Mocal Information.

U. S. GOVERNMENT. President—Abraham Lincoln.
Vice President—Hannibal Hamiin,
Secretary of State—Way. H. Seward,
Secretary of Interior—Juo. P. Ubher.
Secretary of Theolor—Juo. P. Ubher.
Secretary of Way—Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of Way—Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of Navy—Gideon Welles,
Foot Master General—Montgoment Blain,
Litorusy General—Edwand Bayes,
Oblef Justice of the United States—Roger B Tanes

STATE GOVERNMENT. GOVERDOY—ANDREW G. CORTIN,
Becrotary of State—BLI SLIFER,
SURVOYOR GENERAL—JAMES I. BURR,
A uditor General—JAMES I. BURR,
Attornoy General—WM, M. MEREDITH.
Adjutant General—A L. Russell,
State Trossurer—HENNY D. Moore.
Chief Julie of the Supreme Court—Geo. W. Wooten.

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COUNTY OFFICERS. Prosident Judge-Hon, James H. Graham, Associate Judges-Hon, Michael Cocklin, Associate Judges—Hon. Michael C Tugh Stuart. District Attorney—J. W. D. Gillelen. District Attorney—J. W. D. Gillelen.
Nothonotary—Samuel Shirehan.
Clerk and Recorder—Ephralin Cornman,
Rugister—Geo W. North.
High Sheriff—J. Thompson Rippey.
County Treasurer—Henry S. Ritter.
Coroner—David Smith
County Commissioners—Michael Kast, John Rounty Commissioners—Michael Kast, John Rounty Commissioners—Michael Kast, John Ruperlitundent of Poor House—Henry Snyder.
Physician to Jall—Dr. W. W. Dale.
Physician to Poor House—Dr. W. W. Dale.

BOROUGH OFFICERS. Chief Burgess—Andrew B. Ziegler.

Assistant Burgess—Robert Afrison.

Town Council—East Ward—J. D. Bhine-hearts
Joshus P. Bixler, J. W. D. Gilleden, George Wetzel,
West Ward—Geo. L. Murray, Thos. Paxton, A. Catheeart, Juo. B. Parker, Juo. D. Gorges, President, of
Council, A. Oatheart, Clerk, Jos. W. Gellby.

High Constable Samuel Sipe. Ward Constable.

Andrew Martin.

Assessor—John Outshall, Assistant Assessors, Juo
Moll. Geo. S. Beetown. Assessor - John Gutshall Assis Mell, Geo. S. Boetem. Auditor-Robert D. Cameron. Auditor—Robert D. Cameron.
Tax Coljector—Alfred Rhineheart. Ward Collectors—East Ward, Chas. A. Smith. West Ward, T. oc Cormen, Street Commissioner, Worley B. Watthews. Justices of the Peace—A. L. Sponsler, David Smith Abrm. Dahulf, Michael Holcomb.
Lamp Lighters—Chas. B. Meck, James Spangler

CHURCHES. First Presbyterian Church, Northwost angle of Centre Square. Roy. Conway P. Wing Paster -- Services every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Hanover and Pointret streets. Rev. John C Bliss, Paster Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock. Survious commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.
St. John's Church, (Prot. Episcopal) northeast angle of Gentre Square. Rev. J. C. Clure, Rector. Services at 11 o'clock, V. M., and 5 o'clock, P. M.
English Lutheran Church, Budford, between Main and Louther streets. Rev. J. rob Fry. Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.
German Röfemod Church, Louther, between Han over and Pibs streets. Rev. Samuel Philips, Pastor services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.
Metho Hist E. Church (first charge) corner of Main and Pitt Streets. Rev. Thomas H. Shethock, Pastor Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.
Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.
Metho Hist E. Church (Rev. Thomas H. Shethock, Pastor Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.
Metho Hist E. Church (Recond charge), Rev. S. L.
Rowman, Pastor. Services in Emory M. E. Churcha I. Bowman, Pastor. Fervices in Emory M. E. Church at O'check A. M., and M.2 P. M.
Oburch of God Chapel. South West cor of West St and Chapel Alloy. Rev. B. F. Beck, Parto. Scivics at II a, m., and 612 p. m. St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Pomfrot near Eastst Rev Paster Syrvees every other Sab bath, at 10 o'clock. Vespers at 5 P. M. German Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and Bodord streets. Rev C. Fritze, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock P. M.

11 o'clock P. M.

29_When changes in the above are necessary th
proper persons are requested to notify us. DICKINSON COLLEGE. fessor of Moral Science.
William C. Wilson, A. M., Professor of Natural Tienco and Curator of the Museum.
Rev. William L. Boswell, A. M., Professor of the Greek and German Languages. Samuel D. Hillman, A. M., Profe sor of Mathemat-John K. Stayman, A. M., Professor of the Latiu and french Languages.
Hon. James H. Graham, LL. D., Professor of Law.
Rev. Henry C. Cheston, A. B., Principal of the

rammar School.

John Hood, Assistant in the Grammar School. BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS E. Cornman, President, James Alamilton, H. Saxton R. O. Woodward, Henry Newsham, C. P. Humerich Sect'y, J. W. Eby, Treasurer, John Sphyr, Messenger Meet on the 1st Alonday of each Month at 8 o'clock A

M . at Education Hall. CORPORATIONS. Cyrlisle Deposit Bank.—Provident, R. M. Hender son, W. M. Bertein Cash. J. P. Hassler and C. B. Pfabler Tallers, W. M. Pfabler Clerk, Jno. Uniterwoo: Mes senger. Directors, R. M. Henderson, President, R. C. Woodward, Skiles Woodburn, Moses Bricker, John Zus, W. W. Dale, John D. Gargas, Joseph J. Logan, Jno. Stuart, jr. Juo. Stuart, jr.

Virst National Bans.—President. Samuel Hephur.
Ca. hier. Jos. C. Hoffer, Taller, Abner C. Brinder, Merserger, Josse Brown. Wm. Ker, John Duniap, Rich'
Woods, John C. Duniap, .esas Brenneman, John Storrett, Sam'l. Hephurn, Directors.

Storrett, Sam'l. Hepburn, Directors.
CUMBERLYN VALLEY REIEROAD COMMENY.—President.
Prederick Watts: Secretar and Treasurer, Edward
M. Biddle: Superintendent, O. N. Luli. Passenger trains three times a day. Carlisle Accommo atlon.
Eastward, leaves Carlisle 5.55 A. M., arriving at Car-lislo 5.20 P. M. Through trains Eastward, 10.10 A. M. and 2.42, P. M. Westward at 9.27, A. M., and 2.55 P. M.
CARLISLE GAR AND WATER COMPANY.—President, Lemuel Todd: Treasurer, A. L. Spousler; Superintenden, George Wise: Directors, F. Watts, Wm. M. Beetem R. M. Biddle, Henry Saxton, R. C. Woodward, J. W. Patton, F. Gardner and D. S. Croft.

SOCIETIES Cumberland Star Lodge No. 197, A. Y. M. meets at Marlon Hall on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of every

month.
St. John's Lodge No. 260 A. Y. M. Meets 8d Thursday of each month, at Marion Hall.
Cartisle Lodge No. 94 L. O. of O. F. Meets Monday evening at Trout's building.
Letort Lodge No. 63, 1. O. of G. T. Meets every
Thursday evening in Rheem's Hall, 3d story. FIRE COMPANIES.

The Union Fire Company was organized in 1789.--House in Louther between Pittand Hanover. The Cumberland Fire Company was instituted Feb. 18, 1809. House in Badford, between Main an . Poin The Good Will Fire Company was instituted March, 1855. House in Poinfret, near Hanover The Empire Hook and Ludder Company was inst-ted to 1859. House in Pitt, near Main.

RATES OF POSTAGE Postage on all letters of one half ounce weight Postage on the HERALD within the County, fre-within the State 18 cents per annum. To any part of the United States, 26 cents Postage on all tran-sicat papers, 2 cents per cunce. Advertised letters to be charged with cost of advertising.

Ladies Fancy Furs.



OCHMAN'S PHOTOGRAPHIC u street, opposite the National Bank, in Mrs. Neff's

oul)ding. July 22. 1864—17. TORINGE & CO's. well-known MELO-

FILING COURS, WELL-RIDGE IN FLOCDEON'S and HARMONIOUS. Introducing the effact of piedal bass on every instrument.
RA-UNEST GASTLERUS.
RAVEN, & BACLIN'S and
HALLET. DAVIS, & Co., colebrated PIA 505 for each JAMES BELLAK, Solo Agent.

JAMES BELLAK, Solo Agent.

270 281 28 Fifth street, above pruce,

Philadelphia Pa

DR. WM. H. COOK. HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accouchour

OFFICE at his residence in Pitt at part adjoining the Mothodist Church.

Carage Trail

CARLISLE, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1865.

NO. 2.

mailed you official copies December 5th.

count on the quota of your State.

fully your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

Major General U. S. Volunteers, command-

The only act of Congress for raising vol-

unteers that I am aware of, requires that 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

nication that I may receive on this subject.

respondence that I have offered to raise, in

the report of the Adjutant General, herewith

mencement of the war the following numb

Troops sent into service during 1864.

States since the commencement of the rebel

lion, including the ninety days' militia in

the department of the Monongahela and

I call the attention of the Legislature t

This message is accompanied by full re-

made in them to promote the efficiency of

the officers of these several departments.

Before closing this message I desire to ad-

vert to the delay which has sometimes occur-

red in the passage of the general apppropri-

revision of the Legislature before becoming

prove them. If there had been time, I should

of last year for such revision, as when I had

the opportunity of deliberately examining

adjournment, the only question presented to

me was whether that bill should become a

still sheds lustre on the commonwealth, and

that their merit is appreciated by a generous

people is shown by the continued and cheer-

ful liberality with which the men and wo-

men of the State contribute of their means

for their comfort and welfare. May the bles-

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Jan. 4.

to the fifty-third Ohio, which broke at that

of her trial.

A. G. CURTIN.

probably have returned the appropriation bill

are not included in this statement.

Susquehanna in 1863:

During the year 1861, Do. do. 1862, Do. do. 1863, Do. do. 1864,

Organizations for three years' term, Organizations for one hundred days' term, Organizations for one year term,

of men, viz:

efforts to organize a new corps.

subject to a draft.

ing First Corps.

to 16351 7

TERMS:--\$2,00 in Advance, or \$2,50 within the year.

Annual Message of the Governor.

RHEEM & WEAKLEY, Editors & Proprietors.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: During the past year the people of 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

VOL. 65.

country. The balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1863, was \$2.147,331 70 Receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1864,

Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864. \$6.880,644 The payments for the same 4,988,441 09 period have been Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30

\$1,942,203 68 The operations of the sinking fund during the last year have been shown by my pro amution of the 27th day of September last, ns follows:

Amount of debt \$208,500 0 réduced. As follows, viz: Five percent loan \$288,308 03 realth.

Interest certifiates redeemed, \$268,569 7 The fiscal year accounted for in the statenent of the Treasury Department embrace the time from the 1-t of December, 1863, to the 30th of November, 1864. The sinking fand year commenced the first Monday in September, 1863, and closed the first Tues day in September, 1864. This will explain the discrepancy between the statement of the Treasury Department as to the reduction of the public debt of the State and the state-

o the sinking fund. Amount of pub-lie debt of Pennylvania as it tood on the first lay of December \$39,496,596 78

Deduct amount edeemed at the ring the fiscal year 89, 1864. viz: Five per cent. stocks, Four and a half \$104,722.73 10.000.00 per cent. stocks Interest certifi-

Public dubt De-\$39,379,603,94 ember 1, 1864. Funded debtviza Six per cent. \$400,630 00 loans, ordinary, Five per cent 35,605,263 72 onns ordinary, Four and a nalf per cent. 258,200 00

oans, ordinary, I funded debt, Reliefnotes in 97,251 00 irculation, Interest certi icates outstand-

ficates unclaim-4.448 38 Domestic cred $724 \ 32$ 115,510 23 36,369,603 9 Military loan eract 15th May

1864, Total public \$39,379,603 94 , 1864, The commonwealth holds bonds received rom the sale of public works amounting to

ten million three hundred thousand dollars (\$10,309,000) as tollows: Pennsylvania Railroad com-Philadelphia and Eric Rail-

road Company bonds,

so many of our banks have become national of Assembly was immediately passed to rebanks under the act of Congress, that this fund the money out of the State Treasury, source of revenue may be considered as sub- which, as above stated, has been done. I stantially extinguished, and it will be nec- ought to say that the appropriation by Con-

cy from other sources. The act of Congress authorizes the taxa- Having done everything in my power to tion by the State of the stock in the national banks in the hands of the holders, not ex- State, I now recommend that the Legislaceeding the rate of taxation imposed on oth- | ture take the subject into consideration with er similar property, and part of the deficien- a view to induce proper action by the Prescy may be thus provided for.

The amount of debt extinguished by the distributed among the inhabitants of Chambersburg, suffering by the rebel destruction of their town. About two hundred thousand (\$200,000) have been expended under

บรบลโ... Houses of Refuge, and Insane, Blind and Deaf and Due b Asylums, appear to be proper subjects of State bounty, because their ob- our defence.

the wants of a particular county. But in withdrawal of so many of our people from to the care of the respective localities, and is really to tax the inhabitants of all the counties for the benefit of one.

The national taxation is heavy, and must undue appropriations for any purpose.

General (on the suggestion of parties claiming to be thereby injured) has filed an information in equity against that company, seeking an injunction to prevent a continu ance of its past, and the persistence of its intended, illegal course.

Sinse my last annual message on the report of John A. Wright, Esq., that the Sundered the bonds remaining in the Treasury o be delivered to the company.

It is a subject of just pride to the people of this commonwealth that this great work is ompleted, and whilst it opens a large and wealthy part of the State to the commerce of the seaboard, and unites, capital and enter- The provisions of the law requiring the aprise 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. which I refer, I communicated to the egislature, in some detail, the circumstan ces connected with the advance by banks and ther corporations of the funds to pay th colunteer militia of 1863. It is not necessary here

them at length. The case was ten mar an it is believed none quite like it bas securic The call for volunteers was mad by the au thorities of the United States, but it being found that men could not be get under the call, the form of a call by the State authori ties for the defence of the State was, with nent embodied in the proclamation relative the assent of the President, substituted .-The United States agreed to furnish th arms, subsistence and supplies, but it was alleged that Congress had made no appropriation covering the pay. In this state of things, the emergency being great, the See retary of War telegraphed me, thus:

WASHIEGTON, July 22, 1863. To His Excellency, Gov. A. G. Curtin -Your telegrams respecting the pay of mi itia, called out under your proclamation of the 27th of June, have been referred to the President for instructions, and have been under his consideration. He directs me to thorizes the payment by the general governnent of troops that have not been mustered into the service of the United States, he will recommend to Congress to make an appro priation for the payment of troops called in o State Service to repel an actual invasion nia. If, in the meantime, you can raise the necessary amount, as has been done in other 36.264.693 72 States the appropriation will be applied to refund the advance to those who made it -Measures have been taken for the paymen of troops mustered into the United State service as soon as the muster and pay rolls are made out. The answer of this depar ment, to you as Governor of the State, wil be given directly to yourself, whenever the department is prepared to make answer.

EDWIN M. STANTON, (Signed) Secretary of War. The banks and other corporations refused to advance the money unless I would predge myself to ask an appropriation from th Legislature to refund it. It will be noticed that the clodge 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 meet ing of Congress, no such recommendation a promised me was made, and for that reaso the bill introduced for that purpose failed The men were raised and placed under the \$6,800,000 00 command of Major General Couch and the other United States officers in this Depart ment. The troops were held in service long-\$10,,300,000 00 er than the emergency for which they were These bonds are in the sinking fund, and called out required. Several of the regi reduce the public debt to \$29,079,603 94. | ments were marched immediately into dis The tax on tonnage imposed by the acts of tant parts of the State, by order of the offi-39th April and 25th August, 1864, has yield- cers of the army stationed in Pennsylvania, ad something less than \$200,000 - a much less against my repeated remonstrances. The aum than was anticipated. I recommend a were retained, as was alleged, to preserve foring his content revenue more product not quite, one-haif the money was paid to tive and cooning other defects in those troops thus held, and after the emergence had expired. Finding that the appropria-

revision as the mets for the purpose of ren. | the peace and enforce the draft. Nearry The revenue derived from the tax on | tion was likely to fail in Congress, I haid the 67, but under the enabling act of the State their adjournment in May last, and an acessury in some way to make up the deficien- gress was vigorously supported by all the character. members from the State, in both branches...

ident and Congress By the act of 22d August, 1864, I was ausinking fund during the year is unusually thorized to cause an immediate enrollment small, which is to be accounted for by the of the militia to be made, unless that recentextraordinary expenses which have been in- ly made by the United States should be found lieved, for the purpose of enabling compacurred. Seven hundred and thirteen thou-sufficient, and to raise by volunteering or nies near our border engaged in the manusand dollars (\$713.000) have been paid to draft a corps of fifteen thousand men for the facture of iron, to hold land as ore banks. of the prison society of Philadelphia, rerefund to the banks the money advanced by defence of our southern border. The United But under the idea that the sinking of an oil questing that the members of the committee them to pay the volunteers in service during States enrollment being found very defective well is mining, it is believed that companies might be allowed to visit and examine the the invasion of the State in 1868. One hun- | tive, I directed an enrollment to be made. dred thousand dollars (\$100,000) have been which is now in progress under the charge of Col. Lemuel Todd, whom I appointed in- the purpose of holding lands and carrying munication a copy of the report made to me spector General. A draft by the United on the oil business in this State. It would by the society of the results of their labors. States was then in progress, and it was not thought advisable to harnss our people by a | tion by repealing the act. These companies | with a view to the adoption of proper measthe acts providing for the paymer t of extra contemporaneous State draft, even if a draft ntilitary claims, and in addition to these ex- had been practicable under the present law. the control of our laws to the extent that found to exist. traordinary outlays, the amount appropria- Volunteers could not be obtained, there be- they ought to be for the purposes of taxation ted to charities was last year larger than ing no bounties, and the men not being ox- and regulation. empted by their enlistment in that corps The immense development of wealth in providing for the reception in the peniten. I thank you for the kind expression of per-In my opinion this matter of donations to from draft by the United States. Fortu- some of our western counties by the discov- tiaries of persons convicted of marder in the sonal good will, and regret that there should charities is fast running into a great abuse, nately the United States placed an army, ery of oil has added vastly to the resources first degree, and who may be pardoned on by any occasion for hesitation on your part under General Sheridan, between us and the of the commonwealth.

it seems to be necessary that they should be | did not think it right to incur the expense | mount. It is already vast, and is rapidly | even in cases which are recent, while some more extensive than would be required for to the State of an independent army, and the increasing. our system, ordinary local charities are left | their homes and pursuits. Meanwhile ar- State have become so diversified and abun- | vero. The result is that there are at this | ever, that I have no knowledge of the orrangements have been made with the au- dant that some measure should be taken for time, in the various prisons, some eighteen ganization other than what I have derived

the expense of the United States, and an or- also that the necessary taxation may be in- | riod of time. der has been given by the authorities of the telligently imposed. I recommend for these probably be made heavier; and the local United States to furlough such volunteers in purposes the creation of a Bureau, of which axes authorized by unwise legislation and the corps as may be drafted by the United the Auditor General and State Treasuren paid by our people are excessive. In view States - the corps so privileged not to exceed shall be members, and the head of which f these circumstances, we should endeavor | 5000 men. It is my intention to raise 5000 | shall be a new officer, to be styled Commisto avoid increasing their burdens by making men during the winter, and I have already sioners of Statistics, or designated by any adopted measures to that end. There may other appropriate title. It being alleged that the Atlantic and occur irruptions of irregular bodies of the re-Great Western Railroad Company has not bels, and it is well to be provided against for the voting of soldiers, should be carefulin various particulars obeyed the law by them. The number proposed to be so raised by examined, with a view to its amendment, which it was incorporated, the Attorney and put into actual service will in my judg- and, indeed, a revision of our whole election ment be sufficient, and a regard to due conomy requires that no more than are suffi- to the two essential objects of, 1. The ad- king out of letters patent for them-all these, ient should be placed on pay. The remaining 10,000 will be organized and ready for at the polls; and, 2. Faithful and correct the office, form an aggregate the weight of

mmediate attention to the very able report

the defects in the law which he has discov-

oractical effect. The State agencies at Washington and in the southwest are in active and successful operation. I communicate herewith the reports of Col. Jordan, at Washington, and Col. Chamberlain, agent for the southwest. gents to collect moneys due by the United States to soldiers have been beneficent. A reference to their reports will show the mag aitude and usefulness of this branch of their

service. I desire to invite the attention of all our volunteers, officers, soldiers and their families to the fact that the State agents will folloet all their claims on the government, gratuitously, as I have reason to believe that nany are still ignorant of that fact, and are greatly imposed upon by the exorbitant comissions charged by private claim agents.

Under the act of the 6th of May, 1864, pointed Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes to take harge of the arrangements for the educa ion of the orobans of soldiers. I commuionte here with a copy of his report on the ubject. He has discharged his duties with imendable, zeal, fidelity and efficiency learnestly recommend that a permanent and iberal appropriation be made to support this ust and worthy scheme of beneficence. I recommend that an appropriation !

unde for pensions to the volunteer militia on (or their families) who were killed of ourt in service in the years 1862 and 1863 As soldiers semetimes arrive here who are same, and who should be protected and cared for, I recommend that provision be made for their being placed in the State Asylums for the Insane at this place, and ities of their respective counties, who should be required to remove and care for them. I feel it to be my duty to invite your serius attention to the evils growing out of the system of passing acts of incorporation for surposes which are provided for by general

ws. We have passed acts authorizing charters to be obtained without special legis ation. These acts have been generally pre sared with some care, and contain the provions which the Legislature thought neces ary to protect the commonwealth and her itizens. If these general laws are not found answer such purposes they should be arended and protected. If any company deires to be incorporated with greater privieges than are conferred, or to be relieved rom any of the conditions imposed by these a is, it appears to me that it should be re quired first to obtain a charter under th general laws, and then apply to the Legislaare for an act making the changes which are desired. The attention of the Legisla are will thus be drawn to the specific ob ect, and a judgment can be formed of its ropriety. I would also observe that great evil results from the habit of granting priv leges to a corporation by a mere reference to some former private act relating to other ornorations, sometimes without even givng the date of these acts. All these prac ices are bad; and although they may some derstood, and they are often followed now for the same fraudulent purpose.

quarrying purposes." inconsistent with the due protection of the fill their former quotas. bank during the year amounts to \$539,606- matter before the Legislature, just prior to citizens and with the just policy of the com-

I also recommend the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, en- vice. procure the payment of this just claim of the titled "A further supplement to an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, unparallelled abuses cannot be tolerated. the same."

mining purposes. It was passed, it is behave already been organized under the laws prisons and poor-houses throughout the

The productions and manufactures of the

to give the public money for their support therities at Washington for arming, cloth- an accurate ascertainment of them, so that or twenty persons under sentence of death, from the orders and circulars of which I ing, subsisting and supplying the corps at their extent may be generally known, and and who may lie there for an indefinite pe-The act of 25th August, 1864, providing

laws would seem to be desirable, with a view mission of legal and exclusion of illegal votes service in case of necessity. I invite your returns of the votes actually polled. I communicate here with the opinion of the Attor- | subordinates, diligent, faithful and enduring | by the Governors of the several States. The of the Inspector General, which sets forth ney General on the conflicting returns of the as they are. I recommend, therefore, that 16th Congressional District, which will show | provision be promptly made to meet the nebury and Eric Railroad was finished, I or- ered in his preparation for carrying it into some of the practical difficulties which arise under the existing system. Without undertaking to recommend the adoption of any the hope that in your wisdom you will be afairly taken in the first instance, and fairly ounted and returned afterwards

> I have endeavored, since I came into of fice, to exercise as cautiously as possible the usurping any. I shall endeavor to persist in this course to the end. A new call has been made by the Presi-

dont for 300,000 men. This renders it proper that I should invite your attention to the evils which have resulted from abuses of gun, in an emergency, by the voluntary and mssage by Congress of the enrollment act, of Assembly. The result has been to the hast degree oppressive to our citizens and unproductive of corresponding benefit to the overnment. In some counties and townhips it is believed that the bounty tax durng the last year exceeded the average inome derived from the land. The large ums offered in some places in the competiion for men have demoralized many of our people, and the most atrocious frauds connected with the system have become comnon. The men of some of the poorer councolunteers being credited to richer localities, paying heavier bounties. The system, as racticed, lowers the morale of the army itself, by putting into the ranks men actuated by re-enlistment-a process which they ex-

tempted to desert by the facility of escaping detection and the prospect of new gains pect to be able to repeat an indefinite number of times. Of the number of men for whom bounties have been paid, it is believed that not one-fourth have been actually those who have joined it have probably not, on an average, received for their own use one half of the bounty paid for them. Immense sums have thus been appropriated by

the government. he act of Assembly of 14th August last, and ity, but after the witnesses had come here on the meeting of the Court, they disappeared from the public eye. I recommend the whole subject to your careful consideration that the system may be purged of these evils. I am officially informed that the quota of this State, under the recent call, is 66,999, but I am not informed on which the draft is to be made.

It appears from the President's proclamation that it is made chiefly to supply an alimes be pursued by parties having no bad leged deficiency in former calls. I am supntention, yet they certainly originated in prised at the amount of this large deficiency, the design of surprising the commonwealth and can only account for the difference be into grants of privileges which it was known tween the number of men furnished by the could not be obtained if their extent were State and the deficiency alleged to exist in the assignment of the present quota by the assumption that the men never reached the I strongly recommend the repeal of the act army, although enlisted and mustered after oussel the 18th day of July, A. D. 1863, en- the payment of bounties by the localities to titled "An act relating to corporations for which they were supposed to be credited. mechanical, manufacturing, mining and It is probable that there are very few counties in the State which have not paid large Its provisions are found to be practically bounties to a number of men sufficient to

Taking the local bounties at the low avmonwealth, that it ought not to be allowed erage of four hundred dollars, it is believed to stand longer on our statute book. I ap- that it can be demonstrated that the people proved the act in question with great reluc- of Pennsylvania have thus been robbed of tance, and subsequent reflection and obser- more than twelve millions of dollars during vation have satisfied me of its mischievous the past year. This estimate does not include the money freudulently taken from men who have actually gone into the ser-

The continuence of these monstrous and and adjoining, owners of mineral lands in | Cortainly more men are required to aid this commonwealth, to manage and cevelop our gallant soldiers in the field in crushing this rebellion, and every consideration of This act allows foreign corporations to hold | patriotism and of regard for our brothers three hundred acres of land in this State for | who are now in the face of the enemy obliges us to spare no effort to raise the necessary

· In June last I gave letters to a committee of other States, and that more will be, for commonwealth. I transmit with this combe better to remove all doubt on this ques- and commend the same to your attention being foreign corporations, are not within ures to reform the abuses which have been In connection with this subject, I again

of this product during the last year, but have Governor should not issue a warrant of ex- War Department. With such adequate protection as proved failed in procuring information sufficiently contion in cases left unacted on by his prodejects are of public importance; and to be With such adequate protection as proved failed in procuring information sufficiently solution in cases left unacted on by his prede- the plan of organization, as I am actually managed, by the brilliant campaign of that army, I accurate to justify me in estimating its accurate to justify me in estimation accurate to just

punishment should be inflicted, that of death | partment, and my own views, therefore, are may appear to the Executive to be too se- of no practical moment. I may say, how-

The vast amount of additional labor which has been imposed upon the Secretary of the attaching to those for other organizations. Commonwealth by the existing state of af-

fairs renders it absolutely necessary that the they or their families are domiciled, and clerical force of his Department should be increased. The making out of commissions for our large army of volunteers required by law to be sent to the army: the receipt, filing and recording 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 matogether with the previous heavy duties of which must ultimately break down his few cessities of this case.

It is a subject of just congratulation that | by the general government, I know of no notwithstanding the distracted condition of act of Congress or of Assembly under which particular plan, I submit the whole subject | the country, our system of Common Schools | men so raised will be entitled to pensions or to your careful and carnest consideration, in continues to flourish. The report of the their families to benefits from the United immense achievement) wished him Good-Superintendent, which I herewith transmit, States or State government. In addition, I Day. ble to devise some measure which will pro- shows that there has been an increase of will observe that without any feeling of jealduce the result so essential to the existence scholars during the past year. It is impor- oulsy, I am still not ready to par icipate acof a free government; that votes shall be tant to secure as teachers a sufficient number tively in transferring to the United States of men of suitable education and ability, | illegally the right of appointment vested in and with a view to this object I suggest for the State, and which the State authorities your consideration the expediency of making | can exercise with more discrimination by reaout of the school fund itself some provision | son of having a greater familiarity with the powers confined to the Executive, and avoid for the support of such teachers as shall, af- merits of the citizens of their own State, than ter a given term of service, become superanthe United States authorities can possibly his polite correction of the phrase. uated or disabled while in the performance have. I will transmit any further commuof their duties.

Of the fund placed in my hands by the It will be perceived by reference to the coracts of the 16th May, 1861, and of the 4th of May, 1864, and to be appropriated in my the manner provided by law, two or three judgment in military service, I have expen- regiments of veterans for Hancock's Corps. ded in the last year \$6,124,68 in support of My desire is to assist the government in every nerous loyalty of our citizens, before the theagency at Washington-up until the 30th legal mode in raising men, and especially to of May last, for my personal staff and other | facilitate an officer - a native Pennsylvanian and has since been continued by sundry acts | military service, an account of which is set- | so distinguished as General Hancock, in his tled in the office of the Auditor General. .. No similar appropriation will be required

at this session. A bill was introduced and passed the be expected to invite a violation of laws in House at the last session of the Legislature, | carrying out a plan which sacrifices the rights | providing for the appointment of a commis- of the State under existing laws, and would sion to ascertain the damages done in the leave the men unprotected by them, so far as ounties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Cum | concerns future provision for their comfort berland, York and Adams, by the rebel army and that of their families. in 1863, which failed in the Senate for want

I commend to your consideration the proties have been nearly exhausted by their priety of the passage of such a bill during established by law, has put into the military the present session. It is just to the people | service of the United States since the comof these counties who have suffered, as wellshould be fairly ascertained and the evidence by mercly mercenary motives, and who are perpetuated, whatever may be the view to be taken on future consideration by the United States or State government as to the propri ety of paying such claims. Major General Hancock has been author-

ized by the War Department to raise a corps of veterans, to be called the First Corps. One of the regulations is that on application placed in the ranks of the army, and even by the Governor of any State, recruiting officers will be designated for such State. 1 have been requested by General Hancock to make such application, but have hitherto declined to comply with the request. It apcheats and swindlers, in many cases believed | pears to me that the families of men raised to be a ting in complicity with agencies of on the plan adopted by the War department would probably not be entitled to the relief An effort was made to prosecute some of provided by our own laws for the families of he parties concerned in such frauds under volunteers. I have inquired 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 net of Congress it is to be raised. He has presented, and commend the suggestions made referred that communication to the War by that officer to your consideration. 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, General-I received your letter at the mo-

ment of departure for Philadelphia on Mon-

day last. I returned this morning and basten Having no knowledge of the organization appears in the newspapers and orders, I will 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

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 their right to have all bills submitted to the yours?" 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 fact, as the Legislature was on the point of which the Englishman rendered good Columbia to enlist. I certainly will do nothing to embarrass the plan proposed. We have benefits by general and special law without amendment, or the necessities

legislation in Pennsylvania which attach to of the government remain unprovided for. the volunteer and his family. While I will | The gallantry of our soldiers in the field 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. I am, General, very respectfully, your A. G. CURTIN. bedient servant.

Major General Winfield S. Hancock. HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 81, 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 call your attention to the expediency of referred the same to the War Department. first degree, and who may be pardoned on by any occasion for hesitation on your part reached the scene of contest second, that is contest and by any occasion for hesitation on your part reached the scene of contest second, that an incoming the raising of the corps as proposed by the locality where the fight occurred.

Governor should not issue a warrant of exchemy, and thus provided effectually for I have made efforts to ascertain the value. It has become a custom that an incoming the raising of the corps as proposed by the

A Christmas Story by Dickens SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE Continued.

HIS BOOTS. "Nothing of the solemnity of death here." Mr. The Englishman had been going to say; when this last consideration touched him with a mild appeal, and on the whole he walked out without say. ing it. "But these people are," he insisted, by way of compensation when he was well outside the gate, "they are so?" Participled, "sentimental!"

His way back lay by the military gyming under the direct orders of the War Denasium-ground, And there he passed the Corporal glibly instructing young sol; diers how to swing themselves over rapid and deep water-courses on their way to Glory by means of a rope, and himself deftly plunging off a platform and flying I cannot see how volunteers for this corps a hundred feet or two as an encouragefrom your State lose any of the advantages ment to them to begin. And there he also They are credited to the localities where. passed, perched on a crowning eminence probably by the Corporal's careful hands), the small Bebelle, with her round. It should be borne in mind that this is an eyes wide open, surveying the proceeding effort to get men into service who are not like a wondering sort of blue and white I have the honor to remain, very respect-

"If that child was to die "-this was his reflection as he turned his back and went his way-" and it would almost serve, the fellow right for making such a fool of himself-I suppose we should have him. field and line officers shall be commissioned sticking up a wreath and a waiter in that

fantastic bürying-ground." Nevertheless, after another early morning or two of looking out of the window, he strolled down into the Place, when the Corporal and Babelle were walking there. and touching his hat to the Corporal (an.

"Good-day, Monsieur."

"This is a rather pretty child you have ere," said Mr. The Englisman, taking, her chin in his hand, and looking down into her astonished blue eyes.

"Monsieur, she is a very pretty child," returned the Corporal, with a stress on

"And good?" said The Englishman. "And very good. Poor little-thing!" "Hah!" The Englishmah stooped down and patted her cheek, not without awkwardness, as it he were going too far

in his conciliation. "And what is this

medal round your neck, my little one?". Babelle having no other reply on her ips than her chubby right fist, the Cor-I shall throw no obstacles in his way on poral offered his services as interpreter. "Monsieur demands, what is this Bathe present occasion, but I cannot, certainly,

belle? "It is the Holy Virgin," said Babelle. "And who gave it you?" asked The Englishman.

"Theophile." I will further observe that it appears by "And who is Theophile?" Babelle broke into a laugh, laughed transmitted, that the State, under the system merrily and heartily, clapped her chubby hands, and beat her little feet on the

stone pavement of the Place. "He doesn't know Theophile! doesn't know any one! He doesn't know anything! Then sensible of a small soganization of the state of Pounsylvania Volunteers, Recults for regular army, 13.562 2.834 7.90 389 17,870 lecism in her manners, Babelle twisted her right hand in a leg of the Corporal's Bloomer trowsers, and laying her check against the place, kissed it.

"Monsieur Theophile, I believe?" said

the Englishman to the Corporal. 91.7 4 "It is I, Monsieur." "Permit me." Mr. The Englishman shook him heartily by the hand and turned away. But he took it mighty ill that old Monsieur Mutuel, in his patch of sunlight, upon whom he came upon as he turned, should pull off his cap to him The twenty-five thousand militia of 1862 with a look of pleased approval. And he muttered, in his own tongue, as he returned the salutation, "Well, walnutthe report of the Surveyor General, herewith shell! And what business is it of yours?" - Mr. The Englishman went on for many weeks passing but disturbed evenings and ports of all the military departments. They that those aforesaid windows in the houses exhibit the large amount of service performed during the past year, and contain a full of Memory and Mercy rattled after dark,

worse nights, and constantly experiencing history of all the military operations of the and that he had very imperfectly nailed State. Many valuable recommendations are them up. Likewise, he went on for many our volunteers, and the comfort of the sick weeks daily improving the acquaintance and wounded, which I commend to your of the Corporal and Babelle. That is to earnest and immediate attention. It affords say, he took Babelle by the chin and the me great satisfaction to bear my testimony | Corporal by the hand, and offered Babelle of the corps you are to command than what to the ability, diligence and fidelity of all sous and the Corporal cigars, and even got the length of changing pipes with the Corporal and kissing Babelle. But he did it all in a shamefaced way, and ation bill. It is necessary that this bill should | always took it extremely ill that Monsieur become a law, as otherwise the action of gov- Mutuel in his patch of sunlight should ernment would be stopped. To delay its note what he did. Whenever that seempresentation to the Executive, as was done ed to be the case he always growled, in at the last regular session, till a late hour of his own tongue, "There you are again, final adjournment, is to deprive the people of walnut-shell! What business is it of In a word, it had become the occupa-

laws, in case the Executive should not ap- tion of Mr. the Englishman's life to look after the Corporal and little Babelle, and to resent old Monsieur Mutuel's looking after him. An occupation it, I found provisions which I could not have only varied by a fire in this town approved, but that opportunity was denied one windy night, and much passing of me before the bill had become a law, and in water-buckets from hand to hand (in service), and much beating of drums, when all of a sudden the Corporal disappeared. Next, all of a sudden, Babelle disap-

peared.

She had been visible a few days later than the Corporal—sadly deteriorated as to washing and brushing but she had not spoken when addressed by Mr. The sing of God be on those brave men who have | Englishman, and had looked soured and stood by the country through the dark hours | had run away. And now it would seem that she had run away for good. And there lay the Great Place under the windows, bare and barren.

A LETTER from General Sherman, addressed to the editor of the United States

Service Magazine, contradicts two statements way Mr. The Englishman asked no questhat have frequently been made respecting the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He says three that General Grant and not General front windows, and watched from his Buell planned the second day's fight, and that it was determined on before General Buell reached the seens of contest; second, that the leaf the seens of contest; second, that the Place, and peeped in at the Barber's shop, (See Fourth Page.)