

Miscellaneous.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE.

Nos. 23 & 25 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

Organized under special charter from the State of New York.

CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, \$100 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.

PAULS. FORBES, of Russell & Co., Chica.

FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & C. New York.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer Michigan Central Railroad, Boston.

ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company, New York.

Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer Western Union Telegraph Company, New York.

FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardestie, New York.

NICHOLAS MICKLES, New York.

OFFICERS.

A. G. CURTIN, President.

N. MICKLES, Vice President.

GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth) Treasurer.

HON. A. K. MCCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having through the Hon. Anson Burlingame conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great...

Population.

Cartoon.....1,000,000

Manoa.....60,000

Hong-Kong.....250,000

Swatow.....200,000

Amoy.....250,000

Foo-Chow.....1,250,000

Wan-Chai.....300,000

Ningpo.....400,000

Hang Cheen.....1,200,000

Shanghai.....1,000,000

Total.....5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of \$900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which will be of great benefit to the Government, of business, and of social life especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely populated, but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The letter returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrate make her population Four hundred and Seventy millions, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these, who are over ten years old, can only be reached by a limited number of missionaries, and her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and her letters are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it transmits messages in English alone. It is day great numbers of feet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose connecting all their great ports, and can give all necessary information on the subject. sept25

DREXEL & CO., 34 South Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Shares can be obtained in Bedford by application to Reed & Schell, Bankers, who are authorized to receive subscribers, and can give all necessary information on the subject. sept25

WRE combine style with neatness of fit.

JONES' ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, 604 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

BUY YOUR NOTIONS of R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

PLASTER.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just received from the city 60 tons of best Nova Scotia Rock Plaster, and will continue to receive, as his stock diminishes, until the first of April, which he will deliver, and for sale at Hartley's Mill, and will sell as cheap as can be bought for cash. Wheat, rye, or corn, at the highest cash prices taken in exchange for Plaster. Remedy, only until the 1st of April. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same. dec18

Hoodland's Column.

YOU ALL HAVE HEARD OF HOODLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND HOODLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.

Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in 1825.

THEY CURED YOUR FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations sold in the country as Hoodland's Bitters. There are no tasters, no preparation, or anything like that, but good, honest, reliable medicine.

The greatest known remedies for Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Discharges of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, stomach, or IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Constitution, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fallness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Digest for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hiccups, Vision, Dots or Wels before the Eyes, Pains in the Side, Back, Chest, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Spasms when in a Lying Position, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Lightheadedness, Yellowness of the Skin and Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate diseases of the Liver or Disordered Organs, combined with impure blood.

HOODLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Bark from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific process. These extracts are then forwarded to the manufacturer of these Bitters, who compounds them into the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advised.

HOODLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with PURE Santa Cruz Iron, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some tonic is required, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of roots in some form. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Tonic, hence it is the only Tonic that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advised.

Weak and Delicate Children are strengthened by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are the best medicine that can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of sixty.

These remedies are the best Blood Purifiers ever known and will cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your system strong; keep your appetite, cause an enjoyment of food, enable the stomach to digest, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout and vigorous man.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867. I find that Hoodland's German Bitters is an intoxicating beverage, and is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in various debility and want of nervous action in the system.

Yours Truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1866. I consider "Hoodland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of indigestion, and in cases where the stomach is weak, and the system is debilitated. It is a safe and valuable preparation, and in some cases it may be used in cases where it is not usually used. It is a safe and valuable preparation, and in some cases it may be used in cases where it is not usually used.

Yours Truly, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth, below Coates Street.

CAUTION. Hoodland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The Genuine have the signature of C. M. JACKSON on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeits.

Price of the Bitters, \$1 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$5.

Price of the Tonic, \$1 50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$7 50.

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles. Recollect that it is Dr. Hoodland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the cheapness of the price to induce you to buy anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, At the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, PROPRIETOR.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co. These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine the article—buy in order to get the genuine. may27/68

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

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

GENTLEMEN:—For the harmony and general relations of comity and friendship existing between Pennsylvania and all the other States and Territories of the National Union; for the present prosperous condition of the Commonwealth; for the glad signs of coming political tranquility; and for the success which attends the progress of our free institutions, we owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Divine Providence. In view of the favorable circumstances under which you are now assembled, I will unhesitatingly rely for the correct determination of every question affecting the largest interests and gravest responsibilities, and for a continuance, and even an increase, of that prosperity which has hitherto been so signally enjoyed.

It is not without a consciousness of the great responsibility resting upon me that I undertake the performance of a constitutional duty, requiring that the Governor "shall from time to time give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient." In conformity with this requirement your attention will be called to the financial condition of the Commonwealth, and to the public interest as in my judgment, deserve careful consideration and action on your part during the present session.

FINANCES. The following is a carefully prepared statement of the financial condition of the State for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868:

The reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer show that the balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1867, was \$1,661,826 46

Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, 5,216,019 55

Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable 41,032 00

Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868 \$9,978,918 01

Payments, viz: Ordinary expenses during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868 2,417,483 64

Loans &c, released 4,112,600 00

Interest on loans 1,979,690 91

Depreciated funds, unavailable 41,032 00

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1868 \$1,013,413 47

Sinking Fund. By an act approved April 10, 1863, the transactions of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were ordered to be reported annually to the 30th day of November. Their last report, therefore, includes a period of one year and three months.

The following is the "recapitulation" of the operations of the sinking fund, from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868:

Balance in fund, September 3, 1867 \$1,737,912 41

Receipts in fund from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868, 4,318,992 31

Paid interest \$1,908,065 72

Premiums paid as equivalent for coin 49 93

Loans redeemed 2,414,816 64

Balance in fund, Nov. 30, 1868 4,222,871 96

Balance in fund Nov. 30, 1868 4,061,622 76

By the sixth section of the act of May 18, 1861, a special tax of one-half mill on the dollar was especially set apart for the payment of the interest and redemption of the loan created by an act of May 18, 1861, entitled "An Act to create a loan and provide for arming the State."

Balance in fund, September 3, 1867 \$319,233 17

Receipts from said tax and tax on gross receipts from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868, amount to 423,979 20

Total 743,212 37

Interest paid in January and July, 1868 199,215 20

Balance in fund, November 30, 1868 \$544,000 17

Balance in sinking fund, Nov. 30, 1868 \$931,622 76

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Deduct balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1868 1,013,413 47

Balance in favor of sinking fund \$465,209 79

Reduction of the State Debt. By the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the year ending September 3, 1867, the "loans redeemed" amounted to \$2,414,816 64, making a total reduction of the State debt, in two years and three months, of four million two hundred and ninety thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and fourteen cents.

The assets remaining in the Sinking Fund are as follows, viz:—Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, \$1,500,000; bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, three million, five hundred thousand dollars. These are non-interest bearing bonds and will not mature for many years. I, therefore, recommend to the consideration of the Legislature the propriety of the passage of a law, authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell these bonds at public sale to the highest bidder, and direct the proceeds to be applied to the liquidation of the State debt.

Public debt outstanding December 1, 1867, \$37,704,409 77

Deduct amount redeemed at State Treasury, \$2,414,816 64

November 30, 1868, viz: 5 per cent. bonds, \$4,344,235 64

4 1/2 per cent. bonds, 7,749,771 56

Relief notes cancelled 210 00

4,417,463 64

Public debt December 1, 1868, \$33,286,946 13

Statement showing the condition of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth on the first day of December, 1868.

Funded debt, viz: 5 per cent. bonds, \$23,311,180 00

5 per cent. bonds, 7,749,771 56

4 1/2 per cent. bonds, 11,200 00

mitted, by the Legislature, whose duty it shall be to examine the said deposited and unavailable funds and dispose of them to the best advantage of the Treasury; or, if found to be worthless, to cancel and destroy them, so that the recording officers shall be relieved from the necessity and responsibility of annually accounting for them.

The large cash balance remaining in the Treasury on the 30th of November, 1867, has been used for the payment of the twenty-three million loan and for the success which attends the progress of our free institutions, we owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Divine Providence. In view of the favorable circumstances under which you are now assembled, I will unhesitatingly rely for the correct determination of every question affecting the largest interests and gravest responsibilities, and for a continuance, and even an increase, of that prosperity which has hitherto been so signally enjoyed.

It is not without a consciousness of the great responsibility resting upon me that I undertake the performance of a constitutional duty, requiring that the Governor "shall from time to time give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient." In conformity with this requirement your attention will be called to the financial condition of the Commonwealth, and to the public interest as in my judgment, deserve careful consideration and action on your part during the present session.

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the purity and preservation of our free institutions. In a republican government education is a public asset, and power and public property. By it the people are taught to discern and estimate the value of their own rights; to distinguish between oppression and the exercise of lawful authority; to discriminate between liberty and license; to preserve an inviolable respect for the laws, and exercise "eternal vigilance" against any encroachments upon them. It is admitted that the people are not naturally free, and can be permanently free, by educational culture patriotism is expanded, and the principles, manners and sentiments of the whole people are assimilated. Many of the sources of jealousy and prejudice are thus removed, and harmony largely increased, and the structure of our free and happy system of government cemented, strengthened and adorned.

Soldiers' Orphan Schools. In his report, the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, exhibits the total expenditure for their support from December 1, 1867 to May 31, 1868, to be \$236,970 26; total number of pupils in the schools 3,431; average cost per pupil \$69 03 for six months; and the average weekly expenses per pupil \$2 63. The fiscal year of these schools, like that of the common schools, terminates by law on the last day of May of each year. The present report of the Superintendent, therefore, embraces only six months, and reports will be made up to the 31st of January hereafter. The special appropriation of February 25, 1868, made in accordance with an estimate of the Superintendent, presented in my last annual message, exceeded the actual expenses \$6,004 74.

Notwithstanding every possible effort has been, and will continue to be made, to economize in the expenses of the present year, and to keep them as far as possible within the appropriation provided by the last Legislature, it will readily be observed that there will be a deficit for the year ending May 31, 1869, the amount of which will be carefully ascertained and presented to the Legislature prior to the close of the present session.

The schools are all in good condition and improving, and their usefulness is daily becoming more manifest. They are among the most philanthropic institutions of the age, and reflect high honor on the patriotism of the Legislature by which they have been so liberally endowed and upon our people by whom they are sustained. The children who are the recipients of their benefits are the offspring of brave men, who voluntarily sacrificed their lives in the cause of their country in the most trying hour of its existence, and who, glowing with patriotic ardor, fought as bravely and heroically as the noblest men in the world's history. Thousands of them who left their homes in the bloom of manhood, now sleep in death, leaving the widows and little ones to the care of the country in whose service they fell, and which rendered them its bravest and best children. The Government has been justly proud of their services, and in which they have thus far, through the patriotic endeavors of the Legislature, the sacred and delicate trust.

Agricultural College. Before the General Government appropriated public lands to the several States for the purpose of agricultural and military education and the means of an agricultural college in Pennsylvania, the General Government had been visited with her share of these lands it was dependent wholly upon individual influence, without any other means for its support than its own earnings. It is a fact that the sum of money for the purchase of the lands was not sufficient to support the college, and the higher branches of knowledge seems to require the aid of philanthropic contributions. This institution had not these benefits to any extent, and the board of trustees be bestowed upon it the most anxious care, their zeal and labor, combined with those of their friends, were not equal to a contest with the want of means.

Hence the school did not command the confidence of farmers who were able to educate their sons, and who could not forget that the character of the college attached to the character of its graduates; and that the best way to enter into the estimate which the world would place upon the education it bestowed. This feature has now been removed. The people, through their Legislature, have endowed this institution with the interest upon a fund of \$185,000 00, invested in the six per cent bonds payable to it semi-annually. Last year this interest amounted to \$22,425 00. The residue of the fund, \$162,575 00, is appropriated under the law by the board of trustees, to the purchase of three model and experimental farms; one at the college, in Centre county, for \$18,000 00, one in Chester county for \$17,500 00, and one in Luzerne county for \$15,000 00. The board has also recently re-organized the faculty and remedied the course of studies, so as to adapt them to the wants of the agricultural community. This new order of things goes into operation at the commencement of the next session and it is earnestly hoped will be a success. There is no profession, trade or calling in life, where the value of knowledge and the lights of science, and the practical application of both, are so potent and profitable results in the adaptation of the individual to his pursuits. And in this truly practical age it is well worthy of the consideration of parent, whether they should not avail themselves of the benefits of this institution, now so generously endowed by the State.

Military. From the report of the Adjutant General you will learn the condition of the Military Department. The inactivity in military affairs after the cessation of hostilities and upon the return to peace, has in a great measure been dispelled, and an active martial spirit is prevailing throughout the State; more particularly in Philadelphia, where by a special legislative enactment, the minimum number of men required to form a company has been reduced, and a brigade fund is raised by a tax upon those who are not members of a military organization, but liable to the performance of military duty. I recommend the passage of