Job Printing:

OF COUNTY COMESCENCE At the ADVERTISER OFFICE, LEBANON, PENN'A

THE establishment is now supplied with an extensive assortment of JOB TYPE, which will be increased as the patronage demands. It can now turn out PRINTING, of every description, in a neat and expeditious manner—and on very reasonable terms. Such as nd on very reasonable terms. Such as Pamphlets, Checks,
Business Cards, Handbills,

Business Cards, Handbills,
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Invitations, Tickets, &c., &c.

"By Draws of all kinds, Common and Judgment Bonns.
Bohool, Justices', Constables' and other Brancs, printed
correctly and neatly on the best paper, constantly kept
for sale at this office, at prices "to suit the times."

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One Dollar and a Half a Year.
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The Attention of SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS is called to the INFANT SCHOOL CATECHISM,

printed in chapters, on fine white cards.

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Chapter I.—"The Birth of Christ, Visit of the Shepherds," 2c.;

Chapter I.—"The Birth of Christ, Visit of the Shepherds," 2c.; herds," &c., Chapter II.—"The Visit of the Wise Men, and Jesus'

Chapter II.—"The view of and Fight into Egypt."

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Price, 3 ets each; 25 ets per dos; \$2 per hundred. Address, H. H. ROEDEL, Lebanon, Penn'a. The Eclectic Class-Book,

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER. TS pronounced by all who have examined it, better adapted to the wants of the Sunday school teacher than any now in use. Send for a copy for examination. Price per dozen, 40 cents; per hundred, 43.00 Nov. 6, '61. Address—H. H. ROEDEL, Lebanon, Pa.

NEW FALL & WINTER! GOODS

JUST RECEIVED

HENRY & STINE'S STORE!

Ladies' dress goods French Merinoes, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Muslin De-laines, all Wool Reps, Sack Fiannels and Plaid Goods of every description and at all prices. For a splendid assortment of Bress Goods call at HENRY & STINE'S.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! Brocha Equare and Long Shawls, all Wool plaid Long Shawls, Mourning Wool Shawls and a large lot of square Wool Shawls offered at low prices by HENRY & STINE.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR. Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Union Cassimers, Ken-nucky Jeans, Esmine Gloths, and an assortment Beaver Cloths, which will be offered at reduced prices by Lebanon, Nov. 0, '61. HENRY & STINE.

Almanacs. Almanacs.
Almanacs for 1862,
JUST RECRIVED AND FOR SALE BY

H. H. ROEDEL.

CUMBERLAND STREET, LEBANON.

Lancaster Almanac—English and German.
Lutheran "do do do Philadelphia do do do Residing "German.

Lebanon, November 6, '61.

CHEAP STORE RAUCH & LIGHT.

At the Corner of Cumberland Street and Plank Road, LEBANON, PA. MESSRS. BAUGH & LIGHT take pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally that they have just opened a large and carefully selected assortment of DBY GOODS, ADDOUBTES

to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public. Their DRY GOODS,

droceries.

have all been selected with the greatest care from the largest Importing Houses in Philadelphia.

GROCERIES,

A large stock of cheap Sugars, Coffees, Tess, Chocolate, and all kinds of Spices. Also, a large assortment of QUEENSWARE,

most an audiess variety of Goods in their line of busi. State has on hand a surplus of uniforms ness, which will be sold very cheap for cash, or County and equipments which cost about \$190,000. Produce taken in exchange.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! The attention of Millers and Farmers is directed to their large stock of BAGS, which they will sell at wholesale prices. RAUCH & LIGHT. October 17, 1860.]

A PICTURE of your deceased friend, enlarged and colored in oil, call at DAILY'S Gallery, next door to the Lebanon Deposit Bank.

Walter & Focht's Mill. The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have entirely rebuilt the Mill on the little Swaiars, formerly known as "Straw's" and later as "Wengert's," about one-fourth of a mile from Jonestown, lebanon county, Pa; that they have it now in complete running order, and are prepared to furnish customers regularly with a very superior article of

FLOUE, as cheap as it can be obtained from any other source.—
They keeps also on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices CHOP, BRAN, SHORTS, &c. They are also prepared to do all kinds of Custoware Woar, for Farmers and others, at the very shortest possible notice and in vite all to give them a trial. The machinery of the Mill is entirely new and of the latest and most improved kind. By strict attention to business and fair dealing they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, &c., bought, for which the highest Lebangu Market prices bought, for which the highest Lebanon Market prices will be paid. FRANKLIN WALTER. Nov. 20, 1861. WILLIAM FOCHT.

NEW LIVERY STABLE. r THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has opened a NEW LIVERY STABLE, at Mrs. RIBE'S Hotel, Market street, Lebanon, where he will keep for the public accummodation a good stock will keep gentle and good driving Horses, and handsome and safe Vehicles. Also, careful Drivers furnished when desired. Also OMNIBUS for Parties, &c., Lebanon, July 17, 1861.

JAMES MARCH.

BOWMAN, HAUER & CAPP'S LUMBER YARD! This Way, if you Want Cheap Lumber. This Way, if you Want Cheap Lumber.

THE undersigned have lately formed a partner—
a ship for the purpose of engaging in the Lumber Bealness, on a new plan, would respectfully inform the public at large, that their place of business is David Bowman's Old Lumber Yard, in East Lebanou, fronting on Chestnut street, one square from the Evangelical shurch. They have enlarged the Yard and filled it with a new and excellent assortment of all kinds of Lumber, such as BOARDS, PLANES, JOISTS,

TATHS, SHINDLES, AND SCANTLINE, of all lengths and thicknesses. In short, they keep constantly on hand, a full and well-seasoned assortment of all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS. Persons in want of anything in their litts are invited to call, examine their stock, and learn their prices.

Thankful for past favors, they hope, that by attention to business and moderate prices, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

BOWMAN, HAUER & SAPP.

of public patronage. BOWMAN, HAUER & CAPP.

Lebanon, September 5, 1860 Out-Lots at Private Saie! WILL be sold at Private Sale, 8 ACRES OF LAND,

of which will be given to the purchaser. Lebanon, June 13, 1860. "Market Street Hotel," Corner Market and Chestnut Streets, Lebanen. JOHN MATCHES, Proprietor. I AVING taken the above Stand, long cocupied by Mr. Leorian Zinckenius, I will spare no pains to make the Traveling Public who stop at it, perfectly comfortable, and invite all to give me a trial. The House is large and well arranged. The Table supplied with the best seasonable edibles; the Bar stocked with the choicest Liquors, and the Stabling large and commodious.

Lebanon, May 8, 1861. A DAM RISE, in Cumberland Street, between A Market and the Court House, north side, has sioner to examine and to report to me when some should assortment of the New style of HATS AND CAPS, for men and boys, for 1868, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. Hats of all prices, from the cheapest to the most coulty, always on hand. He has also just opened a splen did assortment of SUMMER HATS, combresing such as STRAW, PANAMA, PEDAL, PEARL, HOWN, LEG-HOWN, SENATE, CUBIAN, and all didding.

1. It is understood that arrangements have at last been made under which the direct cooking itensits had been taken from them at last of while all kinds of Hists, Caps, and Eric will be completed within a short lebanon, July 17, 1861.

Lebanon



Advertiser.

VOL. 13---NO. 30.

LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1862.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senatr and House of Repr tives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: Gentlemen :- It has pleased Divine Providence, during the last season, to give us abundant crops, unbroken peace within our borders, unanimity among our people, and thus to enable this Commonwealth to do her full duty to the country, to heraelf, and to posterity. For these blessings we have cause to be grateful.

6,743,525 02 Total into Treasury for fe-cal year ending November 30, 1361. And the payments as follow: For ordinary purposes. For military far-penses under 7,424,958 10

penses under act of April 12, 1861......\$474,873 85 Ditto, act May 15, 1861......1,708,462 68 Ditto, act May 16, 1561...... 170,535 51 Amount loan under act April 12, 1861, repaid...... 375,000 00 2,353,872 04

FURIO DENT-FUNDED AND UNFU
Received from temporary
Loan, under act of April
12, 1861. \$475,000 00
Repaid as above. \$75,000 00
Outstanding November 30,
1861. \$475,000 00
Listending November 30,
1861. \$475,000 00
Amount of miblicable form. PUBLIC DEBT-FUNDED AND UNPUNDED.

2.612 150 00

Remaining unpaid, (exclusive of military leans above mentioned,) November 30, 1861.......

32,229 45 Paid for military expenses, 2,3°3,872 04 as above...... Paid for redeeming loan, act ···· 375,000 00

Inexpended of military loans... 290,507 41

3,699,078 65 Paid for ordinary oxpenses 6 54,598 31 608,000 00

Balance in Treasury as above. 1.561.605 72 It will be observed that the fiscal year ends on the 30th of November, and the sinking fund year on the first Monday in

which the United States have agreed to take and pay for at cost. Arrangements have been made with the General Government for the re-imbursement of the military expenses of the State since the 27th of July last. The bills as paid are forwarded to Washington and partial repayments have already been made. It will be observed that the receipts

have been made on some of them since the settlement at the end of the tion to the payments to be made by the National Government as hereinafter stated. be largely increased.

It will also be observed that it has not yet, been found necessary to call in all of the loan effected under the act of the 15th of May last. In some items the ordinary revenue of

1861 was in excess of that of 1860. The loan authorized by the act of May 15, 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 letermination to support the Government. The operations of the sinking fund during the last year, have been as shown by my proclamation of the 5th of September last as follow:

\$300,801 01

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 deneral and State Librarian will exhibit the state of the departments under their

The Comissioners of the Sinking Fund during the last spring received from the Philadelphia and Eric (late Sunbury and Erie) railroad company, forty bonds of that company for \$100.000 each, and a mortage to secure the same, executed in collformity with the third section of March the 7th 1861. That company has also deposited situated in Long Lane, near the borough line, in Cornwall township. It adjoins the land of Widow Fulmer, on the North, Wm. Atkins and John Krauge on the East. There is a one story LOG HOUSE, weather boarded, srected on the land, and a good WELL in the garden.—The land has fine stones for quarries. This tract will make a nice home for a small family.

19. It is free from Ground Rent. Good titte will be given.

ADAM RITCHER.

N. R.—This tract is now covered with fine grass, half of which will be given to the purchaser. in conformity with the law, the five per cent. bonds mentioned in the fifth section of the act (except those belonging to the State and now in the sinking fund) having been previously surrendered and canceled, and satisfaction entered on the record of the mortgage mentioned in said fifth section. Having received notice from the company that the bonds so delivered to the company or their proceeds had been appropriated, in accordance with the provisions of the law, on the 21st of June last

by the act of the 21st April, 1858, for the sale of the State canals to the Sunbury and Erie railroad company it was provided that if that company should sell said canals for a greater sum in the aggregate than three and a half millions of dollars,

The company sold the canals and reported the share of the profit on such sale due to the Commonwealth was \$281, 250 of which \$250 was paid in cash and for the remaining \$221,000 the Commonwealth received coupon bonds of last, I recommended the organization of a the Wyoming canal company to that Reserve Corps, to be armed, equipped, amount, being a portion of bonds for \$900,000 issued by that company and secured by a mortgage of the Wyoming canal, formerly called the Lower North branch and by the sect of the 16th of May last, and by the act of the 16th of May last, and by the act of the 16th of May last, and by the act of the 16th of May last, and by the act of the 16th of May last, and by the act of the 16th of May last, and by the act of the 16th of May last, and by the act of the 16th of May last, and by the act of the 16th of May last, and by the act of the 16th of May last, and by the act of the 16th of May last, and by the act of the 16th of May last, and by the act of the 16th of May last, and by the series of the 16th of May last, and by the series of the 16th of May last, and by the series of the 16th of May last, and by the series of the 16th of May last, and by the series of the 16th of May last, and by the series of the 16th of May last, and by the 18th of May canal. These bonds bear an interest of such a corps was directed to be raised, and six per cent. per annum, payable semi-an-a loan of \$3,000,000 was authorized to denualy on the 15th of January and July, fray the expenses of that and other militaand the interest was paid by the company ry preparations. Men more than sufficient to January last inclusive. The interest in number in number to form some ten redue in July last has not been paid. Judge-ments having been obtained againsts the to the 15th of May, been accepted by me company on some of the coupons for the in pursuance of a call on me (afterwards unpaid July interest, a bill in equity was rescinded) for twenty-five regiments, and filed in the Supreme Court by a bond and were the salready assembled and subject to stockholder in which such proceedings my control. Most of these men volun-were had that by a decree made on the 2d teered for the Reserve Corps and were im-

A plan has been suggested for the assent of the stock and bondholders which contemplates a sale of the canal under mand of all the forces raised or to lawful process and a purchase of the same for the purpose of forming a new company of which the capital stock shall be one posing the Reserve Corps were instructed million of dollars, divided into twenty in four camps in different parts of the State, thousand shares of fifty dollars each, of until they were taken into the service of which each assenting holder of a mort the United States. Two of these regiments, gage bond for one thousand dollars shall under the commands of Colonels Charles be entitled to eighteen shares, and each J. Biddle and Seneca G. Simmons, and two assenting holder of fifty shares of stock of companies of artillery under the command the Wyoming canal company shall be entitled to nine shares. Of course no officer sing instance of the War Department, were of the Commonwealth had authority to assent to the proposal or in any way to affect her position. It is believed also that mained for about six weeks there, and in the plan is not one that ought to be assented to by the Commonwealth, and that rations. under all the circumstances, if the convenience of individual parties requires a change such as proposed, the debt due to the Commonwealth out to be first paid

or fully secured. be modified so that in all cases in which a debt may be due to the Commonwealth by the company as whose property and privileges conferred by the act unless they shall have first paid the debt due to the State, or secured the same by their bonds to the Commonwealth secured by a first mortgage on the work itself.

I commend the subject to the immediate September, which accounts for the appar-ent deficiency in the amount of debt paid fort may be made at an early day to enforce consideration of the Legislature, as an efasstated in the Treasurer's report, and by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The by law to protect the interests of the State of establishing and fitting the camps of

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 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 correctfrom ordinary sources of revenue for the ness of the opinions than expressed, and to year 1861, have decreased, but as payments which I refer. In addition it ought to be transportation, not on railroads, for the understood, that looking to the variety two regiments on the campaign above men-and character of her products and indus-tioned. Twelve regiments of the Reserve fiscal year on the 1st of December, and try,her material interest alone would renmore may reasonably be expected in addider the preservation of the Union from the present assault upon it, indispensable to Pennsylvania. She cannot afford to the balance available in the Treasury will 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, whatever may be the cost in men and money of her re-

sistance to it. 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 sum of \$500,000 for the purpose of organiassigned to Pennsylvania was at first six-teen (afterwards reduced to fourteen) regi-ments 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 Pennsylvania. The first military aid from the loyal States, which the Government received at Wash. ington, 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 cut off. On the 19th I received a request from the War Department that the troops preparing in this State should be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted and transported by the State in consequence of the then inability of the United States. This request was of course complied with, and twenty-five regiments, (being eleven regiments beyond our quota,) comprising twenty thousand one hundred and seventy-five men from Pennsylvania, served for the term of three months under the President's proclamation above referred to. As the furnishing those volunteers with supplies was necessarily under the circumstances a hurried operation, and as complaints were made in regard to them. and frauds were alleged to have been perpetrated, I appointed a board of commissioners 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 accounts of such parties as appear by the testimony to have been overpaid, and this course has already

been taken in two of those cases.

time. It is impossible to estimate too ter and of preparing their food. The Comhighly the importance of this great work missary of the United States furnished unto the Commonwealth, and especially to cooked rations, and under the circumstances Philadelphia and Eric and the hitherto of emergency I deemed it necessary to neglected counties near its route west of make arrangements for aiding in the cook-the Susquehanna. he Susquehanna.

By the act of the 21st April, 1858, for furnishing meals to such of the regiments

seventy live per centum of such excess an appropriation to pay them. It ought to be stated that these expenses would have transfer of so much of such bonds and securities as said company should receive for the same and payable in like manner.

patriotic efforts of the citizens and especially the ladies of Harrisburg; their free-

September last the property and affairs of mediately organized. The remaining regithe company were placed in the hands of ments were rapidly recruited and the corps a receiver.

was thus completed, and George A. M'Call,

Western Virginia, engaged in active ope-

Towards the close of July the whole corps was called for under requisition, and taken into the service of the United States. Within four days after the disaster at Bull's Run, eleven regiments of this fine body of I suggest that the act passed 8th of men, (armed, drilled, clothed, equipped, and April, 1861, entitled "An act concerning in all respects ready for active service,) the sale of railroads, canals," &c., should were in Washington. The regiments and men, (armed, drilled, clothed, equipped, and companies from Western Virginia, and the remaining two regiments, making the whole number of fifteen, soon joined them, there, a public work may be sold, the purchasers and they are all now in service under the thereof shall not be entitled to the benefits command of Gen. M'Call, who has been commissioned as a Brigadier General by

the United States.

These fifteen regiments contain fifteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-six men, and constitute a division comprising three brigades, a regiment of artillery, and one of cavalry. The whole expense of raising, clothing, equipping, subsisting, and paying of recruit The wicked and monstrous rebellion regimental flags, and the expenses of the campaign of the two regiments and com-panies in Maryland and Western Virginia, which were all defraved by the State,) has amounted to \$855,444 87. This does not include the transportation on railroads, as the separation of that account would have been a work of great labor, nor does it inthe separation of that account would have clude the pay of the two regiments during the campaign, but it does include all the expenses, which were heavy, of teams and Corps were paid, subsisted, &c., by the State to the average date of 22d July.— The two regiments in Western Virginia were paid by the State to the date of their departure from Harrisburg on that expedi-

Previous to the 31st of April last, a regiment had been enlisted in the city of Erie from Northwestern Pennsylvania .-When the call was made on me on that day, for twenty-five additional regiments, month the act, entitled "An Act for the better organization of the militia of this Harrisburg. The call was rescinded, how-Commonwealth," passed, appropriating the sum of \$500,000 for the purpose of organiburg, and I ordered it to encamp at that burg, and I ordered it to encamp at that comfort of the volunteers, and the goodness and city, where it remained until the 30th of sufficiency of their supplies of all kinds, and the June. The National Government declined excellent arrangements of the Medical Depart. zing, equipping and arming the militia. On city, where it remained until the 30th of the 15th of April the President, by proclamation, called for a military force of sevice, as all

enty-five thou and men, of which the quota existing requisitions made on the State Much apprehension existed in the Western and South Western borders of the State, and it was deemed prudent to retain the regiment at Pitts-burg to meet any emergency that might arise.— After the passage of the act of 15th May, 1861, it was expected that this regiment would form part of the Reserve Volunteer corps; but as the men had been a long time from home and re-mained 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 at the city of Eric, one of which has been at Washington in service since Septem-ber, and the other is now ready for marching orders-and it is due to the first Erie regiment to

Gers—and it is due to the first Erie 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 short-ly afterwards made by the War Department. Of these, sixteen have already been raised and are in the service of the United States, and the remaining two in the course of organization and nearly 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 Department on the 25th of September last, placing all such organizations under the control of the Governor, and shortly afterwards requisition was made on the State to increase er quota to seventy five thousand men. Those independent organizations, as they were called, thus became Pennsylvania regiments and as completed and sent forward form part of the juota of the State.

The State regiments have been numbered, and the last to this date is numbered one hundred and fifteen. Two of the three months' regiments have continued in service under the late requisinave continued in service ander an integral stitutes, and retain their original numbers. Deducting the remaining twenty-three three months' regiments, there are ninety-two regiments in serregiments, there are minory-two regiments in service and preparing for it. We have also in service and preparing twenty-four companies.

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

assistants in service.
66 regiments of infantry, of which 6 were companies of infantry,
do cavalry,
do erally,

84,956

REGIMENTS PREFAING FOR SERVICE.

2 regiments of infantry, 13,05
1 regiment of cavalry, 1,13
1 do artillery, 1,07 13,092 1,136 1,077 15,30 18,938 In service, Preparing for service,

Enlistments in other than Pennsylvania organi-sations, estimated. (the officers of which are in course of being commissioned.)

Total in service,

Riservice, 16,035

Princepting for services, 16,035

Princepting for services, 16,035

Princepting for services, 16,035

Princepting for services, 16,035

Princepting for services are incompleted. The regiments preparing for service are incompleted. Those that may not be filled by the 16th instant will be consolidated and sent forward.—

Of the regiments in service, the 11th and 15th regiments of infantry are at Annapolis; the 28th, 29th, 21st, 66th, 69th, 71st, 72d and 198th regiments of infantry are at Annapolis; the 28th, 50th, 50th, 76th and 100th regiments of infantry are at Matterns Inlet; the 198th infantry are at Hatterns Inlet; the 198th infantry are at Hatterns Inlet; the 198th infantry are at Hatterns Inlet; the 198th infantry are at Beauty, five companies of infantry, four companies of artillery are in Kentucky; the 84th and 110th infantry are in Western Virginia, as are also of artillery are in Cockeysville, in Maryland; one companies of infantry, four companies of or infantry are at Cockeysville, in Maryland; one company of fartillery is at Fort Delaware; all the remainder of the volunteers are at or near Washington. Upwards of three hundred volunteers from Pennsylvania are now prisoners, but as arrangements have been made for the exchange of prisoners it may be expected that they will soon be released.

The regiments in secretarized and settled by the State on behalf of the United States, as far as the same had then been ascertained and settled by the State on behalf of the United States, as far as the same had then been ascertained and settled by the State on behalf of the United States, as far as the state on behalf of the United States, as far as the state on behalf of the United States, as far as the state on behalf of the United States, as far as the state on behalf of the United States, as far as the state, and account of the tate of the the beachonating department to remark the the free state, and presented on the 12th of that might at the Treasury department to the first the infantry are

influenced by the threatening aspect of our rela-tions with foreign governments, I have directed the Adjutant General to procure arms as soon as been formed to receive them. One thousand nine hundred and thirty arms have been thus distrib-uted. I have also addressed a letter to the com-missioners of all the border counties, offering arms to them as soon as military organizations shall be formed to receive them. Besides thus complying with the requirements of the twenty-seventh section of the act of 15th May last, I have deemed it prudent to offer five thousand arms to such military overpriseing as man be arms to such military organizations as may be formed in Philadelphia on a plan to be approved by me as Commander in Chief. Muskets and rifles to a considerable extent have been furnished to the Pennsylvania volunteers from the State arsenal. Others have been sent by the United States authorities to arm them before leaving the have been productive of delays which might have been seriously detrimental to the public service. Forty-two pieces of artillery with lim-bers, calesons, lorges, ammunition wagons, harness and all the necessary implements and equip ments were furnished by the State to the artille-

has been used in collecting arms throughout the State and repairing and altering them in the most approved manner.

The State has now 62 pieces of artillery, o which 17 need repairs. 26,753 muskets and rlfles, some of which are in the hands of mechan-ics being repaired; 1,910 are in the hands of volunteer corps throughout the State; 1,930 in the possession of county commissioners, and 1,000 with the reserve corps of Philadelphia. In addition to this the city of Philadelphia

as 9 pieces of rifled artillery, and 4,978 mns. kets and rifles.

large amount of accourrements and ammunition for artillery and small arms. The Adjutant General is successfully engaged expected that the number above stated will be largely increased. Probably, at least, 5,000 mus-kets and rifles and several pieces of artillery

will still be collected.

The care which has been bestowed upon the ment under the control of Surgeon General Hen-ry H. Smith, are proved by the fact that more than 60,000 men have been for various, generally short periods at Camp Curtin since the 9th of April last, and that down to the 1st of January instant, there died but forty nine men at that camp, viz: Forty four from sickness, two (belonging to regiments from other States.) who had be

to regiments from other States,) who had been injured on railroads, two accidentally killed in Camp Curtin and one shot in Harrisburg.

To facilitate the making of allotments of their pay by our volunteers in the field for the support of their families at home, I appointed Hon. Edgar Cowan, Thomas E. Franklin and E. C. Humes, Esgs., commissioners to visit the camps of our man on and South of the Patones and of our men on and South of the Potomac, and also James Park and M. W. Beltzhoover, Esqs., commissioners to visit those in Kentucky and elsewhere in the western country, to call the at-tention of the troops to the system of allotment and to encourage them in adopting a practical

plan for carrying it into effect. The several reports of these commissioners are highly satisfactory.

For details on the several subjects connected

with the military operations of this State, I refer to the reports of the Adjutant General, Surgeon Quartermaster General, Commissar leneral and Paymaster General which accompany this message.

The duties imposed on me were so onerous that I found it necessary to invite the tempora-

ry assistance of gentlemen on my staff to aid m In this capacity, Colonels Thomas A. Scott, Gideon J. Ball and John A. Wright contributed their valuable services from the middle of April until they were called away by other duties. Col Scott remaining until he became connected with the War Department, Col. Ball until the 1st of June and Col. Wright until the 23d of July; for the time thus devoted to the service of the State

they have refused to receive any compensation.
Colonels Joseph D. Potts, A. L. Bussell, J.
Brown Parker and Graig Biddle were in service up to the 20th of December. The Department of Telegraph and Transportation was under the exclusive control of Col. Potts. The system and economy of its management show how faithfully and well he fulfilled his office. It is but just to all these gentlemen that I should bear testimony to the untiring zeal and fidelity with which their duties were performed.

By the thirteenth section of the act of the 15th of May, 1861, I was authorized to draw my war-2.221 rants on the Treasury for a sum not exceeding

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

WHOLE NO. 656.

\$20,000 for compensation to such persons as might be required to serve the country in a might the required to serve the country in a might the required to serve the country in a might the compensation of the following the compensation of my personal staff, also other expenses of the military department, and the actual expenses of persons employed on temporary service, none of whom received any further compensation; and expenses of the commissions appointed to investigate alleged frauds, &c., and the expenses of establishing military patrols on the Maryland line and \$500 on secret service. My account is settled in the office of the Auditor General up to the let of December. On that day I had expended \$6,400, and except some inconsiderable payments made since, the ballance remains in my head. siderable payments made since, the ballance re-

siderable payments made since, the oblighted mains in my heads.

The report of the Auditor General will exhibit the items of the secount.

An account of military expenditures by the State on behalf of the United States, as far as the

of prisoners it may be expected that they will soon be released.

In compliance with the joint resolutions of the lifth of May last, I have procured regimental flags for the Pennsylvania volunteers, and have presented them in person to most of the regiments. In other cases, the regiments heing of the means. In other cases, the regiments heing of the regiments heing of the regiments.

ments. In other cases, the regiments being on or near the Potomac, I have requested Mr. Cowan, Senator, and Messis. Grow and Wright, members of the House of Representatives, from Pennsylvania, to present them in the name of the mend that the payment of the direct tax be assumed by the State,

In case the State assumes the payment of this Commonwealth.

It is a there should be such revision of the tax laws

The General Government requested that the

The General Government requested that the States would abstain from purchasing arms, as their competition was found injurious in the market, and in view of the large expenditures of money in arming and equipping the volunteer force of the State, provided for the defence of the National Government, I did not purchase any as authorized by the twenty-eighth section of the act of the 15th of May, 1861. The State has now suffice at many arms as are necessary to a more consideration. now quite as many arms as are necessary to arm all her volunteer organizations in existence; but, influenced by the threatening aspect of our relafor the ordinary expenditures of the government.

By the act of the 15th May last, the tax on this it can be done on reasonable terms without in jurious competition with the National-Government. Arms have been distributed among the border counties to all the organizations that have been formed to receive them. One thousand nine kinds of property and other sources of revenue, judged by our laws able to pay nearly two-thirds of the present revenues of the State, would not be called on to contribute one dollar of addition-

very imperfect. I recommend the establishment of a commission to frame and report a system more adequate to the exigency of the times.

I earnestly recommened to the Legislature that provision be made for the military instruction of youth, The appointment of a military instructor in the Normal schools, would in a short period give teachers to the common schools who would be competent to train the boys in at-States authorities to arm them before leaving the State. In some cases regiments have gone without arms under assurances from the War Department that they would be armed at Washington or other near designated points, and that their immediate departure was required. It was thought when these cases not to insist on the arms being sent before the regiments marched, as this would have imposed on the government an unnecessary expense in freight, and would be competent to train the boys in at tendance on them. If would in my opinion be tendance on them. If would in my opinion tendance on them. If would in my opinion be tendance on them. If would in my opinion be at the middle and and all fitting subjects of instruction except the military art proper. I respectfully urge this subject on your early consideration, as one of material perhans with important rial perhaps Vital importance.

I have taken measures to direct the efficient attention of the General Government to the fortification of the water appreaches on the sea-board and the lakes, and arrangements are in the course of being effected which it is hoped will

be satisfactory in their result.

I send with this message a copy of a communication from General Totten, Chief of the Military Engineer Department at Washington. I have also represented to the Secretary of the Navy the necessity for floating defences on the Delaware, and assurance that they shall be prepared

at the earliest moment.
I have had a correspondence with the authorities and some of the citizens of Erie on the sub-ject of the defenceless condition of that city, and the part of the State bordering on the lake. On examination it is found that there are no defen-ues on the lake, and that the ordinance at the city tion. The cavalry regiment was not paid by the State. It will be perceived that the whole average expense per man was an of the whole average expense per man was an of the cavalry regiment was not paid by the State has also in the arsenal at Harrisburg 1,966 sabres and swords, and 1957 platols, and the oity of Philadelphia has 440 sabres, and the Navy, on a request made, directed that the crew of the United States steamer Michigan should not be disbanded, as has been usual, and that vessel will remain in the harbor of Erie during the winter. Should the National Govern-ment unexpectedly fail in its duty of providing adcollecting arms throughout the State, and it is spected that the number above stated will be West, I carnestly recommend that the Legisla. ture take prompt means for that purpose. We should be admonished, by the recent indications from abroad, to be prepared for our own defence, as well as for the suppression of domestic insur-

In selecting a site for a National Armory, if the public good be alone considered, Pennsylva-nia will be preferred, as she affords the combined advantages of a central position, abundance of material and skilled mechanics, and a people of undoubted levalty.
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 education are subjects of just

The reports of the Lunatic Hospital at Har-risburg and of Western Pennsylvania, of the House of Refuge at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, of the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind and the Northern Home for Friendless Children at Philadelphia, and of the Pennsylvania Training Schools for Idiotic and Fee-ble Minded Children at Media, show that these meritorious charities are well administered, and I recommend that the countenance and aid of the Commonwealth be continued to them.

revenue laws, whose names will be ferthwith submitted for the advice and consent of the Senate. It is hoped that the commissioners will be able to report during the present session of the Legisution should be increased to an adequate amount.

It was evident, long since, that it would be impossible for the banks to continue to redeem their obligations in coin, in the face of the large issues of paper, the necessity for which was im-posed on them and the Government by the exiposses of the times. No surprise, therefore, was burnished sides; and as the swell felt at the suspension of specie payments by the caried her close to the very muzzle of banks, which took place on Monday, the 30th off Mold Ironsides," Captain Hull, who December last. Under the circumstances, I re-commend that they be relieved from all penaltics. Was then quite fat and dressed in full for this breach of the law:

Pennsylvenia has made great efforts to support the Government. She has given more and bet-ter clothed, and equipped men than any other State, and has far exceeded her quota of the military levies. The sons of our best citizens, young men of education and mesns full the ranks r volunteer regiments. Their gallant of her volunteer regiments. Their gallant con-duct, whenever an opportunity has been afforded to them, has done honor to the Commonwealth. The universal movement among our people, signifies that they are loyal to the Government established by their fathers, and are determined to with a personal staff, and the temporary arrange-ment which had been made for its employment. Union, and that they will not to lerate any plan ed gave his orders with perfect coolfor either the disolution or re-construction of it. A. G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Harrisburg, January 8, 1862.

Devanon Advertiser.

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A SKETCH OF THE EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA.

A soldier who went to Accomac and Northampton in Lockwood's command, sends to the Cincinnati Gazette a pleasant descrip ion of the region just occupied by our troops in East. ern Virginia:

They classify farmers, among the poorer classes of the peninsula, according to the number of horses they work. There is the one horse farmer, the two and three horse farmer, and a man who works five horses is a 'right smart" farmer. They plant their corn one stalk in the hill, and it grows close to the ground, with one ear to the stalk. They know nothing about acres, but any one can tell you how many thousand hills of corn

he has raised. The oxen of the peninsula are miserably small and mean looking. They work them singly in shafts, the load being pushed along by the head.-One of them, if properly fatted, might make a meal for a hungry Hooser; but I wouldn't give a "claco" for the

fragments. FARM HOUSES.

The dwelling of well-to-do agriculturists along the route are built in a style peculiar to the country. First a tolerably large two story house, then a little one story building stuck on to the end of it, and a story and a half building to finish up the row. This. with roof, of a dull red color, white walls and green blinds, makes up the picture of an Accomac or Northampton farm house. The resources of peninsula architecture appear to have been exhausted in these quaint-lookiug structures, and the design is rare. ly departed from.

HOOSIER TRAVELING. We left Oak Hall in the evening and marched some six or eight miles before camping. The Zoo zoos were in the lead, and having marched in pretty quick time, they took up an idea they were "putting the 'Hoosiers' through"-an idea that seemed to tickle them amazingly. The next day, however, we were in the lead, and concluded to give our red brethren a taste of Hoosier traveling. We marched fifteen miles in five hours, through sand shoe-mouth deep, and stopped for dinner a short distance this side of Drummondtown. The Zoo zoos were strung along the road for two miles back, and came struggling in, crestfullen and disgusted, for half an hour after. On the after-The militia system of the Commonwealth is noon's march their surgeon rode up and begged Col. McMillan for God's sake to halt, saying that his men could not possibly stand it.

HUNTING RUM. This peninsula, cut off from commerce in a great measure with both the North and South, has suffered for Some of our officers have no particular objection to a "nip" before breakfast, as well as a post prandial smoke, and many were the weary pilgrimages in search of rum and tobacco.-The country for miles around our encampment was thoroughly scoured.— One Lieutenant secured a canteen full at Drummondtown, and left it in the bar-room of the hotel while he ate his dinner. While he was pitching into the solids, some heartless wretch stole his canteen, and substituted one filled with water. The Lieut. carried it about five miles, and thought he would refresh himself.-Those who saw him throw his head back, and turn the bottom of the canteen to the firmament, say that his countenence was a study for the pen of Hogarth. A rigid investigation has been going on ever since, but the culprit has not yet been discovered.

AN 1812 WAR STORY.

The following, we believe, has never seen print. Ogden Hoffman used to tell the story. He was in the great fight between the Constitution and the Guerriere, and said that as the British ship came sailing down on them, as they heard the sharp ordors, when the guns were run out and the men could be seen ready with their match locks, an officer came in haste to Captain Isaac Hull, and asked for orders to fire. "Not yet," was the quiet response. As they came still nearer, and the British vessel poured in her fire, the first lieutenant of the Constitution came on the poop and begged permission to return the broadside, saying that the men could not be restrained much longer. "Not yet," was the indifferent reply. Still Under the joint resolution of 16th May last, yet," was the indifferent reply. Still commissioners have been appointed to revise the nearer the British ship came and the American prisoners, who were in the cockpit of the Gurriere, afterward said that they began to believe that lature. Considering the great labor imposed on them, and the vast importance, at the present measure their strength with that of time, of an able and efficient performance of the duties of the commissioners, I suggested that the enemy, and this thought gave the compensation provided for by the joint resomer more pain than the wounds which some of them were still suffering from. In a moment after the Guerrier

rode palantly forward showing her burnished sides; and as the swell tights, bent himself twice to the deck and with every muscle and vein throbbing with excitement, shouted out as he made another gyration, 'Now, boys, pour it into them .-That broadside settled their opponent, and when the smoke cleared a. way the Commodore's rights were to be seen split from waistband to heel. Truly the Commodore had a soul "too big for his breaches." Hoff, used ness, and only changed his tights when the British commander's sword was given up to him