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 ($100,000) have been distributed among the inhabitants of Chambersburg suffering by the Rebel destruction of their town. About two hundred Thousand ($200,000) have been expended under the acts providing for the payment of these extraordinary 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 endowing to charities, if carried running into a great abuse.—Houses of Refuge, the Insane, Blind, and Deaf and Dumb Asylums, appear to be proper subjects of State bounty, because their objects are of public importance; and if so useful and well and economically managed, it seems to be necessary that they should be more extensive than would be required for the wants of a particular county. But in our system, ordinary local charities are left to the care of the respective localities and to give the public money for their support is really to tax the inhabitants of all the counties for the benefit of one.

It is 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 to Compel it to prevent continuance of its past, and the persistence of its intended illegal course.

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

It is a source of just pride to the people of this Commonwealth that the great work is completed, and whilst it upon a large and wealthy part of the State to the commerce of the seaboard, and unites capital and enterprise with our borders, it secures to the Commonwealth the payment of some dollars from the Company.

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

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 advance by banks and other corporations of the funds to pay the volunteer militia of 1863.

It is not necessary here to recapitulate them at length. The case was peculiar, and it is to be hoped none quite like it has occurred. The call for volunteers was made by the authorities of the United States, but in fact four-fifths of the men called for were not to be mustered into the service of the United States, but were to be organized into State regiments, and mustered 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 appropriation will 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, as soon as the muster and pay rolls are made out. The answer of the Department, to you as Governor of the State, has never been received, but whenever the Department is prepared to make answer, it will be to the same effect as that given to Governor Curtin, by the Secretary of War:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 22, 1863.

"The banks and other corporations refused to advance the money unless I would pledge myself to ask an appropriation 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 accounts settled and placed in the hands of the President before the meeting of Congress, no such recommendation as promised he was made, and for that reason the bill introduced for that purpose failed. The men were raised and placed under the command of Major General Couch and the other United States officers in this Department. The troops were held in service longer than the emergency for which they were called out required. Several of the regiments were marched and finally into different parts of the State, by order of the officers of the army mentioned in Governor Curtin's letter, and by repeated remonstrances.

They were relieved as was alleged, to preserve the peace and enforce the draft. Nearly, if not quite, one-half the money was paid to troops that left the State before the emergency had expired. Finding that the application was difficult to find in Congress, I laid the matter before the Legislature, just prior to their adjournment, in May last, and an act of assembly was passed to refund the money out of the State Treasury, which, as above stated, has been done. I feel assured that the appropriation by Congress was cordially supported by all the members from this State in both branches. Having done everything in my power to procure the payment of this just claim of the State, I now recommend that the Legislature take the subject into consideration, with a view to induce proper action by the president and Congress.

By the act of 22d of August, 1864, I was authorized to raise, at limited expense, part of the militia to be made, unless that recently made by the United States should be found sufficient, and to arm a reserve corps of fifteen thousand men for the defence of our southern border. The United States enrollment being found very defective, a special enrollment to be made, which is now in progress under the charge of Colonel Lemuel Tyler, whom I appointed Inspector-General, and who, by the United States, was then in progress, and it was not thought advisable to harass 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 defense. 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 to withdraw so many of our people from their home 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 as 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 3000 men. It is my intention to raise 5000 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 have been inactive and unsuccessful in operation. I communicate herewith the reports of Colonel Jordan, at Washington, and Colonel 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 unnecessary. 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 8th of May, 1864, I appointed Hon. Thomas H. 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 militiamen (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 the 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 changed 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 judgment can be formed of its propriety. I would also offer a strong argument against the habit of granting privileges in a corporation by mere reference to such former private acts relating to other corporations, sometimes without even stating the date of these acts.

All these practices are bad, and although they may sometimes be pursued by parties having good intentions, yet they certainly originated in the design of abusing the Common Wealth, in 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 this Commonwealth, that it ought not to be allowed to stand longer on our statue book. I approved the bill 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, and was passed, it is believed, for the purpose of enabling companies near our border engaged in the manufacture of iron, to hold land as ore banks.

But under the idea that the sinking of an oil well, meaning, 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 influence and importance of the oil trade of our western counties by the discovery of oil, has added vastly to the resources of the Commonwealth.

I have the office to suggest for the good of this prudent legislation, further than 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 have become diversified, and abundant that some system should be taken for an equitable adjustment of them, so that their burdens may be generally known, and also that the necessary taxations may be intelligently imposed. I recommend for these purposes, the creation of a Bureau, of which the Auditor General and the State Treasurer, shall be members, and the head of which shall be a competent person, to be styled Commissioner of Statistics, to discharge such other appropriate duties as may be assigned him by law.

The act of 4th August, 1864, provides for the vote of soldiers, should be carefully examined, with a view to its amendment, and, indeed, a serious question of election laws could seem to be desirable with a view to the essential objects of—1. The admission of legal and exclusion of illegal votes. 2. The polling of the Faithful and correct returns of the votes actually polled. I mention these regards in the opinion of the Attorney General in the decision relating to the Fifth and 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 results essential to the existence of a free government—that votes shall only be taken in the first instance, and fairly counted, and returned afterwards.

I have endeavored to exercise the pardoning power as cautiously as possible, the power conferred on the Executive, and avoid erring any. I shall be happy to preside in this course to the end.

I have filled the quota assigned by the President for three hundred thousand men. This result is proper that I should invite your attention to the facts which have resulted from abuses of the system of local bounties which was begun and carried on entirely by the voluntary and generous loyalty of our citizens, being the usage and generous loyalty of our citizens, being the usage by Congress of the Federal Government, and has since been continued by sundry acts of Assembly.

The results have been to the last degree oppressive to our citizens, and unproductive of corresponding benefit to the Government. In some counties and townships, it is alleged that the bounty paid for 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, to a great extent, the people, and the most noble of our citizens, with the system have become common. The flower of our young men and our resources have been nearly exhausted by the repeated drafts, and the demand is now, in the last resort, to fill the ranks of our veteran regiments. The heavy bounties paid for the last three years have rendered the system, as practiced, a source of profit to the army itself, by putting into the ranks men enlisted by mercenary recruiting officers and who are ready 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 in their aggregate received for their own use one-half of the bounties paid for them. In numerous cases these appropriated by chiefs and officers, in many cases believed to be willing to complicity with agents of the government.

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

I am credibly informed that the quota of this State, under the recent call, is 30,000. 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 this 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 credited. It is deemed probable that there are very few counties in the State which have not paid large bounties for a number of men sufficient to fill the former quotas.

Taking the local bounties at the low average of four hundred dollars, it is believed that it can be demonstrated that the people of Pennsylvania have been robbed of more than twelve millions of dollars during the past year. The 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 should be arrested at the earliest period.

Certainly, no man more regretted the gallant soldiers in the field in quenching this Rebellion, and every consideration of patriotism and of regard for our brothers who are now in the face of the enemy, obliges me 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 communication a copy of the report made to me by those of the regents 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, 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 unexecuted 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 children or feeble persons under sentence of death, and who may be there for an indefinite period of time.

The vast amount of additional labor which has been imposed upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth by the existing state of affairs renders it absolutely necessary that the clerical force of his department should be increased. The making out of commissions for our large army of volunteers in the field and the preparation of the blank required by law to be sent to the army; the receipt, filing and recording the returns of the soldiers vote; the enrollment of the ever increasing number of charters and letters patent for them laws, and the making out of letters patent for them—all these, to other with the previous heavy duties of the office—form an aggregate the weight of which must ultimately break down his few subordinates, diligent, faithful and enduring as they are. I recommend therefore, some provision be promptly made to meet the necessities of the case.

It is a subject of just congratulation that notwithstanding the distracted condition of the country, our system of common schools continues to flourish. The report of the superintendent, which I herewith transmit, shows that there has been an increase of scholars during the last year. It is important to secure as teachers a sufficient number of such of suitable education and ability, and with a view to this object, I suggest for your consideration the expediency of providing out of this school fund itself some provision for the support of such teachers as shall after a given period of service become supernumerated or disabled while in the performance of their duties.

Of the funds placed in my hands by the acts of the 16th May, 1861, and of the 4th of May, 1863, and to be appropriated in my judgment for military service, I have expended in the last year $31,000 in support of the agency at Washington, up until the 30th of May last for my personal staff and other military service, an account of which is filed in the office of the Auditor General. A further appropriation will be required at this session.

A bill was introduced and passed the House at the last session of the legislature providing for the appointment of a commission to ascertain the damages done in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Cumberland, York and Adams, by the Rebel army in 1863, which failed in the Senate for want of time.

I submit to your consideration the propriety of the passage of such a bill during the present session (if it be just to the people of these counties who have suffered, which I will ever be the Government that those damages should be fairly ascertained, and the evidence perpetuated, whatever may be the view to be taken, on future consideration, by the United States or State Government, as to the propriety of paying such claims.

Major General Hancock has been authorized by the War Department to form a corps of veterans, to be called the First Corps. One of the regulations is that on application by the Governor of any State recruiting officers will be designated for such State. I have been requested by General Hancock to make such application, but have hitherto declined to comply with his request. It appears to me that the counties of most distinct 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 or volunteer force, and if the latter, under what act of Congress he is to be raised. He has referred that communication to the War Department, from which I have as yet received no answer to it.

The following letters have passed between Gen. Hancock and myself on this subject:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Pa. December 29th, 1864.—General:—I received your letter at the moment of my departure for Philadelphia on Monday last. I returned this morning, and hasten to reply. My idea is, that the corps

Having not the knowledge of the organization of the corps you are to command, their what appears in the newspapers and orders, I will be obliged if you will inform me, if it is to be regarded as a part of the regular army of the United States or as a part of the volunteer service.

If it is part of the army of the United States, I certainly have no connection with it, as Governor of the State. If it is organized as volunteers, be pleased to inform me under what act of Congress.

I need not say, General, that I would be most happy to do all in my power personally and officially to raise a force to be commanded by you. Can we not raise two or three regiments in Pennsylvania, on the usual manner and according to the act of Congress, for your corps? Of course, I would consult you in the selection of officers, and on your recommendation, have you appointed.

I cannot understand the importance of my asking that persons be sent to Pennsylvania to induce veterans to go to the District of Columbia to enlist. I certainly will do nothing to embarrass this plan proposed.

We have benefits to accrue and no, that legislation in Pennsylvania, which attach to the volunteer and his family. While I will do nothing to deter the veterans of the State from entering your corps. I hesitate to connect myself with a measure of claimed which may deprive them of such benefits, but as it is my duty under the law, I do so.

I am, General very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. GEARY.

MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS, WASHINGTON, D. C. December 31, 1864.—Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th inst, and have referred the same to the War Department. I thank you for your kind expression of personal good will, and regret that there should be any occasion for hesitation on your part in the matter of organizing a corps of veteran volunteers, as proposed by the War Department.

It is not my province, perhaps, to discuss the plan of organization, as I am acting under the direct orders of the War Department, and my views, if desired, are of a purely technical character. I may, however, state that I have not knowledge of the organization other than what I have derived from the orders and circulars of which I mailed you official copies December 5.

I cannot see how no injury to the corps from your State issue, or the advantages attaching to them for other organizations.

They are credited to the localities where they or their families are domiciled, and count on the quota of your State.

It should be borne in mind that this is an effort to get men for the army who are not inclined to draft.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S HANCOCK.

Major General United States Volunteers, commanding 1st Corps.

The 3d act of Congress relating volunteers, that I am aware of requires that the field and line officers shall be commissioned by the Governors of the several States. The men in this corps are not to be form d into organizations of the respective States, and it is proposed that its officers shall be appointed by the General Government. Recognizing the right of our Assembly under which men are raised, will be entitled to pensions to their families to benefits from the United States or State Government. In addition, I will observe that without any feeling or jealousy, I have still not ready to participate entirely in transferring to the United States, I think the right to an element resting in the State, and which the State authorities can exercise with no difficulty, by reason of having a greater familiarity with the merits of the citizens of their own State than the United States authorities can possibly have. I am not ignorant of the fact, and caution that I may receive on this subject. It will be perceived by reference to the correspondence that I have failed to raise, in the manner provided by law, two or three regiments of veterans for Hancock's corps. My desire is to assist the Government in every legal manner in raising men, and especially to facilitate an officer—a native Pennsylvanian—so distinguished as General Hancock, in his efforts to organize a new corps.

I think I have no hesitation in saying, on this present occasion but I can not certainly be expected to invite a violation of laws in carrying out a plan which sacrifices the rights of the State under existing laws, and would, in my opinion, most unwisely to them, confer no compensating benefits on the State or its citizens. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BURCHFIELD.

I will further observe that 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, in the year ending the last day of October, the following number of men, viz:—

Organized for three years term	70,867
Organized for one hundred days	5,673
Organized for nine months term	16,804
Volunteered to serve	20,287
Drafted men and substitutes	10,051
Recruited for regular army	2,974
Re-enlistments of veterans	17,826
Total	144,482
Deduct for re-enlistments	17,826
Total	126,656
Of which there were in the service during the year	
Infantry	113,869
Cavalry	2,864
Artillery	7,099
Accredited to other States	5,339
Total	129,171
Deduct for re-enlistments of veterans	17,826
Total	111,345
Enrolled in the service of the United States since the commencement of the rebellion including the ninety days militia in the Department of the Monongahela and Susquehanna in 1863	120,594
During the year 1861	36,414
Do do 1862	77,160
Do do 1863	45,0.6
Do do 1864	73,825
Re-enlistments of Pennsylvania volunteers	17,826
Total	326,414

The twenty five thousand militia, of 1862, are not included in the statement.

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

This message is accompanied by full reports of the various departments. They exhibit the large amount of service performed during the past 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 system, and the comfort of our soldiers. 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 departments.

Before closing this message I desire to advert to the fact which has occurred in the passage of the General Appropriation bill. It is to be feared that this bill should become a law, otherwise the action of Government would be stopped. Today is presentation to the Executive—it was done at the last regular session—it has been before the Legislature since morning, and for the final adjournment, is to drive the people of their right to have amendments 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 vetoed the appropriation bill for reasons stated in my session, as when I had the opportunity of deliberately examining it, I found provisions which I could not have approved. But that opportunity I was denied, because before the bill had become a law, and, in fact, as the Legislature was on the point of adjournment, the only question was, shall it be this or that bill that should become a law without amendment, or the necessities of the Government remain unprovided for.

The gallantry of our soldiers in the field will shed lustre on the Commonwealth, and that their merit is appreciated by a generous people is shown by the continued and cheerful liberality with which the men and women of the State contribute of their means for the support of the families. May the blessing of God be on those noble men who have stood by the country through the dark hours of her trial.

A. G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, January 4, 1865.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

Latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

LADIES' FURS.

Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

LADIES' FURS.

Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

LADIES' FURS.

The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

LADIES' FURS.

The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.

Latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

The Advertiser:

TERMS, - - - $1 50 A YEAR

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1865.

HOME AFFAIRS.

Rates of Advertising.

The publishers of Lebanon have agreed upon the following charges for Advertising, viz:—

Size.	1t.	3t.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square 12 lines	$ .50	$1.00	$3.00	$5.00	$ 8 00
2 " 24 lines	1.00	2 00	5.00	8.00	12 00
3 " 36 lines	1.50	3 00	7.00	10.00	15.00
For Executor's and Administrator's Notices,					2.00
For Assignee, Auditor and similar Notices,					1.50
For yearly Cards, not exceeding 6 lines,					3.00
For column advertisement 1 year,					50.00
For ½ column " "					30.00
For ¼ column " "					18.00
For Announcing candidates for office, in advance,					2.00
For Announcing sale, unaccompanied by sale,					1.00
For Election Notices, Society resolutions, &c., 8 cents per line.					
For Bishops or Special Notices, 80 cents per line					
Yearly advertisements for Merchants and Business men as agreed upon.					

SALES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The following Sales of Personal Property will be held at the times and places designated. For particulars see Advertisements, which will appear in another column in due time:—

Friday, January 20—Personal Property of John Horstick, East Hanover.

February 2—Farming Stock and Implements of Edward Long, Swatara township.

Tuesday, February 14—Stock and Farming Implements of Anthony Holderread, in North Lebanon township.

Monday, February 20—Stephen Heilman, East Hanover.

Tuesday, February 28—Stock and Farming Implements of Jos. F. Heilman, in South Lebanon.

Tuesday, March 7—Stock and Farming Implements of Jacob Kuntz, in East Hanover.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

January 14—House and Lot in North Lebanon by Philip Arnold, Executor of Rebecca Hart, dec'd.

January 28.—Real Estate of George Gilbert, dec'd in Lebanon.

Saturday, January 28—Farm of Conrad Horstick, dec'd., in East Hanover.

PRIVATE SALES.

Borough Property of James N. Rogers.

Farm of Jacob Wynn, Jr., in Cornwall Township.

The Philadelphia Cattle Market, last week, was dull. Hogs were rather better, and Sheep were scarce and higher.

AN OLD TEACHER.—Capt. Samuel Harbesson, of this borough, has taught school 38 years, during which time he has had under his charge 10,336 pupils.

Death from Hydrophobia.—About four weeks ago a boy fourteen years of age, son of John Greybill, residing a few miles north of Marietta, was bitten on the ring finger of the right hand while caressing a strange dog.—The wound was dressed and soon healed up, but on Wednesday, the 28th ult, symptoms of hydrophobia were developed. The best medical attendance was at once procured, but without avail, as the lad died after violent paroxisms on the day following. The dog was killed some time after, but not until he had bitten several other dogs, and if unusual care is not exercised we shall probably be called upon to record the sacrifice of another human life to a worthless cur.

Gregory's for ale Cheap.—In Cumberland street, near Market—A large lot of Queensware, some of which is slightly imperfect, will be sold at nearly half-price. As we will close as soon as the present lot is sold, parties wishing ware will find this a rare chance.

STOPPED DEATH.—Mr. Franklin Byle, late of Lebanon county, and who moved to this place on Friday last, was found dead in bed, on Sunday morning, the 1st inst, his wife lying insensible with her head on his breast. The Deputy Coroner, Patrick Gallagher, Esq., held an inquest on the body, and found that he came to his death by inhalation of Carbonic Oxide formed by a common cooking stove. The wife recovered during the day and had no knowledge of the death of her husband. The deceased was a fine moral and hearty young man and in his 22d year.

Persons should take a lesson by this sad occurrence, and not sleep in close rooms with coal stoves in them, without means of ventilation.—*Ashland* (Schuylkill county) *Advocate.*

G. Dawson Coleman and J. W. Killinger, Esqrs., have been elected Directors of the proposed Railroad from this place to Pinegrove.

Both Branches of the City Councils of Reading, last week, passed a resolution authorizing the payment of $200 for one year recruits, and $800 for three year recruits, who are credited to said city.

The following are the particulars of the death of Dr. John L. Shirk, as we glean them from the papers:

On Thursday afternoon, while the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, were approaching Bardstown, Ky., Captain R. M. McCormick, A. A. G. on the Colonel's staff, and Major John L. Shirk, surgeon of the regiment, went into the house of a Mr. Grigsby, one mile out of the town. Major Shirk was acquainted with the family, and had not having seen them for some time—concluded to pay them a friendly visit. They had been there but a few minutes, and Mr. Grigsby's daughter was entertaining them with a song at the piano, when a negro woman rushed into the room, but upon seeing the officers she rushed out again. Miss G. followed her out, but came back hurriedly, and before she could tell the officers of the danger they were in, the house was surrounded by Sue Munday and fifteen guerrillas, who fired upon them through the window and doors, but did not succeed in hitting either of them. Mr. G. went to the door and informed the guerrillas that there were but two soldiers in his house, and that they would surrender; but they pushed him to one side, rushed in, and murdered both of them on the spot. After killing them they got on their horses and left hurriedly. Captain McCormick's body received three balls, either of which would have produced instant death. Major Shirk was shot twice, and died instantly. The bodies were placed in metallic coffins and sent to this State for interment.

Major Shirk was interred on Sunday, in the United Brethren burying ground, in North Lebanon.

FILLING THE QUOTAS.—The different towns and townships of our county, should at once take measures to fill their respective quotas of the three hundred thousand men called for by the President so as to avoid the draft. We observe that the work has already commenced in other counties and if our people desire to avoid the draft they should at once appoint committees and offer liberal bounties. We cannot advise them how to raise the money; that is their business; but we say to them now is the time to work, it may soon be too late.—Go in!

The West Virginia Oil Basin Company, advertise their Prospectus in another column. It is said that their land is located in the very centre of the oil producing territory of West Virginia.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—The Philadelphia papers state that one dollar notes of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, altered to tens, are in circulation in that city.

Solomon M. Bunn, Esq., well remembered by many of our citizens as a member of the old mercantile firm of Bunn & Raiguel, died on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at his late residence in Montgomery county, in the 58th year of his age.

SALE OF IRON WORKS.—The Rolling Mill of Messrs. McHose, Eckert & Co., on River street, north of Penn, formerly known as "Bertolette's Mill," has been purchased by Messrs. George Lerch, David E. Stout & Co., for $85,000, exclusive of the stock on hand. The new firm, it is stated, will accept the provisions of the new Manufacturing Law, and carry on the establishment under the title of the West Reading Manufacturing Company.—*Reading Gazette.*

Report is current that the *loyal* feminines of this as well as other towns are forwarding petitions to Congress praying for the repealing of the Internal Revenue decision in regard to having all babies *stamped* born after the 4th of March next.

A Weigley at Lebanon Grove mills, in Heidelburg township, Lebanon county, 1 mile from Groh's store, pays $2.55 for Wheat.

Religious Notices.

English preaching next Sunday at 10 A. M. and German services at 2½ P. M. in the Moravian church.

Zion's Lutheran church.—English Divine Service of both morning and evening, next Sabbath.

Sunday-School morning in the Lutheran church.

In the evening in the English language, in the First Reformed church.

English service on next Sunday morning in Salem's Evangelical church.

St. Luke's Church.—Services every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

Preaching in the M. E. Church every Sabbath, both morning and evening. Also services on Thursday evening.

St. John's Church.—Service next Sunday morning and evening, in the English language. Lecture on Wednesday evening.

Married.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. L. W. Schmauk, Mr. JOHN L. WAGNER, of Wayne co., Pa., to Miss SARAH A. BURST, of Dauphin co., Pa.

On the 5th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL EIGHT, to Miss HENRIETTA GORGINE, both of Lebanon.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JACOB NOMMEL to Mrs. ELIZABETH WITT, both of this borough.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sigrist, Mr. JOHN H. BOOKS, of E. Hanover, to Miss SARAH [illegible], of Lebanon township.

On the 22d ult., on the same, Mr. JACOB DITZLER, of Lebanon, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN HUTCHINSON, of Jonestown, in Miss SUSAN GAMBLE, of Union township.

On the 24th ult., by the same, Mr. HENRY GROFF, to Miss MARY COPPENHAVER, both of Union.

On the 25th ult., by the same, Mr. WILLIAM FRALLEY, to Miss LYDIA BRANDT, both of North Lebanon.

On the 1st inst., by the same, Mr. CYRUS BOWMAN, of Jonestown, to Miss EMMA BENDER, of East Hanover tp.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Sigrist, Mr. DISINGER, of Cpl. Lancaster co., to Miss ELIZ'T N. KILLINGER, of Ephrata, Lancaster co.

On the 17th Nov., by the Rev. Wm. Rauch, Mr. PETER SHIRER, of Elizabethville, to Miss ELIZ. ANGLE, both of East Hanover, Dauphin co. [illegible]

On the 27th ult., at the same place, by the same, Mr. ABRAM SHIRER, of Dauphin Co., to Miss MELINDA SHELLER, of the same county.—[illegible]

On the 22d ult., at the same place, by the same, Mr. CHARLES JAMESON, to Miss ANNA TRAFFORD, both of the latter place.

On the 22d ult., at the same place, by the same, Mr. JACOB OBERNDORFER, to Miss REBECCA, daughter of Mr. John Weller, all of Bethel tp., Dauphin county.

Died.

On the 19th ult., in Jonestown, CYRUS MASON, aged 51 years, and 8 days. Mr. Mason, not withstanding his age, served nearly two years in the army.

On the 27th of September, at Winchester, Va., JAMES SONTHERY, of Co. G, 63d Regiment, Penn. Vol., aged 21 years, 10 months and 18 days.

On the 24 ult., in Shrewsbury, Yorkson, Pa., GEORGE MCABEE, aged 34 years, 2 months and 9 days.

At a meeting of the Physicians of Lebanon, held on Friday evening, January 6th, 1865, Dr. C. Dr. Gloninger was appointed President, and Dr. S. S. Light, Secretary. On motion Dr. Schneck was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, who, respectfully reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to permit the removal from time to eternity of Major JOHN L. SHIRK, Surgeon 7th Pa. Cavalry, by the hand of the assassin, near Bardstown, Ky., and whereas we feel it to be our duty, as well as a sad pleasure, to bear testimony to the virtues of the deceased, as a man, a physician, and a soldier, therefore

Resolved, That we have heard of the sudden and violent death of our young friend and former colleague with profound sorrow. Endeared to us, for a short period, by the calls of his professional career, by his kind and affable manners, and gentlemanly and honorable deportment, we watched him with admiration, in common with those of his friends, as he stepped forth from the civilian ranks to brave the dangers and perils of war. For upwards of three years he led a soldier's eventful life, his field of duty being mostly the south-west; and there, as the public bulletins, as well as his own modest letters show, he followed his regiment through many brilliant and deserate engagements, fortune favoring the brave, and so he came off unharmed through a long and arduous campaign.—The time approached when he expected soon to rejoin his friends, and rest his life so honorable a career, and with a fund of observation and experience of which any one might well be proud, when, alas, in the full flow of hope and bright promise for the future, he was slain by a brave companion, foully murdered, in cold blood.

Resolved, That we extend to his deeply stricken relatives and to a large circle of sorrowing friends our profound and most sincere sympathy under so heavy and painful a blow.

Resolved, That the physicians of the County be requested to attend the funeral with us, in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to the bereaved family, and also that they be published.

C. D. GLONINGER, M. D., President.

S. S. LIGHT, M. D., Sec'y.

The Lebanon Markets.

Carefully Corrected Weekly.

LEBANON, WEDNESDAY JAN 11, 1865.

Extra Family	$12 00	Egg Butter	25
Extra White Wheat	2 60	Tallow, Rendered	10
New Red Wheat	2 50	Lard	13
Old Red	1 95	Tallow	13
Rye	1 60	Ham	20
Corn, Ear	1 55	Shoulder	15
Oats	80	Sides	15
Clover seed	6 00	Soap	9
Timothy seed, new	2 50	Beeswax	25
Flax seed	2 50	Beeswax	25
Dried Apples, whole	2 00	White Rags	1 6
Bench "Snitz"	2 50	Mixed Rags	1
Peach Butter	1 62	Flax, Rolls	12½
Cherries	2 50	Butter, Roll	25
Potatoes, Mixed	1 25	Feathers	50
Apple Butter, Scruck	65	Wool, Clean	40
		Soup Beans	7
		Vinegar	20

New Advertisements.

Lebanon Bank,

January 1, 1865.

THIS BANK has been changed into a National Association for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States, and will from this date transact its business as

"The Lebanon National Bank."

E. A. UHLER, Cashier.

Lebanon, January 11, 1865.

Lebanon Valley Bank,

JANUARY 24, 1864.

THIS BANK has been changed into a National Association for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States, and will from this date transact its business as

"The Valley National Bank of Lebanon"

JOS KUNCH, Cashier.

Lebanon, January 11, 1865.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, December 29, 1865.

WHEREAS, it has been made to appear, that "The Valley National Bank of Lebanon," in the Borough of Lebanon, in the county of Lebanon