## in want of Bills, Blanks, or anything in the Jobbing ling, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

## General Information.

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

President—Andrew Johnson,
Vice President—L. S. Foster,
Secretary of State—WM. H. Sewand,
Secretary of Interior—Jas. Harlan,
Secretary of Treasury—Huon McCulloch,
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of Navy—Giden Welles,
Post Master General—WM. Dennison. Attorney. General—James S. Speed, Chief Justice of the United States—Salmon P. Cha

STATE GOVERNMENT. dovernor—Andrew G. Curtin,
Secretary of State—Eli Slifer,
Surveyor General—James C. Barr,
Puditor Genoral—Isaac Slenker,
Attorney General—WM. M. MEREDITH.
Adjutant General—W. L. Russell,
State Trussurer—Henry D. Moors,
Chief Juttie of the Supreme Court—Geo. W. Wood
Ward

COUNTY OFFICERS. President Judge-Hon. James H. Graham. Associate Judges-Hon. Michael Cocklin, Ho Associate Judgos-Hon. Michael Cocklin, He
Hugh Stuart.
District Attorney-Charles E. Maglaughlin.
Prothonotary-Samuel Shireman.
Clork and Recorder-Ephraim Cornman,
Register-Goo. W. North.
High Sheriff-John Jacobs.
County Treasurer-Levi Zeigler.
Coroner-David Smith.
County Commissioners-Henry Karns, John
Soy, Alexander Meck.
Superintendent of Poor House-Henry Snyder.
Physician to Jail-Dr. W. W. Dale.
Physician to Foor House-Pr. W. W. Dale.

BOROUGH OFFICERS Chief Burgess—John Campbell,
Assistant Burgess—William Camaron,
Town Council—East Ward—J. W. D. Gillelen, An,
drew B. Zeigler, Geo. Wetzol, Chas. U. Hoffer, Barnet
Hoffman, West Ward—A. K. Rheem, John Hays, Robt.
M. Black, S. D. Hillman, Clork, Jas. M. Masonhaumer.
Borough Treasurer, David Cornman.
High Constable, Emanuel Swartz, Ward Constables,
East Ward, Andrew Martin, West Ward, James Wid-

Auditor—A. K. Sheafur.
Tax Collector—Andrew Kerr, Ward Collectors—East
Ward, Jacob Goodyear. West Ward, R. R. Williams,
Street Commissioner, Patrick Madden.
Justices of the Peaco—A. L. Sponsler, David Smith,
Abrm. Dehuff, Michael Holcomb.
Lamp Lightors—Alex. Meck, Levi Albert.

CHURCHES. First Presbyterian Clarch, Northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. Conway P. Wing Pastor.—Services every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.

"Becond Presbyterian Church, corner of South Hanover and Pomfret streets. Rev. John C Bliss, Pastor. Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.

Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.

St. John's Church, (Prot Episcopal) northeast angle of Centre Square. Rov. F. J. Clerc, Rector. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

English Lutheran Church, Bedford, between Main and Louther streets. Rev. Sam'l'S presker, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6½ o'clock P. M.

Gorman Reformed Church. Louther, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. Samuel Philips, Pastor Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

Methodist E. Church (first charge) corner of Main and Pitt Streets. Rev. Thomas II. Sherlock, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

Methodist E. Church (second charge.) Rev. S. L. Bowman, Pastor. Services in Emory M. E. Church at 10 c'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

Church of God Chapel. South West cor. of West St. and Chapel Alley. Rev. B. F. Beck, Pastor. Services at 11 a, m., and 6½ p. m.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Pomfret noar East st. Rev. Pastor. Services overy other Sabeth. at 10 o'clock Vegners 43 P. M. St. Patrick's Catholic Unurch, Formiret noar assist.
Rev Pastor. Services overy other Sabbath. at 10 o'clock. Vespers at 3 P. M.
German Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and
Bedford streets. Rev C. Fritze, Pastor. Services at
1 o'clock P. M.
29. When changes in the above are necessary the
roper persons are requested to notify us.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

Roy. Herman M. Johnson, D. D., President and Pro ssor of Moral Science and Biblical Literature. Samuel D. Hillman, A. M., Professor of Mathematics John R. Stayman, A. M., Professor of the Latin and Fronch Languages.

Hon. James H. Graham, LL. D., Professor of Law.
Charles F. Himes. A. M., Professor of Natural Science and Curator of the Museum.
Rev. James A. McCapley, A. M., Professor of the Grock and German Labguages.
Rev. Bernard H. Nadall, D. D., Professor of Philosophy and English Language.
Rev. Henry C. Cheston, A. M., Principal of the
Grammar School.
A. M. Trimmer, Principal of the Commercial Depart-

THE MARY INSTITUTE CORPORATION: - The Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of St. John's Church Rarlisle.
The Rev. F. J. Clerg, D. D., Rector and Treasurer.
Mrs. John R. Smead, Principal.
Miss H. E. Webster, Vice Principal.
Miss A. E. Donkersley, Instructor in Languages.
Miss L. L. Webster, Instructor in Mathematics and Vocal Music.

ocal Music. Mrs. M. M. Ege, Teacher of Piano. Miss E. Graham, Teacher of Drawing and Painting-Rev. S. Philips, Lecturer on Elecution and Psychol-

\_\_\_\_0\_\_\_ BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS. E. Cornman, President, James Hamilton, H. Saxton. R. C. Woodward, Honry Newsham, C. P. Humerich. Sectly, J. W. Eby, Treasurer, John Sphar, Messenger, Moet on the 1st Monday of each Month at 8 o'clock A. M., at Education Hall.

· CORPORATIONS. CVRLISLE DEPOSIT BANK.—President, R. M. Hender on Cashier, J. P. Hassler, Tellers, L. A. Smith and W

SON, Cashler, J. P. Hassier, Tellers, L. A. Smith and W. A. Cox; Massager, Jno. Underwood; Directors, R. M. Honddrson, President, Mt C. Woodward, John D. Gorgas, John Stuart, Jr., Abm. Bosler, Henry Saxton' Skiles Woodburn, J. J. Logan, Wm. B. Mullin.

First National Bark.—President, S. Hepburn; Cashler, J. O. Hoffer; Clerks, R. C. Smead, J. G. Orr, L. R. Brenneman; S. Hepburn, Wm. Kerr, J. S. Sterrett, I. Brenneman, W. B. Mullin, J. B. Leidig, W. F. Sadler, Directors. Discount-day Tuesday.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAIRROAD COMPAN.—President, Frederick Watts: Secretary and Treasurer, Edward CUMBERIAND VALLEY KIRKOAD COMPANI.—I TORRIGHT Frederick Watts: Secretary and Treasurer; Edwarf M. Biddle: Superintendent, O. N. Lull. Passenger trains three times a day. Carlisle Accommodation Eastward, leaves Carlisle 5.55 A. M., arriving at Carlisle 5.50 P. M. Through trains Eastward, 1,01.0 A, M and 2.42, P. M. Westward at 9.27, A. M., and 2.55 P. M. CARLIBLE GAS AND WATER COMPANY .— Prosident, Len

uel Todd; Treasurer, A. L. Sponsler; Superintendent George Wise: Directors, F. Watts, Wm. M. Beetem, E. M. Biddle, Henry Saxton, R. O. Woodward, J. W. Patton, F. Gardner and D. S. Croft.

SOCIETIES. Cumberland Star Lodge No. 197, A. Y. M. meets at Marion Hall on the 2nd and 4th Tues ys of every month.

8t. John's Lodge No. 260 A. Y. M. Meets 3d Thurs
day of each month, at Marlon Hall.

Carlisle Lodge No. 91 I. 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 and Pom-

fret.
The Good Will Fire Company was instituted in
March, 1865. House in Pomfret, near Hanover.
The Empire Hook and Ladder Company was instituted in 1869. House in Pitt, near Main. RATES OF POSTAGE.

Postage on all lotters of one half ounce weight or under, 3 cents pre paid. Postage on the HERALD within the County, free. Within the State 18 cents per annum. To any part of the United States, 26 cents Postage on all tran-siont papers, 2 cents per ounce. Advertised letters to be charged with cost of advertising.

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DR. WM. H. COOK, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN; Surgeon and Accouchour OFFICE at his residence in Pitt street, adjoining the Methodist Church.

## The Carisle Herald.

Carlisle, Pa., Friday, February 9, 1866.

NO 6.

## A. K. RHEEM, Publisher. Moetical.

VOL. 65.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph,] A Poetical Incident in the Career o

Maj. Gen. J. W. Geary. Shortly after the arrival of the troops sent West, ur der General Hooker, Gen. Geary, of Penna., was leading some regimental fragments to the post of duty assigned them. The Western regiment they passed on the road had, most of them, their full complement of men, and sneeringly asked, loud enough to be heard, "Do they call these regiments?" General Geary halted his col-

umn, and pointing to the battle-flag of the regimen earest to him, spoke in language much like the follow-Halt! hold! enough of this! brave men For those who carry yonder flag So soiled and scarred and torn; Look on its folds, 'though stained with smoke, And read a record there, Which, were you bravest of the brave,

Why, boys, that regiment when first It answered bugle call Had full a thousand throbbing hearts And valiant were they all: I've seen them when, with wild hurral They charged the rebel foe Upon our Eastern battle-fields And that's what thinned them so ! We came not to the West to learn From you the art of war.

You might be proud to bea

On many a hard contested field We've felt its shock before; We came to join our hands with yours, Ye brave men of the West, And give our lives, if needs must be, For the land we love the best.

Remember, 'though our ranks are thin From conflicts shared before. Those loft are veterans, and coun Their battles by the score; Their comrades sleep at Gettysburg And Fredericsburg 1 ween, And on the many bloody fields

That lie the way between. I do not tell a flattering tale, Themselves they'd scorn to boast, But those who've seen them oft,nest fight Are those who praise them most That little band before you there Were told to go and do The work of a full regiment

And boys, they'll do it, to ! Oh! now you cheer-that's right, my boys I knew you did not know The men whom you are smiling at A little while ago. Head of the column, forward there Go to your post and show These Western men how Eastern me

> Miscellaneons. MESSAGE

Can face and fight a foe.

Andrew G Curtin.

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. To the Legislature, Jan'y. 30, 1866.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 30, 1866. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen—We have cause to be thankof peace within our borders, abundant crops, unanimity among our people, and that thus this Commonweatsh has been enabled to do

her full duty to the country, to herself, and o posterity.
I apprised you in my message of the 27th of November, 1865, and delivered to you at the beginning of your session, of the necesder the pressure of which I was com elled, for the restoration of my health, to sojourn for a time in a warmer climate. I returned from Cuba refreshed and invigorated, and have resumed the discharge of my public duties. I cannot omit to acknowledge, with profound gratitude, the kind, considera and affectionate course which you pursued during my constrained absence. A heavy addition has been thus made to the

debt which I already owed to the people of the Commonwealth and their Representa-The balance in the Treasury, ,...\$1,942,203 68 November 30, 1864,........... Receipts during fiscal year, ending November 30, 1865, ... 6,219,989 67

Total in Treasury for fiscal year, ending Nov. 30, 1865 8,162,193 80 The payments for the same pe-

riod have been..... Balance in Treasury, Nov-

ember 30, 1865,..... The operations of the sinking fund, during he year ending on the first Monday of Sep ember last, as stated in my proclamation Amount of debt reduced, \$745,811 27, as

ollows, viz: Five per cent.... ...\$436.824\_62 Coupon loan......230,000 00 nterest certificates......2,008 64 t the close of the fiscal year, and that in my

proclamation at the close of the sinking fund ear, arises from the fact that the one closes on the first Monday of September, and the other on the 30th day of November.

Amount of the public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the first day of December, 864, \$39,379,603 94.

Amount redeemed at the State Treasury luring the fiscal year ending with November Domestic creditor certificates

Military loan, act of May 15, 1.903.345 88

Public debt. Dec. 1, 1865, \$37,476,258 06 Bonds Fennsylvania Railroad Company,.....Bonds Philadelphia and Eric .\$6,700,000 00 Railroad Company,...... In'st. on bonds Philadelphia

and Eric Railroad Co'y., Cash in Treasury.....

Liabilities in excess of assets, Liabilities in excess of assets, Nov. 30, 1860..........\$26,408,168 95 

propriate, freely, annual sums for the support of local charities; and such appropriations are almost every year increased in number and amount. Houses of Refuge, Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind, Lunatic Asylums—these appear to me to be proper objects of State bounty, because a few of them are sufficient for the whole State, and to leave them to be provided for by the local authorities would, in fact, be to deprive of protection, the unfortunate classes for whose benefit they are designed. But mere local charities, however meritorious and effective, should, I think, be left to the sup-

port of the benevolent parties who establish It is unjust that the people of the Com-nonwealth should be coerced to pay taxes in order that part of the money so raised may be given to the support of local charities conducted by private associations, especially when it is remembered that hitherto but a small proportion of the private charities in the State have asked for such appropriation.

I recommend, therefore, that no approprintion be made for charities, beyond the institutions which I have above specified.

The taxes at present laid on corporations are unequal, and to a certain extent thereby unjust. I recommend the subject to the attention of the Legislature, with a view to a

evision of the system. Within a few years, acts have been re peatedly passed directing the expenditure of is much money as may be necessary to effect named purposes, sometimes without clearly designating by whom the money is to be expended, or how the accounts are to be examned. This custom is very recent, and has

already led to abuses. I recommend that the practice be corrected and that no appropriation be made without having the exact sum appropriated, the specife purpose to which it is to be applied, and designating the officer by whom it is to be expended, and providing that the accounts shall be settled in the Auditor General's office in the auditor General's office in the statement of the settled in the Auditor General's office in the settled in the lice in the usual manner.

Notwithstanding the large expenditures by the State for military purposes, since the breaking out of the rebellion, the condition of the Treasury is now \$2,555,579 12 better of the Treasury is now \$2,555,579 12 better than it was then, and I am proud to be able to state further, that on the 1st day of December, 7865, the State debt was \$492,988 66 less than it was on the 1st of January, 1861.

The state of the State debt was \$492,988 66 less than it was on the 1st of January, 1861.

The state of the State service, and the whole expense of raising, clothing, equipping, subsisting and paying them, until their entry into the United States service, and the whole expense of raising, clothing, equipping, subsisting and paying them, until their entry into the United States service, and the whole expense of raising, clothing, equipping, subsisting and paying them. These are truly gratifying facts.
Under these circumstances, it may be possible, with entire safety to our finances, to

reduce or even repeal the ordinary State tax of two and a half mills on real estate. The tax of one-half mill laid by the act of May 16, 1861, was by that act expressly pledged for the repayment of the loan of \$3.000.000. authorized, and of course cannot be repealed or reduced until that repayment shall have been made. I recommend this subject to the careful and deliberate consideration and judgment of the Legislature, and if it should be found that the tax can be repealed, I recommend that all laws authorizing the levying of local taxes on bonds, mortgages, loans and all property of that kind be also repealed. Such a repeal would largely encourage the investment of capital in this State, and add immensely to the wealth of the State, while the local authorities would lose very little, as it is notorious, that from the difficulties of a sessment, they receive very little from these sources. In case of such repeal, I recommend the adoption of such effectual measures for en-

I make these recommendations, believing that it will lead to more equitable local taxation and to greater economy in their dis-

Many acts are on our statute books, incor porating companies for various purposes, which companies have never been organized or gone into operation. I recommend that all such acts be repealed by a general law, and that provision be made that in future every act authorizing a corporation shall become void, unless the corporation shall or-ganize and use its franchises within a limited

against armed treason has been brought to a close. Of the large contributions made by Pennsylvania to the National arms. few of the men now remain in the service The spirit which animated our people, at the outset of the Rebellion, has never flagged; and we can look back with pride and satis-

faction to the part taken by this State, in aiding to maintain the unity of the Government and in its defence against the assaults of its enemies. In my first inaugural address, I took occasion to declare that Pennsylvania would, under any circumstances, render a full and

determined support of the free institutions of the Union. The pledge so made was based upon my knowledge of the solid patriotism of her citizens. At that time danger threatened, but no one anticipated that it would break forth so suddenly, nor that it would gate strength of 89,048 men, were promptly

grow to such fearful proportions as it in a brief time assumed.

My confidence in Pennsylvania, in her even, yet stubborn will, her ability and resources have been fully justified by the man-ner in which she has done her duty during the late eventful period. On the request of the President of the

United States. I made a communication to the Legislature, on the 9th day of April, 1801, setting forth that military organizations, of a formidable character, which did not seem to be demanded by any existing public exigency, had been formed in certain of the States, and that, whilst Pennsylvania yielded to no State, in her respect for and willingness to protect, by all needful guaranties, the constitutional rights and constitutional independence of her sister States, no contemplated attempt to resist the enforce-ment of the National law could meet with

sympathy or encouragement from the people of this Commonwealth, and asked for authority and means to organize a military bureau
1,703,517 88
20,000 00
578 00
578 00
179,250 00
1 signed a bill providing for the purposes
in November
179,250 00
1 signed a bill providing for the purposes
in November
18 1,704,151 88
20,000 00
1 signed a bill providing for the purposes

indicated in my message.

It will be remembered that this patriotic action of the Legislature occurred before it was known that hostilities had actually commenced—and is believed to be the first official action by the authorities of any State, or by the National Legislature. The first call made by the President for

troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion, was on the 15th of April, 1861, for seventy 1,050,000 00 five thousand men; and that of this number 2,373,668 00 the quota of Pennsylvania was settled at ourteen regiments, to serve three months. nless sooner discharged. With unsurpassed lacrity and carnestness, volunteers answered o this call, in such numbers as manifested the intuitive conviction of the people, that the monstrous wickedness which had con-ceived an armed rebellion against the Constitution and the laws, could not be suppressed but by a colossal force.

Major General Robert Patterson was as-

to examine our resources, and relieve, as far as possible, the heavy burdens to which our people are subjected.

It has been the habit of late years, to appropriate, freely, annual sums for the support

On the 14th of May, 1861, the Secretary

of War, in a letter communicating the plan of organization, for three years' regiments, confirmed the revocation of the order in the following language: "Ten regiments are as signed to Pennsylvania, making, in addition signed to remissivania, making, in addition to the thirteen regiments of three months militia, already called for, twenty-three regiments. It is important to reduce rather than enlarge this number, and in no event to exceed it. Let me carnestly recommend to you therefore to call for na more than to you, therefore, to call for no more than twenty-three regiments, of which only ten are to serve during the war, and if more are already called for, to reduce the number by

The twenty-five regiments raised as above stated, comprised 20,979 men. The ardor of our people was unabated. Many of the companies, under my order, had arrived in camp at Harrisburg, and others maintained their organizations at home at their own expense, and by contributions from their neighbors and friends

In the critical condition of the country, and anticipating that, in case of reverse to our arms, the borders of Pennsylvania would be the portals to the rich granaries, manufactories and store-houses of the North, I leemed it my duty to convene the Legislature, that adequate provision might be made to enable me to render the military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be, for the common defence of the State and the General Government; and, accordingly, on the 20th of April, 1861, issued my proc lamation, calling for a meeting of the General Assembly, on the 30th of the same month. In my message to the Legislature at its opening, I recommended the immediate organization, disciplining and arming of at least fifteen r giments, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States.

The Legislature acted promptly upon this

uggestion, and made tull provision for its flectual accomplishment. The result was the early and complete organization, clothing and equipment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, with its thirteen regiments of infantry, one of light artillery, and one of cavalry, under the supervision of George A. McCall, who was elected to command it, was \$855,444 87. They were encamped in different parts of the State, except two of the regiments, commanded by Cols. Chas. J. Biddle and Seneca G. Simmons, and two batteries of artillery, under the command of Col. Charles T. Campbell, which, at the request of the War Department, were sent on

tions. Towards the close of July, the whole corps was called for and taken, on a requisition, into the service of the United States. Within four days after the disaster at Bull Run, eleven regiments, in all respects ready for active service, were in Washington and

ture enlistments. By acts of Congress of 22d and 25th July, 1861, the President was authorized to call upon the several States for volunteers to serve for three years. Under this authority requisitions were made on this State, and fourteen regiments were promptly furnished. which seriously interfered with the action of the State authorities in filling requisitions regularly made under the acts of Congress.

The embarrassments arising from this conflict of authorities became at length so serious that I was constrained to call the attention of the President and Secretary of

War to the subject, by a communication dated the 1st of August, 1861, and on the 25th of September following, an order was issued requiring these independent regiments sent forward.

During the year 1862 a draft was ordered by the General Government, which was exocuted under the State authorities.

Of the quota of the State, under the call

riments, containing an aggregate force of 5,000 men, organized and sent forward. During the same period, nine independent batteries of artillery were organized in the State, with an aggregate strength of 1,358 officers and men.

It will be remembered that the ardor and Departments and officers of my personal

promptness of our people, under such trying circumstances, in pressing the troops forward, was such as to call from the President of lal ward, was such as to call from the President especial thanks, and to request me to express them to the people of the State.

During the year 1863, forty-three thousand and forty-six (43,046) men were first thanks.

for the service, principally to fill regiments in the field which had been reduced by the exigencies of the war.

During the year 1864, under the various calls of the General Government, thirty-two ed to the war Department that over 4,000 regiments, two battalions and eight unatment were at Harrisburg, awaiting marchtached companies of different arms of the service and for various periods, were organ-ized and sent to the field, aggregating, with re-enlistments in the field, amounting to

17,876, an aggregate force of 91,704 men, furnished for the year.

On my suggestion, the policy of consolidating our reduced regiments, and filling them up by the assignment of new companies was adopted, and in 1865 under this system, hesides organizing three antire year regiments. besides organizing three entire new regiments, by which they were again filled to the regimental standard. These three new the State has never faltered in its support of

nation, disbanded on the 24th of the same the exercise of acts of humanity an benevo month. In acknowledgment of the services rendered by the men of Pennsylvania, Major General McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac, by letter dated the 27th of September, 1862, acknowledging the service and thanking the State, uses the following language.

nguage:
"The manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call, and hastened to the defence of their frontier, no doubt oxorcised a great influence upon the enemy," and the Governor of Maryland, His Excellency A. W. Bradford, in an order dated September 20, 1862, used the following language in regard to these troops: "The readiness with which they crossed the border and took their stand beside the Maryland brigade shows that the borderic is all respectively." brigade, shows that the border is, in all respects, but an ideal line, and that in such a cause as now unites us, Pennsylvania and Maryland are but one."

In the month of June, 1863, it again beame evident that the rebel army was advancing North, threatening also the western border of Pennsylvania, and on the 26th of that month, I again issued my proclamation, calling the militia of the State into immediate service. In the Department of the Monongahela, five regiments of infantry, one company of cavalry, and one battery of artillery, for ninety days' service, and one battalion of infantry, one battalion of cavalry and one battery of artillery, for six months, United States months' United States service, were organized. In the Department of the Susquehanna, twenty-three regiments and five unattached companies of infantry, and two unattached companies of cavalry, for ninety days; one battalion of infantry, one battalion of cavalry, and four independent batteries of arllery, for three months; three regiments of cavalry, two battalions of infantry, and three ion many of whom have been admitted

There were also organized in this department, for the "emergency term," eight gradually reduced. I have heretofore comregiments, one battalion and a number of mended this charity to you, and I deem it unattached companies of infantry, two in-

Department of the Susquehanna, by Major

Goneral D. N. Couch, severally detailed by the War Department.

The details of the services of the militia on these occasions, as well as the generous assistence rendered by the militia of the State of New York and New Jersey, have been fully recognized in previous messages.

Acting under orders, they did not hesitate to cross the State line and enter Ohio and Western Virginia, in the West; and in the East, they defended the line of the Susquehanna, were at Gettsburg, before the adquest of the War Department, were sent on the 22d of June, 1861, to the relief of Col. Wallace, at Cumberland, Maryland, and remained for about six weeks there, and in Western Virginia, engaged in active operations.

cepted by me under the call for twenty-five ward. The rebel army was defeated and regiments, which was afterwards reseinded driven back. A rebel column, of three They had left their families and homes under a deep sense of duty to their country, and to have sent them back unaccepted would have caused serious difficulty in making fully the serious difficulty in making fully

of the enemy, and the circumstances attending the destruction of that berough. Although the people of all the southern border from annual incursions of the enemy, Chambersburg is the only town entirely destroyed within our border, and, it is believed, in any loyal State. The citizens of the town were suddenly

reduced to poverty, and, for a time, were sustained by the active benevolence of the people of other parts of the State, aided by appropriation of one hundred thousand dol-lars from the Commonwealth. They have tars from the Commonwealth. They have struggled energetically to revive from this calamity, but is now feared that few of them will be able to succeed. I submit therefore, to the wisdom of the LegIslature, whether t would not be proper to extend to that eople some additional relief. copie some additional relief.

The number of troops furnished the service.

from Pennsylvania, during the rebellion, may be stated as follows, viz: During the year 1861 do 1863 do 1864 43,046 362,284

This statement is exclusive of militia and onlistments for the United States navy.

I refer for more perfect details of all the of July 7, 1862, forty-three regiments of volunteers, aggregating 40,883 men, were put into service, and under the draft, ordered August 4th of the same year, fifteen regiments, containing an aggregate force of the state and to my previous annu. I messages. This brief military record would be imporfect if I failed to commend the fidelity, zeal and industry of the military departments of the State, and to express my personal obligations for the ready obedience and constant support I have uniformly received from the Chiefs of the

war.

The first request for troops from this State was dated at Washington, on the 15th April, 1861, and on the 16th the telegraph announce-

ing orders.

It is our proud privilege to have it remembered, that the first military aid from the loyal States, which reached Washington, was the force of 460 Pennsylvanians, who arrived there on the 18th day of April, and that, when the Capital of the Nation was, the second time threatened, after the battle of Bull Run, the regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, were the first troops

the Government.

The Government of the Government of the Government.

The Government of the superintendents of that service, amounted, in the aggregate, to 25,790 men for this year.

In the month of September, 1862, after the second disaster of Bull Run, it became evident that the enemy had adopted an aggressive policy, and was about to invade to ton them in the proper limits of a message, Northern States through Maryland and the southern border of Pennsylvania. Under the sanction of the President of the United States, on the 11th day of that months. I is said my preclamation colling to the Government.

The Government.

Proceeding in the strict line of duty, the resources of Pennsylvania, whether in men or money, have neither been withheld or squandered. The history of the conduct of our people, in the field, is illuminated withe meidents of heroism worthy of conspicuous notice; but it would be impossible to mention them in the proper limits of a message, without doing injustice, or perhaps, making invidious distinctions. Arrangements are in progress to have a complete history of our regiments, such as has been contemplated.

Our armies were sustained and strengthened in the field, by the patriotic devotion of their friends at home; and we can never render full justice to the heaven-directed, patriotic—christian benevolence of the wo-

nen of the State.

During the war I had occasion, from time to time, to communicate freely with the Legislature on subjects bearing upon the interests of the men representing the State in the armies of the Republic. It is with a sense of unfeigned gratitude that I acknowledge how cheerfully and

promptly the Legislature and the people acted upon my suggestions, whether for the support of the government, the enlistment and organization of troops, or for the comfort of our people already in the field. fort of our people already in the field.
Without this generous confidence and liberal support, the labors of the Executive would have been in vain; the treasure that has been expended would have been wasted, precious lives lost would have been an empty sacrifice, the bruised heart of kindred and

riends would have been without solace, the strong men, whose health has been broken and whose bodies have been maimed would have been monuments of heroism wasted, and the honor of this great Commonwealth would have been degraded amidst the fallen ruins of the institutions of the Republic. The roport of the Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, shows the gratifying result, under his active management, of the system adopted the State, for the maintenance and education of the system History of the system History of the company of the system History of the company of the company of the system and the system of the system tion of the orphans of our soldiers. His report exhibits the fact, that 1,242 orphans are now actually admitted to the schools, and that 1,846 applications in all have been allowed, and orders issued for their admissindependent batteries of artillery, for six months' United States service, were organized.

since his report. It will also be seen, that the largest appropriation, that ever will be required, will be for this and the two ensured. ing years, and that the amount will be

dependent batteries of artillery and two companies of cavalry.

a continuation of an appropriation, which is to provide for and educate-the best blood companies of cavalry.

In the Department of Monongahela, the troops under this call, were commanded by Major General W. T. H. Brooks, and in the Which have been bequeathed us by the men who laid down their lives for the country.

When we remember that every sort of publications are the country. When we remember that every sort of pub

in 1863, by the rebel army, the President made a requisition on me for militia to serve during the emergency. The men came for-ward promptly, to the number of 36,588, of sufficient means of transportation, crossed into Maryland, when ordered, and attacked tered into the service of the United States, the enemy successfully, and saved the Capital of their State from destruction. When occurrence not necessary to be here stated. the history of rebellion is truly written, no part, which relates to Pennsylvania, will related to the patriotism, courage ments and fidelity of her people, than thoir prompt re-called, and with the other two regiments.

The troops sent to Western Virginia were called, and with the other two regiments.

The troops sent to Western Virginia were called, and with the other two regiments.

The troops sent to Western Virginia were and fidelity of her people, than thoir prompt answer to the call imade for military service for domestic protection. It is a record of the State, the United State.

The renort of the State Agent at Washington.

The renort of the State Agent at Washington and part, which relates to Pennsylvania, will related to Pennsylvania, will related to Pennsylvania, will related to Pennsylvania with the wishould reciprocate, and unite in this. The duty is made more sacred when we remember that more of Pennsylvania's sons foll in that battle than those of any other.

State.

The renort of the State Agent at Washington and part, which relates to Pennsylvania, will related to Pennsylvania, will related to Pennsylvania with the duty is made more sacred when we remember that more of Pennsylvania's sons foll in that battle than those of any other.

State.

The renort of the State Agent at Washington and part, which relates to Pennsylvania, will related to Penns re-called, and with the other two regiments of the corps, forwarded to Washington.

On the 26th of July, 1861, the Secretary of War expressed hisgratification and thanks for the prompt response from Pennsylvania.

The wisdom of the Legislature in providing for the formrtion of this corps, for the prompt response from Pennsylvania.

The wisdom of the State and the Nation, was fully shown by subsequent events. Most of the men who filled its ranks had been uccombed by me under the call for twenty-five General Government applied to banks and other moneyed corporations in Philadelphia to advance the amount of the pay, on a pledge that, when Congress met, the pas age will be collected by the State Agent (Col.

commended. These institutions declined this proposition, but expressed their willingness to make the advances if I would pledge myself to recommend to the Legislature the Since my last annual message I have expassage of such an act in case Congress should not provide for reimbersing them .--Under these circumstances, I received from the Executive of the Urited States the I have paid my personal staff and other explains which he depends to the United States the I have paid my personal staff and other explains the state of the Urited States and the Urited States the I have paid my personal staff and other explains the Urited States and the Urited States are stated to the Urited States and the Urited States are stated and the Urited States are sta pledge which he had prodose to give to the banks, &c. and upon that I gave the necestracy are the necestracy and upon that I gave the necestracy are the necestracy and upon that I gave the necestracy are the necestracy are the necestracy and upon that I gave the necestracy are the necestracy and upon that I gave the necestracy are the necestr sary pledge to them, and they advanced the required funds accordingly. The following elegram from the Secretary of War will

how in part the ground on which I acted. WASHINGTON, July 22, 1863. To His Excellency, Gov. A. G. Curtin: Your telegrams, respecting the pay of militia called out under your proclamation of the 27th of June, have been refered to the President for instructions, and have been under his consideration. He directs me to say that, while no law or appropriation anthorizes the payment by the General Government of troops that have not been mustered into the service of the United States, he will recommend to Congress to make an appropriation for the payment of troops called into State service to repel an actual invasion, including those of the State of Pennsylvania II in the meantime, you can raise the necessary amount, as has been done in other States, the appropriation will be applied to refund the advance to those who made it. Measures have been taken for the paymen of troops mustered into the United States

service, as soon as the muster and pay rolls are made out. The answer of this Department to you, as Governor of the State, will be given directly to yourself whenever the Department is prepared to make answer. (Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. When Congress met, the Executive of the

United States did not recommend the ppssage of the necessary act. I have understood that the subject was called to the attention of the proper committee, by the Secretary o War, but, as the President did not send a message explaining the circumstances of the case, the appropriation failed, as the members of Congress had thus no means of explaining to their constituents the difference between the case (which was in substance a loan to the United States, upon the pledge of the Executive for its repayment), and the case of the voluntary expenditure of money for military purposes of Pennsylvania and

I will add that the men came into the service for the emergency only, and on the faith that they should be discharged as soon as, in my judgement, the emergency should have ceased. The emergency ceased immodiately after the battle of Gettysburg, which commenced on the 1st of July, 1863; yet the men, against my urgent and repeated re-monstrances, were kept in the service long afterward and used by the United States for various purposes. The last of them were not discharged till in September. I recommend that the Legislature adopt

measures to bring the subject again before Congress, and obtain repayment of this sum amounting to \$671,476,48, with interest on the same, which the General Governmet has thus far so unwarrantably withheld. Great injustice has been done to private Boldiers, who: went into service under the provisions of the act of Congress, by refusing to pay them the full bounties offered by the terms of that act. The following letter which I addressed to the Secretary of War, sufficiently explains the position of

which great the control of the State President, and the states of the State President, and the states and about th of so much importance countries. After the man are being paid only of their arrival at the place they are to be discharged. This will cause them to the day of their arrival at the place they are to be discharged. This will cause them to the day of their arrival at the place they are to be discharged. This will cause them to the day of their arrival at the place they are to be discharged. This will cause them to the day of their arrival at the place they are the discharged. This will cause them to the discharged the discharged

TERMS:--\$2,00 in Advance, or \$2,50 within the year. Second. In Circular No. 29 from Provos iarshal General's Office dated July 19.1863. under which the volunteers now to be discharged were raised," it is stated that the bounty provided by law is as follows: "For recruits, including representative

> stalment of the bounty will be paid when the recruit is mustered in, as follows: "To a recruit who enlisted in the army for one year, \$83.33."
> On these terms the men enlisted, and they are of opinion that they are ontitled to the remainder, of their bounty when discharged

And it is further added, that the first in-

ecruits, white or colored. \$100."

from service. It is proposed, however, to pay them but a part of this remainder, because the Gov ernment does not require their services for the full term of their enlistment, and appers his ugly mouth, it spoke the words, 'the to be a breach of the contract between the Government and the men. The bounty was in all the land. Whist I hed a hundred held out by the Government as an iuducement to enlist, not as an aditional pay for
services to be rendered. The men became
entiled to it by the fact of enlistment, and
could only forfeit what remained unpaid by
some misconduct of which such topfeiture some misconduct, of which such forfeiture should be a legal penalty. These matters are creating much unpleasant feeling among the men. I need not say to you, they have behaved gallantly, and the country owes them everything; and if it can possibly be avoided they ought not be to sent home under the feeling that the Government, when

the first opportunity to treat them unjustly and violate its contract with them. I assure you that unless these difficulties are relieved there will be created a general liscontent which will be injurious hereafter and it is my fervent desire for the success of

Very respectfully. Your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

TO THE PRESIDENT. The refusal has been persisted in, under an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, a copy of which was sent to

I recommend that the Legislature make proper efforts to have this injustice corrected.
The report of David Wills, Esq., President of the Soldiers' National Cometery, at Gettysburg, herewith transmitted, shows the present condition of the cemetery. As the battle of Gettysburg resulted in a glorious victory, and was in fact the beginning of the end of the war, and occured on the soil of the Commonwealth, I think it would be nell that it should be commemorated by an his-torical painting, to be placed in the Capitol of the State; and I recommend that the

regislature take measures for that purpose. The State of Maryland has proposed to ber sister States that they unite with her in establishing a cemetery for our soldiers who fell at Antietam. I herewith transmit cop-ies of the Maryland statute, and other docufell at Antietam. I herewith transmit copies of the Maryland statute, and other documents on this subject, and recommend the passage of an act heartily accepting the proposition of the State of Maryland. All the States having promptly and generously responded to our proposition to have a cemetery at Gettysburg, it would seem proper that we should reciprocate, and unite in this. The duty is made more sacred when we remember that more of Pennsylvania's sons

Since my last annual message I have expended of the secret service fund, the sum of four thousand three hundred and thirty-

invite your attention to the reports of the Military Departments of the State, to the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, which exhibits the prosperous condition of our system of public education, and to the report of the Surveyor General, and recommend to your favorable consideration the many excellent suggestions made by that

officer.
I commend to your earnest consideration the suggestion made by the Surgeon General in his report, herewith transmitted, on the propriety of legislation for the protection of our people, by proper sanitary measures, from the ravages of the cholera, which is now ap-

proaching our shores.

I commend to the wisdom of the Legislature the subject of providing for the relief of our many mained and wounded soldiers. Possibly this might be done by continuing and enlarging the acts providing for boards of relief in the several counties. I recommend the adoption by the Legislature of this or some other plan for doing justice to the class of men in question.

By the joint resolution of May 16, 1861,

authorizing me to give fings to our regiments, it was made the duty of the Executive to receive the flags when the regiments returned. This has not been hitherto done, inasmuch as they have not all yet been mustered out. As soon as this shall have taken place, the flags will be received with appropriate cere-monies, and I recommend that the Legisla-

ture make provision for causing them to be hung in the new Library.

I refer to the suggestion of Brigadier General Todd, Inspector General, on the subject of the militia. It may not present to make of the militia. I am not prepared to make any recommendation on this subject, as I ob-serve with great pleasure, that Congress is proposing to establish a uniform system throughout the United States.

The arsenal at Harrisburg is decaying and unsafe. The arms and munitions of the State there deposited are of the value probably of half a million of dollars. I recom-mend that provision be made for repairing it, or that a new arsenal be constructed in this vicinity, for the purpose of securing

their preservation.
Since my last annual message, the late President of the United States has fallen victim to the most foul and base assassination recorded in history. It will afford me pleasure and I will heartily unite with you in any expression of indignation at the crime, and of appreciation of the public virtues and services of its victim, Abraham Lincoln. My uniform course during the late war, was to avoid the discussion of the policy of the General Government, while giving a hearty support to the National authorities in all their measures to suppress the rebelin all their measures to suppress the rebel-lion. I shall continue to pursue the same course during the embarrassments necessarily connected with the entire restoration of the country. The principles expressed in the message of the President, at the commencement of the session of Congress, will receive

my cordial support.

During the last five years the people of this State have suffered deeply from the calamities of war. Thousands of her men have been slain, and others maimed and broken Almost every family has been stricken, and everywhere there are widows and orphans. many of them helpless and in poverty. It is a subject of sincere congratulation, that peace has at last returned. I am not aware of the existence of any dif-

A. G. CURTIN -In Cleveland, Ohio, the dost of Thiernal Revenue collections last year was found percent. In the District of Cunyalions, Summite and Lake counties, the amount collected was \$8,000,000, and the cost of collection was about \$80,000, other than 10 to the cost of collection was about \$80,000, other than 10 to the cost of collection was about \$80,000, other than 10 to the cost of collection was about \$80,000, other than 10 to the cost of collection was about \$80,000, other than 10 to the cost of collection was about \$80,000, other than 10 to the cost of collection was about \$80,000, other than 100, other than 100

[From the Toledo Blade.] Mr. Nasby Sets Forth the Effect the Froclamation of Secretary Seward Produced in Kentucky.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (which

is in the Stait uv Kentucky,)
December, 20, 1865.
At last! The deed is dun! The tiranikle At last! The deed is dun! The tiranikle government which hez sway at Washington, hez finelly extinguished the last glimerin flicker uv Liberty, by abolishin slavery!—The sun didn't go down in gloom that nite—the stars didn't fade in 2 a sickly yeller, at which obstinacy uv nature I wuz considerably astonished.

I got the news at the Post offis, (near which I am at present stayin, the house uv a ven-erable old planter, who accepts my improvin conversation and a occasional promise, conversation and a occasional promise, which is cheep, ez equivalent for board.) Sadly I wendid my way to his peeceful home, dreadin to fling over that house the pall uv despair. After supper, I broke to em ez gently ez I cood, the intelligence that three-fourths uv the States had ratified the constooshnel amendment—that Seward had inhead his president. constooshnel amendment—that Seward nad ishooed his proclamation, and that all niggers wuz free!

Never did I see sich sorrer depicted on human countenance—never wuz there despair uv sich depth. All nite long the bereaud inmetes uv that wunst hanny but

reaved inmates uv that wunst happy but now destracted home wept and waled in agony which wuz perfectly heart rendin., "Wo is me," sobbed the old man; wringing his hands.
"John Brown's karkis hangs a danglin in the air, but his soul is marchin on.
"It took poseshun uv Seward, and throo

uv the same.
"Wuz they lazy? I chatted them till they

wuz cured thereof, for lo! they wuz ez a child under my care. "Did they run away? From Kentucky, they run north, and lo! the Locofoco Marshals caught them for me, and brought them into my hand, without cost, sayin lo! there their services are no longer required, takes the first opportunity to treat them unjustly and violate its contract with them.

is thy nigger—do with him ez thou wilt, (which I alluz did) which is cheeper than keepin dogs, and just ez good. "Solomon wuz wise, for he hed uv konke

bines suffishensy, but we wuz wiser in our day than him.
"For he hed to feed his children, and it your administration which leads me to bring them directly to your notice.

kost him shekels uv gold and sheckels uv silver, and much corn and oil. "We hed our konkehines with ez grea muchness ez Solomon, but we sold their children for silver, and gold, and red dog

paper."
And all nite long the bereaved old patriarch, who hed alluz been a father to his servants) and a grandfather to menny uv em) poured out his lamentations. In the mornin the niggers wuz called up, and ez they all hed their kotes on and hed bundels, I spect they hed heard the news. The old gentleman explained the situation to em. "Yoo will," sed he, "stay in yoor

"Yoo will," sed he, "stay in yoor happy homes—yoo will alluz continue to live her and work here ez yoo hev alluz dun!"

The niggers all korious, with a remarkable unanimity, remarkt that if they hed ever bin introdoost to theirselves they thought they woodent. In tach, they hed congregated at that time for the purpose uv startin life on their own hook.

A purpossum us pain and anguish shot A paroxysum uv pain and anguish shot over the old man's face. Nerest to him stood a octoroon who, had she not been tainted with the accurst blood uv Ham wood hev been considered beautiful. Fallin on

it is hard for father to part with child, ever when he Market's high, but Oh God! to And the old gentleman in an excess uv

greef swooned away gently.

His son Tom had bin caressin her two little children, who wuz a half whiter than she wuz. Unable to restrain hisself, he fell on her neck and bemoaned his fate with tetchin pathos:

'Farewell! farewell! mother uv children! Farewell Faro, and hosses, and shampane, a long farewell! Yoor increase wuz my perquisites, and I sold em to supply my needs. ...Hed you died I cood hey bin resined, for when dead you aint with a cop-

per, but too see you torn away livin, and with \$2,000 in enny market!-it's too much -- it's too much And he fainted, falling across the old man.

"Who'll do the work about the house?"

shreekt the old lady faintin and fallin across Tom.

Who'll dress us, and wash us, and wait on us?" shreekt the three daughters, swoondin away and fallin across the old woman My first impulse was to faint away myself and fall across the three daughters, but I restrained myself and wuz contented with stri kin a attitude and organizin a tablo. Hust-lin the niggers away with a burnin cuss for ther ingratitood, I spent the balance uv the forenoon in bringin on em too. Wun by wun they became conshus, but they wuz not theirselves. Their minds wuz evidently

shattered—they wuz carryin a heavy heart in their buzzums. Wood, oh wood that Seward good hev seen that groop! Sich misery does Ablish mism bring in its trane—sich horrers fol lers a departure from Dimikratic teechins When will reeson return to the people

—Eko ansers! PETROLEUM V. NASBY. Lait Pastur uv the Church uv the Noo Dis

pensashun. WHAT THE PRESS, SAYS .- \* \* \* There are only a few respectable firms who do business in the manner we have explained, and they do it as a means of advertising their other business and not to make money. From such firms, it is true, handsome and valuable articles are often procured for a very small sum, and what is more important, no one is ever cheated. Every person gets good value for his dollar, because, as we have stated, it is intended to act as an advertisement to lead to ordinary business. We have seen numbers of prizes sent out in this way by SHERMAN, WATSON & Co., of Nassau st., New York, and there is no doubt that some of the arti-cles are worth eight or ten times the money paid for them, while we have not seen or heard of a single article which was not fully worth the dollar which it cost.—Saturday Reader, Montreal, C. E., Jan. 13, 1866.

ANCIENT AND MODERN HEROES .- The late American war furnishes materials for a greater epic than the "Iliad," if we only had Homer to wed them to immortal verse.— The Greek and Trojan champions were mere carpet-knights compared with the men who charged right up to the muzzles of eleven-inch guns, and marched through enflading fires of grape and canister without faltering. If one of their officers should flee, panicstricken, from the strife, as Hector, Achilles, Diomed, Troilus, and a dozen other of Ho-mer's heroes did repeatedly during the siego of Troy, he would have been condemned to have his epaulets torn off, his sword broken, and to be drummed out of camp to the tune of the "Rogue's March." The absolute contempt of death displayed by the troops on both sides in this most sanguinary of wars, has no parallel in the history of the past.

FRUIT VS. LIQUOR. The late Mr. David Thomas often made the remark that among all his acquaintances, he scarcely knew a person who was decidedly fond of good fruit who became a hard drinker. He considered the two tastes as distinct and antagonistic. There is undoubtedly much truth in this remark. There appears to be a natural demand in the system for fruit, and this demand not being always met, many are tempted to fill this vacancy by drinking alcoholic liquors. One of the best things we can do, therefore, while we urge the positive influence of tem-perance principles, and the prevention of an intemperate appetite by abstaining entirely from the sipping of liquor, we may endeavor, by the extended culture of fruit in all its inds—so as to extend the circle of supply throughout the year-to assist this benevolent exertion by lessening or taking away the temptation to supply its deficiency as above stated