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VOL. 49.

MERICAN VOLUNTEER PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

JOHN E. BRATTON.

TERMS. Suscription.—Two Dollars if paid within the int; and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid thin the your. These terms will be rigidly ad-heat to in every instance. No subscription dis-dinued until all arreerages are paid unless at heavily on the country during the past year, it has pleased Divine Providence not only to he option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS-Accompanied by the CASH, and avenue and a second and a second a seco in full all their duties to our common governlitional insertion. Those of a greater length in mestic peace, plenty and prosperity. The balance in Treasury Nov. 20th, 1861, artion. on-PRINTING-Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills, Was Receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th 1861, were as follows: Ordinary sources \$1,007,822 89

aphlets, Blanks, Labels, &e. &e., executed with aracy and at the shortes notice.

Boetical.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.] THE SENTINEL.

BY FRANCIS DE BAES JANVIER.

Watchman, what of the night ?"-Isaiah, xxi, 11. 'Tis midnight ! From yon moss-grown tower 'Peals forth the annual bell, Pouring upon the passing hour The dead year's fureral knell ! A year is dead-a year is born-Dark is the night ! Bright is the morn ! Hark ! 'Tis Time's sentincl-"All's well ! All's well !" Cries Time's stern sentinel ! A year is doad ! Its doubts, its fears, Its nurgow minded schemes, Its vain regrets, its fruitful tears, Its unnecomplished dreams, Its bitterness, and rage, and spite-A'l-all are dead ! Dark is the night! Hark ! 'Tis time's sentinel-"All's well! All's well!" Cries Time's stern continel ! A year is borne ! Oh, shall it be A year of grace and good? . Of light, and life, and liberty, Of generous brotherhood? Shall purity and peace adorn This new-born year ? Bright is the morn ! Hark ! 'Tis Time's sentinel ! "All's well ! All's well !" Cries Time's stern sentinel! Aligellaneong.

Tisit to the llosaitals.

A writer from Washington to the Bulletin For year onding Nov. 30, 1862 Eus describes scenes in the Hospitals of that For year ending Nov. 30, 1861 Excess of receipts for 1862

What Soldier's Endure. One patient in Army Square Hospital, re- Payment for ordinary purposes ex ceived fif.een separate wounds; all but one after he fell. He lived several days after coming up here. Another one had eleven balls in his body. Nine were extracted and Decrease in-expenditure of 1

I refer to the reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General for the details the financial affairs of the Commonwealth. The reports of the Surveyor Gener-al, Superintendent of Common Schools and GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. State Librarian will exhibit the state of the To the Senate and House of Representitives

lenartments 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 GENTLEMEN :- Notwithstanding the pres sure of public calamity, which has weighed million nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars and hirty-three cents, was on the 14th June, enable the people of Pennsylvania to perform 1862, paid to the United States, party by a relinquishment of a portion of the same laimed by this State from the Government and partly in each, after deducting the fifteen per cent. allowed by the act of Congress for \$1,551,605 75 prompt payment. Pennsylvania thus paid er quota of the direct tax before any other State. There is still due to the State, prin-

cipally 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 ap-pointed for the purpose, that the proceeds of the bonds previously issued had been approprinted in necordance w th 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 the road. have been completed, making with what had formerly been finished, a total of one hundred and ninety-nine miles leaving eigh-ty 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 northwesten counties by this means will undoubtedly in a few years render valuable the securities of the Sunbury and Eric railroad company, now forming a part of the sinking fund of the Commonwealth. The interest on the State debt was paid in

August last in spice or its equivalent, in conformity with the existing law, at the cost of one hundred and forty six thousand six hundred and thirty one dollars and twenty two cents for the difference between specie and paper currency, of which the the provisions of the act of 11th banks, under April, 1802, have already refunded to the State one hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and sixty eight dellars and thirty

cents. This burden on the banks has become

heavier than in my judgmont ought to be. borne by my specie interest. Unless the Legislature should otherwise provide, it will be the duty of the State

Treasurer to ray in like manner the interest lion, besides some fifty thousand, who were which will fall due hereafter. We should in the service, or actually ready for it, as vollion, besides some fifty thousand who were all be careful not to violate the faith or unteer militia, under the call of 11th Sept. in the careful, not to violite the infin or indee infine in the whole more than two impair the credit of the Commonwealth. The serious and early consideration of the hundred and fifty thousand men. Lagislature is invited to the whole subject. In October last, a body of rebel cavalry \$1,118,662 93 1,023,345 77

Legislature is invited to the whole s

forward to Hagerstown and Boonsboro', in of ammunition issued to border counties and the State of Maryland ; ten thousand were organized companies. 1,755 muskets and nosted in the vicinity of Greencastle and 895 sets of accoutrements, were issued to and especially have the women of Pennsyl-Thambersburg : and about twenty five thou- Colonels Brown and Glantz's regiments on and were at Harrisburg, on their way to going into service. 32 pieces of artillery, is-

was sent to protect Dupont's powder mile, in 528 sets of accoutrements, issued to organized he State of Delaware. On the 24th Septem- | cavalry companies, showing an aggregate of ber the volunteer militin were flischarged by 107 pieces of artillery. 89.045 muskets and ber the volunteer minum were discuarged by 107 pieces of artillery, 89,045 muskets and me from service, having by their spirited demenstration 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 the intended invasion of Maryland which is the sudden in addition to the above, the following mil-

1863.

they had polluted. For these services, the thanks of the Governor of Maryland and of itary propety of the city of Philadelphia is reported by the " Home Guards of the city the Commander of the Army of the Potomac were rendered to our patriotic troops through of Philadelphia," to be in its possession, viz: me. Measures have been taken to procure 6 12-pounder Parrott rifled guns. 2 10the payment in full of these troops, and pounder Prussian rifled guns. 1 10-pounder of the expenses attending their services, by the United States, in accordence with the terms of the call by the President. A large pounder Prussian rifled guns. 2 enssions for 10-pounder pounder Prussian rifled guns, with tools and portion of the amount has already been paid. stores. 1 12 pounder rifled howitzer, Dahl-gren. 1 12 pounder rifled howitzer, 750 lbs. Having accompanied this force to Hagers-

town, I am enabled to speak of the courage Dahlgren. 2 field carriages for ditto. 2 fidelity and cheerfulness with which the men smell howitzer guns, 12 pounders, with carsuffered unaccustomed privations, and bore the fire of the rebel force, performing with alacrity all the service that was required of carriages for ditto. 2 small 12 pounder howzers, with carriages, tools and stores. 195 On the 4th of August last, a draft of three saddles. 127 saddles, with traces, breast hundred thousend militia, to serve for nine strap. &c. 68 saddles, incomplete. muskets and rifles. 200 pistols and 124 hois-

eral.

sions.

months, was ordered by the President under muskets and rifles. 200 pistols and 124 hois-the act of Congress of 17th July, 1862, and ters. 1997 rounds shot and shell. 672,884 rounds musket and rifle cartridges. regulations were made by his authority in inrsuance of the act, under which regula-The foregoing does not include the arms ions the enrolment and draft were conducted in this State, our militia laws being found to be defective. Several counties and dis-tricts, having already supplied by wolunteers are in their possession. For the details of their proportion of the quota of this State, were exempted from the druft, and time was given to enable others to raise the required termaster General, Commisary General, Surgeon General, and the Chief of Transportanumber of men by voluntary enlistments.tion, which accompany this message. The draft, was generally proceeded with, throughout the Slate, on the 16th of October In regard to the election of officers in the last, and the drafted men were directed to be

giments of that corps and of our gallant regilaced in the several camps of rendezvous ments of volunteers, I propose to send a speestablished under the regulations, where they enal message in a few days, as I desire to vere organized and elected their officers, and treat these subjects somewhat at large, and the erection of an asylum for our disabled have since gone forward to the army in the field. The draft was eminently successful. to submit to the Legislature some documents

relating to them. By the thirteenth section of the act of May the asylum be authorized to accept such furand when the men had been marched to the endezvous, my agency in the matter ceased. 15th, 1861, I was authorized to draw my ther contributions as our citizens may offer. and all authority and control over the men devolved on the U. S. officers. I cannot but warrants on the treasury for a sum not ex- In a well managed establishment of that ceeding twenty thousand dollars for compen- kind, it is probable that the pensions to be commend the people of Pennsylvania, for their cheerful obedience to the requirements allowed by the Government to the men, will sation to such persons as might be required to serve the country. in a military capacity. enable them to support themselves with com-At the date of my last annual message, I had fort. By an act of Congress passed on the of the Government on this occasion. All the expenses of the draft, are, of course, to be drawn from the treasury eight thousand five second day of July, 1862, lands were granted paid by the United States, and L learn that hundred dollars, and had paid out up to the to the several States for the endowment; first of December, 1861, six thousand four support and maintenance by each State, of flicers are now in the State charged with

hindred dollars, when my account was set-tled. Since that time I have drawn two es of learning as are related to agriculture thousand dollars from the treasury, part of and the mechanic arts, without excluding which, with the balance in my hands, has other scientific and classical studies, and inbeen expended in the payment of members of chiling military factors, my personal staff in service when I required I recommend that prop w pr I recommend that prop is provision be made assistance, and in procuring information, and by the Logislature for having the lands thus to persons employed when the State was threatened with invasion in September, 1802, and during the raid in October last. An account of these expenditures will be

thanks of the Commonwealth. Fifteen thou-sand of the voluncer militin were pushed of organized companies. Also 80,000 rounds minister their kind offices, but in every part mount railway company. It being aligned mount railway company. It being alieged that the company, instead of making a railof the Common wealth thousands have applied their means and exertions to the same end; way on the route and in the manner prescribed its charter, is constructing a railroad of a different character by a route, extending vania, obeying their true womanly instincts, shown that they are worthy to be the mothfrom the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Bal Intrisburg, or in roadiness and in waiting for transportation to proceed thither. One regiment, at the request of General Halleck, into service. 528 sabres, 1,056 pistols and timore Railroad depot to the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad depot, both within the city of Philadelphia, the attorney General has the performance of it. The city of Philadelphia having patrioti-

cally offered to the United States,

from hostile attack by its position

with transmit for information.

oceeded against the company by quo warranto for the violation of its charter, and has also filed an information for the purpose of Lengue Island as a donation for a Navy Yard, Conrestraining the company from proceeding in the construction of their road. Both these progress directed a commission to report upon ceedings are now pending. By the act of 29th March. 1813, it was prothe availability of that site, and also of New-

NO. 32.

London. To the general astonishment, a majority of the commission have reported vided that citizens absent from home in act in favor of New London, but the minority military service, might exercise their right has presented a report, which is fortified by of suffrage as if they were present at the usthe approval of the Secretary of the Navy, showing so conclusively the superiority of ual places of election. This act was sub-stantially re-enacted in the general election law passed on the 2d of July, 1839. The Su-League Island that it is scarcely possible that Congress should hesitate to select that locapreme Court has recently decided that by reason of a phrase in the constitutional amendtion. To establish a Navy Yard for the construction of iron clad vessels at a point remote ments of 1838, this provision has become onfrom all necessary supplies, situated on salt water, and accessable by more than one route constitutional. Pennsylvania has sent to the service about two hundred thousand citizens, to any enemy, who may have a momentary who. by this decision, are disfranchised. This seems to be a hard measure-that men superiority at sea, would appear quite incon sistent with the wisdom of Congress, espe-cially when a site is offered convenient to who testify their devotion to the country by going to the field should thereby lose the most inestimable right of a citizen. ron, coal, and other necessary supplies, sit-I recommend that the necessary steps be forwith commenced nated on fresh water with a sufficient depth for the draught of large vessels, and safe to amend the constitution, so as to give the right of suffrage to the citizens we are thus Capt. Henry E. Wrigley, of the city of excluded.

I cannot close this message without speaking Philadelphia, at my request, and without compensation, has made a report to me on the defences of the Delaware, which I hereof the unbroken loyalty and spirit of the freemen of Pennsylvania. They feel that on the preservation of the Union and the suppression of the most causeless and wicked robellion and equipment that have been issued to the telegraph, an offer from the Pennsylvania which history records; depend the honor the several regiments of the Home Guard, which Railroad Company, of a donation of fifty thou-interests and the whole future welfare of the Comonwealth, they will never tolerate military operations and statistics. I refer you volunteers. I decline this offer, because I schemes for destroying the Government of the to the reports of the Adjutant General, Quar- had no authority to accept it on behalf of the United States, or for forming seperate Conpublic, and was unwilling to undertake the federacies, or any other schemes for creating general confusion and ruin, and aiding and comforting the traitors who are in arms against their country. This State has furnished more men for the

defence of our institutions, and has lost more by the casualties of war, than any other State She has given her blood and treasure freely, and is ready to give as much more of both as soldiers, and that the trustees appointed to may be needful. Her people intend that by the blessing of God, this rebellion shall be superintend the erection and management of suppressed, and will not be turned from their settled purpose by the wiles of masked ene-mics or the vacillations of feeble friends. On the contrary, they will, (as is their right)insist, that competent Integrity, Earnestness, Intellect and vigor shall be employed in the public service, to preserve the Government, and to maintain the unity of the country. A. G. CURTIN

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Harrisburg, Jan. 7, 1863.

Business Rules.

Do not undertake a businees with which you are not perfectly acquainted, any sooner than you would attempt, if blind, to survey a city. First thoroughly understand what you anything-before taking a single step involv-

In July last, I received, at Pittsburg. by sand dollars to assist in paying bounties to disbursement of the fund in my private capacity. I have since received a letter on the

2.296

subject from the company suggesting other Reserve corps, and the recruitment of the ro- modes of disp sing of the money, a copy of which is annexed to this message. If the Legislature should accept the donation. I recommend that it be applied towards

he was in a fair way of recovery. Another one had three balls through his hips and is doing well, while many others are shot square through the lungs. Yet you might go among them after being thus riddled, and never hear a murmur of complaint. Such patient, enduring heroism is indeed sublime.

A Hospital Scene.

Innumerable are the touching scenes in Washington hospitals. I will cite one only, which occurred in the Patent Office

Hospital, and impressed me strongly : Among the many brave, unconiplaining fellows who were brought up from the battle of Fredericksburg, was a bright eyed, intelligent young man, or boy, rather, of 16 years, who belonged to a Northern regiment. He appeared more affectionate and tender than his comrades, and attracte I a good deal of attention from the attendants and visitors. Manifestly a pet of some household, he longed for nothing so much as the arrival of his mother, who was expected, for he knew he was mortally wounded and failing fast. Ero she arrived, however, he died. But he tho't she had come, for while a kind lady visitor was wiping the death sweat 'from his brow, as his sight was failing, he rallied like an expiring taper in its socket, looked up longingly and joyfully, and in the tenderest pathos whispered quite audibly : "Is that mothin tones that drow tears from every er ?' Then drawing her towards him with eye. Then drawing ner condition and in all his feeble power, he nestled his head in

her arms like a sleeping infant, and thus died with the sweet word "Mother" on this quivoring lips ! It was indeed a touching scene, worthy of

a poet's pen, which you will see I do not wield. Still, as I think of the many brave boys whose young lives had gone out within these dreary walls, with unutterable longings for the dear old home, and imagining, perhaps, like this one, that all the heart holds must dear had come at last, I can't help thinking of this little incident and repeating as I go to my rest-

" IS THAT MOTHER?"

Is that mother bending o'er me; . As sho sang my cradle hymn-Kneeling there in tears before mo? Say ?--- my sight is growing dim.

Comes she from the old home lowly, Out among the northern hills, To her pet boy Hying slowly Of war's battle wounds and ills?

Mother ! oh, we bravely battled-Battled till the day was done; While the leasen hail-storm rattled-Man to man and gun to gun.

But we failed-and I am dying-Dying in my boyhood's years-There-no weeping, self denying-

Noble deaths domand no tears ! Fold your arms again around me; Press again my aching head ; Sing the lullaby you sang me-

Kiss me, mother, ere I'm dead ! Dr Nere is an interesting scrap from the prayer of a man who was in the habit of fill-ing the breaks in his petitions with the sylla-

le er : "O Lord, we pray for our poor brother, who has lived for more that ten years on the Lord's side-er, and has one foot on the grave er and the other all but-er."

Pleasant salutation from a life insurance agent-" Happy to take your life for \$10,000, sir."

Do gain wealth does not make us hapby; to lese it makes as miserable.

95,317 16 Decrease in expenditure of 1862 From the tables exhibited it will appear

Bolifical.

of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

Six per cent loan act of May 15, 1861 387,850 00

payment of interest on public debt 140,765 80 Refunded cash, military 20,566 43 United States Government 605,740 52

Nov. 30, 1861 And the payments have been as follows:

Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending 6,763,365 36

\$3,083,110 00

146,631.22

460,548 68

3,217 26

20,607 04

427,881:51

100.000 00

350,000 00

\$390,507 41

387.850 00

482,781 14

100.000.00

400 51

105 32

-1.590.509 21

2.172.844 10

778,357 41

582.781 1

196,576 27

\$1.047.822 39

3,017,645 5

1,030,176 82

7 62

- 5.211.747 6

From various banks as an

For ordinary purposes Paid on State interest as an

A mu on State interest as an equivalent for coin Military expenses, act April 12, 1881 Military expenses, act May 15, 1861 Military

Military expenses, act

Military expenses, act April 16, 1862

Military pensions, act May 15, 1801

Jommissioners of Sinking

Domestic creditors Tomporary loan redeemed United States Government

Balance of said fund Nov.

Receipts under act May 15, 1861

Paid for military expenses,

Paid for redemption of tem-

Leaving balance in Treasury, Nov. 30

Of - hich amount one hundred and ninety

five thousand five hundred and seventy-

six dollars and twenty-seven cents is the balance of unexpected military loan, as

16, 1862

Fund

direct tax

follows :

as abovo

porary loan

equivalent for coin for the

than are at present required for the public hat the receipts from ordinary sources of conveniences, and I therefore recommend revenue for the year 1862 are in excess of the that no more shall be incorporated.

receipts of the year 1861 one million thirty On the 7th of July last a call was made by housand one hundred and seventy-six dollars the President for three hund til thousand and eighty two cents, [the excess of interest volunteers. This State had already supplied paid in 1862 over that in 1801 being \$144,hearly one hundred and ten thousand men, 095 37 ;] and that the ordinary expenditures nearly one hundred and ten thousand men, for 1862 were minety-five thousand three yet her people promptly bestirred themselves to respond to this new requirement. Alhundred and seventeen dollars and sixteen

though it was believed that no bounties would be necessary to induce the men of cents less than the year previous. The healthy condition of the revenues and Pennsylvania to enter the service of their the excess of the receipts over the expendicountry ou such an occasion, yet as some of the neighboring States offered large bountures, secured by the rigid economy which has been practiced, (especially considering ties, it was thought not right to expose the necessary increase of taxation by the national Government,) seem to invite the atten- our citizens to the temptation thus afforded to them to enlist in regiments of other States. ion of the Legislature to a revision of the revenue laws, with view to lightening the There being no appropriation for the pay-burthens of the people. In this connection ment of bounties, I, of course, could not instice and expediency of restricting the rate of pounties. I, of course, could not direct them to be paid out of the treasury, and it was evident that to call the Legisla-of total taxation now, in some parts of the ture together and wait for the pocativity. State oppressive. Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania, the purpose, would be attended by injurious

dolay.

As it slood on the 1st day of December. \$10,580,666 08 Additional amount received at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending, Nov. 30, 1862 on military loan, authorized per act of May 15, 1861 387,850 00 40,008,516 03

Deduct amount received at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1862 viz : Five per cent. State stocks. Four and a half per cont; \$268,899 49 50,000 00 State Stock Four per cent. State stocks 100,000 90 Interest certificates Relief notes 17 25 1,111 00 Domestic creditors' cer-61 62 tilicates Military loan, per act of April 12, 1861, redeemed 100.000 00 520.302 20

\$4:418.213 82 Public dobt. Dec. 1, 1862 Towards the extinguishment of the public debt, the Sinking fund hold securities amounting to ten millions seven hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars as follows :

and eighty-one ungunne and Bonds of Sunbury and Eric railroad com-\$3,50 0 000 pany Bonds of Pennsylvania railraod company 7,000,000 New 1- of Wyoming canal company 280,000

10,781,000 Should there be no extraordinary demand on the Treasury, there can be appropriated

eavy artillery, and one battery of light from the larger balance now on hand and the increasing revenue, at least a million and half of dollars during the coming year to wards the payment of the public debt. The operation of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been, as shown by procla-mation of the 8th of September last, as fol-

		+ th
Am't of debt of Commonw	ealth roducod \$262,801 67	
A i follows, viz :		pr
State loans	\$261,178 74	ni
Interests cortificates	370 41	ed
Domestic creditors' certifi	cates, 64 62	1 th
Relief notos cancelloit	11 88	.01

It will be observed that the fiscal year State. This call was promptly responded to, and a large force was sent forward to the ends on the thirteen of November, and the Cumberland Valley and its vicinity. The inking fund year on the first Monday of first part of this force, consisting of one regi-September. This is the reason for the anparent deficiency in the amount of debt paid ment and eight compan'es of infantry, moved from Harrisburg on the night of the 12th of as stated in the Treasurer's report, and by September, and were followed by other the Comissioners of the Sinking Fund. Under the act of 11th of April, 1862. I ap-pointed William McClelland, R. B. M'Coombs, regiments as rapidly as they could be organized and transportation provided. The com-mand of the whole force was taken by Brig.

and M. Russell Thayer, Esquires, as Revenue Commissioners, who have printed a re-Jeneral John F. Reynolds, who left his corps port, and will no doubt submit the result of in the Army of the Potomac at my urgen request and hurried to the defence of his inative State, for which he is entitled to the their labors to the Legislature, to which I invite attention.

In my opinion there are already more-incorporated banks in the Commonwealth with a battery of artillery, suddenly crossed the Potomac and made their way as far as Chambersburg, plundering what they found as supplies useful to them and committing

the settlements and payments.)

Including the three months' volunteers, Pennsylvinia has furnished to the General

Government more than two hundred thous and men, since the breaking of bot the rebel

hem,

other depredations. They went out of the State by crossing the South Mountain and delphin. thus reaching the Potomac below Harper's Ferry. The troops in the field were not pre-pared at the moment to punish this attempt m her soil, and it is to be much regretted that efficient measures could not have beer aken by the army to capture the rebels on heir return to the Sytomae. Immediately after. I received motice that this force had crossed the line of the State, I called into ervice the Anderson envalry, then encamped at Carlisle, and two companies of regulars at the barracks 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 importect regiments, wcrearmed as infantry, and, together with two companies of infantry and a battery of volunteer field, light artillery of Harrisbarg, were held in readiness to go forward, when Maj. General-Wool arrived and assumed the command of Under these circumstances I cofidentall the forces. He had previously ordered all his command from Baltimore and marched ly appealed by proglamation to a people who have never fultered in the performance of

the troops to Gettysburg. The rebels marched with so much celerity any duty of patriotism, calling on them to raise in their several counties the sums hat they did not encounter any of the forces necessary to insure their proportion of the f Gen. Wool, and escaped from the State .--quota of the Stare. This appeal was effectiverecommend that application be made to ly answered. Public meetings were held, longress for an appropriation to compensate and liberal amounts subscribed by individuour citizens for the damages which they sufals. In the city of Philadelphia, besides tered by the raid. On the two emergencies to which I have fered by the raid. a very large fund thus raised, the municipal

authorities contributed heavily from their referred, I acknowledge valuable council and common treasury, and in several counties issistance from Brig. Gen. Andrew Porter, the county commissioners, generally under the guaranteo of a few of their eminent of the United States Army, who thus testi-fiel his affection for his native State, and zeal in her service, when threatened. And citizens, devoted county funds to the same purpose. I recommend that these proceedon the same and other occasions, I am in-debted to Cols. Thomas A. Scott, John A. ings be legalized, and to submit to the wisdom of the Legislature the question of what legislation would be just and proper on the while wishes the transformation of Wright, and J. B. Parker, members of my staff, who came promptly on my summons and served with their accustomed zeal and the whole subject, that the burden of this atriotic effort may fall equally on all classes fidelity, without pecuniary compensation.

The militia law of this State is greatly de The result of this manifestation of public fective, and I carnestly recommend the apspirit was that thirty eight new regiments and three unattached companies of infantry pointment of a commission to prepare and submit an officient system, to be reported be wero rai-ed ; four other regiments which fore the adjournment of the Legislature, so provious to this call, had been authorized by that action may be had on the subject at the the War Department to be raised, are still in present ression. In the hurry of ordinary rogress of organization. On spec al requisitions from the War usiness the Legislature might not be able for give the necessary attention to the prepara-

Department there have been raised and are ion of proper measures, and events which w in service five additional regiments, and have already occurred prove, the necessity of three companies of cavalry, two batteries 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 renirs. 2 batteries of new cannon, consisting of 12 Griffen rifled cannon, 6 pounders, 2 to the State by the committee of Safety of in September last. 26,492 Philaddlphia, 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, for fifty thousand volunteer militia, to randez-vous at Harrisburg for the defence of the require cleaning. 12,427 setts of infantry accoutrements complete. 1,228 swords and sabres. 684 pistols. 1.938 rounds artillery ammunition. 1,522,000 rounds ammunition

for small arms. The following arms, accoutroments and ammunition, have been furnished according to law to the border counties, and to volunteer organizations formed under the militia act of 1858:

ments complete, were issued to and are now. zens who have without compensation devoted in possession of the border counties. 4,958 their time and cure to their suffering fellow

be used by the State in the cons An account of these exp found on file in the office of the Auditor Genand support of such an asylum as I have bove suggested.

The details of the operations of the com-Under the act of 20th April, 1858, it is my mon school system, during the school year that terminated on the first Monday in June, intention to take early measures for the suie of the powder magazine in the city of Phila-The powder magazine at Harris-862 manifest scarcely any evil efforts from the troubled state of the country. Absence of the usual degree of progress in the various burg is not judiciously located. A State powder magazine ought, in my judgement, departments is the only result observable .to be crected on a suitable site in the vicinity of this, and I recommend the attention of the Legislature to the subject. Legislature to the subject. In September last two batteries of rifled

our great social interests and enterprises, it eannon were presented to the Commonwealth by a committee of elizens of Philadelphia, through S. V. Merrice, Esq., which are now upon the affections as well as the judgement of the people of the State. in the arsenal in that city. I recommend

It has come to my knowledge that in some that provision be made for procuring carriparts of the State a system exists of paying the wages of workmen and laborers not in ages, enissons and other equipments for them. The liberal donors are entitled to the thanks of the Commonwealth for their patriotic gift. money but in orders on store keepers for Under the joint resolutions of 28th of. Febmerchandise and other articles. This system, by preventing all competition, leaves the men ruary, 1862, measures were taken for the relief of our sick and wounded men in the to the uncontrolled discretion of the store

keepers. It is a system most unwise and unjust, and it affects classes of useful citizens, The wounded at Winchester, Strawsburg, Front Royal, Williamsburg and Fair Caks, and those in the corps of Major General Banks, were duly attended on the field or ir the, as they live by the proceeds of their daily labor, have, not adequate means to reist it. I have no doubt that most of the difthe vicinity by Surgeon General Smith and iculties which occasionally occur between a corps of surgeons under his direction, and were brought into this State. The same sysemployers and their workmen are due to the prevalence of this system. That every man, for a fair day's labor, should receive a fair tem would have been continued, but in June day's wages, is but the dictate of common last, I received a letter from the Surgeon General of the United States, representing honesty; and while it would be most unwise that it was found inconvenient to the service, for the State to interfere at all with the rate and must create difficulties in the regular inon her to protect her laboring population dentification of the soldiers for pay and penby requiring that whatever may be the wa-

In compliance with his views, I was relucges stipulated, they shall be so paid that the tantly obliged to discontinue the system, but recipient may purchase necessaries for him-[have not ceased to arge on the war Departelf and his family, where they can be had best and cheapest. I do most earnestly recment the propriety of sending on sick and wounded men into the State, where they can ommended this subject to the Legislature for be nursed and cared for by their friends, and rompt and effectual action. I believe that the several charitable insti-

have to say that at length such an arrangement was made with the authorities at Washtutions to which the Legislature has been acngton, which it was hoped would be effeccustomed to grant aid, have been well manive; but there has been such fardiness in aged during the past year.

n putting it into practical operation, that I The Wyoming Canal is still in the hands recommend the Legislature to invite the atof the receiver. Certain creditors of the comention of the War Department to the subject. | pany having instituted proceedings in the Sn preme.Court for selling the canal under the Our suffering men have a right to the sympathy and aid of their State, to be so ren-dered as not to injure the service. If the vened in the suit to oppose the making of a vened in the suit to oppose the making of a ringing them home to be attended could decree of sale. No decree has been made produce even inconvenience to that, I would and the proceedings are yet pending. Mean-not urge it. But it is eruel to leave them to while, it being alleged that the subscribers the care and (I regret to say) frequently to and stockholders have paid up but a small the neglect, or worse, of strange officials, at part of the nominal capital of the company, points in the immediate vicinity of all the an information has been filed in the Supreme

abundant comforts which the solicitude of Court by the Attorney General, to compel their families and friends would rejeice to them to pay up the enpitel, or such charges, and assessments as may be necessary to'extinguish the debt due to the Commonwealth.

sons sent by me for men care to the several the annual interest on the mortgage bonds of battle fields and hospitals, and in bringing the company a little over fifty one thousand home for interment the bodies of those slain. dollars. In pursuance of the joint resolution passed

stituted proceedings on the proper cashior's the details of which will be found in the re- bonds, to recover the money due to the Commonwealth by the Bank of Commerce at Eric, and I have employed John H. Walker Esq.

1 nave uniformity, when applied to, allowed the expense of transportation of one person to the field to bring home the body of his friend or relation, and the expense of his re-turn with the body. The cost of this has not exceeded \$600, which is included in the sum of loss than \$400, above a total as special counsel for the Commonwealth, in Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and

the Pennsylvania Coal Company. The case was argued before the Supreme Court at Sun-

in possession of the border contains. These there and the case to their sumering tenow by an Act passed on the 10th day of May, ness, temporal an muskets and rifles, and 3,941 sets of accou- clizens disabled by the casualties of war. 1861, a company was incorporated the name goodness of God.

2. Never attempt a business for which you have no taste or tact. Seek to do that for which you have a natural faculty and relish. Don't aspire to be a merchant, when you should be a farmer, a mechanic, or a day aborer.

3. Never connect yourself in partenership with those in whom you have not perfect confidence-with those to whom you would not e willing, sick or well, at home or abroad, ving or dead, to entrust-all your business affairs.

4. Never attempt to do more business than ron can safely do on your capital. 5. Avoid taking the extraordinary risks of long credits, no matter what profits are n prospect.

6. Give no credit whatever to any one who loes not possess a good moral character. 7. Supervise carefully your own business, (not your neighbor's), and look after your clorks, and see that they are faithful in the

performance of their duties. 8. Let all those with whom you have dealings or intercourse, understand, distinctly, that you will not lend yourself for the sake of trade, to do any mean thing-anything hich your conscience will not approve of. 9. Never lend your name by endorsement or otherwise, except under most extraordinary circumstances, and then let the act be uarded with every possible security. 10. Never allow yourself, or your partners, to draw a dollar from the concern. to invest in

any 'outside operation' whatever. 11. In forming a co-partnership, insist that alimited fixed sum only shall be drawn by each partner for personal expenses. 12. Under no circumstances whatever, deal in stocks. Don't believe any one of

the thousand tales of a fortune in that direction. They are a trap and a lie. 13. Keep all your accumulated profits in

our business, so long as you own a dollar. When you have more property than you can use, then it will be proper to invest it outside. 14. Borrow never, if it can be avoided. If emporary assistance is needed, seek it from a retived friend or from a sound banking institution, and then return the loan, en the day fixed, with the most rigid punctuality.

15. Have an eye on the condition of the country, its crops, and the general prospects for business, and look out sharp for the movements of politicians, who in nine cases out of ten, care more for a re-election than for our commercial interests or our national prosperi-

There are other and most important mat-Inere are other and most important mat-ters which should not be forgotten. Keep good company. Value integrity more than money. Live within your means. Eschew wine, lewd women, and fast horses. Use no profane language. Never quarrel with a partner, Be kind, considerate, and generous to clerks, and also to your unfortunate dobt-ors. Cultivate the frendship of all. Do your proper share in promoting the public weal. Be a man, a gentleman, and a Christian;

IT A contraband being escorted to the fortifications yesterday by a soldier : where ie was met another gemman ob color. Hellow, like, whar ye gwine with dat

gard? I'se gwine to reinforce the army. Is dat so ?

Yes, I'm gwine to de mortifications to diz renches .- Louisville Democrat.

The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of women ; the founda-tion of political happiness is confidency in the integrity of man the foundation of all happibury, in October last. By an Act passed on the 16th day of May,

provide for them. In addition to the expenses of attending and bringing home our sick and wounded as above stated, I have expended less than S4. Understood that the gross receipts of the caabove stated, I have expensed this that the first state of the last season have been about 000 in the transportation of friends of sick, killed, or wounded volunteers, and other peraissons, and three battery wagons, presented killed, or wounded volunteers, and other per-

The whole expense incurred under the joint resolution was five thousand one hundred 11th April. 1862, the Attorney General has inand ninetcen dollars and eighty three cents. port of the Surgeon General and of the Chief of Transportation. I have uniformily, when applied to, allowed

of less than \$4,000, above stated. In this connection I must speak with applause of the active bonevolence of our citi-

5,840 muskets and rifles with accoutre-

hat month I called upon the people by reclamation to organize into companies, nd hold themselves in readiness to be orderl into actual service for the defence of he State. On the 11th of that month, under uthority of the President, I issued orders -262,801 67

artillery. A battalion of heavy artillery s being raised by Major Jo eph Roberts, U. S. A., with my assent, and also under special uthority of the War Department. Early in September last the rebel army prosed the Potomac into Maryland, with the lesign of invading this State. On the 4th of

f people throughout the State.