

DEMOCRAT

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22, 1868.

OFFICERS OF COLUMBIA CO.

President Judge-Hon. William Elwell. Associate Judges - Irm Derr, Peter K. Herbein. Peter K. Herbein.
Proth'y and Ol'k of Courts—Jesse Coleman.
Register and Recorder—John G. Freeze.
John F. Fowler.
Commissioners— Montgomery Cole.
David Yenger,
Sheriff—Mordecai Millard.

Sheriff—Mordecai Millard,
Treasurer—Jacob Yohe,

[L. B. Rupert,
John P. Hannon,
Jacob Harris,
Commissioner's Clerk—Wm, Krickbaum,
Commissioner's Attorney—E. H. Little,
Marcantile Appraiser—W. H. Jacoby,
County Surveyor—Isaac A. Dewitt,
District Attroney—Milton M. Trangh.

District Attroney—Milton M. Traugh. Coroner—William J. Ikeler. County Superintendent-Chas. G. Barkley, Assesors Internal Revenue—It. F. Clark. (John Thomas,

Assistant Assessor - S. B. Diemer, Collector Benjamin F. Hartman.

DR. E. W. WELLS, SUCCESSOR TO DR. F. C. HARRISON. Has teken Rooms as the American House. All as levelet there will be promptly attended to. htms://doi.org/10.11/10.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY. (Lath Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army.) Physician and Surgeon. 3.7 Office at the Earks Hotel, Blumsburg Pa Calls promptly attended to both night and day, Bloomsburg, Nov. 21, 1766.

WESLEY WIRT, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in DEMOCRAT AND STAR Building, in

SHIVE'S BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG PA.

E. R. IKELER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Office, 2nd floor, in Exchange Block, near the 'Exchange Hotel,'
All business placed in his hands will be attended
to with promptiers and care. Collections made with
the legal possible delay. [Sept. 25, 1867.

M. M. TRAUGH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. BLOOMSBURG, Pa.

Will practice in the several Courts of Columbi moladjoining counties. gr All Collections promptly attended to. June 20, 1960.

CHAS. G. BARKLEY, Attorney at Law, BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

Office in the Exchange Building, second story, over hange Hotel, Ellouisburg, April 17, 1867,

O. C. KAHLER,

Counselor and Attorney at Law. BLOOM BURG. Pa.

Would announce to his friends and the public in ceneral, that he has resumed the Practice of Law again. Conveyancing and all legal business promptly attended to tendento, CFFTCE in the Exchange Building, second story, or Eyer & Moyer's Drug Store, Bloomsburg, May 1, 1ec7.

C. E. SAVAGE,

MAIN STREET, (near the Court House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA. And Course Watches, Clouds, Supportances, Particular attention paid to the repairing of Clocks Watches and Jewelry, Masonic Marks made to order, Allwork Warrarted, Bloomstorig, April 17 1807.

v. F. LINNEY,

Surgeon Dentist. tructs teeth without pain by a new method.

is perfectly harmless and is now used with good success. All branches of Dentiarty attended to us the latest and most approved style. en and most approved style, on and office, one door cast of fivans' lore, Bloomshorg, Nov. 13, 1267,

DIGGING.

WILLIAM ROGERS.

MANUE EVERETT

de and

The District of the Control of the C

& GUION. era Ers in LIQUORS, TETREET,
FOREST.
WHENTZLER,
Z. GUION.

> hem being dead by whom they should be render their settlement difficult, and ad the results laid before the Legthe condition of the Treasury at least four millions of dol-

loaned, and at four per

THE Ploonsburg Democrat. IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY IN BLOOMSBURG, PA., BY

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CP OFFICE-In Phive's Block, Cor. of Main day Iron Streets, W. H. JACORY, Address, Gloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

TO THE LEGISLATURE, JAN. 8, 1868.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

GENTLEMEN: Before performing the customary and constitutional duty of transthe Commonwealth, and recommending such measures to your c a ideration as are deemed necessary and expedient, it affords me great gratification to tender to you my most friendly greetings on your assembling at the Seat of Government, and to welcome you to the council chambers of the State.

Our grateful acknowledgements are due to the Beneficent Author of all good for the continued prosperity and well-being which everywhere prevail, for the abundance which has crowned the labors of the husbandman, for the general health with which we have so signally favored, and for all the enjoyments of peace, contentment and happiness within our borders. Our country has just emerged from the

trials and dangers of an unrighteous rebellion and entered upon a period of important political struggle arising therefrom. Being convened as the representatives of a confiding constituency, grave duties and responsibilities devolve upon you to so legislate upon the great and manifold interests committed to your charge as best to subserve the welfare of the people and advance the honor of the State. The fullest confidence is entertained that your deliberations will result beneficially and your public duties be faithfully discharged; and on my part, permit me to give you assurances of zealous co operation in all your labors calculated to promote the general welfare.

One of the most important duties devolving upon the Legislature is the consideration of the public finances. Such action should be taken for the provision of funds to defray the current expenses of the Govthe Commonwealth, and the sneedy extinguishment of the public debt, as circumstances shall be found to require. These objects are of the highest importance and claim the first attention of the Representatives of the

There is always a discrepancy in announcing the reduction of the State debt, between the annual proclamation of the Governor and report the sinking fund year terminates on the first Monday in September. and the fiscal year of the Treasury on the 30th of November. To prevent complications of acounts and annual explanations I recommend that the termination of the sinking fund year be made the same as that of

The promptitude with which citizens of Pennsylvania came forward last April and took the whole amount of the twenty-three million loan, (the bids being up for upwards of thirty-three millions,) may be considered a very auspicious circumstance in the financial history of the State, and indicates unbounded confidence in the good faith and substantial credit of the Commonwealth. The foregoing statement of the finances is set forth with pleasure, in consequence of their flourishing condition.

In addition thereto, the balance in favor of the General Government for Pennsylvania's quota of the direct tax levied in the several States for war purposes and for cash from the United States, amounting in all to nearly two millions of dollars, has been settled in full by the allowance of claims for extraordinary expenses incurred by the State during the war.

In consequence of the lapse of time since the remaining claims were contracted, the ant of sufficient vouchers and explanations, d the difficulty of finding the parties, some y instances doubtful, the accomplishwhich will, however, be vigorously

> the handsome sum of Or nearly the whole pow in the Treasury active by being in-the State, bearing though purchas-

per cent. interest in gold, the product would be at the rate of \$200,000 per annum, in gold, or, at the present value of gold, \$266,000 in currency. Besides, the funds would not become "depreciated and unavailable" by long continuance in the Treasury. A law for this purpose could be passed, specifying the method by which the unneed ed money of the Treasury may be loaned, authorizing and empowering the State Treasurer, and such others as you may designate, to execute or carry out its provisions.

Your attention is also invited to the fact that the salary of the State Treasurer, now only screnteen hundred, dollars, is entirely disproportioned to the duties and responsibilities of that officer, and that the amount of the bond, eight thousand dollars, given by him to the State, is equivalent to no sethe Treasurer. Suppose that when there is in his keeping millions of dollars the incumbent of that office should be tempted to become a defaulter? How easily could be se cure to his bondsmen the amount for which they would legally be liable to the State and appropriate the balance to himself? For years, it seems to me, the Treasury of the State has stood, as it were, upon a volcano. mitting to you information of the affairs of Examples all around us show the fallibility of man, and how frequently and easily he is swerved from the path of rectitude and honor. Even many of those in the most clevated positions and enjoying the highest confidence of the public, are often found to yield to the temptations that surround them. The desire for the rapid accumulation of wealth: ne thousands of schemes presented to excite the cupidity of human nature, and the looseness of public morals, engendered by the escape of the guilty from punishment, have so demoralized public sentiment that it may be considered a wonderalmost a miracle—that Pennsylvania has so long escaped from the calamity that might for a time, inevitable.

> EDUCATION. excellent system of public instruction, which ate their heroism, to preserve their names is widely diffusing its blessings by securing and perpetuate the records of their deeds children of the State. A brief summary gress. In its pages will be found an account will give an idea of the immense proportions it has attained, and the vast amount the State; the officers and men of whom of usefulness of which it is capable.

> matters of serious inconvenience and need- well of the dead as those who have surviless expense to the poor, and might easily ed. be remedied by judicions legislation.

The chief aim of our system of common schools is to place the advantages of an eduof the Commonwealth; and when it is con sidered that intelligence and virtue are the principle safe-guards of our free institutions, this system carnestly claims the fostering care and wise guidance of the Legislature.

The graded schools have largely increased during the past year. The system establish. ed by the State was designed, not only to furnish justruction to our youth in the elements of knowledge, but where practicable, to impart to them an education in the highbranches of learning. The multiplication of grammar and high schools should, therefore, receive every encouragement, for they are necessary to perfect the system and enable the State to avail itself of that talent which is born in the cottages of the poor quite as frequently as in the palaces of the

Fourteen colleges and thirty-two academies have made reports to the School Department during the past year. Such instiutions supply a great public want, as the common school system is not competent to perform the whole work, of popular education. A State requires men of generous culture in all the walks of life, as well as in office, the profession of teaching, and the perfection af the system of bublic school instruction is one of the wisest and noblest obiccts of legislation. All of the different institutions of learning would be strengthened and their usefulness increased by bringing them together in a closer union, which possibly can be best accomplished by the creation of a general Department of Education.

Serious complaints have been made conerning the neglect of the education of the of the counties of the State. They are permitted to grow up in idleness and ignorance, and when sent upon the world to carn a living are better prepared to receive leasons of vice than those of usefulness. The directors of these institutions should be compelled, by law, so send such children to the common schools, or provide proper schools for them, and it should be made the duty of ommon school superintendents to supervise and enforce the execution of the law.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, The act of Congress of July 2, 1862, granted land scrip to the several States, to be approprited to the maintenance of colleger, whose leading object it shall be to give leges, whose leading a agent it shall be to give instruction in the missones which minister to agriculture and the mechanic arts. By the rule of apportionment, adopted by Congress, 700,000 agree fell to the share of this Commonwealth. The act of Assembly of

United States Ten forty bonds, bearing five | tural College of Pennsylvania, which has indicate their last resting places, or distinand guardianship of the State. I therefore invite your attention to the organization and condition of that institution, as exhibited by the President of the board of trustees, in his report for the year 1867, which will be laid before you. The commissioners appointed by the Legislature to sell the land scrip have completed the sales, which amount to \$439,185 80. In accordance with the act of Assembly, the one-tenth of the proceeds have been applied to the purchase of sites for "Model and Experimental Farms, and the residue invested as follows: \$125,-000 in United States 5-20 bonds: \$20,000 in Pennsylvania war loan, and \$235,000 in the Pennsylvania bonds of 1857.

The college has been thoroughly re-organized in order to make it fully respond to the curity at all, under the present system of objects and requirements of the act of Conplacing unconditionally, the entire funds of grees and to the educational interests of the the State in his hands. The only security is industrial classes, and to meet these ends it the incorruptible houesty and integrity of now gives course of instruction in general science, agriculture, mechanical and civil engineering, metallurgy and mining, ancient and modern languages, and military tactics, employing a faculty comprising six professors and two instructors in the college department and three instructors in the grammar school. This important educational enterprise in the interests of agriculture and the mechanical arts deserves favorable consideration.

HISTORY.

In 1864 the Legislature made an appropriation for the purpose of having prepared and published a complete history of the military operations of the State in reference to the late war. My predecessor appointed Samuel P. Bates, Esq., for the purpose of consummating the provisions of that act, who proceeded to collect the necessary materials and to prosecute the work.

Although the country has again been restored to peace, the people begin to feel a period of the session, would, doubtless. deep interest in all that relates to the struggle which so recently convulsed the nation. In the prosecution of the war Pennsylvania at any time have happened, of that may always among the first to answer the counhereafter happen, by the robbery of her try's call, gave additional evidences of her Treasury, and render the suspension of the devotion to liberty and to the nation's payment of the interest upon the State debt. | glory. Over three hundred and sixty thousand of he sons stood in the ranks of the Union army. Many have fallen, and nearly The report of the Superintendent of the 3000 by wounds and disease received in Common Schools exhibits a full view of our the field, repose in death. To commemora sound and substantial education to all the are among the objects of the work in proof each and every military organization of they were composed; the name of every Your attention is particularly invited to individual, with his place of resodence time the want of uniformity and constant change of muster, date of discharge, and the specof books in the public schools. These are ial acts by which he was distinguished, as

STATE AGENCY.

examination, adjustment and collection, Tractical Watchmaker and Jeweler. ernment, the preservation of the credit of cation within the reach of all the children free of expense, of military claims, was es. a perfect and desirable embodiment of pubablished at Washington, for the maintenance of which the Legislature, with commendable liberality, has annually made the necessary appropriations.

In January last, Col. John H. Stewart. of Allegheny County, was appointed Agent, and Lieutenant Colonel Wm. A Cook, Assistant. After a faithful and efficient performance of its duties until 31st of October. Col. Stewart resigned in consequence of domestic afflictions, when Col. Cook was promoted to fill the position, and Lieutenant Col. J. Copelan, appointed Assistant.

During the year ending December 15 1867, one thousand seven hundred and eighteen claims have been settled, and three hundred and twenty-one Treasury certificates collected, amounting to \$241,669 43. Two thousand one hundred and twenty-nine newcases remain unsettled, the most of which will probably be settled by the 30th of June next at which period the appropriation terminutes. When this is exhausted, the Department will have doubtless fulfilled its mission, and the documents and papers can be transferred to the Adjutant General's MCNUMENT TO DECASED SOLDIERS OF THE

MEXICAN WAR.

The commissioners appointed under an act of the Legislature, approved April 22, 1858, "to contract for, and superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of citizens of Pennsylvania who were slain or lost their lives in the late war with Mexico, have contracted for the erection of a monument, in a prominent portion of the capital grounds, and the work is progressing as rapchildren in the alms and poor houses of some idly as circumstanceswill permit. The appropriation of \$6,000 to which the commis sioners are limited, is inadequate for the object contemplated. The lowest bid for the contract was \$8,200. I join the commissioners, therefore, in requesting an additional appropriation of three thousand dollars, to be used, or so much thereof as may neccessary, to complete the undertaking.

Your patriotism will doubtless give a favorable response to this request, and the en-lightened people of the commonwealth, ris-ing above selfish and pertisan feelings, will anction such expanditure for the erection of this honorable memento. A State that has been prodigal of her millions in the employ ment of her physical resources and in the performance of every noble and disinterest-ed act which philanthropy could suggest, cannot forget her gallant som whose suffer-

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE. Pursuant to the first section of a joint the 10th of April last, Hon. David Derrickare general and permanent in the nature." These gentlemen have commenced the work assigned them, and from which the following benefits are hoped to be derived:

First. The correction of the redundancies, omissions, repetitions and inconsistencies of the existing statutes.

Second. The framing of general laws a substitutes for the innumerable local statutes, which for many years have comprised the bulk of the acts of Assembly and occupied the attention of the Legislature to the detriment of general legislation.

Third. The conferring upon the courts many powers now exercised by the Legislature, and which, it is believed, will greatly relieve that body by decreasing the demand for special legislation and allowing ampler opportunity for the consideration of the of passengers alone, it is reasonable to sup- until the insurrectionery States shall resume public interests.

The gentlemen comprising the commismost of which will be laid before you at an early day. The most important of these. my own views, are of the opinion should receive early and favorable action of the Legislature, are those relating to corporations, the poor, public highways, railroads, evidence and interest. The others, with, perhaps, a few exceptions, might be left unacted upon until the entite work of rebill on incorporations into a law, at an early serve to prevent much legislation that might be called for on subjects which the bill itself provision. The bills relating to the poor and to public highways demand early attention, as the laws now in force on the subjects are so numerous and diversified that scarce ly any two counties in the State are controlled by the same law, and it is earnestly to be desired that they receive the earliest

practicable sanction of the Legislature. The proposed amendments will give them control of the whole body of the statute law, and such allowance of time as the deem necessary for its satisfactory revision. The accumulation of our public statutes, during a period of nearly two centuries, can hardly fail to present a confusion which it is eminently desirable should be corrected; and the only practical mode of accomplishing this is the one indicated by the resolution of the last Legislature, and having confidence in the gentlemen selected for this work, it is due to them, as well as to the public, that During the war a State Agency, for the they should not be restricted, either as to time or by exceptions, which would prevent lic statutes.

LEGISLATION. At the last session certain bills were pass-

ed in which large numbers of citizens were deeply interested, the responsibility for which after the adjournment, few members could be found willing to assume, or even to admit any knowledge of their passage. It is expected that every legislator should be auquainted with all that is transpiring in the legislative halls. He is not simply chosen to give his support to certain bills which have been called to his individual attention, but to be constantly on the alert to frustrate avory act that may have a tendency to jeopardize the public interests. To plead ignorance after a real or imaginary wrong has been done, is to acknowledge a want of attention to the trust reposed by his constituents. One bill, the authorship and knowledge of which has been generally disclaimed, passed both branches of the Assembly, and was sent in due form, with the signatures of the proper officers, for the Executive approval, and in several instances bills were passed and sent for approval in duplicate. All such hasty and careless legislation should be avoided, and the members of the session now about to commence, be enabled at its close to give an account of their participation in every act, however unimportant. The Legislature, coming as it does fresh from the ranks of the people, should set an example in economy, retrenchment and reform. It is the custodian of the publie interests, and any unnecessary extravapublic money is reprohensible. It was a matter of common notoriety at the last session that a number of subordinate officers. n both branches of the Assembly, were appointed, to whom liberal salaries were paid and who were never seen at their designated posts, and rendered no service to the State. Phis practice has been emphatically condemand by the press and people, and it will not be continued by any legislature which nicans to acquire a reputation for a faithful performance of duty. GENERAL RAILROAD LAW.

The subject of a general railroad law has ong been agitated, and although it has found opponents, but few objections bave been urged against it, whilst arguments accomulate in its favor. It seems impossible that any person can receive injury from its adoption, whilet its benealts may be felt by all chance of citizens. Even the chartered

tion; stimulate trade, agriculture, manuergy; furnish greater inducements and far with orimo. son, W. Maclay Hall, Eeq., and Wayne cilities for travel, and add to our general McVeigh, Esq., were appointed to "revise, prosperity. Other States have tried the excollate and digest all such public acts and periment with satisfactory results, and there statutes of the civil code of this State, as is no reason why Pennsylvania should be a lagrand in the grand march of progress and their desires and co-operation for the supimprovement. Next to the importance of creating addi-

tional railroads on the free principle, is the reduction of charges for passage and freight manent settlement of our national difficulto minimum rates. This is a matter that concerns every individual. Transportation ism. will increase in quantity in proportion to Contrary to the hopes of the great masses greater will be the number of persons to eral Government. sion have prepared a large number of bills, avail themselves of the privilege of railroad How, when and through whom this can be to freight; for the engine that draws a half cut. which the commissioners, in harmony with dozen cars, can with nearly equal facility. That the views and conceptions of a sin propel a larger number. Moreover, the gle individual, however high he may be noroad that is worked to its utmost capacity cidentally and temporally exalted, should system of uniform rates for passangers and State in the Union a republican form of vision is completed. The enactment of the freight, so graduated as to be profitable to government; and where the will of the perall immediately interested in the use and ple is the acknowledged law of the land, it conduct of such works, would be productive requires an extraordinary amount of politiof decided benefit in lessoning the prices of cal effrontery to assume that a Chief Exfood, clothing, fuel, and all the necessaries ecutive of the nation, to any degree or uncontemplates and for which it makes ample of life, to every citizen of the Common-der any circumstances, is the United States.

INSURANCE DEPARRMENT. My attention has been called to the sub-

are now involved, in the United States, in ers, our laws are inadequate, and therefore need a thorough revision. Laws have been ute books 'its reconstruction laws, established in several of our sister States, and so successful have been their operations that the insurance companies acting under failed, one of which had issued policies to the obligations of oaths. over one million of dollars, and other seri-

ous defections are of frequent occurrence. STATUE FOR THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON. Congress, she will not hesitate to sustain it ate and House of Representatives of the purpose; nor do I believe the people of the United States relative to an act of Congress, State can be, by an appeal to the humanitapassed July 2, 1864, inviting "each and all rianism of the age and the invocation of of the States to provide and furnish stat- morey for those whose atrocious deeds have ues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two darkened the pages of our history. It has in number for each State, of deceased per- I em well said, "the pity of the magistrate sons who have been citizens thereof, and which suffers a criminal dangerous to society illustrous for their historic renown, or from to escape from deserved punishment, is not distinguished civil or military services, such mercy, but weakness." as each State shall determine to be worthy clines us to pity and relieve the unfortunate of this national comenimoration." The in- and guilty; but only in accordance with tention is to place the statues, when furnish- justice. And it may well be added, that it ed, in the old hall of the House of Reprevisat least a weakness, if not a crime, to persentatives, in the Capitol of the United mit unrepentant and only outwardly su! States, which is set apart as a hall of na. dued traitors to exercise the elective frantional statuary, for that purpose. Other chise, hold offices, or take part in the delil. States will doubtless avail themselves of erations and legislation of the nation. Its this privilege, and Pennsylvania should not stability and prespecity, the well are of the be behind them in thus commemorating resple now and hereafter, cannot permit the memory of her distinguished dead. WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &C.

You will find among the papers I send

longitude, together with the action of the gance or prodigality in the expenditure of Legislature of Maine in reference thereto. As the subject is one of general importance home labor and resources, I need only refer and interest, it is presented for your consideration. DENITENTIARIES.

From reports of inspectors and directors, t will be seen that, in order to carry out the tions should be provided, either by erecting extensions to the present buildings, or an additional ponitentlary. The appropriation made at the last ression for the crection of a hospital in connection with the Western Penitentiary has not been expended. buard of inspectors being unwilling to selest a site until it is determined by the Legislature whether or not additional wings or w 'fare of our to loved Communwealth. cells will be constructed.

COUNTY PRISONS. Unfavorable reports are made respecting

many of our county prisons. Some of them are alleged to be insecure and otherwise uua spreading process of the purpose intended; other are of this ings and sacrifices for their country have somptiment a commonwealth. The act of Assembly of personal personal

tural College of Pennsylvania, which has indicate their last resting places, or distintereby become subject to the supervision guish their graves from those of their fallen for competition. It will open new avenues improved. The policy is not a sound one to distant markets; improve the value of that crowds together, indiscriminately, chilproperty; give new impulse to immigra- dren and others convicted of their first and trifling offences, with men and women resolution of the Legislature, approved on factures and mechanic arts to increased en whose whole lives have been blackened

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

A brief reference to the condition of the country will be proper, and will doubtless be expected by all who were carnest in pression of the rebellion, and who are now equally in carnest in their wishes and endeavors to secure an early, final and perties, upon the basis of loyalty untl patriot-

the reduction of its cost, and as the facility of our people, that portion of our country ties increase and the costs decreases, the which was lately in rebellion has not yet atmore vigorous will be the development of tained complete tranquility. And this our industrial resources. Railroads will de- seems to have been inevitable; for all hisrive more benefit from low than from ex- tory teaches us that a people who engag. horbitant charges. The increase of travel in the perpetration of high crimes cannot and freight will be vastly greater than the entirely nor immediately escape their conseincrease of expense. The transportation quences, Nor, perhaps, is it desirable that of a loaded car costs but little more than they should. However this may be, it is that of one that is empty. In the matter certain that perfect repose cannot be secured pose, that the lower the rates of fare, the their original practical relation to the Gen-

transportation. The same is true in regard | best done, is the great question of the pres-

must necessarily, at vory reduced rates, be allowed to control or determine this acquire greater profits than one that trans | question, cannot for a moment be consideracts but a small portion of the business for ed. The Constitution provides that the which it is competent. The adoption of a United States shall guarrantee to every

And yet in effect or substance, if not in plain terms' this was assumed shortly after the surrender of Lee and his armed forces, ect of insurance, and so important does it by the President; and he has continued to appear, that I deem it worthy of legislative act on this assumption, even in his late anconsideration. Many millions of dollars nual message, in which, while claiming, in wo.ds unknown to our ferefathers and our insurance, and the amount is being rapidly institutions, to be the "elected defender" increased. To guard the interests of insur- of the people, he arrogantly calls on Congress to "immediately strike from its stat-

That Congress "will surrender its plan of reconstruction" to this manifestly despotic demand, cannot be even imagined or conthem command a respect and confilence Jectured. That plan, carefully matured as which is not extended to those of Pensyl- it was, and fully approved when it was a vania. Whilst a large portion of the in- direct issue before the people, is eminently surance business of New York is done in just, wise and patriotic. It in ists that men this State, some of our companies have re- who were loyal in acts during the rebellion, cently abolished their agencies in New York | or loyal in their feelings, should alone parbecause, as they say, no one there will in- ticipate in the immediate government of sure in a Pennsylvania company, in con- the "insurrestionary districts." Going besequence of the laxity of our insurance youd the mere surface, it rests ultimately laws. The policies of many organizations, on the important doctrine, that the destiunder our present laws, are alleged to be his of the nation can only be safe "in the worthless; and although they are continu- hands of its friends; ' of those whose po ally failing into existence. Within a few litteal and moral nature remain sufficiently months five fire insurance companies have pure to feel the impulse of patriotism and

In my inaugural address, I said, "that

while Pennsylvania will confide in a loyal Accompanying this will be found a cir. by her influence and power." This I reular from numerous members of the Sen- peat. Nor can I be induced to change this True mercy inthese things to be done.

The people of Pennsylvania, ever true to the Union, and unswerving in their deteryou, a uniform decimal system of measures. mination to pre erve its honor, integrity and weights, and currencies, including a new perpetuity, are proud and free to assert the method of reckoning circles, time, and sacredness of the national debt, and that its ultimate payment in full must be secured.

As regards the twiff, the protection of to the views expressed in my inaugura'. Time and continued reflection have strengthened the views therein expressed. But this subject is committed to the watchful cure of our representatives in Congress, and State Prison system, additional accomoda, it is hoped their labors will be crowned with the happiest consequences. Surely the United States should protect and defend her own industry and skill-her own toiling millions

> I carnestly invoke the blossing of Almighty God upon your deliberations, an I that He will prosper your exertions to promote the happine-nof the people and the JOHN W. GEARY.

> war An old backelor thinks that the trains of ladic : deussus gen internal machines, from the fact that a blow-up took place issue ately after he put his foot on one.