All advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

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eatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest ates.-TERMS CASH.

All letters should be addressed to MEYERS & MENGEL,

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,) Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 30, 1865.

To the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the Commonwealth of Pennsyl-

GENTLEMEN: - We have cause to be hankful to Divine Providence for the blessings of peace within our borders, adant crops, unanimity among our people, and that thus this Common-realth has been enabled to do her full to the country, to herself and to

apprised you in my message of the Transfer by the interest age of the Transfer between the vocamber, 1865, and delivered to you at the beginning of your session, of the necessity under the pressure of which I was compelled, for the restoration of my health, to sojourn for a time in a warmer climate. I returned from Cuba refreshed and invigorated, and ave resumed the discharge of my pub-I cannot omit to acknowledge, with profound gratitude; the kind. iderate and affectionate course which you pursued during my constrained absence. A heavy addition has been thus made to the debt which I already owed to the people of the Com-monwealth and their Representatives. balance in the Treasury, Nov.

\$1,942,203 63 leceipts during fiscal year, ending Nov. 20, 1865, 6.219,989 67

Total in Treasury for fiscal year end-ing Nov. 30, 1865, The payments for the same period have been

nce in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1865, 2,373,668 14 coperations of the sinking fund, during the ending on the first Monday of September last, ated in my proclamation, were as follows:

8,162,193 30

5,788,525 16

discrepancy between the reduction of the debt, as shown by the statement as the close fiscal year, and that in my proclamation a use of the sinking fund year, arises from the

that the one closes on the first Monday of Sep er, the other on the 30th day of November. Imount of the public debt of Pennsylvan ad on December 1, 1864, \$39,379,603 94, Imount redeemed at the State Treasury, of fiscal year ending with Nov. 30, 1864, our and a half per cent. stocks,

Domestic creditor certificates, 578 00 Military loan, act of May 15, 1861, 179,250 00 Public deb', December I, 1865, \$37,476,258 06. Asses in the Treasury: lends Pennsylvania Railroad Co., \$5,700,060 00 ad Company, erest on bonds Philadelphia and

Erie Kailroad Company. 23.852.589 92 iabilities in excess of assets, Nov.

\$25,408,168 94 abilities in excess of assets, Nov. 80, 1565, 23,852,589 92

By the report of the State Treasurer. will be observed that the extraordieary expenditures growing out of the sar, not refunded by the General Govmment, have been \$4,028,627 21. This month, I signed a bill providing for the cludes the direct tax paid to the U.S. purposes indicated in my message. the States, which is not re-imbursa-In the balance is included the 51,476 43 paid to the militia, which, ith a good portion of the remaining penditure, is clearly due the State a the General Government. e necessity of extraordinary expen-

ares having ceased with the suppres

the rebellion, measures should taken to examine our resources, and ieve, as far as possible, the heavy buras to which our people are subjected. the local authorities would, in fact, deprive of protection the unfortus for whose benefit they are gned. But mere local charities, howmeritorious and effective, should, ink, be left to the support of the besunjust that the people of the Comwealth shall ce coerced to pay taxorder that part of the money so ons, especially when it is rememd that hitherto but a small propore private charities in the State e asked for such appropriation.
recommend, therefore, that no ap-

d the institutions which I have

taxes at present laid on corporareby unjust. I recommend the eet to the attention of the Legislawith a view to the revision of the

Within a few years, acts have been peatedly passed directing the expenas much money as may be nesary to effect named purposes, somewithout clearly designating by thom the money is to be expended, or ow the accounts are to be examined. custom is very recent, and has al-

eady led to abuses.

The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1866.

VOL. 61 .-- WHOLE No. 5,334.

the condition of the Treasury is now \$2,555,579 12 better than it was then, and I am proud to be able to state further, that on the 1st day of December, 1865, the State debt was \$492,938 66 less than it was on the 1st of January, 1861. These are truly gratifying facts.
Under these circumstances, it may be

possible, with entire safety to our finances, to reduce or even repeal the ordinary State tax of two and a half mills on real estate. The tax of one-half mill laid by the act of May 16, 1861, was by that act expressly pledged for the re-payment of the loan of \$3,000,000, there-by authorized, and of course cannot be repealed or reduced until that repayment shall have been made. I recommend this subject to the careful and de-liberate consideration and judgment of the Legislature, and if it should be found that the tax can be repealed, I recommend that all laws authorizing the levying of local taxes on bonds, mortgages, loans and all property of that kind be also repealed. Such a repeal would be repealed. peal would largely encourage the investment of capital in this State, and add immensely to the wealth of the State, while the local authorities would lose very little, as it is notorious, that from difficulties of assessment, they re-

ceive very little from these sources. In case of such repeal, I recommend the adoption of some effectual measures for enforcing correct returns of such objects of taxation, with appropriate pen-alties for the neglect or refusal to make them.

I make these recommendations be-

omy in their disbursement.

Many acts are on our statute books, incorporating companies for various purposes, which companies have never been organized or gone into operation. I recommend that all such acts be re-

occasion to declare that Pennsylvania on the 26th of July, 1861, the Secretary of War expressed his gratification organized. a full and determined support of the free institutions of the Union. The pledge so made was based upon my knowledge of the solid patriotism of her citizens. At that time danger threatened, but no one anticipated that it would break forth so suddenly, northat it would grow to such fearful propor-tions as it in a brief time assumed.

My confidence in Pennsylvania, in her even, yet stubborn will, her ability

any existing public exigency, had been formed in certain of the States, and that, whilst Pennsylvania yielded to no State in her respect for and willingness to the meantime authorities had been in her respect for and willingness to the state in the meantime authorities had been in her respect for and willingness to the state in previous messages.

Lunder this authority requisitions were great Commonwealth would have been degraded amidst the fallen rains of the meantime authorities had been in her respect for and willingness to the state line and enter the matter of little moment to the Government, but the men feel great Commonwealth would have been acts of Congress, they can be paid until discharged I think you will discharged I think you will not degraded amidst the fallen rains of the ment feel to be an injuried and the matter of little moment to the Government, but the men feel in the form of this state in and the matter of little moment to the Government to the Government of the state in and the matter of little moment to the form of the state in and the matter of little moment to the form of this state in the matter of little moment to the form of this state in the matter of little moment to the form of the state in the matter of little moment to the form of the state in the matter of little moment to the form of the state in the matter of little moment to the form of the state in the matter of little moment to the form of the state in the matter of little moment to the form of the state in the matter of little moment to the form of the state in the matter of little moment to the form of the state in the matter of little moment to the form of the state in the matter of little moment to the form of the state in the matter of in her respect for and willingness to protect, by all needful guarantees, the constitutional rights and constitutional independence of her sister States, no contemplated attempt to resident and the war als to raise regiments in different parts of the Potomac. In the meantime authorities had been granted by the President and the War Department to a number of individual Gettysburg, before the advance of the contemplated attempt to resident and the war Department to a number of individual als to raise regiments in different parts 13,623,668 14 in her respect for and willingness to contemplated attempt to resist the enforcement of the National law could meet with sympathy or encouragement in the sympathy or enco meet with sympathy or encouragement from the people of this Commonwealth, and asked for authority and means to organize a military bureau at the capital, and to so amend and modify the length so serious that I was constrain

It will be remembered that this patriotic action of the Legislature occurred before it was known that hostilities had to be the first official action by the au-

for troops to aid in suppressing the re- ward. bellion, was on the 15th of April, 1861, thas been the habit of late years, to order the sport of local charities; and such appriations are almost every year instead in a great in the series of the port of local charities; and such appriations are almost every year install in the series of the

Major General Robert Patterson was assigned, by the General Government, to a command, which included the forces raised in Pennsylvania. Within a week after the call of the President, communication with Washington was ent parties who establish them. almost entirely cut off. Gen. Patterson, prompted by the necessities of the situation, made, on the 25th of April, a requisition upon me for twenty-five ed may be given to the support of additional regiments of infantry and charities, conducted by private as- one of cavalry, to be forthwith mustered into the service of the United States. Under this requisition, I accepted from amongst the many pressing to be admit- the war. ted into the service, a sufficient number of companies to fill it; care being taken priation be made for charities, be- to allow to each county, as nearly as possible, a fair representation. eleven regiments, however, in addition to the fourteen called for by the Presiare unequal, and to a certain ex- dent, were organized and mustered into the service, before the order of General listments in the field, amounting to 17-Patterson was countermanded by him, under instructions from the War Defurnished for that year.

partment. On the 14th day of May, 1861, the Secretary of War, in a letter communi-cating the plan of organization, for three companies was adopted, and in 1865. year regiments, confirmed the revocation of the order in the following language: "Ten regiments are are as in the following language of the order in Pennsylvania, making, in addition to the thirteen regiments of three months militia, already called for, twenty-three These three new regiments and sevenrecommend that the practice be cor- regiments. It is important to reduce, ed, and that no appropriation be rather than enlarge this number, and in cruits for regiments in the field, reporwithout having the exact sum no event to exceed it. Let me earnestly appropriated, the purpose specified to which it is applied, and designating the officer by whom the money is to be ex-

tion, calling for a meeting of the General Assembly, on the 30th of the same

In my message to the Legislature at its opening, I recommended the immediate organization, disciplining and arming of at least fifteen regiments, exclusive of those called into the service

I recommend that all such acts be repeated by a general law, and that provision be made that in future every act authorizing a corporation shall become void, unless the corporation shall become void, unless the corporation shall organize and use its franchises within a limited time.

Since my last annual message the war against armed treason has been brought to a close. Of the large contributions made by Pennsylvania to the National army but a few of the men now remain four days after the Cisates. Within a four days after the United States.

Colonels Charles J. Biddle and Seneca and on the 26th of that month 1 again is such any proclamation, calling the militia or for the mannes and services. In the Department of the Monogahela, five regiments of infantry, on the 22d of June, 1801, to the recief of Colonel Wallace, at Cumberland, Md., and remained for about six weeks there against armed treason has been brought to a close. Of the large contributions made by Pennsylvania to the National army but a few of the men now remain in four days after the disaster at Buil Run, respectively. The commendation of infantry, on a requisition, into the service. The spirit which animated our people in the tield and hospital, or of the names and services of the War Department, were sent into the state into immediate service. In the Department of the Monogahela, five regiments of infantry, on the 22d of June, 1801, to the recief of Colonel Wallace, at Cumberland, Md., and remained for about six weeks there and remained for about six weeks there and non-yield and hospital, or of the names and services, at all times, of our volunteer's under the commendate service. In the Department of the Monogahela, five regiments of infantry, on the 22d of June, 1801, to the recief of Colonel Wallace, at Cumberland, Md., and remained for about six weeks there of the Warlace and remained for ab

and thanks for the prompt response

from Pennsylvania.

The wisdom of the Legislature in providing for the formation of this corps, for the interests of the State and nation, was fully shown by subsequent nation, was fully shown by subsequent artillery, and two companies of eavalranks had been accepted by me under the call for twenty-five regiments, which hela, the troops under this call, were with the entire the support of the government, the entire the entire the of the support of the government, the entire troops, or for the comfort of our peofive already in the fleta.

Without this generous confidence and was afterwards rescinded.

They had left their families and homes her even, yet stubborn will, her ability and resources, has been fully justified by the manner in which she has done her duty during the late eventful period.

On the request of the President of the little than the penartment of the brooks, and in the Department of the Susquehama, by Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch, severally detailed by the War unaccepted would have caused serious difficulty in making future enlist. The details of the services of the mineral mines and homes brooks, and in the Department of the Susquehama, by Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch, severally detailed by the War Department. The details of the services of the mineral mines and homes brooks, and in the Department of the susquehama, by Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch, severally detailed by the War Department. The details of the services of the mineral mines and homes susquehama, by Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch, severally detailed by the War Department. The details of the services of the mineral mines and homes and homes are the proposed and the Department of the susquehama, by Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch, severally detailed by the War Department of the proposed and the Department of the services of the proposed and the Department of the susquehama, by Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch, severally detailed by the War Department of the proposed and the Department of the proposed and the Department of the services of the partment of the proposed and the Department of the partment of the proposed and the Department of the proposed and the Department of the proposed and the Department of the partment of the proposed and the Department of the partment of the proposed and the Department of the proposed and the Department of the proposed and the Department of the partment of the proposed and the Department of the proposed and

The embarrassments arising from this conflict of authorities became at militia laws as to give vitality and en- ed to call the attention of the President ergy to the military organizations of and Secretary of War to the subject, by State. On the 12th day of the same a communication, dated the 1st of Au oust 1861, and on the 25th of Septem quiring these independent regiments to report to the Governor, and placing them under his authority and control. actually commenced-and is believed Acting under this order, many of the thorities of any State, or by the Nation- others consolidated and seventy-three regiments, with an aggregate strength al Legislature.

The first call made by the President of 89,048 men were promptly sent for

During the year 1862 a draft was or- ington. for seventy-five thousand men; and dered by the General Government, that of this number, the quota of Penn- which was executed under the State

State, with an aggregate strength of 1,35s officers and men.
It will be remembered, that the ardor and promptness of our people, under such trying circumstances, in pressing the troops forward, was such as to call from the President especial thanks, and to request me to express them to the people of the State.

State, with an aggregate strength of southern border suffered much from an unal incursions of the enemy. Chambersburg is the only town entirely destroyed within our border, and, it is believed, in any loyal State.

The citizens of the town were suddenly reduced to poverty, and for a time, were sustained by the active benevolence of the people of other parts of the State, aided by an appropriation.

thousand and forty-six (43,046) men of one hundred thousand dollars from were furnished for the service, princi- the Commonwealth. They have strugpally to fill regiments in the field which | gled energetically to revivo had been reduced by the exigencies of

arly as thirty-two regiments, two battalions and eight unattached companies of different arms of the service and for various periods, were organized and sent to the field, aggregating, with re-en-

On my suggestion, the policy consolidating our reduced regiments, and fillthe order in the following lan-three entire new regiments, seventy-five companies were assigned to reduty-five companies, with volunteer reted by the superintendents of that

shall be settled in the Auditor General's office in the usual manner.

Notwithstanding the large expenditures by the State for military purposes, since the breaking out of the rebellion, the condition of the rebellion of the rebellion, the condition of the rebellion of the rebellion of the rebellion of the rebellion.

The ardor of our people was unabated.

Many of the companies, under my order, the condition of the rebellion of the rebellion. had arrived in campat Harrisburg, and others maintained their organizations at home at their own expense, and by contributions from their neighbors and In the critical condition of the companies of infanty four companies of infanty four companies of infanty four companies of infanty for the contributions are the contributions from their neighbors and in the critical condition of the companies of infanty four companies of infanty four companies of infanty four companies and in the office of the Section of the President of the United States, on the 11th day of that mount of labor performed by these departments, and in the office of the Section of the President for instructions, and have been under his consideration.

An approximate judgment of the 1-mount of labor performed by these departments, and in the office of the Section of the President for instructions, and have been under his consideration. He directly of the Commonwealth, may be made, when it is stated that over forty-by the General Government of troops of the United States, on the 11th day of that mount of labor performed by these departments, and in the office of the Section of the Commonwealth, may be made, when it is stated that over forty-by the General Government of troops of the United States, on the 11th day of that mount of labor performed by these departments, and in the office of the Section of the Commonwealth, may be mount of labor performed by these departments, and in the office of the Section of the Commonwealth, may be mount of labor performed by these departments, and in the office of the Section of the Commonwealth of the Commonwealth of the Section of the Commonwealth of the Commonwealth of the Section of the Commonwealth of the Section of the Commonwealth of the Section of the Commonwealth of the Commonwealth of the Section of the Commonwealth of the Commonwealth of the Commonwealth of the Commonwealth of the Section of the Commonwealth of the Commonwea sand of the freemen of this State. Untry, and anticipating that, in case of reverse to our arms, the borders of the recharge and sent of the rich gramaries, manufactories and diately organized and sent to the borders of the North L depend it. the rich granaries, manufactories and store houses of the North, I deemed it my duty to convene the Legislature, that adequate provision might be made to enable me to render the military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be, for the common defence of the State and the General Government; and accordingly, on the 20th of April, 1861, issued my proclamation, calling for a meeting of the General to the state as manufactories and some houses of the border, the greater portion advancing between the vocation advancing between the torse of the War Decay that the first military as has been done in other States, the appropriation will be applied to refund the War Decay that deepth announced to the War Decay that over 4,000 men were at the even that over 4,000 men were at the even by the form the toys of the state in even that over 4,000 men were at that over 4,000 men

in the service. The spirit which animated our people at the outset of the rebellion has never flagged; and we can look back with pride and satisfaction to the part taken by this State in aiding to maintain the unity of the Government, and in its defence against the assaults of its enemies.

The troops sent to Western Virginia and its defence against the assaults of its enemies.

The troops sent to Western Virginia its enemies.

The troops sent to Western Virginia its enemies.

In my first inaugural address, I took of the corps, forwarded to make the pennsylvania.

On the spirit which aniser to ender the days after the disaster at Buil Run, nies of infantry, and two unattached companies of cavalry, for ninety days; the heaven-directed, patriotic, Christone battalion of infantry, one battalion of cavalry, one battalion of cavalry, and four independent batteries of artillery, for three months; three regiments of cavalry, two battalions of infantry, and three independent batteries of artillery, for three months; three regiments of cavalry, two battalions of infantry, and three independent batteries of artillery, for three months; this eleven devotion of their theeds at none; now the devotion of their theeds at none; now the devotion of their theeds at none; now the days after the disaster at Buil Run, nies of infantry, and two unattached companies of infan

heia, the troops under this call, were commanded by Major Gen. W. T. H. Brooks, and in the Department of the Susquehanna, by Maj. Gen. D. N. Without this generous confidence and liberal support, the labors of the Executive would have been in vain; the treasure that has been expended would be treasured by the confidence and which are of so much importance time. First. The men are being paid only to the day of their arrival at the place.

the want of sufficient means of trans ordered, and attacked the enemy successively, and saved the Capital of their State from destruction. When the history of the rebellion is truly written, no part, which relates to Pennsylva-nia, will reflect more credit on the patriotism, courage and fidelity of her people, than their prompt answer to the call made for military service for domestic protection. It is a record of which the great body of the people are independent regiments were filled up, a party, and of which they may all be

In July, 1864, a rebel army again ed the Potomac, threatening the southern border, and marched to Wash-

National authorities, all the organized sooner discharged. With unsurpassed alacrity and earnestness, volunteers answered in number and amount. Houses a lacrity and earnestness, volunteers answered to this call, in such numbers and smean for the blind, lunatic asylums these appear to me to be proper obtain are sufficient for the whole State, bounty, because a few of the leave them to be provided for the bleave the border, and, on the the draft, ordered August 4th of the same year, fifteen regiments, contain, of three thousand men, had, however, crossed the border, and, on the there thousand men, had, and the provided for the blind, lunatic asylums the people, that the monstrous wickedness which had conceived an armed results of the form the town of the theoreth the town of the theoreth the border of the town of the same year, fifteen regiments, contain, of three thousand men, had, however, crossed the border, and, on the theoreth the same period and sent forward. During the same year, fifteen regiments of volunteers, aggregating 40, and the column, of three thousand men, had, however, crossed the border, and, of three thousand men, had, and the column of three thousand men, had, the provided for the bleave, and the column of t

the people of the State.

During the year 1863, forty-three of the State, aided by an appropriation calamity, but it is now feared that few of them will be able to succeed. During the year 1864, under the ya- mit, therefore, to the wisdom of the rious calls of the General Government, Legislature, whether it would not be

> The number of troops furnished the service from Pennsylvania, during the rebellion, may be stated as follows, viz:

ring the year 1861

This statement is exclusive of militia and enlistments for the United States navy.

I refer, for more perfect details of all bursing them. In the month of September, 1862, af- the military departments of the State, War will show in part the ground on soldiers who fell at Antietam. I here- negroes in Washington.

pended, and providing that the accounts the war, and if more are already called ter the second disaster at Bull Run, it and to express my personal obligations which I acted:

Army of the Potomac, by letter dated arming of at least fifteen regiments, every elective of the United States.

The Legislature acted promptly upon this suggestion, and made full provision for its effectual accomplishment. The regulation, clothing, arming and equipment of the Pennsylvania Reserve volunteer corps, with its thirteen regiments of infantry, one of light artillery, and one of cavalry, under the command it, with the commission and rank of Major General. This corps contained 15,856 men, and the whole expense of raising, clothing, substitute of the United States service, was 885-8,4487. They were enamped in the proposed of the control of the United States service, was 885-8,4487. They were enamped in the proposed in the strict in each of the content of the United States service, was 885-8,4487. They were enamped in the proposed by Colonels Charles J. Biddle and Seneca G. Simmons, and two batteries of artillery, and on the 26th of that month 1 again level, level, was 186-8,4487. They were enamped by Colonels Charles J. Biddle and Seneca G. Simmons, and two batteries of artillery, and on the 26th of that month 1 again level, level, under the command of Colonel in the State in the 27th of September 1, 1862, and that in such a cause as now unites in the control of the Potomac, by several thanking the Executive of the State in the 27th of September 1, 1862, and that the population of the Potomac, to secretary of War.

Proceeding in the strict line of duity, the resources of Pennsylvania, whether in men or money, have neither over a writted or squandered. The history of the conductor our people in the field is illuminated with incidents of herostic in the state level of the Cultide States and the provided or special proper limits of a message of the exception of the calculation of the proper limits of a message, without home of the proper limits of a message, without head one of eavalry, under the command of the proper limits of a message of the enemestance of the State into the proper limits of a message o

Burrowes, shows the gratifying result, under his active management, of the system adopted by the State, for the maintenance and education of the or-

cy being very pressing, after consulta-tion with the President, he authorized and requested me to call them on behalf of the State, and for the defence of the State, the United States paying all the expenses of their clothing, equipment, subsistence, &c. It was, however, alleged that the for their pay. To remove this difficul-ty the General Government applied to banks and other moneyed corporations in Philadelphia to advance the amount of the pay, on a pledge that, when Congress met, the passage of a bill to reimburse them should be recommended.— These institutions declined this proposition, but expressed their willingness to make the advances if I would pledge myself to recommend to the Legislature the passage of such an act in should not provide for reimthe military operations of the State, to stances, I received from the Executive the reports of the Adjutant General, of the United States the pledge which of the other military departments of he had proposed to give to the banks, the State, and to my previous annual &c., and upon that I gave the necessary messages. This brief military record | pledge to them, and they advanced the

Washington, July 22, 1863.
To His Excellency, Gov. A. G. Curtin:
Your telegrams, respecting the pay of militia called out under your procla mation of the 27th of June, have been re

knowledgment of the services rendered by the men of Pennsylvania, Major General McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac, by letter dated the 27th of September, 1862, acknowledging the service and thanking the little and the army of the Potomac, by letter dated the 27th of September, 1862, acknowledging the service and thanking the little and pay-forms are made out. The and pay-forms are made out. The army pay-form are pay-forms are made out. The army p

organized.
There were also organized in this department, for the "emergency term," cight regiments, one battalion and a number of unattached companies of infantry, two independent batteries of artillery, and two companies of cavalry.

In one reportment is a service, were resenting the State in the armies of the Republic.

It is with a sense of unfeigned gratitude that I acknowledge how cheerful act. The following letter, which I addressed to the Secretary of War, sufficiently explains the position of this affair:

Executive Chamber.

feir:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

Harrisburg, Pa., June 5, 1865.

Sire: There are two subjects: onnee
ed with the discharge of voluntee

Susquehanna, by Maj. Gen. D. N. treasure that has been expended would have been wasted, precious lives lost to the day of their arrival at the place would have been an empty sacrifice, they are to be discharged. This will the bruised hearts of kindred friends United States, I made a communication to the Legislature on the 9th day of April, 1861, setting forth that military organizations of a formidable character, the legislature of the principality of the States of New York and organizations of a formidable character, the litia on these occasions, as well as the generous assistance rendered by the militia of the States of New York and organizations of a formidable character, the litia on these occasions, as well as the generous assistance rendered by the militia of the States of New York and New York and New York and New Jersey, have been fully recognition of the original provides the mountments of here.

Second. In circular No. 29 from Pro-

of 25,000 refused to be mustered into the service of the United States, in consequence of circumstances of prior occurrence occurre sequence of circumstances of prior oc-general discontent which will be inju-currence not necessary to be here sta-rious hereafter; and it is my fervent lican, who owns a large interest in the desire for the success of your administration which leads me to bring them directly to your notice.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

The refusal has been persisted in, under an opinion of the Attorney Generleged that there was no appropriation alof the United States, a copy of which was sent to me. I recommend that the Legislature

make proper efforts to have this injus-

tice corrected.

The report of David Wills, Esq., president of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, at Gettysburg, herewith transmit-ted, shows the present condition of the cemetery. As the battle of Gettysburg resulted in a glorious victory, and was in fact the beginning of the end of the war and occurred on the soil of the Commonwealth, I think it would be well that it should be commemorated by anhistorical painting, to be placed in the Capitol of the State; and I recommend that the Legislature take measures for that purpose.

The State of Maryland has proposed would be imperfect, if I failed to commend the fidelity, zeal and industry of lowing telegram from the Secretary of her in establishing a cemetery for our

with transmit copies of the Maryland statutes, and other documents on this subject, and coner documents on this subject, and recommend the passage of an act heartily accepting the proposition of the State of Maryland. All the States having promptly and generously responded to our proposition to have a cemetery at Gettysburg, it would seem proposition that we should reconverse that we should reconverse and proper that we should reciprocate, and unite in this. The duty is made more sacred when we remember that more of Pennsylvania's sons fell in that Lattle than those of any other State.

The report of the State agent at Washington, herewith transmitted, shows that under his efficient management the claims of our soldiers are promptly examined and paid. Every effort has been made to apprise our officers and men that their claims will be collected by the State agent, (Col. Jordan,) without ex-pense to them; yet it is feared that many of them continue to employprivate claim agents, whose fees bear heav-ily on the claimants.

Since my last annual message I have expended of the secret service fund the sum of four thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty cents, out of which I have paid my personal staff and other extraordinary expenses. No appropriation is required for the increase of this fund.

I invite your attention to the reports of the military departments of the State,

to the report of the superintendent of common schools, which exhibits the prosperous condition of our system of public education, and to the report of the Surveyor General, and recommend to your favorable consideration the manexcellent suggestions made by that

I commend to your earnest consideration the suggestion made by the Surgeon General in his report, herewith transmitted, on the propriety of legislation for the protection of our people, by proper sanitary measures, from the ravages of the cholera, which is now approaching our shores.

1 commend to the wisdom of the Leg-

islature the subject of providing for the relief of our many maimed and wound-ed soldiers. Possibly this might be done by continuing and enlarging the acts providing for boards of relief in the several counties. I recommend the a-doption by the Legislature of this or some other plan for doing justice to the

class of men in question.

By the joint resolution of May 16, 1861, authorizing me to give flags to our regiments, it was made the duty of the Executive to receive the flags when the regiments returned. This has not been hitherto done, inasmuch as they have

The arsenal at Harrisburg is decay-

ing and unsafe. The arms and muni-tions of the state there deposited are of the value probably of a half a milion of dollars. I recommend that provis-ion be made for repairing it, or that a new arsenal be constructed in this vi-cinity, for the purpose of securing their

preservation.
Since my last annual message, the late President of the United States has fallen a victim to the most foul and base assasination recorded in history, 1t will afford me pleasure and I will hearthe uniform course, during the late
My uniform course, during the late
My uniform course, during the late

war, was to avoid the discussion of the policy of the General Government, while giving a hearty support to the national authorities in all their measures to suppress the rebellion. I shall continue to pursue the same courseduring embarrassments necessarily connected with the entire restoration of the commencement of the session of Congress, will receive my cordial support. During the last five years the people

this State have suffered deeply the calamities of war. Thousands of her men have been slain, and others are maimed and broken. Almost every family has been stricken, and everywhere there are widows and orphans, many of them helpless and in poverty. It is a subject of sincere congratulation, that peace has at last returned.

1 am not aware of the existence of ny difficulty with other nations which may not beamicably adjusted, and the refore venture to express the hope that A. G. CURTIN. are before us.

TWO ROGUES INSTEAD OF ONE.

An amusing incident is related of a woman in England whose husband, a wing a will. The widow desirous a securing the whole property, con-caled her husband's death, and peraded a poor shoemaker to take are while a will could be made. Acplace while a will could be made as if very sick, and a lawyer was called to write the will. The shoemaker in a eeble voice bequeathed half of all the property to the widow. "What shall be done with the remainder?" asked the lawyer. "The remainder," replied be, "I give and bequeath to the poor has always been a good neighbor and a deserving man," thus securing a rich bequestfor himself. The woman was hunderstruck with the man's audacious cunning, but did not dare expose the fraud; and so two rogues shared the estate.

EDWIN FORREST .- By the by, a good opera-house, wrote to Mr. Forrest, at Dayton, urging him to visit Columbus. Mr. Forrest replied that his visit to the West was only at the urgent solicitation of an old friend, whom he was anxious to oblige-Hon. Clement L. Vallandicham-who also urged him to visit Columbus, and hence he would accept the offer. - Columbus Cor. Cleveland, Ohio,

THE shoe business is exceedingly prosperous, because every pair is soled before it is finished.

WHY is the punishment of the birch practiced by some pedagogues? Because they are of opinion that it makes dull boys smart.

-Re olutions have been introduced in the Georgia Legislature recommen ding the President to grant a general amnesty.

-The small-pox is spreading among the negroes in Louisiana. THE PERSON NAMED IN

-There are twenty three thousand