- Great discoveries of silver have just been m Washington territory, very extensive and rich ince having been found on the Western slope of Cuscade Mountains. The ore is exceedingly rich, ding, as far ha tried, about seven hundral dollars the ton of ore. Miners are flocking to the ground almost in crowds.

— In Maine a hay press has been used for the pressing of pine shavings on kindling. They make very next pathoges and can be saved into blocks like timber. About a hundred bushels of shavings can tenoer. About a hundred bushels of shavings can be put in the space, of an ordinary bogshead, and when once pressed the spring is all taken from them. - The first officialist of Governor Fenton, of New York, was the issuing of a proclamation urging the people of that State to exert every energy to fill the quota of troops required by the last-call of the President, so as to avoid the draft which will take place on the 15th of February in all districts where there may be deflemeles.

-A private letter from the fleet off Charlest A private letter from the fleet off Charleston says refugees from Charleston and other ports in South Carolina, state that all the inhabitants who could do so have removed into the country. Great distress prevails. Scherely any flour and other necessarics can be obtained at any price. Sherman's success occasions general alarm. Several blockade runners in Charleston harbor are waiting an opportunity to escape. Many passengers for Nassau have already engaged berths. There is little business in Charleston, other than connected with blockade-Charleston, other than connected with running and war matters.

Transling and war matters.

The imagoration of Reuben E. Fenton as Governor of New York in place of Horatio Seymon, whose official term has expired, took place at Albany on Monday. Gov. Seymonr, in receiving Gov. Fenton, made a brief address, setting forth the importance and responsible character of the office, to which Governor Fenton replied, expressing his determination to strive to advance the interest of the great State, to promote the welfare and honor of the Seculia and along the the extent of his Executive agencies. e and also, to the extent of his Executive au people, and also, to the extension the national the national freedom and unity, and perpetuate the liberties

The people.

—George D. Prentice, of The Louisrille Journal, has returned from a five weeks' residence in Richmond, where he went to arent justice from his son, a Major in the Confederate Army, who has been on trial for murder. Prentice states that the public men in that city are manifectured in the policy of freeling and aroning the slaves. Their scheme of military emancipation embraces a donation of bounty lards, and the prospect of the treedom of the families of the slaves who fight.

—The friends of Rev. II. W. Beecher, at Peckskill and tleinity, who were recently edited by that gentleman's anlegy of the apple as a frait, made him a New Year's present of a huge apple-pie, two and a hall feet in diameter, and cooked most deliciously.

—The Richmond Examing, of Dec. 10th save.

-The Richmond Examiner, of Dec. 19th says:

—The Richmond Examiner, of Dec. 10th says:

"An unusual number of negroes absconded in the direction of the Yankee lines on Sunday night. Yesterday over a dozen cases were reported to the police, in one instance a whole family of negroes, taking with them their master's horse and wagon. It is not improbable that some undue influence has been brought to bear upon the negroes, and that their running away may be the result of the machinations of secret Yankee arents in our midst." The poor negroes are their time coming, and are not willing to wait until the door is thrown wide open. —A private dispatch from a reliable source at lontreal states that there is a perfect panic in Cana.

Montreal states that there is a perfect panic to Canada among the railway managers in anticipation of non-intercourse with the United States, which is expected unless the government takes prompt action to allay excitement on the borders. Should the Reciprocity treaty be abrogated, which is almost certain, and indeed should never have been negoniated in the first place, the railroads of Canada will not be worth a straw, per share, of their stock, and will bankrupt a large potion of the present Canada millionares. ----

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 3 o'clock, p. m.
The credentials of now members were received.
The Democratic members, through Mr. Clymer,
presented a protest against being sworn into office
by the Speaker (Mr. Turrell) until he (the Speaker),
had been irst re-dected to office for 1855. The Senate refused to allow the protest to be entered on they
record.

The memebrs elect were then sworn, and Wm. J. Turrell was elected Speaker.

Mr. Turrell made an appropriate address. Ad-

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1865.

Prisonant to the requirements of the Constitution; the House assembled to-day at 12-o'clock, and was called to order by the Clerk of the House.

The Secretary of the Componwealth was introduced, and presented the election certificates of the members of the House of Representatives.

The contested election case of the candidates for ship from the district composed of the cour Somerset. Bedford and Fuiton elicited cor siderable discussion; but was finally decided by a majority of the members voting in favor of the clerk adding to the roll of the House the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes, Mr. N. B. Armstong, of Bedford. Remarks were made on the Armstong of Bedford. Remarks were made on the subject by Messrs. Brown, Pershing, M'Clure, The House then proceeded to the election of is now undoubtedly the most unpopular man in Speaker.
Mr. Brown nominated Mr. A. G. Olmsted, of Pot-

Mr. Spungler nominated Mr. Geo. A. Quigley, of Mr. Spungler nominated air. www. A. Philadelphia.
The following is the result:
Arthur G. Olmsted received 60 votes. George A. Quigler received 30 votes.
Mr. Olmsted having received the bighest number of votes cast, was declared duly elected Speaker.
On entering upon the discharge of his dulies he addressed the House briefly.
Mr. Quigley then administered the oath of office to the backers.

to the speaker.

A resolution was offered that a committee of three
be appointed to wait upon the Senate, and inform
that body that the House is ready to proceed to bu-

that only that the House is read, to provide seriess, Agreed to.

Mr. Alleman (Dauphin) offered a resolution that a committee of three, in conjunction with a committee from the Senate, be authorized to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Legislature is ready to proceed to business. Agreed to.

The House then adjourned to meet this evening at 71 g o'clock.

Savannah a Union City.

The Mayor of Savannah, at the request of the Aldermen and a large number of the citizens, called a meeting December 28th, 1804, to take into consideration matters pertaining to the present and interewelfare of the city. At this meeting, which was numerously attended, the following resolutions, reported by a committee, were unanimously adopted: Whereas, by the fortunes of war, and the currender of the city by the ciril authorities, Savannah passes once more under the authority of the United States: and, whereas, we believe that the interests of the city will be best subserved and promoted by a free and full expression of our riews in relation to our present condition, we, therefore, the People of Savannah, in full meeting assembled, do hereby resolved.

oliva;

1. That we accept the position, and in the language of the President of the United States, seek to have "peace by laying down our arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution," "leaving all questions which remain, to be adjusted by the practical means of legislation, conference and votes."

don't leaving all questions which remain, to be adjusted by the peaciti means of legislation, conference and votes."

The leaving a language of the language of the part, we will use our less endeavors once more to bring back the projective and commerce we often enjoyed.

The language of the part, we will use our less endeavors once more to bring back the projective and commerce we often enjoyed.

The language of the part, we will use our less endeavors once more to bring back the projection of a conquered city asking terms of the conquerors, but we chim the immunities and pivilities it in the Proclamation and Message of the Fresident of the United States, and in all the legislation of Congress in reference to a people eliumated as we are, and while we own on our part a stifict obedience to the laws of the United States, we are, and while we own on our part a stifict obedience to the laws of the United States, we are, and while we own on our part a stifict obedience to the laws of the United States, we are, and while we own on our part as stifict obedience to the laws of the United States, we are, and while we own on our part as stiff to bedience to the laws of the United States, we are, and while we own on our part as stifict obedience to the laws of the United States, we are proved by those laws.

The law is a case tried in New-York, in which a lady who has been placed in the Bloomingdale asy immediately and the resounding was a people of the reconstruction. The defence summoned the congression of the same on many subjects, and yet be competent to write well. In reply to the construction of the project of Georgia, by any constitutional means in his power. to give them an opportunity of voiling upon this question, whether they wish the war because of Georgia, by any constitutional means in his power. To give them an opportunity of coilinde.

The resounded by those laws.

The resounded by those laws.

The resounded by those laws.

The resounded is a standard text.

Suppose the best reply I can give to that quest

Sherman last September. These works were The Independent Bepublican. evidently constructed with a view to preventing any surprise, and to render the rebel defences pleto between the chain of forts beyond Fort Burnham and the old redoubt on the riv-

"A Union of lakes and a Union of lands, A Union of States none can sever;
A Union of hearts, and a Union of hands,
And the Flag of our Union forever."

CIRCULATION 3,100.

H. H. FRAZIER EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Montrose, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1865.

The conspiracy is now known. Armits have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States, or egainst it. There can be no neutrals in this war—only patriots or trailors.—Stephen A. DOCOLAS, at Chicago, April 11, 1861.

LSF What right has the North availed? What justice has been denied? And what claim, founded in justice and right, has been withheld? Can either of you day name one single act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington, of which the South has a right to comploin? I challenge the answer.—HON. A. H. STEPHENS, 1861.

THE POSITION OF JEFF. DAVIS.

cupied by himself and a long line of his descend-

ants. With this purpose in view, the arch trai-

tor labored incessantly to connect his name with all the operations of the rebellion. He al

lowed no campaign to be arranged without scemingly controlling its details. He acquiesced

in no expedition of a rebel gunboat, unless he

was permitted to direct its course. The rebel

Congress could not move in any enactment un-

less he was first consulted. Thus Mr. Jefferson

Davis hoped so to identify his name with the

progress of the rebellion, that at its anticipated

success, its glory and its benefits would alone be

reflected in himself and enjoyed by his family.-

He wished not only to be regarded as the foment-

er of treason, but as the instrument watch pro-

moted alone the success of rebellion. With

these qualities established and recognized, and

rebellion a success. Davis expected to wear s crown and hold a sceptre. We are satisfied be

would have done so, had it not been for certain

contingencies growing out of the operations of

the Federal army and navy. But alas for Jeff.,

he cannot escape his responsibility. As he was

anxious to control all movements of the rebel-

lion in order that he might monopolize the ben-

cfits of its success, it is now becoming apparent

that his followers are forcing on Jeff, all the odi-

um of a Confederate failure. The Richmond papers are indulging in very rough abuse of 'President Davis." They blame Jeff. for Hood's disaster and Hardee's necessities. They reproach him with having interfered with the

well digested plans of the rebel army and navy

the rebel States. Who will doubt that this is one of the logical results of treason?

WHAT A CHANGE Governor Hall in his final message to the Leg-

islature of Missouri, shows that his sentiments

have undergone a complete revolution relative

to the "domestic institution." When he was chosen, or rather when as Lieutenant Governor

he succeeded Gov. Gamble, he was as " conser

vative" on the question of slavery as the rabidest owner of the "boys" could desire. His ever

however, have since been opened-very widely

opened; insomuch that in the message referred

to, he looks upon the institution as dead—as the cause of all our trophies: and counsels the Lex-

islature to adopt such measures as may be necessary, with the assistance of the Constitutions

Convention, to which the delegates have been

recently elected, and which would shortly as-

semble, so us to give it a sudden and not even a

decent burial. Not a word does he say of grad-

nal or even compensated emancipation. He

refers to the late election as the will of the peo-

ple on this great disturbing question, which can-

not be ignored or disregarded,-But the change is not only with Governor Hall; it is with the

masses of the people, who have, by their action.

aunounced the doom of slavery without even

benefit of clergy.-Missouri, under the ban-

ner of Freedom will, within ten years, become

WHAT INSANE PEOPLE CAN DO.

in a case tried in New-York, in which a lady

one of the foremost States of the Union.

The rebels are begining to discuss the propriety of making General Lee military dictator, and the fierce denunciations of Davis continue.

## FROM EUROPE.

The steam-ship New-York, from Southamptor Dec. 31st, and the Etna, from Liverpool Dec. 21 and Queenstown Dec. 22d, arrived at New-York January 3d, bringing four days later news.-The President's Message had been received and printed and variously commented on by the English press. Parliament would meet early English press. Parliament would meet early in Pebruary. The colling of the new Atlantic Receipts during fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1804. cable on board the ship Amethust, was proceed ing. Charles Couti, the Corsican, had been appointed private Secretary to the French Empe ror. The Ministerial crisis in Spain has come to an end. All efforts to form another ministry have failed. The Pope has issued a bull con demning all modern religious and political er rors having a tendency hostile to the Catholic Church, and exhorting the Bishops to confut them. The bull was signed the 8th of October

PARTIES TO SUITS IN CIVIL CASES. In an act of Congress passed July last, it years and found to work advantageously. The latter portion is also the practice in two or three of our own States, among the rest Kentucky, where we for a counting is known to the country to the sinking fund. where, so far as anything is known to the contrary, it has proved satisfactory. In a little while, the whole enactment will be adopted

while, the whole enactment will be adopted throughout the Union.

The Government is determined to break up the business of publishing news for the information of the case of Union" should be appropriated to their control, where they would live and rule the Yankees as throughout the Union.

The Government is determined to break up the business of publishing news for the information of the enemy, as was done in the case of the expedition under Admiral Porter. The where they would live and rule the Yankees as where they would live and rule the Yankees as Times and Commercial Advertiser, of New-York, the petry tyrants of the old world govern the have received a warning from the War Departmasses under their domination. Jeff. Davis en ment, and if again guilty of a like transgression couraged this aspiration in his tools. Davis had will be suspended. The parties who sent the incajoled himself with the faith that he could set formation from Washington are under arrest. up a throne in the South, which would be oc- and, it is reported, have already been sent to Fort Lafayette.

> THE DIFFICULTY SETTLED. The correspondence between the Brazilian minister and Mr. Secretary Seward, relative to

> the capture of the Florida, is published. The Brazilian has accepted the American's explanation, and the difficulty is practically settled .--Mr. Seward has managed the affair with su preme propriety and ability. GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We print Gov. Curtin's message to the exclusion of several communications and some oth er matter intended for this number of the Repub-lican. The message treats of topics of great tuterest to all our citizens, and will be generally rend.

LEGISLATIVE. After this week we shall resume the publication of an abstract of the daily proceedings o

# The Blair Mission to Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865. Washingron, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865.
Francis P. Biair, senior, and Montgomery Biair returned yesterday atternoon without peace. Montgomery Biair went North by rail last evening.

All that is known of their mission is this: the President was fully apprised of the motives and purposes that induced the clder Biair to desire to go to Richmond, but he declined to make himself responsible for the journey.

He would-smi give a written authorization of it, nor officially promote it, but he told Mr. Biair that he shruid allow Gen. Grant to act on his own sense of duty and policy in forwarding him to Richmond or refusing him a passage through our lines.

It is understood here that when the Biairs reached Grant's headquarters a telegram from the Secretary of War was there ahead of them, apprising the General that their mission to Richmond was self-assumed and without the authority of the Freedient, and gang-

and without the authority of the President, and suc-gesting, in the spirit and theory of the dispatch, if not is words, that the mission had better be stopped. The Bisirs stayed at Headquarters two days, and then-retraced their way home. It was understood that diongomery was not to go into Richmond with his fether; that he was to await his return at City Point.

Point.

To strip this mission of all diplomatic character, a rumor has been pushed to-day that Mr. Blair simply endewored to get to Richmond to recover portions of his political correspondence taken last year by Breckinridge from his mansion at Silver Spring, and which was of so delicate a character that morey to living politicians and decency to dead ones required that it should be recovered and suppressed at all hazards.

szards.
{Later dispatches state that neither Stanton nor rant interposed any obstacles to the mission.}

### A Successful Raid into Alabama.

New ORLEANS, Dec. 26, 1864. NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 20, 1861.

A force of about two thousand men including the Twenty-first Maine Cavalry, First Alabama Cavalry, Fourteenth New-York Cavalry, and three regiment of Colored troops with two pieces of artillery, under command of Colonel G. D. Robhason, of the Ninety seventh Colored Infantry, lett for a midinto Alabama, to sever telegraphic and railroad communications at Poilard's, and to destroy such property and stores aminds the found there.

to sever telegraphic and railroad communications at Pollard's, and to destroy such property and stores a-might be found there.

Reaching Pollard on the 16th ult., the place was found to be evacuated; and the railroad depot, including a train of eight cars, mostly filled with grain; the railroad storohouse, filled with grain and government property; quartermaster's and commissary stores, ordinance building, and 2000 stand of arms; a trestlework and a number of miles of railroad, were destroyed by our troops; which being accomplished, the expedition started to return, but were met at Little Escambia by the enemy under Col. Armistead, who opposed their crossing the bridge.

The Colored Infantry made a successful charge, led by Col. Robinson, who fell shot through the thigh when half way across the bridge. After Robinson was wounded the command devolved upon Lieutenant Coloned A. B. Spertling, Second Maine. A second attack was made by the enemy, which was repuised and the rebels scattered through the woods with heavy loss, including Col. Armistead, their leader, who was killed. Seven of the enemy's flags were captured, and the expedition was out again molested during its return. Our total loss during the time the expedition was out was estimated at 75 killed, wounded and missing.

----REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS. -- Of the twelve renaining Revolutionary pensioners whose names were published in the beginning of last year, seven have since died. The survivors are: Lemnel Cook, enlisted at Hartford, Mass.; is now son might be insome on many subjects, and yet son might be insome on many subjects, and yet be competent to write well. In reply to the comisel's question on this head, Dr. B. said, "I suppose the best reply I can give to that question is to state that Adler's German and English Dictionary, which is used as a standard textbook in the principal colleges in this country, was written in the Bloomingdole Lungtic Asylum, by a person of insane mind; I might also mention is humber of the standard textbooks in the principal colleges in this country, which is used as a standard textbook in the principal colleges in this country, which is used as a standard textbook in the principal colleges in this country, W. Alexander Maroney, enlisted at Lake George, New York, as drammer hoy, it now about minety-four years of age; resides in Yates, Orleans county, N. Y. James Barham, substitute for a drafted and in Boutlandon, Var. His gight has been conclusive fact, that one of the leafled in the Bloomington, the principally edited in the Bloomington, the principally gives to the standard text books in the principal colleges in this country. N. Y. James Barham, substitute for a drafted and in Boutlandon, Var. His gight has been conclusive fact, that one of the leafled in the Bloomington is a principally edited in the Bloomington, the principal colleges and the seal year, was ten, with a yearly amount of pensions equal to \$532.21.

# ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE

A STATE OF THE STA

Governor of Pennsylvania.

To the Benate and House of Representatives:

During the past year the people of this Commonwealth have had reason to be grateful to Almighty God for many blessings. The earth has been fruitful, industry has 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 parts of them, and burned the town of Chambersburg, we have no public misfortune to lament. The year closes with a train of brilliant successes obtained by the armies of the United States, inspiring hope in every loyal mind that the accursed rebellion will soon be crushed, and peace be restored to our country. To the Senate and House of Representatives :

peace be restored to our country. The balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30, Nov. 50, 1861.

The payments for the same period bave been.

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1804.... \$1,942,203 63 The operations of the sinking fund during the last year have been shown by my proclamati of the 27th day of September last, as follows: Amount of debt of Common-\$208,569 5

In an act of Congress passed July last, it is provided that in the Courts of the United States, "there shall be no exclusion of any witness on account of color, nor, in civil actions, because he is a party to or interested in the issue tried.

This has been the practice in England for some the statement of the Treasury Department, embraces the time from the 1st of December, 1803, to the 30th of November, 1844. The shaking fund year commenced the first Monday in September, 1863, and closed the first Tuesday in September, 1864. This will explain the discrepancy between the tatement of the Treasury Department, as to the

> Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the first day of Dec. 1883. \$104,733 73 116,992 8

Public debt December 1. Funded debt viz: Six per cent. loans ordi-... 35,605,263 73 258,200 00 36,264,093 Unfided debt viz: Relief notes in circula-tion... Interest certificates out-standing. 97,251 00 13.086 52 nterest certificates un-claimed..... 4,448 38 Domestic creditors' cer-

filitary loan per Act 15th, May, 1861..... Potal public debt, Dec. 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:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company bonds. \$6,800,000 00 Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Com-8,500,000 00 #10.300.000 CO

These bonds are in the Sinking Fund, and reduce the public debt to \$29,070.603 94.

The tax on tonnage imposed by the acts of 30th April and 25th August, 1864, has yielded something less than was anticipated. I recommend a revision of these acts for the purpose of rendering this source of revenue more productive, and amending other defects in those bills.

The reveaue derived from the tax on banks during the year amounts to \$539,603 67, but under the enabling act of the States on 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 taxation imposed on other similar property, and part of the deficiency may be thus provided the

expenses which have been incurred. Seven hundred and thirteen thousand dollars (\$713,000) have been paid to refund to the baths the money advanced by them to pay the volunteers in service during the invasion of the State in 1868. one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) have been distributed among the inhabitants of Cham-bersburg, suffering by the rebel destruction 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 appropriated to charities

was last year larger than usual. In my opinion this matter of donations to charities is lest running into a great abuse. Houses of Refuge, and Insane, Blind and Deafand Dumb Asylums, appear to be proper subjects of State be benuty, because their objects are of public importance, and to be useful, and well and economically managed, it seems to be necessary that they should be more extensive than would be required for the wants of a particular county. But quired 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

enefit of one.
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 of these circumstances, we should endeavor to avoid increasing their burdens by making undue appropriations

their burdens by making undue appropriations for any purpose.

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 chiming to be thereby injured) has filed an information in cquity against that company, seeking an injunction to prevent a continuance of its past, and the persistence in its intended illegal course.

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

In my special message of 30th April last, to which I refer, I communicated to the Legislature, in some detail, the circumstances connected with the advance by hanks and other corporations of the funds to pay the volunteer militia of 1803.

This not necessary here to recapitulate them at length. The case was peculiar, and it is better the sum of the

amount, as has been done in other States, the ap- ascertainment of them, so that their extent may amount, as has been done in other States, the appropriation will be applied to refund the advance to those who made it. Measures have been taken for the payment of troops mustered into the United States service; as soon as the muster and pay rolls are made out: The answer of this department, to you as Governor of the State, will be given directly to yourself, whenever the department is prepared to make answer. (Signed)

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
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 that the pletige of the President is clear and distinct, but, not withstanding-the money was paid and the accounts settled and placed in the hands of the President before the meeting of Congress, no such recommendation as promised me was made, and for that reason the bill introduced for that yourpose failed. The men were raised and placed under the command of Major General Couch and the other U. S. officers in this Department. The troops were held in service longer than the emergency for which they were called out required. Several of the regiments were marched immediately into distant parts of the State, by order of the officers of the army stationed in Pennsylvania, against my repeated remonstrances. They were retained, as was alleged, to preserve the peace and enforce the draft.—Nearly, if not quite, one-half the money was paid 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 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, Having done everything in my power to pro-cire 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 per action by the President and Congress.

proper action by the President and Congress.

By the act of 22d August, 1864, I was authorized to cause an immediate enrollment of the militia to be made, unless that recently made by the United States should be found sufficient, and to raise by volunteering or draft a corps of fifteen thousand men for the defence of our Southern border. The United States enrollment being found very defective, I directed an enrollment to be made, which is now, in progress under the charge of Colonel Lemuel Todd, whom I appointed inspector General. A draft by the United States was then in progress, and it was not thought advisable to hards 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 bountered. Inited States was then us possible to harass our product thought advisable to harass our product the present law. Volunteers could not be obtained, there being no bounties have been paid, it is believed that not one fourth have been place in the ranks of the army, under deneral Sheridan, between us and the enemy, and thus provided effectually for our defence. With such adequate protection as proved by the brilliant campaign of that army, it did not think it right to incur the expense to the forward of the forward support their own uselgne-half of the bounty paid for the own uselgne-half of the bounty paid for the worn of the worn

thorties of the United States to furnish such volunteers in the corps as may be drafted by the United States. The corps so privileged not to exceed 5,000 men during the winter, and I have already adopted measures to that end. There may occur irruptions of irregular bodies of the trebels, and it is well to be provided against them. The number proposed to be so ratsed 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 its placed on pay. The remaining 19,000 will be organized, and or ready for service in case of necessity. I insection of the

it will be in cessary in some way to make up the deficiency from other sources.

The act of Congress authorizes the taxation by the Sinte 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 utous ally small, which is to be accounted for by the extraordinary expenses which have been incurred. Seven hunders and that an appropriation be made to support this just and worthy scheme of beneficehed.

I recommend that an appropriation be made for pensions to the volunteer militia men, (or their families.) who were killed or hurt in sertheir lamities.) who were killed or nurt in service in the years 1863 and 1863. As soldiers sometimes arrive here who are insane, and who should be protected and cared for, I recommend that provision be made for their being placed in the State Asylum for the Insane, at this place, and kept until notice can be given to the author-tites 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 I feel it to be my duty to invite your serious attention to the evils growing out of the system of passing acts of incorporation, for purposes which are provided for by general laws. We have passed acts authorizing charters to be obtained without special legislation. These acts have been generally prepared with some care, and contain the provisions which the Legislature thought necessary to protect the Commonwealth and her clizens. If the general laws are not found to answer such purposes, they should be

found to answer such purposes, they should be amended and perfected. If any company desires to be incorporated with greater privileges than are conferred, or to be relieved from any of the conditions 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 Legis-lature 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 although they may some-times be pursued by parties having no bad inten-tion, yet they certainly originated in the design tinuance of its past, and the persistence in its intended illegal course.

Since my lost annual message, on the report of John A. Wright, E-q., that the Sunbury and Eric railroad was fuished, I ordered the bonds remaining in the treasury to be delivered to the lost of t

Eric railroad was fluished, I ordered 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 commerce of the seaboard, and unites capital and enterprise within our borders, it secures to the Commonwealth the pay-ders, it secures to the Commonwealth the pay-

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 death of a Bureau, of which the Audifor Ideeral and State. Treasurer 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 of August, 1894, providing for the voting of soldiers, should be carefully examined, with a view to its amendment, and, indeed, a revision of the whole election laws would seem to be desirable, with a view to the two essential objects of, I. The admission of legal and exclusion of lilegal votes at the polls; and, 2. Faithful and correct returns of the votes ac-

exclusion of illegal votes at the polla; 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 16th Congressional District, which willighby some of the practical difficulties which arise under the existing system. Without undertaking to recommend the adoption of any particular plan, I submit the whole subject to your careful and earnest consideration, in the hope that your wisdom will be able to devise some measure which will produce the result so essential to the existence of a free government; that votes shall be fairly taken in the first instance, and fairly counted and returned afterwards.

wards. I have endeavored since I came into office to exercise as cautionsly as possible the power con-fided to the Executive, and avoid usurping any. I shall endeavor to persist in this course to the

A new call has been made by the President for 800,000 men. This renders it proper that I should invite your attention to the evils which have resulted from abuses of the system of local have resulted from abuses of the system of local bounties which was begun, in an emergency, by the voluntary and generous loyalty of our clittens, before the passage by Congress of the enrolment art, and has shee been continued by sundry acts of Assembly. The result has been to the last degree oppressive to our clitzeus, and unproductive of corresponding benefits to the Government. In some counties and townships, it is believed that the bounty tax during the last year exceeded the average incoine the from the land. The large stime 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 poprer counfrauds connected with the system have become common. The men of some of the poprer counties have been nearly exhausted by their volunteers being credited to richer localities paying heavier boundes. The system as practiced lowers the morate of the army itself, by putting into the ranks then actuated by increly merconary 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

of these evils.
I am officially informed that the quota of this Butte, under the recent call, is 60,999, but I am not informed of the principle on which the draft

certainly more men are required to aid our gallant soldiers in the field in crushing this reference to the correspondence, that I have off the first of the enemy, obliges us to spare no effort to raise the necessary force.

The first soldiers in the field in crushing this reference to the correspondence, that I have offered to raise, in the manner provided by law, two or three regiments of veterans for Hancock's Corps. My desire is to assist the Government in every legal mode in raising men, and especially to find the conditions of the conditions

In June last I gave letters to a temmittee of the prison society of Philadelphia, requesting that the members of the committee might be allowed to visit and examine the prisons and poorhouses 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 at plan which sacrifices the rights of the state under existing laws, and would leave the men unprotected by them, so for as concerns found to exist.

found to exist.

In connection with this subject, I again call your attention to the expediency of providing for the reception in the penitentharies, of persons convicted 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 upon by his predecessor, and it not unfrequently happens that it eases which are recent, while some punishment should be inflicted, that of death may appear to the Executive to be too severe. The result is that there are at this time, in the various prisons, some eighteen or twenty persons under sentence of death, and who may 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 clerical force of his department should be increased. The making out of commissions for our large army of volunteers in the field, and the preparations of the state of the st on the yearly increasing number of Acts of 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 ultimately break down his few subordinates, diligent, faithful and enluring as they are. I recommend, therefore, hat provision be promptly made to meet the start.

It is a subject of just congratulation that not, with standing the distracted state 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 secure as teachers a sufficient number of men of suitable ducation 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 performanc of their duties.

Of the fund placed in my hands by the Acts of 16th of May, 1861, and of the 4th of May, 1824, and to be appropriated in my judgment in military service, I have expended in the last year and the support of the support of the service of the grency at Washington and to be appropriated in my judgment in military service, I have expended in the last year specification to the support of the service of the grency at Washington and to be appropriated in my judgment in military service, I have expended in the last year specification to the support of the service of the grency at Washington and the first of 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 therewise the action of Government would be supperd. To delay its presentation to the Exception of which is settled in the effice of the Auditor (Grencer).

the request. It appears to me this, the families of men salsed on the planedopted by the War Department would probably not be entitled to the selief provided by our own laws for the families of volunteers. I have enquired 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 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:

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PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHANGER. 1
HARDISHURG, PA., Dec. 20, 1864.

Unutral:—I rectived your letter at the moment of my departure for Philadelphia on Monday last. I returned this morning and hasten to

Having no knowledge of the organization of the corps you are to command that what appears in the newspapers and orders. I will be obliged if you will inform me if it is to be reobliged if you will inform me it it is to be regarded as a part of the regular army of the United States.

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

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 Petinsylvahla, in the usual manner and according to acts of Congress, for your corps? Of course, I would consult you in the selection of officers and only commission where you approve.

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

We have benefits, by general and special lex-

rass the plan proposed.

We have benefits by general and special legislation in Pennsylvania, which strach to the volunteer and his family. While I will do nothing to deter the veterans of the State from en-tering your corps, I hesitate to connect myself with a mode of enlistment which may deprive helti of such benefits, unless it is my duty un-

I am, General, very respectfully, Your obedient servar A. G. CURTIN.
Major-General Wenney D B. HANCOUR.

Major General WENFILD B. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS. 1
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1804. 5
To His Excellency, Hox. A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania:
Sin:—I have the honor, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th 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 on your part to lend your official influence, as Governor, to the raising of the corps as proposed by the War Department.

It is not within my province, perhaps, to discuss the plan of organization, as I am acting under the circet orders of the War Department, and my own views, therefore, are of no practical

to get men into the service who are not subject to the draft.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

your obedicht servant,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, commanding

may occur irregulate doines of the rebels, and it is well to be provided against them. The number proposed to be so rateed and put into actual service, will, in my judgment to sufficient, and a regard to due economy, requires that no more than are sufficient should be placed on pay. The remaining 19,600 will be organized, and ready for service in case of necessity. I invite your immediate attention to the very all into provided against them. The number triprocal action to the very distributed on the provisions of the law which he has discovered in the law which he has discovered in the law which he has discovered in the sum of this large deficiency, and can only account for the difference between the number the defects in the law which he has discovered the fact.

The State agencies at Washington and in the South-west, are in active and successful operation. I communicate herewith the reports of Col. Joseph Lord and the several states. The men in the provisions of the law requiring the agents to collect moneya due by the United States to soldiers, have been beneficent. A reference to their reports will show the their service. I desire to invite the intention of all our volunteers, officers, soldiers and their families to the fact that the State agents will collect all their claims on the Government, grantiously, as I was reason to believe that many are still ignorated of the grant of the service.

The continuance of these monstrous and unprovided by Invited States and their families to the fact that the State agents will collect all their claims on the Government, grantiously, as I was reason to believe that many are still ignorate of the fact that the state agents will collect all their claims on the Government, grantiously, as I was reason to believe that many are still ignorate of the fact that the state agents will collect all their claims on the Government, grantiously, as I was reason to believe that many are still ignorate of the such as a state of the such as a state of the such as a state of the such a

I will further observe that it appears by the

Cavairy
Artillery
Accredited to other States.....

that provision be promptly made to meet the necessities of this case.

It is a subject of just congratulation that not, withstanding the distracted state of the country our system of common schools continues to flourish. The report of the Superintendent, which is herewith transmit, shows that affice to your consideration.

This message is accompanied to fall the military of all the military of the Legislature to the most included in this statement.

The twenty-five thousand military of 1863 are not included in this statement.

It call the attention of the Legislature to the Report of the Surgerstons made by the most included in this statement.

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