

The Largest Circulation of Paper in the County.

C E ANDERSON - - - Editor.

BUTEER PA.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 0, 1867 "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One

#### Witherspoon Institute.

We understand that Friday before Christmas was an interesting day with our young people of the Witherspoon Insti-On that day the school adjourned for the holiday recess, and it was thought by the scholars to be a fit occasion for making some public expression of regard toward the Pprincipal of the Institute and his assistants.

This was conducted on the principle of a surprise. The arrangements were made with wonderful secrecy. Meetings were held, propositions discussed, committees appointed, papers circulated, articles purchased, speeches prepared,—but how, when and where? were among the privacies that the young folks knew how to keep to themselves. About the mid-dle of said day a request was made by the school for a short recess. This being granted, one of the young men, Mr. Press Scott, arose from his seat and advanced to the Professor's desk, in the midst of profound silence, but many significant winks, and knowing looks, and happy faces, and laid upon it a full suit of superfine broad cloth, a fur muffin, and a beautiful pair of driving gloves. He accompanied the act with an appropriate address, saying that he presented these, on behalf of the young ladies and gentlemen of the school, as a Christmas gift, in token of their personal esteem for him and their appreciation of his services as a teacher. The Professor, though at first evidently surprised and bewildered, so recovered himself and responded in his usual affectionate and humorous manner. The ceremony was highly gratifying to all parties, tending to confirm and strengthen that mutual affection and esteem which already exists between teacher and pupils

But the ceremony did not end here .-Another recess was asked for, when the German class introduced their teacher, Monsier Dolmasch. On entering the room he was addressed by Mr. Wm. G. Brown who, in the name of the class, presented him with a purse well filled with greenbacks. Monsieur was so taken by surprise that he could not say in plain English all he wished to say; and as but few of the scholars could understand either the German or French, what he failed to say in words was abundantly supplied by those eloquent gestures of which he has an unlimited supply, and which are full of meaning to those understand them, and with which his hearers were highly delighted.

In the afternoon of the same day, the Primary Department, through Master Oliver Thompson, presented their teacher, Miss Nannie Davidson, with a beautiful Bible as a token of their esteem .-And as Master Oliver was afraid to trus his extemporaneous powers at speech making, he accompanied the gift with an elaborate address in writing, a copy of which has not been furnished us for publication, but will probably appear in the history of the Institute yet to be written.

In the evening of that day the Music Class, through a committee appointed for that purpose, waited on their teacher Miss Mary Sullivan, and expressed their affectionate regard toward her by similar substantial tokens, the details of which eremony and gifts have not vet tra pired.

It is gratifying to know that such a pleasant state of things exists in this Institution of learning. Professor Brugh is vet almost a stranger among us, but his reputation as an educator of youth, preceded him, has been fully sus tained thus far. The Institute, under his management, is increasing in favor among us daily. It now has the full con-ddence of our community, and that confidence and favor is spreading further and wider. It has now, we understand, over a hundred students in regular attendance

In passing by the school building a few days age we were surprised to see how rapidly the contemplated improvements were reaching completion. Two wings have been added to the main building, giving it a front of ninety feet, with a rear extent of sixty feet. This will conain when finished, twenty four rooms including two commodious school rooms, with additional room for recutations and These wings are now up and enclosed, and it is expected will be entirely finished by the opening of the ol, when a boarding e will be opened by the Principal for the accommodation of those from a disance who wish to aftend the school.

-Horace Greely, for Congress, rat out 1000 votes more in his district than on did for Governor.

The U. P. Presbytery of Butler vill meet in Butler on the 15th instant at 11 o'clock, A. M., and will be opened with a Sermon on Intercommunion sealing ordinances. SAMUE Harrisville, Jan. 4, 1866. SAMUEL KERR,

Painful Accident,

We lear that on Wednesday last, the 2d inst., Mr. Albert G. Negley, late of this place, met with an accident which may copfine him for some time. He was at the coal works of his brother, Felix C. Negley, with which he has become con neated, and situated near Mansfield, a short distance below Pittsburgh, on the south side of the Ohio river, and, it seems, was walking up the side walk of the trus tle work on which the coal cars run, when plank or board on which he was passing over, slipped from the cross beam or brace which it rested, and he fell down a distance of some twenty feet. No limbs or bones were broken, but he is sprained or injured in the back so as to make pow the use of his lower limbs. hope, however, soon to hear of his recov ery. His many friends here will be glad to learn he is not considered dangerously injured.

Dedication. We publish, by request, the following article from the Northwestern, published in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in regard to the Dedication of the new U. P. Church in Oshkosh, now under the charge of our young friend, Rev. John H. Niblock .-His many friends will be gratified to hear that his congregation is prospering under

his ministerial labors:
"The pew and handsome church built the present season by the United Pres-byterian Society of this city, was solemn-ly set apart for Divine worship, on last y set apart for Divine worship, on hast Sabbath with appropriate religious servi-ces. The House was well filled, morning and evening, with large and appreciative audiences. The dedicat on sermon was preached by Rev. W. C. Jackson, of Chicago, from the 8th verse of the 132 Chicago, from the curves of the Fest,
Psalm, "Arise O, Lord, into thy Rest,
Thou and the ark of Thy strength." A
sermon most appropriate to the occasion,
as well as full of striking and beautiful

thought—as was also his sermon in the evening on the "Daity of the Church."

"After a stirring appeal from the Pastor, a card subscription amounting to over \$600, was taken up in aid of the church building fund. The building which this young congregation under such favorable. young congregation under such favorable auspices, entered for the first time, is a redit to the enterprise of the church, and an additional ornament to our city. It is handsomely located on Church St., in the S. E. corner of the grove lot. The cost of erection has been something over \$5,000—on which there remains but a debt of \$1200—which it is expected will soon be removed. A handsom- tower surmounts the building, which only awaits the clock and bell to make it complete. In addition to being elegantly completed, ighted and furnished, the heated by a furnace in the basement built by the firm of Hasbrouck & Fancher of this city. This is but another monu-ment to the taste of the architect, A. E. Bell, Esq., whose reputation among us is so well established. This is the only church of the Presbyterian persuasion in this city or neighborhood. During the last eighteen months of its history under its present Pastor, Rev J. H. Niblock, it has been greatly prospered,—not only has its membership been doubled, but over \$3,000 of a church debt has been removed. As a matter of surprise to many familiar with the history of churches in Oshkosh, it may be stated that this building was commenced in February and completed in December."

rom our Special Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, January 3, 1866. EDITOR OF AMERICAN CITIZEN-Dear Sir :- I promised to write to you occaionally when anything of interest cam ap; and, inasmuch as the Legislature adourned to day to meet next Tuesday. without having done anything except to organize and get in fair running order, ou will get nothing of special interes n this letter: whether or not in future etters, will depend on the nature of the

ousiness brought before the two Houses. Considerable excitement prevailed here -not only among members of the Legislature, but a great many others, over the contest for Speaker of the Housebetween Col. Glass, of Pittsburgh, and Col. Quay, of Beaver,-both personally popular with all, and eminently qualified or presiding officers. Col. Glass was. however, finally nominated unanimously Speakership, that you could hardly tell 'tother from which," Cameron's friends. and others being for Glass, and Curting of the proposed amendments.

friends for Quay.

The Constitutional Amendment will ass, or be ratified at an early day by, I judge, a strict party vote,—for, when Mr Mann, the member from Potter, yesterday asked the House to agree to a susion of the rules, in order to consider it at that time—the Democracy objected -which indicates their final action

This letter must necessarily be brief. In my next I wish to say something to the people of Butler county in regard to special legislation, and of their duty toward their Legislators, as well as the du ties of Legislators to the people they represent.

Yours, very truly,

-Great men direct the events of their time a wise men take advantage of them; weak men are carried along in their cur-

### MESSAGE

ANDREW & CURTINO Governor of Pennsylvania.

To the Legis ature, January 2, 1867,

To the Senate and House of Representatives withe Com-We have reason to be thankful to God for the blessings of peace, abundant crops, that industry has been rewarded, and that thus the Commonwealth has been able to do her full duty to herself, to the coun-

THE STATE FINANCES.

The condition of our finances is as fol Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending November 30, 1866..... ne period have been...... Salancr in Treasury, December 1, 1866..... 1,741,033 27 

628 00 26 65 Public dobt December 1, 1866. To wit, funded debt: 

\$35,622,052 16 ets in Treasury: Pennsylvania Railroad Compasy... Philadelphia and Erie Railroad 3,500,000 00 1,225,000 00 \$13,036,033 29 . 22,536,016 87

\$35,622,652 16 Liabilities in excess of assets, Nov 20, 1861 \$28,148,060 36 vement in Treasury since 1861...... \$5,612,041 4

The extraordinary expenditures, dur ing the war and since its close, in pay-ments growing out of it by authority of acts of Assembly, have amounted to up-wards of five millions of dollars, which, added to the actual payment of the in-debtedness of the State, and money in Treasury for that purpose, shows the revreasury for that purpose, shows the revelues, above the ordinary expenditures, to have amounted to \$10,612,000, which would all have been applied to the debt of the Commonwealth in the last given years. A careful attention to the revenyears. A careful attention to the revenues of the Commonwealth, with such just and prudent changes as may be required in the future, and a wise economy in expenditure, will, in my judgment, ensure the entire payment of the public debt, within the period of fifteen years. The time fixed for the redemption of \$23,108,626 24 of the indebtedness of

\$23, 108,626 24 of the indebtedness of the Common wealth having expired, I rec-ommend that provision be made for its re-demption, by making a new loan for that purpose, payable at such periods as the prospective revenues will justify. I recur, with much satisfaction, to the wisdom, providence, and economy of the

wisdom, prudence and economy of the representatives of the people, in the manrepresentatives of the people, in the management of the finances of the Commonwealth, during a period of much embarassment, uncertainty and distress, and congratulate you and them on the near approach of the entire liquidation of the public debt.

Since my last Annual Message I have drawn from the Treasury, two thousand dollars of the fund placed in the hands other extraordinary expenses, which have expended, in payment of my perhave expended, in payment of my per-sonal staff, and for other purposes, as heretofore, except five hundred and six-ty-three dollars and forty-eight cents, which I have returned into the Treas-

THE AMENDA ENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

I present, for your consideration, the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, proposed by a resolution of both Houses of Congres, passed on the 16th day of June last. I passed on the folding of June has. I was glad that it was possible, without de-laying the final adoption of these amend-ments, to ascertain the opinion of our people upon them, at the general election in October last. By the election of a large majority of members openly favorre so moderate and reasonable haracter, that it would have nable in their character, that it would have to be tonishing if the people had failed to approve them. That every person, born in the United States, and free, whether by the United States, are distincted in the government, on what principle of law or justice.

On what principle of law or justice. birth or manumission, is a citizen of the Uniten States, and that no State has a right to abridge the privileges of citizens of the United States—these are princi ples which were never seriously doubte mowever, unally nominated unanimously, and every one appears satisfied. The spice of the contest consisted in fact of the U. S. Senator question getting so badly mixed with the question of the states, in the Dred Scott case, has made it expedient and proper to reasser these vital principles in an authorative manner, and this is done in the first clause

of the proposed amendments.

The right of prescribing the qualifications of voters is exercised by the respective States, under the Constitution of 1789; three-fifths of the glaves were counted in ascertaining the representative population of the several states.—

The affendment to the constitution abolished slavery in all the States and Territories. Though it was formerly otherwise in most, if not all, of the old Southern States, yet for many years past, free ern States, yet for many years past, free negroes have not, in any of these, beer mitted to vote. At present, therefore, late slave States would be entitled to nt the whole of their former slave population, as a basis for representation, instead of three-fifths thereof. That is instead of three-fifths thereof. That is to say, they would have in the existing ratio about twenty more members of Congress than they had before slavery was abolished, and the free States would lose the same number, making a difference of about forty members of Congress, or, say, one-sixth of the whole body. In other words, the treason of the re-

bellious States, the suppression of which has cost us so many hundreds of thousands of precious lives and so many thousands of millions of trasure, would be rewarded by giving them a vast increase of political power. This absurdity, the second clause of the proposed amendments designs to prevent, by the just, equal and moderate provision, that in future, the representative population of each State shall be ascertained by making a proportionate deduction from the whole population thereof, if its laws exclude from the privilege of voting any male population thereof, if its laws exclude from the privilege of voting any male citizens, or criminals, of the age of twen-ty-one years. I have yet to learn that any plausible objection can be offered to such a provision.

uch a provision. The third clause of the proposed amendmends excludes from Congress, and from the College of Electors, and from all of-ficers, civil and military, of the United States, or of any State, persons who, as functionaries of the United States, or as Executive or Judicial officers of any State, have heretofore sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards violated their oath by engaging in rebellion against the same, un-less Congress, by a vote of two thirds, shall have removed the disability of any such persons.

The fourth clause affirms the validity

prohibits the assumption or payment of the rebel debt, or of any claims for the loss or emancipation of any slave. The fifth clause provided that Con-gress shall have power to enforce the pro-visions of the other clauses by appropri-ate lecislation.

ate legislation.

That these wise and moderate provis

ions will meet the hearty approbation of the Legislature, I cannot doubt. If pro-posed by two thirds of each House of Congress and ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures of the States, the Constitution provides that they should stand as adopted amendments of that instru-

ment.

A question has been raised whether the States lately in rebellion, and not yet restored to their privileges by Congress, are to be counted on this vote—in other words, whether those who have rebelled and been subdued shall be entitled to a potential voice in the question of the guarantees to be required of them for future obedience to the laws. So mon-Ituure obedience to the laws. So mon-strous a proposition is, it appears to me, not supported by the words or spirit of the Constitution. The power to sup-press insurrection, includes the power of naking provision against its breaking out fresh. These States have made an unarresa. Inces states have made an un-just war upon our common Government and their sister States, and the power given by the Constitution to make war on our part, includes the power to did-tate, after our success, the terms of peace

tate, after our success, the terms of peace and resteration.

The power of Congress to guarantee to every State a Republican form of Goy, ernment, would cover much more cogent action than has yet been made.

The duty imposed upon Congress, to provide and maintain Republican Government, who have the states in the action the action than the states in the action than the contract of the States in the action than the states of the action than the action than the states of the action than the states of the action than the states of the action than the action that the action than the action that the action than the action than the action that the actio

provide and maintain Republican Governments for the States, is to be accepted in the broadest meaning of the term. It is not a mere formal or unnecessary provision. The power was conferred, and the duty anjoined, to free institutions against all encroachments or the more violent elements of despotism and anarchy. And now that treason has, by rebellion, subverted the governments of a number of States, forfeiting for the people all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, including even those of property and life, cluding even those of property and life, the work of restoration for these States rests with the National Govern m a , a lit it should be faithfully and fearnessly per-

By their passage by Congress, and the declaration of the people at the late elec-tions, the faith of the Nation is pledged to The amendments, and they will be fair-ly carried out, and their benefits given to the rebellious States. But when the amendments shall have passed into the amendments shall have passed into the organic law, should the people lately in rebellion persist in their tejectian, and in continued disobedience, and the obstruction of the execution of the national laws, it will be an admonition to the Nation that the animus and force of treason still exist among a people who enjoy nobe of the privileges of the Goyerament, save of its concrous tolerance. With their of its generous tolerance. With their rejection, all hope of reconstruction with the co-operation of the rebellious States, on a basis that would secure to the Re-public the logical results of the war, will large majority of members openly favor-ing and advocating the amendments, that opinion seems to me to have been abund-antly expressed. Indeed, the amendments for those States the character of Governhave vanished, and the duty must then ments demanded by the Constitution.

They are without lawful governments

without any claim to participate in the

On what principle of law or justice can the rebellious States complain; if, after they have rejected the fair and imagnanimous terms upon which they are offered brotherhood with us, and a participation in all the blessings of our freedom, and they have refused, if the government, in the exercise of its powers, should enter anew upon the work of reconstruction at the very foundation? and then the necessity will be forced upon as to discard all discrimination in favor of the enemies of our nationality, to give us and them enduring freedom and imus and them enduring freedom and im-

The Constitution has defined tresson and has given express power to suppress insurrection by war, if necessary. It has not provided in detail, the terms to be granted after such a war. How could it do so? It would not probably be contend-ed by the wildest partisan, that thesa States had a right to be represented in States had a right to be represented in Congress at a time when they were carrying on open war against the government, or that Congress was not then a lawful body, notwithstanding their exclusion. How then have they regained the right of representation? Surely not clusion. How then have they regained the right of representation? Surely not by simply laying down their arms when they could no longer hold them. The Urited States have the right, and it is their duty, to exact such securities for future good conduct as they may deem sufficient, and the offenders, from whom they are to be exacted, can have no right to participate in our councils in the decision of the question of what their punishment shall be.

Practically, common seuse determined he question of their right so to particithe question of their right so to part pate, when Cougress proceeded in the actment of laws, after the surrender actment of laws, after the surreduct of the last rebel military force. It was de-termined again, when the now pending amendments were proposed by Congress. If two-thirds of Congress, as now coasti-If two-thirds of Congress, as now consti-tuted, could lawfully propose those amend-ments, then three-fourths of the States, not oxcluded from representation in Con-gress form a sufficient majority to effect their lawful adoption. It was determin-ed again by the forgal sanction of both the great political parties, when Congress by an almost unanimous vote, declared the rebellious States without the right of

We ought to go on resolutely and rap We ought to go on resource; and cap-idly, with all measures deemed necessa-ry to the future safety of the country, so that all parts of it may, at the earliest day be restored to just and equal political privileges.

EDUCATION AND SUPPORT OF SOLDIERS ORPHANS.

The annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, Superintendent of the main-tenance and education of the soldiers orphans, will exhibit the present condi-tion and the result thus far of that un-dertaking. Nearly three thousand of the destitute children of the brave men who aid down their lives that the nation might live, are now not only comfortably provided for and guarded from tempta-tion, but are receiving an education which

The appropriation made for this pur pose, at the last session, has been suffi-cient to meet all expenses of the fluan-cial year just closed. And I recommend whatever appropriation may be necessary, to continue and perfect the system under which the schools are conducted. There can be no doubt that the appropriation will be made. Were I to select

will fit them to repay 'the care of the

any State interest which I would more warmly commend to your prompt atten-tion and liberality than another, it would be this. All Pennsylvanians are proud of it, and it lies near the hearts of all

Owing to their greater destitution and want of information on the part of their relatives, the orphans of our colored sol diers may require some special attention. Perhaps authority to the State Superintendent, to use, for a short time, the services of an agent, to ascertain their nun ber and claims, and bring them into the schools that may be provided for them, will be sufficient. The whole number schools that may be will be sufficient. in the State is not large, of whom a few have already been temporally provided

RELIEF OF POOR SOLDIERS RECOMMENDED RELIEFOF FOOR SOLDIERS RECOMMENDED.

I recommend that provision be made for the maintanapée of such of our soldiers as are in poverty, and have been so maimed as to prevent them from securing a livelihood by their labor, by renting buildings at once, or such other means as you may deem wise and proper, until the arrangements proposed by the National Government for their support are completed. They are progably few in number, and it is due to the character of the Commonwealth, that they should of the Commonwealth, that they should not remain in, or become the inmates of, poor houses, or pick up a precarious subsistence by begging. Patriotic and charitable stizens have done hinch for them, but speedy and proper relief can only be given them by the systematic and con tinued behavolence of the Common-wealth. The Legislature can alone afford immediate relief to all of this class of our citizens, and in thus exhibiting gratitude to heroic and faithful men, who did so much for the country, the burden will fall equally on all the people.

JURY COMMISSIONERS RECOMMENDED By our existing laws, juries ore selec-ted by the sheriff and commissioners of the respective counties. As these officers are generally of similar political afs finities, the system has always been in danger of being abused for partisan purposes. During the last six years it has been frequently abused, in many of the

To secure, as far as possible, the administration of equal-justice hereafter, I recommend that fary commissioners shall be elected in each county, in the same manner as inspectors of elections are chosen, each citizen voting for one jury commissioner, and the two persons having the highest number of votes to be the commissioner, and the two persons having the highest number of votes to eithe jury commissioners of the respective county, to perform the same duties, in the selection of juriors, that are now imposed upon the sheriff and county commission.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

It is impossible to provide, in all respects, for the increasing and changing interests of our people by the enactment of general laws, but to a large extent it is impracticable to relieve the Legislature from special legislation which is demanded and occupies so much of itsessions. Special legislation is generally passed wishout due consideration, much of it at the close of the session, and is chiefly objectionable from the partiality with which powers and privileges are conwith which powers and privileges are con-

GENERAL RAILROAD LAW RECOMMENDET I again recommend the passage of gentral laws, when it is at all practicable and in this connection recommend the passage of a general law regulating railroads now existing and the incorporation of new companies so that so far as possible there may be just uniform ty in the fran-chises granted, and equal facilities affor-ded to the people of all sections of the Commonwealth.

THE DEATH PENALTY IN CERTAIN CASES There is at this time, in the various pris ons, a number of persons under sentence of death, some of them for many years and as it has become a custom that an warrant of execution in cases unacted o by its predecessor, it not unfrequently happens that in many cases, some of which are recent, while some punishment should be inflicted, that of death may

appear to the Executive to be too severe.

I carnestly repeat my recommendation heretofore made, that provision be made for the reception of such persons into the penitentiaries, who may be pardoned on

condition of remaining a limited time

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

I reappointed Hon. C. R. Coburn Superintendent of Common Schools, on the expiration of his term in June last, and he continued at the thead of that Department until the first of November, when he resigned, and I appointed Colid. P. Wickersham. It is due to Mr. Coburn to say, that he fulfilled all the duties of his office faithfully and efficiently. It appears from his report, that there were in the school year of 1865, 1,963 school districts in the State; 12,146 schools; 16,141 teachers, and 725,312 pupils, with an average attendance of OUR COMMON SCHOOLS

pupils, with an average attendance of 478,066 The total cost of the school system, for the entire State, including taxes levied and State appropriations, was for the year 1866, \$4,195,258 07. The increase in the number of school districts increase in the number of school districts was 26; in the number of schools, 222; in the number of children attending school, 19,932; in the average attendance at schools, 18,943, and in the total cost of the system, \$551,020 of. I invite your attention to the valuable suggestions made in his report, and that of Col. Wickersham, and commend our system in the second of the secon

tem of public instruction to the cornel fostering care of the Legislature MILITARY AFFAIRS.

I herewith present the reports of Col.
F. Jordon, military Agent, of the State,
at Washington; of Col. II, H. Gregg,
Chief of Transportation; of S. P. Bates,
on military history of our volunteers; of
trustees of the Soldiers' Gettysburg National Cemetery; of the proceedings and
ceremony of the return of the flags, on
the 4th of July, in the city of Philadelphia, and of Col. James Worrell, commissioner appointed under an act relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna, and invite your attention to
them, and the reports' of the Surveyor
General and Adjutant General.

The Agency at Washington should, in MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The Agency at Washington should, in my judgment, be continued. It has proved very useful in all respects, and especially to our volunteers and their families.

Four thousand six hundred and ninety

claims have passed through the Agency during the past year, and three hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and three dollars has been collected from the Government and transmitted to the claim-

ants five of charge.

"It will be necessary to continue the office of Chief Transportation, as there are unsettled accounts with railroad comanies and the National Government and duties to be performed in the removal and care of bodies of the dead, which require it. An additional approprition will be required for this Depart ..ent.

I curnestly recommend, in justice to the living and the dead, that our military that money for that parpose priated. history be pushed forward vigorously, and

The trustees of the State Lunatic hospital represent that it is impossible for them to accommodate and care for the number of patients committed to them under the laws regulating admissions into the hospital, and carnestly recommend that provision be made for increased accommodation. edation.

I need not say that the institution is carefully and economically managed or to refer to the great good it has produced and that I cordially unite in the state-ment and recommendations of the mem-orial herewith presented.

CONDITION OF STATE ARSENAL I invite attention to the condition of ne State Arsenal. It is too small—unsafe as a desposito

ry for the large amount of valuable mili-tary material to be kept in it, and is, in all respects, inconvenient and not odapted to its purposes.

Much inconvenience was Much inconvenience was experienced during the war for the want of sufficient rocm and safety, and I recommend that ground be procured and a new and commodious aisenal be creeted in or near the Capital of the State. THE ANTIETAN CEMETERY.

THE ANTIET AS CEMETERY.
Since the adjournment of the Legislature I drew my whar and on the Treasury for five thousand dollars, appropriated to the National Cemetery at Antietam, and appointed Major General John R. Brooke Trustee to represent the State. Before the warrant was drawnd appointed Col. Wm. H. Blair and Captain J. Merrill Linn, who examined the ground and made a full investigation; their report of which accompanies this imessage. It will be accompanies this message. It will be noticed that they report seven hundred and ninety-seven bodies of Peursylvanians that will be removed into the cem etery, and recommend an additional ap-propriation, in which I prost cordially unite. ... '

I cannot close my annual message without renewing the expression of my gratitude to the freemen of the Commenwealth, for the hearty approval with which they have cheered the labors of the Executive Office.— To have earned such approval by my official conduct, during the last six years, must always be a source of pride to myself and children. Withut the consciousness that I was endeavoring to deserve their approval. nd without the hope that I should succeed in attaining it, I must have sunk under the responsibilities of my position. It was only a reliance on Divine Providence, and the active, resolute, hearty support and zeal of the people, and their representatives, that encouraged me during the dark and terrible crisis through which the country has passed. I tried to do my duty to my country, and know I was at least faithful to her in her deep dist-ess, and I conceived that duty not to be limited to the merely putting of men into the field to sup press treason and rebellion, and maintain the national life, and doing of everything in my power to sustain the just war forced upon us. I felt also bound, so far as I could, to pro-teet and promote the rights and com-fort of our volunteers, after they

had left the State, to aid and relieve the sick and wounded, and to care for the transmission, to their bereaved families, of the precious bodies of the slain, and the maintenance and

the slain, and the maintenance and education of their orphans as honored children of the country.

To have been the Chief Magistrate of this grert Commonwealth, during the period through which we passed, and to have earned and maintained (if indeed I have done so) the confidence and affection of her people and their "Expressnfatives," are quited. dence and affection of her people and their representatives, are quite enough to satisfy the highest ambition, and my retirement from the high trustgl en me, I pray God that the State may continue to grow in power and strength, and her people in prosperity and happiness.

A. G. CURTIN, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Jan. 2, 1867.

MARRIED

FLEMING-PEFFER—At the Orphan's Farm School near/Zedieuople, by Rev. G. Basaler, on Thursday, Dec. 27th, Mr. Janob. A. Fleming, of Connoquenessing two-hip, to Miss Ellibateth Pffer, drughter of the late Jottleb Peffer, of Lancaster township.

SAY-LESLIE-By Rey. J. R. Coulter, January 1st, it the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Christian Say o Miss Sarah A. Leslie. GIBSON—STEWART—On the same day, at the resi dence of the officiating Minister, Mr. G. C. Gibson to Miss Jeunie E. Stewart.

KRAWER-ATWELL-At the same time, by the

NOEL—SWANEY—On December 25th ult, at the residence of the officiating Minister, Rev. J. M. Pherrin, Mr. W. J. Noel to Miss Francis Swaney. HARVEY—SNYDER—In December 27th ult., by the ame. Mr Robert Harvey to Miss Susannah Snyder.

#### DIED,

MORRISON—September 13th, 1863, at the residence of Thomas Clark, in Worth township, Mrs. Mary Morison, in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

McCLUNG—On the 24th of December, 1866, Charles to lung, Sr., aged 85 years, 9 months and 9 days. FULTON—On the 11th ult, after an ailment of about interest days, W. H., infant son of Robert and Marga-ret Fullon, of Muldisse x township, aged two years and wenty-siz days.

Having been playing with the children, who were Having been playing with the children, who were helling some compile was believed that while attempt any to swallow a grain, it had found its way into the indiple, through which it reached the right lung; causing infla mmation, and finally mortification, which inded in death, as above stried, a fire much suffering-flough it is hard to part with obeyord shiktern, yet pa-ents should not grieve at their being thus early called-home to biles.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Butler, January

Avie, J. E.
Avie, J. E.
Avenliet, John
Brinker, Henay P.
Cheney, Flora D.
Crawford, A. W. 2.
Campbell, Silas, Esq
Duubar, Carson 2.
Doutine it, Alex
Dodson, J. B., Druggist
Dufford, Miss Lizzle
Dickey, Mrs Eather B.
Hassetton, Mrs Harry
Heillinger, Sebastian

ering, Miss Annie ering, Miss Annie obnston & Co, K M

McCandless, Chas (Holyoke Miller, Hanneh

cKinnis, John L cKinght, Mr James iller, Mr John Schneider, Mrs Georg Fritsinger, Thomas Timney, Joseph Torlions, Thomas Esq Wails, Peter Persons calling for any of he above letters, will pleas ay they are advertised J. J. SEDWICK, P. M.

Eleventh Quarterly Report OF THE

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