All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, ten cents per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line. All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this

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

3 months. 6 months. Quarter column - - Half column - - -One column -

JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has | vails, for just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be execu ted in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.-TERMS CASH.

All letters should be addressd to MEYERS & MENGEL.

## Dry-Goods, etc.

Cash buyers, take notice! SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS, just received,

At J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Store, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES! Having just returned from the East, we are now

Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which have been BOUGHT FOR CASH, at nett cash prices, and will be SOLD CHEAP. This being the only full stock of goods brought to Bedford this season, persons will be able to suit themselves better, in style, quality and price, than at any other store in Bedford. The following comprise a

Calicoes, at 10, 12, 14, 15, 16 and the best at 18 cents. Muslins at 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, and

and the best at 22 cents. All Wool Flannels from 40 cts. up. French Merinoes, all wool Delaines, Coburgs, &c. SHAWLS —Ladies', children's and misses' shawls, latest styles; ladies' cloaking cloth.

MEN'S WEAR—Cloths, cassimeres, satinetts.

jeans, &e.
BOOTS AND SHOES--In this line we have a
very extensive assortment for ladies, misses, children, and men's and boys' boots and shoes, all sizes HATS-A large assortment of men's and boys'

ats. CLOTHING-Men's and boys' coats, pants and vests, all sizes and prices.
SHIRTS, &c.—Men's woolen and muslin shirts;
Shakspeare, Lockwood and muslin-lined paper
collars; cotton chain (single and double, white

collars; cotton chain (single and double, white and colored).

GROCERIES—Coffee, sugar, syrups, green and black teas, spices of all kinds, dye-stuffs, &c.

LEATHER—Sole leather, French and city calf skins, upper leather, linings, &c.

\*\*E\*\* We will sell goods on the same terms that we have been for the last three months—cash, or note with interest from date. No bad debts contracted and no extra charges to good paying customers to make up losses of slow and never paying customers. Cash buyers always get the best bargains, and their accounts are always settled up.

J. M. SHOEMAKER,

Bedford, Sep.27, '67.

No. 1 Anderson's Row.

10 per cent. saved in buying your goods for cash, at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S cash and produce store, No. 1 Anderson's Row.

## GREAT BARGAINS!

The undersigned have opened a very full supply FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Our stock is complete and is not surpassed in EXTENT.

QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS. The old system of

"TRUSTING FOREVER"

having exploded, we are determined to SELL GOODS UPON THE SHORTEST PROFIT

CASH OR PRODUCE.

To prompt paying customers we will extend a credit of four months, but we wish it expressl understood, after the period named, account will be

due and interest will accrue thereon BUYERS FOR CASH

may depend upon GETTING BARGAINS.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

TEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!! indersigned has just received from the East a and varied stock of New Goods.

which are now open for examination, at MILL-TOWN, two miles West of Bedford, comprising everything usually found in a first-class country store, consisting, in part, of Dry-Goods,

Delaines. Calicoes. Muslins. Cassimers, Boots and Shoes, Groceries,

&c., &c All of which will be sold at the most rea

prices.
Thankful for past favors, we solicit a coninuance of the public patronage. Call and examine our goods. may24,'67.

TEW ARRIVAL.—Just received at M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE, Straw Hats and Bonnets, Straw Ornaments, Ribbons Flowers, Millinery Goods, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Bead-trimmings, Buttons, Hosiery and Gloves, White Goods, Parasols and Sun-Umbrellas, Balmorals and Hoop Skirts, Fancy Goods and Notions, Ladies' and Children's Shoes. Our assortment contains all that is new and desirable. Thankful for former liberal patronage we hope to be able to merit a continuance from all our customers. Please call and see our new stock.

display their Goods; To sell their Goods:

To gather information;
To make known their wants; by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

## Bedford Gazette. The

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1868.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsyl-

GENTLEMEN: --- Before performing the customary and constitutional duty of transmitting to you information of the affairs of the Commonwealth, and recommending such measures to your and expedient, it affords me great gratification to tender to you my most friendly greetings on your assembling at the Seat of Government, and to welcome you to the council characters and confidence in the good faith and substantial credit of the Commonwealth. The foregoing statement of the finances is set forth with pleasure, in consequence of their formal confidence in the good faith and substantial credit of the Commonwealth. 16 00 come you to the council chambers of

good for the continued prosperity and well-being which everywhere pre-vails, for the abundance which has crowned the labors of the husbandman, for the general health with which we have been so signally favored, and for all the enjoyments of peace, contentment and happiness within our in consequence of the la

eous rebellion and entered upon a period of important political struggle arising therefrom. Being convened made, render their settlement diffiarising therefrom. Being convened made, render their settlement diffias the representatives of a confiding cult, and in many instances, doubtful, constituency, grave duties and responsibilities devolve upon you to so legis-late upon the great and manifold inter-the results laid before the Legisla-ing care and wise guidance of the Leg-islature. ests committed to your charge as best ture. to subserve the welfare of the people and advance the honor of the State. The fullest confidence is entertained that your deliberations will result beneficially and your public duties be faithfully discharged, and on my part, permit me to give you assurance of zeal-ous co-operation in all your labors calculated to promote the general wel-

One of the most important duties devolving upon the Legislature is the consideration of the public finances.

Such action should be taken for the present amounts to considerably over present amounts to considerably over as frequently as in the places of Such action should be taken for the provision of funds to defray the current expenses of the Government, the preservation of the credit of the Commonwealth, and the speedy extinmonwealth, and the speedy extinmonwealth, and the public debt, as cirminal speed in the mands upon it is obvious; and that the greater portion of this money should be kept in the mands upon it is obvious; and that the greater portion of the credit of the Commonwealth, and the speedy extinmonwealth, and the speedy extinmonwealth are considered in the credit of the Commonwealth, and the speedy extinmonwealth are considered in the credit of the Commonwealth, and the speedy extinmonwealth are considered in the credit of the Commonwealth, and the speedy extinmonwealth are considered in the credit of the Commonwealth, and the speedy extinmonwealth are considered in the credit of the Commonwealth, and the speedy extinmonwealth are considered in the credit of the commonwealth are considered in the credit of the These objects are of the highest impor-tance and claim the first attention of the Representatives of the people.

Finances, The report of the State Treasurer shows that the balance in the Treasury November 30, 1866, was \$1,741,033 27

Amount of the State debt on Nov. v, 1866.....\$35,622,052 16 Funded debt, viz.
6 per cent. loans.
12,104,025 20
175,000 00

Funded debt, viz.
7 games at the contribute together in a closer union, which possibly can be best accomplished by the loaned, and at four per cent. would re-

Relief notes in circulation......
Interest certificates outstanding...
Interest certificates unclaimed.... 44 67 Domestic creditors' certificates .... Total outstanding......
From which deduct the amount in
Treasury applicable to the payment of over-due loans.....

Amount redeemed during fiscal year-855,620 94 ending November 30, 1867..... That the operations of the sinking in gold, the product would be at the fund may be clearly understood, the following "recapitulation" is quoted from the report of the Commissioners in currency. Besides, the funds from the report of the Commissioners in currency. Besides, the funds for the year ending September 3, 1867: would not become "depreciated and

Balance in sinking fund, September 3, 1867:

Balance in sinking fund, September 3, 1867:

\$2,752,351 77 the Treasury. A law for this purReceipts in fund for year ending September 3, 1867:

\$3,354,819 69 the Treasury. A law for this purpose could be passed, specifying the method by which the unneeded mon-Paid interest.....Loans redeemed..... Premiums.....

Domestic creditors.....

Balance in fund...... 1,737,912 41 By the sixth section of the act of May 16, 1861, a special tax of one-half mill on the dollar was especially set apart for the payment of the interest, and redemption of the loan created by an act of May 18, 1861, entitled "An Act to create a loan and provide for arming the State."

The receipts from said tax and tax on ceipts amounts to...... \$
Interest paid in February and Au-Balance on hand..... Public debt, November 30, 1867... \$34,766,431 22 defaulter! How easily could he se-

Assets in Treasury, viz: Bonds of the Pennsylvania railroad company....Bonds of the Pailadelphia and Erie phia and Erie railroad company ... Cash in Treasury.....

follows: By the act of May 16, 1867, the Pennmillion annually thereafter, without will be in the year 1895.

By the act of March 7, 1861, the \$3,-500,000 of bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad were surrendered acle—that Pennsylvania has so long to that company, upon the deposit of escaped from the calamity that might four millions of dollars of their bonds at any time have happened, or that as collateral security for the payment may hereafter happen, by the robbery of the original bonds, and a mortgage of four millions of dollars was also given by the company to secure their payment. These bonds are to be paid in forty years from date of issue, and will

mature A. D. 1901. There is always a discrepancy in announcing the reduction of the State common magnitude. It remains for debt, between the annual proclama-tion of the Governor and report of the shall be averted by prompt and effition of the Governor and report of the State Treasurer, arising from the fact shall be averted by prompt and effi-State Treasurer, arising from the fact shall be averted by prompt and effi-mate of the benefits and blessings that RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED that the sinking fund year terminates on the first Monday in September and the fiscal year of the Treasury on the 30th of November. To pre-The report of the Superintendent of vent complications of accounts and annual explanations I recommend that the termination of the sinking fund

The report of the Superintendent of under the common Schools exhibits a full the termination of the sinking fund

The report of the Superintendent of ing, who otherwise would have sufficiently convulsed the nation. In the cently convulsed the nation. In the termination of the sinking fund

The report of the Superintendent of the Superintendent of the struggle which in the cently convulsed the nation. In the termination of the sinking fund

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The report of the Superintendent of the struggle which is a full that the cently convulsed the nation. In the cently convulse

bids being for upwards of thirty-three millions), may be considered a most pable. auspicious circumstance in the finan-

levied in the several States for war purposes and for cash from the United States, amounting, in all, to nearly two millions of dollars, has been settled in full by the allowance of claims for extraordinary expenses incurred by

In consequence of the lapse of time the accomplishment of which will

Passing from this general review of the finances of the State, I cannot ideas connected with them to pass unnoticed, because they clearly indicate the path of duty in the discharge of the Executive trust. It is deemed proper to call your attention to the proper to call your attention to the proper to the the during the entire year a very schools should, therefore, receive every schools should, therefore, receive every propuragement, for they are necessary permit some of the most prominent proper to call your attention to the fact that during the entire year a very large sum of money is in the keeping of the State Treasurer. This sum time for years been states to avail itself of that talent which states to avail itself of the poor quite tion is certainly a detriment to the business of the community. A contraction to the amount of several millions, as at present, cannot fail to make its impression upon those engaged in mercantile, manufacturing, agricultural, mining and all other kinds of employments. This money, I am condition of which is exemplified by informed upon good authority, can be lated that two thousands one hundoned, with ample security for its redard and eighty-five students attended payment when needed, for certain specified periods, at a reasonable rate of interest, and the proceeds placed in the Treasury for the benefit of the scademies have mad School Dengation. State, which would not only be beneficial to the tax-payers, by increasing the public revenue, but also enlarge the accommodations for herical state in the deadenness have made reports to the School Department during the past year. Such institutions supply a great public want, as the common school arge the accommodations for business 25,543,558 88
4, 661,836 46

under the accommodations for business purposes. If this plan were adopted, the withdrawal of the circulating medium, by the payment of taxes, would be so brief that it would not materially affect the public welfare.
The fund thus acquired could be added to the sinking fund, and would materially aid in the reduction of the State

A glance at the condition of the \$37,590,205 20 alize the handsome sum of \$160,000 Education. num. Or nearly the whole mount of the balance now in the Treas ury might be rendered productive by being invested in the bonds of the State, bearing six per cent. interest even though purchased at a premium.
Or, it might be invested in United interest bearing bonds which would be available at any moment a necessity might arise for the use of the 34,766,431 22 funds. If that amount were exchanged at par for United States ten-forty bonds, bearing flye per cent. interest, 6,108,162 46 ey of the Treasury may be loaned, authorizing and empowering the \$2,575,330 55 State Treasurer, and such others as you

275 00 out, its provisions.

Your attention is also invited to the fact that the salary of the State Treasurer, now only seventeen hundred dollars, is entirely dispreparation of the seventeen form.

Grown attention is also invited to the fact that the salary of the State Treasurer, now only seventeen hundred dollars, is entirely dispreparation.

Grown 1,850 children, at \$25 per annum...

Transferring pupils, salaries, &c...

Estimate for six months, ending June 1,1868.

Total actual and estimated expenses for seventeen months, from Japanere 1,1929. dred dollars, is entirely disproportioned to the duties and responsibilities of that officer, and that the amount of the bond, eighty thousand dollars, given by him to the State, is equivalent to no security at all, under the present system of placing, unconditionally, the entire funds of the State in his hands. The only security is the incorruptible honesty and integrity of the Treasurer. Suppose that when there is in his keeping millions of dollar: the incumbent of that office should be tempted to become a cure to his bondsmen the amount for which they would legally be liable to the State and appropriate the balance to himself! For years, it seems to me, the Treasury of the State has stood, as it were, upon a volcano. Examples all around us show the fallibility of man, and how frequently and easily he is swerved from the path of recti-Liabilities in excess of assets..... 21,642,572 31 tude and honor. Even many of those The above assets will be available as in the most elevated positions and enjoying the highest confidence of the public, are often found to yield to the temptations that surround them. The sylvania railroad company are to pay on the above bonds, \$100,000 a year desire for the rapid accumulation of until July 31, 1890, when one million of the residue shall fall due, and one wealth; the thousands of schemes presented to excite the cupidity of human nature; and the looseness of public morinterest, until the whole is paid, which will be in the year 1895 moralized public sentiment that it may be considered a wonder—almost a mir-

> of her Preasury, and render the sus-pension of the payment of the inter-est upon the State debt, for a time, in-In the performance of my duty, I have forewarned the Legislature of a danger as respects her finances, of no

year be made the same as that of the instruction, which is widely diffusing Many a widow's heart has been glad- always among the first to answer the Treasury.

The promptitude with which citizens of Pennsylvania came forward last April and took the whole amount of the twenty-three million loan, (the bids being for unwards of thirty-three) portions it has attained and the vast a mount of which left and took the whole amount of the state. A brief summary will give an idea of the immense proportion it has attained and the vast a mount of well-being for unwards of thirty-three mounts of reference of which it is continuous.

Many a widows neart has been gladed and widows neart has been gladed and substantial education, which is widely diffusing its blessings by securing a sound and substantial education to all the children of the state. A brief summary will give an idea of the immense proportion to have not been unmindful of them in the time of their affliction. Instruction, which is widely diffusing its blessings by securing a sound and cannot be protection, comfort and country's call, give additional evidence of the dence of her devotion to liberty and to the part of the protection, comfort and religious solicitude extended to her fatherless offspring, and thousands are the protection, comfort and religious solicitude extended to her fatherless offspring, and thousands are the protection, comfort and cannot be additional evidence of the state. A brief summary will give an idea of the immense proportion to liberty and to the protection, comfort and country's call, give additional evidence of the dence of the religious solicitude extended to her fatherless offspring, and thousands are the protection, comfort and country's call, give additional evidence of the religious solicitude extended to her fatherless offspring, and thousands are the protection, comfort and country's call, give additional evidence of the responsibility of the country's call, give additional evidence of the responsibility of the protection and the country's call, give additional evidence of the responsibility of th

auspicious circumstance in the financial history of the State, and indicates unbounded confidence in the good 1,899; the number of schools, 13,436; graded schools, 2,147; school directors, 12,534; county, city and borough superintendents, 68; teachers, 16,-523; pupils, 789,389; the cost of tuition, \$3,-028,065,70; building, \$1,262,798,68; contingencies, \$790,665,33; tuition, building, \$1,262,798,000; contingencies, \$790,665,30; tuition, \$1,262,798,000; contingencies, \$1,262,798,000; contingen the State.

Our grateful acknowledgments are due to the Beneficent Author of all purposed for the senting and contingencies, \$790,665 33; tuition, building and contingencies, \$5,081,539 71; and the amount expended for all purposed for the senting and contingencies and men for the state, the onicers and men forming its duty. Those children are of every individual, with his place pensioners upon our bounty; but the pensioner poses, relating to schools, \$5,169,750 17. Your attention is particularly invited to the want of uniformity and constant change of books in the public schools. These are matters of serious inconvenience and needless expense to the poor, and might easily be remedied by judicious legislation.

The chief aim of our system of com-Our country has just emerged from the trials and dangers of an unright
since the remaining claims were contracted, the want of sufficient vouchout ers and explanations, and the difficulty of the Componwealth. the children of the Commonwealth; and when it is considered that intelligence and virtue are the principal safeguards of our free institutions, this system earnestly claims the foster-

The graded schools have largely increased during the past year. The system established by the State was designed, not only to furnish instruc-

Normal school. According to the provisions of this law four of these schools dred and eighty-five students attended them during the past year, of whom

Fourteen colleges and thirty-two academies have made reports to the public want, as the common school system is not competent to perform the whole work of popular education.— A State requires men of generous culture in all the walks of life, as well as in the profession of teaching, and the perfection of the system of public school instruction is one of the wisest and noblest objects of legislaton. All of the different institutions of learning would be strengthened and their usefulness increased by bringing them

Soldiers' Ornhans' Schools The Superintendent reports the exing November 30, 1867, as follows:

Education and maintenanc...... \$341,889 85 Partial relief.
Clothing furnished 1,988 children, in advanced schools.
Making and repairing clothing, freight, &c.
General expenses.

The expenses for the six months, from December 1, 1867, to June 1, 1868, are estimated by the Superintendent, as follows:

Education and maintenance of 1,850 children, in advanced schools, at \$140 per annum..... Education and maintenance for 500 children in primary schools, at \$125 per annum..... Education and maintenance of 1,050 children in "Homes," at \$105 per clothing 1,850 children, at \$25 per

From which deduct total amount ap-propriated for seventeen months at \$350,000 per annum..... And a deficit for seventeen months is Shown, of.... Or, at the rate of \$99,925 80 per annum. Add the amount due for December,

And it exhibits the total deficit from December 1, 1866, to June 1, 1868, to be provided for by special ap-

I do not deem it inappropriate here to state that if the bill which passed the House at the last session had become a law, making an appropriation of \$450,000 per annum for the orphans' schools, it would have been sufficient to have paid the total expenses. The estimates for the year ending

June 1st, 1869, will be found fully set forth in the report of the Superintendent. From that report it will also be seen that there are in operation thirty-nine orphan schools and homes, having in charge an average of two thousand nine hundred and thirty-one pupils, for the year ending November 30, 1867, at an average cost of one hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-three cents per annum.

These schools have doubtless reached their maximum numbers. Sixteen years being the age at which the orphans cease to be chargeable to the State, and they will henceforward decrease in the following ratio, viz: 374 will reach that age in 1868, 329 in 1869, 348 in 1870, 403 in 1871, 479 in 1872, 460 in 1873, 416 in 1874, and 344 in 1875, after which there probably will not be more than 600 remaining in the schools. Should the term be reduced to fifteen years, as has been proposed trades or business within the present

portions it has attained and the vast amount of usefulness of which it is capable.

Who have not been unmindful of them in the time of their affliction. In making the generous disposition it has the union army. Many have fallen, and nearly thirty thousand by wounds and disposition it has the union army. good citizen, all of whom will cordially ate the record of their deeds are among approve a continuance of that benefit the objects of the work in progress. cence. In shielding, protecting and educating the children of our dead soldiers the Legislature is nobly perwards of the Common wealth, and have just claims, earned by the blood of their fathers, upon its support and guardianship, which can only be withhold at the segrifice of philanthyony.

Transportation Department. held at the sacrifice of philanthropy, honor, patriotism, State pride, and every principla of humanity.

Agricultural College. The act of Congress of July 2, 1862, granted land scrip to the several States, to be appropriated to the maintenance of colleges, whose leading object it Commonwealth. The act of Assembly of February 19, 1867, appropriated the benefit of the whole of that grant to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, which has thereby become subect to the supervision and guardianship of the State. I therefore invite your attention to the organization and condition of that institution, as which and some unsettled transporexhibited by the president of the board of trustees, in his report for the year 1867, which will be laid before you The commissioners appointed by the Legislature to sell the land scrip have compeleted the sales, which amount to \$439,186 80. In accordance with the act of Assembly, the onetenth of the proceeds has been applied to the purchase of sites for "Model and Experimental Farms," and the residue invested as follows: \$129,000 in United States 5-20 bonds; \$20,000 in Pennsylvania war loan, and \$235,000 in the

Pennsylvania bonds of 1867.
The college has been thoroughly reorganized in order to make it fully respond to the object and require-ments of the act of Congress and to the educational interests of the industrial classes, and to meet these ends now gives courses of instruction n general science, agriculture, mechanical and civil engineering, metallurgy and mining, ancient and modern languages, and military tactics, employing a faculty comprising six pro-fessors and two instructors in the college department and three instructors in the grammar school. This important educational enterprise in the interests of agriculture and the mechanical arts deserves favorable consid-

Military. An adequate preparation in time of peace in a preservative against the probabilities and contingencies of war. oft repeated axiom was not sufficiently realized before the rebellion, tor, when it broke out, it found the nation wholly unprepared. Had it been otherwise, the war which continued through a period of four years, and cost the country millions of treasure, hundreds of thousands of lives, and an incalculable amount of suffering enditures for the eleven months end- and want, would have been of comparatively short duration, if not crushed in its incipiency. That war, however, 210 00 has not been without its useful lessons. It has taught-the necessity of adhering to principles in practice which we have heretofore only acknowledged in 6,781 60 theory. It has trained many thous-Total am't, from Jan. 1, to Dec. 1,'67 394,420 02 of arms and infused among them a spirit of military ardor which may safely be relied on in any future emergency, and paved the way for the establishment of military organizations that will prove a safeguard and honor to the State, The Legislature, availing itself of these facts; should adopt a liberal and effective system for increas-31,250 00 ing the volunteer milita. The law of 1864, though excellent in many respects, does not meet the requirements of the times, and alterations and a-23,125 00 mendments are needed before it can 3,975, 00 accomplish all the contemplated and accomplish all the contemplated desired objects. The minimum of men necessary to form a company is entirely too high, and in many places where smaller companies would be formed, it is impossible to rais, them in accordance with the ratio established by the act. From the report of the Adjutant General, it will be seen that there are now but thirty-eight uniformed companies in the State, comprising only about three thousand men, whilst the suggested amendments, which should be made as early as possible, would increase these organizations to any desirable extent, tend to renew and keep alive in our soldiers the proud mem ories of the service and to preserve the military ardor born of our recent struggles for national existence. New Arsenal.

The necessity for a new arsenal, af-fording a place of safe deposit for ordnance, ordnance stores and a magazine, is so obvious as to require nothing more on my part than to call your attention to the subject, and to ask that authority be given and an appropriation made for the purchase of a site and for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose indicated. Reynolds Monument.

Agreeable to the requirements of the act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to authorize the Governor to transfer to the Reynolds Monument Committee unserviceable and condemned ordnance," approved March 7, 1867, I caused the ordnance in the arsenal to be inspected and turned over to the committee for the purpose indicated five condemned six-pounder brass cannon, weighing in the aggregated three thousands seven hundred and fortyeight pounds.

History.

In 1864 the Legislature made an appropriation for the purpose of having prepared and published a complete histography of the williams. by some, fully one fifth of the number plete history of the military operations now in the schools would enter upon of the State in reference to the late rades or business within the present war. My predecessor appointed Samuel tion to giving decent sepulture even to the rebel dead, those who consider to the rebel dead, those who consider the provisions of that act, while there is no reasonable objective. —My predecessor appointed Samuel to the rebel dead, those who consider the provisions of that act, while there is no reasonable objective. —My predecessor appointed Samuel to the rebel dead, those who consider the provisions of that act, while there is no reasonable objective. are constantly flowing from these institutions. Thousands of orphan children are enjoying their parental care, moral culture and office that the country has again been restored to peace, the people continued that the country has again been restored to peace, the people continued that the country has again been restored to peace, the people continued that the country has again been restored to peace, the people continued that the country has again been restored to peace, the people continued to the country has again been restored to peace, the people continued to the country has again been restored to concert the first state of the country has again been restored to concert the first state of the country has again been restored to concert the first state of the country has again been restored to concert the first state of the country has again been restored to peace, the people continued to the country has again been restored to peace, the people continued to the country has again been restored to peace, the people continued to the country has again been restored to peace, the people continued to the country has again been restored to peace, the people continued to the country has again been restored to peace, the people continued to the country has a people continue Although the country has again moral culture, and educational train- tinue to feel a deep interest in all that

VOL. 62.--WHOLE No. 5,426. In its pages will be found an account

The Department of Transportation, created during the war, has accomplished its purpose, and ceased to exist by the determination of the Legislature, expressed in the appropriation bill, approved April 11, 1867. The report of the Superintendent shows that for the year ending November and the mechanic arts. By the rule of apportionment, adopted by Congress, 700,000 acres fell to the share of this Commonwealth. The act of According to the share of the act of t tle-fields and transportation to the homes of their relatives, and the total expenditures were thirty-two thouid five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and forty cents. There remain unsettled one hundred and twenty-

tation, an appropriation of four thou-sand five hundred dollars will be re-All the papers and business of the Department have been transferred to the office of the Adjutant General.

the examination, adjustment and duplicate. All such hasty and careless collection, free of expenses, of military claims, was established at Washmembers of the session now about to ington, for the maintenance of which the Legislature, with commendable an account of their participation in ev-liberality, has annually made the neces-

sary appropriations. Assistant.

15, 1867, one thousand seven hundred and eighteen claims have been settled, and three hundred and twenty-one has been emphatically condemned and eighteen claims have been settled, and three hundred and twenty-one Treasury certificates collected, amouning to \$241,669,43. Two thousand one hundred and twenty-nine new cases remain unsettled, the most of which will probably be settled by the appropriation terminates. When this is exhausted the Department will is exhausted, the Department will the act approved the 7th day of May, have doubtless fulfilled its mission, 1855. and the documents and papers can be transferred to the Adjutant General's

Cemeteries.

for statuary. the act of incorporation by the legslalature of Maryland and the resolutions diers who are there buried.

my that our people have not been unmindful of this custom. But where were such memorials ever erected for additional railroads on the free prinmen whose actions were infamous, and ciple, is the reduction of charges who perished in en ignoble cause? Who would glorify the treason of Benedict Arnold with such monuments as have arisen to the memory of Washington? Who would dare to insult reduction of its cost, and as the facilities increase and the costs decrease, the level heart of this nation by proposition of its cost, and as the facilities increase and the costs decrease, and the costs decrease, the level of the le sing to lay, side by side, in the same the more vigorous will be the develop-sepulchre, the body of the assassin ment of our industrial resources. No loyal man would take the heart-less Wirz and the other demons that presided over the prison dens of crual-be vastly greater than the increase of ty, starvation and death, and the executed conspirators against the nation's illustrious chief, and deposit them in the same tomb with the patriotic men who sacrificed their lives in batsling for 'the right against the wrong.'

Yet, it is proposed that the level to expense. The transportation of a loaded car costs but little more than that of one that is empty. In the matter of passengers alone, it is reasonable to suppose, that the the lower rates of fare, the greater will be the number of persons States construct cemeteries for the heroic dead, and then desecrate them by the burial therein of those who prosecuted against the country a warfare which for its diabolical ferocity is without a parallel in the history of with meaning that it is proposed that the loyar to avail themselves of the privilege of railroad transportation. The same is true in regard to freight; for the engine that draws a half-dozen cars, can with nearly equal facility propel a larger number. Mowever the road that is worked to its utmost capacity at very reduced civilization, and even to erect monu-ments to their memory. Carry out rates, acquire greater profits than be hereafter offered to the loyal citi-zen to fight against treason when he tent. The adoption of a system of

The cause of the Union was a holy one, while that which opposed it must have been its converse. To one side alone the glory belongs. This was not a war of nations, but of treason against loyalty. It was a contest of rebels who would have drained the life's blood of the government which had nurtured and warment which blood of the government which had nurtured and protected them a gainst its patriotic sons who fought to save it from destruction. It was a war carried on by the defenders and promoters of oppression against the friends and lovers of liberty and their country's integrity.

While there is no reasonable chies

While there is no reasonable objecnials may bestow them. It is our duty to render honor only to whom we believe honor is due.

Monument to Deceased soldiers of the Mexican War.

April 22, 1858, "to contract for, and superintend the erection of a monu-ment to the memory of citizens of Pennsylvania who were slain or lost their lives in the late war with Mexico," have contracted for the erection of a monument, in a prominent portion of the Capitol grounds, and the work is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The appropriation of \$6,000, to which the commissioners are limited, is inadequate for the object contemplated. The lowest bid for the contract was \$8,200. I join the commissioners, therefore, in requesting an additional appropriation of three thousand dollars, to be used, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to complete the undertaking.

Your patriotism will doubtless give a favorable response to this request, and the enlightened people of the com-sources and in the performance of every noble and disinterested act which philanthropy could suggest, cannot forget her gallant sons whose sufferings and sacrifices for their country have never been fully appreciated, and whose remains repose among strangers, in a foreign land, without a stone, how-ever rude, to indicate their last resting places, or distinguish their graves from those of their fallen enemies.

Legislation. At the last session certain bills were

passed in which the large numbers of citizens were deeply interested, the responsibility for which after the adournment, but few members could be found willing to assume, or even to admit any knowledge of their passage. It is expected that every legisla-tor should be acquainted with all that is transpiring in the legislative halls. He is not simply chosen to give his support to certain bills which have been called to his individual atattention, but, to be constantly on the alert to frustrate every act that may have a tendency to jeopardize the public intersts. To plead ignorance after a real or imaginary wrong has been done, is to acknowedge a want of attention to the trust reposed by his constituents. One bill, the authorship and knowledge of which has been gen-erally disclaimed, passed both branches be office of the Adjutant General.

State Agent,

During the war a State Agency, for officers, for the Executive approval in commence be enabled at its close to give Legislature, coming as it does, fresh In January last, Col. John H.
Stewart, of Allegheny county, was appointed Agent, and Lieutenant Colonel Wm. A. Cook, Assistant. After of the public interests, and any unuection. a faithful and efficient performance essary extravagance or prodigality of its duties until 31st of October, Col. in the expenditure of public money is Stewart resigned in consequence of domestic afflictions, when Col. Cook was promoted to fill the position, and that a number of subordinate officers, Lieutenant Col. J. Copelan, appointed in both branches of the Assembly, were appointed, to whom liberal salaries During the year ending December | were paid, and who were never seen

General Railroad Law.

The subject of a general railroad law has long been agitated, and al-though it has found opponents, but The reports of the commissioners appointed under the act of March 12, whilst arguments accumulate in its 1867, to investigate the transactions favor. It seems impossible that any relating to certain cemeteries are here-with presented.

person can receive injury from its adop-tion, whilst its benefits may be felt The work at the Gettysburg cemetery | by all clases of citizens. Even the charprogressing, but with less expe- tered companies have no reasonadition than was contemplated, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring such blocks of marble as were required to deprive them of any vested rights for statuary.

The appropriation of three thousand dollars to the cemetery at Antietam has been withheld, as it appears from the same privileges and opportunities for competiton. It will open new avenues to distant markets; improve the value of property; give pulse to immigration; put additional of the board of trustees, that the lands under cultivation; stimulate rebel dead are to be interred within trade agriculture, manufactures and the enclosure and to be honored with mechanic arts to increased energy; the same memorials as the Union sol- furnish greater inducements and facilities for travel, and add to our gen-The custom has ever prevailed to specially honor those in death who tried the experiment with satisfactory won special honor by meritious lives. results, and there is no reason why The monuments reared to the memory Pennsylvania should be a laggard in of departed worth bear ample testimo- the grand march of progress and im-

Next to the importance of creating passage and freight to minimum rates. This is a matter that concerns every individual. Transportation Booth and that of Abraham Lincoln? Railroads will derive more benefit Yet it is proposed that the loyal to avail themselves of the privilege this purpose and what inducement can one that transacts but a small portion

> tions to promote the happiness of the people and the welfare of our beloved Commonwealth.

JOHN W. GEARY. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Jan. 7, 1867.

-Mrs. Pollard, wife of him who was shot, has debuted on the stage at Balti-

-An exchange calls Anna Dickinson, Miss Jaw, and Grant, General Lockjaw.

-Chicago circulates more counterfeit than genuine postal currency. -Florida juries are composed of