

average of four hundred dollars, it is believed that it can be demonstrated that the people of Pennsylvania have thus 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 unparalleled abuses cannot be tolerated. Certainly more men are required to aid our gallant soldiers in the field in crushing this rebellion, and every consideration of patriotism and of regard for our brothers who are now in the face of the enemy, obliges us to spare no effort to raise the necessary force.

In June last I gave letters to a committee of the prison society of Philadelphia, requesting that the 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 convicted of murder in the first degree, and who may be pardoned on condition of serving a limited time 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 infrequently happens that even in cases which are recent, while some punishment should be inflicted, that of death may appear to the Executive to be too severe. The result is that there are at this time in the various prisons, some 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 preparation of election blanks required by law to be sent to the army—the receipt, filing and recording of 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 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 enduring as they are. I recommend, therefore, that provision 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 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 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 fund placed in my hands by the acts of the 16th 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 Washington—up until the 30th of May last, for my personal staff and other military service, an account of which is settled in the office of the Auditor General.

No similar appropriation will be required at this session. A bill was introduced and passed the House at the last session of the Legislature providing for the appointment of a commission to ascertain the damages done in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Cumberland, York and Adams, by the rebel army in 1863, which failed in the Senate for want of time.

I commend to your consideration the propriety of the passage of such a bill during the present session. It is just to the people of these counties who have 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 propriety of paying such claims.

Major General Hancock has been authorized by the War Department to raise a corps of veterans, to be called the First Corps. One of the regulations is that on application by the Governor of any State, recruiting officers will be designated for such State. I have been requested by Gen. Hancock to make such application, but have hitherto declined to comply with the request. It appears to me that the families of men raised on the plan adopted by the War Department would probably not be entitled to the relief provided by our own laws for the families of volunteers. I have inquired of Gen. Hancock whether the proposed corps is to form part of the regular army or of the volunteer force, and if the latter, under what act of Congress it is to be raised. He has referred that communication to the War Department, from which I have as yet received no answer to it.

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

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, PA., Dec. 29, 1864.
GENERAL:—I received your letter at the moment of my departure for Philadelphia on Monday last. I returned this morning, and hasten to reply.

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 as part of the volunteer service.

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

I need not say, General, that I would be most happy to do all in my power personally and officially to raise a force to be commanded by you. Can we not raise 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 selection of officers, and only commission where you approved.

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

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

A. G. CURTIN, Maj.-Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1864.

To his Excellency Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governor 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 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 direct orders of the War Department, and my own views, therefore, are of no practical moment. I may say, however, 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 24th.

I cannot see how volunteers for this corps from your State lose any of the advantages attaching to those for other organizations. They are credited to the localities where they or their families are domiciled, and count on the quota of your State. It should be borne in mind that this is an effort to get men into service who are not subject to a draft.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

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 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 pensions, or their families to benefits from the United States or State Government. In addition, I will observe that without any feeling of jealousy, I am still not ready to participate actively in transferring to the United States illegally the right of appointment vested in the State, and which the State authorities can exercise with more discrimination by reason of having a greater familiarity with the merits of the citizens of their own State, than the United States authorities can possibly have. I will transmit any further communication that I may receive on this subject. It will be perceived by 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 facilitate an officer—a native Pennsylvanian—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 law in carrying out a plan which sacrifices the rights of the State under existing laws, and would leave the men unprotected by them so far as concerns future provision for their comfort and that of their families.

I will further observe that it appears by the report of the Adjutant General, herewith transmitted, that the State, under the system established by law, has put into the military service of the United States since the commencement of the war, the following number of men, viz:

Troops sent into service during 1864.	
Organizations for three years' term	9,567
Organizations for one hundred days' term	7,675
Organizations for one year term	16,694
Volunteer recruits	26,567
Drafted men and substitutes	10,631
Recruits for regular army	2,974
Re-enlistments of Pennsylvania Volunteers:	
Infantry	13,862
Cavalry	2,834
Artillery	799
Accredited to other States	389 17,876
91,704	
Troops sent into the service of the United States since the commencement of the rebellion, including the ninety days' militia in the departments of the Monongahela and Susquehanna in 1863:	
During the year 1863	130,593
do do 1864	71,100
do do 1865	43,046
do do 1864	73,828
Re-enlistment of Pennsylvania volunteers	17,876
336,444	

The twenty-five thousand militia of 1862 are not included in this statement. I call the attention of the Legislature to the report of the Surveyor General, herewith presented, and commend the suggestions made by that officer to your consideration.

This message is accompanied by full reports of all the military departments.—They exhibit the large amount of service performed during the past year, and contain a full history of all the military operations of the State. Many valuable recommendations are made in them to promote the efficiency of our volunteers, and the comfort of the sick and wounded, which I commend to your earnest and immediate attention. It affords me great satisfaction to bear my testimony to the ability, diligence and fidelity of all the officers in these several departments.

Before closing this message I desire to advert 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 bills 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 returned the appropriation bill 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 opportunity was denied 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 remain unprovided for.

The gallantry of our soldiers in the field still 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 the country through the dark hours of her trial.

A. G. CURTIN, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Jan. 4, 1865.

The Late Call for 300,000 Men

---Drafting to Begin the 15th of February.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1864.
By the President of the United States—A Proclamation.

Whereas, by the act approved July 4, 1864, entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may at his discretion at any time hereafter call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two or three years for military service, and that in case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year, to fill such quotas or any part thereof which may be unfilled;

And whereas, by the credits allowed in accordance with the act of Congress on the call for five hundred thousand men, made July 18, 1864, the number of men to be obtained under that call was reduced to 280,000 men;

And whereas, the operations of the enemy in certain States have rendered it impracticable to procure from them their full quotas of troops, under the said call; and whereas, from the foregoing causes but 250,000 men have been put into the army, navy, and marine corps under said call of July 18, 1864, leaving a deficiency on that call of 250,000;

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, in order to supply the aforesaid deficiency, and to provide for casualties in the military and naval service of the United States, do issue this my call for Three Hundred Thousand Volunteers, to serve one, two, or three years. The quotas of the States, districts and sub-districts under this call will be assigned by the War Department through the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General of the United States, and in case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled before the 15th day of February, 1865, then a draft shall be made to fill such quotas, or any part thereof, under this call, which may be unfilled on the 15th day of February, 1865.

In testimony whereof I have herewith set my hand and caused the seal of the [L. S.] United States to be affixed.—Done at the city of Washington this 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President: Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

In conformity with the recommendation of the Governor, a joint committee of both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature has been appointed, to confer with the War Department to the end of obtaining a reduction of the excessive quota imposed upon the State under the late call for troops.

The Alleghanian.



THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1865.

Our New Terms.

In consequence of the extraordinary advance in price of all the materials entering into the composition of a newspaper, including white paper, ink, labor, &c., we are compelled, to save ourselves from serious financial loss, to increase the price of subscription to and advertising in *The Alleghanian*. All the newspapers in the county, and indeed throughout the entire country, have already so increased their rates, and we ought to have done the same two years ago to make the two ends of *The Alleghanian* meet. But we refrained from changing our terms in the hope that the high price of paper, ink, &c., would prove only temporary—that it would last but a brief season, and then resume its accustomed level. This hope has proved fallacious, and we have lost money by adhering to it as long as we have already done; so nothing remains unto us, as a provident man, but to recognize these high prices as a permanency, and to accommodate ourselves as best we can to a state of affairs most intimately affecting our business relations.

When our readers recollect that at the breaking out of the war we could buy a bundle of white paper for \$4.25, it costing now in the neighborhood of \$11.00, and that everything else used in a printing-office has advanced in price in a like ratio, they will not be surprised that we have concluded to bring forward our terms to something like conformity with the enhanced cost of production. On the contrary, the only wonder with them will be that, while we have our hand in, we do not increase our terms one hundred per cent. more than we have done, which, taking our terms at the beginning of the war as a fair standard, would be perfectly justifiable under existing circumstances. We will give these new terms a fair trial—if they prove adequate to cover us from loss, we will adhere to them in the future; if they prove inadequate, we will still further advance them; and just as printing materials recede in price, so will our terms recede toward the old, cheap standard.

We desire to continue the publication of *The Alleghanian*. A Union newspaper at the county-seat of the county is an indispensable necessity. We do not expect to make money out of the undertaking, but at the same time we cannot consent to lose much by it. The burden must be borne in part by our friends.

With everything we use, eat and wear increased in price two, three, four, and five hundred per cent. within the past two years, our friends cannot complain of our slight advance as to terms. Especially can they not consistently complain seeing that they make two, three and four times greater wages now than they did two years ago, and that they are, per consequence, better able to pay \$2.50 a year subscription now than they were to pay \$1.50 then. Should any of our friends and subscribers, however, think our terms exorbitant and uncalled-for, they are at liberty to put themselves outside the direct influence of the same by squaring their respective accounts and ceasing to be our friends and subscribers.

On and after January 12, 1865, *The Alleghanian* will be published at the following rates, viz:

Per annum, payable in advance	\$2.50		
If not paid within six months	2.75		
If not paid till the end of the year	3.00		
Advertisement will be inserted at the following rates, viz:			
Transient advertising, per sq., 12 lines, \$1.50			
Each subsequent insertion	.50		
Auditor's Notices, each	2.00		
Administrators' and Executors' Notices, 2.50			
Estray Notices	1.50		
3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.	
8 lines, or less	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$6.00
1 square, 12 lines	3.50	6.00	10.00
2 squares, 24 lines	6.00	10.00	18.00
3 squares, 36 lines	8.00	12.00	20.00
Fourth column	8.00	12.00	20.00
Third column	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	12.00	20.00	30.00
Column	20.00	30.00	50.00
Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines, with paper, one year	8.00		
---Contracts for subscription and advertising for a specified time existing prior to this date will be filled at the old rates; but all new contracts will be charged in conformity with the new rates.			

The Supplemental Draft.

Below we give a list of those drafted in Cambria county, on Thursday, December 22, 1864, to fill deficiencies under the call of July 18, 1864:—

MILLVILLE BOROUGH.
George Holsman, Lawrence Kahoe, John James, John Hough, William Quinn, Edward Quinn, Wm. P. Williams, Edward M. Brite, John Hughes, Emanuel James, Hugh Crossan, Frederick Norris, John M. Roberts, Benjamin Bennett, Thomas P. Potts, Robert Morris, John Haney, John Bannan, John Oates, William Miller, John Jones, John Atkinson, Michael Gleason, Thomas Taylor, Samuel Black,

CAMBRIA CITY.
Charles Kelly, George W. Atkins, Michael Lee, John Heider, George Speace, Dennis M. Veigh, Anthony Carroll, Michael Kritzer, George Altbart, Laurence Baughamer, Roger Dougherty, Joseph Kling, John Browning, Henry M. Cleskey, Joseph Brindle,

CONEMAUGH BOROUGH.
Benj. Hinchman, Henry Miller, James C. Clark, Henry E. Hudson, John Smith, Caleb Jones, John Fritz, Michael Burns, John Fisher, Herman Kinslemier, Christian Kreiger, Wm. C. Smith, Henry Hezibine, William Ort,

CARROLL TOWNSHIP.
Leo J. Parrish, William Gray, Peter A. Weakland, Jas. J. Kirkpatrick, David Wetzel, John Krumacher, Paul Short, George E. Meisel, John Swathow, William Richter, James Douglas,

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.
James White, Peter Burkhardt, Jr., John M. Coney, Richard Fox, John Colbert, Benj. Stutzman, John W. Miller, Thomas Strayer, Valentine Smith,

CRYOLE TOWNSHIP.
M. S. George, Isaac W. Pringle, Herman Paul, John Knepper, John Wintrobe, John Brown, Christian B. Weaver, John M. Barnes, George W. Emigh, Michael Gates, Levi Plummer, Cornelius Sellers,

YODER TOWNSHIP.
John A. Pfarr, George T. Martin, D. H. Harshberger, Wm. H. Thomas, George Croyle,

CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP.
Hiram Ribblett, Valentine Rippie, Philip Stuart, Daniel Goughnour,

WHITE TOWNSHIP.
William H. Gates, Absalom Gibbonny, David Cree Jr., James R. Vallance,

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.
Fred. H. Miller, John Biglin, Vitus Pleester,

MUNSTER TOWNSHIP.
John S. M'Gaughey, Joseph Myers, Joseph O'Hara,

GALLITZIN BOROUGH.
Frederick Miller, Jacob Fassler, Edward Patterson,

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.
Lewis B. Dunmyer, Elias Ream, Samuel Rose,

WILMORE BOROUGH.
Rev. J. Hackett, John M'Colgan,

BLACKLICK TOWNSHIP.
Samuel Brallier, Thomas Duncan, John Walker, John Crook,

ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.
John Walker, John Crook,

CHEST TOWNSHIP.
Martin Thomas,

The Pennsylvania Legislature met at Harrisburg on the 3d. In the Senate, Wm. J. Turrell, of Susquehanna, was elected Speaker, receiving 18 votes to 11 cast for Wm. A. Wallace, of Clearfield. George W. Hamersly was appointed Chief Clerk. In the House, Arthur G. Olmstead, of Potter, was elected Speaker, receiving 60 votes to 36 cast for George A. Quigley, of Philadelphia. A. W. Benedict was appointed Chief Clerk. The Governor's Message was transmitted to both Houses on Wednesday. We print it entire in this paper. It is an able document, containing much valuable information and many sage suggestions, and we earnestly commend it to the careful scrutiny of our readers.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The notes and books of Edmund Miller, lately doing business in Munster, have been left with me for collection. This notice is given to apprise the parties indebted of the fact. All accounts remaining unpaid after the first of March next will be sued for.
WM. KITTELL.
Jan. 12, 1865-34

STRAY STEER.—
Came to the residence of the subscriber, near Hemlock, Washington township, on the 13th December last, a moosey STEER, black and white, a piece off and a slit in right ear, no other marks discernible. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.
MARGARET HANNA.
January 12, 1865-34

STRAY HOGS.—
Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Carroll township, Cambria county, on or about the first day of November last, a white HOG, supposed to be one year old; and on or about the first day of December last, a black and white spotted SOG. The owner or owners will come forward and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.
GRIFFITH GRIFFITH.
Jan. 12, 1865-34

LICENSE NOTICE.—
The following petitions for License have been filed with the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, to be presented for the action of the Court on TUESDAY, 7th FEBRUARY, 1865, viz:
George Winderoth, Wilmore boro.
Joseph Sliroy, Blacklick tp.
JOS. McDONALD, Clerk Q. S.
January 12, 1865.

STRAYS.—
Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Hemlock, Cambria county, a dark red STEER, and a light red sided HUIPER, white on the back and belly and a little white on the legs. The owner or owners will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold according to law.
JOHN KELLEY.
Jan. 12, 1865-34

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Letters of Administration on the estate of William Todd Sloan, late of Ebensburg, borough, deceased, having been granted the subscriber by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, and those having claims against it will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
RACHEL A. SLOAN, Adm'r.
Ebensburg, Jan. 12, 1865-64

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Wm. Palmer, Esq., administrator of the estate of Daniel Knapp, deceased, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in the borough of Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, 22nd day of JANUARY, inst., at one o'clock P. M., at which time all persons are requested to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.
JNO. E. SCANLAN, Auditor.
Jan. 12, 1865-34

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

17TH DISTRICT, PA.
Holidays, Dec. 5, 1864.

In order to secure the assistance and cooperation of the people in the endeavor to keep the enrollment list continually correct, the Enrolling Board has been directed to have copies of said list kept open to the examination of the public at all proper times, and shall give public notice that any person may appear before the Board and have any name stricken off the list, if he can show, to the satisfaction of the Board, that the person named is not properly enrolled, on account of—
1. Alienage;
2. Non-residence;
3. Over age;
4. Permanent physical disability, of such degree as to render the person not a proper subject for enrollment under the law and regulations;
5. Having served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged.
Especially civil officers, clergymen, and all prominent citizens are invited to appear at all times before the Board to point out errors in the lists, and to give such information in their possession as may aid in the correction and revision thereof.

They should understand that it is plainly for the interest of each sub-district to have stricken from the lists all names improperly enrolled, because an excess of names increases the quota called for from each sub-district; and that it is equally for the interest of each person enrolled in a given sub-district, to place upon the lists all persons in the sub-district liable to do military duty, because the greater the number to be drawn from, the less the chance that any particular individual will be drawn. It is the personal interest of every enrolled man that the quota in which he is concerned shall not be made too large, and that his own chances for draft shall not be unjustly increased; both these objects will be attained if all parties will aid in striking out the wrong names and putting in the right ones. Especially is this the interest of those drafted men who by putting in substitutes themselves liable to draft, have secured exemption which by the terms of the law holds good only until the present enrollment is exhausted in their sub-districts. Men who are over 45 years of age, and in consequence excused by law from the performance of duty in the field, owe it to the cause and to every section of the country not to be affected if the enrollment is made as nearly perfect as it is practicable to make it. The amount of service due to the nation from every citizen, is thus laid plainly and fully before the citizens, and it is expected that a higher motive than a selfish interest will prompt all to do their share in perfecting the enrollment, and securing just and efficient execution of the laws for raising troops, wherever it becomes necessary to apply them.
By order of Maj. R. I. Dodge, A. P. M. G.
ALEX. M. LLOYD,
Capt. & Pro. Marshal.
M. S. HAIR,
Commissioner
A. ROTHROCK,
Surgeon of Board.
December 15, 1864-34