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WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

PERSEVERE.

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VOL. XVII.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1863.

NO. 31.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, January 9, 1863.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dan personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

MOTHER! CAN I GO?

[A lad from Connecticut, employed in New York city, wrote home for his mother's permission to enlist in the strife for Liberty and Union. He is now with Burnside.]

I am writing to you, Mother! knowing well what you will say, When you read with tearful fondness all I write to you to-day, Knowing well the flame of ardor on a loyal mother's ear, That will kindle with each impulse, with each throbbing of your heart. I have heard my country calling for her sons that still are true—I have loved that country, Mother! only next to God and you; And my soul is springing forward to resist her bitter foe—

Can I go, my dearest mother? tell me, Mother, can I go? From the battered walls of Sumpter, from the wild waves of the sea, I have heard her cries of sorrow as the voice of God to me. In prosperity I loved her—in her days of dark distress, With your spirit in me, Mother! could I love that country less? They have pierced her heart with treason, they've caused her sons to bleed, They have robbed her in her kindness; they have triumphed in her need; They have tempted on her standard, and she calls me in her woe; Can I go, my dearest mother? tell me, Mother, can I go?

I am young and slender, mother! they would call me a boy, But I know the land I live in, and the blessings I enjoy. I am old enough, my mother! to be loyal, proud and true To the faithful sense of duty I have ever learned from you. We must conquer this rebellion; let the doubting heart be still. We must conquer it, or perish. We must conquer, and we will! But the faithful must not falter, and shall I be wanting? No! Did me go, my dearest mother! tell me, Mother, can I go?

He who led His chosen people, in their effort to be free, From the tyranny of Egypt, will be merciful to me; Will protect me by His power, what soldier I undertake, And return me home in safety, dearest Mother! for your sake. Or, should this, my bleeding country, need a victim such as me, I am nothing more than others who have perished to be free. On her bosom let me slumber, on her altar let me lie—I am not afraid, my mother! in so good a cause to die.

There will come a day of gladness, when the people of the Lord Shall look proudly on their banner, which His mercy has restored; When the stars in perfect number, on their azure field of blue, Shall be clustered in a Union, then and ever firm and true. I may live to see it, Mother! when the patriot's work is done, And your heart, so full of kindness, without proudness for your son, Or through tears your eyes may see it with a sadly thoughtful view, And may love it still more dearly for the cost it won from you.

I have written to you, Mother, with a consciousness of right—I am thinking of you fondly, with a loyal heart to-night. When I have your noble bidding, which shall tell me to press on, I will come and see you, mother! come and kiss you and begone. In the sacred name of Freedom, and my country as her due, In my name as her Justice, I have written this to you. I am eager, anxious, longing to resist my country's foe; Shall I go, my dearest mother? tell me, Mother, shall I go?

"Go, my Boy, where Duty calls You."

AN ANSWER TO "MOTHER! CAN I GO?"

Go, my boy, and Heaven bless you! I have read each precious line, Of your heart's responsive throbbings to a Higher Call than mine. God hath spoken—you have heard Him—and His tears these eyes bedim. Your affection for your mother shall not mar your love for Him. Could I bid you stay from fondness, when the ever-ruling Hand

Marks your path to duty clearly for the safety of your land? No! 'tis yours to be a patriot, and 'tis mine to prove as such.

Go, my boy, where duty calls you, and my heart shall follow you!

Go in faith, and feel protection in a Power Supreme, Divine; Should a bullet pierce your body; it will not enter mine.

Do I think of this in sorrow? Does my love sad fears renew? Do I tremble at the prospect? No, my son; no more than you.

Dear to me is every pathway where your precious feet have trod; But I give you fondly, freely, to my God and my country.

You and I shall never falter in the work we have to do; Go, my boy, where duty calls you, and my heart shall follow you!

I shall pray for you—how often! with the waking hour of morn, Through the labors of my household, and when night is coming on.

If a mother's prayers can keep you 'mid the dangers you incur, God will surely bring you back again to happiness and her.

I will never doubt the goodness that has kept you until now, That has kept the evil from your heart, the shadow from your brow;

And I know that it shall keep you in the path you must pursue; Go, my boy, where duty calls you, and my heart shall follow you!

If my boy were less a hero, less than in thought and deed, I had less to give my country in her trying hour of need;

And I feel a pride in knowing that to serve this cause divine, From no heart-stone, goes a braver heart than that which gives from mine.

I have loved you from the hour that my lips first pressed your brow, Ever tenderly, but never quite as tenderly as now.

All I have is His who gave it, whatsoever He bids me do; Go, my boy, where duty calls you, and my heart shall follow you!

I shall miss you through the spring-time, when the orchard is in bloom, When the smiling face of Nature bathes its beauty in perfume;

When the birds are sweetly singing by the door and on the wing, I shall think of you who always loved to pause and hear them sing.

Long will seem the waning hours through the drowsy summer day, With my boy exposed to dangers on a soil so far away.

But my spirit shall not murmur, though a tear bedim my view; Go, my boy, where duty calls you, and my heart shall follow you!

You will come and see your mother, come and kiss her, as you say, From her lips receive the blessing that shall cheer you on your way;

From her fond embrace go forward to resist your country's foe, With the comforting assurance that your mother bade you go.

Heaven protect, and bless and keep you! holly angels guard your way, Keep your spirit from temptation, and your feet from going astray.

To your mother ever faithful, to your country ever true; Go, my boy, where duty calls you, and my heart shall follow you!

EMANCIPATION IN LOUISIANA

PROCLAMATION OF MAJOR GEN. BANKS.

To the People of Louisiana. Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, Dec. 24, 1862. In order to correct public misapprehension and misrepresentation, for the information of the troops of this Department, and the information of all parties in interest, official publication is herewith made of the Proclamation by the President of the United States, relating to the subject of emancipation. In the examination of this document it will be observed:

pendent. Provost Marshals, officers and soldiers, are enjoined to prevent any disturbance of the public peace. The slaves are enjoined to remain upon their plantations until their privileges shall have been definitely established. They may rest assured that whatever benefit the Government intends, will be secured to them, but no man can be allowed, in the present condition of affairs, to take the law into his own hands. If they seek the protection of the Government, they should wait its pleasure. Officers invested with command will be vigilant in the discharge of their duties. Leave of absence from camp will not be permitted, except in cases of great emergency. Soldiers enrolled in the Regiments of Native Guards will not be allowed for the present, to visit the localities of their birthplaces, nor will visitors be received unnecessarily in their camps. These regulations, enforced with all the troops of the United States in the localities where they are enlisted, are now imperatively necessary. These troops will be confined to the duty specified in general orders, and will not be charged with special authority in making searches, seizures or arrests. It is my purpose to execute faithfully all the orders of the Government, and I assume the responsibility of these instructions as consistent therewith, and require prompt and faithful execution thereof. Public attention is called to the fact, that the return of fugitives by officers of the army. No encouragement will be given to laborers to desert their employers, but no authority exists to compel them to return.

It is suggested to planters that some plan be adopted by which an equitable proportion of the crops of the coming year, to be hereafter determined upon the judgment of honorable men justly representing the different interests involved, be set apart and reserved for the support and compensation of labor.

The war is not waged by the Government for the overthrow of slavery. The President has declared, on the contrary, that it is to restore the constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States "in which that relation is or may be suspended. The resolutions passed by Congress, before the war, with almost unanimous consent, recognized the rights of the States in this regard. Vermont recently repealed the statutes supposed to be inconsistent therewith. Massachusetts has done so before. Slavery existed by consent and constitutional guarantee. Violence and war will inevitably bring it to an end. It is impossible that any military man, in the event of continued war, should counsel the preservation of slave property in the rebel States. If it is to be preserved, war must cease, and the former constitutional relations be again established.

The first gun at Sumpter proclaimed emancipation. The continuance of the contest there commenced will consummate that end, and the history of the age will leave no other permanent trace of the rebellion. Its leaders will have accomplished what other men could not have done. The best abolitionist is a cipher when compared with the leaders of the rebellion. What mystery pervades the works of Providence! We submit its decrees, but stand confounded at the awful manifestations of its wisdom and power!

The great problem of the age, apparently envolved, with labyrinthine complications, is to be suddenly lifted out of human hands. We may control the incidents of the contest, but we cannot circumvent or defeat the end. It will be left us only to assuage the horrors of internecine conflict, and to procrastinate the process of transition. Local and national interests are therefore alike dependent upon the suppression of the rebellion.

No pecuniary sacrifice can be too great an equivalent for peace. But it should be permanent peace, and embrace all subjects of discontent. It is written on the blue arch above us—the distant voices of the future—the waves that beat our coast—the skeletons that sit at our tables and fill the vacant places of desolate and mourning firesides—all cry out that this war must not be repeated hereafter.

Conflict, in public as in social life, strengthens and consolidates brotherly affection. England, France, Austria, Italy—every land fertile enough to make a history, has had its desolating civil wars. It is baseless nationality that has not tested its strength against domestic enemies. The success of local interests narrows the destiny of a State and the people thereof, are not in rebellion against the United States.

III. That the State of Louisiana has not yet been designated by the President as in rebellion, nor any part thereof, and that it has complied with all the conditions of the proclamation respecting the re-enslavement:

IV. That pecuniary aid to States not in rebellion, which may hereafter provide for immediate or gradual emancipation; the colonization of persons of African descent elsewhere, and the compensation of all citizens who have remained loyal, "for all losses by acts of the United States, including slaves," are among the chief recommendations of this important paper.

It is manifest that the changes suggested therein, and which may hereafter be established, do not take effect within the State on the first day of January prox, nor at any precise period which can now be designated, and I call upon all persons of whatever estate, condition or degree, soldiers, citizens or slaves, to observe this material and important fact, and to govern themselves accordingly. All unusual public demonstrations, of whatever character, will be for the present sus-

ANNUAL MESSAGE

OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

READ JANUARY 7, 1863.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: GENTLEMEN—Notwithstanding the pressure of public calamity which has weighed heavily on the country during the past year, it has pleased Divine Providence not only to enable the people of Pennsylvania to perform in full all their duties to our common government, but to give to this commonwealth domestic peace, plenty and prosperity.

The balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1861, was \$1,551,605 72. Receipts during fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1862, 1861, were as follows: Ordinary sources, \$4,047,822 39; 6 per cent. loan, act May 15, '61, 287,850 00; From various banks as an equivalent for coin, 146,631 22; Military expenses, act April 12, '61, 7 62; Military expenses, act May 15, '61, 1,217 26; Military expenses, act April 16, '62, 20,607 04; From various banks as an equivalent for coin, 400 54; Commissioners of Sinking Fund, 427,881 51; Domestic creditors, 105 32; Total, 5,000,000 00.

Decrease in expenditures of '62, 95,317 16. From the tables exhibited it will appear that the receipts from ordinary sources of revenue for the year 1862, are in excess of the receipts of the year 1861 one million thirty thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-two cents, (the excess of interest paid in 1862 over that in 1861 being \$114,005 37) and that the ordinary expenditures for 1862 were ninety-five thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars and sixteen cents less than the year previous.

The healthy condition of the revenues, and the excess of the receipts over the expenditures, secured by the rigid economy which has been practiced, (especially considering the necessary increase of taxation by the National Government) seem to invite the attention of the Legislature to a revision of the revenue laws, with a view to lightening the burthens of the people. In this connection it is proper to invite your attention to the justice and expediency of restricting the rate of local taxation, now, in some parts of the State, oppressive.

Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the 1st day of Dec. '61: Additional amount received at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1862, on Military Loan, authorized per act of May 15, '61, 387,850 00; \$4,588,666 08.

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Public debt, Dec. 1, 1862, \$10,418,213 82. Towards the extinguishment of the public debt, the Sinking Fund holds securities amounting to ten millions seven hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars, as follows: Bonds of Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, \$8,500,000; Bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 7,000,000; Bonds of Wyoming Canal Company, 281,000.

Should there be no extraordinary demand on the Treasury, there can be appropriated from the large balance now on hand and the increasing revenues, at least a million and a half of dollars during the coming year towards the payment of the public debt.

The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been, as shown by my Proclamation of the 8th of September last, as follows: Amount of debt of Commonwealth reduced, \$262,801 67; State loans, \$201,178 74; Interest certificates, 370 41; Domestic creditors' certificates, 64 52; Relief notes cancelled, 11 88; Total, \$262,801 67.

It will be observed that the fiscal year ends on the 30th of November, and the Sinking Fund year on the first Monday of September. This is the reason 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.

Under the act of 11th of April, 1862, I appointed William McClelland, R. B. McCombs and M. Russell Thayer Esqs, as Revenue Commissioners, who have printed a report, and will not doubt submit the result of their labors to the Legislature, to which I invite attention.

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, Superintendent of Common Schools, and State Librarian will exhibit the state of the departments under their care.

In accordance with the Act of 10th February, 1862, the quota of this State of the direct tax of the United States, amounting to one million nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirty-three cents, was, on the 14th June, 1862, paid to the United States, partly by a relinquishment of a portion of the sums claimed by this State from the Government, and partly in cash, after deducting the 15 per cent. allowed by the act of Congress for prompt payment. Pennsylvania thus paid her quota of the direct tax before any other State. There is still due to the State, principally for advances since made for transportation and equipments of volunteers, about three hundred thousand dollars.

On the 20th of February last, I issued my warrant authorizing the State Treasurer to deliver to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company one thousand of the bonds deposited with the State in conformity with the Act of May 7, 1861. On the 20th of November I issued a similar warrant. Both warrants were granted after receiving reports from John A. Wright, Esq., the commissioner appointed for the purpose, that the proceeds of the bonds previously issued had been appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the law. The company has now received three of the five millions of bonds deposited in the State Treasury. With the proceeds of the bonds issued, fifty-two miles of road have been completed, making, with what had formerly been finished, a total of one hundred and ninety-nine miles, leaving eighty-nine miles unfinished, of which, nearly all is graded and ready for the iron. The bonds still in the Treasury will yield an amount ample to complete the road, and thus open this important route of trade and commerce. The development of the vast mineral and other resources of our north-western counties by this means, will undoubtedly in a few years render valuable the securities of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, now forming part of the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth.

The interest on the State debt was paid in August last in specie or its equivalent, in conformity with the existing law, at the cost of one hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-two cents for the difference between specie and paper currency, of which the banks under the provisions of the act of 11th April, 1862, have already refunded to the State one hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirty cents.

This burden on the banks has become heavier than in my judgment ought to be borne by any special interest.

Unless the Legislature should otherwise provide, it will be the duty of the State Treasurer to pay in like manner the interest which will fall due hereafter. We should all be careful not to violate the faith or impair the credit of the Commonwealth. The serious and early consideration of the Legislature is invited to the whole subject.

In my opinion there are already more incorporated banks in the Commonwealth than are at present required for the public convenience, and I therefore recommend that no more shall be incorporated.

On the 7th of July last, a call was made by the President for three hundred thousand volunteers. This State had already supplied nearly one hundred and ten thousand men, yet her

people promptly bestirred themselves to respond to this new requirement. Although it was believed that no bounties would be necessary to induce the men of Pennsylvania to enter the service of their country on such an occasion, yet as some of the neighboring States offered large bounties, it was thought not right to expose our citizens to the temptation thus afforded to them to enlist in regiments of other States. There being no appropriation for the payment of bounties, I, of course, could not direct them to be paid out of the treasury, and it was evident that to call the Legislature together and wait for the negotiation of any loan which might be authorized for the purpose, would be attended by injuries delay. Under these circumstances, I confidently appealed by proclamation to a people who have never faltered in the performance of any duty of patriotism, calling on them to raise in their several counties, the sums necessary to insure their proportion of the quota of the State. This appeal was effectually answered. Public meetings were held, and liberal amounts subscribed by individuals.

In the city of Philadelphia, besides a very large fund thus raised, the municipal authorities contributed heavily from their common treasury, and in several counties the county commissioners, generally under the guarantee of a few of their eminent citizens, devoted county funds to the same purpose. I recommend that these proceeds be legalized, and submit to the wisdom of the Legislature the question of what legislation would be just and proper on the whole subject that the burden of this patriotic effort may fall equally on all classes of people throughout the State.

The result of this manifestation of public spirit was that thirty-eight new regiments and three unattached companies of infantry were raised; four other regiments, which previous to this call, had been authorized by the War Department to be raised are still in progress of organization.

On special requisitions from the War Department there have been raised and are now in service five additional regiments, and three companies of cavalry, two batteries of heavy artillery, and one battery of light artillery. A battalion of heavy artillery is being raised by Maj. Joseph Roberts, U. S. A., with my assent, also under special authority of the War Department.

Early in September last the rebel army crossed the Potomac into Maryland, with the design of invading this State. On the 4th of that month I called upon the people by Proclamation to organize into companies and hold themselves in readiness to be ordered into actual service for the defence of the State. And on the 11th of that month, under authority of the President, I issued orders for fifty thousand volunteer militia, to rendezvous at Harrisburg, for the defence of the State. This call was promptly responded to, and a large force was sent forward to the Cumberland Valley and its vicinity. The first part of this force, consisting of one regiment and eight companies of infantry, moved from Harrisburg on the night of the 12th of September, and were followed by other regiments as rapidly as they could be organized and transportation provided. The command of the whole force was taken by Brigadier General John F. Reynolds, who left his corps in the Army of the Potomac at an urgent request, and hurried to the defence of his native State, for which he is entitled to the thanks of the Commonwealth. Fifteen thousand of the Volunteer Militia were pushed forward to Hagerstown and Boonsboro', in the State of Maryland; ten thousand were posted in the vicinity of GreenCastle and Chambersburg; and about twenty-five thousand were at Harrisburg, on their way to Harrisburg, or in readiness and waiting for transportation to proceed thither. One regiment, at the request of Gen. Halleck, was sent to protect Dupont's Powder Mills, in the State of Delaware. On the 24th of September the Volunteer Militia were discharged by me from service, having by their spirited demonstration greatly aided in preventing the intended invasion of this State by the rebels, and in compelling their sudden evacuation of the portion of Maryland which they had polluted. For these services, the thanks of the Governor of Maryland and of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac were rendered to our patriotic troops through me. Messengers have been taken to procure payment in full of these troops, and of the expenses attending their services, by the United States, in accordance with the terms of the call by the President. A large portion of the amount has already been paid. Having accompanied this force to Hagerstown, I am enabled to speak of the courage, fidelity and cheerfulness with which the men suffered unaccustomed privations, and bore the fire of the rebel force, performing with alacrity all the services that was required of them.

On Aug. 4th last, a draft of three hundred thousand militia, to serve for nine months, was ordered by the President under the act of Congress of 17th of July, 1862, and regulations were made by his authority in pursuance of that act, under which regulations the enrolment and draft were conducted in this State, our militia laws being found to be defective. Several counties and districts having already supplied by volunteers their portion of the quota of the State, were exempted from the draft, and time was given to enable others to raise the required number of men by voluntary enlistments. The draft was generally proceeded with throughout the State on the 14th day of October last, and the drafted men were directed to be

placed in the several camps of rendezvous established under the regulations, where they were organized and elected their officers, and have since gone forward to the army in the field. The draft was completely successful; when the men had been assembled to the rendezvous, my agency in the matter ceased, and all authority and control over the men devolved on the United States officers. I cannot but commend the people of Pennsylvania for their cheerful obedience to the requirements of the Government on this occasion. All the expenses of the draft, and of course, to be paid by the United States, and I learn that officers are now in the State charged with the settlements and payments.

Including the three months' volunteers, Pennsylvania has furnished to the general government, more than two hundred thousand men since the breaking out of the rebellion, besides some fifty thousand who were in service, or actually ready for it, as volunteer militia, under the call of 11th of September last, making, in the whole, more than two hundred and fifty thousand men.

In October last, a body of rebel cavalry with a battery of artillery, suddenly crossed the Potomac and made their way as far as Chambersburg, plundering what they found of supplies useful to them and committing other depredations. They went out of the State by crossing the South Mountain, and thus reaching the Potomac below Harper's Ferry. The troops in the field were not prepared for the movement to punish this attempt on her soil, and it is to be much regretted that efficient measures could not have been taken by the army to capture the rebels on their return to the Potomac. Immediately after I received notice that this force had crossed the line of the State, I called into service the Anderson Cavalry, then encamped at Carlisle, and two companies of Regulars at the depot at that place. These troops were pushed forward in the direction of Chambersburg and South Mountain. The cavalry at Camp Curtin, consisting of one full and two imperfect regiments, were armed as infantry, and together with two companies of infantry and a battery of volunteer light artillery of Harrisburg, were held in readiness to go forward, when Major Gen. Wagon arrived and assumed the command of all the forces. He had previously ordered part of his command from Baltimore and marched the troops to Gettysburg.

The rebels marched with so much secrecy that they did not encounter any of the forces of Gen. Wool, and escaped from the State. I recommend that application be made to Congress for an appropriation to compensate our citizens for the damages which they suffered by the raid.

On the two emergencies to which I have referred, I acknowledge valuable counsel and assistance from Brigadier Gen. Andrew Porter of the U. S. Army, who testified his confidence in his native State, and zeal in her service when threatened. And on the same, and other occasions, I am indebted to Col. Thomas A. Scott, Colonel John A. Wright, and Colonel J. B. Parker, members of my Staff, who came promptly on my summons, and served with their accustomed zeal and fidelity, without pecuniary compensation.

The militia law of this State is greatly defective, and I earnestly recommend the appointment of a commission to prepare and submit an efficient system, to be reported before the adjournment of the Legislature, so that action may be had on the subject at the present session. In the hurry of ordinary business, the Legislature might not be able to give the necessary attention to the preparation of a proper measure, and events which have already occurred prove the necessity of some effectual legislation on the subject, so that our people may be adequately protected.

The State is in possession of the following Ordnance, Arms and Ammunition:

63 pieces of artillery, of which 22 need repairs; 2 batteries of new cannon, consisting of 12 Griffl rifle cannon, 6 pounders, 2 caissons, and 2 battery wagons, presented to the State by the Committee of Safety of Philadelphia, in September last; 29,492 muskets and rifles, of which 11,614 are ready for issue, 4,460 in the hands of mechanics for repairs, and the balance having been used by the militia called out in September last, require cleaning; 12,427 sets infantry accoutrements complete; 1,208 swords and sabres; 684 pistols; 1,938 rounds artillery ammunition; 822,000 rounds ammunition for small arms.