

Farewell Address of Governor Aridrew Gregg Curtin to the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

OUR ANNIJAL STATE BUDGET

the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Peunsylvania :-have reason to be thankinl to God for ngs of peace, abundant crops, that indus been rewarded, and that thus the Come th has been able to do her full duty to he to the country, and posterity.

Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1865.
November 30, 1866
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending 208 386 68 November 30, 1868. Payments for same period have been, 462 808 41
Balance in Freasury, December 1, 189 1.741,088 27
Amount of the public debt as it str \$37,476 258 06 on the first day of December, 18, \$37,476 258 06 Amount reduced at the State Treasury, during

the fiscal year ending November 60, 1866, 5 per cent. loan	1,854,205-90 85,622 052 16
To wit, funded debt :	\$400.680.00 82.073.192.59 213,200.00
6 per cent. Ioan, militay, per act May 15, 1861. Unfunded debt, rehef-otes in circula-	2,820,750 00
tion Do do relaimed Domestic creditors' eruficates	4,448 88
with Wanter and State of States	\$85,622 052 16
and the second se	the second se

TREATMENT.

r eimbold's nighty concentrated compound Extract o buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bisdder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we base arranged Dysuria, or dimoutty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stop, to of water, He-maturia or bloody urine, Gout, and Rha matism of the aidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recom-

nended by the la'e Dr. Physic in these affections. This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositious, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

Assets in Treasney :-Bonds Pennsylvatia Railroad Com-

Bonds Philadelplia and Erie Railroad Company. Interest on bonds of P niadelphia and Erie Rai road Company. Caso in Treasury. 8,500.000.00 1,225,000 001.741,038 27\$35 622 052 16 Improvement in Treasury since 1861 .. \$5,612 051.47 The extraordinary expenditures, during the war

and since its close, in payments growing out of it by authority of acts of Assembly, have amounted to upwards of five millions of dollars, which, added to the actual payment of the indebtedness of the State, and money in the freasury for that purpose, shows the revenues, above the ord navy expenditures, to have amounted to \$10.612,000, which would all have been applied to the payment of the debt of the Com-monweaith in the last six years. A careful attention to the revenues of the Commonwealth, with such prudent c anges as may h Just and protect changes as may be required in the inture, and a wise economy in expenditure will, in my judgment, ensure the entire payment of the pub-lic debt within the period of fifteen years. The time fixed for the redemption of \$23,108,-625 24 of the indebtedness of the Common wealth having expired. I recommend that provision be made for its redemption, by making a new loan for that purpose, payable at such periods as the pros-pective revonues will justify. Introduction of the public debt. Since my last Annual Message. I have drawn from the Treasury two thousand dollars of the fund placed in the hands of the Governor for secret service and other extraordinary expenses, which have expended, in payment of my personal sta and for other purposes as heretofore, except five hundred and sixty-three dollars and torty-eight cents, which I have returned into the Treasury. I present, for your consideration, the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the Lepialstures of the scrent States by a rosolu-tion of both Houses of Congress, passed on the 16th day of June last. I was glad that it was possible, without delaying the final adoption of these amend-ments, to ascertain the opinion of our people upon them, at the general election in October last. By the election of a large majority of members of only he election of a large majority of members ofenly favoring and advocating the amendments, that opinion seems to me to have been abundantly ex-pressed. Indeed, the amendments are so moderate and reasonable in their character, that it would have been astonishing if the people had failed to approve them. That every person born in the United States, and e, whether by birth or manualission, is a citized the United States, and that no State has a righ to abridge the privileges of citizens of the United States-these are principles which were never seriously doubted anywhere, until after the insane crusade in favor of slavery had been for some time in progress. What is called the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott ca.e, has made it expedient and proper to re-assert these vial principles to an authoritative man-hor and this is done in the first c sups of the secper, and this is done in the first cause of the prober, and this is done in the first c suse of the pro-posed amendments. The right of prescribing the qualifications of voters is exarcised by the respective States, under the Con-stitution of 1799; three-fifths of the slaves were counted in ascertaining the representative popula-tion of the several States. The amondment to the Constitution abolished elavery in all the States and Territories. Though it was formerly otherwise in most, if not all, of the old Southern States, yet for many sears past free mearoes have not, in any of most, if not all, of the old Southern States, yet for many years past free segrees have not, in any of these been permitted to vote. At present, there-fore, the late slave States would be cutitled to count the whole of their former slave population as a basis for representation, instead of three fifths thereot. That is to say, they would have in the existing ratio about twenty more members of Congress than they had before slavery was abolished, and the free States would besites any support more member methods. would loss the same number, making a difference of about forty members of Congress, or, say, one-sixth of the whole body. In other words, the treason of the rebellious States. the suppression of which has cost us so many hun-dreds of thousands of precious lives, and so many thousands of millions of treasurs, wolld be rewarded thousands of millions of irreasurs, wolld be rewarded by giving them a vast increase of political power. This absurdity, the second clause of the proposed amendments designs to prevent, by the just, equal, and moderate provision, that in future the repre-entative population of each State shall be ascer-tained by making a proportionale deduction from the whole population thereof, if its laws exclude from the privilers of voltar, any male citizens, not criminals, of the two of twenty-one years. I have yet to learn that any plausible objection can be offered to such a provision. yet to learn the any plausible objection can be offered to such a provision. The third clause of the proposed amendments ex-cludes from Congress, and from the College of Elec-tors and from all offices, civil and military, of the United States, or of any State, persons who, as functionaries of the United States, or as Executive or Judicial officers of any State, have heretofore sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards violated their eath by engag-ing in robelison against the same, unless Congress, by a vote of two-thirds, shall have removed the dis-ability of any such persons. The fourth clause affirms the validity of the debt of the United States, and prohibits the assumption

Consti ne power of making provision against its include out airesh. These States bave made an bread war upon our common Government and an bister States, and the ; wer given by the Con-Ontion to make war or our part includes the swer to dictaic, after our success, the terms of our restoration. peace and restoration.

The power of Congress to guarantee to every State a republican form of government would cover much more cogeni action than has yet been had.

The power of Congress to guarantee to every State a republican form of government would cover much more cogeni action than has yet been had. The duty imposed upon Congress, to provide and mantain republican governments for the States, is to be accepted in the broadest meaning of the term. It is not a mere formal or unnecessary provision. The power was conterred, and the duty enjoined, to preserve free matitutions against all encroachments, or the more violent elements of despotiam and anarchy. And now that treas in has by recellion subverted the Governments of a number of States, forfeiting for the people all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, including even those of property and Hie, the work of restoration for these states rists with the national Government, and it should be faithinly and tearlessly performed. By their passage by Congress, and the declaration of the people at the late elections, the faith of the nation is piedged to the amendments, and the only will be fait to the openation in the obstruction of the passed into the organic law, should the people into the nation that the *animus* and force of the rebuilous States. But when the amendments shall have passed into the organic law, should the people intering in the bestimus and force of the rest with the interreliction and in continued disobedicines, and the obstruction of the property in rebuilion persist in their rejection, and in continued disobedicines, and the obstruction of the invidence. With their rejection all hope of recon-struction, with the co-operation of the rebuilious states on a basi that word. Secure to the R-pub ic the logical results of the war, will have vanished, and the duty must then devolve upon the Govern-ment of adepting the most effection. They are without lawful Gevernmentis—they are within the interreliction. They are without lawful Gevernmentis—they are within the moneterial law, and without any claim to prove for those States the character of governments.

On what principle of law or justice can the robel-lious States complain. If, after they have rejected the fair and magnanimous forms upon which they are offered brotherhood with us and a participation in all the b essings of our freedom and they have refused, if the Government in the exercise of its powers, should enter anew upon the work of reconstruction at the very foundation; and then the necessity will be forced upon us to discard all dis-crimination in favor of the enemies of our nationatity, to give us and them endoring ireedom and impartial justice. The Constitution has defined treaton, and has

The Constitution has defined treason, and has siven express power to suppress insurrection, by war, if necessary. It has not provided, in detail, the terms to be granted after such a war. How cou dit do so? It would probably not be contended by the wildest partisan, that these States had a right to be represented in Congress at a time when they were carrying on open war against the Gov-erament, or that Congress was not then a tawful body, not withstanding their exclusion. How then have they regained the right of representation? Surely not by simply laying down their arms when they could no longer hold them. The United States have the right, and its their duty, to exact such securities for future good conduct as they may securities for future good conduct as they may deem sufficient, and the offenders, from whom they are to be exacted can have no right to participate in our councils in the decision of the question of

In our conscis in the decision of the question of what their punishment shall be. Practically, common sense determined the ques-tion of their right so to participate, when Congress proceeded in the enactment of the inws after the suirender of the last Rebel military force. It was determined again, when the now pending amend, ments were proposed by congress. If two-thirds of Congress, as now constituted, thirds of Congress, as now constituted, could lawfully propose those amendments, then three fourths of the States, not excluded from representation in Congress, form a sufficient ma-jority to effect their lawful adoption. If was deter-mined scale by the formal sanction of both the great political parties, when Congress, by an almost una-nimous vote, declared the rebellious States without the right of representation in the Electoral College in 1864. We ought to go on resolutely and rapidly with all measures deemed necessary to the future saiety of the country, so that all parts of it may, at the earliest day, he restored to just and equal political The annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Barrowes, The annual report of Hon. Thomas B. Barrowes, Superincendent of the maintenance and education of the soldiers' orpnans, will exhibit the present condition and the result thus far of that undertak-ing. Neary three thousand of the destitute chil-dren of the braye men who laid down their aves that the nation might live, are now not only comfortably provided for and guarded hom tem , tation, but are receiving an education which will fit them to repay the care of the State.

^{br} på: mens et the Rebel debt. Ot of any elle. for the toos of emancipation of any sive. To toos of emancipation of any sive. To appropriate the provisions of an observe shall have to appropriate the provisions of an observe shall have to appropriate the provisions of an observe shall have to appropriate the provisions of an observe shall have to appropriate the provisions of an observe shall have to appropriate the provision of a shall be accurate the too appropriate the provision of a shall be accurate the provision of a shall be accurate to the state of the provision should and the state a

pardoned on condition of remaining a limited time therem. I responded Hen. C. R. Coburn Superinterdent Conmon Schools, on the expiration of his term in June last, and he continued at the head of that departmentsmith the last of November, when he re-signed, and I appoin ed Colons J F. Wickersham I is due to Mr. Coburn to saw that he tuillied all the duties of his effect tailfituily and efficiently. If a pears from his report, that there we's, in the school year of 1865, 1863 school districts in the State; 18,146 esticol system, for the entire State; 18,140 esticol districts was 20; in the sumber of the year 1866, 54,195,258 57. The increase in the number of school districts was 20; in the sumber of the year 18,066 esticol districts was 20; in the sumber of the of school districts was 20; in the sumber of the school, 19,522; in the sureage attendance at school, 18,945; and in the total cost of the system, 5681,620 62. I invite your stiention to the valuable suggestions made in his report and that of Colons Wickersham, and elemend our system of public instruction to the continued fostering care of the Legis ature.

Logis ature. * I terewith present the reports of Colonel F. Jor-dan, Mintary Agent of the State, at Washington; of Colonel H. H. Gregg, Chief of Iran portation; of S. P. Bates, on minitary history of our volun-teers; of Trustees of the Soldiers' G-ttysburg National Cemetary; of the proceedings and core-mony of the return of the flags, on the 4th of July, in the city of Fulladelphia, and of Colonel James Worrell, Commissioner appointed under an act relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna, and invite contained to the mand the report.

relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna, and invite your al ention to them, and the reports of the Surveyor General and Adjutant-Genera'. The Agency at Washington should, in my judg-ment, be continued. It has proved very useful in all raspects, and especially to our volunteers and their families Hour thousand six hundred and ninety claims have passed florough the agency during the past year, and three bundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and three dollars have been collected from the Government and transmitted to the claimants free of charge. It will be necessary to continue the office of Chief of transportation, as there are unsettled accounts

of transportation, as here are unsettled accounts with raif and companies and the battonal Govern-ment, and duties to be performed in the removal and care of bodies of the dead, which require it. An acchitional appropriation will be required for this

dei ar ment. I carnestly recommend, in justice to the living and the dead, that sur military instory be pushed forward rigerously, and that money for that pur-prese he appropriated. The Instees of the State Lupatic Hospital repre-

sent that it is impossible for them to accommodate and care for the number of patients committed to them under the laws icerulating admissions in o the bospital, and carnestly recommend that provision

be made for increased accommodation. I no d not my that the institution is carefully and economically managed, or re or to the great good it has produced; and that I coratally unite in the statement and recommendation of the memorial herewith presented. I insite your attention to the condition of the

I invite your attention to the condition of the It is too small-unsafe as a depository for the large mount of valuable military material to be keet is it and is, in all respects, inconvenient and

Much inconvenience was experienced during the war jor wast of sufficient room and safety, and i recommend that ground is procured and a new and commodicus arsenal be crected in or near the capital

oi the State. Spec the adjournment of the Legislature I drow my varrant on the Treasury for five thousand dol-lars, appropriated to the Nat onal Comedry at An-teating and appointed Major General John E. Brocke trastee to represent the State. Before the warant was drawn I appointed Colonel William H. Bigs and Captain J. Merrill Linn, who examined the ground and made a full investigation, their rejort of which accompanies this message. It will be noticed that they report seven hundred and maty-seven bodies of Pennsylvaniansthat will be reaoved into the cemetery, and recommend an ad-drional appropriation, in which I most cordially units. oi the State.

EUROPE. **Financia** Advices from Europe

Ry Atlantic Cak

New Yonk, anuary 2.—The following cable despatch has ben received here:— Lonpon, Jauary 2.—Noon.—United States Five-twentles, 1862, opened this morning at 3.

GRIECE AND TUBKEY.

England to Preserve Strict Neutrality. London, Jamary L .- The Herald of this morning has an ediorial on the state of affairs at present existing between Turkey and Greece. In regard to he position to be taken by the British Government, it says that England will preserve a strigt neutrality.

& French Opinion.

PARIS, January 1 .- The Pays of to-day roleis to the threatening aspect of adlairs between Greece and Turkey, and says that a rupture between the two countries is imminent.

FRANCE.

A Grand Imperial Congress. PARIS, January 1 .- A rumor is current that

the Emperor Napoleon has decided to issue a call for a grand Congress of European monarchs, whe held in this city during the forthcoming Vorld's Exposition.

merican Ships Free of Duties in French. Ports.

PARIS, January 1 -The Manileur to-day prints elegram received from the American Government by cable, stating that French vessels arriving at ports of the United States will be placed upon the same footing in regard to the levying of duties as American vessels may be subjected to in French ports. The Moniteur says that this will render all vessels arriving at French ports under the American flag free of dutiable collections.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Viewsof the Emperor Napoleon. ris Corressondence London Press.

The Cardiaal Archbishop of Rouen, Mouseigneur de Bonnechose, having addressed a letter to the Emperor, asking for the continuance of the Fiench occupation of Rome, his Majesty, the Nouvelliste de Rouen says, replied to the

ollowing effect:--The Emperor feels as warm an interest in the Holy Fether as his Eminence; for the last six-teen years he has used all his efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the Papacy and about a reconclusion between the Papacy and the Italian population; his counsels have always been given to that end; but, he differs from his Eminence on the means of protecting the Sove-reign Postiff. The French expedition, very legitimate when it was necessary to put an end to anarchy, ceases to be justifiable now that the situation is changed, and that profound peace where in the Heller meaning. His Moinster reigns in the Italian peninsula. His Majesty has enfire confidence in the loyal execution of the Convention of September, and considers that treaty as a complete security for the exer-cise of the divine mission of the Holy Father.

THE CRETAN INSURBECTION.

The Taking of the Arkadi Monastery A Turkish Report. The following is the substance of the Turkish

report narrating the taking of the monastery of Arkadi, in the pashalik of Rettimo, by Mus-tapha Pasha, the Imperial Commissioner in

CANEA, November 26 .- The pacification of the island is advancing in a very satisfactory way. and many villages daily send deputations, an-nouncing the submission of the inhabitants. and their readiness to deliver up their arms to the Imperial authorities. The Imperial Commissioner, having taken the

Mr. Campbell. Minister to Mex'co, as received leave at abasisce to mais a slow drawing or the Ohio. Lieux Commant-General 'Stream. Comeral Sherman will sis! Washingin next week, and be the guest of his brother, smator Sherman. New York Custom House. The frauds discovered in the New York Colon

Our Mextean Minists

WASHINGTON. Innunry 2.

Excuse, by Representative Darling's Commit make a formidable show, but it is alleged here. the triends of Collector Smythe, that they have be invented by pastles anxious to obtain his place.

General Grant's Health. General Grant's health is by no means good. though he has somewhat recovered from his recent illness. Congress.

Members of Congress are returning slowly to Washington, and there will undoubtedly be a quorum of both Houses to-morrow. Senator Poland will endeavor to bring up the Bankrupt

bill at once. Sleighing.

There is a regular sleighing carnival here to-day

Celebration of Emancipation Day in Boston

Boston, January 2 .- The anniversary of President Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation was celebrated yesterday with appropriate exercises in Tremont Temple.

Frederick Douglass and William Wells Brown were among the prominent speakers.

A levee was held in Faneuil Hall in the evening.

The Union Cattle Fair and the Charles river hotel, in Brighton, were visited yesterday morning by the State constabulary, and the entire stock of liquors were seized and removed. The Prescott School House in Somerville was burned on Monday night. Loss \$20,000; insured for \$15,000.

The steamship Java sailed this morning, taking forty Liverpool and eighteen Halifax passengers. No specie.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

Latest Markets by Telegraph. New Yonk, January 2.—The Stock market opened strong, but lower afterwards; Chicago and Rock Island, 104; Reading, 106; Eric, 67; Cleveland and Toledo. 125; Cleveland and Pitts-burg, 91; Chicago, Fort Wayne and Pittsburg, 105; Michigan Central, 103; Michigan Southern, 83; New York Central, 112; filinois Central scrip, 120; Cumberland preferred, 86; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 105]; do 1864, 104; do 1865, 1054; new do., 104; Ten-forties, 29; Seven-thirtnes, first scrices, 105; do second and third scries, 104; Money at 7 per cent.; Exchange, 94, at sight 10; Gold, 1323.

BALTIMORE, January 2 -- In Wheat there are no BALTIMORE, January 2 -- In Wheat there are no receipts, and quotations are nominal. Corn-No white received, and yellow in good supply; white 96 298c., yellow 55 96c, closing dull. Prime Pennsyl-vanis Oata 60c. Cloverseed dull at 88 28 25. Flour steady and quiet; stock of all kinds estimated at 70,000 bbis. Coffee and Sugars, no sales. Whisky dull

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce .--The new year in the Quarter Sessions was ushered in by

A WEAK CASE.

John C. Kirks. Esq., a fine, burly-looking gentle-man with red whiskers, lives in Manayank. One night last summer, the atmosphere of the Schuyi-kill Leing very warm, Mr. Kirks took a hitle hori-zontal repose on his soft cellar-door, and while he

ramerenza, Pa. February 25, 1855

made aware, that however

ack. it is sure to affect his bodily

owers, as our flesh and blood are

MOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

THE GRAVEL.

posit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DHOPSY

chest, Hydrothorax.

te a collection of water in some parts of the body, and

Anatarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the

bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called

a back and chalky concretions.

Similing in the loins is indicative of the above

occur in persons disposed to acid

- 2

tes from neglect or improper treatment

a These organs being weak, the water is

lied from the bladder, but allowed to remain,

Des feverish and sediment forms. It is from this

H. T. BELMBOLD, Druggist :-

Dear Sir:-I have been a sufferer for upwards o twenty years with gravel, biadder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most minent physicians, experiencing but little relist.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised emedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of bachu, cubebs, and juniper berries. It occurred to me and my physician as an excellent com bination, and, with his advice, atter an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defir and see if it would effect a cure knowing that t would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO PRPORT THAT & CUBE IS EFFECTED. AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR VEMONTHS. I HAVE NOT LEED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND

L AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID. being devoid of any unpleasant tasto tonic and invigorator of the system, I YOUF D and odor, a mir be without it whenever occasion may do not mean to such affections. M. MCCORMICK.

require its use. Mr. McCormick's statement, he

LER. ex-Governor. Penns. DEES OE, Philadelphia. should any refers to the tollov Hon. WILLIAM Hon. J. C KNO Hon. J. S BLA ige, Philadelphia. ige, Philadelphia. Governor, Penna. Philadelphia. J. S. Cov. Judge Pailadelphia. ELLIS W. A. POR JOHN BIG F. BANKS overnor, Penns. 1.121 others if necess

PRINCIPAL MEPOTS: Helmbold's wug and Chemical Ware No. 594 BROADWAY. Metrolitan Hotel, New York, 4312 S. TENTH ISt.

No. HILADELPHIA.

G.D. LEUGGISTS EVERYW

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The appropriation made for this purpose at the last serion has been sufficient to meet all expenses of the financial year just closed. And I recommend whatever appropriation may be necessary to son-tinue and perfect the system under which the schools are conducted. There can be no doubt that the appropriation will

there can be no doubt that the appropriation will be made. Were I to select any State interest which I wou d more warmly commend to your prompt attention and liberality than another, it would be this. All Pennsylvanians are proud of it, and it lies ear the hearie of all true men.

Owing to their greater desti ution and want of in-mation on the part of their relatives, the orphanof our colored soldiers may require some special attention. Perlaps authority to the State Superinattention. Perlaps authority to the State Superin-fendent, to use, for a short time, the services of an agent, to ascertain their number and claims, and bring them into the schools that may be provided for them, will be sufficient. The whole number in the state is not large, of whom a few have already been temporarily provided for.

been temporarily provided for. I recommend that provision be made for the n aintenance of such of our soldiers as are in po /erty, and have been so maimed as to prevent them from securing a livel hood by their labor, by renting buildings at once, or such other means as you may deem wise and proper, until the arrangements pro-posed by the national Government for their support are completed. They are probably lew in number, and it is due to the character of the Commonwealth, that they should not remain in, or become the in-mates of poor houses, or pick up a precations sub-sistence by begring. Patriotic and charitable citi-2 as fave done much for them, but speedy and proper relies can only be given them by the syste-matic and continued beneviolence of the Common-wealth. The Lexislature can alone afford immediate relief to all of this class of our citizens, and in thus rehef to all of this c ass of our citizens, and in thus exhibiting gratitude to herole and faithful men who did so much for the country, fac burden will fail

Gid so much for the country, the burden will fall could you all her people By our existing laws, juries are selected by the sheriff and commissioners of the respective coun-tes. As these officers are scient is of similar point-cal affinities, the system has always been in dancer of being abused for partisan purposes. During the last six years it has been incquently so abused in a any of the counties. To secure, as far as possible, the administration of could justice hereafter. I recommend that lary com-initisomers shall be elected in each country in the same manner as inspectors of elections are chusen, each citizen voting for one jury commissioner, and the two persons hav ag the highest numeer of votes to be the jury commissioners of the respective to be the jury commissioners of the respective county, to perform the same duties, in the electron of jurors, that are now impo ed upon the sheriff and

It is impossible to provide, in all respect, for the noresans and changing interests of our people by the enactment of general laws, but to a large extent it is practicable to relieve the Logicinium from special legislation which is demanded, and occupie so much of its sessions. Special legislation is generaty passed without due consideration, much of it at the close of the session, and is chiefly o'jectionable from the partiality with which powers and privileges are con-terred.

I again recommend the passage of general laws, when it is at all practicable, and in this spincetion, recommend the passage of a general law regulating railroads now existing and the incorporation of new companies, so that so far as possible flore may be utite.

I cannot close my last Annual Message without renewing the expression of gratitude to the freemen of the Common wealth for the hearty approval with which they have cheered the labors of the Execuwhich they have cheered the labors of the Execu-tive office. To have carned such approval by my oficial conduct, during the hast six years, must aways he a source of pride to myself and children. Without the consciounces that I was endeavoring it deserve their approval, and without the hope that I should succeed in attaining it, I must have sunk under the responsibilities of my pasition. It was o by a reliance on Divine Providence, and the active, re-olute, hearty support and zeat of the propie, and their representatives, that encouraged me during the dark and terrible crisis through which the country has passed.

inc during the dark and terrible crisis through which the country has passed. I tried to do my duty to my country, and know I was at least faithful to her in her deep distress; and I conceived that duty not to be limited to the merely putting of men into the field to suppress treason and rebel ion, and maintain the insticuted infe, and doing

rebei ion, and maintain the intronavinte, and doing of everything in my power to sustain the just war is reced upon us. I felt also bound, so far as I could, to protect and promote the rights and comforts of our volunteers, after they had left the State, to ald and releve the sick and wounded, and to care for the transmission, to their bereaved famili s, of the protects bodies of the slain, and he maintenance d ecucation of their orphans assonored children

the country. To have been the Chief Magistate of this great Commonwealth during the perial through which we have passed, and to have arned and main-tained (if indeed I have done so) he confidence and affection of her people and ther Representatives, are quite enough to satisfy the ighest ambifion; and in my retirement from the high trust given me, I pray God that the State may continue to grow in cover and strangth and her results to program in the state of the state may continue to grow in ower and strength, and her people in prosperind hat piness. A. G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, January 2, 1867.]

Dr. Mary Walker .- Dr. Mary Walker, the merican woman who followed our army in the eld, and was once imprisoned in Richmond ecently spoke in London, in Si, James' Hall ofore an audience which frequently interrupted r with much rudeness. She told an anecdote

which was spoiled by the clamor, but it has since appeared in the *Pait Matt Gasette*, taken trom her manuscript, as follows:-"One day while passing through one of the Washington hospitals, looking for a soldier whose friends at home had requested me to see personally and report his for a condition the ersonally and report his true condition, the low typhous moaving of a young soldier attracted a.y attention, and, kneeling by his cot, I watched the sufferer a moment. He opened his sunken eves, and in a pleading tone, said:-'Let me kiss you-twice, o'ly twice!' His eyes looked glassed, his emach ted face had a vellow hue, his line were parches and full of blisters; and as I hesitated a moment is more course to grant o disagreeable a request, a young man, about the was from the same clace, that he was a nice found man, that his ally sister had gone as a missionary to Europe ust before he erlisted, and he had had no sleep for twenty-four hours. Let him kiss you! His hours on earth are numbered, and he cannot see distinctly; he thinks I am his sister; it will comfort him it his last noments, dying away from home, in the glosters cause of liberty! I held my cheek, and hips; he kosed 'twice,' and while I bather is here be sank into a quict slumber and here port morning.'

The Universe clair port in matriculated and six, or di-guarter. Of the six of the function of the intermediated in the second of the func-rical carbon of the six of the func-rical carbon of the function of the func-field lectores is a sixty-eight attend the theolo-field lectores is wenty-two those of the Romas Outholic processor, one hundred and fifty the law course, and two hundred and fifty-three the cal course, and two bundred and fifty-three the

necessary measures for destroying the insurgent bands that still wander about destroying property and plundering the Christmans who refused to rebel in the western part of the Island, transferred his headquarters to Rettimo. After re-maining there two days to complete the arrangements for the capture of the monastery of Arkadi, he sent forward Suleiman Bey with a body of troops to cut off the communication of the garrison of Arkadi with the other bodies of rebels. The monastery of Arkadi has been for some time used as a storehouse for provisions and ammunition for the rebels, and instead of being the habitation of prayer and piety, it has seen converted into a den of thieves and a fortress of rebellion.

Shortly alter Suleiman Bey had taken up his positions, the Generals Ali Pasha and Ismael asha marched to attack the monastery, and the 21st the Imperial Commissioner took the command of the whole force, which new amounted to about 7000 men. The force imme-diately engaged in the siege and attack of the monastery consisted of 4000 men, composed of Outoman infantry and artillery, Egyptian in-fantry, Cretan mounted volunteers, and Albanian light infantry. Before investing the place the Imperial Commissioner offered an annesty to those within the walls on their making their submission and laying down their arms; but, confiding in the strength of the walls, the num ber of the garrison, and the ample supply of provisions and ammunition, these offers were

ejected. The assault of the monastery was impeded by ower constructed to defend the approach the preat building, and from this tower and the loopholes in the walls a heavy fire was kept up on the Imperial troops. The tower was reduced to ruins, a breach was opened in the walls of the monastery, and the storming party sprang forward to force an entrance into the rincipal court. As the men mounted reach the garrison set fire to their mines. Th he ad of the attacking column was shaken, and feil back for a moment, but as soon as the fall-ing stones and smoke cleared away, the troops vere railied by the officers, and rushed forward to complete the conquest of the place. In a short time a severe struggle rendered them masters of the whole building. One of the mines fortunately burst upwards, and expended its force in the air. Another burst endwards, and inflicted severe loss on the rebels them-

The attack lasted all day. From 500 to 600 rebels fell, and the members of the insurgest Assembly of the province, as well as the about of the monastery, were among the kiled. Forty-two insurgents were taken prisoners, and ninety women and children were found in the n agazines of the building. The Imperial Commissioner sent the women and children on borseback to Rettimo, where they were placed onder the care of the Greek Bishop. The O'toman force lost 58 killed and 153 wounded. After passing the night at Arkadi, the Imperial Commissioner removed his headquarters on the following day to Mesi.

not a holiday, still it was generally enjoyed. he complimentary dinner given ysterday by Captain Parker at the Trumbull House, and be reception of Mayor Chapman, sere the nest number festivities of the day. The police called upon the Mayor in a body, accompanied by the Judge of the Police Court. fitizens of every station was party parteck of his good chaer.

was dreaming of the coming millennium, somebody relieved him of a silver watch and about \$8 in greenbacks.

He made complaint next morning, and two young gentlemen, Kelly and John Magher, who were seen tegether that morning before day, were arreated. Kelly seknowledged that he committed the theft. They were bound over to appear, but Kelly took his leave, and has not been seen since; but against John Magher, who was put upon his tria, there was no convicting evidence, and the jury, of course, ren-dered a verdict of not guilty.

A MISTAKE.

A MISTAKE. Bichard Graham was put upon trial on a charge of the larceny of \$90, as ballee the property of John A Steker. Mr. Sticker testified that he was an officer in a Government machine house at the Navy Yaid, and that Graham was assigned by the Gov-ernment to the position of clerk in Sticker's office. While there he began a secret business of lending out money to the work hands at a large per cent. Mr. Sticker suited that it was a profitable specula-tion, and, by dint of advancing money to Graham. he took the business himself, Graham acting by private contract under him. The two carried on the business nearly a year, when Graham, according

The took the business himself, Graham acting by private contract under him. The two carried on the business nearly a year, when Graham, according to the evidence, collected \$500 that was to be paid to Sticker, with a percentage off, and, instead of paying it over, ian away with it. How the bill of indictment charged the 'arceny of only \$90 was not explained.

But, besides, this defendant was not in the employ But, besides, this defendant was not in the employ of the prosecutor in the meaning of the inw-he was acting merely by private contract. Of source the jury could not convict of larcenv as balloe, even if the evidence showed positively that dishonesty had been practised. Verdict, not guilty.

District Court - Judge Sharswood - B. Franklin vs. Margaret Moffit, Administratrix of Adam Moffit. An action on a promesory note. Delense, that the note was n-ver made by delend-ant. This was admitted by the planninf, but it was alleged that defendant had ratified the nate by can-celling the stamp. On trial elling the stamps. On trial. District Court-Judge Hare -Levi W. Griff

vs. Dan Rice. An action on an indorsement of a promissory note. Verdict for paintiff. \$414 78. William Beatty vs. John H. Williams. An action

within bearty vs. John d. Williams. An action to recover from an agent the value of goods pur-chased by him, he not having disclosed the name of his prine pal, who proved to be insolvent at the time of the purchase. On trial. Allen J. Hubbs vs. George N. Iownsend. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, \$239.08.

How a Bridegroom Changed his Mind, - The Sheffield, Eugland) Independent relates a strange incident which recently occurred at Wath Church in that city. John Sellers, a miner from ElaCar, appeared at the altar with his intended hole. After much persuasion, John answered the first question by saying "I will," but after-wards preserved a dead silence, and notwith-standing the entreaties of minister and friends, would not answer another word. The minister would not answer another word. The minister and clerk thought at first be must be either deaf or dumb; but, without assigning any reason, John forth with bastened out of the church. He proceeded to the Star Inn, close by, where in consequence of the novel scene becoming known throughout the village, a mob of women and children soon eathered and made the plac too hot for him. He then sought refine at the White Bear Inn. but was compelled to retire. and, followed by the women and children, made the best escape he could.

-Prince Gagarie, now a mere Father Gagarin of the Society of Jeaus, was a nephew of the late Czar, and is a first coustn of the Czar Reg-nant. The late Czar forbade his entering Russtan territory, under pain of being drawn and quartered.

-The Sherman (Texas) Star is edited and owned by a smooth-faced boy not out of his teens, who also does the mechanical depart-ment. He deserves praise. His paper is read-able and good. He will make his mark one of these days three days.

New-Year's Day in Hartford. HARTFORD, January 2 .- New-Year's day was

ie next morning.

slumber, and