

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1862.

The Message of Governor Curtin ine that the message will be as acceptable as anything else we could give. .

Organization of the Legislature

The Legislature of this State met at Harrisburg on Tuesday last, and effected an organization without difficulty. In the House the Republicans and Union Demoer, and F. W. Rauch, of Carbor county, (Republican) Chief Clerk. In the Senate, chosen Speaker, and George W. Hamersley, of Philadelphia, Chief Clerk.

In the election of Hon. Louis W. Hall to the Speakership, the Senate has shown various intercourse with him, have had unless he was in every way worthy of it. The brilliant parliamentary qualities he he has faithfully and worthily represented in his Senatorial career, thus far, cannot takeable proof of his rising fame. On address which we subjoin, which is most loyal heart will respond:

SENATORS:-I thank you for the kind partiality which has raised me to the dignity of your presiding officer. I accept the honor with diffidence in my ability to fulfil your expectations, but with the determination so far as in me lies, to give to the duties of the position my industrious and impartial efforts, and I claim, as I have no doubt I shall receive, at your hands, indulence towards invielt, whilst you exercise forbearance and courtesy towards each other. I cannot but be impressed with the liveliest emotions of pleasure at this generous confidence on your part, animating me anew in the discharge of public duty; I yet feel how idly I would employ your time in felicitating myself upon the attainment of civic honors, in this "awful and rugged crisis," when above all personal considerations, the salvation of the Republic should engage all our thoughts.

ple of the world, as a failure.

other interests worth, without a govern-ents. ment that can maintaine itself? What other public calamity can be compared to the National overthrow? Wars have visthe savages of the forest, and the self-styled room to-day for the "mistress of the Seas." Pestilence has, at various times wasted us; public credit has gone down, while succeeding waves of financial revulsion sweptthe social state. Gentlemen: Yet, blessed by a benign government, our last season, to give us abundant crops, unbroken country has outlived them all. But where peace within our borders, unanimity among our is the hope of resurrection from the grave people, and thus to enable this Commonwealth to be too deeply, anxiously, impressed with the conviction that unless we conquer in this struggle, all is lost. There can be no peace unless we conquer peace. If we should even tender the olive branch, a thought which cannot be entertained for a single moment, the rebellious States would disdainfully reject it. All the sacrifice that may be made in this war, all the treasure that may be expended, all the evils that are inseparable from it, and which the humane croakers for peace are constantly aggravating, are light, in comparison with the untold evils which would follow a triumphant rebellion. But if we could even agree upon a peaceable separation, how long would peace continue? The disloyal Southern States intoxicated with success, would be more aggressive, domineering and unscrupulous than ever before. An eternal conflict of jarring in-For amount of loan under Act terests would entail interminable internal wars upon all our posterity, whilst our weakened, divided, demoralized condition Leaving balance in Treasury, Nov. 20, 1801, \$1,551,605 72

would constantly invite the aggressions of the grasping potentates of Europe. If this Received from temporary loan, under Act April 12, 1861..... government has not the power of subduing Repaid as about a rebellion, it has not the power of preserving itself. It is now on its great trial. Now is the time for the solution of the grand problem. European monarchists point to this country as the last great exemplification of the impossibility of a permanent republic. Do they predicate the Remaining unpaid, (exclasive failure of our country on the mere fact that civil war exists? What Nation in RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF MILITARY LOANS. all history has been exempt from it? Is Receipts from military loan, it peculiar to Republics? Then, whence the civil wars that from her earliest history until recent reigns, have time and again, ravaged and scourged the British Empire? Why is it, that England safely moored in that quiet cove of blest tranquility, a limited monarchy, has been frequently torn from her moorings and tossed has crowded out several news articles in- madly in the seas of revolution? If a tended for this week's paper, but we imag- monarchy be the symbol of strength and perpetuity whence the War of the Roses? Why has the blood of monarchs in France so often glutted the sayage vengeance of internal factions? Civil war indeed exists. A war on our part, to put down an unnatural, ungrateful, matricidal, Hell-born Rebellion. Long plotted, it has been hatched at last into wicked life, and seeks, with treachery, falsehood, theft, robbery, arson and murder, as its allies, to dissolve crats coalesced and elected John Rowe, of this blood-bought Union, our priceless Franklin county, (Union Democrat) Speak- heritage from our forefathers. The magnitude of the contest, the tremendous consequences of discomfiture, can hardly be exaggerated. But who doubts the result? Hon. L. W. Hall, of this county, was Superiority of strength, numbers and re-North must triumph. As certain as Truth and Justice sit enthroned in Heaven, there can be but one issue from this conflict. The North may have to spend profusely a proper appreciation of this gentleman's her treasures, and her patriotic sons pour merits and claims, and answered the gen- out their life-blood like water, but the eral expectation and desire. We are sure Government must and will be sustained. his brother Senators, who by frequent and The omens are auspicious. Hitherto the Rebels, immensely inferior to the Loyalists in numbers and aggregate wealth, have the best opportunities of estimating his far excelled us in energy and vigor. We abilities and public services, would not were slow to appreciate the true state of have chosen him to this honorable position, the case. Nor is it surprising. True to the Union and the Constitution ourselves, hereditarily and proudly loving the one and religiously venerating the other, we were displayed heretofore, fully justify the ex- loth to believe it possible that men were so pectation that he will preside with distin- lost to the glorious memories of the past guished ability. His constituents whom and the bright hopes of the future, as to recklessly and diabolically conspire to overthrow both. Six hundred thousand free citizens-volunteers-marshalled on the but be gratified by this new and unmis- battle-field in defence of the government, affords an evidence of strength which the taking the chair Mr. Hall delivered the world has never before witnessed. Let monarchists contemplate the incredibly short time in which this immense army aptly conceived and expressed—full of no- has been raised, the discipline to which it ble and patriotic sentiments, to which every has attained, the spirit of undying devotion which animates all, and learn the lesson of our Republic's strength.

The noble State which honors us with seats in this Chamber, has been true to her traditional renown. More than 100,000 Pennsylvanians are now in the field, and wherever they have had an opportunity of facing the foe, their actions have shown them as martial in spirit as they are disthem as martial in spirit as they are distinguished for discipline. Of such gallant posited in the State Treasury its bonds to the and especially the ladies of Harrisburg; their freespirits, ready to die for their country's flag. Pennsylvania may well be proud. We of May last I granted my warrant authorizing the gratitude. war, and that they will never desert the post of duty, until victory wreaths its laurels around their brows, and the restored bond of union shall be,

"Unbroken as the sacred chain of nature That binds the jarring elements in peace."

The present session will doubtless be one of great importance. Whatever public We meet in stirring times. An epoch affairs may demand our attention, (it is in our National life is upon us. Events needless for me to surmise what they may of vast importance in quick succession be) it becomes us to lift ourselves above all of vast importance in quick succession be) it becomes us to lift ourselves above all personal and party interests and to act in that grave, dispassionate and dignified life is understood that arrangements have at last recruited and the Corps was thus completed, and For let this government be overthrown manner, which should ever characterize been made under which the direct railroad con- George A. McCall, of Chester county, was comfrom within itself, and who can say, but a Legislative body. From my knowledge that its great underlying principle, the of the Senate, I confidently anticipate that capacity of man for self government, shall the peculiar duties of my position will be be thrown aside for the future, by the peo- rendered light and easy, by your cordial co-operation in the maintenance of strict counties near its route west of the Susquehanna. Our State is inseparably linked with all order and the careful observance of parliathe others. We share a common fate, mentary rules. Again I thank you, Sena- of the State canals to the Sunourry and Erie ran- of the State canals to the Sunourry and Erie ran- Seneca G. Simmons, and two companies of Artileither of disgrace and ruin, or permanent tors, for the honor you have conferred upon ny should sell said canals for a greater sum in the lery under the command of Col. Charles T. Campnower and glory. All other questions of me, and doubt not that mutual prudence political economy, or governmental policy, and patience will enable us to transact the are merged in the one great issue of Na- business of the session pleasantly to ourtional life or death. For what are all selves and to the welfare of our constitu-

At noon on Wednesday the Governor's Message and accompanying documents ited our country in times past, waged by were received and read, but we have only

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Ł	· .			
,	The balance in the Treasury on			
	the 50th Nov., 1860, was			\$ 68.
3	The receipts during the fiscal		•	
	year ending Nov. 30, 1861, were	Cai .		
Ŀ	as follows:			
	From ordinary sources	\$3,017,645	57	
٠.	From temporary loan under Act			
3	of April 12, 1861, at 6 per			
	cent. interest, and negotia-			
•	ted at par	475,000	00	
1	From 6 per cent. loan under		٠.	
•	Act May 15, 1861, also nego-			
•	tiated at par	2,612,150	60	
	From Society of Cincinnatus	500		
L	From United States on account		00	
	of military expenses	606,000	00	
	From Pay Masters and others,	000,000	·w	
•	reinuded	32,229	40	
	remaded	. فتتشريده .	45	
•	Total into Treasury for fiscal-		_	6,743
•	year cuding Nov. 30, 1861			
-				\$7,424
•	And the payments as follows:			

\$3,144,480 34 For military purposes, under Acts of April 12, 1861, and May 15 and 16, 1861:

474,873 85
1,708,462 68
170,535 51 2353.872 04

375,000 00

PUBLIC DEBT, FUNDED AND UNFUNDED. Outstanding Nov. 30, 1861.....

and unfunded, Nov. 30, 1860, Paid during fiscal year..... of military loans above tioned,) Nov. 30, 1861... Paid for military expenses, as

Paid for redeeming loan, Act 2,728,872 04 Unexpended of military loans. \$390,507 41 RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ORDINARY REVENUE. Balance in Treasury, from or-

dinary sources, Nov. 30, 1860, Received from ordinary sources 681,403 08 3.017.645.57 during fiscal year. Paid for ordinary expenses, as Unexpended of ord'ry revenue

Received from United States Government, on account of military expenditures...... Received from Society of Cin-

Balance in Treasury, as above, It will be observed that the fiscal year ends on the 30th of November, and the sinking fund year on the first Monday in September, which accounts for the apparent deficiency in the amount of debt paid as stated in the Treasurer's report, and by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. has on hand a surplus of uniforms and equipments sources, and the invincible will of a united which cost about \$190,000, which the United States have agreed to take and pay for at cost .-Arrangements have been made with the general government for the reimbursement of the military expenses of the State since the 27th of July last bills as paid are forwarded to Washington and partial repayments have already been made. It will be observed that the receipts from ordi

nary sources of revenue for the year 1861 have decreased, but as payments have been made on some of them since the settlement at the end of the fiscal year on the first of December, and more may reasonably be expected in addition to the payments to be made by the National Government as hereinafter stated the balance available in the treasury will be largely increased. It will also be observed that it has not vet been

ound necessary to call in all of the loan effectedunder the act of the 18th of May last. In some items the ordinary revenue of 1861 was n excess of that of 1860.

The loan authorized by the act of May 15th, 1861, was taken at par. This occurrence, most gratifying under all the then existing circumstances of embarrassment, affords triumphant evidence of the confidence of the people in the stability and integrity of the Commonwealth and of their determination to support the Government:

The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been as shown by my proclamation of 5th September last, as follow: Debt redeemed from 4th September,

1860, to 1st Sept. 1861. ..\$300.050_0 interest on certificates

I refer to the reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General for the details of the financial affairs of the Commonwealth. The reports of the Surveyor General and State Librarian will exhibit the state of the Departments under their care. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during

he last spring received from the Philadelphia and Eric (late Sumbury and Eric) Railroad Company forty bonds of that company for \$100,000 each and a mortgage to secure the same executed in conformity with the third section of the act of amount of five millions of dollars, in accordance with the 6th section of the same act. On the 9th and hungry soldiers, deserve remembrance and know that their names and deeds will illus- State Treasurer to deliver to the said company one trate the brightest records of this unhappy | thousand of said bonds, being to the amount of

ny should receive for the same and payable in like | Virginia, engaged in active operations. paid by the company to January last inclusive .--

The interest due in July last has not been paid. eight hundred and fifty-six men, and constitute a Judgments having been obtained against the com- division comprising three brigades, a regiment of of National disintegration? We cannot do her full duty to the country, to herself, and to pany on some of the coupons for the unpaid July artillery and one of cavalry. The whole expense pany on some of the coupons for the unpand truly and one of cavality. The whole expense interest, a bill in equity was filed in the supreme of raising, clothing, equipping, subsisting and paycourt by a bond and stock holder in which such ing the Reserve Corps, (including the expense of proceedings were had that by a decree made on establishing and fitting the camps of instruction, the 2d September last the property and affairs of the company were placed in the hands of a receiver.

A plan has been suggested for the assent of the stock and bond holders which contemplates a sale stock and bond holders which contemplates a sale stock and bond holders which contemplates a sale stock and bond holders which were all defrayed by the State,) has amounted of the canal under lawful process and a purchase to \$855,444.87 This does not include the transof the same for the purpose of forming a new com- portation on rail roads, as the separation of that pany, of which the capital stock shall be one mil- account would have been a work of great labor; lion of dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of fifty dollars each, of which each assenting holder during the campaign, but it does include all the of a mortgage bond for one thousand dollars shall expenses, which were heavy, of teams and transbe entitled to eighteen shares, and each assenting portation not on rail roads, for the two regiments holder of fifty shares of stock of the Wyoming ca- on the campaign above mentioned. Twelve reginal company shall be entitled to nine shares. Of ments of the Reserve Corps were paid, subsisted course no officer of the Commonwealth had author- &c., to the average date of 22d July. The two ity to assent to the proposal or in any way to affect her position. It is believed also that the plan State to the date of their departure from Harrisis not one that ought to be assented to by the Com- burg on that expedition. The cavalry regiment monwealth, and that under all the circumstances, was not paid by the State. It will be perceived if the convenience of individual parties requires a that the whole average expense per man was change such as proposed, the debt due to the Com- \$53.95. monwealth ought to be first paid or fully secured. EI suggest that the Act passed 8th of April 1861, had been enlisted in the city of Eric from Northentitled, "An Act concerning the sale of railroads," Western Pennsylvania. When the call was made

mortgage on the work itself.

I commend the subject to the immediate consideration of the Legislature, as an effort may be made at an early day to enforce a sale of the canal, and some provision by law to protect the interests of the State would in that case be necessary. The wicked and monstrous rebellion which broke

out many months ago, has not yet been quelled. Every sentiment of loyalty and patriotism demands its effectual suppression.

In my messages of the 9th and 30th of April last, I set forth at length my views of the character

and objects of the contest which is still pending. Subsequent reflection has confirmed me in the correctness of the opinions then expressed and to which I refer. In addition it ought to be understood, that looking to the variety and character of her products and industry, her material interest alone would render the preservation of the Union from present assault upon it, indispensable to Pennsylvania. She cannot afford to have a foreign power below or above or bounding her on the Delaware, the Chesapeake or the Mississippi, and she will never acquiesce in such a result may be the cost in men and money of her resis-

On the 9th of April last I directed the attention

of the Legislature to the necessity which existed for an improved military organization, and on the 12th of the same month the Act entitled "An Act for the better organization of the militia of this Commonweath" passed, appropriating the sum of \$500,000 for the purpose of organizing, equipping and arming the militia. On the 15th of April the President by proclamation, called for a military orce of 75,000 men, of which the quota assigned \$1,551,605 72 to Pennsylvania was at first sixteen (afterwards reduced to fourteen) regiments to serve as infantry or riflemen for the term of three months unless sooner discharged. This call, was enthusiastically responded to by the people of Pennsylva-The first military aid from the loval States. which the Government received at Washington, was a Pennsylvania corps which arrived there prior to the 19th of April. On that day the passage of other corps from this and other States through Baltimore was impeded by force and during nearly two weeks afterwards the communication between Washington and the loyal States was almost entirely On the 19th I received a request from the War Department that the troops preparing in this State should be clothed, armed, and equipped, subsisted and transported by the State in conseence of the then inability of the United States. This request was of course complied with, and twenty-five regiments, (being eleven regiments bead our quota,) comprising 20,175 men from Pennsylvania served for the term of three months under the President's proclamation above referred As the furnishing those volunteers with supplies was necessarily under the circumstances hurried operation, and as complaints were made in regard to them, and frauds were alleged to have been perpetrated, I appointed a board of commisioners to investigate the whole subject. A copy of their report with the evidence taken by them has been already laid before the public. It is the intention of the Auditor General to open the acounts of such parties as appear by the testimony

to have been overpaid and this course has already been taken in two of those cases. On the expiration of the term of the three months men in July last, some eight or ten thousand discharged Pennsylvania volunteers were thrown into Harrisburg, without notice, and detained here, waiting to be paid, for an average time of some ten days. Their tents, camp equip age and cooking utensils had been taken from them at Williamsport, Md., and they arrived here destitute of all means of shelter and of preparing their food. The Commissary of the United States furnished uncooked rations, and under the circumstances of emergency I deemed it necessary to make arrangements for aiding in the cooking and baking of the rations, and also for furnishing meals to such of the regiments as arrived during the night, or under circumstances requiring instant relief. The expenses attending these operations amounted, so far as ascertained, to \$744.20, and I recommend that the Legislature make an appropriation to pay them. It ought to be stated that these expenses would have been much larger, but

At the special session of the Legislature which commenced on the 30th of April last, I recomone million of dollars. This warment was issued mended the organization of a reserve corps, to in conformity with the law, the five per cent. be armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted and paid by bonds mentioned in the fifth section of the act | the State, and drilled in camps of instruction, i (except those belonging to the State and now in anticipation of the exigencies of the country, and the Sinking Fund) having been previously surren- by the Act of the 15th of May last, such a corps dered and cancelled, and satisfaction entered on was directed to be raised, and a loan of \$3,000,000 the Record of the Mortgage mentioned in said was authorized to defray the expenses of that and fifth section. Having received notice from the other military operations. Men more than sufficompany that the bonds so delivered to the com- cient in number to form some ten regiments of the pany or their proceeds had been appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the law, on the 21st of June last I appointed John A. Wright as Commissioner to examine and to report to me ments, and were then already assembled and subject whether said bonds or their proceeds had been apnection between Philadelphia and Erie will be missioned as Major-General, and assigned to the completed within a short time. It is impossible command of all the forces raised or to be raised to estimate too highly the importance of this great | under the provisions of the last mentioned act. work to the Commonwealth, and especially to The regiments composing the Reserve Corps were Philadelphia and Eric and the hitherto neglected instructed in four camps in different parts of the State, until they were taken into the service of the By the act of the 21st April, 1858, for the sale | United States. Two of these regiments, under of the State canals to the Sunburry and Erie rail- the commands of Colonels Charles J. Biddle and aggregate than three and a half millions of dollars | bell, at the pressing instance of the War Depart seventy-five per centum of such excess should be ment were sent, on the 22d of June last, to the Commonwealth by a transfer of so relief of Col. Wallace, at Cumberland, and remuch of such bonds and securities as said compa- mained for about six weeks there and in Western

Towards the close of July the whole Corps was The company sold the canals and reported that called for under requisition, and taken into the the share of the profit on such sale, due to the Service of the United States. Within four days Commonwealth was \$281,250 of which \$250 was after the disaster at Bull Run, eleven regiments of paid in cash and for the remaining \$281,000 the this fine body of men (armed, drilled, clothed and Commonwealth received coupon bonds of the Wyoming canal company to that amount, being a vice,) were in Washington. The regiments and \$900,000 issued by that com- companies from Western Virginia and the two pany and secured by a mortgage of the Wyoming remaining regiments making the whole number of canal, formerly called the Lower North Branch lifteen, soon joined them there, and they are all canal. These bonds bear an interest of six per now in service under the command of Gen. McCall, cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the who has been commissioned as a Brigadier Gen15th of January and July, and the interest was eral by the United States.

These fifteen regiments contain fifteen thousand

Previous to the 31st of April last, a regiment canals, &c.," should be modified so that in all cases on me on that day, for twenty-five additional regiin which a debt may be due to the Commonwealth ments, the Eric regiment was ordered to march by the company as whose property a public work to Harrisburg. The call was rescinded, however, may be sold, the purchasers thereof shall not be before the regiment reached Pittsburgh, and I or-

entitled to the benefits and privileges conferred by dered it to encamp at that city, where it remained the Act unless they shall have first paid the debt until the 30th of June. The National Governdue to the State, or secured the same by their ment declined to muster the regiment into service, bonds to the Commonwealth secured by a first as all existing requisitions made on the State were more than filled.

Much apprehension existed in the Western and South-Western borders of the State, and it was large amount of acceptrements and ammuni deemed prudent to retain the regiment at Pittsburgh to meet any emergency that might arise.— After the passage of the Act of 15th May, 1861, it was expected that the regiment would form part of the Reserve Volunteer Corps: but as the men had been a long time from home and remained inactive in camp, they declined entering the service, and were subsisted and paid up to the 30th of June by the State. Two regiments have since been enlisted from the same part of Pennsylvania sufficiency of their supplies of all kinds, and at the city of Erie, one of which has been at Washington, in service, since September, and the other is now ready for marching orders-and it is Smith, are proved by the fact that more than a due to the 1st Eric regiment to say that most of

the men are now in service. Further requisitions for sixteen regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry were shortly afterwards made by the War Department. Of these, sixteen have already been raised and are States,) who had been injured on railroads, in the service of the United States, and the re- accidentally killed in Camp Curtin and one maining two are in the course of organization and ready to march.

In addition to the requisitions on the State, the War Department had given authorities to numerous individuals to raise volunteers in Pennsylvania, but as that system was found to create much embarrassment, a general order was issued by the War on and South of the Potomae, and also James Park Department on the 25th of September last placing and M. W. Beltzhoover, Esqs., commissione all such organizations under the control of the visit those in Kentucky, and elsewhere in the mo Governor, and shortly afterwards a requisition was tern country, to call the attention of the troops in made on the State to increase her quota to 75,000 men. Those independent organizations, as they adopting a practical plan for carrying it into the were called, thus became Pennsylvania regiments and, as completed and sent forward, form part of the anota of the State.

84,956 COMPANIES IN SERVICE. ompanies of infantry inlistments in other than Pennsylvania organiza tions, estimated, (the officers of which are in course of being commissioned) REGIMENTS PREPARING FOR SERVICE. regiments of infantry. COMPANIES PREPARING FOR SERVICE. company of cavalry.

Pennsylvania's contribution. The regiments preparing for service are incom-

Those that may not be filled by the 16th nstant, will be consolidated and sent forward. the regiments in service, the 11th and 15th regiments of Infantry are at Annapolis; the 28th, 29th, 21st, 66th, 69th, 71st, 72d, and 106th regiments and one company of Infantry are in the command of Major General Banks; the 45th, 50th, 55th, 76th and 100th regiments of Infantry are in South Carolina: the 48th Infantry are at Hatteras Inlet; the 108th Infantry and 11th cavalry are at Fortress Monroe; the 77th, 78th and 79th Infantry, the h and 9th cavalry one troop. 7th and 9th cavairy, one troop or norse, one squad-ron of cavairy and two battalions of artillery are in tax be assumed by the State.

was required. It was thought wise in these cases not to insist on the arms being sent before the regi-ments marched, as this would have imposed on the government an umnecessary expense in freight, and would have been productive of delays which might have been seriously detrimental to the publie service. Forty-two pieces of artillery with limbers, caissons, forges, ammunition wagons, harness and all the necessary implements and equipments were furnished by the State to the artillery regiment of the Reserve Corps. Ten of these purchased by the State, and their cost has been refunded by the United States. Diligence has been used in collecting arms throughout the State and

The State has now

62 pieces of artillery, of which 17 need repairs 26,753 muskets and rifles, some of which are in the hands of mechanics being repaired; 1910 are in the hands of volunteer corps throughout the State; 1930 in the possession of County Commissioners, and 1,000 with the reserve corps of Philadelphia. Pennsylvania has made great efforts to support the for-ernment. She has given more and better clothed, and be-ter equipped mea than any other State, and has fires-ceeded her quota of the military levics. The sons of our best citizens, young men of education and means fill the

repairing and altering them in the most approved

In addition to this the city of Philadelphia has 9 pieces of rifled artiflery, and 4.976 muskets and rifles.

The Sate has also in the arsenal at Harrisbur 1 966 sabres and swords, ar 1,957 pistols, and the city of Philadelphia has

326 pistols with the necessary accourrements. There is also in the Arsenal at Harrisbur

artillery and small arms. The Adjutant General is successfully engage in collecting arms throughout the State, and it expected that the number above stated will largely increased. Probably, at least, 5,000 m kets and rifles and several pieces of artillery still be collected.

The care which has been bestowed upon comfort of the volunteers, and the goodness excellent arrangement of the Medical Department under the control of Surgeon Ceneral Henry 000 men have for various, generally short jeriol at Camp Curtin since the 19th of April last that down to the 1st January inst. there died forty-nine men at that camp, viz., forty-four in sickness, two (belonging to regiments from or in Harrisburg.

To facilitate the making of allotments of the pay by our volunteers in the field for the suport of their familes at home, I appointed Hon. Edgar Cowan, Thomas E. Franklin and E. C. Hums Esqs., commissioners to visit the camps of our mer the system of allotment and encourage them The several reports of these commission highly satisfactory.

For details of the several subjects connected with a

the quota of the State.

The State regiments have been numbered, and the last to this date is numbered 115. Two of the three months regiments have continued in service under the later requisitions, and retain their original numbers. Deducting the remaining twenty-three three months regiments, there are ninety-two regiments in service and preparing for it. We have also in service and preparing, twenty-four companies.

The following table of the existing Penusylvania volunteer force is given for information:

REGIMENTS IN SERVICE.

66 regiments of infantry, of which 6 were rifle regiments.

The following table of the existing Penusylvania volunteer force is given for information:

11.150

11 regiments of cavalry.

12.050

11 regiment of artillery.

For details of the several subjects connected withen military operations of this State, I refer to the trep regiment, military operations of this State, I refer to the trep row in the Adjutant General, Surgeon General, Quarter Mose General, Commissary General subjects connected withen military operations of this State, I refer to the repair of the Adjutant General, Surgeon General, Quarter Mose General, Commissary General subjects connected withen military operations of this State, I refer to the repair.

The Adjutant General, Surgeon General, Surgeon General, Surgeon General, Commissary General subjects of the Adjutant General, Surgeon General, Commissary General subjects of the Surgeon General, Commissary General subjects of General Commissary Gene economy of its management show how faithfully and who fulfilled his office. It is but just to all these goals he thinlied hisomic. It is but just to all these gentlemantal is bould bear testimony to the untiring zeal and fiditive with which their duties were performed.

The quota of the State having been more than filled and her military force organized. I was enabled, on the 20th of December last, to dispense with a personal staff, and the temporary arrangement which had been made by its calloner was then closed.

temporary arrangement which had been made for its employment was then closed.

By the 15th section of the act of the 15th of May, 15th.

I was authorized to draw my warrants on the Treasury to a sum not exceeding \$20,000 for compensation to such lessons as might be required to serve the country in a miliary capacity. Ac. Of this fund I have drawn from Treasury \$5,500, out of which I paid the compensation of my personal staff, also other exercises of Pressury System of which I paid the compensation my personal staff, also other expenses of persons employ; partment, and the actual expenses of persons employ; temporary service, none of whom received any luric compensation, and expresses. temporary service, none of whom received any initial compensation, and expenses of the commissions appears to investigate alleged frauds, &c., and the expenses of a tablishing military patrols on the Maryland line and feed on secret service. My account is settled in the office the Auditor General up to the first of December. On the day I had expended \$5.400, and except some inconsiders it payments made since, the balance remains in my handstored the control of the account.

of the account.
On account of military expenditures by the State only half of the United States, as far as the same had then be half of the Careu States, as are as the same had then easier ained and settled by the accounting department has was made up to the first day of September, 1861, and resented on the 12th of thet month at the Treasury begon sented on the 12th of their month at the Treasury began-ment of the United States for settlement and allowance— The sum of \$566,000 has been received from the Treasury Department on that account. The repayment by the for-eral Government of the expenses attending the ergasin-tion and support of the Reserve Corps, may not be pro-ided for by any existing act of Congress. As these expe-ses were incurred by the State for the benefit of the for-sis all Government, and have been productive of results mis-important to the welfare and even safety of the country, would be right that an act of Congress should be passed providing expressly for their renavment. It has withten providing expressly for their repayment. It lies with a Legislature to adopt the proper means for directing the tention of Congress to this subject.

Assurances have been received from the Treasury Depart Assurance shave been received from the Treasury Department that the examination of the military accounted its State will be proceeded in without delay, so that the State may receive a credit for the balance due, in time to agily the same towards the payment of her quota of the direct tax. Assuming the completion of this arrangement, ifth State shall assume the direct tax for this year, a saving fifteen per cent with accrue to her, and no present increase of her taxation will be necessary. Whether this credite er taxation will be necessary. Whether this credate n or not, I recommend that the payment of the disct

Monroe; the 77th, 78th and 70th Infinitry, the 7th and 8th earlier, one troop of lorse, one squal ro not cavalry and two lattalious of artillegrate in Kenneky; the 8th and 10th Infinitry are in Kenneky; the 8th and 10th Infinitry are in Kenneky; the 8th and 10th Infinitry or our companies of cavalry, and live companies of light artillery; the 87th Infinitry or our consequences of cavalry and live companies of light artillery; the 87th Infinitry or our consequences of cavalry and live companies of light artillery; the 87th Infinitry or our consequences of the 10th or 1

I commend to the attention of the Legislature the report of the Superintendent of the Public Schools, the flourishing state of which, and the rapid progress of ducation are ing state of which, and the rapid progress of education are subjects of just congratulation.

The reports of the Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburz, and of Western Pennsylvania, of the Houses of Refuge at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, of the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind, and the Northern Hemo for Friendless Children at Philadelphia, and of the Fennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Fselb Midd Children at Media, show that these meritorious charitates well administered, and I recommend that the countenance and aid of the Commonwealth be continued to the Indice the joint resolution of 16th May last, commissioners have been appointed to revise the revenue laws, when manes will be forthwith submitted for the advice and cosent of the Senate. It is hoped that the commissioners will be able to report during the present session of the Legislature. Considering the great labor imposed on then and the vast importance at the present time of an able and efficient performance of the duties of the commissioners. I suggest that the compensation provided for by the jeint resolution should be impressed to an adequate amount.

It was evident, long since, that it would be impossible for the advice of the continuous for the present series. resolution should be increased to an adequate amount. It was evident, long since, that it would be impossible for the banks to continue so redeem their obligation in coin, in the face of the large issues of paper, the necessify for which was imposed on them and the government by the exigencies of the times. No surprise, therefore, was felt at the suspension of specie payment by the bank, which took place on Monday, the 30th of December last. Under the circumstances, I recommend that they be relieved from all penalties for this breach of the law.

Pennsylvania has made great efforts to support the German of the law. ranks of her volunteer regiments. The henever an opportunity one honor to the commonwants the chi among our people, signifies the city of their common testablished by their common testablished by their EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Marrisburg, Jan'y 8, 1861.

The Likely Resu

The Christian Advocate and commenting upon the proba war between the United Stat Britain, closes the article wit which we publish below, ar believe to be about correct. the extract with the remark no immediate probability of England. It is but the fro and the dregs at the bottom ciety that desire a war-the class which is really the ru not desire a rupture. The facturers are indeed suffering war relieve them? The sp aristocratical institutions of envies the success of our would it not be inexpedien factory to rush into an e millions to undertake the de humbling the young giant o We must honor the pron which England defends her generosity in offering an as her flag, but we object to th the menuce in which apolog tion are sought in this ou when generosity should ch actions of those who profe friends. We are well convi would not have acted so defi in other circumstances, or if so, she would have paid impudence. Without more give the extract above allude

Again we predict there will be Christianity of Great Britain do its self-interest will. They have war vessels, of which 151 are stea ing in reserve; but how can the bere? They have an army of 2 not cost something to transport they not meet a foe? Our arm half a million, and our navy 246 v could easily be increased. Tru shown very much activity in our should fight with different spirit enemy. The British might swee from the seas, and destroy our se in doing so, destroy net a little Meanwhile the Americans cou commerce of Great Britain in ev her colonies; for while she is pro obligations from commission could set affoat a fleet of thousan The strength of the British I commerce and Colonies-would in war. The wants of Great Br a sale for manufactures. War once her chief granary and ch great strength of the United Sta own boundaries, and war would opment. It would convert Per great forge to supply us with iron California into a great mint, West with manufactories to sup consume its surplus corn, while tions would become white with orior green with sorghum, a minated, a protective tariff Great Britain out from compo

and looms.

As to the termination of such be that the Union would be di be, too, that the British Empir It is more probable that Cana than that the South would be a side both the French and the A would sympathize with us, while slave population could be freed Should the South anticipate us groes enough to turn their arms But this is not all. While Br with us in front she would be l both flanks. Ireland, which through English statute books through the crowd-by her blo cally illustrate the beauties France on the other side, would In 1858 a British noble said to mercy of Napoleon. He could s hours with force enough to land he could control the arsenals; ithe arsenals he could march to I. march to London he could ma for no British ministry would tak of continuing the war while so la population and wealth of the em aniy's feet." If that was was tr it not be so when her navy shoul No ery would be so popular

to London!" Russia too might mea; while Austria, Britain's be kept busy by Hungary as us from such a war! If the come. let not Protestantism opposite sides of the Atlantic to

Since Adam was placed in I was never more pregnant of res at Washington. Since Israel of the Red Sea, never was bet sublime deed than now. May rod, and our Miriam her cym hung upon the cross never was higher greatness than now. I the Culvary of man's politica may we not hope that our cross blem not of death, but of resur

Major Cameron, Cameron, was recently in ada, on a visit to his wi of his wearing our army t was thought to be other he was attacked by the but defended by the Globe tertained by the British Thirteenth Regiment, and He represents the feeling i as averse to a war with t Out of a regiment cont twelve signified their wi against us.

Utah will most like mission into the Union de session of Congress. Th to effect that purpose wer meeting held at Great S the 6th inst. It is not lik admitted as a State und recognizing poligamy.