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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.

Your 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 1866, there were but eight volunteer companies in the State; at the close of 1869, 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 or 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 breach-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 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 applications of officials of the General and different States governments, of citizens, 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 his 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 therewith, 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 8, 1870, inclosing a copy of a communication from the Minister of France to the United States, resident at Washington. That letter accompanined by seventh article, and a copy of my reply thereto, (marked A and B,) 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, 1870. 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 National Immigration, mark "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 inadvertance, 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 RILROADS.

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 corporations that are enfranchised by it, and of our citizens who have investments in stocks and 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 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 toward 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 never will 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 acquirments in scientific knowledge, will constantly be made as long as the world exists.

The general voice of the business community and landownership of the State demands this survey. It is especially called for by the oil regions, newly discovered coal fields, and by 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 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 the 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 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 1869, 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 contain provisions, 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 fish-ways in the same, at least in cases where they had purchased their works from the State, is unconstitutional and void. From this decision it does not appear that the State cannot 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 States 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 moderate cost, which will be more than compensated for in the safe keeping of the books, and in their 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 indispensible 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 inspections 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 fiscal year 3,580 patents were issued, covering 537,880 acres, being more than one-fifty-sixth part of the area 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 expenses 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 for 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 Quarrantine Station in June last, spreading terror through that neighborhood, and causing serious alarm in Philadelphia. The disease assumed its worse 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 Quarrantine Master and other valuable attaches of the station, fell victims to the pestilence. The second mate and pilot of the brig, in violations of orders to the contrary, and also of the health regulation, 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 Quarrantine Master, I appointed two physicians, both of whom were known to have had much experience in yellow fever. 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 quarrantine. In my opinion the Quarrantine Master should by law 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 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 require.

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 these faithful and efficient services, by which the progress of the fever was arrested, Philadelphia and other populous distrets 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 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 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 sixty-three years of age at the time of his death, and has left behind him an untarnished fame.

Hon. WILLIAM W. WATT, late 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 private nature, he won the esteem of those who knew him.

The Legislature will, I trust, not fail to take suitable notice of the dimise 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 report 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 perogative 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 pardons 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. Its 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 that fewer convicts discharged under it will return to criminal pursuits than under the old system.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The cheerful aspect of national affairs a 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 disevered States have been restored to the Union; peace reigns triumphant through 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 toilers 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 transcendently demonstated, 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, whisky 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 influences 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 the National debt, say to fifty millions dollars, except when great prosperity should make the treasury over plethoric, and the occasional unexpended balances might be used in the purchase of additional bonds.

The introduction of "Chinese Coolie," or "contracted 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 workingmen. It is a new species of slavery, equal in all its injurious tendencies to that, the extinguishment of which cost the nation such immense treasures, and so many thousand 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 drogs 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 Britian for depredation 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, involved 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, equalled 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 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 disgreeable vestiges 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 the offences and restoring to citizenship the great mass 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 number are to few, and their power to insignificant, too give serious cause for uneasiness or alarm. And even towards these, conciliation will be more paoductive 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 year few 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 would'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 the 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 tendencies, as to merit prompt consideration, and decisive action, not only by the General Assembly but by Congress. One of the complaints of colonists to 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 especial 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 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 to 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 unqualified 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 State 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 great occasion should not be a question of controversy. No other could be so appropriate as Philadelphia. 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 promulgaetd, and there should be the national celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the nation's existence.

In conclusion, it is my earnest 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.

JNO. W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.
Harrisburg, January 4, 1871.

☞ The failure of Governer Warmouth to send his message to the Legislature of Louisana, at the usual time, is attributed to the fact that a portion of the manuscript of the message was stolen from his pocket, and he had not time to re-write it. The Radicals of this state would have been much obliged to a thief who would have stolen that portion of Governor Geary's message relating to the use of Federal troops at elections.

County Business Directory.

Two lines in this Directory, one year, $1.50—each additional line, 50 cts.

NEW MILFORD.

O. M. HAWLEY, Agent for Empire Sewing Machine, and American Base Burning Stove, Main Street.

W. L. MOSS & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and General Merchandise, on Main street, second door below the Episcopal Church. *

UNION HOTEL, kept by WILLIAM SMITH, on Main street, near the Depot.—*

NICHOLAS SHOEMAKER, Agent for Leffel's double Turbine, Best water wheel in use. Satisfaction guaranteed.*

W. S. MEAD, Foundry, and dealer in Plows and other utensils, one door from Phinney's Hotel, Main St.

N. F. KIMBER, Carriage Maker and Undertaker, on Main Street, two doors below Hawley's Store. *

McCOLLUM BROTHERS, Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, on Main street.*

H. GARRET & SON, Dealers in Flour, Feed, Meal, Salt, Lime, Cement, Groceries and Provisions on Main Street, opposite the Depot.

W. & T. HAYDEN, Manufacturers of Cigars and Wholesale dealers in Yankee Notions and Fancy Goods, on Main Street, below Episcopal Church. *

MOSS & KNAP, Leather Manufacturers and dealers in Morocco Findings, &c., near Episcopal Church. *

AINEY & HAYDEN, Dealers in Drugs and Medicines, and Manufacturers of Cigars, on Main Street, near the Depot

W. STEPHENS, Horse Shoeing and general Repairing on Main Street, south of the bridge.

J. DICKERMAN, Jr., Dealer in general merchandise and Clothing, Brick Store, on Main Street.

WHIPPLE & MEAD, Dealers in general Merchandise, on Main Street.

GREAT BEND.

L. S. LENHEIM, Manufacturer of Leather, and dealer in general Merchandise, on Main Street *

H. P. DORAN, Merchant Tailor and dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Main Street.*

LENOXVILLE.

HIRAM WHITE, Manufacturer of and dealer in superior Plows and Castings. *

GIBSON.

EDWARDS & BRYANT, Manufacturers of Wagons and Sleighs, near the Ingalls' Store.

MONTROSE.

ABEL TURRELL, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Liquors, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, Jewelry Notions, etc. [Sep. 21, '70

WEBB & GERE, News Office, and dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Crockery, etc., Public Avenue.

JAMES E. CARMALT, Attorney at Law. Office one door below Tarbell House, Public Avenue. *

WM. H. COOPER & CO. Bankers, sell Foreign Passage Tickets and Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland.

J. R. FLETCHER'S Eating Saloon is the place to get Ice Cream, Oysters and Clams, in every style. On Main street.*

STROUD & BROWN, General Fire and Life Insurance Agents; also, sell Railroad and Accident Tickets to New York and Philadelphia. Office one door east of the Bank.

[illegible] General Insurance and Sewing Machine Agent, Public Avenue *

BURNS & NICHOLS, the place to get Drugs and Medicines, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Pocket-Books, Spectacles, Yankee Notions, &c., Public Avenue.

WM. L. COX, Harness maker and dealer in all articles usually kept by the trade, opposite the Bank. *

WM. H. BOYD & CO., Dealers in Stoves, Hardware, and Manufacturers of Tin and Sheetiron ware, corner of Main and Turnpike street.

S. H. MORSE, Merchant Tailor and dealer in Cloths, Trimmings, and Furnishing Goods, and Agents for Singer Sewing Machine, on Main Street, Forbham building.

A. N. BULLARD, Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Books, Stationery and Yankee Notions, at head of Public Avenue.*

T. SPORR & CO., Dealers in Stoves, Hardware Agricultural implements, Flour and Groceries, opposite Tarbell House

RAYNSFORD & MITCHEL, Livery and Exchange Stable, in rear of Bank building.

J. R. DEWITT & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware and general merchandise, corner, near Brick Block.*

Jury List—January Term 1871.

TRAVERSE JURORS—2d week.

Auburn—Elisha Lyman, Miner C. Tubbs.
Ararat—Horace Barnes.
Bridgewater—Zebina Sprout, George Frink, Horace Brewster.
Brooklyn—Lyman B. Tiffany.
Clifford—Phillip Burdick.
Choconut—Samuel T. Lee.
Dimock—Geo. Stevens, Charles Risley.
Friendsville—Martin C. Sutton.
Forest Lake—Chauncey W. Peckins, Samuel D. Connel, Milon Birchard.
Great Bend Boro.—Geo. H. White, Cyrus W. Decker.
Great Bend tp.—Enos Stoddard.
Harmony—Henry C. Bross.
Harford—Geo. W. Lamb, James H. Hotchkiss.
Herrick—Payson Burritt.
Jackson—Ebenezer Dix.
Jessup—Wakeman Handrick, James B. McKeeby.
Lenox—Samuel H. R. Grow.
Montrose—Samuel B. Rogers.
Middletown—George L. Wells.
New Milford Boro, William T. Ward, Joel Lamb.
New Milford tp.—Henry C. Moxley, Orrin Barrett, Elliott Aldrich, Dennis Shay.
Springville—James Kasson, Edward S. Broadman.
Susq'a Depot—Timothy Boyle, Wm. C. Frith.
Thompson—Merrick T. Whitney, George W. Winters.

TRAVERSE JURORS—3d week.

Auburn—John F. Carlin, Daniel O. Cooley.
Charles Gay, Lafayette Safford.
Brooklyn—Wm Pitt Bailey.
Bridgewater—Wm. D. Fancher, Carter Smith.
Choconut—Lewis Chamberlin, jr., Amos Heath.
Clifford—Arnold Green, Hiram Stevens, Olney Rounds, Wm. H. Hasbrook, Jacob B. Stevens.
Dimock—Hiram C. Conklin, Matt. Shay.
Dundaff—John Rivenburg.
Franklin—Aaron Stockholm.
Forest Lake—Wilson J. Turrell, Wm. A. Southwell.
Great Bend Boro.—Eli Wilcox.
Great Bend tp.—Francis S. Barnes.
Herrick—Chas. A. Giddings.
Harmony—Wm. Woodward.
Harford—James C. Edwards.
Jessup—Wm. Wheelock.
Jackson—Truman W., Clinton, Franklin Bryant.
Liberty—Joseph W. Howard.
Lenox—Jonathan Hurtley.
New Milford—Horace Little, Homer Tingley, Chas. A. Summers.
Oakland—Benjuman C. Kidder.
Silver Lake—Wm. J. Meeker, Wm. H. Gage.
Springville—Charles M. Brooks.
Susq'a Depot—Ephraim J. Carr, Leroy M. Lyon, David A. Lyons.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES—also common Spectacles, a new supply, for sale by
Montrose, Nov. 10, 1870. ABEL TURRELL.

JEWELRY..... A. TURRELL.

The Montrose Democrat

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, AT MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA., BY

E. B. HAWLEY,

AT $2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE—OR $2½ AT END OF YEAR

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Deeds, Mortgages, Notes, Justices', Constables' School and other blanks for sale.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by William Hodgdon, 235 Fulton St., New York.

Week ending Jan. 7, 1871

Turkeys,	per lb	18 to 20
Chickens	"	15 to 18
Geese	"	12 to 17
Ducks	"	16 to 20
Butter, pail	"	35@37
" firkin	"	30@32
Cheese, dairy,	per lb	13@14
" factory	"	14@15
Eggs, per doz		30@24
Flour, per barrel		4.75@6.45
Corn meal, 100 lbs		2.20@2.30
Wheat, per bushel		1.20@1.50
Rye	"	95@1.00
Oats	"	51@55
Corn	"	80@90
Hops, crop of 1870		15@20
Beef, sides, per lb		10@14
Hogs,	"	9@13
Potatoes, per bbl		2.00@3.00
Tallow	"	9@10

Special Notices.

☞ **Spread the Truth.**—Some medical secrets are kept that is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like saying that an article which the world needs should be hid in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a close monopoly, and not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is worse than that; it is inhuman. Suppose Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—an absolute specific for dyspepsia, biliousness and nervous debility—had never been known beyond the repertoire of the faculty, what would have been the consequence? Instead of curing and invig