Brauner bouse for fear of being sent into the spirit world prematurely. Mr. Harris realized that but a ourt, and that Branner Lad not come short time would clapse ere the door from below since he and Bill slid would be battered down, and tried lown the ladder. "I dare say Bran | to conceive a plan of escape for the

Zeke having driven away the each anghingly replied Mr. Harris. This my from the range of his gun up. panic of 1873, and anaugurate a peremark stirred Mr. Brown's more sairs, he harredly went down the s-nsitive mind to its depth, and the ladder to speak to Mr. Harris of a eader may as well know now as at plan which he had concocred to spir any other time, that Brown and it the ladies from their impending Branner were both in love with the danger to a neighboring retreat. Mr. beautiful Miss Harris, and whenever | Harris and Z ke seemed both of one an opportunity was offered they paid mind on this important matter, and therefore they put their heads togeth-So Brown half angrily retorted : er to accomplish the desired object. [TO BE CONTINUED]

NOTES ON THE INTERNATIONAL LESSONS. JANUARY 21, 1875.

The children of Israel crossed Jord in and encamped at Gilgal, on the 10th of Nisau, or April. On the 11th, the circumcision of those born call Tew inches more, and Uncle in the wilderness took place, accordprobably after the crossing. Thus who therefore bad undergone circum | to make provision for the mainten cision there; aff rding an ample force ance of the reformatory and charitathe moon for their strack, and it to guard and protect the camp. B.-

with fear and dread, and not likely to venture an attack. Thus (v 9) the reproach of Egypt was rolled from off them. This plob

a'r fle was heard down stairs, and a Covenaut has been so emply renewcream from the ladies caused every ed and God's anger removed, what man up in the loft to rush for the more fitting than that they keep the glad festival of the Passover? They

But s ill another step is necessary Mr. Harris told Z-ke that he had in the preparation for conquest. The repeal in 1873 of the taxes on gross better remain in the loft, and all the people have renewed the covenant the enemy in a hand-to-hand con- over. They are now in right reli gious relations. But how about the implements. It is worthy of remark, lodging them, or breaking through leader? He has been magnified before the people and placed on the of these taxes was mainly in the in Zeke thought the ladies ought to same level of respect as Moses. But terests of corporations employing be placed out of danger, and advised what is his special consecration to that they be secreted in the loft out the work answering to the renewed covenanting of the people? We have This suggestion of the old hunter this in the 13th, 14th, and 15th yers was a wise, one, and was heeded by es of the lesson. He was by Jericho. Mrs. H. and her daughter, who probably for the purpose of prayer climbed at once into the upper room, and meditation; although he may and judiciary, it is manifest that the and quietly secreted themselves in a have designed to reconneitre the severest economy must be observed affords the facilities for its instrucwalls of the city, and observe the sit-A bright light now streamed in at nation for himself. It was during the windows above and below, and the night; as the record shows that the red skins were all running bither | he could not see distinctly. A warand you, as Zeke could plainly see rior with a drawn sword in his hand suddenly opposes him. Joshua brave-

ly challenges him. He is "Prince of of the sale of public works, and by the Host of Jehovah." He under stands this to mean that he is the ders bim obeisance. But he is taught Ex d. iii: 5. He throws the shoes off from his feet, because the defile ment of the earth that God has curs ed cleaves to them. He stands living sacrifice before God to receive his commands and directions.

The orders for the campaign are As soon as he found what a formi given by the great Captain, in vi lable for they bad to encounter, be 2-5. The first verse of the 6th chap. bad no hest ancy in bringing his as parenthetical statement of the trusty rifle to hear on as many of circumstance which gave occasion both leader and people are ready for the conquest. They are consecrated Bill. They heard the ing nious and any part of himself to cover the por in a new covenanting of humility and tions from God for the performance

3. God's mercies never fail. They may come in different forms, but they that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing." 4. The Christian in his warfare has great Capain. He needs only to accept Lumbly and obey implicitly

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Repre

his orders.

The wonderful powers of recupera tion heretofore exhibited by the labor of the highest skill; and if this fixed principles, informs and disci-American people in recovering from survey be extended over the vast and plines his mind, and excites and forpanic and mis octune inspired the hope, twelve months ago, that the now manifold are the places where dawn of the present year would discover the country released from the are needed. district and effects of the financial riod of confidence and prosperity. That this hope has not been realized is painfully manifest, when through out the length and breadth of our mills, locomotive works, and the grate who, taught by the State and own grea State are found furnaces chilled, factories still, mining shafes in process of decay, and myriads of hands and minds are always wanted. unemployed men with no resources Can they be found among our own counsels or undermining the faith of to provide for themselves and fami-people? Reasonable and just com lies against the rigors of the winter that now holds all nature in its cold habor in our midst, and of the con- mon school is love of country and embrace. We must not be unmind- s ant recourse had to foreign coun tal that distressing conjunctures like tries to supply this pressing need, and attention of those intrusted with the present often breed a spirit o' In our great iron and other indus- g verbment be employed upon a subrestlessness and discontent, that asills that afflict society. It is therefore expected, in the presence of our de pressed trade and languishing industries, that the efforts of those who are serving the public shall be direct. ed to the practice of the most rigid of her sons the condition of common of the Commonwealth into institu-

economy. Let us confirm these ex haborers at the bidding of overseers tions where, jointly with the contriing to a command of the Lord given pectations by unusual diligence in from without the State? the dispatch of the public business, a the covenant was solemnly renewed constant study of the general welfare. State, with her exhaustless wealth, and ratified with the nation. The and the application of every means wherein are all the elements of em er and miss him again, Uncle Zeke sign and seal of covenant relation in our power to reduce the burdens pire, shall her children be the hewers will see if there is eny virtue into a had been omitted during the wan- of the people; and with this view I of wood and the drawers of water, dering, probably by a special but un- recommend the closest scrutiny of or shall they assume the position to It was, now two o'clock in the recorded permission of Jenovah. Dr. every item of the appropriation bill which their birthright entitles them, morning, and the whole party began Crosby reckons that there were at In this season of distress no outlay and direct and control her destiny to feel somewhat encouraged, hoping Gilgai three hundred thousand of of money should be made except what A very small number of our boys bethat the enemy might be kept at bay, those who were under twenty years is absolutely required for the ordina come artisans, and yet it is a maxim and the morning light drive him of age when they left Egypt, and ry expenses of the Government and of political economy that the measble institutions with whose manage- We disburse in this Commonwealth ment the State has charged. Where \$10,000 000 annually to educate our misery would be entailed upon any children, and no one doubts the wishuman being or the interests of sci- dom, policy, or necessity of this exence suffer by withholding aid to p nditure; and of the children who other educational or charitable objec's, huwanity and a sense of public daty will approve of some assistance; trade or any acquirements that will but unless for these or equally imviction that no appropriation should many instances at high prices, in ex

the whole State are responsible. FINANCE. The brief statement of the finances tense, no material good would come the preparation for conquest. The herewith submitted is made to emfrom trying to see the enemy till the Passover was instituted the night brace the details of most interest, they left Egypt. It was again cole- and I invite your attention thereto There was a deathly silence for brated at Sinui. After that we hear with a view to a more intelligent ap some minutes following Mr. Harris' no more of the observance during the prehension of the discussion that fol-During fiscal year ending Nov-mber 30 1874:

During the fiscal year ending Nov. 30. 1873, the receipts of the Treasury amounted to \$7.076,723 20. It will be observed that in the past \$1 204.754, 93 was occasioned by the ly make it with their own hands, if recepts of railroads, net earnings of burgh, and other large manufactur with J-boyah and observed the Pass industrial and other corporations. and the tax on cattle and farming ing information of this kind are so that the relief afforded by the repeal the greast number of working men. With this reduction of the revenue, and with an increased expenditure of perhaps \$500,000 made necessary by the new Constitution in the additional ontlay for schools, the Legislature in all the departments of the Gov. tion, can it be argued that it is desernment, and the appropriations coni lerately and wisely made, or to of free institutions to compel the attate will be unable to meet its obli gations under the evisting tax laws. By the Constitution, the proceeds deemed and the interest on the puble debt. The receipts from other conrces belong to the general revenue the Government are payable there-

priations to the amount of this fund. INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION. The report of the Superintendent presented with unusual care, will enlist the profound study of those in terested in the mental and moral as these details are of the close relaedge imparted of a more useful and practical kind. Our common school system is now fixed upon a firm basis, and a free education assured to all who wish to avail themselves of its benefits, and inquiry should, therefore, be directed to the discoyery of the best plan to fit our chilsources and varied industries of the

for their proper development requires complex system of her industries.

practical knowledge and handicraft .It is to our mineral wealth and manufactures that we mainly owe our riches, power, and the advant ages we possess as a State; and in myriads of factories wherein her pro

In the future that awaits our great provide for their maintenance and ure of a State's productiveneess is in proportion to the skill of its labor. enable them to compete successfully with the skilled labor engaged, in who gave him such a "cluss" call but trance into the promised land and be made for any institution other tracting our mineral stores, or in the few moments before. Mr. Harris the renewal of the Covenant. Hence than those for which the people of conduct of the great industries that are the pride and chief support of our State.

boner and weifare of the State, and I appeal to your judgment whether the dictates of common sense and a proper appreciation of the true sources of our prosperity do not de insued that some provision should be introduced in that identical and industrial resources in ade for training a portion of our but to manifest as well that when the nation's children in a knowledge of the mechange are the first of the mechange are mostly granted within the cast few
change are mostly gra In Branner was half way up the stairway, and deathly pale, and see much fupthered that he could not much fupthered that he could not desired the resolution of the stairway, and deathly pale, and see much fupthered that he could not much fupthered that he could not desired the resolution of the stairway are desired to him to explain what was the nature below; and the latter of the latter of the stairway are an as "—"coming in gain was was as a

room and the workshop, and the les sons taught in the one be reduced to practice in the other, and a knowldge obtained of the mechanical processes made use of from the simplest to the most complicated work. Is there any practical obstacle to educating boys in this manner, so that they can calculate the size and parts of a machine, then draft it, and finalrequired? In Philadelphia, Pittsing cities where the means of acquir-

could be divided between the school-

ample, schools such as I have described might be established without great cost, and where provision is made therefor by the local school boards, the State should be pledged COMPULSORY EDUCATION. If the parent neglects the educaion of a child, or selfishness demands its earnings when the State potte or destructive of the principles tendance of that child at school? and is it not a duty which the State owes

-not to the child alone, but to her own safety-to rescue it from the act of last session, approved May 9 | condition of life that this indifference 1874, the tax on the capital sock of or greed may impose upon it, and all corporations were assigned to the prepare it not only to be self-sustain-Sinking Fund, which can only be ap- ing but a good cirizen as well? All and he thought that he would try that God Himself is before him. See plied to the payment of loans re- ignorant men are not paupers or criminals, but from this class are recruited the greatest portion of those who fill our almshouses and jul-. fund, and as all the expenditures of When in certain sections of the United Sta es you find only seven from it will be clearly the dury of per cent of the people above the age the Legislature to limit the appro. of ten years who cannot read and write, and discover eighty per cent. of all the crime chargeable to these sections is committed by this ignorof Common Schools, wherein the sta- aut seven per cent., it will not do to visites of our educational system are deny that ignorance has a most intimare relation to crime. The statisticof pauperism likewise show that the illiterate and ignorant crowd our training of our youth. Convincing poorhouse, and that a very small proportion of the inmates of these tions from God for the performance of the daty assigned them.

Lessons. 1. Neglected duties must be taken up by God's people if they would enjoy his favor.

2. Every reproach of Egypt (the world) may be and should be rolled from God's church through fauth and from God's church through fauth and form of the constitutions have had any of the adoutation. Will it be said that the S are has no interest in this positive. The immense interests involved in this positive are considered for their organization or this positive from the State are entitled to the said that the S are has no interest in this positive. The immense interests involved in this positive from the State can extend to the said that the S are has no interest in this positive from the State can extend the most care and in this positive should be so through that it is the positive through that it is the said that the S are has no interest in this positive from the State can extend to the consideration. Will it be said that the S are has no interest in this positive from the State can extend the most care and interest on the state can extend the most care and interest in this positive of and the most can extend the most can extend the most can extend the most consideration, that we may avoid the said that the S are has no interest in the most conscious can entered the most can extend the mos and to make use of every preventive of these evils is the dictate of good policy and humanity.

There is, however, a more urgent reason why the State should compel the education of all the children with in her jurisdiction. It is patent to evedeen for the namerous vocations that ry observer that where there is an egare the outgrowth of the peculiar re- gregation of the ignorant and criminal classes, the laws regulating suf-State. Upon a survey of the agencies frage are frequently violated. The ised in nofolding these resources of most eff-crive remedy for this perni-Penusylvania it must be confessed cious evil is the school. It is the that the mechanical work necessary nursery of the good citizen; it regulates his will and action by certain tifies his self-respect. Receiving his education at the hands of the State. the child learns to look upon her as his benefactor, and with the increase of his intelligence there is a corresponding growth in his respect and veneration for the Commonwealth from whose beneficence he has so rich an our mines, furnaces, forges, rolling off-ring. That man must be an inhaving his mind enriched by the duc's are formed for use, trained stores from ber bounty, will use the gifts thus bestowed in corrupting her her people in the sanctity or efficiency plaint is made of the want of skilled of her laws. The lesson of the comobedience to authority. Can the time tries, and wherever skilled labor is ject more vital to the interests of sorequired, the greatest number of ciety than to secure the education of those employed have acquired their every child within the operation of experience in Europe or in the East lits laws? And I sincerely trust that ern States. Is it not time for Penn- from the wisdom of the Legislature avivania to absolve herself from this will be evolved some plan that will lependence that imposes upon many at least gather the neglected children butions of charitable people, she can

NAVAL ECHOOL

ILB Tuction.

I invite your attention to an act of Congress approved June 20, 1874 under whose provisions a school should be established at Philadelphia for the instruction of youths in navigation. The importance of a chool of this kind cannot be overestimated, especially to a commercial city like Philadelphia, and the liberal offer of the National Government would enable the instruction to be given in a practical way under a competent superintendent SOLDIERS' OPPHANS.

p notture; and or the children who complete their terms at her schools not one has a special fitness for a pathy and aid, No object should make a more condition of these infortunate children whose future will be shaped and usefulness largely the State. A number of these orphaus, ous-tinguished by good conduct and mental quali-ties that adapted them to the calling of teach-ers, have been transferred upon the expiration of heir terms from the Orphau to the Normal Schools of the State, where they are being di-ted for that useful occupation. What the State should do to obtain employment or a means of hyeliheed for the residue of these chiliren who I am persuaded that the members of the present Legislature are inter-ested in any design that concerns the tien. CENTENNIAL.

celebration of the nation's independence, to broader and more generous sympathy with its objects is applican, while c more general dis

NUMBER 33 can engaged to make the Centennial, in the proportions and grandent, a true reflex of the intelligence, genius, and babits of our preparation of our resources, and the beniutelligence, genius, and babits of our preparation of our institutions? This is the scope and intention of the celebration, and, if we mistake not, the sentiment of the people of the confirmation of the celebration, and, if we mistake not, the sentiment of the people of the confirmation of the people of the confirmation of the people of the confirmation in the panner that the products of foreign countries will be display its wealth, industries, and with the more comprehensive view of making the Centennial truly National and American That the products of foreign countries will be largely represented is assured by the number and character of the national and the liberal special proportiations they have size to provide for suitable display. There has been no abatement of zeal in the efforts of the gentlemen in charge of this national undertaking, nor any cessation in their labors to diffuse a proper understanding of its purposes and uses. An apprehension of failure has ever select them, neither have they been disarmed by unfriendly and, at times, unjust criticism, nor delified if plausible suggestions that might have turned them aside from the suppreme object for which they have striven. To their talents, dignity of character, and untiring energy the control will be indebted for a large meas of the Centennial, and in the structure in its architecture and proportions will be a credit to the nation. The space so be allowed has been carefully allotted to each country, and annote provent made that the articles exhibited will be properly and full displayed, while every facility will be afferded for the exhibited will be properly and full displayed, while every facility will be afferded for the extendence of genesis, the neighboring cities afford manumerable opportunities of a

for the examination of our own products.—
Philadelphia is enlarging her accommodations for the entertainment of guests, the neighboring cities afford moumerable opportunities of a like character, the extensive park where the centennial builfings are located is having additions made every day to its matural beauty with the contributions of art with which public and pri ate liberality is adorning its assences, and the welcome accorded those who attend the exhibition will be in keeping with the traditional hopolishity of the neonle of Pennyt. traditional hospitality of the people of Pennsylvania, and we trust will reflect honor upon the whole nation.

The necessity of an in-prance department and its ntifty have been clearly export, since its creation, by the discovery of a number of unsafe and insolvent companies that were doing business in this State, one of which resorted not only to fraud but to the crime of forgery to deceive the public. The published assets o these companies, in some inclunes amounting to hundreds of thousands of doisage. amounting to impore is of tou-ands of doi-lars, up a examination, melted sway to sorth-less securities, the very possession of which was a convincing proof of an intention to prac-tice frand. The protection of sound compa-nies, the refention at home of the capital in-vested in insurance, the interests of the in-sured, and the honor of the State alike demand advenuters under the cloak of an insurance commans, to rob the public. Every facility for the detection of imposture should be afforded those charged with the exam nation of these guaranties of solvency and good saith. THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

One of the encouraging eigns of the times is the growing disposition on the part of chizens to give more serious attention to the science of gogernment and measures for the purification of the channels of administration and law. The most pregnant mischief, however, of our political system, and tor which no remedy has just year in reference to a geological yet been found, is the disinclination of men of survey of the State were embodied character and it fluence to devote a small per-tion of their time to educating a correct public senument and to the selection of men for oftice who will filly represent that securion in men for di-tice who will filly represent that securioners. It is considered one of the first advantages we possess under our form of government, to be permuted to yote for those who are to make and administer our laws. It compelled by any arbitrary power to surrender this privilege, we would do so only with our lives; , set how many citizens discharge this most important duty with as much judifference, and as hitle investi they meet the ordinary requirements of their daily life. This unconcern begat a broad of distempers whose mailing influence years and reached the dearest franchises of the people of this State. It became evident, that reform must be had in many of the functions of government. In some places authority was strained and in others needed support; abuses in legislation had grown intolerent; the will of individuals and localities was constead into law; corporations that were the creatures of the State became more powerful than their creatures and other through annual equilative greater. and cities, through special logislative grants, were ruled by the few to the detriment of the many. To correct these evils the people de-manded a change that would be radical, and the new constitution was made to embody the reforms. Special legislation bequeathed to the state a legacy of wrongs that have been fruitul of tripustice, and some of whose injurious due last, and in the brief period that the peace and prosperty of the Commonwealth will be perpetuated to posterity; and if the new Constitution had no other tripustic that the pew Constitution had no other tripustic tri me it than to confine this kind of legislation to its proper limits, it would secure the allegiance and duty of our citizens. The resilty acquisions of the new Constitution, and the absence of sill contest on the part of corporations, are gratifying illustrations of loyalty to the best unterests of the State. The public sentiment that demanded and obtained these reforms must now take care that new or worse disorders do not creen into our political system. ders do not creep into our political system.

A few suggestions will be pardoned concern-ing another hoti of our civizens which I fear will banish integrity from office unless correced. Every well organized government very prop-

ment; but, on the contrary, are not its servants, when they fulfill hese essentials, entitled to confidence and protection from de-To purify office we must dignify, not degrade it. Respect for law will not be increased by holding up those who administer it to public contempt. The propriety and justice of official acts should be examined with more candor and honest people ought not to take their opinions on trust, but fairly and dispassionately in restigate for themselves. Good cluze ship requires that we should scrutinize closely the authorized shracter, and fluess of candidates for office; and if they pussess the necessary qualifications, and are elected, it slike exacts of us that we should give them a constant and trustful support while in the public service.

BANKING COMPANIES. BANKING COMPANIES.

We have in the State 199 National banks We have in the State 199 National banks, whose capital is about \$52.000 000, and 117 State banks and savings matunious, whose capital actually paid in, as per Anditor General's report of 1874, was \$8.370 168 86; in all, 316 banks and savings institutious, with an aggregate capital of \$60,000.000. For the proper regulation of National banks we are dependent upon the National Government. For the requisition of State backs, savings fund and trust commander, the State Government is responsicompanies, the State Government is responsi-ble to its people; and as it is probable that a bill for the enactment of a general isw, in com-pliance with the provisions of the new Consis-tution, for the organization of banks may com-before you at this session. I invite your special perore you at this seem, a lovie your special consideration thereto. In my last annual measure I called attention to the victors practice that had grown up in the State of incorporating banks, savings and trust companies without fixing, proper and definite limitations to their powers and privileges and providing for their enforcement. In the enactment of a general law wherehy they can be one annual with As the time approaches for the centennial errllsw whereby they can be organized withone limit, it is of the highest importance to the business interests of the people and the business interests of the State that their powers and privileges be clearly defined, and any violation thereof should subject them to proper penalties or the forletture of their charters.

The charters of these State backs and instinctions were to be addressed, that they might be arranged and properly the properly of these State backs and instinctions. It was a solution to the properly of the properl

should not be confounded with those which seek deposits for general discounting and banking purposes, and might more properly be designated as banks of deposit and discount. Banks of discount should be prohibited from paying interest on deposits. The authority to borrow, that they may have capital to lend, gives them great advantages—a monopoly in the community where located over individual borrower, often compeliture the latter to not oprowers, often compeling the latter to pay shatever rates of interest the former my demand. Another objection thereto, suggested in my last annual message. I repeat:

"Money will always flow to banks

paying interests on deposits, and he large surplus thus aggregated, seduced by attractive off a is sent to the great money centers, where it gives more impulse to specular on while the sections from which it is drawn suffer in all their enterprises from the higher rates they are compelled to pay for the money remaining at home." The abundance stud cheapness of money the past year as the great money centers and its leewhere have verified the views hen expressed. If an entire reform of this evil is not practicable, it may be greatly decreased by prohibiting banks of discount from the payment. of a greater rate of interest than lour per cent., and to the extent reduced he ability of individuals to borrows money at lawful rates of interest would be increased. Money would remain and be used at home to the mutual advantage of both borrow and leuder. That national banks are permitted to pay interest on deposits and some do so—is no reason way State should sanction a policy so foreign to the principles of sound banking and prejudicial to the interests of its citizens.—It is to be hoped the time is near when the Na ional Government will recognize and correct this evil.

I also suggest that in any general law that may be enacted for the organization of banks they be required to have a reasonable amount of capital stock—not less than \$50 000 and to pay it up within one year after organization; that the stockholders be made personally liable for double the umount of stock held by them respectively, and be prohibited from charging or receiving interests obove legal rates, and that this prohibitionbe extended alike to securities discounted or purchased. I also renew my suggestions that they be made subject to examinations, required to publish quarterly statements under oath, and to retain in their vaults a cash reserve of ten per cent. of their net liabilities. Protection to denonitors, who farnish three-fourths of tae money employed by these hants, demands the enactment of liberal provisions for the ascertainment of tneir condition.

Banks are a necessity; public nterest and convenience require them, and properly conducted, they are of great public utility. Their power is so great, the interests they control or affect so vast, that any general law one that will protect and secure abite both borrowers and lenders in their legitimate rights.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The suggestions in my mes-age of an a bill that passed the Legalature of 1874. Tuis act authorized the appointment by the Governor of a board of ten scientific and practical gentlemen to serve gratuitously, for whom was to be intrusted, the selection of a geologist, and under wheel direction the survey was to be made. An annual appropriation of \$35, 000 was made to defray the experses and the whole work is to be completed within three venes. To compose this board ten gentlemen were chosen from different portions of the State, representing the various interests directly concerned in the survey, and possessing, it is believed, the necessary qualifications to fit them for the proper discharge of their important and responsible task. An experienced and competent geologist was elected by the board in June last, and in the brief period gressed with great satisfaction, and the State. With the limited approprintion, investigation could not be pushed within the first year into every part of the State, but during the next two years, with corresponding of power by its representatives. The public has a right to expect honesty, diligence, and a conscioustions directarge of duty from those whom it distinguishes by election of appointpublished within a few weeks will embrace the results of the examinas traction and abuse? Men of character shrink from contact with public employment because it involves suspicion, mistrust, and slander. To purify office we must dignify, not degrade it. Report for the most dignify, not degrade.

> prepared maps. The great benefits of the survey will be at once recognized in this enumeration, and, particularly by those who desire to develop, sell, of lease their lands. A museum of minerals will be collected at Harris burg, and when assorted and arrange ed will be an invaluable contribution to the exhibition at the Centennial DOARD OF PARDONS.

To comply with the provisions of he new constitution so far as it was possible, and to satisfy a reasona le rish of the public, at the request of the Governor, early in the past year the Attorney-General and Secretary of the Commonwealth began to act as a board of pardons, selecting a : made his duty to keep minutes of the