ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—During the past year the people of this Commonwealth have had reason to be grateful to Almighty God for many blessings. The earth has been fruitful, industry has thriven, and with the exception of the injury suffered by the citizens of some of our 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.

The balance in the Treas'ry Nov 30, 1863, was	$2,147,331 70
Receipts during fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864	4,733,313 02
Total in Treas. for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864	$6,880,644 72
The payments for the same period have been	4,938,441 09
Bal. in Treasury, Nov. 30, '64	$1,942,203 63

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

Am't of d'bt of Commonw'th reduced		$268,569 59
As follows, viz:		
Five per ct. loan of Commonw'th	$268,308 03	
Interest certificates redeemed	261 47	
		268,569 59

The fiscal year accounted for in the statement of the Treasury Department, embraces the time from the 1st of Dec. 1863, to the 30th of Nov. '64. The Sinking Fund year commenced the first Monday in September, 1863, and closed the first Tuesday in September, 1864. This will explain the discrepancy between the statement of the Treasury Department as to the reduction of the public debt of the State, and the statement embodied in the proclamation relative to the sinking fund.

Am't of Public debt of Penn'a. as it stood on the 1st of Dec. 1863		$39,496,596 78
Deduct am't redeemed at the State Treas'y during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, '64, viz:		
Five pr ct. stocks	$104,722 73	
4½ pr ct stocks	10,000 00	
Int'st certificates	2,270 11	
		116,992 84
Public debt, Dec. 1 '64		39,379,603 94
Funded debt, viz:		
6 pr ct loans ordinary	$100,630 00	
5 pr ct loans, ordinary	25,605,263 72	
4½ pr ct loans, ordinary	558,200 00	
		26,264,093 72
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in cir'n	$97,251 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,086 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditor's certificates	724 32	
		115,510 22
		$36,379,603 94
Milit'y loan pr act May 15, '61		3,000,000 00
Total public debt Dec. 1, '64		$39,379,603 94

The Commonwealth holds Bonds received from the sale of Public Works, amounting to $10,800,000, as follows:

Pa. R. R. Co bonds	$6,800,000	
Phil. & Erie RR Co bonds	3,500,000	
		$10,300,000

These bonds are in the Sinking Fund, and reduce the public debt to $29,079,603 94.

The tax on tonnage imposed by the act of 30th April and 25th August, '64, has yielded something less than $200,000—a much less sum than was anticipated. I recommend a revision of those acts for the purpose of rendering this source of revenue more productive, and amending other defects in those bills.

The revenue derived from the tax on banks during the year amounts to $539,606 67, but under the enabling act of the States 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 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 Sinking Fund during the year is unusually small which is to be accounted for by the extraordinary expenses which have been incurred.—Seven hundred and thirteen thousand dollars ($713,000) have been paid to refund to the banks the money advanced by them to pay the volunteers in service during the invasion of the State in 1863. One hundred thousand dollars have been distributed among the inhabitants of Chambersburg, suffering by the rebel destruction of their town. About two hundred thousand dollars ($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 charities was last year larger than usual.

In my opinion this matter of donations to charities is fast running into a great abuse. Houses of Refuge, and Insane, Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums, appear to be proper subjects of State bounty, 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, or divisions 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 of all the counties for the benefit of one.

The national taxation is heavy and must probably be made heavier, and the local taxes authorized by unwise legislation and paid by our people are excessive. In view of these circumstances, we would endeavor to avoid increasing their burdens by making undue appropriations for any purpose.

It being alleged that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company has not in various particulars obeyed the law by which it was incorporated, 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 persistence of its intended illegal course.

Since my last annual message on the report of John A. Wright, Esq. that the Sunbury and Erie Railroad was finished, I ordered the bonds remaining in the Treasury to be delivered to the company.

It is 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 borders, it secures to the commonwealth the payment of some due her from the company.

By the act of 22d August, 1864, I was authorized to cause an immediate enrollment of the militia to be made, unless that recently made by the United States should be found sufficient, and to raise by volunteering or draft a corps of fifteen thousand men for the defence of our southern border. The United States enrollment being found very defective, I directed an enrollment to be made, which is now in progress under the charge of Colonel Lemuel Todd, whom I appointed Inspector General. A draft by the United States was then in progress, and it was not thought advisable to harrass our people by a contemporaneous State draft, even if a draft had been practicable 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 by the United States. Fortunately the United States placed an army, under General Sheridan, between us and the enemy, and thus provided effectually for our defence. With such 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 arrangements have been made with the authorities at Washington for arming, clothing, subsisting and supplying the corps at the expense of the United States, and an order has been given by the authorities of the United States to furlough such volunteers in the corps as may be drafted by the United States. The corps so privileged not to exceed 5,000 men. It is my intention to raise 5,000 men during the winter, and I have already adopted measures to that end. There may occur irruptions of irregular bodies of the rebels, and it is well to be provided against them. The number proposed to be so raised and put into actual service, will, in my judgment, be sufficient, and a regard to due economy requires that no more than are sufficient should be placed on pay. The remaining 10,000 will be organized, and ready 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 preparation 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 Col Jordan, at Washington, and Col. Chamberlain, agent for the Southwest. The provisions of the law requiring the agents to collect moneys due by the United States to soldiers, have been benificent. A reference to their reports will show the magnitude and usefulness of this branch of their service. I desire to invite the attention of all our volunteers, 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 of that fact, and are greatly imposed upon by the exorbitant commissions charged by private claim agents.

Under the act of the 6th of May, 1864, I appointed Hon. Thomas Burrowes to take charge of the arrangements for the education of the orphans of soldiers. I communicate herewith a copy of his report on the subject. He has discharged his duties with commendable zeal, 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 pensions to the volunteer militia men, (or their families) who were killed or hurt in service in the years 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 placed 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 care for them.

I feel it to be my duty to invite your serious attention to the evils growing out of the system of passing acts of incorporation, for purposes which are provided for by general laws. We have passed acts authorizing charters to be obtained without special legislation. These acts have 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 relieved 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. The attention of the Legislature will thus be 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 a mere reference to some former private act relating to other corporations, sometimes without even giving the date of these acts. All these practices are bad, and although they may sometimes be pursued by parties having no bad intention, 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 fraudulent purpose.

I strongly recommend the repeal of the act passed the 18th day of July, A. D. 1863, entitled "An act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes."

Its provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the citizens and with the just policy of the Commonwealth, that it ought not to be allowed to stand longer on our statute book. I approved the act in question with great reluctance, and subsequent reflection and observation have satisfied me of its mischievous character.

I also recommend the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, entitled "A further supplement to an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to manage and develop 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 purpose of enabling companies near our border engaged in the manufacture of iron, to hold land asore 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 lands 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 purposes of taxation and regulation.

The immense developments of wealth in some of our western counties by the discovery of oil has added vastly to the resources of the Commonwealth.

The productions and manufactures of the State have become so diversified and abundant that some measures 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 recommend for these purposes the creation of a 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 Commissioner of Statistics, to be designated by any other appropriate title.

The act of 25th 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 to 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, 2. Faithful and correct returns of the votes actually polled. I communicate herewith the opinion of the Attorney General on the conflicting returns for the 16th 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, in the hope that in your wisdom you will be able to devise some measure which will produce the result so essential to the existence of a free government, that votes shall be fairly taken in the first instance, and fairly counted and returned afterwards.

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

A new call has been made by the President for 300,000 men. This renders it proper that I should invite your attention to the evils which have resulted from abuses of the system of local bounties which was begun in an emergency by the voluntary and generous loyalty of our citizens, before the passage by Congress of the enrollment act, and has since been continued by sundry acts of Assembly.

The result has been to the last degree oppressive to our citizens, and unproductive of corresponding benefit to the Government. In some counties and townships, it is believed that the bounty tax during the last year exceeding the average income derived from the land. The large sums offered in some places in the competition for men, have demoralized many of our people, and the most atrocious frauds connected with the system have become common. The men of some of the poorer counties have been nearly exhausted by their volunteers being credited to richer localities paying heavier bounties. The system as practiced lowers the *morale* of the army itself, by putting into the ranks men actuated by merely mercenary motives, and who are tempted to desert by the facility of escaping detection, and prospect of new gains by reenlistment, a process which they expect to be able to repeat an indefinite number of times. Of the 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 joined it, have probably not on an average received for their own use one-half of the bounty paid for them. Immense sums have thus been appropriated by cheats and swindlers, in many cases believed to be acting in complicity with agencies 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 recommend the whole subject to your careful consideration, that the system may be purged of these evils.

I am officialy informed that the quota of this State, under the recent call, is 66,999, but I am not informed of the principle on which the draft is to be made.

It appears from the President's proclamation that it is made chiefly to supply an alleged 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 men furnished by the State and the deficiency alleged to exist in the assignment of the present quota by the assumption that the men never reached the army, although enlisted and mustered after the payment of bounties by the localities to which they were supposed to be credited. It is possible that there are very few counties in the State which have not paid large bounties for a number of men sufficient to fill their former quotas.

Taking the local bounties at the low average of four hundred dollars, it is believed that it can be demonstrated that the people of Pennsylvania have been thus robbed of more than twelve millions of dollars during the past year. This estimate does not include the money fraudulently taken from men who have actually gone into the service.

The continuance of these monstrous and unparalleled abuses cannot be tolerated.

Certainly more men are required to aid our gallant soldiers in the field in crushing this rebellion, and every consideration of patriotism, and of regard for our brothers, who are now in the face of the enemy, obliges us to spare no effort to raise the necessary force.

In June last, I gave letters to a Committee of the Prison Society of Philadelphia, requesting that the members of the Committee might be allowed to visit and examine the prisons and poor-houses throughout the Commonwealth. I transmit with this communition a copy of the report made to me by the Society of the results of their labors, and commend the same to your attention with a view to the adoption of proper measures to reform the abuses which have been found to exist.

In connection with this subject, I again call your attention to the expediency of providing for the reception in the penitentiaries, of persons convicted of murder in the first degree, and who may be pardoned on condition of serving a limited term 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 frequently 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 period of time.

Maj. Gen. Hancock has been authorized by the War Department to raise a corps of veterans, to be called the first corps. One of the regulations is that, upon 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 to me that the families of men raised on the plan adopted by the War Department would probably not be entitled to the relief provided by our own laws for the families of volunteers. I have inquired of Gen. Hancock whether the proposed corps is to form part of the regular army or of the volunteer force, and if the latter, under what act of Congress it is to be raised. He has referred that communication to the War Department, from which I have as yet received no answer to it.

It appears by the report of the Adjutant General, herewith transmitted, that the State, under the system established by law has put into the military service of the United States since the commencement of the war, the following number of men, viz:

Troops sent into service during 1864:	
Organizations for 3 years term	9,865
Organization for 100 days term	7,675
Organization for 1 year term	15,094
Volunteer recruits	26,567
Drafted men and substitutes	10,651
Recruits for regular army	2,974
Re enlistments for Pa. Vols:	
Infantry	13,862
Cavalry	2,884
Artillery	792
Accredited to other States	889
	91,704
Troops sent into the service of the U. S. since the commencement of the rebellion, including the ninety days militia in the departments of the Monongahela & Susquehanna, in 1864:	
During the year 1861	130,324
do do 1862	71,100
do do 1863	43,046
do do 1864	73,828
Re-enlistments of Pa. Vols	17,876
	336,444

The 25,000 militia of 1862 are not included in this statement.

I call the attention of the Legislature to the Report of the Surveyor General, herewith presented, and commend the suggestions made by the officers to your consideration.

This message is accompanied by full reports of all the military departments. They exhibit the large amount of service performed during the last year, and contain a full history of all the military operations of the State.—Many valuable recommendations 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 bear my testimony to the ability, diligence and fidelity of all the officers in these several departments.

Before closing this message, I desire to advert to the delay which has sometimes occurred in the 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 revision of the legislature before becoming laws, in case the Executive should not approve them. If there had been time, I should probably have returned the appropriation bill of last year for such revision, as when I had the opportunity of deliberately examining it, I found provisions which I could not have approved—but 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 unprovided for.

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

A. G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. 4, 1865.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburg Commercial.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3.

The Senate was called to order at three o'clock by Speaker Turrell.—Thirty one members were present.—Prayer was delivered by Reverend Jackson.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented the certificates of election of Senators.

Mr. Clymer presented a protest from the Democratic Senators against Mr. Turrell occupying the chair, which was rejected.

The newly elected Senators being sworn, a ballot was taken for Speaker. Mr. Turrell received eighteen votes and Wm. A. Wallace eleven.

Mr. Turrell then delivered an able address. He pledged himself to discharge the duties faithfully, with a just regard to the rights of all. The rules of the Senate had been perfected by years of experience, and should be carefully observed. The amendment giving soldiers the voting privileges was hailed gratefully everywhere, and gladdened the soldier's hearts, and would make them more readily engage in active defense. He referred to the importance of the recent election, and the quiet prevailing on that day.

After alluding glowingly to the determination of the North to crush the rebellion, he renewed the results, already secured to Freedom and Humanity, and prayed the day would soon arrive when every foot of soil would be consecrated by the genius of universal freedom.

Five thousand copies of the address were ordered to be printed.

Chief Clerk, Assistant Clerk and Subordinate officers were then elected as follows:

Clerk—Geo. W. Hammersly.

Assistant Clerk—Lucius Rogers.

Transcribing Clerks—E. Williams, Martin Orlady, E. K. Haines, Henry Catlin, E. DeWolf.

Sergeant-at-arms—John G. Martin.

Assistants do.—James S. Johnson, Charles Williams.

Door Keeper—Joseph Riblet.

Assistants—I. B. Hinds, M. L. Novinger, Frank H. Acuff, Jacob H. Kline, Joseph T. Thompson, John A. Arnold.

Messenger—William Duffy.

Assistant—William Shields.

Committees to notify the Governor and the House of the organization of the Senate were appointed. Resolutions were adopted inviting Clergymen to offer prayers daily, and adopting the rules of last session. Resolutions to meet daily at eleven except on Monday and Saturday, and on Monday at eight in the evening were adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House was called to order at twelve o'clock. The election returns were read by the Clerk, who announced two seats by certificates from Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, and asked what names should be placed on the roll.

After a lengthy discussion, the resolution of Mr. Brown, of Warren, that the names of the two members who appeared to have the highest number of votes should be called, was adopted.

A vote for speaker was then taken; Mr. Olmstead, of Potter, received sixty votes, and Mr. Quigly, of Philadelphia, thirty six. Mr. Olmstead thanked the members for the honor, and pledged his determination to act faithfully, fearlessly and impartially, and that he would enforce the rules, and endeavor to accelerate business. The interest of the people of Pennsylvania were varied, but would be harmonious. He directed attention to the coal, iron and petroleum interests of the Commonwealth, each of which would require their observation.

The organization of the House was completed by the election of the following officers:

Chief Clerk—A. W. Benedict.

Assistant Clerk—W. H. Denniston.

Postmaster—Alexander Adair.

Sergeant-at-Arms—C. E. Idell.

Doorkeeper—J. F. M'Junkin.

Messenger—Asa Nichols.

Transcribing Clerks—C. W. Walker, C. D. Harlan, Joseph Williston, Thomas C. Kerr.

The members were then sworn and the usual committees appointed to wait on the Governor, and the House adjourned.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of GEORGE METZ, late of New Sewickly tp., Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY GEOHRING, } Ex'rs
GEORGE GARDNER, }
jan11'65 — New Sewickly tp.

BANK NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the Auditor General, as required by the 11th section of the Act entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States, passed on the 22d day of August, 1864," has certified to me that "The Bank of Beaver County," located in New Brighton, Beaver county, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirement of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States;

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be be published in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th Section of said Act, and do declare that the Charter of said Bank by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the 1st Section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN, *Governor.*

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Dec. 31, '64.

Notice.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, before the Honorable Judges of said Court. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Robert Ritchie, deceased. And now, to-wit, Nov. 16th 1864, Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased to-wit: Jane M'Cormick (widow of James B. M'Cormick) Francis Ritchie, Alex. T. Ritchie (the petitioner), Wm. T. Ritchie, residing in the State of Iowa, Robt. Ritchie, James C. Ritchie, Elizabeth Brown (widow of John A. Brown), Jonas D. Ritchie, now, or late of California, and all others interested, to shew cause if any you have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said deceased should not be awarded at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for said County, on the first Monday of March next. JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sheriff.

Beaver, Jan. 11th, 1864.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

IN the Orphans' Court of Beaver county State of Pennsylvania. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of William Price, late of said county, dec'd. To the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd., to wit, David Price, James Price, and Margaret Price, residing in the State of Michigan; Mary Price, residing in the State of New York, and all others interested—You and each of you are hereby notified that an inquisition to make partition or valuation of the real estate of said deceased, will be held on the premises, in Franklin tp., Beaver co., the 1st day of February, 1865, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver, Jan 4, '65.

Special War Tax.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 24TH COL'N DISTRICT, PA., New Castle, Dec. 24, '64.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons assessed with a Special Income tax, in Beaver and Lawrence counties, that said tax is now due and payable and that the Collector will be at his office between 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 p. m. every day (except Sundays) at the house of William Johnston, in Rochester, on the 16th and 17th; at the office of G. W. Hamilton, Esq., in Beaver, on the 18th and 19th; and at the office of Eli Reno, Esq., in New Brighton, on the 20th and 21st day of January, 1865, in person or by deputy to receive the same; and if the person or persons so neglecting to pay, shall be liable to pay ten percentum additional upon the amount thereof. National funds only received in payment of taxes. Persons residing south of the Ohio river, in Beaver county, can pay to Thomas Nicholson, Esq., at Frankfort Springs, at all times.

All persons owing Internal Revenue tax, in Beaver and Lawrence counties, can remit by mail, a check marked GOOD by the Cashier of any Bank or private Banker in good standing, in either of said counties, the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, payable in Government funds to the ORDER of the undersigned, or money at their own risk; and proper vouchers will be forthwith sent to such an address as may be ordered, on the receipt of such remittance.

DAVID SANKEY, Collector.

N. B.—Internal Revenue Stamps for sale at this office. jan4

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Comptroller of Currency,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Bank of Beaver County" in the Borough of New Brighton, in the County of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now therefore, I, Hugh M'Culloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Bank of Beaver County," in the Borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 20th day of December, 1864.

(SEAL) HUGH M'CULLOCH,
Comptroller of Currency.

A. L. S. MORAND, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(*Late A. A. Surg. U. S. Army.*)
FREEDOM,
BEAVER CO., PA. [jan4

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

Published Daily by The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

One of the Largest and Most Widely Circulated Papers in the State. Gives the Earliest and Fullest Intelligence.

Prospectus for the New Year.

On assuming control of the *Commercial* at the commencement of the year, the conductors announced their DETERMINATION to infuse a *new life and vigor* into its columns which should render the paper MORE THAN EVER ACCEPTABLE TO THE READER.

The Rapid Increase in Circulation, flattering notices of our contemporaries, and Congratulatory letters from every quarter, assure us that our efforts have not been unsuccessful.

The *Commercial* HAS GROWN DAILY in public favor until it now ranks among the LEADING JOURNALS in the country.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the reading public, and at the same time meet the increasing pressure on our advertising columns, we some months since INCREASED THE DIMENSIONS OF THE PAPER TO THE EXTENT OF FOUR COLUMNS.

Among the leading features are full, reliable TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS from all the leading points of interest. It devotes special attention to MARKET REPORTS, including the IRON, OIL, CATTLE, LUMBER, TOBACCO, and the PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS. Our RIVER NEWS receives particular attention, and in this department the *Commercial* has no rival. The FINANCIAL AND STOCK REPORTS of the *Commercial* are prepared with care and will be found to be unusually full and reliable. Also the Reports of the LEADING MARKETS OF THE COUNTRY, embracing reports of the DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE MARKETS, and Special reports of OIL, STOCK, FINANCIAL AND TRADE from day to day.

While special attention will be given to these several Departments, the *Commercial* lays claim to rank among the leading journals of the country as a medium of GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Its aim is to give to one and all, a paper suited to the FAMILY CIRCLE, and welcome visitor to the discriminating public.

THE PULPIT forms a peculiar feature of the *Commercial*. By giving every Saturday an Original Sermon, prepared expressly by a Minister of the Gospel, in Pittsburgh or vicinity, which also goes into the weekly, thirty-two discourses are given in the year, by not less than twenty or thirty different Ministers, without regard to denominational distinction. This department of the *Commercial* has attracted much attention, and arrangements are being made to increase its recognized importance and value. As a feature at once novel and instructive, it constitutes not the least of the many claims of the *Commercial* to patronage.

In politics the *Commercial* will be an undeviating supporter of the Union, and earnestly loyal to the Government, and as far as consistent with this aim, free from Partizanship.

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Office, 75 FIFTH st., opposite Post Office.

C. D. BRIGHAM,
R. D. THOMPSON,
Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE IN PATITION

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

IN the Orphans' Court, in and for the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Gotlieb Michaels, dec'd. And now, to wit: Nov. 19th, 1864, Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to wit: Julia, intermarried with Wm. Boswell, Mary, intermarried with Peter Wagner, Louisa Michaels, now, or late of St. Louis, Mo., intermarried with George Kelly, from whom she was divorced, and afterwards married a man named Churchman—and all others interested—You and each of you are hereby notified to be and appear before the Judges of said Court, on the first Monday of March next, to accept, or refuse the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation given by an inquest duly awarded by said Court, and returned by the Sheriff to Nov. Term, and in the event of non-acceptance, to show cause why the same should not be sold.

JOS. LEDLIE,
Jan 4, 1865. Sheriff.

HENRY HICE. JAS. S. RITCHEY.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Thos. McKonaew, late of New Brighton, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN REEVES, Adm'r.
nov30'64 — New Brighton.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of ANDREW CALER, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB CALER, Ex'r.
dec21'64 — Mt. Pleasant tp., Col'n co.