

# American Volunteer.

"OUR COUNTRY—MAY IT ALWAYS BE RIGHT—BUT RIGHT OR WRONG OUR COUNTRY."

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1865.

NO. 30.

## AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

TERMS: Two Dollars if paid within the year. Three Dollars if not paid within the year. No subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid unless at the option of the Editor.

**Advertisements**—Accompanied by the cash, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for \$1.00 and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. Those of a longer length in proportion.

**Non-Payment**—Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills, Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c., &c., executed with accuracy and at the shortest notice.

## Political.

### CRADLE SONG OF THE POOR.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

Hush, I cannot bear to see thee  
Stretch thy tiny hands in vain;  
I have got no bread to give thee—  
Nothing, child, to ease thy pain.  
When God sent thee first to bless me  
Proud and thankful, too, was I;  
Now my darling, I thy mother,  
Almost long to see thee die.  
Sleep, my darling—thou art weary;  
God is good, but life is dreary.

I have seen thy beauty fade,  
And thy strength sink day by day;  
Soon, I know, will want and fever  
Waste thy little life away.  
Famine makes thy mother restless,  
Hope and joy are gone from me;  
I could suffer all my baby,  
Had I but a crust for thee.  
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary;  
God is good, but life is dreary.

I am weary, dear, with hunger,  
And my brain is sore oppressed;  
I have scarcely strength to press thee,  
Wan and feeble, to my breast.  
Patience, baby, God will help us—  
Death will come to thee and me;  
He will take us to His Heaven,  
Where no want nor pain can be.  
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary;  
God is good, but life is dreary.

**THE CULTIVATION OF POTATOES.**—An agricultural society has been established at Plantz, in Saxony, under the title of "Society for the cultivation of Potatoes." The society has already published a number of reports on the subject, and the members have quickly discovered and given up an inferior sort of the potato in the neighborhood of Plantz. Since the foundation of the society, in 1830, the members have made numerous experiments on strong, light, yellow, gravelly, and stony soils. The society procured samples of every description of potato soil, and they propagated those which produced the best results. After a year's trial they have generally found that the greatest number of potatoes succeed best in light and stony land. They found, however, that the long potato from Algiers becomes rotten in sandy soil, and that the round perfectly sound potatoes in stony land. The white English Kidney potato planted in stony ground, produced potatoes of light red. The society has lately offered 10 kilograms of seed potatoes to any farmer who will contribute 5 francs annually, on the sole condition that he will furnish the society with a statement setting forth the quantity of potatoes produced and the nature of the soil. The cultivation of the potato is of such importance to the Saxons population, that the number of subscribers to the society is rapidly increasing.—North British Agriculturist.

**A CONVOY WITHOUT A RETURN.**—Captain Harry R. A. writes an interesting letter to the Field newspaper, commenting on a statement that in Newfoundland there is not a snake, toad, frog or reptile of any sort; nor any squirrels, porcupines, mink or mose.—Champion.

Besides the above mentioned deficiencies, I found, when visiting Newfoundland last summer, several others. It was midsummer, and the frosts were setting in in myriads in the warm evenings over every swamp in Nova Scotia; here not one could be seen, nor was there another pleasing summer visitor of our neighboring provinces—the night hawk.

Considering the immense portion of this island which is claimed by hogs and swamps, I think the absence of all reptiles very curious; and I plodded long and often round the edges of ponds and swamps, hoping to see some little croaker take a header from the bank; and by sunny slaps in the woods, where, on the mainland, they might be seen at every step in search of their prey. I believe some of our common green-headed frogs were recently transported to this island, and turned out into a swamp, such as would be a grand residence for them at home but in a few days alas! they all lay stiff on their backs. In fact, Newfoundland seems to be destined to remain as it now indubitably is—a country without a reptile!

**FOURTEEN WAYS BY WHICH PEOPLE GET SICK.**—1st. Eating too fast and swallowing food imperfectly masticated.  
2d. Taking too much fluid during meals.  
3d. Drinking poisonous whiskey and other intoxicating liquors.  
4th. Keeping up late hours at night, and sleeping late in the morning.  
5th. Wearing the clothes so tight as to impede circulation.  
6th. Wearing thin shoes.  
7th. Neglecting to take sufficient exercise to keep the hands and feet warm.  
8th. Neglecting to wash the body sufficiently to keep the pores of the skin open.  
9th. Exchanging the warm clothing worn in a warm room during the day for the light costumes and exposures incident to evening parties.  
10th. Starving the stomach to gratify a vain and foolish passion for dress.  
11th. Keeping up constant excitement by fretting the mind with borrowed troubles.  
12th. Employing cheap doctors, and swallowing quack nostrums for every imaginable ailment.  
13th. Taking the meals at irregular intervals.  
14th. Reading the trash and exciting literature of the day, and going away on pillow.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

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 thrived, and with the exception of the injury suffered by the citizens of some of our border counties, through the disgraceful barbarous and senseless acts of the rebels, 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 arms 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 Treasury, Nov. 30, 1864, was \$2,147,331 70. Receipts during fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864, 4,735,313 02. Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864, 6,882,644 72. The payments for the same period have been 4,938,441 09. Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1864, 1,944,203 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:

Amount of debt of Commonwealth, 1863, 2,268,569 50
As follows, viz:
Five per cent. loan of the Commonwealth, 2,268,569 50
Interest certificates redeemed, 281 47
2,268,569 50

The fiscal year accounted for in the statement of the Treasury Department, embraces the time from the 1st of December, 1863, to the 30th of November, 1864. The sinking fund year commenced the first Monday in September, 1863. 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.

Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the first day of September, 1863, 339,496,596 75. Deduct amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending with Nov. 30, 1864, viz:

Five per cent. stocks, \$101,712 73
Four and a half per cent. stocks, 10,000 00
Interest certificates, 2,270 11
116,992 82

Public debt Dec. 1, 1864, 339,379,603 94. Funded debt, viz:

Six per cent. bonds, \$100,000 00
Five per cent. loans, ordinary, 25,985,264 72
Four and a half per cent. loans, ordinary, 258,200 00
336,243,464 72

Unfunded debt, viz:

Relief notes in circulation, 997,251 00
Interest certificates outstanding, 13,086 52
Interest certificates un-redeemed, 4,418 35
Domestic creditors' certificates, 724 32
115,510 22

Military loan, per act 15th May, 1861, 3,000,000 00. Total public debt Dec. 1, 1864, 339,379,603 94. The Commonwealth holds bonds received from the sale of public works, amounting to ten million three hundred thousand dollars, (10,300,000,) as follows:

Pennsylvania railroad company, \$6,800,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie railroad company bonds, 3,500,000 00
10,300,000 00

These bonds are in the sinking fund, and reduce the public debt to \$29,079,603 94. The tax on tonnage imposed by the acts of 30th April and 22d August, 1864, has yielded something less than \$200,000—a much less sum than was anticipated. I recommend a revision of these acts for the purpose of rendering this source of revenue more productive, and amending other defects in these bills. The revenue derived from the tax on banks during the year amounts to \$39,000 07, but under the enabling act of the State so many of our banks have become insolvent, and 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 tax on 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 provided for.

It was incorporated, the Attorney General (on the suggestion of parties claiming to be hereby injured) has filed an information in equity against that company, seeking an injunction to prevent a continuance of its past, and the persistence in its intended illegal course.

Since my last annual message on the report of John A. Wright, Esq., that the Sunbury and Erie railroad was struck, I considered the bonds remaining in the treasury to be delivered to the company.

It is a subject of just pride to the people of this Commonwealth, that this great work in completion, which it opens a large and wealthy part of the State to the commerce of the seaboard, and enables capital and enterprise within our borders, it secures to the Commonwealth the payment of sums due her from the company.

In my special message of 30th April last, to which I refer, I communicated to the Legislature, in some detail, the circumstances connected with the sale of the lands and other corporations of the funds to buy the volunteer militia of 1863.

It is not necessary here to recapitulate details at length. The case was peculiar, and it is believed none quite like it has occurred. The call for volunteers was made by the Legislature 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. The United States agreed to furnish the arms, subsistence and supplies, but it was alleged that Congress had made no appropriation covering the pay. It is the duty of the emergency being great, the Secretary of War telegraphed me, thus:

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1863.  
To His Excellency, Gov. A. G. Curtin.  
Your telegram respecting the pay of militia, called out under the proclamation of the 27th of June, have been referred to the President for instructions, and have been under his consideration. He directs me to inform you that he has no objection to the payment, by the General Government, of troops that have not been mustered into the service of the United States, he will recommend to Congress to make an appropriation for the same, and to call into State service to repel an actual invasion, including those of the State of Pennsylvania. If, in the meantime, you can raise the necessary amount, as has been done in other States, the same may be applied to refund the advance to those who made it. Measures have been taken for the payment of troops mustered into the United States service, and the same may be applied to those who have not been mustered into the service of the United States, if you will give directly to yourself, whenever the department is prepared to make a payment.

E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

The banks and other corporations refused to advance the money unless I would pledge myself to ask and receive from the Legislature to refund it. It will be noticed that the pledge of the President is clear and distinct, but notwithstanding the money was paid and the account was settled, the Legislature to refund it. It will be noticed that the pledge of the President is clear and distinct, but notwithstanding the money was paid and the account was settled, the Legislature to refund it.

The provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the State to both the State and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

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

I have made efforts to ascertain the value of the lands in the State, and to procure information sufficiently accurate to justify me in estimating its amount. It is already vast, and is rapidly increasing.

The productions and manufactures of the State, to both the State and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

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 accurate returns of the votes actually polled. I communicate herewith the opinion of the Attorney General on the conflicting returns for the Sixteenth Congressional District, which will show some of the defects in our present system. Without undertaking to recommend the adoption of any particular plan, I submit the whole subject to your careful and earnest consideration, it being 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 to the proper authorities.

I have since I came into office to exercise as cautiously as possible the power conferred 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 several instances it is believed that the bounty tax, during the last year, exceeded 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 the prospect of new gains by re-enlistment, 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 for which they were 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 for which they were paid.

I feel it to be my duty to invite your serious attention to the evils which have resulted from 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, and these acts have generally been promulgated with some care, and contain the provisions which the Legislature thought necessary to protect the Commonwealth and her citizens. If these general laws are to 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 which are imposed, 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 provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the State to both the State and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

The provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the State to both the State and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

The provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the State to both the State and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

The provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the State to both the State and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

The provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the State to both the State and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

The provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the State to both the State and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

of the State, and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

The provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the State to both the State and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

The provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the State to both the State and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

The provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the State to both the State and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

The provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the State to both the State and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

The provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the State to both the State and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

The provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the State to both the State and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

The provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the State to both the State and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

of the State, and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

The provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the State to both the State and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

The provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the State to both the State and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

The provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the State to both the State and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

The provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the State to both the State and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

The provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the State to both the State and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

The provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the State to both the State and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

The provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the State to both the State and 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 submitted relations and the foreign interest of its mischievous character.

I also recommended the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to amend an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and joint owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to convey the same by a single deed." 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 to engage in mining, and they are often engaged in mining, and 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 this State, and are engaged in mining.

Drafted men and substitutes, 10,851  
Recruits for regular army, 2,974  
Re-enlistments of Pennsylvania Volunteers: Infantry, 13,802  
Cavalry, 2,883  
Artillery, 799  
Accredited to other States, 380  
17,876

Troops sent into the service of the United States since the commencement of the rebellion, including the ninety days' militia in the departments of the Monongahela and Susquehanna, 130,594  
Do. do. 1862, 71,100  
Do. do. 1863, 43,046  
Do. do. 1864, 73,823  
Re-enlistment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, 17,876  
336,444

The twenty-five thousand militia of 1862 are not included in the above.

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

The following letters have passed between General Hancock and myself on this subject: PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 29th, 1864.

GENERAL:—I received your letter of the 20th of my department for Philadelphia on Monday last. I returned this morning and hasten to reply.</