THE COVERNOR'S MESSAGE. To the Senate and House of Representatices of the Commonwealth of Pennsyl-

GENTLEMEN, -An All wise Providence has permitted you to assemble under circumstances domanding profound gratitude to the Great Lawgiver of the Universe. Our acknowledgments are first due to Him whose hand has not grown weary in showering blessings in profusion upon the people in every department of industry, and crowning their toil with richest rewards.

The circumstances under which you commence the duties of the present session are, indeed, auspicious; and at no former period in our history has there been greater cause for felicitation upon the inestimable blessings we enjoy, and the happy and prosperous condition of our great and growing Commonwealth.

The meeting of the General Assembly is always a matter of deep interest to the gaged in mercantile, manufacturing, people, and perhaps never more so than now, when an unusual amount of necesgary general legislation will occupy your attention, and questions of the highest importance are to be discussed and determined upon. I sincerely trust your industry and faithfulness in the performance of the important work before you, will win you the proud title of "the working Legislature."

Amid such eireumstances our attenti should be directed to a careful review of all the most important and essential interests of the State; and in the exercise of that discretion which the Constitution has confided to the Executive. I proceed to communicate such information, and to recommend to your consideration such measures as are pleemed necessary and

As first in order and most importan I will present a carefully prepared and precise statement of the financial condition of the Commonwealth,

It affords me pleasure to congratulate the people upon the satisfactory condition of the Treasury. Every demand upon it for ordinary and other expenses has been promptly paid, and the public ports of the Auditor General, State Treas- public sentiment demand. urer, and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The following statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending November, 30, 1870:

Receipts.

Dishursements.	`
Or dinary expenses paid during the year ending Nov. 30, 1870	6,43
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1870.	

Public Debt The public debt due on November 30, beduct amount redeemed by Sinking Fund Com-missioners during the flecal year ending Nov. 30, 1670. \$1.602,021.51

'Total public deld, Nov. 3 , 1870 \$31,111,661 9 The following statement shows the are of the indebtedness of the Com

autiture of the indebreamess	Or the
monwealth, November 30,	1870:
Funded debt, viz : Amount of over due-loans 707,050	33
Amount payable in 1871 int 6 p et 2,769,250	0)
Amount payable in 1872, int 6 p ct	(.0 ,
Amount payable in 1872, int 5 p. ct	vv
int 6 p ct	U Q
int 5 p ct	00
int 5 p ct	00
int 6 p ct	
int 5 p ct 1,138,950 Amount payable in 1882,	
int 41% p ct	
int 6 p ct 9,273,050	00 san na

44 67

Total public dobt, Nov. 30, 1870, as

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT. On the fifteenth day of January, 186 the total indebtedness, of the State was thirty-seven million seven hundred and four thousand four hundred and mir dollars and seventy-seven cents. Since then, and up to November 30, 1870, the sum of six million five hundred and ninety-two thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cent has been paid. The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1870, i one million seven hundred and two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and five cents.

The average reduction per ann hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

dollars of the public debt will be due. and in order that the Commonwealth may continue to meet all its obligatious promptly at maturity, I recommend that such provisions be made by the Legislature, as will authorize the Commission ers of the Sinking Fund to sell all the assets that may be in their possession, and apply the proceeds to the extinguish ment of the debt'; or, at the option of the people's representatives. But what outstanding bonds of the Commo

be paid in the following manner: As already shown, it was, on November 80. 1870, about thirty-one million dollars. from which amount, if the said assets, \$9,500,000, be deducted, there would re main unnaid \$21,500,000. After which estimating the revenues and expendi-

dated in about eight years. If this mode of paying the State debt should be regarded as unnecessarily rapid and oppressive, then a movement to revise and modify taxation may meet with much more general favor. Our for sound public policy. Some of the ration of the thirty days within which he

it is a great benefit to have so secure an million dollars per annum on it would, it off so hastily. In an endeavor to force things under the present mode of taxaion, there is great danger of driving capital away from our manufacturing centres. The landholder has been

upon the active, energetic and enterprisfarmer-is at case, and runs no risk; more liberal policy towards those en- on its final passage. fostered and kept in full operation, all as recently amended. classes of the people will suffer. They

the entire State liabilities. The foregoing recommendations, in my opinion, embrace the true policy of doubtless, receive a hearty response and endorsement from the people. The taxpayers demand that all their social, industrial, commercial and financial operations shall be relieved from the burdens of any more taxation than may be necessary for the gradual payment of the debt, as is last above indicated, and to lefray the frugal expenses of the adinistration of the government. Econ- corporations. my and reform should no longer be advocated as glittering generalities, or mere abstractions, without meaning or intent,

out as vital, living realities.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION Four years' experience as an executive flicer has given me abundant opportunity for careful observation upon the vorkings of our fundamental law, and debt materially reduced, which has in- the legislation of the Ptato. This exspired such public confidence in the perience has strongly impressed me that securities of the Commonwealth as to there should be a thorough revision of cause them to command the highest the State Constitution, with such amendpremiums in the market. The operations ments as the wisdom of a convention of this department will be presented to assembled for that purpose would unyou more fully and in detail in the re- doubtedly suggest, and an enlightened

ower is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness. For the advancement of these ends, they have, at all imes, an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government, in such manner as they may

The last convention for this purpos was hold in 1838. During the thirtytwo years which have since elapsed, sunjoint resolutions of the General Assembly and in compliance with the tenth article of the Constitution, were approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State. The most important were those of 1850, making the judges of the courts elective; of 1857, creating a Sinking Fund, regulating the public debt and legislative districts; and of 1864, onferring the right of suffrage upon those engaged in the military service of the State or Nation, and imposing sun-

dry restraints on the power of the Legislature. These amendments, though important and valuable, give an incongruous | including those of British origin, except and sort of patch-work character to the such as relate to crime, have been the requirements of the times. This is a progressive period, and on we live. The existing Constitution, in cluding the amendments of 1957 and 1864. Seen increasing, from time to time, by other superintendents; 17,612 teachers,

the following : ting uniformly upon all.

different codes.

Third .- Practically, the whole theory of our Constitution and government is subverted and destroyed by the present system of local enactments. Represenabsorbed by private and local bills that by the member representing the locality, ested in the proposed law. By what is

short of constitutional prohibition.

private speculations are public wrongs. It has become a reproach to republican co-operate in all lawful measures to effect ly modified, without delay. In my meswhilst the business man, merchant and so desirable a consummation. In the sage of tenth February, 1870, returning manufacturer are the motive power of enactment of laws a radical change is the bill with my objections; I gave sunthe community, upon which the farmer demanded. Every bill presented for dry reasons why it should not be aphimself must, in a great measure, de- adoption should be read, at least once in proved, and the views therein expressed pend for a realization of his industry. A full, and the year and nays be recorded

Fifth.—It is important that the State railroad and mining pursuits should be Constitution should be made to conform adopted. Unless these interests are to the Constitution of the United States

Sixth.-The subject of minority repreare the very life-blood of the State, and sentation is now much agitated, and is should not, in any way, be chilled or receiving a large share of consideration among thoughtful and considerate men.

It embraces problems of great political importance, and its manifest justice commends it to public favor. Whilst some of the objects it proposes might be obtained by legislative enactments, the general principles involved are so elementary and radical, they should, if adopted, be incorporated into the first attempt to act under it, proves will be seen that all the children now in the first attempt to act under it, proves will be seen that all the children now in the first attempt to act under it, proves impeded, by overbuirdening them with among thoughtful and considerate mentaxation for the immediate payment of It embraces problems of great political the Commonwealth, and if adopted will, obtained by legislative enactments, the adopted, be incorporated into the fun-the first attempt to act under it, proves

damental law. Seventh .- The members of the General ssembly should be increased in num-

Eighth .- There should be a funamental limitation to the powers of greater security for the public funds and

for their proper distribution. Tenth .-- The State Treasurer, Superin tendent of Common Schools, and a Lieutenant Governor, the latter to preside over the Senate, and perform the luties of Governor, in cars or his phenon, sickness or death, should be clected by the people. The Attorney General, Secretary of State, and the Adjutant General, should, for obvious h

Governoř. public sentiment demand.

The authority for holding such convention is found in the second section of the ninth article of the Constitution, and is declared in these words: "That all second section of the ninth article of the Constitution, and is declared in these words: "That all second from the second from the second from the second function one could condemn hin, if the death warrant not preventing, he should warrant not preventing and then take out his writ of error to delay the execution of his sentence for a whole second one could condemn hin, if the death warrant not preventing, he should warrant not preventing, he should warrant not preventing. propriety, be changed from the second This would dispense with one election every fourth year, and prevent invasion from other States for the purpose of of the case and allowance of the writ for interfering with our elections, as the cause, is repealed." citizens of each State would be occupied with their own. The season, too, would

nterfere with the harvesting of their corn and other summer productions. an early day, of a constitutional con- plaint or censure.

For these reasons, and many othe convention to thoroughly revise and amend the Constitution of the State. REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

The commissioners to revise the tatutes have completed their work The entire laws of the Commonwealth, Constitution, and are not consonant with revised, collated and systematically arranged in a volume of less than three hundred pages, or about one-third the State has out-grown its fundamental size of Purdon's Digest. Our laws are law. That law should, therefore, be the accretions of one hundred and seventy made to keep pace with the age in which years. Many of them are incongruous tricts; 14,212 schools; 2,982 graded impose many wholesome restrictions on fragmentary legislation, without any and 828,891 pupils. This is an increase the power and jurisdiction of the Legis- attempt at system, logical arrangement, lature; but experience has demonstrated or conciseness of language. From the 276 schools; 447 graded schools; 200 their inadequacy to protect the people examination I have been able to/give the directors; 3 superintendents; 470 teachagainst the evils intended to be remedied revision, I am satisfied that in the and especially those of corporate power, discharge of their duty, the commissionand of special and local legislation. The ers exercised great diligence, ability and \$3,745,475.81; building, purchasing and pamphlet laws for the last four years a conscientious desire for its successful renting school houses, \$2,765,645.34; show that the general laws for each accomplishment. It cannot be presumed session made only about one hundred | that a work of such magnitude is perfect pages, whilst the local and special legis- in every particular; and how far it may \$7,771,761.20. Estimated value of school ation for the same period amount answer the purpose for which it was annually to about thirteen hundred and undertaken, remains to be determined. of male teachers, \$40.65 per month; fifty. The resulting evils are manifold That it is an improvement upon what it length of school term, 6.06 months; and and aggravated; and prominent among is intended to supply there is no room the cost per month of each pupil; of the reasons and suggestions why a remedy | for doubt. It adheres in the main to the | cents. should be applied, I respectfully submit text of existing laws, with occasional to be regulated by general laws, opera- material changes, making it the basis for such amendments as time and necessity

Second .- It is impossible for the citi- may suggest, or as may be recommended in the rapid advancement of our general zens, judges of the courts, or members by the joint committee to which it was and widely approved educational system. the last four years, is one million six of the legal profession, to acquire or re- referred for examination by the Legis- Since their recognition, 12,390 student hundred and forty-eight thousand one tain an accurate knowledge of the lature of last year. It will be seen that have been received into them; and 2,675 varying systems of laws in their respect- some of its provisions have been framed are now enrolled. There are 76 profesive districts; and frequently on removal | with a view to throw much of our special | sors and tutors. The libraries contain first of July, 1872, nearly eight millions from one country to another, our people legislation into the courts, where it may 8,135 volumes. The buildings and find demselves under almost entirely be disposed of with less inconvenience to interested parties, and a great saving furniture and apparatus at \$75,000. in our annual expenditures. WRITS OF ERROR IN CRIMINAL CASES.

At the last session of the Legislature fan act was passed, entitled "An Act tative government is based on the idea to allow writs of error in cases of murder 24,815 students. The estimated value that the laws shall be framed by, and be and voluntary manslaughter." The first of their property is \$600,000, and the the result of, the collective wisdom of section provides that a writ of error annual amount received for tuition the holders, to exchange them for the are the actual facts? The minds and upon the oath of the defendant or defend-Morts of the members are so wholly ants, as in civil cases," The second section makes it the duty The indebtedness of the State might it is almost impossible to get a general of the judges of the Supreme Court, in or public act considered or passed. The all such cases, to review both the law special and local bills are usually drawn and the evidence.

Before this enactment the law required or by some one from the district inter- the defendant to allege that some error merit the especial attention of the Legishad been committed by the court on the lature. The prosperity and happiness called courtesy, it is considered a breach trial, and to show cause, within thirty of all communities depend, more than days, why the writ of error should be snything else, upon their general intellitures to continue as at present, the on- ato or House to interfere with or opposed granted; but this law gives a writ, gence. Idleness, immorality, crime and tire liabilities of the State could be liquidate a merely private or local bill of any other whether any error is alleged or not, and poverty abound most where ignorance ember. The result is, the bills are allows the defendant seven years in which assed as originally prepared, without to issue it, according to the practice in can possess, and the highest political civil cases. Heretofore the Executive did not ordinarily issue the warrant for execution of any criminal until the expirate of the many evils that disturb the peace of incontestible evidences of the care and the fifth, and last can be no such thing as a final geologic. xamination for comparison of views - civil cases. Heretofore the Executive freedom and power they can attain, are often crude and ill-digested, and without did not ordinarily issue the warrant for based upon and derived from a sound is but a little over one and four-tenths large royal octavo volumes, handsomely regard to constitutional requirements,

remain unchanged; and the Supreme Court of the State, in the recent Scheepne case, express their opinion of this enact-

nent, as follows: "It is not improper before closing to say a few words in reference to the act of 1870, to draw attention to some of its defects, and to the radical change in our criminal jurisprudence it will produce. It was passed for this case, but owing to its inefficiency, the judge below returning to our certiorari that he was not able to make the return of the evidence. He is

or to certify to it. A bill of exceptions brings up only so much of the evidence as may be required to explain the point of law contained in the bill. or porations.

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

of law contained in the bill.

"The effect of this law seems not to have excited attention. It has changed the whole doctrine of the criminal law as to the speed and certainty of punishment, and left to the felon both the hope and a and left to the felon both the hope and a door of escape, not only from the law's delay, but by prison breach, and all the various means of avoiding retributive justice. At this monent, two cases anything like the ratio of the present scour to my memory of convictions of curder in Allegheny county, delayed by lilatory motions, where the prison doors, opened by unknown means, and the delected by the people. The Attorney opened by unknown means, and the prisoners escaped forever. Any murderer may, under this law—though like Probet the may have murdered a whole family—take out his writ of error, without limitation of time or condition, whether in prison under some could with great the trap of the gallows, with cause, or without it, and especially expected to uniform means, and the prisoners escaped forever. Any murderer may, under this law—though like Probet the may have murdered a whole family—take out his writ of error, without limitation of time or condition, whether in prison under some output of the gallows, with cause, or without it, and especially the prisoners escaped forever. Any murderer may, under this law—though like Probet the may have murdered a whole family—take out his writ of error, without limitation of time or condition, whether in prison under some prisoners escaped forever. Any murderer may, under this law—though like Probet the may have murdered a whole family—take out his writ of error, without limitation of time or condition, whether in prison under some prisoners escaped forever. annual elections could, with great without it, and suspend his case until

fellows, viz :

APPORTIONMENT.

The important duty devolves upon you e more satisfactory to the people of the to apportion, in accordance with the last. agricultural districts, as it would not census, the representation to the General Assembly and to Congress. This will be among the most laborious and difficult The necessity for constitutional reform | works of the session. In its performance, very district in the State, so that

Under the laws of the State it is made accrued. the duty of the county commissioners of the Commonwealth. As soon as the returns come to hand, the necessary ab-

o the Legislature. . .

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools shows that there are now within the State, 2,002 school disover the preceding year of 31 districts; ers, and 13,138 pupils.

The cost of tuition for the past year, was contingencies, \$1,175,224.05; other expenditures. \$95,475; making a total of property, \$15,837,183. Average salary

In addition to the above, five Norma changes to meet present demands, but schools are recognized by the State. First .- Different systems of laws for which were not needed when they were These are intended specially to instruct roads, bridges, schools, elections, poor- first enacted, and also additional pro- in the art of teaching, and to-furnish houses and many-other things, are on- visious which the progress of the age suitable teachers for the common schools. acted for the several counties, townships requires. The work, as presented, The many highly qualified instructors and boroughs, on subjects which ought might proporly be adopted, without that have graduated thereir, afford a sufficient assurance of their success as usefulness. They have aided materially

grounds are valued at \$363,667; and the Besides the schools that receive legisla tive support, there are in the State 601 private schools, seminaries and academies, employing 848 teachers and having "shall-be of right, and may be sued out \$380,000. There are also thirteen colleges, with 157 professors and tutors, much valuable property, and their libra-

ries number 95,000 volumes. nteresting to all who peruse them, and those relating to the common schools prevails. The greatest wealth a people

debt is now held firmly by those to whom worst of these hasty and badly considered was permitted to apply for his writ of society; social harmony; good and attention that have been bestowed upon volume, will be completed before the first cal report. New developments in minenactments are arrested every year by error. That limitation of thirty days healthful government; and all the mul- these institutions. to be a great benefit to any of the stablishment of these schools.

Executive interposition; but in the being now virtually repealed, and seven tiform blessings that conspire to produce. The establishment of these schools. nature of the case, the veto at best can 'years substituted therefor, is it expected human happiness, are its legitimate and the liberal encouragement and supperhaps, be more satisfactory to them only be made a partial restraint upon the warrant shall be withheld for the fruits. Money judiciously expended by port they have received, have met the and to the people, than to strive to pay the evil; and nothing can eradicate it seven years? If not, when may it any community for the mental training approval and admiration, not only of the properly issue? And if issued at any of its youth, cannot be lost; it will not other States of the Union, but of the en-Fourth.—Special legislation is the time within the seven years, may not the fail to return in due time, bearing a lib-tire civilized world. Philanthropists would have been forever lost. Hereafter great and impure fountain of corruption, criminal supersede it at any time he eral interest. The admirable workings and statesmen from foreign nations are it will be invaluable to the Common-

pleases by his writ of error? And may of our Pennsylvania school system are constantly making inquiries concerning wealth. it not be reasonably expected that this everywhere admitted, and its great suc- the laws governing and directing the exempted from taxes on his land for government, and is one of the most will be the practical result in every such cess is chiefly owing to the generosity of operations of our soldiers' orphans' State purposes, and the burden shifted alarming evils of the times. Judicious case? This would seem like trifling with the Legislature by which it has been so schools, their management and the reamendments to the Constitution would very serious matters; and I respectfully kindly and so benificently nurtured, and sults, and give frequent assurances of ing portions of the community, who have arrest and destroy the growing evil; and submit whether the act of last session it is sincerely to be trusted that it will unqualified commendation always had their full share to bear. The it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to should not be repealed, or very material never weary in this praiseworthy work, which has thus far been so well accomplished and so abundantly rewarded.

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

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

Since the first organization of these schools the whole number of children admitted is 5,058. And during the same period, the discharges, including deaths, mount to 1,524, leaving 3,520 in the schools at the close of the year; of whom 2,137 are in "graded," and 793 in "pri-

646; in '75, 646; in '76, 602; in 77, 584; brightest jewels that adorn its crown of will be seen that all the children now in the schools, on reaching the age of sixnot bound by law to take the testimony children born prior to January 1, 1866; onsequently all who may hereafter be admitted must come in during the next ten years, and they will be more than absorbed by the discharges on order. The the schools, and the children remaining be concentrated in a few of the schools

up the concern. The expenditures of the system for the school year ending May 31, 1870, are as

65,266 -53,993 -514.126 42 491.700 00

The sum appropriated is for the, s appreciated and admitted by all who it is presumed and trusted that you will relatives of many indigent and suffering discussed, and so generally admitted, as manimously sanctioned the calling, at no well-founded reason begiven for com- the balance, as above stated, has, for this reason, necessarily and unavoidably

Under an act, entitled "An act to equally important which might be the respective counties to make returns provide means for the establishing a solenumerated, I carnestly recommend that to the Governor of the septennial enu- diers' orphins' school in each State the Legislature make provision for a meration of taxables on or before the Normal school district in this Commonfirst Tuesday of December. Not one- | wealth, now destitute thereof," approved fourth of these returns have yet been re- April 15, 1867, and a supplement thereto, public tumult for disorder. This has ceived, although the attention of the approved March 25, 1868, the sum of been effected more successfully than was ommissioners was invited to the subject twenty-one thousand dollars was adby special circular from the Secretary of vanced out of the State Treasury as a but eight volunteer companies in the loan to five institutions. These being fully established, are re-paying this loan one hundred and eighty-four; to which' tracts will be made out and forwarded at the rate of five per cent quarterly, as specified in the act. Sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars of this loan remained unpaid on May 31, 1870, and owing to the change of the form of set- ized and active military companies, now tlements which, by law, went into operation at that time, it was, unexpectedly the Superintendent, deducted from the appropriation by the accounting the above balance remain unpaid. No special appropriation for this amount is being unnecessarily large and expensive, sked; but all that is required is the ts payment from the sum appropriated or the expenses of the current year, which, in consequence of a reduction in

prices, I am informed will exceed them o about the amount of the said balance. The early passage of such a resolution necessary, because the institutions to which the money is due cannot afford to wait long for it without serious incononience. Provision should also be made y the Legislature that, as the said sum f \$16,800 is re-paid in quarterly instalents by institutions from which it is lue it shall be applied to the reimburse nent of the funds appropriated for the

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

I have personally visited, inspected and examined quite a number of these of such appropriations as may be re ast Legislature; and I do not hesitate to pronounce most of them superior, in all respects, to any other institutions of These statistics will, doubtless, prove exceedingly faithful and effective; and hose having the schools in charge, with but few exceptions, have displayed a devotion to their duties, and to the interests of the children, as unexceptionable

years they have been in operation, out of

The foregoing exhibit is, I trust, sufficiently satisfactory to prompt a continuance of the generous patronage already extended to an institution unsurpassed y any other of the kind in usefulness. Its benefits extend beyond the mere shelter, clothing, feeding and education of the sons and daughters of our heroic dead. In generations far remote its influences will stimulate to deeds of patridefenders of our country will not falter when they reflect that should they fall, they have in the Commonwealth a -paand neglected. The State has abundant

] glory. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. This institution appears to be gradually accomplishing the objects for which teen, will be discharged in ten years on it has been liberally endowed by the ags alone. The reinforcements to the State. It has about sixty-students who schools will hereafter consist only of are instructed not only in the ordinary 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 number discharged this year, on age, is thus far answered their expectations 400, and on order, 230, and 15 have died, The experiments therein are carefully recorded; every incident of cultivation. the nature of the seed committed to the anything like the ratio of the present soil, its inception, growth, progress and year, it will not require more than five results, together with the conducing years to exhaust the greater portion of causes, being accurately noted. The publication of these observations, made in them will from time to time have to in different parts of the State, with various climates and soil, under the guidance which shall be deemed the best, to close of skilled agriculturalists, will impart valuable lessons for the benefit of the practical farmer, and, doubtless, be the means of establishing a "Science of Agciculture," having its foundation in the wisdom of experience. The report of the trustees furnishes a full description of the educational and financial condi-

tion of the college, together withouthe progress and results of the Experimental

Farms during the year just ended. MILITARY. Your attention is invited to the acompanying report of the Adjutant General, for the details of the transac-tions of his department during the past The sum appropriated is for the unuount estimated by the Superintendent in his report of 1869, but owing to the extreme pressure of the guardians and relatives of many indigent and suffering the sum of the entry of the convention, it appropriated is for the unuount estimated by the Superintendent year. The necessity of a military power in the State, subordinate and auxiliary tended, at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the twenty-third of November last. The State valuable production is the proportion of the convention, it appropriated is for the unuount estimated by the Superintendent year. The necessity of a military power in the State, subordinate and auxiliary tended, at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the twenty-third of November last. The appropriate is for the superintendent year. The necessity of a military power in the State, subordinate and auxiliary tended, at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the twenty-third of November last. The appropriate is for the western States, and was largely attended, at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the twenty-third of November last. The appropriate is for the western States, and was largely attended, at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the twenty-third of November last. The appropriate is for the Legislature, has been completed. As this valuable production is the proportion of the Legislature, has been completed. As this valuable production is the proportion of the legislature, has been completed. As this valuable production is the proportion of the Legislature, has been completed. As this valuable production is the proportion of the Legislature, has been completed. is appreciated and admitted by all who late is presumed and trusted that you will relatives of many indigent and suffering have reflected upon the subject, and without distinction of party, the press with whom I shall be pleased to consent, admitted a larger number of entirely superfluous. It is admitted, on that of the subject of the convention, it appears, was the adoption of such resolutions as might induce the different States of justice and impartiality to all parties of many indigent and suffering discussed, and so generally admitted, as applicants, the Superintendent, with my to render any argument on the subject with whom I shall be pleased to consent, admitted a larger number of entirely superfluous. It is admitted, on the luties of that officer, in converging to the convention, it appears, was the adoption of such resolutions as might induce the different States of justice and impartiality to all parties of many indigent and suffering discussed, and so generally admitted, as applicants, the Superintendent, with my to render any argument on the subject of the convention, it appears, was the adoption of such resolutions as might induce the different States of that officer, in convention, it appears, was the adoption of such resolutions as might induce the different States of the Lazaretto Physician, and to operate, to take it in charge and prepare of the Union to importune Congress to a place suitable for its accommodation. It appears to the subject of the convention, it appears to the convention of the view of the convention of the view of the convention of the convention of the view of the convention of the view of the convention of the view of the vi 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 desire and aim to constitute such a force. to aid the civil authorities, should an emergency arise, in the suppression of at first anticipated. In 1866, there were

> State; at the close of 1869, there were number one hundred and fifty-eight companies were added last year. In the meantime, thirty have been disbanded. I regard' separate or independent troops

service, attached to brigades or divisions, ernment. This amounted to forty-five hundred breach-loading rifle-muskots

nilitary interests and necessities of the as relates to the honus,--As heretofore stated, all the State nilitary 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 of attorneys and agents, of soldiers themselves, or their representatives, for certificates and exemplifications: The Adjutant General is also the responsible custodian of all-the military property belonging to the Commonwealth. I therefore, recommend that his depart ment receive the favorable consideration of the Legislature, and the continuation

quired for its efficient administration.

MILIPARY HISTORY. The Legislature, in 1864, passed an act and 2,805 students enrolled. They own a similar character in the country. The authorizing the Governor "to appoint supervision of the Superintendent, and some competent person to prepare a the male and female inspectors has been 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 as if dictated by the purest parental af-fection.

Additional and responsible undertaking.
He commenced the task with zeal and The sanitary condition of these chil- industry, and has prosecuted it with dren is one of the most remarkable fea- ability. The work has proved to be far tures of the schools. During the five more extensive, and required a much greater amount of labor and research

of June next. The book, i'self, affords the best commentary or criticism of the charged his duties. It puts in concise form and perpetuates the most important portion of our history, which otherwise

nave taken place, and problems of structure and deposit still remain unsolved, doubtless involving many millions of 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 Pittsburg. Now the same 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 government. These statistics might be anthracite coal basins and around Pittsburg. Now the State of State Pittsburg of States officials and representatives of States officials and rep enclosing a copy of a communication from the Minister of France to the United States, resident at Washington. otic ardor and heroism. Hereafter the That letter, accompanied by said seventh article, and a copy of my reply thereto, (marked A and B,) are herewith submitted to the Legislature for informacental protector of their beloved ones, tion, and with the recommendation that tion, and with the recommendation that the subject be carefully considered, and such action taken thereon as will make the subject be carefully considered, and such action taken thereon as will make the subject by th who otherwise would be left desolate the subject be carefully considered, and

On the-first of July, 1870, an act of Congress was passed amendatory to the act, entitled "An Act to establish and protect National cometeries," approved protect National cometeries," approved Pebruary 22, 1867.. The object of these aws is to place under the National Govrnment the management and preserva-. tion of these cemeteries, and to secure the consent of the several States in which they are located. This consent has all they are located. This consent has all they are located. ready been given as to the cemetery at engineer. The sociier, therefore, in my opinion, a geological survey is authorities 14, 1898; and the National authorities petive interests of the State, as well as 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

Copies of a communication on this

In accordance with a request to that effect. I submit for your consideration. a copy of the proceedings of the National Immigration Convention, (marked "E") which was called by the Governors of enact such laws as would afford immi- This should be made sufficiently grants, while in transitu from other grants, while in transitu from other an opportunity for the display of the lands, and upon their arrival in this flags and other relies of interest to the country, protection against the abuses to citizens of the State, and to the numerous 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 determine and locate the southern boundary line of the Commonwealth." regarded as deserving of your attention.

THE MILFORD AND MATAMORAS RAIL-NOAD. 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 meantime, thirty have been distanced, 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

The fourth section of this considered a simportant; but the sick and dying. Had it not been for when it is considered that there is a company, the ten thousand dollars bonus the "National Guard of Pennsylvania."

From the Company organizations

The fourth section of this might not be regarded as important; but these faithful and efficient services, by which the progress of the fover was arreted to the state. Treasury annually by belaware contains certain provisions, and authorizes the infliction of punishment of the wants of the sick and dying. Had it not been for when it is considered that there is a difference in the penal zodes of which the progress of the fover was arreted and into the State Treasury annually by belaware contains certain provisions, and authorizes the infliction of punishment of the wants of the sick and dying. Had it not been for when it is considered that there is a difference in the penal zodes of which the progress of the fover was arreted and into the State. Treasury annually by belaware contains certain provisions, and authorizes the infliction of punishment of the wide and dying. Had it not been for when it is considered that there is a difference in the penal zodes of which the progress of the fover was arreted an experiment of the wide and dying. Had it not been for when it is considered that there is a difference in the penal zodes of which the progress of the fover was arreted an experiment of the sick and dying. Had it not been for when it is considered that there is a difference in the penal zodes of which the progress of the form of the wing that are the penal zodes of the total difference in the penal zodes of the two states and dying. Had it not be regarded as important; but the sick and dying. Had it not be regarded as important; but the sick and dyi the New York and Eric Railroad Comfourteen regiments and five battalions pany, under the fifth section of the act officers, and consequently bills for educa- have been formed. Whilst I am not of twenty-sixth March, 1846. Soon after on and maintenance for that sum and disposed to encourage regimental organi- the adjournment, my attention was dizations of cavalry or artillery, they rected to the subject, and to guard against loss I caused the Attorney General to give notice to the New York and assage of a joint resolution, authorizing and batteries of these branches of the Eric Railroad Company that the State would look to that corporation for the payment of the annual bonus, as heretofore, notwithstanding the passage of the has been drawn from the General Gov- supplement referred to, I regard the latter as having been enacted and approved through inadvertency in the hurry of a and accoutrements, with a proportionate closing session, and as hasty and inconsupply of the proper ammunition. These | siderate legislation, at variance with the have been distributed, as provided by the settled policy of the State, and highly lfty-seventh section of act of May 4, prejudicial to the public interest; and I, 1864 in such manner as in my judgment therefore, carnestly recommend its imwill most effectually subserve the mediate ropeal, or at least so muchof it

TELEGRAPH LINES AND RAILROADS, The question of the assumption of the control of the telegraph lines, and the chartering of railroad companies within the State by the General Government, was partially considered by the Legislature at its last session, and is now rerecords, the importance and value of which are constantly indicated by the daily applications of officials of the General and different State governments, of attorneys and agents, of soldiers them. who have investments in stocks and bonds amounting to many millions of dollars, I most earnestly invite your serious examination of it, and your early action thereon.

> GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. A reliable geological and mineralogi-il survey would be of incalculable value cal survey would be of incalculable value to the State. Without it we have in-

lefinite ideas of our vast undeveloped definite ideas of our vast indeveloped mineral wealth, and the expense attending it would be utterly insignificant when compared with the beneficial results. We are, at present, without even a reliable map to indicate the locality, character, and resources of our mineral regions. And as good maps are the basis of all useful research in every departnent of science and the arts: especially in the practical sciences of geology and metallurgy, the first step toward a geo-logical 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 studi geologically. This will be a work labor and time, and can only be acco plished successfully by triangulating each county separately, and from the county, maps thus acquired, constructing a com-plete and accurate map of the whole State. It is neither wise nor just policy to delay this work because it may be

oral resources, as well as additional acquirements in scientific knowledge, will constantly be made as long as the

manner in which the author has disdiarged 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.

By the seventh article of a Consular

By the seventh article of a Consular

Convention between France and the Convention between France and the Value now, except in a few localities. United States, signed February 23, 1853, line it was made, wonderful discoveries want of them is a source of constant have taken place, and problems of structure of the state of t 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 9, 1870, enclosing a copy of a communication the same was the same of the communication of the communication the same was the same of the

oxtensive forests have been cleared; roads penetrate what were inaccessible regions; railways traverse whole counties with instrumentalfield 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, metalluggist, and advance have and neglected. The State has abundant cause to rejoice in what it has done for the statutes of the State conform to our done in the present generation is so much its soldiers' orphans, and to be proud of these schools, which now constitute the brightest jewels that adorn its crown of glory.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

its should be considered that whatever is the protection as on much done in the present generation is so much accomplished for the generations that and other public documents. The expenses of the office, including improvements, was \$23,400, whilst the receipts, from fees alone, amounted to \$51.703,61.

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 YELLOW FEVER.

or its present uccessities. 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 subject, from the Secretary of War, and of the act of July 1, 1870, (marked C and D,) are herewith transmitted, with the consent of the conse 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 them are economically and indiciously as of the appropriation for the consent of the consent of the appropriation for the consent of the cons 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.

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

their philanthropic transactions in behalf of the Commonwealth. capacious, and so arranged as to afford

visitors at the Capital.

DELAWARE BOUNDARYTING The Legislature, at its session of 1860, passed an act, entitled "An Act to settle, were appointed to act "in conjunction with like commissioners on the part of the State of Delaware." That State, for their excellent sanitary

fixed.

Under ordinary circumstances this sacrificing attention to the wants of the sacrificing attention. Had it not been for ments repugnant to all the citizens of dreaded disease made such frightful ray Pennsylvania, serious evils may some ages. day arise out of the neglect to determine this line. It is impossible to tell what might transpire, should the State of Hon belaware seize upon a citizen and sub-ect him to the disgraceful and abhorrent punishment of the pillory and the whiping post, who, upon subsequent investiration, 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, nd cannot afford, to come into collision with the State of Delaware.

The Supreme Court has decided that e law requiring the owners of dams in e Susquehanna river to make fish-ways

n the same, at least in cases where the d purchased their works from the State, is unconstitutional and voids 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 con-current legislation can be obtained with Maryland, that State holding both banks of the Susquellauhn river at its mouth and for many miles above. The subject and for many inness 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 sideration are nearly, if not quite, as much deteriorated by the want of statu tory 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. Now Jersoy appointed fish commissioners at the last session of her Legislature, and the commissioner of Pennsylvania is now in treaty—with them in reference to in treaty with them in footener 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 Now Jersey in the oforms 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 ecommodation. Many thousand of olumes, of great value, are necessarily stored away in such a minner as to render them infecessible and conse-quently useless. I, therefore, recommend that the Logislature authorize the con-

deleves, 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 useful-

Permit me to renew my recommendations concerning the collection and properly recording of statistical infor-mation relating to the development and growth of the various resources of the Commonwealth. Such records are an

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 asccurity of the buildings renders r

Herewith is submitted the report of the Inspectors of Mines, filled with highly important statistical information, to which your careful attention is invited. nonstrated 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.

This fearful epidemte made its appear ance at the Quarantine Station in June last, spreading terror through that neigh-borhood, and causing serious alarm in Philadelphia. The disease assumed its Philadelphia. The disease assumed its worst type, and the percentage of moitality was extremely large. It was brought to the Lazaretto, from Jamaica, by the brig "Home," whose captain died during the voyage. The vessel was detained by order of the Lazaretto Physician, who, with the Quarantine Master and other valuable attaches of the station fell yielims to the mediane. The tion, fell victims to the pestiler is now sician and the Quarantine Master, I apfully 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 property qualified. The results their philanthropic transactions in behalf proyed the property qualified. The results sons properly qualified. The results proved the propriety of these appoint-ments. Soon after they entered upon the performance of their duties, the discase was cradicated and the station re-stored to its usually healthy condition. Some changes seem necessary for the proper management of the quarantine. In my opinion the Quarantino Master should by law be required to be a medi-cal man, qualified to act as an assistant to the Lazaretto Physician, and to per-

this been the case when the late physi-cian died, the necessity for calling as-sistance from without would have been obviated, and the sickness, suffering and mortality lessened. The salary of this mortality lessened. The salary of this officer, as well as that of the Lazarette Physician, should be materially in-creased, 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 serhowever, has failed, thus far, to make the necessary appointments. The work, consequently, remains unaccomplished, and the boundary line is not definitely

Hon. William F. Packer, ex-Governor, lied at Williamsport, on the twenty seventh of September last. He was one of the self-made men of whom the State has justly had cause to be proud. early life he distinguished himself solf as a journalist, and in the many public posi tions he subsequently occupied he acquired a high reputation for his eminent abilities as a statesman and executive officer. During his public career, he and Auditor General, and was a mem bor of each branch of the General A bly, having served two terms as Speaker of the House. His last public trust was that of Chief Magistrate of the Com-

moinwealth. Ho was over sixty-three years of age at the time of his death, and has loft behind him an untarnished ime. Hon. William W. Watt, late a mem the seventeenth 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 Sona torial term at the time of his death. If was well-known and highly respected. unassuming in his manners contreous in his deportment, and in the discharge of his obligations, whether of a public or a private nature, he won the-esteem of those who know him.

The Legislature will; I trust, not fail to take suitable notice of the demise of these two distinguished citizens, who, during their life-time, were so prominent

in rendering services for the public wel-

Accompanying this communication will be found the report of pardons granted turing the past year. Compared with he increase of crime, and the great number of prisoners in the country jails and tate penitontiaries, the number is less han that of former years. In exeremency towards persons convicted of ime I have strictly endeavored, under all circumstances, to observe that caution and discretion contemplated in the Constitution, and to impartially adm that merciful prerogative and extend its rection of the errors of criminal juris-prudence, the relief of those who may nave been "cruelly" or "excessively onnished, and those Around whom clus r mitigations and ameliorating circum

tances. The number of applications for pardon during the past year was twolve hundred and forty, of which sixty-two, or five for cont, wore granted. The commutation of sentences for good behavior in prison, in accordance with the law of 1800, has effected favorable

results in the conduct of prisoners, and their keepers find it a great auxiliary is of a sufficient number of [CONCLUDED ON SECOND PAGE.]