

"Revolved, That the Governor be requested to submit some plan to the Senate to secure the State from loss by the accumulation of large amounts of surplus funds in the Trea-SULV

"In reply, I beg leave to direct your atten-tion to my message of January 8, 1865, in which I say, 'the balance now in the Treasury might be readered productive by being invested in the bonds of the State, bearing six per cent. interest? and to the incessage of January 6, 1869, where I remark, 'whenever, there may be surplus funds in the Treasury, they can so universally adopted by the voluntary conwith safety and benefit to the State, be em-ployed in the purchase of its outstanding bonds, and in saving the interest on them which would accumulate prior to their maturity. Since making these suggestions, and maturely deliberating upon the subject, I have seen no reason to chapge my mind in relation thereto: and now submit the same plansnore especially set forth, based upon the following statement of the loans of the Commonwealth,

main five districts within the State which have not yet conformed thereto. Hopes are entertained that four of these will soon accept the conditions of the law, and the remaining the control of the Harmony District, under the control of the "Economites." having a good school of its own, will probably hot adopt the public school system so long as the present organization of that society exists. It is, therefore, a subject worthy of hearty con-gratulation that our school system has been

or the people.

currence.

AGRICOLTURAL COLLEGE. The establishment of this college was un-doubtedly intended as a progressive move-ment, and under the impression that it would contribute much to the easy acquisition of a contribute much to the easy acquisition of a condined knowledge of agriculture, science auduresture, and to promote the practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits of life. It has been fostered by the most liberal legislation, and is endowed with the sum of \$381.500, invested in United States and Pennsylvania bonds, vielding aggregate interest this of \$25,551 90, which has been pathe trustees of the institution. paid the Thus far the most satisfactory results from the workings of the college have not been workings of the college have not been realized. But it is now under the direction of a president and six learned professors. It re-ceives for its pupils only males over the age of fifteen years, qualified for admission by a good common school education. There are in it at present forty-five students, with a fair prospect of a considerable increase in number. Tuition, board and ordinary necessaries of life, are there furnished at a less rate than is generally demanded for boarding alone, thus affording an extraordinary opportunity to the youth of the country to acquire an accomplished education with comparatively small xpenditures. Under these circumstances the college deserves the indulgent sympathy and conege deserves the indugent sympathy and support of the people. Three experimental farms are connected with the college, purchased at an aggregate cost of \$43,886 50. One is located at the col-lege, one in Indiana county, and one in Chester county. Operations have been com-puenced upon them under the prescribed promenced upon them under the prescribed programme of a series of experiments with pro-mises of complete success; the results of which are to be reported annually to the Legislature by the Professor of Agriculture. It is confidently expected that the record of these experimental results will prove highly interesting, and greatly beneficial to the community.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

vast importance imperatively demands. This is a home for the soldiers, who have "borne the battle" in defence of the honor, integrity and perpetuity of the American Union. No men receive from me a special and zealous conbenefiting of the American Union. No men-living have as powerful claims upon the gen-crosity and nurturing care of the Common-wealth of Pennsylvania, as those who, upon the battlefield, fought to protoet it against threatened deviatation and destruction, and her lives, sacrificed their nearth, loss tilen limbs, and became enfectbled and disabled for life. And yet we daily see these near (and the shaft took fire, and burning with frightful rapidity, was soon reduced to a crumbling mass. Thousands of men, women and chil-dren soon surrounded the place, and being muchle to afford the substant relief to their suffering intends below, filled the is with lamentations, appalling even to the stoniest hearts. Never before was a sycenomore heart-rending witnessed within the limits of this Commonwealth, and it is trusted that through your prompt and efficient legislative action. life. And yet we daily see these men, (and who does not blush to see them?) to whom we owe the preservation of government, the homes we enjoy, almost everything we possess, hobbling our and almost everything we about our streets upon crutches, with missing limbs, and otherwise so enfeebled as to be entirely unfitted for any remunerative employ begging their bread from door to door, or sitting upon the corners of the streets turn or sitting upon the corners of the streets unn-ing an organ for the few pennies the charita-ble passer-by may feel. disposed to bestow. Every one of these helpless men, whose patriotic devotion to, his country has brought him to this deplorable condition, is a burning reproach to the State for whose welfare he has met the most serious and lamentable of all misfortunes. All of them appeal, by their wounds fortunes. An of them appear, by their wounds and destitution to the people of the Common-wealth for that care which, in such contingen-cies, was promised the soldier of the Union, his widow, and his orphan children. It is time that all such promises should be re-deemed. The wounded and helpless soldiers have a claim upon the State which should not, and cannot be ignored. And I do, earnestly recommend in their name, and in their behalf, that measures be taker by your honorable body, to establish for them a home where they shall be amply provided with the necessary comforts of life, and no longer be compelled to be pensioners upon the scanty charities of the world. This is a debt the State absolutely owes, and no time should be lost in its honor able liquidation. INSURANCE DEPARTMENT. In two former communications your atten-tion was called to the importance of establishing in the State an Insurance Department similar to those existing in other States. But the Legislature has thus far fuiled to give the subject that consideration which interests of such magnitude to the people seem to demand. Insurance Departments in some of the States are regarded of paramount importance, as they effectually guard the interests of the in-sured, and through their healthy influence frauds and spurious companies, so common in Pennsylvania, are rendered almost impos-sible. The greatest benefits would certainly accrue both to the companies and policy holders as has already been demonstrated in the States of New York and Massachusetts, where the subject of insurance has received the most careful study and attention, and been reduced to a science which commands the approba-tion and confidence of all who seek its protection. The necessity for such a department, with full powers to organize and examine all insurance companies, is sanctioned by the wisdom of experience. And as I have here-tofore remarked, the result of the protection thus afforded, is, that whilst foreign compa-nies do immense business in this State, so little confidence is had in those of Pennsylvania that their business is almost entrely confined within the State limits; and even here foreign companies maintain an ascendency. To this same defect is attributable the operations of the num-ber of worthless companies that have suddenly sprang into existence without any solid basis, and as suddenly expired to the injury of those whose confidence they obtained, and to the

lation, wealth and initiance to destines be-youl the reach of human vision. A nobler heritage van hever given to man than that which we possess; geographically and politi-ently of the greatest importance; an area of more than forty-four thousand square miles; diversitied with momentains, valleys, plains, rivers; mountains covered with majestic forests of valuable, timber of almost every variety; plains dotted with contortable homesteads, and presenting wellcultivated farms and luxuriant fields marked the advancement of agriculture-e parent, supporter and stimulator of every species of industry, exchange and commerce hills and valleys with teeming mines of all the varieties of coal, iron, oil, salt and other minerals; with farmers, manufacturers, me-chanics, wool-growers, coal and iron miners, oil producers and merchants full of activity confidence; with thousands of miles of railroads and canals to transfer the vast pro ducts to inarket, and accommodate the travel of four millions of happy and prosperous people. Nor should we be forgetinl of education in all its branches, of the public charities, prisons, reformatories, the col-lection of properly imposed taxes, the speedy reduction of the State debt, the preservation of order, and the more certain protection of life, business and property. All these interests and perhaps others of equal importance, de-mand legislation of the most enlightened, liberal and comprehensive character.

lation, wealth and influence to destinic

In conformity to the requirements of the Constitution, I proceed to invite your attention to such measures as are deemed neces-sary for your consideration, and to assure you of my willingness to share with you the anxietics and responsibilities of all legislation calculated to advance the prosperity of the people and the best interests of the Common-

FINANCES.

From the reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, the following statement has been carefully prepared, and exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending Nov. 50, 1869 : Recceints.

Balance in Treasury, No Ordinary receipts dur fiscal year ending Nov	v. 30,'69, \$1,012,925 37 ing the
Total in Treasury duri ending Nov. 30, 1869 DISBURSE	
Ordinary expenses paid during the year ending Nov. 20. 1869	
20, 1869 \$2,48 Loans, &c., re- deemed at Trea-	\$5,114 27
sury	9,614 00
ersoftheSinking	2,762 09
Treasury 17 Interest paid by	0,663 74
Sinking Fund 1,72	25,578 97 4,853,774 16

Balance in Treasury Nov. 30,

It will be observed from the above, that part of the loans and part of the interest are paid at the Treasury, and part of both by the Com-missioners of the Sinking Fund. This pro-duces a complication of accounts ; which, in owner to arolid and simplify the Accounts ; order to avoid, and simplify the financial statement, 1 recommend that authority be given by law to charge the Commissioner with the whole amount of the State debt, and also with all the money applicable to the pay-ment thereof, and that they alone be credited with all payments on both principal and interest of the State debt. Public Debt.

The following is a statement showing the nature of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, on Nov. 30, 1869 : Funded debt. viz. :

	per cent. loans. \$25,311,180 00	
	per cent. loans 7,277,384 38	
5	per cent. loans 112,000 00	8110
	\$32,700,564	38

CCITEGATION	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	113,976 57
Domestic creditors' certificates	44.67	· •
cates unclaimed.	4,448 38	la se contra A
cates outstanding Interest certifi-	13,086 52	
Interest certifi-	13,086 52	4. 注意
culation	\$96,397 00	
Unfunded debt, Relief notes in cir-		Neg Yor are

1869..... 32,814,540 95 The public debt on Nov. 30, 1868 \$33,286,947 13 Deduct amount redeemed at the Treasury, during the year end-ing Nov. 30, 1869, viz.: 5 per cont. loans. . . \$472,387 18

1-21

Amount of overdne loans; including bank charter loans and relief notes unredeemed...@36 Amount pajable in 1870

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	paj able in	1870, interes	15 per cent.	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0	1572do		4.907.150 00
	A	1572do	do	92,550 00
157A				
o	9i	1878do	do	321.000 00
)	19/9do	do	9.273.050.00
5	·	13*2do	do	1.185.959 00
int of loans		X.		

To the liquidation of these loans the surplus funds in the Treasury could, with great pro-priety, he applied. This indebtedness is held in bonds bearing interest; and it will readily be perceived that this interest will be saved to the State upon whatever amount of these bonds may be redeemed, and the State be saved from all risks of loss by the accumulation of large amounts of surplus funds in the Trea-

A few illustrations will show the beneficial workings of this plan. At the termination of the fiscal year chain. Note for indict of 1868, there was an unexpended balance in the Trea-sury of \$1,102,915 37. If the suggestions here-tofore, made had been carried out, by the in-vestment of one million of dollars, at that

vestment of one million of dollars, at that time, in the five per cent. bonds that will fall due July 1, 1870, and which I am credibly in-formed could then have been purchased at something less than their par value, the in-terest on the same, from November 30, 1868, to July 1, 1869, would be seventy-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-five cents, which has been lost to the State. Again; on the 30th of November, 1869, there was in the Treasury an unexpended balance of \$1,400,-862 49. If one million four hundred thousand 40.3 49. If one million four hundred thousand dollars of this sum had been invested in the same kind of bonds, at par, on the 1st day of December, 1869, the interest for the seven re-maining months, ending July 1, 1870, would be \$40,853 34, but which, in consequence of non-conformity to this plan, will be lost to the Commonwealth. I cannot reiterate too utrough my recommendations on this update. strongly my recommendations on this subject and would, therefore, recommend that a law

and would, therefore, recommend that a law be passed making it the duty of the Commis-sioners of the Sinking Fund to invest all sur-plus funds as rapidly as they accrue in the Treasury, in the purchase of the bonds of the Commonwealth next falling due. I beg, once more, to remind the Legislature that the salary of the State Treasurer should at least the sould to that of the Governor. at least be equal to that of the Governor. It s only seventeen hundred dollars, a sum entirely insufficient to command the services of tirely insumcient to command the services of any responsible man, who is required to furnish a bond with good and approved sureties for eighty thousand dollars, and to run the, risk of handling at least five or six million of dollars per annum, without the unlawful use of the State funds, and subsiders from sources of the state runds, and subsiders from sources that dare not be revealed to the public, be-eause they are positively prohibited by law, under penalties of no ordinary magnitude. Yet there are but few men who have held this office, however poor they may have been when they took charge of it, who have not become rich. There is certainly some advantage to be gained by the holding of the position of State Treasurer, unknown to the public, but which readily accounts for the disgraceful scramble, and for the political and moral debauchery which the people of this State seem to be doomed annually to witness, in the election of that officer; and because of the disgrace it bring who their representation the disgrace it of that officer; and because of the disgrace it brings upon their representatives, the people hang their heads in indignation and shame." Then, in the name of the good people of Pennsylvania, Loall upon the members of the Legislature, without distinction of party, a show the murkiness of the nolluted the Legislature, without means of the party, to rise above the murkiness of the polluted atmosphere of the past, to the true dignity of manhood and exalted patriotism, and purify the election of Treasurer as well as that of every other officer within this Common-wealth, and punish every one who tampers with the purity of elections, whatever may be his position or pretensions. And then every

one who shall have performed his whole duty to sustain the true interests of the State and to.

As important auxiliaries to our common schools, schools, the Normal schools are entitled to assume the front rank. Their flourishing condition may be understood from the following The whole number of students that have attended the four Normal schools is 10,257, of whom 321 have graduated. During the past year there were in these institution 76 teachers and 4,178 students. Since my last annual communication, a State Normal school has been fully established and recognized at Bloomsburg, Columbia county. Its buildings are of the most finished and substantial character, and it commences its career under the most auspicious circumstances. Another is

now in a state of preparation at California, Washington county, and will probably be completed during the current year. our attention is again invited to the fact hat there are about seventy-five thousand hildren in the State that do not attend school f any description, and who are permitted to grow up in ignorance and without employ ment, and, in many instances, from lack of in dustrial and educational training become not only the votaries of vice, but a prolific source from which the inmates of our prisons and

The number of children throughout the State, attending private schools is estimated at eighty-five thousand. The aggregate of the educational condition of the children of the Commonwealth, may be

thus stated : Attending private schools...... 85,000 Not attending schools of any kind...... 75,000

The subject of non-attendance by so large a portion of children, is specially and most carnextly commended to your consideration. It is true economy on the part of the State, if possible, to save these children from ignorance, vagrancy and crime. To neglest them would be next work of a state of the state of be inexcusable, if not criminal. Doubtless in your assembled wisdom you will be able to de vise some effectual mode by which this evil can be remedied. Many of the recommendations contained in

the report of the Superintendent are of the utmost importance, and eminently deserving of serious attention and legislative action. The facts above set forth illustrate most forcibly the practical value of our most admira ble common school system, and bear testi-mony that cannot be misunderstood, to the wisdom and liberality by which it has been conceived and so successfully carried into er fect.

SOLDIFRS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

Attention is invited to the report of the Su-perintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, for the year ending May 31, 1869, in which is exhibited their condition, circum The whole number of children admitted into these schools from their origin to the 31st

day of May, 1869, is four thousand, five hundred and nine; of whom three hundred and seven have been discharged on order, five seven have been discharged on order, nye hundred and eighteen on age, and fifty-three have died; making a total of eight hundred and seventy-eight, which left three thousand, six hundred and thirty-one in the schools at the end of the year. Up to May 31, 1869, the number of discharges from the schools have exceeded former estimates by one hundred exceeded former estimates by one hundred nd seventy-five. The number of applications for admission on tile and not acted on, was seven hundred and one; some from every county in the State except six.

The sanitary condition of these schools has been remarkably good. And from the foregoing statement it appears that during the four years in which they have been in opera-tion, the whole number of deaths has been less than one-third of one per cent. per annom. The entire cost of maintenance, education,

clothing and general expenses, for the year ending May 31, 1869, differs but little from the original estimate of the Superintendent, and

To pay which there was an unexpended balance

456,004 74 114(3) Balance unprovided for 44,966 88

MILITARY.

The military department is one of great im-portance to the honorable history of the Commonwealth, and to that of her citizens individually. It is the custodian of all the military records of the State, embracing that of every officer and private soldier, and the history of every military transaction performed by the State for the suppression of the rebellion. It has also in its custody all the regimental, State and National flags borne by our soldiers, and many trophies of war won by their valor on the field. All of which should be systematically preserved and perpetuated. During the last three years all the staff offi-

cers rendered necessary by the war, and the different offices established for the conve-nice ce of the soldiers, have been discontinued, and the duties performed by them as well as the official books and papers, have been transferred to the Adjutant General's department. He is, therefore, the only military officer remaining, to whom recourse is constantly had for statistics and information, not only by the soldiers, and their relatives and attorneys, but by other States and by the War Department at Wash-ington. All these eircumstances, connected with the present flourishing condition of the volunteer militia in the State, induce me to request the continuance of legislative favor for the Adjutant General's department, and that it may be generonely supplied with such appropriations as have been requested by the Adjutant General for that office.

An unusual martial activity prevails throughout the State, but more particularly in-Philadelphia. The encouragement which has been afforded to the uniformed militia has been responded to with alacrity, and is ex-hibited as follows: In 1866 there were eight volunteer companies; in 1867, thirty-eight; in 1868, sixty-seven, and in 1869, one hundred and eighty-four. No less than one hundred and seven companies were organized during the year ending November 30, 1869, of which fifty-six are in Philadelphia and fifty-one in other parts of the State. This is a small but efficient and well-equip-

ped force, which, in case of riot, rebellion, or other public danger, would be ready at once to imperil itself for the enforcement of the laws and the protection of the lives and property of the citizens. It is, therefore, desi-rable that the Legislature should give the vol-unteer companies such practical aid as would, in some degree, compensate them for the time and money expended to maintain their organizations, in which the people are as much in-terested as the volunteers themselves.

The report of the Adjutant-General will be found a very interesting document, contain-ing much valuable information and many important suggestions. A careful perusal of its contents, and such action thereon as seems to be demanded by their importance, is recom-mended. General D. B. M'Creary has been mended. Generation, b. Morenty has been elected to membership in one of your honora-ble bodies, aud with his last report he glosed. his career as Adjutant-General. In losing his valuable services from a position he has so ably filled for more than two years, the hope is indulged that the department will gain an intelligent and devoted friend, and an able

dishonor of the Commonwealth. In view of these facts, I earnestly repeat the recommendation made to the Legislature at its last session, that an Insurance Department be established, and a superintendent an pointed by law, who shall have supervision and control over all insurance com panies allowed to transact business within the State. The community is deeply interested in this matter, and demands legislative protection.

Our laws in relation to life insurance com correction. Without the protection referred to, these laws bear unequally upon our own and foreign companies. The latter, being protected by legislative enactment, are enabled to transact an immense amount of business within the limits of this Commonwealth, whils our companies, having no such protection, can do but little in other States. The consequence is, that foreign companies can readily afford to pay a license of five hundred dollars to conduct their extensive operations in Pennsylvania, bibly company dependence of the second sec whilstour companies would be sorely oppressed by the imposition of the same license tax in States where their operations are exceedingly limited... And yet these other States have retaliated upon our license law, by adopting its provisions and demanding from our compa-nies the same amount of license in each State that we demand of their companies in ours. This is not only oppressive to our own ine-glected companies, but it fails to furnish a just and equitable rovenue from the various companies for the amount of business trans-acted. The tax should be made to bear equally upon all companies, whether home or foreign.

your prompt and efficient legislative action, another such will never be permitted to occur. The mines in many cases are constructed, and managed in the most selfish and parsimonious manner, the owners exacting the largest amount of profit from them, from the least them, like that of Avondale, are not the tast them, like that of Avondale, are not thing but underground man-traps, without any other outlets than wooden chimneys, and these constantly liable to become blazing yol.¹⁶ cances, through which escape is impossible.) The lives of so useful a class of men as out a miners should not; and must not be permitted. to be thus sacrificed upon the altar of human cupidity. Yet a reprehensible neglect to give them that protection by law which their valuathem that protection by law which their valua-able services, at best laborious and dangerous; unquestionably deserves, renders our mining; system worse than that of any other country, whilst our mining interests are unequalled by those of any other part of the world. The most appalling accidents on record have

ing forms. Whilst this tearful scene was transpiring:

below; the immense wooden structure above the shaft took fire, and burning with frightful.4

been traced to unsafe methods of ventilation, and more especially to the employment of further in naces at or near the bottom of the shafts. Where the furnace is used, and the smoke is a carried through a wooden chiminey, it seems it almost certain that, sooner on later, by the in-34 evitable accumulation of soot or carbon upon, ascending sparks or from the heat of the furnace, and a conflagration ensue. To guard nace, and a configration ensule: To grand against this, it should be made obligatory, if); the ventilating furnace be still allowed, (to); build the chimneys, the sides of the shaft, and the buildings surrounding it at the top with incombustible materials. But even this precaution is not a sure safe-guard, for the fire is liable at any moment to communicate , with ... the "fire-daup" or other gaseous vapors, that, despite of all known means of preven-tion, will generate in the best regulated mines." The propriety of disponsing entirely, there fore, with the furnace, has received the serie. ous consideration of scientific miners and ongineers, and the fan, in many instances, has been substituted, which, being worked by ma? chinery at the surface, produces at more con-stant current of air, dispenses; it more freely through the gangways and chambers, and, in all respects, accomplishes the object desired with better effect; and when the shafts and possibility of dauger. This system of ventilawill, no doubt, be universally adopted. But, the very nature of mining operations subjects them to other dangers. The walls and roofing of the mines, from the effects of i blasting and of the mines, from the effects of blasting and other causes, frequently give way and fill the gangways so as to ren-der them impassable, as in the more recent caldinity at Stockton, which resulted in the death of ten persons. Hence it is ab-solutely necessary, and should be imperatively demanded that every mine should have more demanded, that every mine should have more than a single avenue of ingress and esgress, Whether as regards fire, or any other source of danger to which the miner is exposed this is his surest promise of safety. Whatever system of ventilation may be approved, or safety lamp and adopted, the means of escape from the mines, by when dauger occurs, will depend very materia ally upon the provisions made for the exit of the means of the means of the set of the the miner.

The best mode of constructing, ventilating and working the mines should be unhesi-tatingly adopted; and the system (adopted rigidly enforced. The inquiry, thera-fore, into the causes which produced this shocking catastrophe—various theories that have been promuleated concessions in the have been promulgated concerning it, the semedies for the prevention of similar occurrences hereafter, the construction and venti-lation of collieries, and the modes of conducting their operations so that the operatives may prosecute their labor without imperilling their lives, are proper subjects for legislative

consideration. Such laws as you may enact can most certainly be enforced by competent inspectors in the mining districts, who should be chosen with strict regard to character, integrity, capa-bility and scientific knowledge, and whose du-ties should be so specifically defined that they, cannot be misunderstood.

1, therefore, most respectfully and carnestly ecommend that this whole subject receive the attention its importance demands, and that a stor law be passed, so general in its character, and that aw be passed, so general in its unatavar. so stringent in its provisions, that the **people** of this Commonwealth will never again **beap**-palled by a calamity, within her limits, so **44** as that of Avoudale. BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARTTERS.

In accordance with an act of the last Legis-Continued on the Lighth Page.