Pomeroy Weekly Telegraph.

THOMAS U. WHITE, "Independent in All Things—Neutral in Nothing." Editor & Publisher.

VOLUME IX. POMEROY, MEIGS COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1866. NUMBER 3.

Pomeroy Weekly Telegraph.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

THOMAS U. WHITE.

Office in first story of Bissell's Building, near the Sugar Run Stone Bridge, Pomeroy, Ohio.

All applications for Subscription, Advertising and Job work should be made at the office.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE YEAR 1865.

If paid in Advance, $2; if paid within the year, $2 50; thereafter, $3.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TIME.	3w	6w	3m	6m	9m	1 ye'r
1 sq'r 8 lines	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	7 00	8 00
2 squares	2 00	3 25	5 00	8 00	11 00	14 00
4 squares	3 00	7 00	9 00	12 50	15 00	18 00
12 squares	.....	.....	.....	25 00	35 00	40 00
20 squares	.....	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	50 00

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Casual or transient anvertisements must be paid for in advance.

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All communications and notices will be charged in proportion, excepting obituary and marriage notices, which to subscribers will be gratuitous for five lines or less; over five lines will be subjected to the usual charge. Religious notices of five lines or less will be inserted gratuitous.

☞ All advertisments, to insure insertion, must be brought in before the Tuesday noon prior to the day of publication.

Business Cards.

LEWIS PAINE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Pomeroy, Ohio. Office in the Court House. [7-1.]

T. W. HAMPTON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Cheshire, Gallia county, Ohio. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. [7-1]

N. SIMPSON. G. P. SIMPSON.

N. & G. P. SIMPSON.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Pomeroy, O., will practice in the counties of Athens, Gallia and Meigs; also in Mason county, West Va., and adjoining counties. Office second story Smith's building Court street. [7-1]

MARTIN HAYS,

Attorney at Law, Harrisonville, Meigs county, Ohio, will promptly attend to all business that may be entrusted to his care, in the several State Courts of Ohio, and in the U. S. Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts of Ohio. [7-1]

SUGAR RUN SALT COMPANY.

Salt 45 cents per bushel. Office near the furnace. GEO. B. GREGG, Agent. [7-1]

POMEROY SALT COMPANY.

Salt 45 cents per bushel. [7-1]

W. A. AICHER,

Watchmaker and Jeweler, and wholesale and retail dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, Front street, below the Remington House, Pomeroy. Particular attention paid to repairing all articles in my line. [7-1]

A. KOHL,

Dealer in and manufacturer of Umbrellas, Court street, 2nd door from Front, Pomeroy, Ohio.—He also repairs Umbrellas, and purchases old ones at liberal prices. [7-1]

A. W. WILLIAMS,

Teacher of the Organ, Piano and Melodeon, Flute and Violin.

Pianos and Melodeons tuned and repaired. [8-38-tf.]

J. CARTWRIGHT, J. C. MYERS

CARTWRIGHT & MYERS,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to their care. Office on Court street, Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio. [8-39-tf.]

DENTISTRY.

DR. D. C. WHALEY, Dentist.

Office on Court Street, one door below McQuigg & Smith's Leather Store. Work warranted. 7—1

DR. GEORGE K. ACKLEY,

HAVING permanently located in this city, would respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Pomeroy and vicinity Office in Smith's new building, on Court street where he may be found at all times, except when professionally absent.

Pomeroy, January 17, 1865—[6m.]

A. SEEBOH,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

DEALER IN OILS, PAINTS, BRUSHES, Varnishes, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, and fancy articles, Front street, Pomeroy Ohio. Prescriptions carefully put up. [7-1]

POMEROY IRON COMPANY.

POMEROY, OHIO,

Keep constantly on hand and make to order all sizes of the celebrated

POMEROY IRON.

☞ Orders filled on short notice.

[7-11-tf.] C. GRANT, Agent

LEWIS PAINE,

CLAIM AGENT,

POMEROY, OHIO,

Will attend promptly to the collecting of bounty money, arrears of pay, and pensions due to disabled and discharged soldiers, and the widows of deceased soldiers. Office in the Court House. [7-25-tf.]

W. T. BRANSTRUP, M. D.,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and residence Front street, below lower mill, Middleport, Ohio.

Office Hours from 7 to 9 a. m., 12 to 2 p. m., and 7 to 9 p. m.

Finding it impossible to attend to all my business in its present condition, I have discontinued my Pomeroy office. All my friends can rely upon finding me at my residence during the above hours unless professionally absent. [8-40-tf.]

W. F. RIPLEY, J. E. HURD.

RIPLEY & HURD,

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

LIQUORS,

BOURBON & MONONGAHELA WHISKIES, WINE AND ALE,

No. 6 Front St., PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

WE have purchased H. D. Burton's stock of Liquors for the purpose of continuing and increasing the business at the well known stand. Customers are invited to call and examine our stock. [nov.9-3m] RIPLEY & HURD.

E. A. CRANSTON,

WITH

D. B. Dunlevy & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers and

FORWARDING & COMMISS'N MERCHANTS,

No. 51 West 2d St., bet. Walnut & Vine, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Orders solicited and promptly filled. Produce for sale on commission. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. No charge for cartage in city. Refer to the Publishers of the Telegraph, Pomeroy, Ohio. October 12th, 1865. [8-45-tf.]

White Hands and Muddy Coffee.

Henry Thornton has been a married man just two months. He was proud of his wife's glossy ringlets, her brilliant eyes, and last of all her small white hands. He never once asked himself if these same hands could iron a shirt, make bread or mend a pair of socks. Not he; it was enough for him to know that they could make trills on the piano, work worsted dogs and horses on crickets and ottomans, and paint something styled a landscape. She was not literary either. Henry Thornton could not tolerate that kind of absurdity. In his opinion a woman had much better be asleep than putting her thoughts upon paper. He thanked fortune, too, that she never took to dry inquisitions, tedious essays, or egotistical books.

Besides, his Helen did not care about politics, being a regular "Know Nothing" in regard to the item of who stood the best chance of being the next President. As to the war in the East she could not tell positively whether Sevastapol was up or down; or whether it was in the hands of the Allies or Russians. Reformation topics she never broached, either. Temperance was only fit for drunkards' wives to talk about. So it will be perceived that Helen Thornton was not a "strong minded" female; a fact upon which her husband felicitated himself not a little.

We have said that two months comprised the married life of the latter. It would be gratifying to add that his happiness was complete; that he had nothing to wish for; but candor compels me to say that he had discovered a little alloy in his gold. To be sure it would pass for pure metal, but close examination disclosed the fact. In a word his coffee had been exceedingly muddy for more than a week, and then he cautiously dropped a hint to the effect that if her personal attention was given to the matter the evil might be remedied; she rather tartly responded that coffee making was not her business, moreover slamming herself up in her chamber in a miff, thus depriving him of her precious company for the rest of the day. A kiss and a new scarf set the matter right the next morning, however, Mr. Thornton throwing in gratis an apology for his ill-timed suggestion. He remembered that all mankind (and we may as well include womankind) seldom attain to perfection; that roses always grow in the vicinity of thorns, and that rainbows and black clouds are often seen together.

It is a curious fact, but no less true, that love scarcely outlives bad bread, smoky tea, thick coffee, hard boiled eggs, discolored silver and soiled table linen. After all the romance and rhapsody laid to his charge, the little gentleman deals in practicabilities. He likes bread and butter, and he wants the bread light and the butter sweet. He is a little exacting, too; insisting that gaiters look better neatly laced than when open and flapping at the ankles with the strings trailing on the ground. He was even once known to take abrupt leave of a lady on the ostensible plea of dissimilarity of disposition; but shrewd people suspected the true reason was because she wore dirty collars. He may be whimsical, extravagant and flighty, sometimes, but he is just as sure to leave his air castles and settle down quietly to the three meals a day and a cigar in the evening as a feather is to obey the laws of gravitation.—He writes tender poetry, too; but generally inspiration seizes him after eating heartily of roast beef—the sly rogue knows that an empty stomach is not favorable to soft sentiment or smooth rhyme.

The honeymoon had just expired, or rather the months allotted to that interesting period, for it has been ascertained that season can be protracted, by proper means, to an indefinite length of time. The twain were seated at the breakfast table. Mr. Thornton looked dubiously at the burned and dried steak on the platter before him, made a wry face at his cup of coffee, took one mouthful of the clammy, leathery toast, and then spoke:

"My dear Helen."

"Well, Mr. Thornton."

"Did you ever eat any of my mother's bread?"

"Me—why do you ask?"

"Because she makes the best biscuit I ever saw."

"Undoubtedly! A man's mother is generally his wife's superior in everything. I only wonder that he is ever persuaded to leave her!" responded Mrs. Thornton, drily.

It was the first time she had ever spoken sarcastically, and Henry was puzzled.

"I merely referred to my mother, because she superintended the bread making herself. I wish you could be induced to do the same."

The lady lifted her taper fingers.

"Do you really wish me to putty up my hands with pie-crust, and bury my arms in dough, Mr. Thornton?"

"No, not exactly, my love, but you could overlook Biddy, and teach her to make better stuff than this," he added, pointing to the toast. "That wouldn't soil your hands would it?"

"I don't know how; besides Biddy don't want me in the kitchen, and I am not particularly attracted there. I don't mean to spend my life doing house work, or fretting about servants. I am not able to do anything more than wait upon the table and entertain visitors."

The bride sighed and leaned back in her chair.

"But your Cousin Mary keeps no help and still gets time to——"

"My Cousin Mary is very foolish to do so much more than she need to. And then her hands are as brown as a gipsy's."

"I never happened to notice them. I only remember she makes delicate pastry, and plays the piano nearly as well as yourself," rejoined Mr. Thornton very soothingly.

"I wish you wouldn't quote Cousin Mary. I don't like comparisons. She is a drudge and a blue. You said you did not like blues."

"I don't—blondes are my favorite, and you are as pretty a blonde as I ever saw."

"She's an advocate of woman's rights, too. How often you've said you were glad I don't interfere with subjects that don't concern my sex. And now you are finding fault with my housekeeping."

"That's the very idea, my love; I am only regretting your non-interference in matters that do concern your sex.

Mrs. Thornton "defined her position" immediately, she did not design burying herself in the kitchen, or attaching herself to Biddy. She had married for a home and maintenance, not to spend her time in rolling pie-crust or making bread.

Henry Thornton looked surprised, and no wonder, for he felt surprised. That his adorable Helen could be perverse when it suited her, he well knew; but that she should "put down her feet" so determinedly, set him to thinking. The young husband did not wish his wife to perform the duties belonging to the domestic, but he hoped she would take the general supervision of matters; he was a clerk with a moderate salary, and prudence was indispensable to his situation.

The story need not be lengthened. Improvidence and waste in the kitchen, soon brought pecuniary embarrassment, while in the parlor incapacity and ignorance of what constitutes a true woman and real lady, laid the foundation of much discord, which time did not lessen. The charm of the white hands had departed. Mere personal beauty, without intellectual attainments, a fund of common sense and moral worth, cannot prove long attractive. Think of it, ye Benedicts, in search of connubial felicity.

Abridgement of the Message of Governor Anderson to the Ohio Legislature, January 1st, 1866.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Constitution of the State of Ohio imposes upon the Governor the duty of "communicating at every session, by message, to the General Assembly, the condition of the State, and to recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient."

The sad calamity which deprived our State of the great abilities and the industrious and energetic services of the late Governor, and devolved the duties of this office upon me, among other consequent deprivations and injuries to the public interests, must, in this instance also, develop and exemplify the extent of that great public loss. At my best, I could but poorly supply the want of his powers and activities. While in the circumstances amid which I have entered upon these grave responsibilities, no one could well be expected completely to perform this task. An exercise of these functions so limited in its time, a familiarity with the subordinate offices and their proceedings so partial and incomplete, could scarcely attain, in the aptest mind, to that maturity of observation and experience which is quite essential to useful results in either branch of this constitutional injunction. As the case stands, however, I now address myself to its performance.

The financial condition of the State seems as satisfactory as could be wished, at any rate expected, under the enormous and necessary burden of taxation which the recent war of treason, with its incidents, has imposed upon our people.

Comparing the statements of the Auditor of State for the last and the current years, we find:

The total receipts from all sources during the fiscal year of 1865, to have been	$13,190,210 81
Against those of 1864,	$8,673,966 82
And the total disbursements for same	12,434,824 89
Against those of 1864	6,679,006 15
Leaving a balance to credit of all funds of	756,085 92
Against that of 1864,	$2,000,960 67

It thus appears that with an increase of the receipts of the sum of $4,510,943 99 (or more than 50 per centum,) our expenses have so swollen as to leave a correspondent balance, less than that of the former year by the sum of $1,244,874 75.

Why this result has occurred will be explained, as far as may be, in the sequel.

The account of the receipts and disbursements for the State Government proper, (called the General Revenue Account) for this year, shows the following results:

Balance upon November 15, 1864	$397,622 86
Against that of 1863,	$423,786 91
Am't collected from taxes	991,085 63
Against that of last year	924,897 56
Am't collected from other sources	864,719 48
Against that of last year	191,978 70
Total of receipts (including balance) for 1865	2,253,427 97
Against that of 1864,	1,450,663 17
Disbursements for civil purposes in 1865	1,888,131 96
Against those of 1864,	824,152 27
Ditto for Military Fund in 1865	182,015 29
Against those of 1864,	228,888 04
Total disbursements in General Revenue account	2,070,147 55
Against those of 1864	1,053,040 31
The balance in the Treasury, November 15, 1865	183,280 42
Against that of 1864	397,622 86

We thus find a like result of increased expenditures and a diminished balance in this branch also of the State's finances. Like explanations will be duly attempted.

Following up this comparison of these two years, we find:

An excess of tax collections in 1865 over 1864 of	$67,188 07
An excess of receipts from "all other sources" of	763,821 92
Total excess in receipts of 1865 over 1864	830,009 99
An excess of expenditures in 1865 over 1864 of	1,063,979 69
A reduction in the balance in Treasury of 1865 from 1864	214,342 44
A reduction of transfer to Military Fund in 1865 from 1864 of	46,872 45

With such an increase of our revenues, and with such a dimunition of our military expenditures, it becomes an indispensable duty for the General Assembly to demand, and for the Executive to give, an explanation of this extraordinary, perhaps unexpected, comparative deficit in these annual balances. To this end it is the better course to fix, as well as we can, by a partial analysis of the leading items, in the various accounts, the instances of these increases of expenditures. After settling these facts of actual result, we should, as far as practicable and profitable, investigate their explanatory reasons or excuses.

Accordingly, we find excesses of expenditure in the General Revenue Account, for 1865, over those of 1864, in the following items and sums, viz:

Direct taxes paid to the United States in 1865	$766,896 46
Benevolent institutions, an excess of	224,719 83
Printing, binding, stationery, etc., an excess of	116,256 59
Sundry items of State and military expenditures, an excess of	62,387 02
Transportation (not really a State expense), an excess of	16,906 24
Governor's Extraordinary Contingent Fund, an excess of	13,357 33
Ohio Penitentiary, including costs of prosecution, transportation of prisoners, etc	12,292 43
Judiciary (salaries of) an excess of	11,535 26
Legislation (cost of) an excess of	7,031 24
Clerks in State Dep'tm'nt an excess of	6,636 01
Fuel, gas, heating and care of State House, an excess of	6,166 60
Per diem and expenses of Pay Agents an excess of	5,926 21
Bureau of Soldiers' Claims	4,709 60
Salaries of Military Claim Agents an excess of	4,456 61
Clerks in the Adjutant General's office an excess of	3,596 79
Contingent fund of State officers an excess of	1,371 48
Salaries of Governor's Staff an excess of	549 59
Salaries of State officers an excess of	415 92
Governor's Civil Contingent Fund an excess of	333 54
Total excesses in General Revenue expenditures	$1,259,409 47

It has been seen, by the first general statement above, that the receipts and disbursements of 1865 are alike greatly in excess over those of 1864. This result is to be partly accounted for,

1st. By the fact that though the rates of levy were the same, the valuations for taxation were much larger in 1865 than those of 1864.

2d. The appropriations of 1865 were much greater than those of 1864. This must be a satifactory reason to the General Assembly.

3d. The Soldiers' Claim Fund ($227,572-91) passed through the Treasury in 1865, and did not in 1864.

4th. The Allotment Fund of 1865 ($4,647,-568 87) is largely in excess over that of 1864 ($2,251,480 46,) viz: an excess of $2,896,088-41.

5th. The Soldiers' Relief Fund of 1865 ($1,981,466 21) is in excess of that over 1864 ($926,982 48) $1,054,533 78

These large differences, of course, go very far to explain the aggregate difference of those balances. How far they can reconcile the tax-payers to the excess, is for them to decide.

SINKING FUND.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund report the debt of the State, November 15, 1865:

Foreign debt	$12,230,475 96
Domestic debt	681,538 49
Total funded debt Nov. 15, 1865	$12,912,014 45
Against last year's debt	13,500,751 47
Showing a diminution of	$588,737 02

This difference has been redeemed in the following manner and sums, viz:

Of Foreign debt	$534,737 02
Of Domestic debt (Miami canal Extension Loan of 1863—extinguished)	94,000 00
And the balance of that fund in the Treasury and in New York, November 15, 1865, was	$354,361 11

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Receipts of the Common School Funds for 1865, are	1,282,209 64
Receipts of the Common School Funds for 1866, are	1,202,984 87
Showing an excess of	$79,224 77

MILITARY AGENCIES.

I scarcely know what to say, or advise, in regard to our Military Agencies.

Supposing that the cessation of the war would soon put an end to the necessity of these agents; and being firmly convinced of the policy of closing all war expenditures, as rapidly as possible, with the war itself, and of coming immediately and severely down to a peace establishment, before such officers and expenditures shall become chronic through mere continuance, I notified all these agencies to prepare for an early close of their duties, and some of them I specifically required to do so by the first of January. But it now chances that the Sanitary Commission, whose officers have been doing amongst other kindnesses to the soldiers, an excellent service, in gratuitously collecting these claims, has determined to close out all their business. This misfortune (for such it is) has thrown an increased business of this sort upon our State agents; and in several of them their duties of this kind are greatly increased instead of being diminished, as was anticipated. The soldiers—just at home, in debt, and, many of them, unpaid and desperate in their feelings, as in their finances—are thrown into the traps and under the devices of a set of sharpers and swindlers, the likes and equals of whom were perhaps never seen upon the earth before; God grant they never may again. I mean the claim agents of our chief cities of rendezvous. I know very well how unjust and imprudent, as a general truth, is all broad denunciation of whole classes. And I know, and take pleasure in stating, that there are many very honorable exceptions to this character amongst this profession of brokers.—These exceptions are all the more honorable, that they are honest and sympathetic with the soldier, in spite of and against the open opportunities and temptations, which they have, to extort from the necessities and despair of these noble patriots. And besides this, they are in revolt against the interests and bad *esprit du corps* of their own class. Beyond a doubt, an honest and tender-hearted claim agent must be a more honest and tender-hearted man, than one in another business.—Nor need we be surprised or discouraged at these developments of evil habits and characters by this huge war. We have the best authority—that where the carcass is, there the vultures will gather; and where or when before, were there ever so many, or so great carcasses of lucre, to bring out the already bad, or to tempt into badness, the good around them, as are now and here?

Meantime, unless Congress or the States do something for our unfortunate volunteers, their fates, under the influence and control of these private agents, are plain enough. Congress, whose sole business it is, seems to be occupied with what it may consider more important and grander schemes of usefulness to the world, if not to their country. This makes it necessary for Ohio, even under the unjust weight of her other loads of taxes, borne for the general or national welfare, to see that some plan is devised and put promptly into execution to remedy these evils.

It is not to be denied, however, that it by no means follows that our soldiers have not been and may not be largely defrauded and robbed by others than these private agents; on the contrary, there is much evidence to warrant the fear and shame, that in many cases most ingenious and covert systems of robbery have been practiced by public officers of the general, and perhaps state governments. If, therefore, any legislative action shall follow this recommendation, great care and wisdom ought to be used, to prevent our own agents from committing these frauds, which they are called into power to prevent.

The report of the Quartermaster-General embraces a succinct account of the operations of the military agencies during the past year.

PAY AGENTS.

The gross amount of allotment money received by these agents from Ohio soldiers, and paid into the treasury, is $8,465,702 30, of which, as has already been stated, $4,431,-433 22, or more than one-half of the entire sum, were collected during the year 1865, and that too with a loss to the State of only one hundred dollars ($100.) This loss resulted from one of the agents receiving, in a moment of great hurry, a counterfeit note. As the necessity for these officers no longer exists, it is presumed that the General Assembly will legislate accordingly.

SUPREME COURT.

An act of the General Assembly was passed on March 29, 1865, "To relieve the judges of the Supreme Court from duty in the District Courts for the year 1865." Much doubt has been entertained and expressed as to the propriety of this legislation, but there would seem to be no longer a just ground to doubt upon this policy. The Court has remained in session at the capital in the extra session thus authorized, a greater length of time than its judges would otherwise have been required to labor in the district courts. It has thereby been enabled during the year to dispose of at least double the usual amount of business, and to begin its present term with a docket largely reduced.

The disadvantages of suffering the cases to get so far in advance of the ability of the court to get through the docket, and the benefit to the people of having prompt decisions to their causes, are so many and so great, that it is worth some sacrifice of others to bring about such a result. Another year of like action would probably clear the docket once more. And I should be tempted to recommend the renewal of the act for the public benefit but for three considerations: one is, some danger of such repetitions becoming confirmed into precedents; another, that members of the bar have doubtless continued their cases in the district courts last summer, under the confident expectation of having a justice of the Supreme Court to preside at the trial in the next; and the third reason for not now renewing this proceeding is, that it is really working the Supreme Court too hard.—The district court service is a holiday of health and pleasure compared to such a summer of duties in general session.

NATIONAL GUARD LAW.

Much complaint has been made against the militia fine of four dollars, of the enrolment and other operations of the act of March 31, 1864, "to organize and discipline the militia of Ohio," and the amendatory act, passed April 12, 1865

This fine, it really seems to me, now that the war is over, (like all other military expenditures and displays,) ought to be greatly reduced. And surely the enroling processes should be so modified as to suppress or punish those abuses, by which such large sums of money are made in each year in some of the counties, by the officers executing them. I am informed that for the 80,000 men enrolled in Hamilton county, for example, the part of the fines which goes as fees to the officer for defaults, after the 15th of September, amount, perhaps, to $12,000 *per annum*, or more.

In some of the counties the Treasurer claims not only the five per centum for collection, but the thirty per cent penalty on the four dollars in default. The law, however, seems plain enough, and perhaps the recent circular of the Auditor of State may effectuate an observance of its purpose, and so obviate the necessity of an amendment in that particular.

The cost, too, of so many and such frequent medical examinations for disability is a useless and odious vexation. Certainly a man who is permanently disabled, (say without his leg or arm,) need not be subjected to the tax of money and time by a yearly repetition of this ceremony. So of the men actually serving in the National Guard itself. What utility can there be in re-examining them year after year? These exemptions for disability, by the way, in our population, make a bigger thing than might at first thought be guessed. They are already reported at 160,000 men, and are estimated, for next year's report, at 320,000. These figures denote a direct annual expenditure in money by the unfortunates, of $80,000, and $160,000 per annum, not to calculate the much greater value of the time lost by the proceeding. War and its shadows and foreshadows are costly things, truly. In fine, in our present circumstances, this entire law should be re-examined and made to conform to them. It was right enough a year ago, but thank God and our brave army, a year has made a happy change for us all, if we have only the sense to improve it.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The report of the Surgeon General of the State will sufficiently explain to you our proceedings in that behalf. It will be seen how useful and beneficent have already been its management and results. This experiment now awaits, with the advantages derived from its experiences, the action which, in your generous wisdom, you may determine to take in regard to it.

The question is, in some respects, a new one, and like all novel experiments of such magnitude, it will naturally and necessarily disclose the truth, that many arguments for and against this form of doing good—and justice, too—may be well and honestly entertained by most sensible people.

Its chief difficulties and disadvantages are: That it can make no provision for married men (a large class), except in separation from their families, and that it is an obtrusive form of open, public charity, which disregards and violates the national spirit of pride and independence in men, and is, therefore, not in consonance with our past national habits and institutions. To these allegations we may only reply: First, that, if other large classes of claimants upon our bounty and justice can be better, or alone, provided for in this manner, the unavoidable exclusion of the class in question is no objection to the plan; because we are bound to do all the good, to all the classes, which we can do. And, if the obligation really exists towards the unmarried, we should be doing them an injustice by neglecting it, for a reason not pertinent to theirs, but to another case. The true rule is: To do the best we can for each class, according to the circumstances and capabilities which appertain to each. If married men cannot be provided for in a public Soldiers' Home, we must devise some other, and, for them, better system of support. Secondly, the apparent disregard of the feelings of the pensioner is only apparent. The fact of the same relationship between the person and the Government, will in reality exist just as much, if he lives in private at home, or with his original friends, as it would in a public institution. And my own opinion is, that this dependence is all the more obvious and painful than that of the public form. It is more obvious and direct in its bearing upon the individual, because everybody who is near him in private life will see and know his stipendiary support. It is more painful for that reason, and also, because he will not be braced against his humiliation, by the *esprit du corps* of the many associates who surround him in the public institution, and by the praises of it, which the visitors will bestow in their hearing, or through the press.

In a body organized into cleanliness, decency, order and comfort, the invalid volunteers become a pride to the whole people. Scattered in the neglect of sickness, rags, dirt and idleness, and the many vices which idleness and the contempt of others will produce, many of them will become most unhappy in their own constant feelings, and a despised nuisance to the people around them. This is a strong contrast, but I fear it will be found a true one. If the one plan makes pensioners, the other creates both pauperism and vagrancy. And, as to other incompatibilities with our past national tastes and ideas, it is sufficient to say that they are past, and past praying for, too. The nation (which has, and must have the very largest list, both of pensioners and paupers, to be supported by public justice in the one case, and by charity on the other, which is on the earth, or that ever was on the earth), must make up its mind to cease its cant about its having none, and about the false prides of its independent poor. The Freedmen's Bureau must tell its true story of the pauper charity for millions. The records of our Soldier's Homes and Hospitals must expose their armless and legless victim-heroes of this awful war, as the expression of our pensionary justice. Or else some of them, perhaps not a few, will, at much greater expense to us, shiver and starve, get drunk, grow riotous, commit crimes, and fill our prisons, or, it may be, alas! shame us from the gallows in every village and at every cross-roads throughout the land! Their lives must become a cruel burden to them selves, and a burning disgrace to us, so long as they shall live. And is this a fate which we are willing to see and cause for those noble patriots? I cannot believe it.

Retrenchment in our enormous expenses is indeed an especial desire of mine. But here, as in our Benevolent Institutions, is not the place for false economy. And that the economy is false, let any man who may be frightened at the numbers of these Soldiers' Homes, and the consequent startling sums necessary in the aggregate to maintain them, propose his alternative schemes for their relief or support. Let him calculate and show his own comparative expenditures, by other plans.—Would he divide them among the county poor-houses for economy? Division does not extinguish the quantity divided. Would he hide them away in private life, to subsist as they may on private charity? Concealment does not suppress an evil. It were as wise so to scatter and conceal, in the general mass, the inmates of the small-pox hospitals. For, be it remembered, that these vices of your volunteer paupers (made so by your neglect) would be as contagious, too, as that disease. As already suggested, that evil will reappear, in spite of your closed eyes, and with horrid increase of your taxes, at all the centers of misery and crime. It is no economy—it is downright extravagance—to undertake to support large classes of beneficiaries upon retail instead of wholesale principles. I trust, then the General Assembly will found this noble institution of benevolence and of justice, wisely and generously.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Many enactments and amendments of the laws have been suggested to me for recommendation to you. Among those which I feel justified in so recommending are the suggestions of the Secretary of State in regard to the Great Seal of the State and its uses, and to the election laws.

Whilst upon that subject, I beg leave to say, as my own opinion, that the soldiers' voting law ought to be at once repeal'd. There is no need of any such privilege now. And I trust that we may never again have the occassion and necessity for it. Unless repealed it will serve alone to obstruct and delay the returns of our general elections.

The approaching pestilence of Asiatic cholera, so soon, probably, to afflict the hearts of our people by its destructions of life and happiness, must occupy your gravest deliberations. What you can do is difficult to determine. It may be that the best thing you can do will be to authorize the cities, towns and villages of the state to legislate (within your own well educated and prescribed directions and limits) for its prevention and alleviation. The usauge is a bad one as a system of legislation. But if there are some cases in which the delegation of such authority must be granted, this would really seem to be one of them.

Some of my predecessors have recommended the establishment of Inebriate Asylums. Drunkenness is again becoming much too common a vice. And, in all probability, as other excitements of the war shall subside, it will continue and increase. It may, therefore, perhaps, be well enough for the General Assembly again to consider this matter. If, in your judgment, the financies of the state will justify the expenditure, you can scarcely do better than to initiate this benevolence.

And now, trusting that the General Assembly of this great commonwealth, in all these, their varied and momentous duties and responsibilities, may deliberate and decide worthily and well for its people, and that the people shall, through all their generations, become and remain worthy descendants of our fathers who bequeathed us all our liberties and privileges, I humbly commend all to the kind care and guidance of that Good Being, "who has made and preserved us as a nation."

CHARLES ANDERSON.

January 1st, 1866.

Inaugural Address of GOVERNOR JACOB D. COX.

Delivered before the Ohio Senate and House of Representatives, January 8, 1866.

We are entering upon a new epoch in our history. The period of struggle for national existence is ended, and we have celebrated our thanksgiving to God for deliverance.—The war administrations of both Nation and State have gone by, and we have begun an era of peace with its new duties and new responsibilities. We have proven that our Government is strong enough to resist the most formidable efforts to destroy it by force, and we are now to show whether it has such vitality that it can assimilate the different elements comprised under its rule, and harmonize the antagonisms necessarily remaining after so fierce a strife.

For years all our energies and our resources have been devoted to the simple duty of subduing a great rebellion; and what was demanded of us was undaunted courage and obstinate determination, concentrating our will and our power upon the single purpose before us, and refusing to be turned aside for any object till that was thoroughly accomplished. Now we have put off the harness of war; the grand army which saved the republic is disbanded; its veterans have been quietly absorbed into the mass of their fellow-citizens, and all are now intently studying the problem of changing a Union restored by force, into one whose permanence shall be guarantied by mutual good will and common interests, and be based upon universal freedoom and genuine republicanism. To do this will demand qualities of head and heart quite as high as any that have been called into exercise hitherto, and if we succeed in finding the solution we seek, we shall prove that the victories of peace are far greater than those of war. On the one hand are the dangers of receiving into full participation in the Government those who have staked everything upon its overthrow, and upon the other, the obligations we are under to the whole world to adhere to those doctrines of democratic liberty and equality which lie at the foundation of our system; whilst our relations to the unfortunate African race, whose slavery we have abolished, and whose freedom we are sacredly bound to protect, come in to complicate both classes of difficulties.

Congress and the President are now at work on the details of complete restoration of civil government in the States lately rebellious, and we, in common with the rest of country, are watching their progress, with the most earnest hope that they may speedily agree upon a national policy which shall thoroughly accord with the highest interests of the whole land. I do not regard this a proper time to discuss specific measures which are before our federal legislature and authorities, but all our public acts in our State organizations, as well as in our National capacity, must be more or less modified by circumstances shaped by the great war in which we have been engaged, and it seems necessary therefore, as a preparation for every species of public duty, that we should look with special care at any dangerous tendencies the war may have developed and recall the general principles which should guide our action as servants of the people.

It is in the excitement of a great struggle that the institutions of a country are in the most danger of change, and perhaps no nation has ever passed through such a convulsion as ours and then returned to the principles of government and exact form of constitution which it had before. The maxim that revolutions do not go backward, has seemed to have even a wider and deeper significance than has been popularly given to it. The same law of progression which has made the convulsions of monarchical governments tend toward the development of popular liberty, has in republics too often led to a despotism of classes or of factions, and thence by easy stages to anarchy and utter disruption. A victorious majority, flushed with its triumph, finds it easy to forget the rights of minorities; and it remains for us to prove whether, in our day, the old cry of "Woe to the conquered" may be silenced by a truly republican determination to administer the government for the real advantage of all—of the defeated rebels as well as of the loyal victors.

The war was not waged by us, who remained faithful to the Government, to subvert any of the principles of human liberty upon which that government was based, but to confirm and establish them. The one great doctrine which has been settled by the war is that the National Union cannot and shall not be destroyed by the action of any of the states composing it; but its continuance, its modification, or its dissolution shall be determined by the whole people acting as one nation under the forms of the federal constitution. The one great social change which has been determined by the same event, is the abolition of slavery, the existence of which was staked upon the success of the rebellion, of which it was the cause.

These things have been decided in the dread court of last resort for peoples and nations.—By as much as the shock of armed hosts is more grand than the intellectual tilt of lawyers; as the God of battles is a more awful judge than any earthly court; by so much does the dignity of this contest and the finality of this decision exceed that of any human tribunal. If we have not been right in pledging our lives and our fortunes to save our country, then the blood of the myriads of heroes who have fallen rests with murderous guilt upon our souls, and we should never consent that the justification or condemnation of this great people should rest, now or hereafter, with any bench of judges however learned, especially when each judge must determine his own cause, since he must have been for or against the country in her struggle. There are some things to which courts of law can add no sanction, and a nation's appeal to God when it seizes the sword is one of them.—We may, when necessary, try individual traitors, and the people of the United States will appear as prosecutor, but not as defendant at the bar.

Being conqueror, the Government has the undoubted right to impose terms upon the conquered, but in the statement of what should limit and define those terms, difficulties arise. We are apt, indeed, to listen with impatience to any limitation of our control over those who are subject to us. The pleasure of rulership and the joy which is felt in the exercise of power have always appealed with peculiar force to the frailties of human nature, and professed Republicans have been as subject to their temptation as other men. In a time like this most of us feel the necessity of checking our impulses and passions, challenging the motives and the consistency of our actions, and of fastening our attention, by effort of will, upon principles of government and of human rights which have been axioms to us during the period of the growth of our institutions and of conflicts between us and powerful foreign powers. However unwelcome the task of self-examination, we owe it to ourselves to make it thorough and searching.—The ancient conqueror was accompanied by a slave in his triumphal car, who reminded him of his humanity and his weakness: we must act as our own prompters to moderation and justice, and remind ourselves of the rules which should control our action, and of the dangerous tendencies of our own nature. We need no stimulus to anything which runs with the whole current of popular impulse and feeling: such things will take care of themselves, but no duty can be more important than that of stopping occasionally to weigh well what seems to cross our desires or to question the direction of our progress.

We have the right and are in duty bound to insist upon sufficient guarantee for the future safety of the Union; but these guarantees must be such as shall not be inconsistent with a republican government for those who give as well as those who receive such security.

Conquest does not rightfully give unlimited sway over the persons and property of the conquered, and their rights may be diminished no farther than is necessary for the public safety.

If it were proven that it would be impossible for us to live safely, as sharers of a common government, with the people of any State or community, our republicanism might force us to consent to separation, but could not justify us in holding them as subjects; and this proposition is true without reference to race or color.

Representation is not a privilege conferred upon majorities, but it is most efficient for good when it approaches most nearly to giving voice in the Legislature to all minorities in proportion to their number.

It is better and safer that a majority how-