WM. A. MORTON, ALFRED SANDERSON.

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1865.

NUMBER 1.

one year, Business Cards, five lines or less, one year,.... EGAL AND OTHER NOTICES

BATES OF ADVERTISING.

PERSONAL PROPERTY, and GEN-

Poetry.

Partially Married. A Western paper declares the following to be a fact which occurred at one of New England's quiet villages: of New England's quite vineses. In old New England, long ago, Where all creation traveled slow, And naught but trackless deserts lay Before the early settler's way, A youth and damsed, bold and fair, Had cause to take a journey—where, Through night and day, and day and night, No house would greet their wearied sight. And thinking Hymen's altar should Precede their journey through the wood, They straightway to a Justice went—By love and circumstances sent. They straightway to a Justice wentBy love and circumstances sent.
The Justice, good old honest pate,
Said it was quite unfortunate;
But at that time he could not bind
These two young folks of willing mind
For his commission, sad to say,
Had just expired but yesterday;
Yet, after all, he would not say
That single they should go away,
And so he bade them join their hands
to holy wedlock's heavy bands nd so he bade them join their manes in loly wedlock's happy bands, and "just a little" he would marry-anough, perhaps, to safely earry, & they were in communial mood, !Enough to do them through the wor (H. idgeport's

Biteraru.

How to Save. Charles Lynford was a good mechanic in good business. At the age of twenty-six he had taken to himself a wife, Eustice, the daughter of a , who had nothing to bring him but her own personal merits, which were many, and habits of thrift learned in an economical household, under the

It was well, perhaps, that Charles Lynford should obtain a wife of this description, as he himself found it very difficult to save anything from his in It was not long before Caroline beacquainted with her husband's failing.

She could not feel quite easy in the knowledge that they were living fully up to their income, foreseeing that a time would come when their family would grow more expensive, and per haps her husband's business, though now flourishing, might become less so. Accordingly, one day, she purchased of a tin peddler who came to the door, a little tin safe, such as children frequently use as a savings bank. This she placed conspicuously on the mantel-piece, so that her husband might be sure to see it on entering.
"Hallo, Carrie, what's that, ch?" he

"Alano, Carro, and a sked curiously.

"Only a little purchase I made today," said his wife.

"But what is it meant for?" he asked again.
"Let me illustrate," said his wife,
playfully. "Have you a ten cent picce
shout you." about you?"

Charles drew a dime from his waist-

coat pocket. His wife, taking it from his hand, dropped it into the box through a little slit in it at the top. Charles laughed. "So you have taken to hoarding, Car rie? My wife become a miser!"
"No, only a little prudent. But seriously, Charles, that is what I want you

to do every night. What drop a dime into this newfangled arrangement of yours?" "Exactly."

"Very well, that will be easy enough.
A dime is no great harm. But may I
know what you are going to do with

this newly commenced hoard ! 'Lay it by for a rainy day," answered Caroline.
Charles laughed merely.

This ended the conversation for the young wife was steadily carried out. She was not one of those of whom there are so many—who enter upon a plan zealously but soon tire of it. present case she was fully satisfied of the wisdom of her purpose, and resolved to carry it through. Everymorning she called upon her husband for a dime, and every morning it was added to the accumulation. Frequently he had not the right change, but would toss her a quarter instead. She would assure him, laughingly, that it would answer her

purpose just as well.

More than once Charles bantered her on the subjectof her savings bank. This But these were not the only accessions the fund received. Her husband had early arranged to make her an ample al-lowance for dress—I say ample, though I dare say some of my city readers might not have considered it so; but Caroline, who was in the habit of mak-

After considerable calculation she came to the conclusion that out of her allowance she should be able to make a daily deposit equal to that she had exacted from her husdand. Of this, how ever, she thought it best, on the whole not to inform Charles, enjoying in anticipation the prospect of being able at some future time to surprise him with the unexpected amount of her savings. At the close of every month the tin box was emptied and the contents transferred to a savings bank of more pre-

tensions, where interest would be When the sums deposited here be came large enough, Mrs. Lynford, who had considerable buisness capacity, withdrew them, and invested in bank and other stocks, which would yield a large per cent. Of her mode of management her husband was in complete ignorance. Nor did he ever express any desire to be made acquainted with his wife's management. He was an easy, careless fellow, spending as he went, enjoying the present and went, enjoying the present and not having any particular cencern about

At the end of eight years, during which time he had been unus ...lly favored by prosperity in business and uninterrupted health, his books showed that he had not exceeded his income, but that, on the other hand, he had saved absolutely nothing. Twenty-five cents stood to his credit.
"Running pretty close, ain't it, ('arrie? I take credit to myself, though, for keeping on the right side of the line.

But then, I suppose you have saved up 'How much do you suppose?" asked Perhaps a hundred dollars," said

Charles Lynford carelessly, "though it would take a good many dimes to make

His wife smiled, but did not volunteer to enlighten him as to the correctness of his conjecture. So things went till at-length came the panic of 1857—a panic so recent that if will be remem bered how universally trade and business of every kind were depressed at this period—among others, the trade which occupied Charles Lynford suf

One evening he came home looking quite serious—an expression which seldom came over his cheerful face.

Caroline who had watched the signs of the times, was not unprepared to see this. She suspected that her husband's business was affected.

"What is the matter, Charles?" she asked, cheerfully.
"The matter is, that we will have to economize greatly.

"Anything unfavorable turned up in business matters;" "I should think there had. I will have but half a day's work for some time to come, and I am afraid that even this will fail before long. You haven't an idea, Carrie, how dull every kind of

an idea, Carrie, now dull every kind of business has become."
"I think I have," said his wife, quietly, "I have read the papers carefully, and have been looking out for something of this kind."
"Do you think we can reduce our ex-

penses one-half?" asked the husband, doubtfully. Both of us are well supplied with clothing, and will not need any more for a year at least. This will cut off considerable expense. Then there are a great many little superfluitles you are accustomed to buy—little things which

you are kind enough to bring home to

"Who Murdered Downie?"

well without. Then we can live more plainly—have less pies and cakes—and I have no doubt it will be an improvement as far as health is concerned." "What a calculator you are, Carrie," said her husband, feeling considerably easier in mind. "I really think after all you have said that it won't be hard to live on half of our usual income—for the present, at least. But," and his countenance again changed, "suppose my work should entirely fail—I suppose: you couldn't reduce our expenses to othing at all, could you?" "That certainly surpasses my powers," said his wife, smiling, "but even in that case there is no ground for discouragement. You have not forgotten our cavings hank have you?"

savings bank, have you?"
"Why no, I didn't think of that,"
said her husband, "I suppose that would
keep off starvation for a few weeks." His wife smiled. And in those few weeks "she added "Main those lew weeks, she added,"
'husiness might revive."

"To be sure," said her husband.
"Well, I guess it will be all right—I will try not to trouble myself about it my longer.

The apprehensions to which Charles delivered by the principal. Whether Lynford gave expression proved to bet in discharging this function, Downie only too well founded. In less than a was more rigid than his predecessor in The apprehensions to which Charles month from the date of the conversa- office, or whether he became stricter in tion just recorded, the limited supply of the performance of it at one time that work he had been able to secure, failed another, cannot be ascertained, but there and he found himself without work of any kind, thrown back upon his own Although he had anticipated this, it

enned unexpected when it really did ome upon him, and again he returned ome in a fit of discouragement. He briefly explained to his wife the new calamity which had come upon them. "And the worst of it is," he added, there will be no better times till spring "Do you think that the business will "It must by that time. But there are

five or six months between. I do not know how we are going to live during that time. "I do," replied his wife, quietly.
"You!" exclaimed her husband in

urprise, "Yes, your income has never been more than six or seven hundred dollars a year, and I have no doubt we can live ix months on two hundred and fifty

money to come from? I don't want to get in debt, and if I did I should not know where to borrow." Fortunately, there is no need of it, said Mrs. Lynford. "You seem to for-get our little savings bank." said Mrs. Lynford. But is it possible it can amount to two hundred and fifty dollars?" he sked in surprise.
"Yes, and six hundred more," said

" Impossible!"
"Wait aminute and I'll prove it." Caroline withdrew a moment, and reappeared with several certificates of pank and railroad shares, amounting to eight hundred dollars and a book in which the balance was deposited to her

Surely a dime a day would not produce this."
No, but two dimes a day have, with a little extra deposit now and then. I think, Charles, that we can ward off tarvation for a time. "All this I owe to your prudence," said Charles, gratefully. "How can I

Charles Lynford remained out of ployment some months. But in spring, as he anticipated, business revived, and wife in striving to increase it. The little tin savings bank stands on the mantel-piece, and never fails to

Ben. W. Morrison was one of those ree-and-easy, good-hearted, humorous

feilows that was always ready to crack a joke or perpetrate a "sell." Some fifteen years ago Ben was tray business. The roads were toleratory bad; and worst of all, the stage drivers and the landlord at a certain where they stopped for dinner h understanding with each other like this; the passengers were taken in to dine

Caroline, who was in the habit of making her own dresses, provided herself with a good wardrobe at much less expense than some not so well versed in the science of managing could have a minute on account of making his meals half-finished, for fear of being left. For the half-finished meal they were charged half a dollar. The

engers, when the skinning process was peared. Benhad heard of this place, and when to work to see if he could get the value

of his money.

The bell rang for dinner, and the rowd rushed in. They had hardly got comfortably seated when the coach reined up before the door, and the hiver vociferously shouted: · Passengers all aboard-can't wait but five minutes."

A general rush was made, but Ben sat

still, and ate his dinner very composedly. The stage drove off and left him, but he seemed to care very little about it. Having disposed of his dinner, he was enjoying the luxury of a long nine in the side room, when the landlord approached him, saying:

"1—beg your pardon, sir, but did you see a settof silver tea-spoons on the table when you went to dinner?" ' kdid, sir.'' ' Well, they are missing—ean't be

und."
"Ab, yes," replied Ben; "one of the passing is gathered them up-I saw him do n." Would you know him again? gasped the landlord.
"Certainly I would," replied Ben with great coolness.
"Will you point him out to me if I

nitch up my horse and buggy, and over take the stage?"
"Certainly I will." Boniface was ready in a few minutes and getting Ben in with him drove like Jehu for seven miles, till he overtool the driver. The coach stopped, the driverlooked frightened, and everybody wondered to see the landlord covered with mud, and his horse covered with

into the stage, when the driver, think-ing that he had bired the landlord to bring him after, was on the point of driving off, when the latter velled out-

"Yes, sir-ee," shouted out our bachelor

" Which one is it."
"It's me," replied Ben, with a grin.
"You?" thundered Boniface, "what
the d-I did you with the spoons?" "I put them in the coffee pot; you will find them all safe," replied Ben, with a curious twinkle in his eye. "Sold, by ginger, by that darned ankee!" yelled the landlord, whilst the passengers roared in laughter, and putting the whip to his horse drove back, resolving to give the passengers ever afterwards ample time for dinner.

A correspondent writing to the Scientific American, states:

"Common brass clocks may be cleaned by immersing the works in boiling water. Rough as this treatment may appear, it works well and I have for many years past boiled my clocks whenever they stop from an accumulathe many little superfluitles you are the first store or near the first is to many little superfluitles you are warm stove or near the first. I write ed no mark of violence, internal or exists of an eight-day clock ternal. The ill will between him and the students was known; it was also frequently, which I can do very behaved perfectly well ever since."

In pure or rain water and dried on a set. The course of poor bownie exhibits to the students of exhibits by the tick of an eight-day clock ternal. The ill will between him and the students was known; it was also behaved perfectly well ever since."

About the end of the eighteenth century, whenever any student of the Marischal College, Aberdeen, incurred the displeasure of the humbler citizens, he was assailed with the question-"Who murdered Downie?" Repl

and rejoinder generally brought on a collision between "town and gown; although the young gentlemen were accused of what was chronologically impossible. People have a right to b angry at being stigmatized as murder ers, when their accusers have probabil on their side: but the "taking off" of Downie occurred when the gowns men, so maligned, were in swaddling clothe

But there was a time, when to be branded as an accomplice in the slaugh ter of Richard Downie made the blood run to the cheek of many a youth, and sent him home to his books, thoroughly subdued 'Downie was sacrist of itor at Marischal College. his duties consisted in securing the gate by a certain hour; previous to which all the students had to assemble in the common hall, where a Latin prayer was delivered by the principal. Whether can be no doubt that he closed the gate with austere punctuality, and that those who were not in the common hall within a minute of the prescribed time were shut out, and were afterwards reprimanded and fined by the within a management. principal and professors. The students ecame irritated at this strictness, and became irritated at this strictness, and took every petty means of annoying the sacrist; he, in his turn, applied the screwint other points of the academic routine, and a fierce war soon began to rage between the collegians and the humble functionary. Downie took care that in all his proceedings he kept within the strict letter of the law; but his opponents were not so careful, and the decisions of the rulers were uniformly against them, and in favor of Downie Reprimands and fines having failed in producing due subordination, rustica-tion, suspension, and even the extreme sentence of expulsion had to be put in

force; and, in the end, law and order prevailed. But a secret and deadly grudge continued to be entertained Richard Downie, Various chemes of revenge were thought of. Downie was, in common with teacher and taught, enjoying the leisure of the short New Year's vacation—the pleas-ure being no doubt greatly enhanced by the annoyance to which he had been subjected during the recent bickerings
—when, as he was one evening seated
with his family in his official residence at the gate, a messenger informed him that a gentleman at a neighboring hote. wished to speak with him. Downie obeyed the summons, and was ushered from one room into another, till at length he found himself in a large apart-

ment hung with black, and lighted by a solitary candle. Afterwaiting for some time in this strange place about fifty figures, also dressed in black, and with black masks on their faces, presented themselves. They arranged themselve in the form of a court, and Downie pale with terror, was given to under his trial. A judge took his seat on the bench, a

clerk and public prosecutor sat below a jury was empaneled in front; and witnesses and spectators stood around Charles Lynford remained out of em- Downie at first set down the whole were conducted with such gan to believe in the genuine mission of the awful tribunal. The clerk read an indictment, charging him with cor spiring against the liberties of the students; witnesses were examined in due form; the public prosecutor addressed the jury; and the judge sum

med up.
"Gentlemen," said Downie, "th joke has been carried far enough; it i getting late, and my wife and family will be getting anxious about me. If have been too strict with you in tim past, I am sorry for it, and I assure yo "Gentlemen of the jury," said the judge, without paying the slightest at

tention to this appeal, 'consider your verdict; and if you wish to retire do The jury retired. During their absence the most profound silence was observed that burnt beside the judge, there was not the slightest movement.

The jury returned, and recorded a verdiet of Guilty.

The judge solemnly assumed a large

black cap, and addressed the prisoner:
'Richard Downie! The jury have unanimously found you guilty of conspiring against the just liberty and imnumities of the students of Marischal College. You have wantonly provoked and insulted those inoffensive lieges for some months, and your punishment will sentence of the Court will be carried into effect.

The judge placed his watch on the bench. A block, an ax, and a bag of sawdust were brought into the centre of the room. A figure more terrible than any that had yet appeared came forward, and prepared to act the part of

It was now past midnight, there was no sound audible, save the ominous ticking of the judge's watch. Downie became more and more alarmed.

'For heaven's sake, gentlemen,' said. the terrified man, 'let me go home. I promise that you never again shall have.

cause for complaint.'
'Richard Downie,' remarked the judge, 'you are vainly wasting the few moments that are left you on earth.—
You are in the hands of those who must have your life. No human power can-save you. Attempt to utter one cry, and

you are seized, and your doom completed before you can utter another. Every one here present has sworn a solemic oath never to reveal the proceedings of this night, they are known to none but ourselves, and when the object for which we have met is accomplished we shall disperse unknown to any one.— Prepare, then, for death; another five minutes will be allowed, but no more.' The unfortunate man in an agony of deadly terror, raved and shricked for mercy; but the avengers paid no head mercy; but the avengers part to his cries. His fevered, trembling lips to his cries. His fevered, trembling lips then moved as if in silent prayer; for he felt that the brief space between him and eternity was but a few more tick-

ings of that ominous watch.
"Now!" exclaimed the judge Four persons stepped forward and siezed Downie, on whose features a cold clammy sweat had burst forth. They bared his neck and made him kneel efore the block.

"Strike!" exclaimed the judge The executioner struck the ax on the floor; an assistant on the opposite side lifted at the same moment a wet towel, and struck it across the neck of the recumbent criminal. A loud laugh anounced that the joke had at last come

But Downie responded not to the uproarious merriment. They laughed again; but still he moved not; they lifted him, and Downie was dead! Fright had killed him as effectually as if the ax of a real headsman had severed his head from his body.

It was a tragedy to all. The medical

students tried to open a vein, but all was students tried to open a vein, but all was over, and the conspirators had now to bethink themselves of safety. They how in reality swore an oath among, themselves, and the affrighted young men, carrying their disguises with them left the body of Downie in the hotel. One of their number told the landlord that their entertainment was not yet quite over, and that they did not wish the in-dividual that was left in the room, to be listurbed for some hours. This was to whenever they stop from an accumulation of dust or thickening of the oil upon the pivots. They should be boiled in pure or rain water and dried on a warm stove or near the fire. I write warm stove or near the fire. I write ed no mark of violence, internal or external. The ill will between him and the students was known; it was also the students had hired

apartments in the hotel for a theatrical representation; that Downie had been sent for by them; but beyond this nothing was known. No noise had been

ing was known. No noise had been heard, and no proof of murder could be adduced. Of two hundred students at the college who could point out the guilty or suspected fifty? Moreover, the students were scattered over the city, and the magistrates themselves had many of their own families amongst the number, and it was not desirable to go into the affair too minutely. Downie's the affair too minutely. Downie's widow and family were provided for, and his slaughter remained a mystery, until about fifteen years after its occur-rence, agenpleman on his death-bed dis-closed the whole particulars, and avowed himself to have belonged to the obnoxious class of students who murdered 'Downie.—Dicken's Household Words.

Wonderful Ruins in Cambodia. The London Quarterly Review says the temple of Ongor is the most beautiful and best preserved of all the remains, and the first also which presents itself to the eye of the traveler, making him forget the fatigues of the journey, filling him with admiration and delight, such as would be experienced on finding a verdant oasis in the sandy desert. Sudenly, as if by enchantment, he seems to be transported from barbarism to civilization, from profound darkness to light. What strikes the observer with not less admiration than the grandeur, regularity, and beauty of these majestic buildings, is the immense size and prodicious number of the blocks of stone of which they are constructed .n this temple alone are as many as fteen hundred and thirty-two columns. What means of transport, what a mulitude of workmen, must this have renuired, seeing that the mountain out of which the stone was hewn is thirty miles distant! In each block are to be seen holes two and one-half centimetres in diameter, and three in depth, the numbers varying with the size of the blocks; but the columns and the sculptured portions of the building bear no

races of them. According to a Cambodian legend, these are the prints of the fingers of a giant, who, after kneading an enormous luantity of clay, had cut it into blocks and carved it, turning it into a hard, and at the same time light, stone by pouring over it some marvellous liquid. The principal entrance forms a long gallery with a central tower, and two others of less altitude. The portico of each tower is formed of four projecting columns with a staircase.

At each extremity are similar portio's, beyond which, but immediately contiguous thereto, is a high door or gateway, on the same level which served for the passage of vehicles. From constant use the wheels have worn two deep ruts in the massive flag-stones with which the ground is paved. All the mouldings, sculptures, and bas-reliefs appear to have been executed after the rection of the building.

The stones are everywhere fitted together in so perfect a manner that you can scarcely see where are the joinings; of the chisel, the surface being as polished as marble. Was this incomparable edifice the work of single genius who conceived the idea and watched over the execution of it? One is tempted to think so; for no part of it is deficient, faulty or inconsistent. To what epoch does it owe its origin? As before remarked, neither tradition nor written inscriptions furnish any certain information on this point; or rather, these latter are as a sealed book for want of an interpreter; and they may perchance throw light on the subject when some European savant shall succeed in deciphering them. All this region is now as lonely and deserted as formerly it must have been full of life and cheerfuland except renewing the solitary candle | ness; and the howling of wild animals, and the cries of a few birds, alone dis turb the solitude. Sad fragility of human things! How many centuries; and thousands of generations have passed away, of which history, probably, will never tell us anything! What riches and treasures of art will remain forever uried beneath these ruins; how many listinguished men-artists, sovereigns, warriors-whose names were worthy of immortaty, are now forgotten, laid to rest under the thick dust which covers

these tombs! The War.

In the Talmud there is a very striking legend, which has all the force of those fables, the truth and the application of which are universal. This is the legend of Dales. In the Jewish version Dales stands for Misery. An American can interpret this Sombre name to mean

—this war. This is the legend: The wife of a poor Jew, having occa-ion one day to visit the garret of her niserable house, found it occupied by a naked man, haggard and wasted, who entreated her in pitiful accents to give im shelterand something to eat. Nearown stairs and told her husband. " How can we entertain and support

this stranger," said she "when we have so much trouble to earn even our daily "I will go see him," said the husband "and try to see if I cannot get rid of He went to the stranger and accosted

him. "Why have you taken refuge in my house, when I am so poor, and so void of means to support you?" asked he. "Rise and go to the mansions of the rich, where you will find comfort and plenty."
"Alas," replied the unknown,
"would you drive me from the asylum

I have found? You see that I am naked; I cannot enter a rich man's house in this condition. Procure me suitablegarments and I will leave you." "It were better," thought the rid of this man, than to keep him here and see him devour continually my hard

earnings."
So he killed his last calf, the one which he and his wife had long been rying to raise; he sold the meat and the skin, and with the proceeds bought clothing for the stranger. But, when he went to him with the clothes, behold this man whom he had noticed as being so small and so thin, had grown sud-denly stout and tall, and not one article of the dearly bought apparel would fit

Time and again the poor Jew, stricken sorely by his calamity, sought to pro-vide the means of getting rid of his troublesome guest. He pawned his goods one by one, he gave himself the backache with extra labor, and his poor wife worked her fingers to the bone. But all in vain. Each time they brought the stranger a new suit he had grown out of proportion to it. At last when they had exhausted all their means, broken themselves down with labor, and ready to give up in despair, the in-truder flung off the mask. "Abandon the foolish idea of being rid of me." cried he, " for know that

The poor Jew wrung his hands and ore his hair.
"God of my fathers!" cried he, "I am scourged with the rod of thy wrath If thou art truly Dales, oh, stranger, will never be rid of thee, Thou will grow continually until thou hast de-

Governor's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representative 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 blessingsThe earth has been fruitful, industry has
thriven, and with the exception of the injury suffered by the citizens of some of our
border counties, through the disgraceful
barbarity of the rebel forces which ravaged
marts of them and hurned the town of parts of them, and burned the town Chambersburg, we have no public mis fortune to lament. The year closes with train of brilliant successes obtained by the armies of the United States, inspiring hor

Receipts during fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1861..... 4,733,313 02 Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864... The payments for the same period have been......

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, The operations of the sinking fund during the last year have been shown by my last, as follows:

Amount of debt of Commonwealth,

As follows, viz: Five per cent, loan of the Common-

...\$268,308 03 wealth. Interest certificates 261 47 The fiscal year accounted for in the state-ment of the Treasury Department, embraces the time from the first of December, 1863, to the 30th of November, 1864. The sinking fund year commenced the first Monday in September, 1863, and closed the first Thes-day in September 1864. This will be their lay in September, 1864. This will explain discrepancy between the statement of the Treasury Department as to the reduction of the public debt of the State, and the state

ment embodied in the proclamation relativ to the sinking fund. stood on the first day of Dec., 1863. Deduct am't \$39,496,596 7 redeemed at

Nov. 30, 1864 l'ive per cent. \$104,722,73 Four and a half per ct, stocks...... erest certi-

Dec. 1, '64... Funded debt. Six per cent. loans, ordidary...... Five per cent. loans, ordi-nary..... \$ 400,630 00 35,605,263-72 a-half per 258.200 00 36.264 093 7 ordinary..

Unfun de d standing.... tificates un-4,448 38

Military loan per Act 15th May, 1861...

from the sale of Public Works, amountir to ten millon, three hundred thousand do lars, (810,300,000 00) as follows: Pennsylvania Railroad Company bonds...... Philadelphia and Erie Rail-

The Commonwealth holds bonds received

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 25th August, 1844, 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. nore productive, and amending other defects in those bills. fects in those bills.

The revenue derived from the tax or banks during the year amounts to \$539,606-67, but under the enabling act of the States so many ofour banks have become National banks under the act of Congress, that this course of various new the considerable section.

source of revenue may be considered a substantially extinguished, and it will be substantially extinguished, and it will be necessary in some way to make up the deficiency from other sources.

The act of Congress authorizes the taxation by the State of the stock in the National banks in the hands of the holders, not exceeding the rate of taxation imposed on other similar property, and part of the deficiency may be thus provided for.

The amount of debt extinguished by the Sinking Fund during the year is unusually small, which is to be accounted for by the extraordinary expenses which have been

extraordinary expenses which have bee incurred. Sevenhundred and thirteen thou incurred. Seven hundred and thirteen thousand dollars (713,000) have been paid to refund to the banks the money advanced by them to pay the volunteers in service during the invasion of the State in 1863. One hundred thousand dollars \$100,000) have been distributed among the inhabitants of Chambersburg, suffering by the rebel destruction of their town. About two hundred thousand of their town. About two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) have been expended under the acts providing for the payment of extra military claims, and in addition to these extraordinary outlays, the amount appro-priated to charities was last year larger than

In my opinion this matter of donations to charities is fast running into a great abuse. House of Refuge, and Insane, Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums, appear to be proper subjects of State bounty, because heir objects are of public importance and to be useful, and well and economically to be useful, and well and economically managed, it seems to be necessary that they should be more extensive than would be re-quired for the wants of a particular county. But in our system, ordinary local charities are left to the care of the respective locali-ties and to give the public ways to should are left to the care of the respective locali-ties, 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 being alleged that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company has not in various particulars obeyed the law by which it was incorporated, the Attorney General (on the suggestion of parties claim-ing to be thereby injured) has filed an in-formation in equity against that company, seeking an injunction to prevent a continueeking an injunction to prevent a continu-nce of its past, and the persistence of its

intended illegal course. Since my last annual message on the re Since my last annual message on the re-port of John A. Wright, Esq., that the Sun-bury and Erie railroad was finished, I or-dered 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 is completed, and whilst it opens a large and wealthy part of the State to the com-merce of the seebend and unites central

and weatiny part of the State to the commerce of the seaboard, and unites capital and enterprise within our borders, it secures to the Commonwealth the payment of sums due her from the company.

The national taxation is heavy and must probably be made heavier, and the local taxes authorized by unwise legislation and paid by our people are excessive. In view paid by our people are excessive. In view of these circumstances, we should endeavo 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 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, to avoid increasing their burdens by mak

priation covering the pay. In this state of things, the emergency being great, the Secretary of War telegraphed me thus:

Washington, July 22, 1863.

To His Excellency, Gov. A. G. Curtin:

Your telegrams respecting the pay of militia, called out under your proclamation of the 27th of June, have been referred to the Presidet 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 tates, he will recommend to Congress t make an apppropriation for the payment of troops called into State service to repel an ectual invasion, including those of the Stat 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 mustered.

nited States service as soon as the muster nd pay rolls are made out. The answer of this department, to you as Governor of the State, will be given directly to yourself, whenever the department is prepared to EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Secretary of War.

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 but the pledge of the P hat 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 recom-mendation as promised me was made, and for that reason the bill introduced for that purpose failed. The men were raised and ed under the command of Maj. General ouch and the other U.S. officers in this separtment. The troops were held in ser-ice longer than the emergency for which hey were called out required. Several of regiments were marched immediately o distant parts of the State, by order o officers of the army stationed in Pennsyl nia, against my repeated remonstrance They were retained, as was alleged, to pre-erve the peace and enforce the draft. Near-v, if not quite, one-half the money was paid troops thus held, and after the emergence to troops thus held, and after the emergency had expired. Finding that the appropriation was likely to fail in Congress, I laid, the matter before the Legislature, just prior to their adjournment, in May last, and an act of Assembly was immediately passed to refund the money out of the State Treasury which, as above stated, has been done. I ought to say that the appropriation by Congretation by Conought to say that the appropriation by Congress was vigorously 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 Courses.

dent and Congress. By the act of 22d August, 1864, I was au orized to cause an immediate enrolmen of the militia to be made, unless that recently made by the United States should be bound sufficient, and to raise by volunteerfound sufficient, and to raise by volunteer-ing or draft a corps of fifteen thousand men for the defence of our Southern border.— The United States enrolment being found very defective, I directed an enrolment to be made, which is now in progress under the charge of Colonel Lennuel Todd, whom I appointed Inspector General. A draft by the United States was then in progress and United States was then in progress, and it was not thought advisable to harrass our people by a contemporaneous State draft, even if a draft had been practicable under the present law. Volunteers could not be obtained, there being no bounties, and the men not being exempted by their enlistment in that corps from draft by the United States. Fortunately, the United States placed an army under General Sherian between us and thus was not thought advisable to harrass ou dan between us and the enemy, and thus provided effectually for our defence. With uch adequate protection as proved rilliant campaign of that army, I did not hink it right to incur the expense to the think it right to find the expense of the Government.

State of an independent army, and the withdrawal of so many of our people from their
thomes and pursuits. Meanwhile arrangethe parties concerned in such frauds under
the act of Assembly of 14th August last, and at Washington for arming, clothing, subsisting and supplying the corps at the expension for the United States, and an order has been given by the authorities of the United States. privileged not to exceed 5,000 men. It i ny intention to raise 5,000 men during the vinter, and I have already adopted measures whiter and I have arready acopted measures to that end. There may occur irruptions of rregular 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 suffic and a regard to due economy requires no more than are sufficient should be pl n pay. The remaining 10,000 will be or zed and ready for service in case of

ganized, 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 earrying it into practical effect.

The State agencies at Washington and in the South-west, are in active and successful operation. I communicate herewith the reports of Col. Jordan, at Washington, and Col. Chamberlain, agent for the South-west. ports 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 soldiers, have been beneficent. 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 arents will collect all their claims on the agents will collect all their claims on th lovernment, gratuitously, as I have reaso

tact, and are greatly imposed upon by the exorbitant commissions charged by private claim agents
Under the act of the \$th of May, 1864, I uppointed Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes to take charge of the arrangements for the education of the orphans of soldiers. I companying the provide a conv of his report on nunicate herewith a copy of his report o he subject. He has discharged his dutic with commendable zeal, fidelity and effi

with commendable zeal, fidelity and effi-ciency. I earnestly recommend that a per-manent and liberal appropriation be made to support this just and worthy scheme of beneficence.

I recommend that an appropriation be made for pensions to the volunteer militia men, (or their families,) who were killed or hurt in service in the years 1862 and 1863. As soldiers sometimes arrive here who are cared for, I recommend that provision be made for their being placed in the State Asylum for the Insane, at this place, and Asymm for the this man, at this place, is kept until notice can be given to the thorities of their respective counties, v should be required to remove and care

rious attention to the evils growing out of the system of passing acts authorizing char-ters to be obtained without special legislaion. These acts have been generally protion. These acts maye been generally prapared 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 designs to be incorporated with greater pribe amended and perfected. If any company desires to be incorporated with greater privileges than are conferred, or to be relieved from any of the conditions imposed by these acts, it appears to me that it should be required first to obtain a charter under the general laws, and then apply to the Legislature for an act making the changes which are desired. The attention of the Legislature will thus be drawn to the specific object, and a judgment can be formed of its propriety. I would also observe that great evil results from the habit of granting privileges to a corporation by a mere reference to some former private act relating to other corporations, sometimes without even giving the date of these acts. All these practices are bad, and 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 hey certainly originated in the design of surprising the Commonwealth into grants of privileges which it was known could not e obtained if their extent were understood

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 onarrying purposes." ing and quarrying purposes."

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

chievous character.

I also recommend the repeal of an act I also recommend the repeat 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 develon the same."

This act allows foreign corporations to hold three hundred acres of land in this State for mining purposes. It was passed, it is believed, for the purpose of enabling companies pear on hold the purpose of enabling the purp

doubt on this question by repealing the act.
These companies, being foreign corporations, are not within the centrol of our laws
to the extent that they ought to be for the
purposes of taxation and regulation.
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 this product during the last year, but failing in procuring information sufficiently accurate to justify me in estimating amount. It is already vast, and is rapidly

increasing.

The productions and manufactures of the State have becomes of diversified and abundant that some measures should be taken for an accurate ascertainment of them, so that their extent may be generally known, and also that the necessary taxation may be intelligently imposed. I recommend for these purposes the arcetize of Russers of these purposes the creation of a Bureau, of which the Auditor General and State Treas-

which the Auditor General and State Treas-urer shall be members, and the head of which shall be a new officer, to be styled Commissioners of Statistics, or designated by any other appropriate title. The act of 25th August, 1864, providing for the voting of soldiers, should be care-fully examined, with a view to its amend-ment, and, indeed, a revision of our whole election laws would seem to be desirable, with a view to the two essential objects of vith a view to the two essential objects of with a view to the two essential objects of, 1. The admission of legal and exclusion of illegal votes at the polls; and, 2. Faithful and correct returns of the votes actually polled. I communicate herewith the opinion of the Attorney General on the conflicting returns for the lefth Congressional District, which will show some of the practical difficulties which arise under the existing system. Without undertaking to recommend the adomising of any particular plant. mend the adoption of any particular plan I submit the whole subject to your careful and earnest consideration, in the hope that in your wisdom you will be able to devise some measure which will produce the result so essential to the existence of a free government; that votes shall be fairly taken in the first instance and fairly caveral scale.

in the first instance, and fairly counted and returned afterwards.
I have endeavored since I came into offi-I have endeavored since I came into office to exercise as cautiously as possible the
powers confided to the Executive, and avoid
usurping any. I shall endeavor to persist
in this course to the end.

A new call has been made by the President for 300,000 men. This renders it proper
that I should invite your attention to the
evils which have resulted from abuses of
the system of local bounties which was begun, in an emergency, by the voluntary gun, in an emergency, by the voluntary and generous loyalty of our citizens and generous loyally 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 to the last degree oppressive to our citizens, and unproductive of corresponding benefit to the Government.

In some counties and townships, it is be-lieved that the bounty tax during the last heved 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 paving heavier bounties. The system paying heavier bounties. The system as practiced lowers the morale of the army 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 hoursies have been paid it is or whom bounties have been paid, it is elieved that not one-fourth have been ictually placed in the ranks of the army and even those who have joined it, have probably not on an average received for their own use one-half of the bounty paid for them. Immense sums have thus been appropriated by cheats and swindlers, in many cases believed to be acting in complicity with agencies of the Government.

An effort was made to prosecute some of the parties concerned in such frauds under the set of Assambly of 14th August 18st, and and even those who have joined it hav were bound over by the Mayor of this city, but after the witnessess had come here on the meeting of the court, they disappeared from the publiceye. I recommend the whole subject to your careful consideration, that

subject to your careful consideration, that the system may be purged of these evils.

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

It appears from the President's proclamation that it is made chiefly to supply an allowed defining in former calls. leged deficiency in former calls. prised at the amount of this large deficiency, and can only account for the difference be-tween the number of men furnished by the tween the number of men furnished by the State and the deticiency alleged to exist in the assignment of the present quota by the assumption that the men never reached the army, although enlisted and mustered after the payment of bounties by the localities to which they were supposed to be credited. It is probable that there are very few councounties for a number of men sufficient to

bounties for a number of men sufficient to fill their former quotas.

Taking the local bounties at the low average of four hundred dellars, 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. This estimate does not include the money fraudulently taken from men who have actually gone into the service. The continuance of these monstrous and unpa calleled abuses cannot be tolerated. Certainly more men are required to aid our gal-lant soldiers in the field in crushing this rebellion, nd every consideration of patriotism and of re-gard for our brothers who are now in the face of he enemy, obliges us to spare no effort to raise

the necessary force.
In June last I gave letters to-a committee of 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 the society of the results of their labors, and commend the same to your attention with a view to the adoption of proper measures to reform the abuses which have been found to exist.

In connection with this subject, I again call your attention to the expediency of providing for the reception in the penitentiaries, of persons con-

the reception in the penitentiaries, of persons con-victed of murder in the first degree, and who may victed of murder in the first degree, and who may be pardoned on condition of serving a limited term therein. It has become a custom that an incoming Governor should not issue a warrant of execution in cases left unacted on by his predecessor and it not unfrequently happens that even in cases which are recent, while some punishment should be inflicted, that of death may appear to he Kreenity to be to server. The result is that here are at this time, in the various prisons, som eighteen or twenty persons under sentence death, and who may lie there for an indefinite pe

iod of time.

The vast amount of additional labor which has been imposed upon the Secretary of the Common-wealth by the existing state of affairs renders in absolutely necessary that the electical force of his department should be increased. The making department should be increased. The making out of commissions for our large army of volunteers in the field, and the prespectations of election blanks required by law to be sent to the army—he receipt, filing and recoreing the returns of the soldiers' votes—the enrollment of the yearly increasing number of acts of Assembly, and of charters obtained under general laws and the making out of letters patent for them—all those, together 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 I recommend, therefore, that provisions be promptly made to meet the necessities of this case.

It is a subject of just congratulation that notwithstanding the distracted condition of the country, our system of common schools continues to ry, our system of common schools continues to lourish. 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 secure as teachers a sufficient number of men of suitable education and ability, and with a view to this object, I suggest for your consideration the expediency of making out of the school fund itself some provision for the support of such teachers as shall after a given term of service become superannuated or disabled while in the performance of their duties.

Of the funds placed in my hands by the acts of

in the performance of their duties.

Of the funds piaced in my hands by the acts of
the 18th May, 1861, and of the 4th of May, 1864,
and to be appropriated in my judgment in military service, I have expended in the last year \$6,124 68 in support of the agency at Washingtonup until the 30th of May last, for my personal
staff and other milithry service, an account of
which is settled in the office of the Auditor General. eral. No similar appropriation will be required at this A bill was introduced and passed the House a 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, Ful-ton, Franklin, Cumberland, York and Adams, by the robel army in 1863, which failed in the Senate

r want of time. I recommend to your consideration the proprie-I recommend 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 suffered, as well as to the Government that these 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 appropriate to the property of the property United States or State Government as to the propricty of paying such claims.

Major General Hancock has been authorized by

plan adopted by the War Department would pro-ably not be entitled to the relief, provided by-our own laws for the families of volunteers. I have quired of General Hancock whether the proposed corps is to form part of the regular army or of the volunteer force, and if the latter, under what act of Congress it is to be raised. He has referred that commission to the War Department, from which I have as yet received my answer to:

that commission to the War Depertment, from which I have us yet received no answer to it. The following letters have passed between General Hancock and myself on this subject:

PENNSTLYANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 29th, 1864.
GENERAL:—I received your letter at the moment of my departure for Philadelphia on Monday last. I returned this merning and hasten to report.

Having no knowledge of the organization of the corps you are to command 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 regular army of the United States or ss part of the volunteer service.

If it is part of the army of the United States, I certainly have no connection with it. pertainly have no connection with it, as Governor of the State. If it is organized as volunteers, by of the State. It 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 you 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 solection of officers and only commission where you anappead. aly commission where you approved. I cannot understand the importance of my ask-ing that persons be sent to Pennsylvania to induce veterans to go to the District of Columbia to en-list. I certainly will do nothing to embarrass the

We have benefits, by general and special logis-lation in Pennsylvania, which attach to the vol-unteer and his family. While I will do nothing to deter the veterans of the State from entering your corps. I hasitate to connect myself with a mode of enlistment which may deprive them of such hemetrs, unless this

encate, unless it is my duty under the law I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.
Major General Winfield S. Hancock. HEADQUARTERS F1 ST CORPS,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1864
To His Excellency Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governo

of Pennsylvania: 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 to lend your official influence, as doverner, to the raising of the corps as proposed by the War Department. eartment.
It is not within my province, perhaps, to dis-

It is not within my province, perhaps, to discuss the plan of organi attion, as I am acting under the direct orders of the War Department, and
my 'wn views, therefore, are of no practical moment. I may say, ho ever, that I have no knowledge of the organization other than what I have
derived from the orders and circulars of which I
mailed you official copies December 5th.
I cannot see how volunteers for this carps from
your State loss any of the advantages extending your State lose any of the advantages attachin to these for other organizations.

They are credited to the locations where the or their families are domicifed, and coun quots of your State.

It should be to rue in mind that this is an effort to get men into service who are not subject to a draft.

I have the h nor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. Volunteers, commandin First Corps
The only act of Congress for raising volunteers that I am aware of, requires that the field and line officers shall be commissioned, by the Governors

officers shall be commissioned, by the Governors of the several States. The men in this corps are not to be formed into organizations of the respective States, and it is proposed that its officers shall be appointed by the General Government I know of no act of Congress or of Assembly under which men so raised will be entitled to pensi as at their samilies to benefits from the United States or Sixte Government In addition, I will observe that without any feeling of isadows I am will not that without any feeling of jealousy, I am still no ready to participate actively in transferring to the United States illegally the right of appointment vested in the States, and which the State authoriby reference to the correspondence, that I have offered to raise, in the manner provided by law two or three regiments of veterans for Han

Corps. My desire is to assist the Government in every legal mode in raising men, and especially to facilitate an officer—a native of Pennsylvania—so distinguished as General Hancock, in his efforts to organize a new corps.

I shall throw no obstacles in his way on the present occasion, but I cannot, 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 leave the manning of the state of the er existing laws, and would leave the men un vision for their comfort and that of the I will further observe that it appear port of the Adjutant General, herewit

he following number of men, viz : Troops sent into service during 1864.
Organizations for three years' days' term.....
rganizations for one year term
olunteer recruits....
rafted men and substitutes.... ecruits for regular army...... t-enlistments of Pennsylvania
Voluntcers:

Troops sent into the service of the United States since the commencement of the rebellion, including the innexy days' militia in the department of the Mononyahela and Susquehanna in 1863.

During the year 1861 130,594 do do 1862 71,100 do do 1863 42,046 do do 1864 73,828

ot included in this statement.

I call the attention of the Legislature to the Report of the Surveyor General, herewith preented, and commend the suggestions made by nendations are made in them to promote the effi-mency of our volunteers, and the comfort of the

to the delay which has sometimes occurred in the passage of the general appropriation bill. It is necessary that this bill should become a law, as otherwise the action of Government would be stopped. To delay its presentation to the Executive as was done at the last regular session—till a late hour of the night before the morning fixed for the final adjournment, is to deprive the people of their right to have all acts submitted to the revision of the Legislature before becoming laws, in case the Executive should not approve them.—
If there had been time, I should probably have in case the Executive should not approve them.—
If there had been time, I should probably have returned the appropriation bil of last year for such revision, as when I had the opportunity of deliberately examining it, I found provisions which I could not have approved—but that uppor tunity was donied me before the bill had become a law, and in fact, as the Legislature was on the point of adjournment, the only question presented to me was whether that bill should become a law without amendment or the necessities of the government. ernment remain unprovided for sheds 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 their comfort and welfare. May the blessing of God be on those brave men who have stood by their country through the dark hours of her trial.

Executive Chamber.

Losses by Fire.

sum of twenty-eight millions five hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars was lost by fires in the loyal States, without counting losses under twenty thousand or losses by the war, as at Chambersburg. This amount exceeds the losses for any previous year within the last decade. Adding ten millions of dollars for the minor losses and we have a grand total of nearly forty millions of dollars worth of property consumed by fire in a single year. This heavy loss is owing to the rash, off-hand style in which Americans conduct their business it is believed none quite like it has occurred. The call for volunteers was made by the authorities of the United States, but it he authorities of the United States, but it he authorities for the defence 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 appro-

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

During the past year the enormous

fire in a single year. This hear owing to the rash, off-hand