FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. THE MINERS' JOURNAL, [illegible] SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. JANUARY, 1870.

A few short SPECIAL NOTICES will be inserted Alphabetically under this head, [illegible]

BANNAN & RAMSEY.—Booksellers and Stationers, Printers and Binders, [illegible] Centre Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Miners' Journal.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1870.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY MINERS' JOURNAL $7 50 per annum, in advance; $4 00 for six months.

BANNAN & RAMSEY, Publishers.

CONGRESS will assemble again on Tuesday next, the 10th inst. The people will then expect them to go to business in earnest.—The sooner they act on the Tariff Bill the better for the productive interests of the country. If the members do not understand the question by this time, they are not likely to understand it any better hereafter. The people are anxiously awaiting their action.

THE Pig Iron Manufacturers in a memorial to Congress giving the cost of manufacturing pig iron, very politely intimate that Commissioner Wells fibs in his report. This is nothing singular for Mr. W.—and the question is beginning to be freely asked what he got for trying to betray the productive interests of our country into the hands of foreign manufacturers.

STEAM COLLIERS.—Those which run from Philadelphia to Eastern points are doing a good business. On Tuesday the Centipede sailed for Boston with 600 tons of coal; and the Rattlesnake on Wednesday for Allen's Point, with 600 tons. We see it stated that a new collier the Achilles, of 1,000 tons capacity, will be launched early in February, and that three others are now being built.

NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.—A number of gentlemen from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York met in Philadelphia and propose to build another railroad leading from Philadelphia to New York, by the way of Attleboro' and Yardleyville in Bucks county, and through Mercer county, &c., to Jersey City. The object is to build a first-class road to run through in two hours. It is said that large capitalists have taken hold of it, and will push it through. It is in opposition to the Camden and Amboy Railroad, of course, although the projectors state that it is not, but is required to meet the increased travel and give quick transportation.

THE strike among the telegraph operators will no doubt lead to the connection of the Telegraph System with the Postal System of the Government. Such combinations, with secret bound oaths to obstruct business, or force terms, will eventually tend to throw all kinds of business into monopolies that will combine together against labor and reduce it to the same condition that exists in other countries. Employees must be governed by wisdom, otherwise they will become the instruments that will lead to their own oppression. The business of no country can stand still at any time at the bidding of oath-bound associations. In this case it is hard to tell which is in the wrong as regards the strike—but the oath-stands against the operators.

THE STATE TREASURER.—We observe with satisfaction that a bill has been introduced into the State Senate, fixing the salary of the State Treasurer at $5,000, requiring safe bonds, punishing embezzlement, and making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to loan the money of the Commonwealth for the private benefit of the Treasurer. Also, appropriating the annual surplus to the payment of the State debt. This or some other bill of similar character should be passed, in order that the disgraceful scenes which annually mark the contest for Treasurer, may be checked; the corruption growing therefrom cease, and the public debt be yet more largely reduced, by applying to it the amount which should be realized by investment, as recommended by Governor Geary.

PHILADELPHIA STATISTICS, &c.—The following is an official statement of the number of arrests made by the police, and the number of persons accommodated with lodgings in the station houses, and the nativities of both prisoners and lodgers, obtained from the office of the Chief of Police:

1869.	Pris.	Lodgers.
White Males	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Females	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colored Males	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colored Females	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the nativities of prisoners and lodgers:

	Pris.	Lodgers.		Pris.	Lodgers.
U. States	[illegible]	[illegible]	Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ireland	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germany	[illegible]	[illegible]	Malta	[illegible]	[illegible]
England	[illegible]	[illegible]	Prussia	[illegible]	[illegible]
France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scotland	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spain	[illegible]	[illegible]	Portugal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweden	[illegible]	[illegible]	Poland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norway	[illegible]	[illegible]	Russia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]	[illegible]	Holland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Switzerland	[illegible]	[illegible]	Unknown	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE ALMS HOUSE.—We suggested to the court, when in session in December, through the DAILY MINERS' JOURNAL, to appoint a committee to investigate the alleged abuses in the Alms House. No committee was appointed by the court. One of the directors called upon us and made inquiry as to the charges. We told him what the nature of the charges was, and also stated that if a thorough investigation could be had, we would furnish all the information in our possession as to the alleged abuses. The directors, we presume, could not go into a full investigation without the necessary authority to examine witnesses upon oath, separate and apart, &c., and we believe no investigation has taken place so far. If our courts do not take the matter in hand we think the people ought to apply to the Legislature for a special act, giving full power to make an investigation. The charges are of such a character that common justice and humanity call for a full investigation as to their truth.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—In order that all our readers may have an opportunity of reading the admirable message of Governor Geary, we have inserted it in full in to-days JOURNAL, without permitting it, however, to encroach too much on our usual miscellaneous news. We invite particular attention to those portions of the message which touches on the condition of our State affairs, and also to the pointed allusion to the disgraceful scenes that have been recently enacted in the contest for the State Treasurership. The Governor shows that if his recommendations had been carried out two years ago, the State could have saved from $75,000 to $100,000 a year, and this is the amount of plunder involved in the contest. If the Legislature does not pass a law providing a sufficient salary for the Treasurer, and securing to the State Treasury these pickings, it will show that many of the members participate in this plunder. Any member who votes in favor of continuing the present system, ought never to go back again.

The Governor is sound on the Tariff question, and we regret our limits will not permit us to make more comments.

Governor Geary did not grant a single pardon for Schuylkill County in 1869; and only 62 were granted during the year out of upwards of 1500 applications.

IRON MANUFACTURES.—So great are the importations of rails and manufactured iron from England into the United States and Russia, the two best markets at present, that the price of pigs have advanced in England considerably, and the business is quite active, while in the United States the price of pigs have fallen and the business is dull. As gold recedes in price our Tariff duties cease to be protective. The only alternative would seem to be to increase the duties as gold diminishes in value; reduce wages considerably lower, or leave our works comparatively idle.

The following extracts from the last trade reports of England, Prussia, &c., and the United States, tells the tale:

The iron business appears to be exceedingly active in England and in the principal iron regions of the continent. Advices from Prussia state that the blast furnaces although running to their full capacity can scarcely supply the demand for pig iron. There is scarcely a ton of pig on hand that is not sold or bespoke; considerable quantities are being imported from England and Belgium. The market for iron bars continues in a very animated state, and the rolling mills are scarcely able to produce the quantities of iron ordered from them. Manufacturers stipulate for extended periods in connection with new deliveries. The market for rails maintains a favorable appearance. Large orders have been placed during the past few weeks. The production of steel is increasing rapidly in Prussia; many works that have heretofore produced iron rails only, are now preparing to make cast steel rails, which are at present more in demand than iron ones.

BESSEMER STEEL MAKING IN FRANCE.—The total production of Bessemer steel rails in France in the first six months of this year amounted to 19,755 tons, against 10,532 tons in the corresponding period of 1868; it is probable that the French production of this description of rails will show a still further advance in the second half of 1869, as large orders have been given out during the last two or three months by the great French railway companies. Among the more recent orders of steel rails we may mention one for 2000 tons, given by the Orleans Railway Company to the Creusot works at 11f 7s. 2d. per ton, and another for 2000 tons, given by the Western of France Railway Company to the Terrenoire works, at 11f 10s. 2d. per ton.—Engineering.

HEAVY purchases for a rise in the price of Scotch pig iron are being made in England. Mixed numbers, f. o. b. have advanced to 57s. 6d., and it is thought that even 60s. per ton may be reached before the close of the present year. Middlesbrough pigs are running out of store at the rate of 7,000 to 8,000 tons per week. Prices everywhere are advancing; some Scotch brands are getting scarce. Shipments from the various Scotch ports have exceeded last year by 63,000 tons. Heavy consumers are in the market, and everything indicates a still further advance in the price. Manufactured iron has advanced 15s. a ton during the past month.

IT is estimated that by the end of the year 1869, there will be laid in the United States, in round numbers, 110,000 tons of steel rails, equal to 1,100 miles of steel road; and of this amount about 30,000 tons (equal to 300 miles) will be laid during the present season. These rails are in use on more than fifty roads, and partly of American, principally of English, and to a small extent of Prussian manufacture.—Iron Trade Circular.

Local Matters.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JANUARY, 1870.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
8 SATURDAY	7 24	4 50	D. H. M.
9 SUNDAY	7 24	4 51	
10 MONDAY	7 24	4 52	New M. 1 8 10 ev.
11 TUESDAY	7 24	4 53	First Q. 9 4 6 ev.
12 WEDNESDAY	7 23	4 54	Full M. 17 9 49 mo.
13 THURSDAY	7 23	4 55	Last Q. 24 5 27 mo.
14 FRIDAY	7 23	4 56	New M. 31 10 45 mo.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

JANUARY.	6 A.M.	NOON.	6 P.M.
1 Saturday	29°	43°	30°
2 Sunday	49	52	33
3 Monday	30	32	26
4 Tuesday	30	38	28
5 Wednesday	16	29	21
6 Thursday	17	31	32
7 Friday			

TO-MORROW.—Second Sunday of the year, and first after Epiphany. Day's length, 9 hours and 27 minutes.

THE free rehearsal at Trinity Church, by the Choir, this evening, will comprise some choice selections from the "Creation," Mendelssohn, Rossini, &c.

THE Rev. Burdett Hart will preach for the Second Presbyterian Church, Market Square, to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

"Fattie" Stewart's Combination will commence its mirth-provoking entertainments at Union Hall this evening. "Fattie" draws largely wherever he appears.

During the year 1869 there was sold at the Post Office in this Borough, 274,369 postage stamps and 71,260 stamped envelopes. In the postal money order business, 2,302 orders were issued, and 955 were paid, amounting in the aggregate to $50,742 62.

INQUEST.—On Thursday evening deputy Coroner Conrad held an inquest on the body of Francis Wang, of this Borough, found drowned in Norwegian Creek. Verdict, "accidental drowning." He resided in East Market street, and was drowned on Monday night last by walking into Norwegian Creek, which was swollen by the late rains.

MASONIC.—The following are the names of the officers elected to serve the ensuing Masonic year in Muhlenburg Lodge, No. 510, A. Y. M.:

W. M., Enoch Miller; S. W., Alexander Frederick; J. W., J. S. Raudenbush; Treasurer, John Hays; Secretary, Charles Gutelius.

CHINA—LABOR.—The Minersville Literary Association will, on next Monday evening, in Moorehead's Hall, discuss the question, "Will the introduction of Chinese labor improve the present laboring population of our country?" The importance of this question and the general interest felt by all in its solution will cause the house to be well filled.

WM. L. DENNIS, Esq., delivered last evening in Union Hall the first of his celebrated Poneyville lectures—Dr. Dipps. It was filled with wit and humor and satirical hits, and condemned in the strongest terms the use of quack medicines. The audience was not as large as it should have been, but we hope to see a much larger one on the occasion of the second lecture by Mr. Dennis on Friday evening next.

A pleasing incident connected with the late Fair, came under our notice. After the decision of the Committee that Mr. Cassidy had won the watch, he immediately stepped forward and, taking Mr. Lupkins's (his opponent's) hand, and in a few words said that he, Mr. Lupkins, had deserved success, and hoped he would accept the watch as a token of respect and friendship. We hear that it is the Committee's intention to get Mr. Cassidy another watch.

THE Commissioners have made the following appointments for the ensuing year:

Warden of Prison, Isaac Ward; Matron of Prison, Mrs. Margaret Ward; Physician of Prison, Dr. S. Berluchy; Solicitors of Commissioners, Geo. De B. Keim Esq.; Clerk of Commissioners, O. J. Awgood; Janitor of Court House, Peter Jennings; Librarian, Wm. J. Johnson; Mercantile Appraiser, Wm. Feger, of Pinegrove.

HELD TO BAIL.—Yesterday morning Cornelius Haley was held in $300 bail to answer charge of larceny, on oath of Wm. Wang. It seems that Haley was one of the men who recovered the body of Francis Wang, for which he was to receive $5. The son in paying him hastily, handed Haley as he alleges, a $100 bill in place of a $10 bill which he intended to give him to pay both. On discovering the mistake and demanding it back, Haley refused to refund. Hence the prosecution.

AT the regular quarterly meeting of the Schuylkill County Medical Society, held at the Council chamber, in the Borough of Pottsville, January 5th, 1870, the following named officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—President, James S. Carpenter, M. D., of Pottsville; Vice President, Jacob F. Treichler, M. D., of McKeansburg; Secretary, Charles T. Palmer, M. D., of Pottsville; Corresponding Secretary, Frederick Krecker, M. D., of Cressona; Treasurer, D. Webster Bland, M. D., of Pottsville.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the Pottsville Post Office, January 7, 1870.

Blakley E	Jones Anna M	Ricketts J H
Brownwell Geo	Jones Anna	Rehil Patrick
Bartholomew J	Klein H P	Rader Thomas
Blank John	Kenney W R	Raber Mary
Brunner Sarah	Laida Mary	Reinhart Lizzie
Colwell B S	Miller Chas W	Schmicker Engl't
Conlein Guiseppe	Meckle Fred'k	Schlitzer Christina
Dugan Andrew	Murren James	Smith Michael
Lowrey John	Morgan John	Stewart Thomas
Dailey John	Moyer Jacob	Schulz William
Davis John	Moyer J L	Weleman Rev J
Dewees W H	Miller Jacob	Williams Mary
Evans Judd	Mosser Peter	Wayne Rachel
Evans James	McManamy Thos	Williams Wm
Edward Wm	Renk John	Yerger Eli
Hopper Wm		

THE Rev. E. P. Roe, formerly chaplain of the Harris Light Cavalry, and serving on Gen. Kilpatrick's Staff, will deliver his thrilling lecture on the "Secret Service at the Front," on Tuesday evening next, Jan. 11, 1870, at the Union Hall, for the benefit of the American Hose Co., No. 2.

This lecture is one of absorbing interest as it will unfold the Secret History of the War of the Rebellion, and will be of especial interest to those who served in the army, removing doubts that have arisen in regard to certain movements, and explaining those sudden retreats and advances that were made by the army at unexpected moments.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—In Mahanoy City on Monday evening last, about half past six o'clock, a boy named John Hogan, aged between ten and twelve years, son of John Hogan, shoemaker, was deliberately shot in the abdomen by a man named William Muldowney. The shooting took place on Centre street, a short distance below the Mansion House, and it is supposed would prove fatal. Muldowney was arrested by High Constable Wm. J. Watkins, and after a hearing before Esquire F. B. Dreher, committed. The prisoner was placed under guard all night at the Mansion House, and yesterday morning conveyed to jail by constables Wm. J. Watkins and M. W. Price.

THE Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will, we understand, hold its next session in Pottsville. This will be the first time the Conference ever assembled in our Borough. The Conference is bounded on the east by the Delaware river, on the south by the Pennsylvania line, on the west by the Susquehanna river, and on the north by the northern lines of Dauphin, Schuylkill, Carbon and Monroe Counties, excepting Ashland and Beaver Meadow Circuit. Many of our readers residing within these lines receive their pastors from this body. The Conference numbers about two hundred members, which, with agents, editors, secretaries of the great benevolent societies and other official visitors, will make a body of perhaps two hundred and fifty persons. We trust that this large body of ministers will be so kindly received and pleasantly entertained by our citizens, that a good impression of the hospitality of Pottsville will be carried away by every one of them. Those of our citizens who can entertain any of the ministers during their sojourn in our midst, will do well to send their names to the pastor of the M. E. Church, Rev. J. Dickerson, George street.

The work of preparation is, we understand, already in preparation. Let us attend to this matter handsomely.

ANNUAL MESSAGE
OF
GOVERNOR JOHN W. GEARY.
JANUARY 6, 1870.

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

GENTLEMEN:—From the days of William Penn, the great and pious founder of our Commonwealth, it has been the universal custom of my predecessors, when making their annual communications to the General Assembly, to acknowledge their gratitude to, and dependence upon the Great Law-giver of the Universe. In imitation of their noble example, let us earnestly invoke His blessing and guidance in our efforts to perform the great work of legislation now before us, in such manner as to meet His approbation, as well as that of our common constituents.

In transmitting to you the seventy-ninth annual message since the organization of the present State Government, it affords me the highest gratification to congratulate you and our fellow-citizens generally on their enjoying, to an unusual degree, the blessings of health and unstinted prosperity; and that our principles and institutions—the pride and boast of every true hearted patriot—although tried again in the crucible of a heated political contest, the heavings of popular passion, and the collision of parties, from which we have just emerged, remain unimpaired and vital in every part.

Under such auspicious circumstances you have assembled, for the purpose of discharging the important duties, and assuming the special responsibilities which devolve upon you. It is extremely difficult, even with the greatest caution in your deliberations, to enact laws that will fully meet the expectations and approbation of all the people; but much of this difficulty may be overcome by avoiding legislation for personal and special interests, and not being unmindful of the magnitude of the interests of the State, and of its rapidly advancing population, wealth and influence to destinies beyond the reach of human vision. A nobler heritage was never given to man than that which we possess; geographically and politically of the greatest importance; an area of more than forty-four thousand square miles; diversified with mountains, valleys, plains, rivers; mountains covered with majestic forests of valuable timber of almost every variety; plains dotted with comfortable homesteads, and presenting well cultivated farms and luxuriant fields marked by the advancement of agriculture—the parent, supporter and stimulator of every species of industry, exchange and commerce; hills and valleys with teeming mines of all the varieties of coal, iron, oil, salt and other minerals; with farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, wool growers, coal and iron miners, oil producers, and merchants full of activity and confidence; with thousands of miles of railroads and canals to transfer the vast products to market, and accommodate the travel of four millions of happy and prosperous people. Nor should we be forgetful of education in all its branches, of the public charities, prisons, reformatories, the collection of property imposed taxes, the speedy reduction of the State debt, the preservation of order, and the more certain protection of life, business and property. All these interests, and perhaps others of equal importance, demand legislation of the most enlightened, liberal and comprehensive character.

In conformity to the requirements of the Constitution, I proceed to invite your attention to such measures, and to assure you of my willingness to share with you the anxieties and responsibilities of all legislation calculated to advance the prosperity of the people and the best interests of the Commonwealth.

FINANCES.

From the reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, the following statement has been carefully prepared, and exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1869:

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1868		$1,612,925 57
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1869		7,[illegible],711 28
Total in Treasury during year ending Nov. 30, 1869		$9,254,[illegible]

Disbursements.

Ordinary expenses paid during the year ending Nov. 30, '69	$[illegible] 27	
Loans, &c., redeemed at Treasury	100,0[illegible] 09	
Loans redeemed by the Com'rs of the Sinking Fund	[illegible]	
Interest paid at Treasury	170,667 71	
Interest paid by Commissioners of Sinking Fund	[illegible] 97	
		[illegible] 16
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1869		$1,400,862 49

It will be observed from the above, that part of the loans and part of the interest are paid at the Treasury, and part of both by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. This produces a complication of accounts, which, in order to avoid, and to simplify the financial statement, I recommend that authority be given by law to charge the Commissioners with the whole amount of the State debt, and also with all the money applicable to the payment thereof, and that they alone be credited with all payments on both principal and interest of the State debt.

Public Debt.

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

Funded debt, viz:		
6 per cent. loans	$[illegible]	
5 per cent. loans	[illegible]	
4½ per cent. loans	112,000 00	
		$[illegible]
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation	$97,[illegible] 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,086 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	44 67	
		$118,[illegible] 57
Amount of public debt, Nov. 30, 1869		$32,[illegible] 95
The public debt on November 30, 1868, was		$33,[illegible] 13
Deduct, amount redeemed at the Treasury during the year ending Nov. 30, 1869, viz:		
5 per cent. loans	$[illegible]	
Relief notes cancelled	[illegible]	
		[illegible] 18
Public debt Nov. 30, 1869, as above		$32,[illegible] 95

Reduction of the Public Debt.

At the commencement of the present administration in January, 1867, the total outstanding indebtedness of the State was thirty-seven millions, [illegible] hundred and [illegible] thousand, [illegible] dollars and [illegible] cents. Since then, and up to Nov. 30, 1869, the sum of four millions, [illegible] dollars and [illegible] cents have been paid, and at five per cent., the sum of $[illegible] in interest is annually saved to the Commonwealth. Consequently, the total amount of indebtedness of the Commonwealth on November 30, 1869, was thirty-two millions, eight hundred and fourteen thousand, [illegible] dollars and [illegible] cents. The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1869, amounts to four hundred and seventy-two thousand, [illegible] dollars and eighteen cents.

ASSETS IN SINKING FUND.

The assets in the Sinking Fund are as follows, viz: Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, six million, three hundred thousand dollars. Agreeably to an act dated March 28, 1868, the Sinking Fund Commissioners delivered all the obligations of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, being third mortgage bonds, to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and received therefor thirty-five second mortgage bonds of one hundred thousand dollars each, making three million, five hundred thousand dollars, executed by the said Allegheny Valley Railroad Company and guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Northern Central Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, payable to the Commonwealth as follows, viz.:

The principal of one of said bonds ($100,000) shall be payable each and every year, beginning January 1, 1875, and continuing annually thereafter until the said sum of three million five hundred thousand dollars shall be paid, with interest thereon from January 1, 1870.

The citizens of Pennsylvania have always borne taxation not only patiently but cheerfully, and they are still as willing as ever, to contribute to the payment of all the obligations resting upon the State; but they expect their public servants who are entrusted with the management of their affairs, to act upon the most prudent and economical basis. In a word, they demand reform in the management of the financial affairs of the State, and, as far as possible, the retrenchment of all unnecessary expenditures.

On the 5th of January last, replying to a resolution of the Senate, I said:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through the Clerk of your honorable body, a copy of the following resolution, passed on the 12th instant, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to submit some plan to the Senate to secure the State from loss by the accumulation of large amounts of surplus funds in the Treasury."

In reply, I beg leave to direct your attention to my message of January 8, 1868, in which I say: "the balance now in the Treasury might be rendered productive by being invested in the bonds of the State, bearing six per cent. interest;" and to the message of January 6, 1869, where I remark, "whenever there may be surplus funds in the Treasury, they can with safety and benefit to the State be employed in the purchase of its outstanding bonds, and in saving the interest on them which would accumulate prior to their maturity."

Since making these suggestions, and maturely deliberating upon the subject, I have seen no reason to change my mind in relation thereto; and now submit the same plan, more specifically set forth, based upon the following statement of the loans of the Commonwealth, viz.:

Amount of over due loans, including bank charter loans and relief notes unredeemed	$[illegible]
Amount payable in 1870, interest 5 per ct.	[illegible]
" " 1871, " 6 "	[illegible]
" " 1872, " 6 "	[illegible]
" " 1873, " 6 "	[illegible]
" " 1874, " 5 "	[illegible]
" " 1875, " 5 "	[illegible]
" " 1876, " 5 "	[illegible]
" " 1877, " 5 "	[illegible]
" " 1878, " 5 "	[illegible]
" " 1879, " 5 "	[illegible]
" " 1880, " 5 "	[illegible]
" " 1881, " 5 "	[illegible]
" " 1882, " 5 "	[illegible]
Amount of loans	$32,[illegible]

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

A few illustrations will show the beneficial workings of this plan. At the termination of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, there was an unexpended balance in the Treasury of $1,612,925 57. If the suggestions heretofore made had been carried out, by the investment of one million of dollars, at that time, in the five per cent. bonds that will fall due July 1, 1870, and which I am credibly informed could then have been purchased at something less than their par value, the interest on the same, from November 30, 1868, to July 1, 1869, would be seventy-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents, which has been lost to the State. Again, on the 30th of November, 1869, there was in the Treasury an unexpended balance of $1,400,862 49. If one million, four hundred thousand dollars of this sum had been invested in the same kind of bonds, at par, on the first day of December, 1869, the interest for the seven remaining months, ending July 1, 1870, would be $40,833 33, but which, in consequence of non-conformity to this plan, will be lost to the Commonwealth. I cannot reiterate too strongly my recommendation of this subject, and would, therefore, recommend that a law be passed making it the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to invest all surplus funds as rapidly as they accrue in the Treasury, in the purchase of the bonds of the Commonwealth next falling due.

I beg, once more, to remind the Legislature that the salary of the State Treasurer should at least be equal to that of the Governor. It is only seventeen hundred dollars, a sum entirely insufficient to command the services of any responsible man, who is required to furnish a bond with good and approved sureties, for eighty thousand dollars, and to run the risk of handling at least five or six millions of dollars per annum; without the unlawful use of the State funds, and subjecting them to risks that may not be revealed to the public, because they are prohibited by law, under penalties of no ordinary magnitude. Yet there are but few men who have held this office, however poor they may have been when they took charge of it, who have not become rich. There is certainly some advantage to be gained by the holding of the position of State Treasurer unknown to the public, but which readily accounts for the disgraceful scramble, and for the political and moral debauchery which the people of this State seem to be doomed annually to witness, in the election of that officer; and besides, of the disgrace it brings upon their representatives, the people have their remedy in their own hands.

Then, in the name of the good people of Pennsylvania, I call upon the members of the Legislature, without distinction of party, to rise above the mutterings of the polluted atmosphere of the past, to that pure manhood and exalted patriotism, and purify the election of Treasurer as well as that of every other officer within this Commonwealth, and punish every one who tampers with the election, whatever may be his position or pretensions. And that every one who shall have performed his whole duty to sustain the true interests of the State and to maintain the high dignity of her character, may return to their homes, with a clear conscience, to their constituents, who will receive him with open arms, and with the joyful plaudits of "well done good and faithful servant."

Liberal appropriations are made annually to our [illegible]

[illegible] It is therefore earnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up and passed at an early period during the session to enable the Governor to give it that thorough examination its importance demands.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The peculiar interest which is always manifested by the people in the subject of education, is an inducement to lay before you, more at length than would otherwise be done, the principal statistics of the system, taken from the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

There are within the State 1,971 school districts; 13,936 schools; 2,[illegible] graded schools; 12,900 school directors; 76 superintendents; 17,142 teachers, and 815,755 pupils. The average cost of tuition for each pupil is ninety-seven cents per month. The whole cost of tuition for the year is $[illegible] 21. Total cost including expenditures of all kinds during the year, $[illegible] 92. Estimated value of school property $14,000,000.

Notwithstanding the fact that our school law was made general in the year 1848, it is remarkable that there still remain five districts in the State which have not yet conformed thereto. Hopes are entertained that four of these will soon accept the conditions of the law, and the remaining one, known as the Harmony District, under the control of the "Economites," having a good school of its own, will probably not adopt the public school system so long as the present organization of that society exists. It is, therefore, a subject worthy of hearty congratulation that our school system has been so universally adopted by the voluntary consent and general acquiescence of the people.

As important auxiliaries to our common schools, the Normal Schools are entitled to assume the front rank. Their flourishing condition may be understood from the following statistics: The whole number of students that have attended the four Normal schools is 10,[illegible], of whom [illegible] have graduated. During the past year there were in these institutions 76 teachers and 1,376 students. Since my last annual communication, a State Normal school has been fully established and recognized at Bloomsburg, Columbia County. Its buildings are of the most finished and substantial character, and it commences its career under the most auspicious circumstances. Another is now in a state of preparation at California, Washington county, and will probably be completed during the current year.

Your attention is again invited to the fact that there are about seventy-five thousand children in the State that do not attend schools of any description, and who are permitted to grow up in ignorance and without employment; and, in many instances, from lack of industrial and educational training become hot-beds of vice, but a prolific source from which the inmates of our prisons and penitentiaries are supplied.

The number of children throughout the State attending private schools, is estimated at eighty-five thousand.

The aggregate of the educational condition of the children of the Commonwealth may be thus stated:

Attending the public schools	815,753
Attending private schools	85,000
Not attending schools of any kind	75,000
Whole number of children	975,753

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

Many of the recommendations contained in the report of the Superintendent are of the utmost importance, and eminently deserving of serious attention and legislative action. The facts above set forth illustrate most forcibly the practical value of our most admirable common school system, and bear testimony that cannot be misunderstood, to the wisdom and liberality by which it has been conceived and so successfully carried into effect.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

Attention is invited to the report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, for the year ending May 31, 1869, in which is exhibited their condition, circumstances and expenditures.

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

The sanitary condition of the children in these schools has been remarkably good. And from the foregoing statement it appears that during the four years in which they have been in operation, the whole number of deaths has been less than one-third of one per cent. per annum.

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

Amounts to		$[illegible] 62
To pay which there was an unexpended balance of	$[illegible]	
Appropriated April 11, 1868	[illegible]	
Appropriated March 13, 1869	[illegible]	
		$[illegible]
Balance unprovided for		$[illegible]

For which sum there should be a special appropriation without delay, to meet the pressing wants of the teachers of the different institutions, who have been already compelled to await its payment for more than seven months.

In his last annual report, the Superintendent estimated the expenses for the year terminating May 31, 1870, at $[illegible]. The appropriation for that year by act of April 15, 1869, was $[illegible]. As the Superintendent reports the cost will not materially vary from his estimate, there will therefore be a deficit of $[illegible] for the current year, to be provided for during the present session.

For the maintenance of these schools during the year ending May 31, 1871, it is estimated that $[illegible] will be required. Which sum I recommend to be appropriated, with the positive understanding that the expenditures shall not exceed that amount.

We are admonished by the rapid expansion of the system, and by the constantly increasing desire to obtain admission into these schools, that some definite legal construction should be given [illegible] of Pennsylvania soldiers, who served in Pennsylvania regiments, and who died prior to January 1, 1866, from wounds received or disease contracted in the service of the United States during the late war, shall be admitted and none others.

With unsparing patience, well considered measures, and unremitting labors, many defects have been remedied, and the schools have been advanced to a more perfect and efficient system than that by which they were at first conducted, and are now in a condition not second to any similar institution in the country. This humane and philanthropic service is being performed by intelligent officers and faithful teachers, which will be more fully shown by their reports communicated for the information of the Legislature.

The establishment of these institutions, whereby the destitute orphan children of the soldiers who lost their lives in the suppression of the late rebellion, are fed, clothed and educated at the public expense, continues to command the cordial support and encouragement of our citizens, and tends to elevate everywhere the reputation of Pennsylvania, the first State to establish such schools, to the highest degree for her justice, patriotism and philanthropy.

Most heartily have the people endorsed the past action of their representatives in relation to these schools, and there exists not a single doubt but that they will most cordially approve all necessary appropriations for the continuance of the support, education and guardianship of these adopted children of the Commonwealth. To the honor, State pride and humanity of the Legislature is confided the welfare and future success of these worthy interests, and in the faithful discharge of this noble duty, you shall receive from me special and zealous concurrence.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The establishment of this college was undoubtedly intended as a progressive movement, and under the impression that it would contribute much to the easy acquisition of a combined knowledge of agriculture, science and literature, and to promote the practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits of life. It has been fostered by the most liberal legislation, and is endowed with the sum of $[illegible], invested in United States and Pennsylvania bonds; yielding an aggregate interest this year of $[illegible], which has been paid the trustees of the institution. Thus far the most satisfactory results from the workings of the college have not been realized. But it is now under the direction of a president and six learned professors. It receives for its pupils only males over the age of fifteen years, qualified for admission by a good common-school education. There are in it at present forty-five students, with a fair prospect of a considerable increase in number. Tuition, board and the ordinary necessaries of life are there furnished at a less rate than is generally demanded for boarding alone, thus affording an extraordinary opportunity to the youth of the country to acquire an accomplished education with comparatively small expenditures. Under these circumstances the college deserves the indulgent sympathy and support of the people.

Three experimental farms are connected with the college, purchased at an aggregate cost of $43,886 50. One is located at the college, one in Indiana county, and one in Chester county. Operations have been commenced upon them under the prescribed programme of a series of experiments with promises of success; the results of which are to be reported annually to the Legislature by the Professor of Agriculture. It is confidently expected that the record of these experimental results will prove highly interesting, and greatly beneficial to the community.

MILITARY.

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

During the last three years all the staff officers rendered necessary by the war, and the different offices established for the convenience of the soldiers, have been disbanded, and the duties performed by them, as well as the official books and papers, have been transferred to the Adjutant General's department. He is, therefore, the only military officer remaining, to whom resort must be constantly had for statistics and information, not only by the soldiers, and their relatives and attorneys, but by other States and by the War Department at Washington. All these circumstances, connected with the present flourishing condition of the volunteer militia in the State, induce me to request the continuance of legislative favor for the Adjutant General's department, and that it may be generously supplied with such appropriations as have been requested by the Adjutant General for that office.

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

This is a small but efficient and well equipped force, which, in case of riot, rebellion, or other public danger, would be ready at once to render itself for the enforcement of the laws, and the protection of the lives and property of the citizens. It is, therefore, desirable that the Legislature should give the volunteers such practical aid as would, in some degree, compensate them for the time and money expended to maintain their organization, in which the people are as much interested as the volunteers themselves.

The report of the Adjutant General will be found a very interesting document, containing much valuable information and many important suggestions. A careful perusal of its contents, and such action thereon, as seems to be demanded by their importance, is recommended. General D. B. M'Creary has been elected to membership in one of your honorable bodies, and with his last report he closes his career as Adjutant General. In losing his valuable services, from a position he has so ably filled for more than two years, the hope is indulged that the department will gain an intelligent and devoted friend, and an able and efficient advocate in the halls of legislation.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The report of the State Historian is deserving of your careful attention. In it you will find a detailed account of the operations of his department from its commencement to the present time. The work entrusted to his care is one of no ordinary importance and responsibility, requiring talent of a high order, patient industry, careful research and unbiased judgment. The labor to be performed is immense, and can only be properly appreciated by those fully acquainted with its magnitude. It embraces a faithful account of all the organizations of Pennsylvania troops during the war of the rebellion; [illegible] must be apparent to every intelligent citizen of the Commonwealth. Certainly it is due to the citizen soldiers, who offered their lives in the defence of their country, that their names should, at least, receive a place in the archives of the State, towards whose honor and glory their gallant deeds have so largely contributed.

The work of the Historian, when completed, will embrace four large octavo volumes, in which the name of every Pennsylvania volunteer will have its appropriate place. Two of those volumes are already prepared, in a manner highly creditable to the author. The third is rapidly progressing. [illegible] a generous appropriation on the part of the honorable body the entire history will be completed, if not before, soon after the close of the present year. Most other States are publishing histories similar to this, and it is due to the importance of the subject, and to the credit of the State, that Pennsylvania should not be behind in this patriotic undertaking.

HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

There is, probably, no State in the American Union that has contributed more liberally toward the support of charitable and benevolent institutions than that of Pennsylvania. The appropriations annually made for the benefit of the soldiers' orphans' schools, asylums for the deaf and dumb, blind and insane, and many similar worthy establishments in which the poor, helpless and otherwise friendless are safely provided for, reflect great credit upon the Legislatures who have donated the requisite means for their support. But there is one other institution needed, and the claims for which are more strongly urged by every principle of humanity and patriotism, than any other now in existence, which has not yet received the attention its vast importance imperatively demands. This is a home for the soldiers who have "borne the battle" in the defence of the honor, integrity and perpetuity of the American Union. No men living have as powerful claims upon the generosity and nurturing care of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as those who upon the battle-field, fought to protect it against threatened devastation and destruction, and who in this patriotic service, endangered their lives, sacrificed their health, lost their limbs, and became enfeebled and disabled for life. And yet we daily see these men, (and who does not blush to see them?) to whom we owe the preservation of our Government, the homes we enjoy, and almost every thing we possess, hobbling about our streets upon crutches, with missing limbs, and otherwise so enfeebled as to be entirely unfitted for any remunerative employment, begging their bread from door to door, or sitting upon the corners of the streets turning an organ for the few pennies the charitable passer-by may feel disposed to bestow. Every one of these helpless men, whose patriotic devotion to his country has brought him to this deplorable condition, is a burning reproach to the State for whose welfare he has met the most serious and lamentable of all misfortunes. All of them appeal, by their wounds and destitution, to the people of the Commonwealth for that care which, in such contingencies, was promised the soldier of the Union, his widow, and his orphan children. It is time that all such promises should be redeemed. The wounded and helpless soldiers have a claim upon the State which should not, and cannot be ignored. And I do earnestly recommend in their name, and in their behalf, that measures be taken by your honorable body, to establish for them a home where they shall be amply provided with the necessary comforts of life, and no longer be compelled to be pensioners upon the scanty charity of the world. This is a debt the State absolutely owes, and no time should be lost in its honorable liquidation.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

In two former communications your attention was called to the importance of establishing in the State an insurance department similar to those existing in other States. But the Legislature has thus far failed to give the subject that consideration which interests of such magnitude to the people seem to demand. Insurance departments in some of the States are regarded of paramount importance, as they effectually guard the interests of the insured, and through their healthy influence frauds and spurious companies, so common in Pennsylvania, are rendered almost impossible. The greatest benefits would certainly accrue both to the companies and policy holders, as has already been demonstrated in the States of New York and Massachusetts, where the subject of insurance has received the most careful study and attention, and been reduced to a science which commands the approbation and confidence of all who seek its protection. The necessity for such a department, with full power to organize and examine all insurance companies, is sanctioned by the wisdom of experience. And as I have heretofore remarked, the result of the protection thus afforded, is, that whilst foreign companies do business in this State, so little confidence is had in those of Pennsylvania that their business is almost entirely confined within the State limits; and even here foreign companies maintain an ascendency. To this same defect is attributed the operations of the number of worthless companies that have suddenly sprung into existence without any solid basis, and as suddenly expired, to the injury of those whose confidence they obtained, and to the dishonor of the Commonwealth.

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

Our laws in relation to the insurance companies are defective and need revision and correction. Without the protection referred to these laws bear unequally upon our own and foreign companies. The latter, being protected by legislative enactment, are enabled to transact an immense amount of business within the limits of this Commonwealth, whilst our companies, having no such protection, can do but little in other States. The consequence is, that foreign companies can readily afford to pay a license of five hundred dollars to conduct their extensive operations in Pennsylvania, whilst our companies would be sorely oppressed by the imposition of the same license fee in States where their operations are exceedingly limited. And yet these other States have retaliated upon our license law, by adopting its provisions and demanding from our companies the same amount of license fee in each State that we demand of their companies in ours. This is not only oppressive to our own neglected companies, but fails to furnish a just and equitable revenue from the various companies for the amounts of business transacted. The tax should be made to bear equally upon all companies, whether home or foreign, and be adjusted proportionately to the extent of their several operations. This arrangement would be just to all and oppressive to none. The abolishment, therefore, of the license law, and the substitution in its place of a reasonable and equitable tax, would meet the approbation of all companies, in favor of equal and exact justice, whether belonging to this or any other State. At the same time it would insure a larger income to the Treasury. For instance, there are thirty-seven life insurance companies from other States doing business in Pennsylvania, who each pay a license of five hundred dollars, making the sum of eighteen thousand and five hundred dollars. Not one of these companies would object to paying an equal tax of say one half of one per cent. upon the amount of their business. This, in the aggregate of the thirty-seven companies, is more than five millions of dollars, on which a tax of one-half of one per cent. would be twenty-five thousand dollars, increasing the revenue of the State from this source more than six thousand dollars, and at the same time equalizing the tax to companies with the business done and profits received. An efficient law, establishing an insurance department, such as is recommended, would meet this and all matters connected with the subject of insurance, in all its branches.

THE AVONDALE DISASTER.

The recent disaster in the Avondale coal mine, in Luzerne County, is still fresh in the minds of the people. It caused a thrill of horror to spread throughout the country; and even in Europe it has been productive of the most painful emotions and deepest sorrow for the sufferers. Women and children who had been accustomed to regard the occupation of the miner as one of ordinary character, now look upon it as fraught with danger, and part with relatives and friends, when about to pursue their perilous occupation, with fearful forebodings. And even the sturdy miner himself trembles at his dangerous calling, and demands greater protection than has hitherto been afforded.

The history of this terrible calamity seems to be as follows: Early on the morning of the 6th of September last, one hundred and eight men entered the Avondale mine to prosecute their avocation. None of them anticipated danger as they descended the shaft; not one supposed that he was entering a tomb in which he was doomed to be buried alive. But the destroying angel hovered over them, and the shaft, constructed principally of combustible materials, having become ignited from some cause yet undetermined, was soon a sheet of flame, large burning timbers came tumbling from above, choking up with fire and smoke the only avenue of escape. So sudden was the calamity, that not a man sought a place of safety, but it was not to be found. They cried for succor, but no earthly arm could give them help; hopeless they huddled together, and clasped in each others' arms, met death in one of its most frightful and agonizing forms.

Whilst this frightful scene was transpiring below, the immense wooden structure above the shaft took fire, and burning with fearful rapidity, was soon reduced to a crumbling mass. Thousands of men, women and children soon surrounded the place, and being unable to afford the slightest relief to the suffering victims below, filled the air with lamentations, appalling even to the stoutest hearts. Never before was a scene more heart-rending witnessed within the limits of this Commonwealth, and it is trusted that through your prompt and efficient legislative action, another such will never be permitted to occur.

The mines in many cases are constructed and managed in the most selfish and parsimonious manner, the owners exacting the largest amount of profit from them, from the least possible outlay; consequently some of them, like that of Avondale, are nothing but underground man traps, without any other outlets than wooden chimneys, and these constantly liable to become blazing volcanoes, through which escape is impossible. The lives of so useful a class of men as our miners should not be permitted to be thus sacrificed upon the altar of human cupidity. Yet a reprehensible neglect to give them that protection by law which their valuable services, at best laborious and dangerous, unquestionably deserves, renders our mining system worse than that of any other country, whilst our mining interests are unequalled by those of any other part of the world.

The most appalling accidents on record have been traced to unsafe methods of ventilation, and more especially to the employment of furnaces at or near the bottom of the shafts. When the furnace is used, and the smoke is carried through a wooden chimney, it seems almost certain that, sooner or later, by the inevitable accumulation of soot or carbon in the frame work, it must ignite from the ascending sparks or from the heat of the furnace, and a conflagration ensue. To guard against this, it should be made obligatory, if the ventilating furnace be still allowed, to build the chimneys, the sides of the shaft and the buildings surrounding it at the top with incombustible materials. But even this precaution is not a sure safeguard, for the fire is liable, at any moment, to communicate with the "fire-damp," or other gaseous vapors, that, despite of all known means of prevention, will generate in the best regulated mines. The propriety of dispensing entirely, therefore, with the furnace, has received the serious consideration of scientific miners and engineers, and the fan, in many instances, has been substituted, which being worked by machinery at the surface, produces a more constant current of air, disperses it more freely through the gangways and chambers, and accomplishes the object desired with better effect; and when the shafts and surface buildings are fire-proof, without the possibility of danger. This system of ventilation, with advantages so palpably obvious, will no doubt be universally adopted. But the very nature of mining operations subjects them to other dangers. The walls and roofing of the mines, from the effects of blasting and other causes, frequently give way and fill up the gangways so as to render them impassable, as in the more recent calamity at Stockton, which resulted in the death of ten persons. Hence it is absolutely necessary and should be imperatively demanded, that every mine should have more than a single avenue of ingress and egress. Whether as regards fire, or any other source of danger to which the miner is exposed, this is his surest promise of safety. Whatever the system of ventilation may be approved, or safety lamp adopted, the means of escape from the mines, when danger occurs, will depend most materially upon the provision made for the exit of the miner.

The best method of constructing, ventilating and working the mines, should be unhesitatingly adopted, and the system adopted rigidly enforced. The inquiry, therefore, into the causes which produced this shocking catastrophe—the various theories that have been promulgated concerning it, the remedies for the prevention of similar occurrences hereafter, the proper construction and ventilation of collieries, and the modes of conducting their operations, so that the operatives may prosecute their labor without imperilling their lives, are proper subjects for legislative consideration.

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

I, therefore, most respectfully and earnestly recommend that this whole subject receive the attention its importance demands, and that a law be passed, so general in its character and so stringent in its provisions, that the people of this Commonwealth will never again be appalled by a calamity, within her limits, so sad as that of Avondale.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

In accordance with an act of the last Legislature, a Board of Public Charities has been appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: General Thomas L. Kane, for five years; F. B. Penniman, Esq., four years; Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, three years; George L. Harrison, Esq., two years; and [illegible], one year. The board organized by electing Gen. Kane, President, and Hon. Wilmer Worthington, Secretary and General Agent. From the establishment of this board, and especially from the high character and qualifications of the gentlemen who have consented to assume the important trusts and responsibilities, we have reason to hope for the most beneficial results. This change in the management of our charitable affairs is deemed of the highest importance by many persons intimately conversant with the workings and management of these institutions.

A thorough review of all the establishments receiving appropriations from the State by this board, will give an assurance to the Legislature and the people, which they have never before possessed, that their benefactions will be worthily bestowed and properly employed.

Some time during the present session, the board will present to the Legislature a report of the condition and requirements of the various institutions that have been recipients of appropriations from the State, with such recommendations as may be deemed necessary; and, in addition, all information concerning them, except the annual reports of the trustees of each, will be prepared and laid before you.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Many prominent citizens have represented that there exists great necessity for a more complete geological and mineralogical survey of the State than at present exists.

There is no doubt but the developments of mineral wealth that would result from such a survey would be immense, and the beneficial returns to the State would many times more than reimburse the Treasury for the expenses attending it, including the printing of reports, maps, etc., sufficient for the information of the people.

Should the Legislature concur in these views, and pass a law authorizing such a survey, it will meet with Executive approval.

INSPECTION OF GAS.

At the last session a law was passed creating the office of inspector of gas and gas metres for the County of Allegheny; and in accordance therewith, I have appointed an inspector possessing the necessary scientific qualifications.

The necessity for such a law has been long and extensively felt, and it has been earnestly demanded by a large number of highly respectable citizens, whose opinions are eminently worthy of consideration. I therefore respectfully recommend that the just and equitable provisions of the Allegheny County law be extended to other counties in which gas is largely consumed.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

The law on this subject does not contemplate a full report from the Commissioners to revise the general statutes of the State, before the session of 1871. It may, however, be important to state that this work has so far progressed as to make it almost certain that it will be completed and ready for the press so soon after the close of the present session as will allow time to bring within the code such of your enactments as may with propriety be incorporated.

The Commissioners will report for your consideration, the revised school laws, as the present edition is exhausted, and it would be inexpedient to reprint them, when they might be superseded by others in the course of the current year.

A general road law, and one for the support and maintenance of the poor, have heretofore been reported, but not definitely acted upon, and the frequent demands made for such enactments to correct many existing abuses, and supply a common public want, render it desirable that these enactments should receive your early attention.

The State census will be taken during the year, and the law for its regulation having in it some provisions not now required, a revised bill will be presented by the Commissioners for legislative action.

In view of the changes which the revised code is expected to produce, it is desirable that no more laws of a general character be enacted than are indispensably necessary, as they might occasion a necessity for a revision of what has already received appropriate attention, and cause delay in the completion of the work.

STATISTICS.

A great inconvenience has long been felt in every department of the executive and legislative branches of the government, for the want of properly recorded statistical information, relating to the development and growth of the resources of the Commonwealth. It is impossible for any State officer to report the actual or even the approximate amount of any of our great natural resources, and it cannot be ascertained from any source the amount of coal mined, petroleum produced, lumber cut or iron manufactured, without special reference to those who have charge of the industries growing out of those products. At very little cost and labor, statistics relating to all these objects could be gathered and annually embraced in a report to be made to, and published by the Legislature. The value of such information would be of incalculable importance in an official way, as well as in the general business of the country. It would stimulate competition, exhibit the inexhaustible materials within our borders, and give our people and others, a more perfect idea of our wealth and resources. The recommendation made last year for the establishment of a bureau for the collection and preservation of statistics relative to exports and imports, agriculture, manufactures, coal, iron, oil, lumber, &c., and for the collection of mineralogical and geological specimens, and other things that may be deemed appropriate to such a department, is respectfully renewed, with the suggestion that the duties be attached to the office of the Librarian and his Assistant, with a reasonable increase of compensation, and an appropriation for the same.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

In accordance with a law approved April 17, 1867, Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., of Philadelphia, was appointed to visit, for philanthropic purposes, the prisons and almshouses in the various counties of the Commonwealth. His second report, which is herewith presented, embraces a vast amount of useful information, and will be found highly interesting and worthy of mature consideration. It will be seen that while some of our county prisons have been constructed and are being conducted with strict regard to the proper objects of punishment, others are utterly unfit for any such purposes, and are a disgrace and reproach to a civilized age and a Christian people. The Commissioner, in regard to some of these, describes their reeking masses, where prisoners could not be held unless loaded with chains, where the sexes were not separated, where there was no discipline, or any effort made towards the moral or religious improvement of the inmates; the buildings totally unfit for the purposes of a prison; and where the prisoners became schooled in vice, and were gradually graduated, prepared for a life of lawlessness. In some of the prisons the cells are represented as contracted dungeons, into which not a ray of sunshine or a draft of pure air can enter, and in which a human being could not, possibly live through a lengthy term of sentence. And in still others, in consequence of the want of proper accommodations, all classes of criminals, from the most hardened and aged to the youth of tender years, are permitted to congregate, and thus engage in card playing, profanity, and almost every species of immorality and crime. Under such circumstances, reformation, which is the grand object of the law, and should be of all human laws and punishments, is rendered impossible; whilst hideous lessons of vice are taught and learned, to be practiced when future opportunity occurs. This is all wrong, and a remedy for the evil should be at once applied. The community has a moral or legal right to inflict punishment as a mere retaliatory measure, or in such a manner as to endanger the health and life of the criminal, to deprive him of the better sensibilities of his nature, and to absolutely unfit him for the reformation of crime.

[illegible]

THE JUDICIARY.

Communications have been received from various parts of the State, representing that the present judicial force is inadequate for the purposes designed. Since the number of judges was fixed, the business of the courts has greatly increased, with our rapidly expanding population, and the development of commercial and business operations of our growing Commonwealth. How far relief should be afforded is well worthy of careful consideration.

In our district of the Supreme Court, over seven hundred new cases have been docketed within one year. Many of these involve very large amounts, and important legal principles, and their proper consideration imposes upon the judges great labor and responsibility. In other districts of this court the argument lists are so long, that it is impossible to dispose of the business with that promptness and intelligence demanded by the public interests, and especially with one of the judges, as now required by law, assigned to duty in the court of nisi prius at Philadelphia. I therefore earnestly recommend an additional judge for this court, believing it a public necessity, in justice to the suitors, and to the judges who are now overworked [illegible] their present number of judges, let them be ever so laborious and efficient.

BOUNDARY LINE.

In obedience to an act to settle, determine and locate the southern boundary line of the Commonwealth, approved March 28, 1869, I appointed James Worrall, Esq., of Harrisburg and Strickland Kneass, Esq., of Philadelphia, both civil engineers, Commissioners on the part of Pennsylvania, to act in conjunction with like Commissioners on the part of the State of Delaware.

The Governor of that State was promptly furnished with a copy of the act and informed of the appointment of Commissioners under it, with the special invitation. But so far as I am advised no action of any kind has been taken by Delaware on the subject, and consequently the work contemplated by the act above referred to has not been performed.

Your special attention is invited to the report of our Commissioners, which is herewith communicated.

IN MEMORIAM.

It is eminently proper that special notice should be taken of the decease of men who have occupied prominent positions in, and rendered distinguished services to the State. Conspicuous among these were Hon. Joseph Ritner and Hon. David R. Porter, both of whom filled [illegible] administration. During their eventful lives they shared largely in public confidence and regard, and filled many posts of honor, trust and responsibility, including that of Governor, with distinguished fidelity and patriotism. They were conspicuously identified with all the grave and important questions of State policy and administration, through the eventful period in which they lived, and contributed largely to shape and strengthen the firm foundations of our Commonwealth, upon which others have been enabled to build securely. They have passed away, ripe in years and full of honors, and it is respectfully submitted whether it be not proper for the Legislature to take some appropriate notice of the lamented death of these two distinguished public servants.

PARDONS.

It has grown into a custom to regard an application for Executive clemency as an indispensable part of the machinery of criminal justice. Because the Executive is invested with the power to pardon, it is by many supposed that he has not only the right, but that it is his duty to examine into every allegation of error, and give a favorable response to every application; and hence, petitions for pardon are becoming so numerous that the mere examination of them is exhaustive of a large amount of valuable time; at least an hour in each case, exclusive of the time occupied in correspondence with the judges, district attorneys and other parties. Criminals are no sooner convicted, than their friends, and other interested parties, who seem to think that it is the Governor's constitutional duty to nullify the laws instead of seeing that they are faithfully executed, prepare and urge him, and employ in their importunities for pardon every device that human ingenuity can suggest; and if but a tithe of the representations set forth were believed, one would be led to suppose that our courts are daily guilty of the grossest blunders, and that justice is far more blind than she has ever been painted by the most skillful artist.

During the year ending December 31, 1869, there have been fifteen hundred and fifty applications for pardon, of which sixty-two, or four per cent., were granted, eleven hundred and eight rejected, and three hundred and eighty are still under advisement.

For some reason, not easily understood, it seems that public sentiment has become perverted on this important subject of pardons. The framers of our government, as I understand it, never contemplated or intended an indiscriminate use of the pardoning power. It was only designed for the correction of manifest errors or oppressions, palpable mistakes, cases of after-discovered evidence, and others of extreme character. Both the theory of our government and the public policy require that this pardoning power should be kept within these reasonable limits, and not be made an instrument to defeat the execution of the laws and the administration of public justice. All criminal cases, therefore, are wholly outside of, and in conflict with, the principle on which Executive clemency should be based; and none such should be presented for consideration. It is earnestly hoped the public will understand and act in accordance with this view of the subject, as due alike to the Executive and a proper regard for the execution of the laws.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Having laid before you a general survey of the affairs and condition of the State, which relate to the common welfare, it affords me also the highest gratification to add that the amicable intercourse and pleasant relations which have so long existed between the government of Pennsylvania and the governments of all the other States and of the Union, continue unimpaired; and consequently, our resolution, "to preserve, protect and defend" these fundamental principles of humanity, equal rights and equal justice to all, universal freedom and a united country, is greatly strengthened.

The general relations of the National Government, as set forth in the recent annual message of the President, continue to be "peace at home and without entangling alliances abroad;" the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion is being rapidly accomplished—the revenues are faithfully collected—the National debt is being liquidated, at the rate of about one hundred million dollars per annum, and repudiation has been emphatically repudiated. A strict and uncompromising adherence to this policy by a prudent and economical administration has already restored the National character to the fullest confidence, not only of our countrymen but of foreigners, and has allayed all spirit of discontent that might have been dangerous to the stability of our institutions.

There is another subject also of National importance claiming our attention, because it directly affects the industrial operations in which Pennsylvania is so largely interested. Movements, characterized with the greatest energy, are now being made by those interested in free trade, to induce Congress to take such action as will permit the free introduction of steel, iron and iron manufactures, and many other modifications of the tariff laws. Should such efforts be successful, the result must prove disastrous to the great coal, iron and other interests of our State, diminishing the production of these and other manufactured articles, and consequently the consumption of coal, and be destructive to our valuable home markets. It would also prove disastrous to many of our capitalists and working people, by blasting all their well-grounded prospects of future activity and remunerating wages—and bring our producers into a ruinous competition with pauper labor from abroad. So far as the present system affords protection to the manufactures, labor and products of Pennsylvania, it is obligatory upon us to use all available means to prevent any reduction of existing duties. Our miners, laborers and manufacturers should not be thrown out of employment by the proposed change of duties on foreign imports, which has always heretofore resulted in the prostration of every department of trade, labor and business, and entailed upon us the manifold evils of National, State and individual bankruptcy.

We owe it as a duty to our constituents to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to oppose all such attempts. For the same reasons we should oppose any reciprocity treaties by which the people of Canada can gain advantages over our lumbermen, farmers and other producers, within our limits.

While acknowledging the rightful constitutional authority of the General Government to dispose of all questions relative to national affairs, and whilst in no manner seeking to interfere with the exercise of this authority, I cannot refrain from alluding to the fact, that for more than a year a brave people in Cuba have been struggling for their independence against great odds, in the face of barbarities and atrocities which will forever be a foul blot upon the history of Spain. We should indeed be unmindful of humanity and of the greatness of our nationality, if we omitted to notice this patriotic effort by the Cubans to throw off the Spanish yoke, and like our own ancestors, "to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which nature and nature's God entitle them." The new organization has abolished slavery, and attested its right not only to our sympathy but to recognition, by the vigor and determination of its resistance to the oppressions of the mother country. Almost from the beginning of our National Government, Congress has furnished numerous precedents for the action here indicated, even when the people struggling for liberty were not upon the American continent. They recognized Greece in her efforts to establish her nationality against Turkish oppression. The same spirit prevailed not only towards Poland, Italy and Hungary, but to Ireland in all her movements, to regain her long lost nationality. The countries had the unmistakable sympathy of the people of the United States, and our public men in every branch of the government, never hesitated to speak in their defence. In the case of the French revolution, the statesmen of America gave every encouragement to the people of that country to establish a republican form of government. Upon this continent there are numerous instances of active sympathies with the struggles of the people for liberty in insurrections. In the case of Texas, during her conflict with Mexico, she not only had our undisguised friendship, but obtained our recognition of her independent nationality, and soon afterwards she was annexed to our great sisterhood of States.

It is in singular contrast with these historic precedents, that the people of Cuba have as yet received no national encouragement or recognition, while they are imitating the example of our fathers, who, as colonists, struck down the hand which oppressed them, and established for themselves a free and independent government. There is no question but that the patriots of Cuba have the warm and emphatic sympathy of a great majority of the people of this and other States, and I but give utterance to what is an abiding sentiment among the masses, when I declare a hearty sympathy with the people of that island now endeavoring to cast off the yoke of oppression fastened so long upon them by an intolerant government. The sea of the Antilles of right belongs to republican rule, and is, to all intents and purposes, covered by the Monroe doctrine, so that whatever recognition the government might extend to the regenerators of Cuba, it would only extend to the practical enforcement of what our nation has so long advanced in theory. Cuba is an American island. Geographically it belongs to the United States. Its acquisition has been a leading principle with many of our ablest statesmen from an early period in our history. Jefferson, Madison, Adams, Clay, Van Buren, Buchanan, and many others advocated the incorporation of Cuba into the Union. It is hoped the time will soon come, if it has not already arrived, when, by the [illegible] of a spirited and decided policy a brave people may be recognized as independent, and the cause of republican principles receive new encouragement.

The management of our national finances is one of the most delicate and important questions now under consideration by the American people, and while it is not my intention to offer any plan to settle a matter which seems to give so much trouble to many of our most experienced financiers, a few suggestions may not be out of place.

It will be remembered that by the establishment of our National banks, the best and safest paper currency that ever existed in this nation has been afforded. Great caution should therefore be taken not to mar a system that has been so generally beneficial. When the government established the National banks, our State banks were taxed out of existence and destroyed as such, but in many instances they were renewed by the solemn enactment of Congress, under whose supervision they were promised a just, kind and fostering care. It seems unjust, therefore, that the government should propose to withdraw a part of their circulation from, and give it to new ones to be organized where none now exist. If new banks should be organized wherever they may be required, they should receive their circulation from an increase of the amount now authorized by law. The circulation to be the same as the banks now have, and on the same kind of securities. In my opinion, a policy of expansion of the currency should be adopted that would give ease and comfort to the people, and that will cheer up and re-assure our business men and open the wheels of commerce, manufactures and labor in full operation. It will prevent a decline in the revenues derived from the tariff and internal taxation, and will save thousands of citizens from the crushing effects of contraction. As a part of the same policy, there should be no hesitation about the abandonment of the idea of reducing the currency by the adoption of any plan to contract the amount of legal tenders now in circulation.

The constant and natural approach to specie payments is the only safe mode, in my opinion, to accomplish that desirable end. Any compulsory law that may be enacted will in all probability be of failure. I do not hesitate to say that the contraction of the currency at this time would be productive of great injury both to individuals and to the general interests of the Nation. Let there be liberal encouragement of railroads, manufactures and every project that will afford employment and compensation to our toiling millions. Encourage a rigorous collection of the revenues on luxuries. Maintain a strong Treasury, with gold sufficient to keep a check upon those who might be disposed to disturb the natural tendency towards specie payments, and for the purpose of specie redemption. There should be a steady but moderate reduction of the National debt, a funding of the present six per cent. five-twenty bonds in others, at a lower rate of interest, not by compulsion but by fair dealing, and the establishing of a sinking fund at such a rate as will pay off the debt in about thirty years. We shall then not only find the business of the country in a healthy state, but our business men ready to expand their operations with the greatest encouragement.

The foregoing are the only subjects connected with State and National affairs that I have deemed of sufficient importance to offer for your consideration at the present time and I conclude by expressing the hope that your action will be marked by harmony among yourselves and the members of the several State Departments, and your deliberations result in lasting benefit to the Commonwealth.

JNO. W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 6, 1870.

PARDONS.—Accompanying the message is a list of the persons pardoned during the year, giving the names of the parties, who petitioned for the pardon, and the reason why it was granted. The whole number pardoned during the year was only 62, which is a smaller number than has been granted by any Governor of the State from the year 1791, with but one exception, that of Governor Pollock, and perhaps no Governor of the State has been abused so much, for exercising the pardoning power, as Governor Geary has been by the opposition, and the people can now judge what confidence is to be placed in those charges of his enemies. He is also the first Governor who has published a list of the pardons with his annual message, together with the ground on which the pardons were granted. We have never had a more honest man for Governor than John W. Geary.

The following gives the list of pardons granted by the different Governors:

TABULAR STATEMENT of the number of pardons, remissions of fines and forfeited recognizances, (with the yearly average,) restorations to citizenship and death warrants issued from the year 1791 to 1869, inclusive:

Years, inclusive.	No. of Years.	Pardons & remissions.	Yearly average.	Death warrants.	Restorations to citizenship.	By whom issued.
From 1791 to 1799	9	1188	132	10	...	Thomas Mifflin.
" 1800 to 1808	9	1900	212	10	...	Thomas M'Kean.
" 1809 to 1817	9	1155	172	6	...	Simon Snyder.
" 1818 to 1820	3	1304	431	6	...	William Findlay.
" 1821 to 1823	3	787	262	4	...	Joseph Heister.
" 1824 to 1829	6	824	130	7	...	John A. Shultz.
" 1830 to 1835	6	492	82	8	...	George Wolf.
" 1836 to 1838	3	481	160	0	...	Joseph Ritner.
" 1839 to 1844	6	727	120	14	57	David R. Porter.
" 1845 to 1848	4	327	81	11	23	Francis R. Shunk.
" 1849 to 1851	3	378	126	0	29	Wm. F. Johnston.
" 1852 to 1854	3	328	109	11	37	William Bigler.
" 1855 to 1857	3	161	53	8	37	James Pollock.
" 1858 to 1860	3	216	72	12	31	Wm. F. Packer.
" 1861 to 1866	6	761	127	18	1	Andrew G. Curtin.
" 1867 to 1869	3	234	78	17	1	John W. Geary.
	79	10771	148	154	231	

IN London on Wednesday night Mr. Motley, the American minister, was robbed of property valued at $5000 by burglars, who entered his dwelling while the inmates slept.

PARIS AND NEW YORK.—Paris has a population of nearly if not quite two millions. New York has a population of about one million. Paris has 13 theatres, including the opera house, and so has New York 13 theatres including her opera house. Paris spends $56,000 a week for its amusements, and New York $70,000 a week with half the population. With this exhibit the N. Y. Post thinks that New York is "getting on."

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN A PIRATE.—It somewhat amused us yesterday when we read the following in the Washington correspondence of the PRESS:

Struck by something familiar in the financial portion of Governor Hoffman's message, printed in yesterday's New York papers, a gentleman in this city to-day discovered that it was very similar to Senator Morton's specie-payment speech, delivered in the Senate in December, 1868. Closer examination shows that Governor Hoffman has pirated this portion of his message almost bodily from the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE. The Senator is a good deal amused at seeing his financial doctrines adopted in so high a Democratic quarter.

AT Vincennes, Ind., a female canvasser for Mark Twain's book has been pointing a pistol at the editor of the GAZETTE of that place. The editor turned a back somersault and landed in the back-yard. No bones were broken unless there were some lying on the ground where he struck. They tried to fine the woman, but couldn't find her.

Local Business Notices.

25 cents a line first insertion; 20 cents a line each subsequent insertion.

THE ladies will please remember that Thomas Bull will open at No. 23 Centre St., on Monday, the 8th inst., a choice lot of Dress Goods, Notions and Trimmings, together with a well selected stock of Staple Dry Goods. Give him a call, for you will find his prices are right. 2-1t

NO. 1 CALICO warranted, as to color and quality, only 10 cents per yard, at No. 23 Centre street. 2-1t

THE cheapest muslins in town at the Bee Hive Dry Goods Store, No. 23 Centre street. 2-1t

DRESS Goods very low, at Thomas Bull's, 23 Centre street. 2-1t

QUICK SALES and small profits is the motto at 23 Centre street. 2-1t

GLOBE Horse Nails for sale by BRIGHT & CO.

"A GOOD MAN LEAVETH AN INHERITANCE."—No man with a DEPENDENT family is free from reproach if his life is not insured. See SHEAFER & LOWREY'S advertisement, Fourth Page.

FRENCH PADDED LINEN DRILLS, a beautiful article D. A. Smith's, Centre Street.

FRENCH, English and American Cloths, all styles, and of the finest qualities, at D. A. Smith's, Centre St.

IF YOU WOULD be properly suited with Spectacles, apply to JOS. BUEHR, Optician and Watchmaker, 209 Centre Street, Pottsville. October 24, '69—43—tf

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. Written by one who cured himself and sent free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn. Dec. 25, '69—52-6m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS & CATARRH treated with success by J. ISAACS, M.D., Professor of Diseases of Eye and Ear, (his speciality) in the Medical College of Pa.; twelve years experience (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 805 Arch St., Phila. Testimonials at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. Examination free. July 31, '69—31-9m

PHOENIX PECTORAL.—More than [illegible] of Bottles of this Cough Medicine have been sold in five years, and thousands have been cured. The cough accompanying any ordinary cold is [illegible] distressing cough of Consumption have all [illegible] to it. It is of the greatest value to the [illegible] and no family should be without it. [illegible] to the taste. It is prepared by Dr. LEVI OBERHOLTZER, of Phoenixville, and is sold by ROBINSON, and Mrs. SAYLOR, Druggists, Pottsville, and by nearly every Druggist and Storekeeper at 25 cents a bottle. Dec 4, '69—49-6m

COUGHS AND COLDS.—There are more persons die annually from diseases of the lungs than from any other cause. Every one should know that a neglected cough or cold often terminates in consumption. Hasson's Compound Syrup of Tar is the best, most reliable article known for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh and Sore Throat. For the relief of Whooping Cough there is nothing equal to it. [illegible] Sold only at W. H. ROBINSON'S Drug Store, Pottsville; WM. MATHEWS' Drug Store, [illegible]ville, and the principal Drug Stores throughout the country. RUSSELL & LANE, Proprietors. Nov. 27, '69—48-3m

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of the People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Me. Oct. 23, '69—43-3m

HOLLOWAY'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER is of double strength, and is the pure Essence of Jamaica Ginger in the market, therefore the only article to be relied on in [illegible] Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Indigestion, the effects of Change of Water, Colds, &c. Ask for Holloway's and take no other. A half teaspoonful of it is more than equal to a whole one of any other. Sold by druggists and storekeepers. Fifty cents per bottle. Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, 602 Arch Street, Philadelphia,

CHILDREN CRY FOR HOLLOWAY'S VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS.
They are so delicious. The doctors and nurses say they are the most safe and effectual remedy. [illegible] the proprietors on the wrapper of each box. Twenty-five cents per box. Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, 602 Arch St., Phila. June 5, '69—

NEW STYLES OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
Our Stock is unusually full and complete, comprising many entirely new and desirable styles of goods manufactured into MEN'S, YOUTH'S AND BOYS' READY-MADE GARMENTS of all kinds, styles and sizes. The most stylish goods cut in the latest fashion, as well as plainer and more moderate styles, suited to all tastes, and better in Style, Fit and Workmanship, than any other stock of Ready-Made Clothing in Philadelphia. Also, a choice assortment of NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS in the piece, which will be made up to order, in the best manner, for those who prefer. All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser in all cases, or the money refunded.
Samples of material sent by mail when written for, garments either ready-made or made to order.
Halfway between Fifth and Sixth Sts. BENNETT & CO., Tower Hall, 518 Market Street, Philadelphia.
And 600 Broadway, New York. October 11, '69

LET COMMON SENSE DECIDE.—[illegible] the rational mode of procedure in general debility and nervous prostration? Do sound sense tell us that judicious stimulation is required [illegible] resort to violent purgation in such a case is as [illegible] as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet this is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the great fact that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. [illegible] Jan. 1, '70

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in an incurable Lung Disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will most invariably give instant relief. For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE and THROAT DISEASES, they have a soothing effect. SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS use them to clear and strengthen the voice. Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Nov. 6, '69—45-6m

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.—Dyspepsia and constipation are the heavy foes of the [illegible] American, and with them come headache, heartburn, and a train of [illegible]. Marshall's Elixir has been prepared with reference to these constitutional troubles of our countrymen, and so far the preparation has proved a decided success. The proprietor, [illegible] in recommending it now after the trial of years, they are but fulfilling a humane [illegible] towards the general community.—Forney's Press.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
M. MARSHALL, Druggists, Proprietor, 1301 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Sold by Dr. W. H. ROBINSON, Pottsville. Jan. 22, '69—4-1y

A Tincture of rare healing herbs, sold in bottles only, at $1, or $5 per ½ Doz. Sent to any address on receipt of money, and guaranteed.
DEMUTH'S WARRANTED STOMACH BITTERS. DEMUTH & CO. Chemists, Phila. A Genuine Family Medicine prepared for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Colic, Fever & Ague, &c. [illegible] Sold by Druggists.

MRS. READ'S INFANT RELIEF. A sure cure for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, and [illegible] Pains. It regulates the [illegible]; also quiets Restlessness, Inflammation, and [illegible] Healthy rest. It soothes Gums, and renders teething easy. Price 25 cents.

25 cents invested in a Box of IMPERIAL OINTMENT for Cuts, Burns, Sores, Eruptions, &c., will never be regretted. Sold by [illegible]

Marriages.

BYLEY—HUMMEL.—On the 4th inst., by H. Gehigan, Mr. SAMUEL BYLEY, to Miss [illegible] HUMMEL, both of Pottsville.

BERESFORD—JONES.—At St. Clair, on December 28, 1869, by the Rev. Samuel [illegible], JOHN BERESFORD to Miss MARGARET JONES, of St. Clair.

COX—GUTHRIE.—On the morning of [illegible] December, by the Rev. Joseph McCool, CARLTON COX, of Chester County, to Miss ANN GUTHRIE, of Pottsville.

GRIFFITHS—DOLBIN.—In Minersville, January 1, 1870, by Rev. Chas. Fickinger, [illegible] GRIFFITHS to Miss ELIZABETH DOLBIN, of [illegible]estville, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

HENDRIXSON—STEIN.—On the 1st inst., at the parsonage, by the Rev. E. S. Henry, JOSEPH T. HENDRIXSON to Miss MARIA T. STEIN, of Pinegrove Township.

HODGERT—BEVERIDGE.—On the [illegible], at the Exchange Hotel in Pottsville, by the Rev. [illegible] McCool, Mr. WILLIAM HODGERT to Miss [illegible], daughter of ROBERT BEVERIDGE of New [illegible]

Deaths.

ACHENBACH.—On the 23d of December, [illegible] Township, ELIZABETH, wife of [illegible] ACHENBACH, in the 53d year of her age.

BOLTZ.—On the 3d instant, in Tremont, [illegible] BOLTZ, aged 2 years, 5 months and 10 days.

CAKE.—On the 20th of Dec., in this [illegible] DAVIS, youngest daughter of Milton [illegible] Cake, aged 5 years, 1 month and 6 days.

Dearest daughter thou hath left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

DELONG.—On the 25th ult., in North [illegible], MATILDA DELONG, aged [illegible] years, [illegible] days.

FREEMAN.—On the 3d inst., in Tremont, [illegible] FREEMAN, aged 1 year, 5 months [illegible]

HUMMEL.—On the 25th ult., in Schuylkill [illegible], GEORGE HUMMEL, aged 71 years.

MILLER.—On the 1st of January, near [illegible] Haven, JOHN JACOB MILLER, aged [illegible] and 25 days.

MORGAN.—On the 1st inst., [illegible] youngest son of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel [illegible] C. Morgan, U. S. A., and Gussie, his wife, [illegible] year, two months and twenty-four days.

SPARKS.—In this Borough, on Friday, January 7th, 1870, Miss MARY SPARKS. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, [illegible] street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SAYLOR.—In Pottsville, Jan. 5, HENRY S[illegible], aged 70 years. Funeral on Sunday, Jan. 9, at 2 [illegible] from the residence of Daniel Hill, Mauch Chunk [illegible]

SHEARER.—On the 5th instant, in this B[illegible], MARGARET B. wife of Peter Shearer, in the [illegible] of her age.

At a regular stated meeting of W. C. [illegible], S. of A., held Wednesday evening, Dec. [illegible], following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In obedience to the will of Almighty God, the stern Angel of Death has entered [illegible] and removed from our midst, in the bloom of [illegible], our beloved brother William N. Keeney, who has borne with patience the ills of a lingering [illegible]

WHEREAS, The deceased during his [illegible] with us has won the esteem and the love of all [illegible] brotherhood, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of brother Keeney our order has lost a promising member and we [illegible] sympathize with the bereaved parents and [illegible] in their affliction.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of our [illegible] to the memory of our departed brother, we drape our Camp, and wear the usual badge for [illegible] thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the parents of the deceased, and [illegible] lished in the CAMP NEWS and MINERS' JOURNAL.

A. J. MANWILLER,
J. A. SWEIGARD,
E. J. HAAK,
Committee.

Attest:—CALVIN REHRER, Recording Secretary.

EXTRA FINE BUTTER.
We have obtained the Agency for one of the largest and Best Shippers of BUTTER in Orange County, N. Y., and are prepared to fill all orders promptly with FINE BUTTER, and at the very lowest market rates. Parties ordering can depend upon having good selections made for them.
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