Annual Message of the Governor. To the Senate and House of Representatives :-During the past year the people of this Common wealth have had reason to be grateful to Almight God for many blessings. The earth has been fruit ful, industry has thriven, and, with the exception of the injury suffered by the citizens of some of ou border counties, through the disgraceful barbarity of the Rebel forces which ravaged parts of them, and burned the town of Chambersburg, we have no public misfortune to lament. The year closes with a train of brilliant successes obtained by the armies of the United States, inspiring hope in every loyal mind that the accursed Rebellion will soon be crushed, and peace be restored to our country.

copie during the fiscal year ending No-manher 20, 1864 **22.** 147.331.7 4.783.318.00

Total in Treasury for facal year ending No-The payments for the same period have been 4,928,441.09 Balance in Treasury November 80, 1864..... \$1,942,203.63

The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been shown by my proclamation of the 27th day of September last, as follows:

The fiscal year accounted for in the stat Treasury Department embraces the time from the 1st of December, 1868, to the 80th of Novem ber, 1864. The sinking fund ye ir commenced first Monday in September, 1863, and closed the first Tuesday in September, 1864. This will explain the discrepancy between the statement of the blic debt of the State, and the statement embodied in the proclamation relative to the sinking fund.

Interest certificates. 116,992.85 \$39,879,603.94 Public debt Dec. 1, 1864 Funded debt, vis: 258,200.09 Unfunded debt, viz:-\$97,251.00 Relief notes in circulation... Interest certificates outstanding.....terest cert's unclaimed....

\$36,879,603.94 3,000,000.00 Military loan, peract 15th May, 1861... Total public debt December 1, 1864... \$30,379,603,9 The Commonwealth holds bonds received from the sale of Public Works, amounting to ten million three hundred thousand dollars [\$10,300,000.]

115.510.22

as follows :---Pennsylvania Railroad Company bonds... Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Company 3,500,000.00

These bonds are in the Sinking Fund and reduce the public debt to \$20,079,603.94. The tax on tonnage imposed by the acts of 35th April and 25th August, 1864, has vielded something less than \$200,000-a much less sum tha was anticipated. I recommend a revision of these acts for the purpose of rendering the source or revenue more productive, and amending other de-

The revenue derived from the tax on banks during the year amounted to \$539,606.67, but under the enabling act of the State so many of our banks have become National banks, under the act of Congress, that this source of revenue may be considered as substantially extinguished, and it will be necessary in some way to make up the deficiency from other sources.

The National taxation is heavy, and must probally be made heavier, and the local taxes authoron, and paid by our peop are excessive. In view of these circumstances, we should endeavor to avoid increasing their burdens by making undue appropriations for any purpose. The act of Congress authorizes the taxation by the State of the stock in the National banks in the hands of the holders, not exceeding the rate of taxation imposed on other similar property, and part of the deficiency may be thus provided for.

The amount of debt extinguished by the Sink-

ing Fund during the year is unusually small, which the extraordinary expenses which have been incurred. Seven hundred and thirteen thousand collars [\$713,000,] have been by them to pay the volunteers in service during the invasion of the State in 1863. One hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) have been distributed among the inhabitants of Chambersburg suffering by the Rebel destruction of their town. About two hundred thousand [\$200,000] have been expended under the acts providing for the payment of extra military claims, and in addition to these extraordinary outlays, the amount appropriated to chart ties was last year larger than usual.

In my opinion this matter of donations to charities is fast running into a great abuse. Houses o Refuge and Lanane, Blind and Deaf and Durch Asylums appear to be proper subjects of State boun-ty, because their objects are of public importance; and to be useful and well and economically managed, it seems to be necessary that they should be more extensive than would be required for the wants of a particular county. But in our system ordinary local charities are left to the care of the respective localities, and to give the public money for their support is really to tax the inhabitants

all the counties for the benefit of one. It being alleged that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company has not in various par ticulars, obeyed the law by which it was incorpor ated, the Attorney-General [on the suggestion of parties claiming to be thereby injured] has filed an information in equity against that company, seeking an injunction to prevent a continuance of its past, and the persistance of its intended illega-

Since my last Annual Message, on the report of ing in the Treasury to be delivered to the Compa-

It is a subject of just pride to the people of this Commonwealth that this great work is completed, and whilst it opens a large and wealthy part of the State to the commerce of the seaboard, and unites capital and enterprise within our boarders, it semonwealth the payment of sum

due her from the Company. In my special message of the 20th of April last to which I refer, I communicated to the Legislature, in some detail, the circumstances con with the advance by banks and corporations of the funds to pay the volunteer militia of 1864.

It is not necessary here to recapitulate them length. The case was peculiar, and it is believed none quite like it has occurred. The call for volunteers was made by the authorities of the United States; but it being found that men could not be got-under that call, the form of a call by the State authorities for the defense of the State was, with the assent of the President, substituted. United States agreed to furnish the arms, subsistence, all supplies, but it was alleged that Congress had made no appropriation covering the pay. In this state of things, the emergency being great, the Secretary of War telegraphed me thus:—

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1863.—To His Excellency, Governor A. G. Curtin:-Your telegrams respecting the pay of militia, called out under your proclamation of the 27th of June, have been referrso to the President for instructions, and have been under his consideration. He directs me to say, that while no law of appropriation authorizes the

nake an appropriation for the payment of troops called into State Service to repel an actual inva-sion, including those of the State of Pennsylvania. If, in the meantime, you can raise the necessar mount, as has been done in other States, the appropriation will be applied to refund the advance those who made it. Measures have been taken for the payment of troops mustered into the United States service as soon as the master and nay rolls are made out. The answer of this Department, to v to vourself, whenever the Department is prepar

d to make answer. EDWIN M. STANTON, [Signed] Secretary of War.

The banks and other corporations refused to ad ance the money unless I would pledge myself t isk an appropriation from the Legislature to and it. It will be noticed that the pledge of the resident is clear and distinct. but notwithstand ng the money was paid and the accounts settled and placed in the hands of the President before the meeting of Congress, no such recommendation as promised me was made, and for that reason the bill introduced for that purpose failed. The men were raised and placed under the command of Major-General Couch and the other United States in service longer than the emergency for which they were called out required. Several of the re-

They were remined, as was alleged, to preserv he peace and enforce the draft. quite, one-half the money was paid to troops thus held, and after the emergency had expired. Finding that the appropriation was likely to fail in longress, I laid the matter before the Legislature, inst prior to their adjournment, in May last, and an Act of Assembly was immediately passed to refund the money out of the State Treasury, which, as above stated, has been done. I ought to say that the appropriation by Congress was vig-orously supported by all the members from this State in both branches. Having done everything in my power to procure the payment of the just claim of the State, I now recommend that the Legislature take the subject into consideration with a view to induce proper action by the Presi

dent and Congress.

By the act of 22d of August, 1864, I was thorized to cause an immediate enrollment of the militia to be made, unless that recently made by to raise, by volunteering or draft, a corps of fifisand men for the defense of our Bouthern border. The United States enrollment being found very defective, I directed an enrollment be made, which is now in progress under the charge of Colonel Lemuel Todd, whom I appointed Inspector-General. A draft by the States was then in progress, and it was not thought advisable to harrass our people by a contemporane ous State draft, even if a draft had been practica-

ole under the present law.

Volunteers could not be obtained, there being no bounties, and the men not being exempted by their enlistment in that corps from draft United States. Fortunately the United States placed an army under General Sheridan, between us and the enemy, and thus provided effectually for our defense. With such an adequate protection, as proved by the brilliant campaign of that army, I did not think it right to incur the expense to the State of an independent army, and the withdrawal of so many of our people from their homes and pursuits. Meanwhile arrangement have been made with the authorities at Washington for arming, clothing, subsisting and supplying the corps at the expense of the United States, and in order has been given by the authorities of the United States to furlough such volunteers in the corps so privileged not to exceed 5000 men. It is on to raise 5000 men during the winter There may occur irruptions of irregular bodies of

the Rebels, and it is well to be provided against actual service will, in my judgement, be sufficient, for service in case of necessity. I invite your immediate attention to the very able report of the Inspector-General, which sets forth the defects in the law which he has discovered in his prepara-

tion for carrying it into practical effect. The State agencies at Washington and in the Southwest are in active and successful operation. I communicate herewith the reports of Colone ordan, at Washington, and Colonel Chamber lain, agent for the Southwest. The provisions of the law requiring agents to collect moneys due by the United States to soldiers, have been beneficen A reference to their reports will show the magni tude and usefulness of this branch of their service I desire to invite the attention of all our volun teers, officers, soldiers, and their families, to the fact that the State agents will collect all their claims on the Government gratuitously, as I have reason to believe that many are still ignorant o that fact, and are greatly imposed upon by the exorbitant commissions charged by private claim

Under the act of the 6th of May, 1864, I ap-Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes to take A arge of the arrangements for the educatian of the orphans of soldiers. I communicate herewith a copy of his report on the subject. He has discharged his duties with comme fidelity and efficiency. I earnestly recommend that a permanent and liberal appropriation be made to support this just and worthy scheme of

beneficence. I recommend that an appropriation be made for nilitiamen (for their nsions to the volunteer families.) who were killed or hurt in service in the year 1862 and 1863. As soldiers sometimes arrive here who are insane, and who should be protected and cared for, I recommend that provision be made for their being put in the State Asylum for the Insane, at this place, and kept until notice can be given to the authorities of their respective counties, who should be required to remove and

I feel it to be my duty to invite your serious attention to the evils growing out of the system of passing acts for incorporation for purpose which are provided for by general laws have passed acts authorizing charters to be ob-John A. Wright, Esq., that the Sunbury and Erie tained without special legislation. These acts Railroad was finished, I ordered the bonds remainhave been generally prepared with some care, and contain the provisions which the Legislature thought necessary to protect the Commonwealth and her citizens. If these general laws are not

found to answer such purposes, they should be amended and perfected. If any company desires to be incorporated with greater privileges than are conferred, or to be re-lieved from any of the conditions imposed by these acts, it appears to me that it should be required first to obtain a charter under the general laws, and then apply to the Legislature for an act making the changes which are desired. tention of the Legislature will be thus drawn to the specific object, and a judgment can be formed of its propriety. I would also observe that great evil results from the habit of granting privileges to a corporation by mere reference to some former

rivate act relating to other corporations sometimes without giving the date of these acts. All these practices are bad, and although they ny sometimes be pursued by parties having no intentions, yet they certainly originated in the design of surprising the Commonwealth into grants of privileges which it was known could not be obtained if their extent were understood, and they are often followed now for the same fraudu-

lent purpose. I strongly recommend the repeal of the act passed the 18th day of July, A. D., 1863, entitled period of time. an act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining, and quarrying purposes. Its provisions are found to be practically to inconsistent with the due protection of the citizens and with the just policy of the Commonwealth,

United States, he will recommend to Congress to with great reductance, and subsequent reflection the field, and the preparation of election blanks re-

ous character. further supplement to an act to enable joint ten-ants and tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to

manage and develope the same."

This act allows foreign corporations to hold three hundred acres of land in this State for mining purposes. It was passed, it is believed for the of enabling companies near our border, engaged in the manufacturing of iron, to hold lands as ore banks.

But under the idea that the sinking of an oil well is mining, it is believed that companies have already been organized under the laws of other States, and that more will be, for the purpose of holding land and carrying on the oil business in this State. It would be better to remove all doubt on this question by repealing the act.— These companies, being foreign corporations, are not within the control of our laws to the extent that they ought to be for the puposes of taxation and regulation.

The immense developement of wealth in some of our western counties, by the discovery of oil, officers in this Department. The troops were held has added vastly to the resources of the Commonwealth.

parts of the State, by order of the officers of the army stationed in Pennsylvania, against my repeated remonstrances. I have made efforts to ascertain the value of ready vast, and is rapidly increasing.

The productions and manufactures of the State have become so diversified and abundant that some measure should be taken for an accurate ascertainment of them, so that their extent may be generally known, and also that the necessary taxation may be intelligently imposed. I re commend for these purposes, the creation of Bureau, of which the Auditor-General and State Treasurer shall be members, and the head of which shall be a new officer, to be styled Comissioner of Statistics, or designated by any other

innronriate title The act of 25th of August, 1864, providing for the voting of soldiers, should be carefully examined with a view to its amendment, and, indeed, a revision of our whole election laws would seem o be desirable, with a view to the two essential objects of-1. The admission of legal and exclusion of illegal votes at the polls; and 2d. Faithful and correct returns of the votes actually poll-

ed. I communicate herewith the opionion of the Attorney-General on the conflicting returns for the Sixteenth Congressional District, which will show some of the practical difficulties which arise under the existing system. Without undertaking to recommend the adoption of any particular plan, I submit the whole

subject to your careful and earnest consideration the hope that in your wisdom you will be able to divise some measure which will produce the result so essential to the existence of a free Govrnment-that votes shall be fairly taken in the first instance, and fairly counted and returne afterwards. I have endeavored since 1 came into office to

exercise as cautiously as possible the power confided to the Executive, and avoid usurping any shall endeavor to persist in this course to the A new call has been made by the President for

three hundred thousand men. This renders it proper that I, should invite your attention to the vils which have resulted from abuses of the system of local bounties which was begun in an mergency, by the voluntary and generous loyalty of our citizens, before the passage by Congress of the enrollment act, and has since been continued

The result has been to the last degree oppre sive to our citizens, and unproductive of correspon ding benefit to the Government. In some countics and townships it is believed that the bount and I have already adopted measures to that end. | tax during the last year exceeded the average income of the land. The men of some of the poorer counties have been nearly exhausted by their volunteers being credited to richer localities paving heavier bounties.

The system, as practiced, lowers the morale of and a regard to due economy requires that no the army itself, by putting into the ranks men more than are sufficient should be placed on pay. The remaining 10,000 will be organized and ready are tempted to desert by the facility of escaping letection, and the prospect of new gains by re enlistment, a process which they expect to be able to repeat an indefinite number of number of men for whom bounties have been paid, it is believed that not one-fourth have been actually placed in the ranks of the army, and even those who have have probably not on an average received for their own use one-half of the county paid for them. Immense sums have thus been appropriated by cheats and swindlers, in many cases believed to be acting in complicity

with agents of the Government. An effort was made to prosecute some of the parties concerned in such frauds under the act of Assembly of 14th August last, and they were bound over by the Mayor of this city, but after the witnesses had come here on the meeting of the court, they disappeared from the public eye. I ecommend the whole subject to your careful consideration, that the system may be purged of these

I am officially informed that the quota of this State, under the recent call, is 63,990, but I am not informed of the principles on which the draft

It appears from the President's Proclamatio that it is made chiefly to supply an alleged deficiency in former calls. I am surprised at the amount of this large deficiency, and can only account for the difference between the number of nen furnished by the State and the deficiency aledged to exist in the assignment of the present by the assumption that the men never eached the army, although enlisted and mustered after the payment of bounties by the local authorities to which they were supposed to be credited .t is probable that there are very few counties in

the State which have not paid large bounties for a number of men sufficient to fill the former quotas. Taking the local bounties at the low average four hundred dollars, it is believed that it car e demonstrated that the people of Pennsylvania have been robbed of more than twelve millions of dollars during the past year. This estimate does not include the money fradulently taken from men who have actually gone into the service.

The continuance of these monstrous and unpa illeled abuses cannot be tolerated. Certainly more men are required to aid out gallant soldiers in the field in crushing the Rebelion, and every consideration of patriotism and o brothers who are now in the face of

he enemy, oblidge us to spare no effort to raise he necessary force. In June last, I gave letters to a committee the Prison Society of Philadelphia, requesting that the members of the committee might be allowed to visit and examine the prisons and poor-houses throughout the Commonwealth. I transmit with this communication a copy of the report made to me by the Society of the result of their labors and ommend the same to your attention, with a view to the adoption of proper measures to reform the

In connection with this subject, I again call your attention to the expediency of providing for the reception in the Penitentiaries of persons conricted of murder in the first degree, and who may be pardoned on condition of serving a limited time therein. It has become a custom that an incoming Governor should not issue a warrant of execution in cases left unacted on by his predecessor, and it not unfrequently happens that even in cases which are recent, while some punishment should be inflicted, that of death may appear to the Executive to be too severe. The result is that there are at this time, in the various prisons, some eighteen or twenty persons under sentence of death, and who may lie there for an indefinite

buses which have been found to exist.

The vast amount of additional labor which has been imposed upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth by the existing state of affairs renders it ab-

quired by law to be sent to the army; the receipt, filing and recording the returns of the soldiers' votes; the enrollment of the yearly increasing the 22d day of July, A. D., 1863, entitled "A number of Acts of Assembly, and of charters ob ained under general laws, and the making out of etters-patent for them-all these, together with the previous heavy duties of the offi aggregate, the weight of which must ultimately break down his few subordinates, diligent, faithful and enduring as they are. I recomme ore, that provision be promptly made to meet the

ecessities of the case. It is a subject of just congratulation that notthstanding the distracted condition of the country, our system of common schools continues t The report of the Superintendent, which herewith transmit, shows that there has been an ncrease of scholars during the past year. It is mportant to secure as teachers a sufficient number f men of suitable education and ability, and with a view to this object. I suggest for your consider ation the expediency of making out of the school fund itself some provision for the support of such teachers as shall after a given term of service become superanuated or disabled while in the per-

ormance of their duties.

Of the funds placed in my hands by the acts of the 16th of May, 1861, and the 4th of May, 1864, and to be appropriated in my judgment in military service, I have expended in the last year polyler.

This message is accompanied by the support of the agency at Washington, up until the 30th of May last, for my personal staff and all the military departments. They exhibit the large amount of service performed during the past large amount of se service, I have expended in the last year \$6,124.68 ded in the office of the Auditor-General No similar appropriation will be required at this

A bill was introduced and pasted the House e last session of the Legislature, providing for he appointment of a commission to ascertain the amages done in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, ranklin, Cumberland, York and Adams, by the Rebel army in 1864, which failed in the Senate for want of time. I commend to your consideration he propriety of the passage of such a bill during he present session. It is just to the people of hese counties who have suffered, as well as to the

Government, that these damages should be fairly

scertained, and the evidence perpetuated, what-

ever may be the view to be taken, on future consideration, by the United States or State Govern ment, as to the propriety of paying such claims.

Major-General Hancock has been authorized by the War Department to raise a corps of veteran to be called the First Corps. One of the regulations is that on application by the Governor of any State, recruiting officers will be designated for such State. I have been requested by Gen. Hancock to make such application; but have hitherto declined to comply with the request. It appears adopted by the War Department would probably not be entitled to the relief provided by our own

laws for the families of volunteers. I have in quired of General Hancock whether the proposed corps is to form part of the regular army or of the olunteer force, and if the latter, under what act of Congress it is to be raised. He has referred he communication to the War Department, from which I have as yet received no answer to it. The following letters have passed between General Hancock and myself on this subject :--

BURG, Pa., December 29, 1864.—General:—I received your letter at the moment of my depar ture for Philadelphia on Monday last. I returned this morning and hasten to reply.

Having no knowledge of the organization of the corps you are to command than what appears

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRIS-

in the newspapers and orders, I will be obliged if you will inform me if it is to be regarded as a part of the regular army of the United States or If it is part of the army of the United States, I

certainly have no connection with it as Governor the State. If it is organized as volunteers, be leased to inform me under what act of Congress I need not say, General, that I would be most happy to lo all my power, personally and officially to raise a force to be commanded by you. Car we not raise you two or three regiments in Pennvlvania, in the usual manner and according to the act of Congress for your corps? Of conrse would consult you in the selection of officers, and

only commission where you approved. I cannot understand the asking that persons be sent to Pennsylvania induce veterans to go to the District of Columbia times. Of the to enlist. I certainly will do nothing to embar

rass the plan proposed.

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

I am, General, very respectfully, your servant. Major-General Winfield S. Hancock.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST CORPS, WASHINGTON D. C., December 31, 1864 -To his Excellence Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania-Sir :- I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th inst., and have referred the same to the War Department. I thank you for your kind expression o personal good will, and regret that there should be any occasion for hesitation on your part to lend your official influence, as Governor, to the raising of the corps as proposed by the War Department.

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

you official copies December 5. I cannot see how volunteers for this corps from your State lose any of the advantages attaching to those for other organizations. They are credited to the localities where they or

quota of your State. It should be born in mind that this is an effort I have the honor to rnmain very respectfully,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

Maj. Gen. U. S. V., Com. 1st Corps. The only act of Congress for raising volunteers, I am aware of, requires that the field and line officers shall be commissioned by the Governors of the several States. The men in the Corps are no to be formed into organizations of the respective States, and it is proposed that its officers shall be appointed by the General Government. I know know act of Congress or of Assembly under which men so raised will be entitled to pensions or their families to benefits from the United States or State Government. In addition, I will observe that without any feeling of jealousy, I am still not ready to participate actively in transferring t the United States illegally the right of appoint ment vested in the State, and which the State authorines can exercise with more discrimination ! eason of having a greater familiarity with the merits of the citizens of their own State than the United States authorities can possibly have. will transmit any further communication that may receive on this subject. It will be perceived

My desire is to assist the Government in every legal mode in raising men, and especially to facilitate an officer—a native Pennsylvanian—so distinguished as General Hancock, in his efforts to organize a new corps. I shall throw no obstacle in his way on the present occasion; but I cannot, certainly, be expected to invite a violation of laws in carrying out a plan which sacrifices the rights of the State under existing laws, and would leave the men unprotected by them so far as concerns future provision fo

or three regiments of veterans for Hancock's Corps.

their comfort and that of their families. I will further observe that it appears by the re-

States since the commencement of the war the fol- tributors who are drafted will receive equal

owing number of mon. viz :-TROOPS SENT INTO SERVICE DURING 1864. rganisations for three years' terms...... rganisations for one hundred days' term..... rganisations for one year term..... olunteer recruit s..... rafted men and substitutes.. enlistments of Pennsylvania volunteers :--

91.704 Troops sent into service of the United States since the commencement of the Rebellion, including the ninety days' militia in the Departments of he Monongahela and Susquehanna, in 1863 :-During the year 1861...

336,444

The twenty-five thousand militia of 1862 are ot included in the statement. I call the attention of the Legislature to the Report of the Surveyor-General, herewith presented and commend the suggestions made by that officer

operations of the State. Many valuable recomnendations are made in them to promote the efficiency of our volunteers, and the comfort of the sick and wounded, which I commend to your earnest and immediate attention. It affords me great satisfaction to hear my testimony to the ability, diigence and fidelity of all the officers in these several departments.

Before closing this message I desire to advert to the delay which has sometimes occured in th passage of the General Appropriation bill. It is necessary that this bill should become a law, as otherwise the action of Government would be stopped. To delay its presentation to the Executive, as was done at the last regular session, till a late hour of the night before the morning fixed for the final adjournment, is to deprive the people of their right to have all acts submitted to the rivision of the Legislature before becoming laws, in case the

Executive should not approve them. If there had been time I should probably have returned the appropriation bill of last year for such evision, as when I had the oppertunity of deliberately examining it, I found provisions which I could not have approved; but that opportunity was denied me before the bill had become a law, and, in fact, as the Legislature was on the point of adjournment, the only question presented to me was whether that bill should become a law, without amendment, or the necessities of the Government remain approvided for. The gallantry of our soldiers in the field still

sheds lustre on the Commonwealth, and that their merit is appreciated by a generous people is shown by the continued and cheerful liberality with which the men and women of the State contribute of their means for their comfort and welfare. May the blessings of God be on those brave men who stood by the country through the dark hours of her trial Excutive Chamber, January 4, 1865.

Altoona Tribune.



ALTOONA, PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1865.

THE DRAFT.

"How are you on the draft?" is now the most common salutation, and in this place it has more significance at this time than it has had heretofore. That a draft will be made on, or immediately after. the 16th of February next, is certain, unless the quota be filled by enlistments -How is the quota to be filled? Only by paying large bounties, and the longer the delay the larger the bounty must be. It is a question of money, and now is the time to secure it, and also to secure the men to fill it. There are many men ready and willing to go into the army, who will enlist to the credit of the place that pays them a bounty, and they will go elsewhere if a bounty cannot be had at home. The Town Council helped our people out of the last draft by levying a tax to pay families are domiciled, and count on the bounty. But they will not do so this time. A further tax is unjust, for the reason that to get men into service who are not subject to a young men and those who have no property, who are liable to the draft, and who should pay the most toward the fund, get off with a tax of only a dollar or two, while men who are not liable, and even widows whose sons are in the army, who own a small property, are more heavily taxed to pay for these young men who should pay for themselves. It now stands that if the men who are liable do not pay their proportion they must stand the draft.

The committee, appointed at a meeting of the citizens, to solicit subscriptions to the bounty fund, have been discouraged in their labors by the apathy manifested by those most directly interested and they have decided, and given notice accordingly, that the subscription books have been left at by reference to the correspondence that I have of the office of Esquire Humes, where they ered to raise, in the manner provided by law, two will be kept open until 9 o'clock this evening, and all who subscribe the amount required of each man liable to draft, previous to the hour named, will receive the benefits arising from the fund thus secured. The benefits will be dispensed as follows: If all in the town who are liable to the draft do not come forward and pay in their proportion, thereby securing a sufficient fund to clear the town, then the money that while no law of appropriation authorizes the payment, by the General Government, of troops that it ought not to be allowed to stand longer on payment, by the General Government, of troops that it ought not to be allowed to stand longer on partment should be increased. The making out that the State, under the system established by of commissions for our large army of volunteers in law, has put into the military service of the United draft takes place, after which those con-

shares of the fund, and they can take their proportion and either go into the army, or add to it and procure a substitute This will entirely exclude those who will not contribute to the fund; and it seems to us the most equitable way of settling the affair. If a man will make no effort to help himself, he does not deserve to he helped by others. There are those who are not liable to the draft who have subscribed much more liberelly than is demanded of those who are liable. They have done so for the purpose of avoiding a draft in the town, and it would not be right that their money should go to benefit of those who refuse to give anything toward the fund. The end of the matter is, that those who help themselves will be helped, and those won't, must stand out in the cold.

A few persons have got it into their heads that the Rail Road Company will help to clear the town of a draft. It is a delusion, from whence we know not, and the sooner it is dispelled the better it will be for those who are now risking their chances upon it.

Step up to the Squire's office and put down your highest figure, and receive the benefit of the fund.

THE LEGISLATURE. -The Legislature of this State met on Tuesday last and organized by electing Wm. J. Turrell, of Susquehanna county, Speaker, and Geo. W. Hammersly, Clerk of the Senate; and A. G. Olmstead, of Potter, Speaker, and A. W. Benedict, Clerk of the House .-On Wednesday the Governor's Message was read. We give it entire to-day.

LIST OF JURORS .- Following is a list of Grand and Traverse Jurors, drawn for January Term of Court, 1865, commencing on the fourth Monday and 23d day of the month :-

GRAND JURORS. Bell William, Logan Burkholder John, Antis Carrothers John B. Catharine Crawford Henry, Frankstown Calderwood James M, Tyrone Borough Diehl Isaac, Greenfield Dilling.Henry, Huston Davis Samuel, Logan Fouse John G. Huston Harris Joseph S P, Woodberry Hyle John, Woodberry Hicks Daniel, Allegheny Isett Simon, Kephart Samuel. Blair Lafferty Joseph, Logan Myers William. fulholland James, sen. Antis Martin Jacob L, Esq. Taylor Medara Wm A, "McCormick Robt H, Altoona Patterson Geo W, Gaysport Bor. Shiffler Samuel R. Taylor Yingling John, Freedman immerman Joseph, Woodberry TRAVERSE JUROBS-FIRST WEEK.

Ake Monroe, Logan

Bowser Conrad, Greenfield Campbell Nehemiah, Martinsburg Coleman James, Logan Cannan William H, Allegheny Dysart Alexander, Antis Davidson William, Tyrone Domer D A, Antis Eckhart George, Freedom Glasgow J P, Antis Green Andrew, Logan Gurst Ephraim, Woodberry Greaser George, Huston Garner Jacob, Woodberry Hamilton Wm S, Allegheny Hyle Fredric, N Woodberry Hamilton David, Snyder Hopkins Turner B, Hollidaysburg Isett John D. Snyder Koofer William, Frankstown Kessler George W, Altoona Kopp George, Antis Mulholland Hugh, Antis McClosky Patric, Blair Osterloh A F. Hollidaysburg Over Daniel, Tyrone Rhodes George W, Blair Shaffer Fredric, Tyrone Shade James, Allegheny Spielman John D, Altoona Stoner Daniel, Huston Stuff John H. Alleghenv Smartz John W. Woodberry Stiffller Jacob H, Logan Vaughn Alexander Wilson Samuel G. Antis SECOND WEEK

Aurandt David, Huston

Bell Henry, Altoona

Beard Simon, Gaysport Brua Jacob, Frankstown Clark John, Catharine Cooper Samuel F. Woodberry Clabaugh Andrew, Altoona Duncan Samuel E, Tyrone Dilling George, Huston Diehl John, Juniata Estep John, Antis Feagley George, Snyder Falkner Daniel, North Woodberry Garland David, Snyder Garbill John, Greenfield Hileman Joseph, Frankstown Hileman Joseph B, Altoona Isett George D, Catharine Irvine O M, Allegheny Isett John, Tyrone Lang William, Woodberry Lingenfelter Henry, Freedom Lowe John, Gaysport Medara Daniel, Antis McClain Thomas, Tyrone McKierman Edward, Woodberry McCune Seth R, Frankstown Patterson George (of Thos,) Woodberry Royer Newton, Stiffler Peter, Freedom Stokes William, Tyrone Szink Jacob, Altoona Taylor Joseph, Snyder Thompson Isaac, Huston Vaughn William, Allegheny Wilson William, Tyrone Wertz Jacob, Blair West John C, Hollidaysburg.

NEW PAPER.—We are in receipt of the first number of the Christian Family Companion, published by H. R. Holsinger, Tyrone, Pa. It is a neat eight page paper, about half the size of the Altoona LOCAL II

THE MASONIO RESTIVAL. the Mystic Tie," of Mountain of their brethren from coatigu panied by their wives, daughte celebrated St. John's Day (I king of a grand repast serve House at & clock P. M., after to their Hall and spent the ever Of the supper we scarce kn was so grand. The "bill almost everything we ever things we never heard of. T and boiled rock fish, turkey with cranberries, roast duck a onions, goose, prairie grouse partridge, mutton, beef, bet and there was potatoes—swe and roast, hominy, beans and followed-well, there was sur puffs, and jellies and jams, an and nuts and fruits, and pre generally, that we cannot en table literally grouned bene Messrs. Miller never do thing efforts to please on this oc and duly appreciated.

On retiring to the Hall, at tire party seemed disposed one of pleasure to all. Wit man's buff, charades, etc., as on eagles wings. Old a in the merry making. Old hairs and rhoumatic limbs the youth of sixteen, while part of spectators, with noth acheing sides which laughte grand old time, long to be return of the day, which shi party is anxiously awaited.

We copy the following Guidon," a paper published 12th Pa. Cavalry, at Harpers ing only that we think ther the time Sergt. Stiffler was nellsburg. It should be J 1863, as we know there was Rebels at that place, previous tysburg, but not afterware rightly. Some of our citizens that time :-

Sergt. William J. Stiffle Cavalry, of Biair county, Bunker Hill, Va., Jan. 1, 1 Prison at Andersonville, Vews of the same was comn pany commander on the 26 kindness of a 1st Sergt. 5th Sergt. Stiffler was one of he call of the President for bellion. He was a member nfantry, three months servi he service on the 7th Dec. 12th Pa. Cav. He served with his company until July skirmish at McConnellsburg n the left shoulder, three was again fit for duty, at joined his Regiment, and r Jan. 1, 1864, when in a ha with the enemy near Bunk verpowered, wounded and for four months and eight and baroarous treatment death alone released him the country has lost as rents and friends have our He has gone from among

> A QUEER CASE.—The joined item came to our and has been noticed in a but being unable to obtain reality of the case, we refr anything in relation to it. ever, received a history of the parties, from a relial place. It appears that wit organized in this place, (fo vice,) in the summer of 1 left a wife and small family of Antietam he fell, was terwards had his body disi and re-interred in the soldi A vear afterwards she mar ime a child was born, the riage. When the call for ing filled up, last fall, the and is now in the army. first husband returned, al aken prisoner at Antietan He had been held by thehange at Savannah. O n a queer fix; but all wi ho was once killed, twi ears in Rebel prisons; an certainly entitled to his er than fiction." The q ied in the Cemetery?"

DIED FROM HIS INJUS pwing from the Pittsburg st:-David Ditsch, wh ittsburgh, Fort Wayne a everely injured on Thurs ing caught between two c d in coupling. He linge death put an end to his s was about twenty years a resident of Altoons, w side. Coroner Clawson body, when the jury entir pany and the employees a verdict of "accidental

LOOK OUT FOR PARTIC ey requests us to give not ndebted to him, and hav and settle their accounts this time he will publish he amounts due, as a w chants, and to the publi who are persistently dish after. A few such exam would undoubtedly be be

WOLF & PATERSON. or two since, to drop in amed firm, and found hing in the grocery an proprietors agreeable an recommend the hot eries as we halfaire the ble as the markets wil