\$2,147,331 70 Nov. 30, 1863, was Receipts during fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864, 4,733,313 02

Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864,

6,880,644 72 The payments for the same peri-4,938,441 09 od have been

Bal in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1864, 1,942,203 63 The operations of the sinking fund during the last year have been shown by my proclamation of the 27th day of September last, as follows:

Am't of debt of Commonwealth \$268,569 50 reduced, As follows, viz:

Five per cent. loan of the Commonwealth, \$208,308 03 Interest certificates redeemed.

-368,569 50 The fiscal year accounted for in the statement of the Treasury Department, embraces the time from the 1st of December, 1863, to the 30th of November, 1864. The sinking fund year commenced the first Monday in September, 1863. This will explain the discrepancy between the statement of the Treasury Department as to the reduction of the public debt of the State, and the statement embodied in the proclamation relative to the sinking fund. Amount of public debt of Penn-

sylvania, as it stood on the 1st day of December, 1863, \$39,496,596 78 Deduct amount redeemed at the

State Treasury during the fis-cal year ending Nov. 30, 1864 116,992 84

Public debt Dec. 1, 1864. Funded debt, Unfunded debt.

Military loan, per act 15th May, 3,000,000 00

Total public debt Dec. 1, 1864, 39,379,403 94

The Commonwealth holds bonds received \$10,300,000, as follows: Pennsylvania railroad company

Philadelphia and Erie railroad 3,500,000 00 company bonds,

\$10,300,000 94 These bonds are in the sinking fund, and re-

duce the public debt to \$29,079,603 94.

The tax on tonnage imposed by the acts or 30th April and 25th August, 1864, has yielded something less than \$200,000-a much less sum than was anticipated. I recommend a revision of these acts for the purpose of rendering this source of revenue more productive, and amending other defects in those bills.

under the enabling act of the State so many of our banks have become National banks under the money draft. Nearly, if not quite one-half the money nue may be considered as substantially extin-guished, and it will be necessary in some way ation was fixely to fail in Congress, I laid the lowed new for the same fraudulent purpose. to make up the deficiency from other sources.

The amount of debt extinguished by the sinkwhich is to be accounted for by the extraordimoney advanced by them to pay the volunteers by the President and Congress. in service during the invasion of the State in 1863. \$100,000 have been distributed among the inhabitants of Chambersburg, suffering by claims, and in addition to these extraordinary was last year larger than usual.

our people are excessive. In view of these cir- ple from their homes and pursuits. priations for any purpose.

particulars obeyed the laws by which it was ined) has filed an information in equity against a continuance of its past, and the persistence in its intended illegal course.

and Lie railroad was finished, I ordered the my judgment, be sufficient, and a regard to due posed. I recommend for these purposes the ed on by his predecessor, and it not unfrebonds remaining in the treasury to be delivered economy requires that no more than are suffi-

seaboard, and unites capital and enterprize with- law which he has discovered in his preparation the voting of soldiers, should be carefully ex- death, and who may lie there for an indefinite In our borders, it secures to the Commonwealth for carrying it into practical effect.



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NEW SERIES.

ture, in some detail, the circumstances connected with the advance by banks and other corporagent for the Southwest. The provisions of the

nish the arms, subsistence and supplies, but it charged by private claim agents.

was alleged that Congress had made no appro
Under the act of the 6th of I ry of War telegraphed me, thus:

Washington, July 22, 1863. To his Excellency, Gov. A. G. Curtin:

instructions, and have been under his consider- thy scheme of beneficence. ation. He directs me to say, that while no law refund the advance to those who made it. Mea- for them. sures have been taken for the payment of troops I feel it to be my duty to invite your serious offered in some places in the competition for answer of this department, to you as Governor which are provided for by general laws. of the State, will be given directly to yourself, have passed acts authorizing charters to be ob-

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War. The banks and other corporations refused to from the sale of public works, amounting to advance the money unless I would pledge myself to ask an appropriation from the Legisla-6,800,000 00 pledge of the President is clear and distinct, but, notwithstanding the money was paid and the accounts settled and placed in the hands of the President before the meeting of Congress, no such recommendation as promised me was made, and for that reason the bill introduced for that prupose failed. The men were raised The revenue derived from the tax on banks during the year amounts to \$539,606 67, but remons rances. They were retained as was the act of Congress, that this source of reve- was paid to troops thus held, and after the emermatter before the Legislature, just prior to their rate of taxation imposed on other similar prop-erty, and part of the deficiency may be thus that the appropriation by Congress was vigor-Its provi ously supported by all the members from this nary expenses which have been incurred. \$713,- that the Legislature take the subject into con-000 have been pail to refund to the banks the sideration with a view to induce proper action

By the act of 22d August, 1864, I was guthorized to cause an immediate enrollment of the militia to be made, unless that recently made the rebel destruction of their town. About by the United States should be found sufficient, \$200,000 have been expended under the acts and to raise by volunteering or draft a corps of providing for the payment of extra military fifteen thousand men for the defence of our Southern border. The United States enrolloutlays, the amount appropriated to charities ment being found very defective, I directed an enrollment to be made, which is now in prog-In my opinion this matter of donations to ress under charge of Col. Lemuel Todd, whom charities is fast running to a great abuse. Hou- I appointed Inspector General. A draft by the ses of refuge, and insane, blind, and deaf and United States was then in progress, and it was dumb asylums, appear to be proper subjects of not thought advisable to harass our people by a State bounty, because their objects are of pub- contemporaneous State draft, even if a draft lic importance; and to be useful, and well and had been practicable under the present law .economically managed, it seems to be necessary Volunteers could not be obtained, there being that they should be more extensive than would no bounties, and the men not being exempted be required for the wants of a particular coun-ty. But in our system, ordinary local charities the United States. Fortunately the United are left to the care of the respective localities. States placed an army, under Gen. Sheridan, and to give the public money for their support is really to jax the inhabitants of all the coun-effectually for our defence. With such adequate protection, as proved by the brilliant campaign The national taxation is heavy and must of that army, I did not think it right to incur probably be made heavier, and the local taxes the expense to the State of an independent arauthorized by unwise legislation and paid by my, and the withdrawal of so many of our peocumstances, we should endeavor to avoid in-creasing their burdens by making undue approsisting and supplying the corps at the expense monwealth. It being alleged that the Atlantic and Great of the United States, and an order has been Western radicoad company has not in various given by the authorities of the United States to Inrlough such volunteers in the corps as may be corporated, the Attorney General (on the sug- drafted by the United States. The corps so gestion of parties claiming to be thereby injura privileged not to exceed 5,000 men. It is my intention to raise 5,000 men during the winter, that company, seeking an injunction to prevent and I have already adopted measures to that Since my last annual message on the report ded against them. The number proposed to be extent may be generally known, and also that tom that an incoming Governor should not is of John A. Wright, Esq, that the Sunbury so raised and put into actual service, will, in the necessary taxation may be intelligently imcient should be placed on pay. The remaining to the company.

Cient should be placed on pay. The remaining General and State Freedent, while some pulsaments to the Executive and the head of which shall be a new officer, it is a subject of just pride to the people of 10,000 will be organized, and ready for service and the head of which shall be a new officer.

It is a subject of just pride to the people of 10,000 will be organized, and ready for service and the head of which shall be a new officer.

The result is that there this Commonwealth, that this great work is in case of necessity. I invite your immediate to be styled Commissioners of Statistics, or destined to be too severe. The result is that there completed, and whilst it opens a large and weal- attention to the very able report of the Inspec- ignated by any other appropriate title. part of the State to the commerce of the tor General, which sets forth the defects in the

which I refer, I communicated to the Legisla- I communicate herewith the reports of Colonel two essential objects of, 1. The admission of Commonwealth by the existing state of affairs rations of the funds to pay the volunteer mili- law requiring the agents to collect moneys due votes actually polled. I communicate hereby the United States to soldiers, have been be- with the opinion of the Attorney General on It is not necessary here to recapitulate them neficent. A reference to their reports will show the conflicting returns for the Sixteenth Conat length. The case was peculiar, and it is be- the magnitude and usefulness of this branch of gressional District, which will show some of lieved none quite like it has occurred. The call their service. I desire to invite the attention the practical difficulties which arise under the for volunteers was made by the authorities of of all our volunteers, officers, soldiers and their existing system. Without undertaking to recthe United States, but it being found that men families to the fact that the State agents will could not be get under that call, the form of a collect all their claims on the Government gras I sobmit the whole subject to your careful and call by the State authorities for the defence of tuitously, as I have reason to believe that many the State was, with the assent of the President, are still ignorant of that fact, and are greatly substituted. The United States agreed to fur- imposed upon by the exerbitant commissions

Under the act of the 6th of May, 1864, I priation covering the pay. In this state of appointed Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes to take things, the emergency being great, the Secreta-ry of War telegraphed me, thus:

charge of the arrangements for the education of the orphans of soldiers. I communicate herewith a copy of his report on the subject. He has discharged his duties with commenda-Your telegrams respecting the pay of militia, ble zeal, fidelity and efficiency. I earnestly called out under your proclamation of the 27th recommend that a permanent and liberal approof June, have been referred to the President for priation be made to support this just and wor-

I recommend that an appropriation be made or appropriation authorizes the payment, by for pensions to the volunteer militia men, tor the General Government, of troops that have their families,) who were killed or hurt in the not been mustered into the service of the Uni- service in the years 1862 and 1863. As solted States, he will recommend to Congress to diers sometimes arrive here who are insane, make an appropriation for the payment of troops and who should be protected and cared for, I ued by sundry acts of Assembly. The result called into State service to repel an actual in- recommend that provision be made for their bevasion, including those of the State of Penn- ing placed in the State Asylum for the Insane, sylvania. If, in the meantime, you can raise at this place, and kept until notice can be givthe necessary amount, as has been done in oth- en to the authorities of their respective couner States, the appropriation will be applied to ties, who should be required to remove and care

mustered into the United States service as soon attention to the evils growing out of the system men, have demoralized many of our people, as the muster and pay rolls are made out. The of passing acts of incorporation, for purposes whenever the department is prepared to make tained without special legislation. These acts exhausted by their volunteers being credited to have been generally prepared with some care, richer localities paying heavier bounties. The and contain the provisions which the Legislature thought necessary to protect the Commonwealth and her citizens. If these general laws unted by merely mercenary motives, and who are not found to answer such purposes, they are tempted to desert by the facility of escashould be amended and perfected. If any com- ping detection, and the prospect of new gains pany desires to be incorporated with greater by re-enlistment, a process which they expect privileges than are conferred, or to be relieved to be able to repeat an indefinite number of from any of the conditions imposed by these times. Of the number of men for whom bounacts, it appears to me that it should be requities have been paid, it is believed that not onered first to obtain a charter under the general fourth have been actually placed in the ranks laws, and then apyly to the Legislature for an of the army, and even those who have joined act making the changes which are desired. The it have probably not on an avenage received for attention of the Legislature will thus be drawn their own use one-half of the bounty paid for eral Couch and the other U. S. officers in this formed of its proposed and a judgment can be them. Immense sums, have thus been appropriate that great evil results from the habit of grant- set och trade and swindlers in many calonger than the emergency for which they were ing privileges to a corporation by a mere refer- agencies of the Government. called out required. Several of the regiments ence to some former private act relating to othwere marched immediately into distant parts of er corporations, sometimes without even giving the State, by order of the officers of the army the date of these acts. All these practices are act of Assembly of 14th August last, and they was known could not be obtained if their ex- your careful consideration, that the system may tent were understood, and they are often fol-

I strongly recommend the repeal of the act The act of Congress authorizes the taxation by the State of the stock in the National banks sembly was immediately passed to refund the titled "An act relating to corporations for mein the hands of the holders, not exceeding the money out of the State Treasury, which, as chanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying

State, in both branches. Having done every- izens and with the just policy of the Common- account for the difference between the number ing fund during the year is unusually small, thing in my power to procure the payment of wealth, that it ought not to be allowed to stand of men furnished by the State and the deficienthis just claim of the State, I now recommend longer on our statute book. I approved the cy alleged to exist in the assignment of the act in question with great reluctance, and subsequent reflection and observation have satisfied me of its mischievous character.

> I also recommend the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, entitled "A further supplement to an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, entitled "A further supplement to an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to manage and develop the same."

three hundred acres of land in this State for for the purpose of enabling companies near our border engaged in the manufacture of iron, to into the service. hold lands as ore banks. But under the idea | The continuance of these monstrous and unthat the sinking of an oil well is mining, it is paralleled abuses cannot be tolerated. believed that companies have already been organized under the laws of other States, and gallant soldiers in the field in crushing this rethat more will be, for the purpose of holding bellion, and every consideration of patriotism lands and carrying on the oil business in this State. It would be better to remove all doubt the face of the enemy, obliges us to spare no efon this question by repealing the act. These fort to raise the necessary force. companies, being foreign corporations, are not within the control of our laws to the extent that they ought to be for the purposes of taxation and regulation.

The immense develorment of wealth in some of our western counties by the discovery of oil, has added vastly to the resources of the Com-

I have made efforts to ascertain the value of this product during the last year, but have proper measures to reform the abuses which failed in procuring information sufficiently ac- have been found to exist. curate to justify me in estimating its amount. It is already vast, and is rapilly increasing.

end. There may occur irruptions of irregular dant that some measure should be taken for an who may be pardoned on condition of serving bodies of the rebels, and it is well to be provi- accurate ascertainment of them, so that their a limited term therein. It has become a cus-General and State Treasurer shall be members,

amined, with a view to its amendment, and, in- period of time. the payment of sums due her from the company.

The State agencies at Washington and in the leed, a revision of our whole election laws

The vast amount of additional labor which and have reletted the same and h

ommend the adoption of any particular plan, earnest consideration, in the hope that in your wixlom you will be able to devise some meas ure which will produce the result so essential to the existence of a free government: that votes shall be fairly taken in the first instance, and fairly counted and returned afterwards.

I have endeavored since I came into office to exercise as cautiously as possible the powers confided to the Executive, and avoid usurping any, I shall endeavor to persist in this course to the end.

A new call has been made by the President have resulted from abuses of the system of local bounties which was begun, in an emergency, by the voluntary and generous loyalty of our cirizens, before the passage by Congress of the enrollment act, and has since been continhas been to the last degree oppressive to our citizens, and unproductive of corresponding benefit to the Government. In some counties and townships it is believed that the bounty tax, during the last year, exceeded the average income derived from the land. The large sums and the most atrocious frauds connected with We the system have become common. The men of system as practiced, lowers the morale of the army itself, by putting into the ranks men act-

> An effort was made to prosecute some of the parties concerned in such frauds under the be purged of these evils.

I am officially informed that the quota of this State, under the recent call, is 66,999, but passed the 18th day of July, A. D. 1863, en- I am not informed of the principle on which the draft is to be made.

It appears from the President's proclamation that it is made chiefly to supply an alleged de-Its provisions are found to be practically so ficiency in former calls. I am surprised at the amount of this large deficiency, and can only present quota, by the assumption that the men never reached the army, although enlisted and mustered after the payment of bounties by the localities to which they were supposed to be credited. It is probable that there are very few counties in the State which have not paid large bounties for a number of men sufficient

to fill their former quotas. Taking the local bounties at the low average of four hundred dollars, it is believed that it can be demonstrated that the people of Penn-This act allows foreign corporations to hold sylvania have thus been robbed of more than twelve millions of dollars during the past year. mining purposes. It was passed, it is believed, This estimate does not include the money fraudulently taken from men who have actually gone

> Certainly more men are required to aid our and of regard for our brothers who are now in

In June last I gave letters to a committee of the prison society of Philadelphia, requesting that the members of the committee might be allowed to visit and examine the prisons and poor-houses throughout the Commonwealth. I transmit with this communication a copy of the report made to me by the society of the results of their labors, and commend the same to your attention with a view to the adoption of

In connection with this subject, I again call your attention to the expediency of providing The productions and manufactures of the for the reception in the penitentiaries, of per-State have become so diversified and abun- sons convicted of murder in the first degree, and creation of a Bureau, of which the Auditor quently happens that even in cases which are recent, while some punishment should be inflicare at this time, in the various prisons, some The act of 25th August, 1864, providing for eighteen or twenty persons under sentence of

The State agencies at Washington and in the deed, a revision of our whole election laws. The vast amount of additional labor which

The making out of commissions for our large army of volunteers in the field, and the preparations of election blanks required by law to be sent to the army-the receipt, filling and recording the returns of the soldiers' votes-the enrollment of the yearly increasing number of acts of Assembly, and charters obtained under general laws and the making out of letters patent for them--all these, together with the previous heavy duties of the office-form an aggregate, the weight of which must ultimately reak down his few subordinates, diligent, faithful and enduring as they are. I recommend, therefore, that provision be promptly made to meet the necessities of this case.

It is a subject of just congratulation that notwithstanding the distracted condition of the country, our system of common schools continues to flourish. The report of the Superintendent, which I herewith transmit, shows that for 300,000 men. This renders it proper that there has been an increase of scholars during I should invite your attention to the evils which the past year. It is important to secure as teachers a sufficient number of men of suitable education and ability, and with a view to this object, I suggest for your consideration the expediency of making out of the school fund itself some provision for the support of such teachers as shall after a given term of service become superanuated or disabled while in the performance of their duties.

Of the fund placed in my hands by the acts of the 16th May, 1861, and on the 4th of May, 1864, and to be appropriated in my judgment in military service, I have expended in the last year \$3,124 68 in support of the agency at Washington-up until the 30th of May last, for my personal staff and other military service, an account of which is settled in the office the Auditor General.

No similar appropriation will be required at

A bill was introduced and passed the House at the last session of the Legislature providing for the appointment of a commission to ascertain the damages done in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Cumberland, York and Adams, by the rebel army in 1863, which failed in the Senate for want of time.

I commend to your consideration the propri ety of the passage of such a bill during the present session. It is just to the people of these counties who have suffered, as well as to the Government, that these damages should be fairly ascertained and the evidence perpetuated, whatever may be the view to be talture consideration by the United States or State Major General Hancock has been authorized

by the War Department to raise a corps of vet-erans, to be called the First Corps. One of the regulations is that on application by the Governor of any State, recruiting officers will be designated for such State. I have been requested by General Hancock to make such application, but have hitherto declined to comply with the request. It appears to me that the families of men raised on the plan adopted by the War Department would probably not be entitled to the relief provided by our own laws for the families of volunteers. I have inquired of General Hancock whether the proposed corps is to form part of the regular army or of the volunteer force, and if the latter, under what act of Congress it is to be raised. He has referred that communication to the War Department, from which I have as yet received

The following letters have passed between Gen. Hancock and myself on this subject:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 29th, 1864. GENERAL :- I received your letter at the monent of my departure for Philadelphia on Monday last. I returned this morning and hasten

Having no knowledge of the organization of pears in the newspapers and orders, I will be obliged if you will inform me if it is to be regarded as a part of the regular army of the

If it is part of the army of the United States, I certainly have no connection with it, as Covernor of the State. If it is organized as volunteers, be pleased to inform me under what act of Congress.

I need not say, General, that I would be most happy to do all in my power personally and officially to raise a force to be commanded by you. Can we not raise you two or three as otherwise the action of government would egiments in Pennsylvania, in the usual manner and according to the act of Congress, for Executive as was done at the last regular session, your corps? Of course, I would consult you till a late hour of the night before the morning in the selection of officers and only commission where you approved.

I cannot understand the importance of my asking that persons be sent to Pennsylvania to induce veterans to go to the District of Columbla to enlist. I certainly will do nothing to embarrass the plan proposed.

We have benefits, by general and special legislation in Pennsylvania, which attach to the volunteer and his family. While I will do nothing todeter the veterans of the State from entering your corps, I hesitate to connect myself with a mode of enlistment which may deprive them of such benefits, unless it is my duty un-

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. G. CURTIN.

Maj. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK. HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1864. To His Excellency Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governo

Sin: I have the honer to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29 inst., and have referred the same to the War De

of Pennsylvania:

sion of personal good will, and regret that there should be any hesitation on your part to lend your official influence, as Governor, to the raising of the corps as proposed by the War De-

partment.
It is not within my province, perhaps, discuss the plan of organization, as I am acting under the direct orders of the War Department, and my own views, therefore, are of ne practical moment. I may say, however, that I have no knowledge of the organization other than what I have derived from the orders and circulars of which I mailed you official copies December 5th.

I cannot see how volunteers for this corps from your State lose any of the advantages attaching to those for other organizations. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1865.

They are credited to the localities where they their families are domiciled, and count on the quota of your State. It should be borne in mind that this is an

effort to get men into service who are not subject to a draft. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

your obedient servant, WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,

Maj. Gen. U. S. Volunteers, commanding First Corps.

The only act of Congress for raising volunteers that I am aware of, requires that the field and line officers shall be commissioned by the Governors of the several States. The men in this corps are not to be formed into organizations of the respective States, and it is proposed that its officers shall be appointed by the General Government. I know of no act of Congress or of Assembly under which men so raised will be entitled to pensions or their families to benefits from the United States or State Government. In addition, I will observe that without any feeling of jealousy, I am still not ready to participate actively in transferring to the United States illegally the right of appeintment vested in the State, and which the State authorities can exercise with more discrimination by reason of having a greater familiarity with the merits of the citizens of their own State, than the United States authorities can possibly have. I will transmit any further minunication that I may receive on this subject. It will be perceived by reference to the correspondence, that I have offered to raise, in the manner provided by law, two or three reg-iments of veterans for Hancock's Corps. My desire is to assist the Government in every legal mode in raising men, and especially to facilitate an officer-a native Pennsylvanian-so distinguished as General Hancock, in his efforts o organize a new corps.

I shall throw no obstacles in his way on the present occasion, but I cannot, certainly, be expected to invite a violation of laws in carryng out a plan which sacrifices the rights of the State under existing laws, and would leave the men unprotected by them, so far as concerns future provision for their comfort and that of their families.

I will further observe that it appears by the eport of the Adjutant General, herewith transmitted, that the State, under the system established by law, has put into the military service of the United States since the commencement of the war, the following number of men viz:

Troops sent into service during 1864.
Deganizations for three years term, rganizations for one hundred day's term, 7,675 organizations for one year term 16.094 Volunteer recruits, 26,557 Drafted men and substitutes. 10,651 unteers: 2.974 13 862 Infantry, Cavairy, 2.834 Artillery, 799 T VIES Accredited to other States 389 -17,876

91,694 Troops sent into the service of the U. States since the commencement of the rebellion, including the ninety days militia in the departments of the Monongahela and Susquehanna, in 1863: During the year 1861, 439,594

Do Do 1862, 71,400 Do Da. 1863, 43,046 Do 1864, 73,828 Re-enlistment of Pennsylvania volun 17.876 teers 336,444

The twenty-five thousand militia of 1864 are not included in this statement.

I call the attention of the Legislature to the

Report of the Surveyor General, herewith presented, and commend the suggestions made by that officer to your consideration.

This message is accompanied by full reports of all the military departments. They exhibit the corps you are to command than what ap-pears in the newspapers and orders, I will be the military operations of the State. Many valuable recommendations are made in them to United States or as part of the volunteer ser- promote the efficiency of our volunteers, and the comfort of the sick and wounded, which I commend to your earnest and immediate attention. It affords me great satisfaction to bear my testimony to the ability, diligence and fidelity of all the officers of these several departments.

Before closing this message I desire to advert to the delay which has sometimes occured in the passage of the general appropriation bill. It is necessary that this bill should become a law, be stopped. To delay its presentation to the fixed for the final adjournment, is to deprive the people of their right to have all acts submitted to the revision of the Legislature before becoming laws, in case the Executive should not approve them. If there had been time, I should probably have returned the appropriation bill of last year for such revision, as when I had the opportunity of deliberately examining it, I found provisions which I could not have approved, but that opportunity was denied me before the bill had become a law, and, in fact, as the Legislature was on the point of adjournment, the only question presented to me was whether that bill should become a law without amedment or the necessities of the government remain unprovided for,

The gailantry of our soldiers in the field still sheds lustre on the Common wealth, and that their merit is appreciated by a generous people is shown by the continued and cheerful liberality with which the man and women of the State contribute of their meens for their comfort and welfare. May the blessing of God be on those brave men who have stood by the country through the dark hours of her trial.

A. G. CURTIN.

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Jan. 4, 1865.