

## GIOO. FETSINGIER & SON, PUBLISHIERS,

# LEWISTOWN, MULFIFILIN

## Whole No. 2797.

Lewistown Post Office. Mails arrive and close at the Lewistown P. O. as follows : ARRIVE. Eastern through, 5 48 a.m. " through and way Western " " 4 21 pm. 10 55 a.m. Bellefonte " " " 2 30p m. Northumberland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 00 p.m. CLOSE. 8 00 p.m. Eastern through and way 10 00 a.m. 3 00 p.m. Western 6. 8 00 Bellefonte Northumberland (Sundays, Tueesdays and Thursdays) 8 00 p.m. Money can be forwarded through this of fice in soms from \$1 to \$30, by the payment of the following fees: From \$1 to \$10 ten cents; \$10 to \$20 fifteen cents; \$20 to \$30 twenty cents. Office open from 7 30 a. m. to 8 p. m. On

Sundays from 8 to 9 a m. S. COMFORT, P. M.

#### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Lewistown Station as follows: Westward. Eastward. Piitsburgh and Erie 3 56 a.m. 10 45 p.m. Mail, Baltimore Express. 5 26 a.m. Philad'a Express, 6 05 a.m. 12 18 a.m. 6 25 p.m. 5 16 Fast Line, Mail 4 21 Fast Mail. 10 55 " Harrisburg Accom'n. 3 44 p.m. 10 47 a. m. Emigrant, Through Freight, 10 30 p.m. 1 50 a.m. 9 45 . 12 10 p.m. 12 35 p.m. 44 Express 5 00 p. m. 9 00 Stock Express, 1 15 p.m. 11 45 a.m. Coal Train. 7 41 " 7 30 a.m. 6 25 p.m. Union Line. Local Freight,

leaves east and west daily except Sunday; Baltimore Express west daily except Monday; gard to purity; a slightly increased amount Philadelphia Express east and west daily; Fast Line east daily except Monday and west daily except Sunday; Fast Mail east daily except Sunday; Mail Train west daily except Sunday: Harrisburg Accommodation east daily except Sunday, and Emigrant west daily except Monday.

Fare to	Philadelphia,	\$5	85	
44	Baltimore,	5	20	
4.	Harrisburg,	2	10	
44	Altoona,	2	50	
**	Pitesburgh,	6	60	

Galbraith's Omnibuses convey passengers t and from all the trains, taking up or setting them down at all points within the borough limits.

Miffin & Centre County R. R. Lewistown and Reedsville.

O<sup>N</sup> and after Monday, January 2, 1865, tran will leave Lewistown and Reeds ville as follows:

Leave Lewistown for Reedsville, 7 30 a.m.

- (mail) Leave Reedsville for P. R. R. 8 30
- P. R. R. for Reedsville 11 00 "
- Reedsville for Lewistown 11 30 "
- Lewistown for Reedsville 110 p.m.
- Reedsville for P. R. R., mail 2 15
- P. R. R. for Reedsville
- 4 25 " Reedsville for Lewistown

The train will stop at Lewistown, Freedom Iron Works, Yeagertown, and the Crossing of the Turnpike above Mann's low

Catawba Brandy, Sparkling Catawba Wines. Equal in Quality and Cheaper in Price than the Brandies and Wines of the Old World.

L. LYONS' PURE OHIO

FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT, CHOLERA INFATUM, DI-ARRHŒA, BOWEL COMPLAINT, CRAMP & COLIC. A sure Cure is guaruntied, or the money will

IN support of the above statements, are presented the Certification presented the Certificates of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, Chemist, New York; Dr. Hiram Cox, Chemical Inspector, Ohio; Dr. James R. Nichols, Chemist, Boston; Dr. N. E. Jones. Chemical Inspector, Circleville, Ohic; Prof. C. T. Jackson, Chemist, Boston ; Dr. Chas. Upham Shepard, Charleston, S. C.; and J. V. Blaney and G. A Mariner, Consulting Chemists, Chicago, all of whom have ana-lyzed the Catawba Brandy, and commend it in the highest terms, for medicinal use.

Analysis of the Massachusetts State Assayer, January 25, 1858.

When evaporated through clean linen it left no oil or offensive matter. In every respect it is a PURE spirituous liquor. . The oil which gives to this Brandy its flavor and aro ma, is wholly unlike fusil, or grain oil. Its odor partakes of both the fruit and oil of grapes With acids, it produces ethers of a fragrance. The substitution of this high Brandy for Cognae Brandy will do away with the manufacture of fictitious spirits, sold under this name both at home and abroad. Respectfully, A. A. Hayes, M. D.,

Assayer to State Mass., 16. Boyleston St. By the same, in 1864. I have analyzed "L Lyons' Pure Catawba

Brandy," with reference to its composition and character, being the same as that pro-Note .- The Pittsburgh and Erie Express duced in past years. A sample taken from ten casks afforded the same results with re of the principle on which its flavor depends was determined by comparison with former samples.

The indications of analysis show that this Brandy is produced by the same process as most of the imported Brandy. Respectully,

A. A. HAYES, M. D. State Assayer, Boston, July 20, '64. 16 Boyleston St. Manufactured by H. H. Jacob & Co., (To whom all orders should be addressed,) Depot, 91 Liberty St., New York. nov9 3mos

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., Manufacturers of Photographic Materials, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. IN addition to our main businees of PHO TOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, we are Headquarters for the following, viz:

STEREOSCOPES AND

# STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

Of these we have an immense assortment, in-cluding War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c , &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for pub-lic or private exhibitions. Our catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

#### For the Educational Column Genius. There is no error more common or inju rious to man than the opinion in regard to

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1865.

genius, namely, that it is an especial gift of God to certain individuals; that our com mon mother, Nature, partial in the distribution of intellect to the human family, has made some men great and distinguished, without any additional labor or exertion on the part of those upon whom she has bestowed it.

edugation 17.

How many young men are endowed with all the necessary faculties to enable them to become ornaments to their country and a glory to the age in which they live, if they but knew the powers that lie dormant in them. If we examine the history of persons whose names have been handed down from time to time as the distinguished of the earth, we will find that they, through the proper use of the talents which God gave to them, by close application of their minds and continued perseverance, distinguished themselves. Our minds are formed on the progres-

sive principle, and there is scarcely a limit to their improvement. Hence, if we wish to acquire knowledge-if we wish to become wise and good, we must not expect to be able to grasp the depths of science at once, or to overleap the bars of ignorance at a single bound. Slow but sure should be our motto; determination our watchword; and then will the bright prospect of a glorious future be spread out before us.

Man's grand distinction is his intellect his mind, by which he ascends the sweetscented path of science; by which he soars through the regions of space, and takes an imaginary view of the universe of God. But the mind uncultivated to a certain extent is dead, and can form no proper idea of the wisdom, greatness and glory of its creator. The elements of genius are implanted in the bosom of every individual. to a greater or less extent, and all that is required to show the brilliancy of its lustre is to put it to action. Per everanceunflinching perseverance alone can make a genius, and I feel assured that no one has Total public debt. Dec. 1, '64 ever become celebrated without it. Deep mysteries fly from before it, rough and rug ged ways become smooth when it approaches, obstacles of stupendous magnitude are easily removed by its mighty power; great difficulties are looked upon as insurmountable, but gradually they disappear, and perseverance is proclaimed conqueror Per severance grasped the thundervoits of Jove and dragged them to the earth. It calcu lated the distances to the different planets, and their periodical movements It discov cred the universal law of attraction, and its great importance to the material world. It has exposed to our view many of the mys teries of nature, which can only be com

prehended by deep and continued thought. We never know our strength until we ap ply it. It is so with the mind; its power can only be tested by putting it to work. and the more it is exercised the stronger will it become. If mankind could be made sensible of the power of the mind, and the glory of that immortal principle, methicks that ignorance and vice of every character would take their everlasting flight from this earth of ours. Young man, do you thirst for fame? Do you desire that your name may be handed down to future generations as one of the world's greatest and noblest characters? then let me urge you to make good use of the talents which our Creator has given you. Wrestle for it as did Jacob with the angel of the Lord, and I promise you success beyond your most sanguine expectations. Although dif ficulties and doubts may surround you thro' a long night of mental toil, the conquering power of perseverance will bring you un told success in the morning. The more dilligently you have struggled, the more earnestly you have struggled, the more liantly will the sun of fame spread its beams over the community in which you have thus toiled. Let me point you to a Patrick Henry, an Elisha Burritt, and a host of others, who by their own exertions have distinguished themselves as statesmen and scholars. Young lady, you have gening slumbering a long night of mental toil, the conquering

## ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE Governor of Pennsylvania.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: During the past year the people of this Common-wealth have had reason to be grateful to Almighty God for many blessings. The earth has been fruitful in-dustry has thriven, and with the exception of the in-jury suffered by the citizens of some of our border counties, through the disgraceful barbarity of the reb-el forces which ravaged parts of them, and burned the town of Chambersburg, we have no public mi-for-tune to lament. The year closes with a train of bril-iant successes obtained by the armies of the United States, inspiring hope in every loyal mind that the ac-cursed rebellion will soon be crushed and peace be re-stored to our country. stored to our country. The balance in the treasury, Nov. 30, 1863,

was Receipts during fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864 \$2.147.331 70 4.733.313 02

Total in treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864 The payments for the same period have been 4,938,441 09

Balance in treasury, Nov. 30, 1864 \$1,942,203 63

The operations of the sinking fund during the last year have been shown by my proclamation of the 27th day of September last; as follows: Am't of debt of Commonwealth, \$268,569 50

As follows, viz: Five per cent.loan of Com'ealth 268,308 03 Interest certificates redeemed 261 47

\$268,569 50 The fiscal year accounted for in the statement of the Irreasury Department, embraces the time from the 1st of December, 1863, to the 39th of November, 1864. The sinking fund year commenced the first Monday in September, 1863, and closed the first Tuesday in September, 1864. This will explain the discrepancy between the statement of the Treasury Department as to the reduction of the public debt of the State, and the statement embodied in the proclamation rel-ative to the sinking fund. \$268,569 50

\$39,496,596 78

 $10,000 \ 00$  $2,270 \ 11$ 

Six per ct. loans, ordinary Five per ct. loans, ordinary Four and a half per centum 400,630 00 35,605,263 72

Unfunded debt, viz:  $\begin{array}{r} 97,251 & 00 \\ 13,086 & 52 \\ 4,448 & 38 \\ 724 & 32 \end{array}$ Relief notes in circulation Interest certificates outsta'g "unclaimed Domestic creditors' certifi's

> 36,379,603 94 3.000.000 00

\$39.359,603 94 The **Commonwealth** holds bonds received from the sale of Public Works, amounting to ten million. three hundred thousand dollars. (\$10,300,000 00) as follows:

> 3,500,000 00 \$10.300.000 00

Appropriation from the Legislature to refund it. It is clear and distinct, but, notwithstanding the money was paid and the accounts settled and placed in the bands of the President before the meeting of Con-gress, no such recommendation as promised me was made, and for that reason the bill introduced for that unpose failed. The men were raised and placed inder the command of Major General Couch and the other U.S. offloers in this Department. The troops which they were called out required. Several of the fegiments were marched immediately into distant parts of the State, by order of the officers of the army stationed in Pennsylvania, against my repeated re-monstraces. They were retained, as was alledged, to preserve the peace and enforce the draft. Nearly, in a quite, one-half the money was paid to troops this held, and after the emergency had expired fongress, I laid the matter before the Legislature to some out of the State Treasury, which, as above state thas been done. I ought to say that the appro-priation by Congress was vigorously supported by all the members from this State, in both branches, Hayment of this just claim of the State. I now recom-mend that the Legislature take the subject into con-ters from this State, in both branches, Hayment of this just claim of the State. I now recom-mend that the Legislature take the subject into com-ters of or southern border. The United States reprinting that the composed to the United States of or draft a corps of fifteen thousand men for the state and Congress. A diat by the United States when the subject in too claims by volunteer-ing of draft a corps of fifteen thousand men for the state draft and been practicable under the presen-tion of the subject in too claims by volunteer-ing of draft a corps of fifteen thousand men for the state draft and been practicable under the presen-tion of the subject in too claims by volunteer-ing of cloind sufficient and to raise by volunteer-ing of claims end to be obtained, there begins the draft and been practicab

have been made with the authorities at Washington for arming, clothing, subsisting and supplying the corps at the expense of the United States, and an order has been given by the authorities of the United States to furlough such volunteers in the corps as may be drafted by the United States. The corps so privi-leged not to exceed 5,000 men. It is my intention o raise 5,000 men during the winter, and I have already adopted measures to that end. There may occur irruptions of irregular bodies of the rebels, and it is well to be provided against them. The number pro-posed to be so raised and put into actual service, will, in my judgment be sufficient. and a regard to due wen to be provided against them. The number pro-posed 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 by placed on pay. The remaining 10,000 will-service in the service in case of neces-sity. 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 South-west, are in active and successful operation. I com-municate herewith the reports of Col. Jordan, at Washington, and Col. Chamberlain, agent for the South-west. The provisions of the law requiring the agents to collect moneys due by the United States to solidiers, have been benificent. A reference to their reports will show the magnitude and necfulness of this branch of their service. I desire to invite the at-tention of all our volunteers, officers, soldiers and their families to the fact that the State agents will col-lect all their claims on the Government gratuitous-ly, as I have reason to believe that many are still g-norant of that fact, and are greatly imposed upon by the exorbitant commissions charged by private claim agents.

the exorbitant commissions charged by private cla the exorpitant commissions enaged by prove that agents. Under the act of the 6th of May, 1864. I appointed Hon. Thomas H. Barrowes to take charge of the ar-rangements for the education of the orphans of sol-diers. I communicate herewith a copy of his report on the subject. He has discharged his duties with commendable zeal, fidelity and efficiency. I earnest-ly recommend that a permanent and liberal appropri-ation be made to support this just and worthy scheme of benificence.

ation be made to support this just and north sphopi of benificence. I recommend that an appropriation be made for pensions to the volunteer militia men. (or their fami-les.) 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 be-ing placed in the State Asylum for the Insane, at this place, and kept until notice can be gruen to the au-thorities 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 atten-tion to the evils growing out of the system of passing acts of incorporation, for purposes which are provided

vided acts of incorporation, for purposes which are pr for by general laws. We have passed acts autharters to be obtained without spec These acts have beer generally prepared with some These acts have been generally prepared with some care, and contain the provisions which the Legislature thought necessary to protect the Commonwealth and her citizens. If these general laws are not found to answer such purposes, they should be amended and perfected. If any company desires to be incorpora-ted with greater privileges than are conferred, or to be relieved from any conditions imposed by any of these acts, it appears to me that it should be required first to obtain a charter under the general laws, and be relieved from any conditions imposed by any of 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 Le-gislature will thus be drawn to the specific object, and a judgment can be formed of its propriety. I would also observe that great evil results from the habit of granting privileges to a corporation by a more refer-ence to some former private act relating to other cor-porations, sometimes without even giving the date of these acts. All these practices are bad, and although they may sometimes be pursued by parties having no bad intention, yet they certainly originated in the de-sign of surprising the Commonwealth into grants of privileges which it was known could not be obtained if their extent were understood, and they are often followed now for the same fraudulent purpose. I strongly recommend the repeal of the act passed the 18th day of July, a. b. 1863, entitled "An act rela-ting to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes." Its provisions are found to be practically so incon-sistent with the due protection of the citnen such Its provisions are found to be practically so incon-sistent with the due protection of the citzens and with the just policy of the Commonwealth, that it ought not to be allowed to stand any longer on our statute book. I approved the act in question with great reluctance, and subsequent reflection and obser-vation 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 supple-ment to an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common. and adjoining owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to manage and develope the same." this Commonwealth, to manage and develope the same." This act allows foreign corporations to hold three hundred acres of land in this State for mining purpo-ses. It 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 is min-ing, 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 businessin this State. It would be better to remore all doubt on this question by repeal-ing the act. These companies being foreign corpo-rations, are not within the control of eur laws to the extent that they ought to be for the purposes of tar-ation and regulation. The immense development of wealth in some of our western counties by the discovery of oil, has add-ed vasity to the resources of the Commonwealth. I have made efforts to ascertain the value of this product during the last year, but have failed in pro-curing 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 The productions and manufactures of the State have become so diversified and abundant that some The productions and manufactures of the State have become so diversified and abundant that some measure should be taken for an accurate ascertain-ment of them, so that then extent may be generally known, and also that the necessary fuxation may be intelligently imposed. I recommend for these pur-poses the creation of a Bureau, of which the Auditor General and State Treasure shall be members, and the head of which shall be a new officer, to be styled Commissioners of Statistics, or designated by any oth-er appropriate title. The act of 25th August, 1864, providing for the vo-ting 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 dilegal votes at the polls; and, 2. Faithful and correct returns of the votes actu-ally polled. I communicate herewith the opinion of the Attorney General on the condicting returns for the 16th Congressional District, which will show some of the practical difficulties with any submit the whole subject to your careful and earnest consideration, in the hope that in your wisdom you will be able to de-vise some measure which will produce the result so essential to the existence of a free government: that



#### New Series---Vol. XIX. No. 10.

votes shall be fairly taken in the first instance, and

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

The continuance of these monstrous and unparal-led abuses cannot be tolerated. Certainly more men are required to aid our gallant soldiers in the field in crushing this rebellion, and ev-ery consideration of patriotism and of regard for our brothers who are now in the face of the enemy, obli-ges us to spare no effort to raise the necessary force. In June last I gave letters to a committee of the prison society of Philadelphia, requesting that the committee might be allowed to visit and examine the prisons and poorhouses throughout the Common-wealth. I transmit with this communcation a ceopy of the report made to me by the society of the results of their labors, and commend the same to your atten-tion with a view to the adoption of proper measures to reform the abuses which have been found to exist. In connection with this volget. I gain call your at-tention to the expediency of providing for the recep-tion in the printentuaries, of persons convicted of murder in the first degree, and who may be pardoned on serving a limited term therein. It has become a custom that an incoming Governor should not issue a

murder in the tirst degree, and who may be pardoned on serving a limited term therein. It has become a custom that an incoming Governor should not issue a warrant of execution in cases left unacted on by his predecessor, and it not unfrequently happens that even in cases which are recent, while some punish-ment should be inflicted, that of death may appear to the Executive to be too severe. The result is that there are at this time, in the various prisons, some eighteen or twenty persons under sentence of death, and who may lie there for an indefinite period of time. 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 elerical force of his department should be increased. The making out of commis-sions for our large army of volunteers in the field, and the preparation of election blanks required by law to be sent to the army—the receipt, filing and re-cording the returns of the soldiers' voles—the enrol-ment of the yearly increasing number of the Acts of Assembly, and of charters obtained under general laws and the making out of itters patent for them— all these, together with the previous heavy duties of the other-form an aggregate the weight of which Assembly, and of charters obtained under general laws and the making out of letters patent for them— all these, together with the previous heavy duties of the office—form an aggregate, the weight of which must surely break down his few subordinates, dili-gent faithful and enduring as they are. I recommend therefore that provisions be promptly made to meet the necessities of this case. It is a subject of just congratulation that notwith-standing 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 past year. It is important to se-cure as teachers a sufficient number of men of suita-ble education and ability, and with a view to this ob-ject, I suggest for your consideration the expediency of making out of the school fund itself some provis-ion for the support of such teachers as shall after a given term of service become superannuated or disa-bled while in the performance of their duties. Of the fund placed in my hands by the Acts of the bit May, 1861, and of the 4th of May. 1861, and to be appropriated in my judgment in military service, I appropriated in my judgment in military service, I have expended in the last year \$6,124 68 in support of the agency at Washington-up to the 30th May, last, for my personal staff and other military service, an account of which is settled in the office of the Audi-tor Gamera thick is settled in the office of the Audi-No similar appropriation will be required at this ses-A bill was introduced and passed the House at the A one was introduced and passed the House at the last session of the Legislature providing for the ap-pointment of a commission to ascertain the damages done in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Cymberland, York and Adams, by the rebel army in 1863, which failed in the Senate for want of time, 1865, which failed in the Senate for want of time. I commend to your consideration the propriety of the passage of such a bill during the present session. It is just to the people of these counties who have suf-fered, as well as to the Government that these dama-ges should be fairly ascertained and the evidence per-petuated, 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. Government as to the propriety of paying such claims Major General Hancock has been authorized by the event Department to raise a corps of veterans; to be called the First Corps. One of the regnitations is that on application by the Governor of any State, recruit-ing 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 the request. It appears to me that the families of men raised on the plan adopted by the War Depart-ment would probably not be entitled to the relief pro-vided by our own laws for the families of volunteers. I have enquired of General Hancock whether the pro-posed corps is to form part of the regular army or of the volunteer force, and if the latter, under what are I have enquired of General Hancock whether the pro-powed corps is to form part of the regular army or of the volunteer force, and if the latter, under what act of Congress it is to be raised. He has referred that communication to the War Department, from which I have as yet received no answer to it. The following letters have passed between General Hancock and myself on this subject: PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, PA., Dec. 29th, 1884. GENERAL:-I received your letter at the moment of my departure for Philadelphia on Moniay last. I re-turned this morning and hasten to reply. turned this morning and hasten to reply. Having no knowledge of the organization of the corps you are to commaid than 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 reg-ular army of the United States, or as part of the vol-unteer service. If it is part of the army of the United States. I cer-tainly 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 hanne inform me inder what act of congress? T 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 yon. Can we not raise yon two or three regiments in Pennsylvania, in 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 only commission where you approved. you approved. I cannot understand the importance of my asking that persons be sent to Pennsylvania to induce veter-ans to go to the District of Columbia to enlist. I cer-tainfy will do nothing to embarrass the plan proposed. We have benefits, by general and special legislation in Pennsylvania, which attach to the voluncer and ins family. While will do nothing to deter the vet. in Pennsylvania, which attach to the volunteer and nis family. While I will do nothing to deter the vet-erans of the State from entering your corps, I hesisate to connect myself with a mode of enhancent which

#### \$104.722 73 Four and a-half pr et stocks Interest certificates 116,992 84 Public debt Dec. 1, 1864 39,379,603 94 Funded debt. viz :

258,200 00 loans, ordinary - 36,264,093 72

115,510 22

Military loan per Act May 15, 1861

Pennsylvania Railroad Company bonds Philad a and Erie R. R. Company bonds \$6,800,000 00

These bonds are in the Sinking Fund, and reduce

the public deit to \$29,079:603 94. the tax on tonnage imposed by the acts of 30th April and 25th August, 1864, has yielded something the tax on tonnage imposed by the acts of 30th April and 25th August, 1864, has yielded something less man \$200,000—a much less sum than was antici-pated. I recommend a revision of these acts for the purpose of rendering this source of revenue more productive, and amenaing other defects in those bills. The revenue derived from the tax on banks during the year amounts to \$339,609 67, but under the enabling act of the State so many of our banks have become National banks under the act of Congress, that this source of revenue may be considered as substantially extinguished, and it will be necessary in some way to make up the deficiency from other sources. The act of Congress authorizes the taxation by the State of the stock in the National banks in the hands of the holders, not exceeding the rate of tax tain im-posed on other similar property, and part of the defi-ciency may be thus grovided for. The amount of debt extinguished by the Sinking Fund during the year is usually small, which is to be accounted for, by the extraordinary expenses which have been incurred. Seven hundred and thir-teen thousand dollars (\$713,000) have been paid to re-fund to the banks the money advanced by them to pay the volunteers in service during the invasion of the State in 1862, One hundred thousand dollars (\$100, 000) have beea distributed among the inhabitants of Chambersburg, suffering by the redel destruction of

er Axe Factory, going and coming. JOHN WATERHOUSE. jan4 Engineer.

> WILLIAM LIND. has now open A NEW STOCK

OF

Cloths, Cassimeres

AND

VESTINCS. which will be made up to order in the nestest and most fashionable styles. ap19

## AMBROTYPES AND Melainotypes, The Gems of the Season.

THIS is no humbug, but a practical truth The pictures taken by Mr. Burkholder are unsurpassed for BOLDNESS TRUTH FULNESS, BEAUTY OF FINISH, and DURABILITY. Prices varying according to size and quality of frames and Cases. Room over the Express Office. Lewistown, August 23, 1860.

Kishacoquillas Seminary AND NORMAL INSTITUTE. VILL commence its winter session, OC TOBER 12, 1864, and continue twen ty weeks. Cost for Board, Furnished Rooms, and Tuition in Euglish Branches, \$75. Fuel,

Light and Washing extra. For particulars see catalogue. S. Z. SHARP, Principal. Kishacoquillas, Sept. 21, 1864.

#### Academia, Juniata Co., Pa, YOMMENCES its Summer Term May 4th, C 1864. For circulars address Mrs. O. J. FRENCH, Principal, or ANDREW PATTERSON, Proprietor

ap6 1864-1y

## GEO. W. ELDER. Attorney at Law,

Office Market Square, Lewistown, will at tend to business in Mifflin. Centre and Hunting-don counties may 26 pay 26

### STOVES.

#### Photographic Albums. We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture im mense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to \$50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durabili'y to any others. They will be sent by mail, free, on receipt of price.

Fine albums made to order.

#### CARD PHOTOGRAPHS. Our catalogue now embraces over five thou-

sand different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, &c., viz : about

100 Major-Generals, | 550 Statesmen, 200 Brig. Gederals. 130 Divines, 275 Colonels, 100 Lieut Colonels, 125 Authors, 40 Artists, 125 Stage, 50 Prom'nt Women. 250 Other Officers. 75 Navy Officers, 150 Prominent Foreign Portraits.

3000 Copies of Works of Art, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order one dozen Pictures from our catalogue will be filled on the receipt of \$1.80, and sent

by mail, free. Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D will please remit twenty five per cent of the amount with their order

E. & H T. ANTHONY & CO., Manufact'rs of Photographic Matrials, 501 Broadway, New York. The prices and quality of our goods

cannot fail to satisfy. nov9-ly.

# R. F. ELLIS.

OF the late firm of McCoy and Ellis, has just returned from the city with a choice assortment of

## DRY GOODS & GROCERIES. selected with care and purchased for cash,

which are offered to the public at a small ad vance on cost.

suitable for ladies, gentlemen and children, with many new patterns. Ilis

## GROCERIES

comprise choice Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Superior Teas, Pure Spices, &c. Also,

## QUEENSWARE, GLASSWASE,

and all other articles usually found in Stores, all of which his old customers and the public in general are invited to call and examine. Country Produce taken at full mark st prices.

R. F. ELLIS. REMEMBER that F. J. Hoffman has a fine assortment of Cooking, Coal and Wood Stoves, at lowest prices. jan4

Young lady, you have genius slumbering within you; you have a mind, if carefully polished, may be made to shine bright as a star in the deep vault of heaven. Let it not continue to be hidden in its darkened chamber, but bring it forth, and let its brilliancy be made known to the world.

H. P S.

# TO BUILDERS.

L Eing Mill in operation, is prepared to furnish worked Pine Flooring, and Weather

A. A. BARKER. Ebensburg, Pa., Nov. 23, 1864.

## BLACKSHITHS.

YALL at Hoffman's for the best Valentine / Iron, Horse Shoes, Nait Rods, Bound & Square Iron, and Scollop from 1 to 5 inches; Bar Iron, all sizes and a very heavy stock of Cast, Shear, Spring and Blister Steel, Anvils. Vices, Bellows, Files, Boraz and every thing

GREAT FALL IN the price of Iron and Nails at i jan4 HOFFMAN'S. the State in 1862, One hundred thousand dollars (\$100,-000) have beea distributed among the inhabitants of Chambersburg, suffering by the rebel destruction of their town. About two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) have been expended under the acts provid-ing for the payment of extra military claims, and in addition to these extraordinary outlays, the amount appropriated to charities was last year larger than usual.

appropriated to charities was last year larger than usual. In my opinion this matter of donations to charities is fast running into a great abuse. Houses of Refuge, and Insane, Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asyluns, ap-pear to be proper subjects of State bonnty, because their cajects are of public importance and to be use-ful, 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. The national taxation is heavy and must probably be rade heavier, and the local taxes authorized by un-wise legislation and 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.

capital and enterprise within our borders, it se-cures to the Commonwealth the payment of the sums due her from the company. In my special message of 30th April last, to which I reter. 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 believed none quite like it has occurred. The call for volunteers was made by the authorities of the United States, but it being found that men could not be got under that call, the form of a call by the State authorities for the defence of the State was, with the assent of the Presdefence of the State was, with the assent of the Pres-ident, substituted. The United States agreed to furneem, substance. The United States agreed to far-hish the arms, subsistence and supplies, but it was alleged that Congress had made no appropriation covering the pay. In this state of things, the emer-gency being great, the Secretary of War telegraphed me, thus: Washington, Late 20 1662

me, thus: WASHINGTON, July 22, 1863. To His Excellency, Gov. A. G. Curtin;

Washinston, July 22, 1863. To His Excellency, Gor. A. G. Cartin: Your telegrams respecting the pay of militia, called out under your proclamation of the 27th of June, have been referred to the President for instructions, and have been under his consideration. He directs me to say, that while no law or appropriation authorizes 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 payment of troops called into State service to repel an actual intrasion, including those of the State of Pennsylvania. If, in the mean-time, you can taise the necessary amount, as has been done in other States, the appropriation will be applied to refind 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 snawer of this de-partment, to you as Governor of the State, will be given intercify to yourself, whenever the department is pre-pared to make answer. (Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. The banks and other corporations refused to advance

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. the hi The banks and other corporations refused to advance this est the money unless I would pledge myself to ask an essent

THE undersigned having an extensive Pla-Boarding, at short notice.

you want.