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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. H. LONGENECKER.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
OFFICE with S. L. RUSSEL, Esq., nearly opposite the Court House.
Oct. 16, '66.-6m.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and specially procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office. april1:'66-1y.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Juliana street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. P. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:tf

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apr1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
april, 1864—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.
DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Tooth Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. GEORGE C. DOUGLAS
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.
☞ Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.
☞ Office two doors west of Bedford Hotel, up stairs. aul7:tf

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

JEWELER, &c.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—1y.

J. M. LEHMAN,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER,
COAL DALE.
Will promptly attend to all collections intrusted to him. He will also execute all instruments of writing with neatness and dispatch.
Coal Dale, Sept. 13, 1866-3m

Poetry.

THE BRIBED LEGISLATOR.

BY WM. B. CONWAY.

Of all the crimes, with which the Tempter's art,
Has blacken'd and defiled the human heart;
The meanest meanness, and the vilest wile,
The basest baseness, and the deepest guile,
That ever tinged the conscions cheek with shame,
Destroyed a character, or damned a name,
The crime of crimes—is clearly that which must
Result, *per se*, from VIOLATED TRUST!
Though trusts are various, (as all agree,)
In weight—extent—importance and degree,
Yet still the principle involved in each,
(We care not what Dishonesty may preach)
The principle is recognized as just,
That EVERY fairly delegated trust,
Which, as a trust is mutu'lly believed,
As such imparted, and as such received,
(Despite of all the arguments that wave,
The scruples from the conscience of a knave,
However deep in subtle tactics skilled,)
SHOULD BE IN TRUTH AND HONESTY FULFILLED!
This is the doctrine, Equity proclaims,
Sustained by learn'd and venerated names,
And this the doctrine, to which Truth has given
The broad, approving seal of righteous Heaven,
Destroy this sacred principle—and then
Can justice dwell among the sons of men?
Could peace and order, here consent to dwell,
Or would not Earth, itself, become a Hell?
Of all the trusts, which can to men be given,
(Not to include the Ministry of Heaven)
Those trusts are clearly greatest, which relate
To man—considered in his social State;
Those PUBLIC TRUSTS, which always must embrace,
The weal, or woe, of thousands of his race,
These trusts are truly sacred, and as such,
Corruption's vile, contaminating touch
Cannot pervert them, without spreading ill,
Beyond the basest purpose of the will,
Sad ills—alas!—which in their scope must urge
Their dire EFFECTS to the remotest verge
Of that society, through which they spread,
Like bitter waters from a fountain head.
The Legislator, who receives a TRUST,
Direct—or INDIRECT—though all the tribe
Of causuistic quibblers should unite
Their deepest skill—"to prove the black is white,"
That Legislator violates his trust,
Becomes defiled—and ceases to be just!
'Tis true, no man can deem it very strange,
When mere *opinions* undergo a change;
But when opinions plainly manifest
The FACTS and PRINCIPLES on which they rest,
And TRUSTS are THUS confided—clearly then,
Opinions TEST the HONESTY of men!!!
'Tis true, the bribed apostate may proclaim,
A host of facts to palliate his shame,
Facts, well *prepared*, to meet his wretched case,
And mitigate the horrors of disgrace.
Yes—he may prove—or try, in vain to prove,
That scruples rose, reluctantly to move
His artless mind—which had—alas! to strive,
Against the fact, that two and two *make five!*
Thus to "*conclusions*" he was "*forced*" to come,
And darkly wrote his artful letters home;
To prove his conscience is not made of flint.
He drops a sly preliminary *hint*:
Suggests his "*doubts*," which finally prevail,
And then he halts, in "matters of detail:"—
He deprecates the spirit of the times,
And speaks of "party" as he should of crimes,
He modifies his motions, day by day,
As, for a total change he paves the way,
Is anxious still to *justify* his views,
And still *defends* himself, though none accuse;
And when he hears the biting—taunting jibes,
This *sensitive* recipient of bribes
Retorts—and plunges deeper in the toils,
And proudly bears his infamy and spoils!
"Before high heaven, he plays his frantic" pranks,
Abhors corruption!—and supports the Banks!
Still for "*democracy*," he rants and raves,
Vilest of hypocrites!—and worst of knaves!
Appeals to his "*constituents!*"—ah why?
For *they* confirm his damning infamy!!
If that base man detestable appears,
On whom the orphans cries and widows' tears
Make no impression;—from whose callous heart,
No sigh of pity or remorse can start;
Who basely cheats the mute confiding dead,
And drives the orphans forth, to beg their bread,
In sorrow and in wretchedness to roam,
Expelled by FRAUD, from happiness and home!
If fraud like this, must ever be despised,
Can greater frauds—though artfully disguised,
Be less detested? Less abhored?—because
The fraud is *making*—not in *breaking* laws
Has been committed? Then, if this be true,
The world may bid integrity adieu!
Is that base man the guiltiest of men,
Who fires some cottage, in the lonely glen,
Is he not baser?—Equity exclaims,
Who wraps a CITY in devouring flames?
And if a WATCHMAN?—who his guilt can tell?
That *lights the torch* and utters—"*All is well!*"
And so the Legislator:—If he would
Take every ill, and countervailing good,
Which man enjoys, or suffers, here below,
And justly balance human weal and woe,
We must proclaim that man to be the worst,
The most detestible—the most accursed,
Whose actions tend—directly by his will,
To have on *States* the greatest weight of ill;
The bribed apostate, who on States would draw,
The greatest curses, in the forms of law!
The sad *effects* his villany imparts,
May reach ten thousanh times ten thousand hearts,
Ah think of THIS!—in weighing public crimes,
Which injure other men, in other times!
Ah think of this!—with jealousy and fear,
Nor deem the writer wantonly severe;
Crimes which to sorrow, slavery and scorn,
Doom freemen's children's children, yet unborn.
These are no trifles—"trifles light as air,"
As bribing Bank Directors are aware;
If these be trifles, why did Freedom's son,
The great, the good, the Godlike Washington,
Devote his life to vigilance and toil,
To rear a Temple on Columbia's soil;
Beneath whose high, and bright, and hallowed dome,
Freedom might find a shelter and a home,
Where every lovely virtue might appear,
Bright as their native heaven's unclouded sphere,
Whence Peace and Order might protection draw,
From Truth—and Justice—Liberty and Law!
If these be dreams, or trifles, if you will,
Ah! *why* did *Warren* bleed on Bunker's Hill?
The *Judge*—the *Magistrate*—we dont describe;
Nor e'en the *Editor*—who takes a bribe;
The *difference* in this brief view,
The evil each—*within his sphere*, may do,
The *principle's* the same—'tis understood,
From Libel-suits—to gallant *Cilley's* blood;
Pure blood!—by *bribes* and base corruption spilt,
Whilst *bribing Bankers* flaunt in pride and guilt!
In pride and guilt;—Whilst lo! the widow's tear!
And hark! the orphans' wailings—strike the ear!
Ah! who but God, can estimate their pain?
They cry to Heaven!—nor will they cry in vain!
The man who takes a *bribe* would strip the dead,
Or rob the orphan of his crust of bread;
So lost to justice—equity and right—
This man would steal the aged "widow's mite;"
Is well prepared for *every kind* of fraud,
Would sell his country, or betray his God,
Pillage the palace of the King of Kings,
Or strip the gilding from an angel's wings!
On sad events—*now passing*—do reflect;
Freemen!—be firm, and stern, and circumspect!
Let none be trusted, who for office pants,
To pamper vulgar—*artificial* wants,
Let every idle—vain—and vicious drone
Live—if he can—but TRUST NOT such a one:
Remeber what Time's faithful record saith,
That Carthage fell—and fell by "PUNIC FAITH!"
The man who is unfaithful to a trust,
However small—is vitally unjust,
And he who is unjust—in little things,
Would be a villain in the Courts of Kings,
Present a *bribe!*—and down his virtue falls,
In Courts—or camps—or Legislative Halls!
The bribed apostate!—Blot his hateful name
From each and every scroll of honest fame,
Let no man trust him:—None forbear to shed,
Contempt—and deep dishonor—on his head:
Let scorn still point her finger and her jibes,
And say—☞ Behold the *consequence* of Bribes!
Let guileless children—as he passes by,
Shrink from his touch, and shudder at his eye;
Let lovely woman loath him with disgust,
And shun him—like the reptile in the dust;
And, whilst he lives, let Infamy alone,
Claim the *Bribed Legislator*—as *her own*;
Until he dies—and sinks into the grave,
To poison worms, that feed upon the knave;
There—'midst the storms—let hideous Furies, foul,
Hold nightly revels—and in concert howl!
Let hissing serpents make that spot their home,
And be the watchful guardians of his tomb;
And when he goes to Hell, let Devil's stare,
And ask him—who the Devil sent him there?
And feel the insult—deep, severe and keen,
To see a fiend—pre-eminently mean
'Midst better Devils, rudely ushered in,
A foul—appalling prodigy of sin;
And in Hell's fiercest—hottest—furnace cramm'd,
Let him be damned!—superlatively damned!
And why not damned—for such transcendent crimes?
Yea—damned eternally, ten thousand times!?—

EBENSBURG, PA., March 28, 1838.

Miscellaneous.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR ANDREW G. CURTIN.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

We have reason to be thankful to God, for the blessings of peace, abundant crops, that industry has been rewarded, and that thus the Commonwealth has been able to do her full duty to herself, to the country and posterity.

The condition of our finances is as follows:

Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1865	$2,373,668 14
Receipts during fiscal year ending November 30, 1866	5,829,668 54
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending November 30, 1866	8,203,336 68
Payments for same period have been	6,462,303 41
Balance in Treasury, December 1, 1866	1,741,033 27
Amount of the public debt as it stood on the first day of December, 1865	$37,476,258 06
Amount reduced at the State Treasury, during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1866,	
5 per cent. loan $1,828,553 25	
4½ per cent. loan 25,000 00	
Relief notes 626 00	
Domestic creditors' certificates 26 65	
	1,854,205 90
Public debt December, 1, 1866	35,622,052 16
To wit, funded debt:	
6 per cent. loan	$400,630 00
5 per cent loan	32,073,192,59
4½ per cent. loan	213,200 00
6 per cent. loan, military, per act May 15, 1861	2,820,750 00
Unfounded debt, relief notes in circulation	90,625 00
Interest certificates outstanding	13,086 52
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38
Domestic creditors' certificates	119 67
	35,622,052 16
Assets in Treasury:	
Bonds Pennsylvania railroad company	$6,600,000 00
Bonds Philadelphia & Erie railroad company	3,500,000 00
Interest on bonds of Philadelphia and Erie railroad company	1,225,000 00
Cash in Treasury	1,741,033 27
	13,086,033 27
Liabilities in excess of assets	22,536,018 89
	35,622,052 16
Liabilities in excess of assets, Nov. 30, 1861	$28,148,060 36
Liabilities in excess of assets, Nov. 30, 1866	22,536,018 89
Improvement in Treasury since 1861	5,612,041 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 Treasury for that purpose, shows the revenues, above the ordinary expenditures, to have amounted to $10,612,000, which would all have been applied to the payment of the debt of the Commonwealth in the last six years. A careful attention to the revenues of the Commonwealth, with such just and prudent changes as may be required in the future, and a wise economy in expenditure, will, in my judgment, ensure the entire payments of the public debt, within the period of fifteen years.

The time fixed for the redemption of $23,108,626 24 of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth 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 prospective revenues will justify.

I recur, with much satisfaction, to the wisdom, prudence and economy of the representatives of the people, in the management of the finances of the Commonwealth during a period of much embarrassment, uncertainty and distress, and congratulate you and them on the near approach of the entire liquidation 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 I have expended, in payment of my personal staff, and for other purposes, as heretofore, except five hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-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 Legislatures of the several States by a resolution 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 amendments, to ascertain the opinion our people upon them, at the general election, in October last. By the election of a large majority of members openly favoring and advocating the amendments, that opinion seems to me to have been abundantly expressed. 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 free, whether by birth or manumission, is a citizen of the United States, and that no State has a right 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 case has made it expedient and proper to re-assert these vital principles in an authoritative manner, and this is done in the first clause of the proposed amendments.

The right of prescribing the qualifications of voters is exercised by the respective States, under the Constitution of 1789; three-fifths of the slaves were counted in ascertaining the representative population of the several States. The amendment to the Constitution abolished slavery in all the States and Territories. Though it was formerly otherwise in most, if not all, of the old Southern States, yet for many years past free Negroes have not, in any of these, been permitted to vote. At present, therefore, the late slave States would be entitled to count the whole of their former slave population, as a basis for representation, instead of three-fifths thereof. 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 lose 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 hundreds of thousands of precious lives, and so many thousands of millions of treasure, would 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 representative population of each State shall be ascertained by making a proportionate deduction from the whole population thereof, if its laws exclude from the privilege of voting, any male citizens, not criminals, of the age of twenty-one years. I have yet to learn that any plausible objection can be offered to such a provision.

The third clause of the proposed amendments excludes from Congress, and from the College of Electors, 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 oath by engaging in rebellion against the same, unless Congress by a vote of two-thirds, shall have removed the disability of any such persons.

The fourth clause affirms the validity of the debt of the United States, and prohibits the assumption or payment of the rebel debt, or of any claims for the loss or emancipation of any slave.

The fifth clause provides that Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the other clauses by appropriate legislation.

That these wide and moderate provisions will meet the hearty approbation of the Legislature, I cannot doubt. If proposed by two-thirds of each House of Congress and ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States, the Constitution provides that they should stand as adopted amendments of that instrument.

A question has been raised whether the States lately in rebellion, and not yet restored to their privileges by Congress, are to be counted on this vote—in other words, whether those who have rebelled and been subdued shall be entitled to a potential voice in the question of the guarantees to be required of them for future obedience to the laws. So monstrous a proposition is, it appears to me, not supported by the words or spirit of the Constitution. The power to suppress insurrection, includes the power of making provision against its breaking out afresh. These States have made an unjust war upon our Common Government and their Sister States, and the power given by the Constitution to make war on our part includes the power to dictate, after our success, the terms of peace and restoration.

The power of Congress to guarantee to every State a Republican form of Government, would cover much more cogent action than has yet been had.

The duty imposed upon Congress, to provide and maintain 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 conferred, and the duty enjoined, to preserve free institutions against all encroachments, or the more violent elements of despotism and anarchy. And now that treason has, by rebellion 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 life, the work of restoration for these States rests with the National Government, and it should be faithfully and fearlessly performed.

By their passage by Congress, and the declaration of the people of the late elections, the faith of the nation is pledged to the amendments and they will be fairly carried out, and their benefits given to the rebellious States. But when the amendments shall have passed into the organic law, should the people lately in rebellion persist in their rejection, and in continued disobedience, and the obstruction of the execution of the national laws, it will be an admonition to the nation that the *animus* and force of treason still exist among a people who enjoy none of the privileges of the government, save of its tolerance. With their rejection, all hope of re-construction, with the co-operation of the rebellious States, on a basis that would secure to the Republic the logical results of the war, will have vanished, and the duty must then devolve upon the government, of adopting the most effectual method to secure for those States the character of governments demanded by the Constitution.

They are without lawful governments—they are without municipal law, and without any claim to participate in the government.

On what principle of law or justice can the rebellious States complain, if after they have rejected the fair and magnanimous terms upon which they are offered brotherhood with us, and a participation in all the blessings of our freedom, and they have refused, if the government, in the exercise of its powers, should enter anew upon the work of re-construction at the very foundation; and then the necessity will be forced upon us to discard all discrimination in favor of the enemies of our nationality, to give us and them enduring freedom and impartial justice.

The Constitution has defined treason, and has given 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 could it 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 government, or that Congress was not then a lawful body, notwithstanding 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 it is their duty, to exact such 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 what their punishment shall be.

Practically, common sense determined the question of their right so to participate, when Congress proceeded in the enactment of laws after the surrender of the last rebel military force. It was determined again, when the now pending amendments were proposed by Congress. If two-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 majority to effect their lawful adoption. It was determined again by the formal sanction of both the great political parties, when Congress by an almost unanimous 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 safety of the country, so that all parts of it may, at the earliest day, be restored to just and equal privileges.

The annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, Superintendent of the maintenance and education of the soldiers' orphans, will exhibit the present condition and the result thus far of that undertaking. Nearly three thousand of the destitute children of the brave men who laid down their lives that the nation might live, are now not only comfortably provided for and guarded from temptation, but are receiving an education which will fit them to re-pay the State.

The appropriation made for this purpose at the last session, has been sufficient to meet all expenses of the financial year just closed. And I recommend whatever appropriation may be necessary, to continue and perfect the system under which the schools are conducted.

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

Owing to their greater destitution and want of information on the part of their relatives, the orphans of our colored soldiers may require some special attention. Perhaps authority to the State Superintendent, to use, for a short time, the services of an agent, to ascertain their numbers 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.

I recommend that provision be made for the maintenance of such of our soldiers as are in poverty, and have been so maimed as to prevent them from securing a livelihood by their labor, by renting buildings at once, or such other means as you may deem wise and proper, until the arrangements proposed by the National Government for their support are completed. They are probably few in number, and it is due to the character of the Commonwealth, that they should not remain in, or become the inmates of poor houses, or pick up a precarious subsistence by begging. Patriotic and charitable citizens have done much for them, but speedy and proper relief can only be given them by the systematic aud continued benevolence of the Commonwealth. The Legislature can alone afford immediate relief to all of this class of our citizens, and in thus exhibiting gratitude to heroic and faithful men, who did so much for their country, the burden will fall equally on all her people.

By our existing laws, juries are selected by the sheriff and commissioners of the respective counties. As these officers are generally of similar political affinities, the system has always been in danger of being abused for partisan purposes During the last six years, it has been frequently so abused, in many of the counties.

To secure, as far as possible, the administration of equal justice hereafter, I recommend that jury commissioners shall be elected in each county in the same manner as inspectors of elections are chosen, each citizen voting for one jury commissioner, and the two persons having the highest number of votes to be the jury commissioners of the respective county, to perform the same duties, in the selection of jurors, that are now imposed upon the sheriff and county commissioners.

It is impossible to provide, in all respects for the increasing and changing interests of our people by the enactment of general laws but to a large extent it is practicable to relieve the Legislature from special legislation which is demanded and occupies so much of its sessions. Special legislation is generally passed without due consideration, much of it at the close of the session, and is chiefly objectionable from the partiality with which powers and privileges are conferred.

I again recommend, the passage of general laws, when it is at all practicable; and in this connection, recommend the passage of a general law, regulating railroads now existing and the incorporation of new companies so that so far as possible there may be just uniformity in the franchises granted, and equal facilities afforded to the people of all sections of the Commonwealth.

There are at this time, in the various prisons, a number of persons under sentence of death, some of them for many years, and as it has become a custom that an incoming Governor should not issue a warrant of execution in cases unacted on by his predecessor, it not unfrequently happens that in many cases, some of which are recent, while some punishment should be inflicted, that of death may appear to the Executive to be too severe.

I earnestly repeat my recommendation heretofore made, that provision be made for the reception of such persons into the penitentiaries, who may be pardoned on condition of remaining a limited time therein.

I reappointed Hon. C. R. Coburn, Superintendent of Common Schools, on the expiration of his term in June last, and he continued at the head of that Department until the first of November, when he resigned, and I appointed Col. J. P. Wickersham. It is due to Mr. Coburn to say, that he fulfilefl all the duties of his office faithfully and efficiently. It appears from his report, that there were in the school year of 1865, 1,863 school districts in the State; 13,146 schools; 16,141 teachers. and 725,312 pupils, with an average attendance of 478.066. The total cost of the school system, for the entire State, including taxes levied and State appropriation, was for the year 1866, $4,195,258 57. The increase in the number of school districts was 26; in the number of schools, 222; in the number of children attending school, 19,932; in the average attendance at school, 18,945, and in the total cost of the system, $581,020 02. I invite your attention to the valuable suggestions made in his report and that of Col. Wickersham, and commend our system of public instruction to the continued fostering care of the Legislature.

I herewith present the reports of Col. F, Jordan, Military Agent of the State, at Washington; of Col. H. H. Gregg, Chief of Transportation; of S. P. Bates, on military history of our volunteers; of trustees of the Soldiers, Gettysburg National cemetery; of the proceedings and ceremony of the return of the flags, on the 4th of July at Philadelphia, and of Col. James Worrell, commissioner appointed under an act relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna, and invite your attention to them, and the reports of the Surveyor General and Adjutant General.

The Agency at Washington should in my judgment, be continued. It has proved very useful in all respects and especially to our volunteers and their families.

Four thousand six hundred and ninety claims have passed through the Agency during the past year, and three hundred 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 with railroad companies and the National Government, and duties to be performed in the removal and care of bodies of the dead, which require it. An additional appropriation will be required for this Department.

I earnestly recommend, in justice to the living and the dead, that our military history be pushed forward vigorously, and that money for that purpose be appropriated.

The trustees of the State Lunatic hospital represent that it is impossible for them to accommodate and care for the number of patients committed to them under the laws regulating admissions into the hospital, and earnestly recommend that provision be made for increased accommodation.

I need not say that the institution is carefully and economically managed, or to refer to the great good it has produced; and that I cordially unite in the statement and recommendations of the memorial herewith presented.

I invite your attention to the condition of the Arsenal.

It is too small—unsafe as a depository for the large amount of valuable military material to be kept in it, and is, in all respects, inconvenient and not adapted to its purposes.

Much inconvenience was experienced during the war for want of sufficient room and safety, and I recommend that ground be procured and a new and commodious arsenal be erected in or near the Capital of the State.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature I drew my warrant on the Treasury for five thousand dollars, appropriated to the National Cemetery at Antietam, and appointed Major General Jno. R. Brooke, trustee to represent the State. Before the warrant was drawn I appointed Colonel Wm. H. Blair and Captain J. Merrill Linn. who examined the ground and made a full investigation, their report of which accompanies this message. It will be noticed that they report seven hundred and ninety seven bodies of Pennsylvanians that will be removed into the cemetery, and recommend an additional appropriation, in which I most cordially unite.

I cannot close my last Annual Message, without renewing the expresson of my gratitude to the freemen of the Commonwealth, for the hearty approval with which they have cheered the labors of the Executive Office. To have earned such approval by my official conduct, during the last six years must always be a source of pride to myself and children. Without the consciousness that I was endeavoring to deserve their approval, and without the hope that I should succeed in attaining it, I must have sunk under the responsibilities of my position. It was only a reliance on Divine Providence and the active, resolute, hearty support and zeal of the people, and their representatives that encouraged me 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 rebellion, and maintain the national life, and doing of everything in my power to sustain the just war forced 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 aid and relieve the sick and wounded, and to care for the transmission, to their bereaved families, of the precious bodies of the slain, and the maintenance and education of their orphans as honored children of the country.

To have been the Chief Magistrate of this great Commonwealth, during the period through which we have passed, and to have earned and maintained (if indeed I have done so) the confidence and affection of her people and their representatives, are quite enough to satisfy the highest ambition, and in my retirement from the high trust given me. I pray God that the State may continue to grow in power and strength, and her people in prosperity and happiness.

A. G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 2, 1867.

ADVICE TO "GREEN" SKATERS.

Now that the skating mania has broken out with violence, an exchange takes occasion to print the following directions for new beginners. 1. Never try to skate in two directions at once. This feat has often been attempted by new beginners, but never successfully. It always ends in sorrow. 2. Eat a few apples for refreshment sake while skating, and be sure to throw the cores on the ice, for fast skaters to break their shins over. Fast skaters are your natural enemies, and should not be allowed to enjoy themselves peaceably. 3. Sit down occasionally, no matter where—right in the way of the rest of the party, if you want to. There is no law to prevent a new beginner from sitting down whenever he has an inclination to do so. 4. When you meet a particularly handsome lady, try to skate on both sides of her at once. This is very pretty, and sure to create a sensation. If the lady's big brother is in sight it is well to omit this. 5. Skate over all the small boys at once. Knock em down. It makes great fun, and —they like it. 6. If you skate into a hole in the ice, take it coolly. Think how you would feel if the water was boiling hot. 7. If your skates are too slippery buy a new pair. Keep buying new pairs till you find a pair that are not slippery. This will be fun for the dealers in skates. 8. In sitting down do it gradually. Don't be too sudden; you may break the ice. 9. When you fall headlong, examine the straps of your skates very carefully before you get up. This will make everybody think you fell because your skate was loose. Beginners always do, you know. 10. Wear a heavy overcoat or cloak until you get thoroughly warmed up, and then throw it off, and let the wind cool you. This will insure you a fine cold that will last you as long as you live. 11. After you get so you can skate tolerably well, skate yourself sick immediately. Don't be reasonable about it; skate three or four hours—skate frantically —skate till you can't stand up. Do this every day, and it will be sure to make you sick at last; and then you may die, and that will be an excellent thing; it will be such a good example to the rest of the young people.

A few simple directions for lady skaters are added: 1. If you wear tilters on the ice be sure that your calves are properly adjusted. The spectators along the bank are generally critical. 2. Scream prettily in passing an air hole, and give the arm of Charles Agustus a frantic squeeze. It makes him feel his oats, in a protectional way. 3. If your skating partner is eligible, and your foot is pretty, don't hesitate in asking him to adjust your skate straps every ten minutes. He will rather like it.

BOOKS.—Give us a house furnished with books rather than furniture! Both if you can, but books at any rate! To spend several days in a friend's house, and hunger for something to read, while you are treading on costly carpets and sitting down upon luxuriant chairs, and sleeping upon down, is as if one were bribing your body for the sake of cheating your mind. Books are the windows through which the soul looks out. A house without boks is like a room without windows. A book is good company; it is full of conversation without loquacity. It talks to you, not through the ear, but another way.

HAVE the courage to do without that which you do not need, however much your eyes may covet it.

Have the courage to wear your old clothes until you can pay for new ones.

Have the courage to obey your Maker, at the risk of being ridiculed by man.

Have the courage to prefer comfort and propriety to fashion in all things.

Have the courage to acknowledge your ignorance rather than to seek credit for knowledge under false pretences.