

TERMS: Single subscriber, per annum, in advance, \$2.00; Six months, \$1.25; Three months, \$0.75.

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C. L. POORMAN, Attorney & Counselor at Law, ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O.

R. H. COCHRAN, Attorney at Law & Notary Public, ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

DR. HENRY WEST, HAS resumed the practice of Medicine and Surgery, Residence East end of town, Office at Drug Store.

Dr. John Alexander, ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

Dr. John H. Thompson, ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

DR. J. W. FISHER, DENTIST, Having permanently located in ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

NATIONAL HOTEL, BRIDGEPORT, OHIO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Bridgeport, Ohio.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. CLAIRSVILLE, CAPITAL \$100,000.

FRINT & NAGLE, MERCHANT TAILORS, And Dealers in Ready-Made Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

LIVERY BUSINESS, THIS undertaking has opened a Livery Stable in the West end of St. Clairsville, Ohio.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING, One square, (ten lines or less), one insertion, \$1.00.

Established in 1813. ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, JAN. 11, 1866. New Series-Vol. 5, No. 50.

GOV. ANDERSON'S MESSAGE.

Gov. Anderson's Message is entirely too long to print in full in our columns, and we therefore lay it before our readers in a condensed form. Below will be found all the important features of the Message.

The financial condition of the State seems as satisfactory as could be wished, at any rate expected, under that 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 1865 have been \$13,193,919 54.

It has been seen by the first general statement, 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 valuation for taxes was much larger in 1865 than those of 1864.

2d. The appropriations of 1865 were much higher than in 1864. This must be a satisfactory reason to the General Assembly.

3d. The Soldiers' Claim Fund (\$2,257,572.91) passed through the Treasury in 1865.

4th. The Allocated Fund of 1865 (\$4,617,563.87) is largely in excess over that of 1864 (\$2,251,480.45) viz: an excess of \$2,366,083.42.

5th. The Soldiers' Relief Fund of 1865 (\$1,391,466.21) is in excess of that over 1864 (\$926,932.43) \$464,533.78.

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:

Domestic debt \$12,230,475.93; Foreign debt \$1,000,000.00; Total \$13,230,475.93.

Showing a diminution of \$597,742.12. This difference has been redeemed in the following manner and sums, viz:

Of Foreign debt \$851,737.02; of Domestic debt \$1,000,000.00; Total \$1,851,737.02.

COMMON SCHOOLS. Receipts of the Common School Funds \$1,294,209.94; Disbursements \$1,202,941.77.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE. The patient research, great labors and useful suggestions, (which, in the main, I heartily approve,) in the annual report of the Auditor of State, must certainly greatly distinguish that document among those here emanating from this office.

The present condition and future prospects—capabilities rather—of our State finances are therein shown to be most encouraging.

It especially denotes, for your consideration, the Auditor's remarks and recommendations upon the retrenchment of superfluous and half-paid officers; the absurdities of parts of the tax laws, inclusive of his proposition of an appropriation system, which will only cost as many thousands of dollars as our present plan does hundreds of thousands; and do it, too, with more equity and efficiency—Insurance Companies—the public and domestic debt—the volunteer relief fund, its reduction and final, gradual extinguishment—the Longview Asylum imbroglio, and the rate of interest.

Upon the creation of the vacancy of the office of the Treasurer of State, (hereinafter more particularly set forth) I appointed in the place of Godwin V. Dorsey, removed Mr. William Hooper, a leading merchant and a distinguished financier of Cincinnati. He having most generously accepted this appointment (in sole consideration of the extreme exigency in which credit of the State) he was duly qualified, and entered upon the duties of the office, upon September 25, 1865.

This conduct of this gentleman deserves, and I trust will long receive the grateful acknowledgment by all public spirited citizens of the State. It was really a very great favor to the State and all its people. There are few men, it may be said, in Ohio having the proper qualifications for such an office—in its then circumstances a great trust—and with the rank and character equal to the furnishing the security required, who would have relinquished their own private affairs and pleasures, to accept these heavy duties and responsibilities for a time so brief and honors so doubtful.

You have his report, and I beg leave to commend it to your consideration with the remark that the opinions of such an officer are always worthy of great respect, and that the special amendments, which he in-

dicates, seem to be most judicious. I am pleased to have his opinion that the law is so generally good as to need but slight amendment. Changes in laws should never be made except for weighty reasons.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS. In addition to the facts already presented and inferable from the foregoing statements in regard to the financial condition of the State, I think it useful to make some general observations upon them.

The first place, being of the fixed and clear opinion, that it is the serious duty of all of us, in the State and nation, at this time, to come promptly and severely down from contumacious to the simplest and plainest economy, compatible with peace and with the heavy burdens of war debt, which peace must always bear.

Retrenchment, too often a pretext of demagogues, has become with us (if we would protect our interests, or maintain our honor,) a duty. Notwithstanding this truth, however, my judgment and feeling unite in the conclusion, that the last places in which we ought to economize in this strictness and severity are in these asylums and schools for the unfortunate of our kind and country.

Upon the other hand, again, the very principle and spirit of this advice demands that our benevolent purposes and appropriations should actually reach their objects, and ought not to be taken advantage of and misapplied to other uses, or to the unjust emolument of their agents; and in the exact proportion that the State, and these present circumstances of her finances, shall be beneficial to the beneficiaries of these funds, ought it sternly to exact of its officers the more strictly faithful economy and integrity in due application of them.

I do not know that there is in these reports any evidence of particular looseness of action, or of accounting, by these officers, but the occasion is—the highness of our prices, the scale of our expenditures, the irregularities arising from these conditions and from the heedless public opinion in regard to them—all admonish us of the wisdom, nay, the necessity of our making this happy change from war to peace, an opportunity of promptly and bravely returning to common ideas and habits.

I think the Legislature ought to investigate and scrutinize, by committees, or otherwise, every account of every officer in all the departments of the government, and to advise and initiate a new system of economical, though efficient administration of its taxes and finances, which should include no trace in form, no stain in spirit of those bad morals which the war has already spread so widely among our officers and people.

With these simple and general propositions applicable to all other departments, as well as to our institutions of benevolence, I proceed again to more specific and detailed statements and recommendations.

Various follows a detailed statement of the various Institutions, with recommendations for suitable legislation.

OHIO PENITENTIARY. The report of the Directors and Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary seems to be satisfactory. In addition to the suggestions of improvements, and of amendments to the law therein contained (which seems to me proper,) I beg leave to add others.

The law now grants citizenship upon a certificate of good conduct to the prisoner merely. I doubt the wisdom of this enfranchisement. Good conduct in their position is most desirable, and rewards, even to convicts, is a better system of government than punishments. But may not too high a price be paid for that sort of good conduct?

As the law now stands, it is a cruel and cruel, the most easily and freely obtainable thief, burglar, counterfeiter, perjurer and murderer, becomes a citizen by simply observing such little, but necessary, rules of prison discipline as not throwing bread crumbs, speaking, laughing, &c. These are foolish and unwarranted distinctions. A more equitable and more readily practicable, and for that alone, after most infamous crimes, and without the least proof of repentance or reformation, they are made full citizens.

While honest-minded and impulsive natures, whose crimes, perhaps, arose from their more particularly set forth) I appointed in the place of Godwin V. Dorsey, removed Mr. William Hooper, a leading merchant and a distinguished financier of Cincinnati. He having most generously accepted this appointment (in sole consideration of the extreme exigency in which credit of the State) he was duly qualified, and entered upon the duties of the office, upon September 25, 1865.

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and, 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 the 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 merely apparent. The fact of the same relationship between the person and the Government, in private life, 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's private life, 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 brazen against his humiliation, by the report of the many associates who surround him in the public institution and compare it with the private life of 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's private life, who is near him in private life will see and know his stipendiary support. 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