LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

Governor of Pennsylvania,

To Both Houses of the Legislature.

JANUARY 8. READ, 1861.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Represen tatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

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 people, and this to enable this commonwealth to do her full duty to the country, to herself, and to posterity. For these blessings we have cause to be grateful.

The balance in the

Treasury on the 80th Nov., 1860, The receipts during

\$691,489.08

the fiscal year end-ing Nov, 30, 1861, were as follow: From ord'y sources, 8,017,645.57 From temporary loan

under Act of Apr. 12, 1861, at 6 per cent. interest, and 475,000 negotiated at par From 6 per cent. May 15, 1861, also

negotiated at par., 2,612,150 From society of Cin From United States on ac't military

From Pay Masters and others, refunded ,.....

Total into Treasury for fiscal year end-ing Nov. 30, 1861 7.424.958.10

608,000

And the payments as follows For ord'ry purposes \$3,144,480.34 For military expenses, Under Acts April 12, 1861, and May, 15 and 16, 1861. 474,878 85 1.708,462 68

170,535.51 2,853,872.04 For Am't loan under Act April 12, 1861. repaid. 875,000 5,878,852.88

Leaving balance in Treasury, Nov. 80, 1861

\$1,551,805 72

PUBLIC DEBT, FUNDED AND UNFUNDED Beceived from temporary loan, unde Act Apr. 12, 1881 Repaid as above. 375,000 Outstanding Nov. 30, 100,000 1861..... 100,000

Rec'd from loan un der Act May 15, 1861 2,612,150 Am't of public debt, funded and un funded, Nov. 80, . \$7.969.847.50 1860. Paid during fiscal

101,831.42 year . 87,868,518.08 Remaining unpaid,

(exclusive of military loans above mentioned,) Nov.

80 1861 87,868,516 0 RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF MILITARY LOANS.

Beceipts from milltary loan under Act Apr. 12, 1861 2.612.150 From Pay Masters and others refund-

82.229.45 Paid for military expenses, as above, 2,853,872.04 Paid for redeeming

loan, Act Apr. 12, 875,000 - 2.728.872.04 Unexpended of mili-\$ 890,507.41 tary loans.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ORDINARY REVE-Balance in Treasury,

from ord'ry sources, Nov. 30, 1860.... 681,438.08 Rece'd from ord ary sources during fiscal year..... 3,017,645.57

3 699 078 65 Paid for ordinary expenses, as above 3.144.480.84

Unexpended of ordinary revenue. 554.598.81 Rec'd from United States Gov. on ac t military expend. Rec'd from Society of 606,000

Balance in Treasury,

as above......

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

partial repayments have already been made. It will be observed that the receipts from or dinary sources of revenue for the year 1861 have decreased, but as payments have been made on some of them since the settlement at the end of the fiscal year on the first of December, and more may reasonably be expected in addition to the payments to be made by the National Gov-

evidence of the confidence of the people in the stability and integrity of the Commonwealth and of their determination to support the Gov

The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been as shown by my Proclamation of 5th September last, as follow Debt redeemed from 4th September, 1860, to 1st Sept. 1861....

Of stock loans\$300,050 00 "interest on certifi-

-\$300.801 01 I refer to the reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General for the details of the fi nancial affairs of the Commonwealth. The reports of the Surveyor General and State Librarian will exhibit the state of the Departments

under their care.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during the last spring received from the Philadel-delphia and Erie (late Sunbury and Erie) Railroad Company forty bonds of that Company for \$100,000 each, and a mortgage to secure the ame executed in conformity with the third ection of the act of March the 7th, 1861. That company has also deposited in the State Treasury its bonds to the amount of five millions of dollars, in accordance with the 6th section of the same act On the 9th of May last I granted

my warrant authorizing the State Treasurer to deliver to the said company one thousand of said bonds, being to the amount of one million of dollars. This warrant was issued 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 cancelled, and satisfaction entered dered and cancelled, 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 I appointed John A. Wright as Commissioner to examine and to report to me whether said bonds or their proceeds but been applied. ther said bonds or their proceeds had been

propriated to the purposes required by the act. His report has not yet been received by me. It is understood that arrangements have at last been made under which the direct railroad connection between Philadelphia and Erie will be completed within a short time. It is impossible to estimate too highly the importance of this great work to the Commonwealth, and espe-6.743.525.02 cially to Philadelphia and Erie and the hither o neglected counties near its route west of the Susquehanna.

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, seventy-five per centum of such excess should be paid to the Common wealth by a transfer of so much of such bonds and securities as said company should receive for the same and payable in like manner.

The company sold the canals and reported that 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 \$281,000 the Commonwealth received coupo bonds of the Wyoming canal company to that amount, being a portion of bonds for \$900,000 issued by that company and secured by a mort-gage of the Wyoming canal, formerly called the Lower North Branch canal. These bonds bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 15th of January and July, and the interest was paid by the company to January last inclusive. The interest due in July last has not been paid. Judgments hav-ing been obtained against the company on some of the coupons for the unpaid July interest, a bill in equity was filed in the supreme court by a bond and stock holder in which such proceed ngs were had that by a decree made on the 2d September last the property and affairs of the company were placed in the hands of a recei-

a sale of the canal under lawful process and a purchase of the same for the purpose of forming the same for the same for the purpose of forming the same for the same a new company, of which the capital stock shall be one million of dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of fifty dollars each, of which each assenting holder of a mortgage bond for one thousand dollars shall be entitled to whole expense of raising, clothing, equipping, It is believed also that the er position. plan is not one that ought to be assented to by the Commonwealth, and that under all the circumstances, if the convenience of individual parties requires a change such as proposed, the lebt due to the Commonwealth ought to be first paid or fully secured.

I suggest that the Act passed 8th of April, 1861, entitled, "An Act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, &c.," should be modified so that in all cases in which a debt may be due to the Commonwealth by the company as whose property a public work may be sold, the purchasers thereof shall not be entitled to the benefits and privileges conferred by the Act unless they shall have first paid the debt due to 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

ensideration of the Legislature, as an effort may be made at an early day to enforce a sale of the canal, and some provision by law to protect the interests of the State would in that case be necessary.

The wicked and monstrous rebellion which

broke out many months ago, has not yet been quelled. Every sentiment of loyalty and pa-

triotism demands its effectual suppression.

In my messages of the 9th and 30th of April last, I set forth at length my views of the character and objects of the contest which is still pending. Subsequent reflection has confirmed me in the correctness of the opinions then expressed and to which I refer. In addition it ought to be understood, that looking to the va In addition it riety and character of her products and industry, her material interest alone would rende preservation of the Union from the pres ent assault upon it, indispensable to Pennsylva \$1,551,605.72 nia. She cannot afford to have a foreign pow er below or above or bounding her on the Dela-ware, the Chesapeake or the Mississippi, and she will never acquiesce in such a result, what ever may be the cost in men and money of her resistance 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 month the Act entitled "An Act for the better organization of the militia of this Commonwualth' passed, ap propriating the sum of \$500,000 for the purpose organizing, equipping and arming the mili On the 15th of April the President, by tia. oclamation, called for a military force of 75, 000 men, of which the quota assigned to Penn sylvania was at first sixteen (afterwards reduced to fourteen) regiments to serve as infantry or riflemen for the term of three months unless sooner discharged. This call was enthusiasti

gratifying under all the then existing circumstances of embarrassment, affords triumphant evidence of the confidence of the people in the consequence of the then mability of the United states, and the confidence of the people in the consequence of the then mability of the United states, and the consequence of the people in the consequence of the then mability of the United states, and the consequence of the people in the consequence of the people in the consequence of the then mability of the United states, and the consequence of the people in the consequence of the people in the consequence of the people in the consequence of the then mability of the United states, and the consequence of the people in the consequenc States. This request was of course complied with, and twenty-five regiments, (being eleven regiments beyond our quota,) comprising 20,175 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.

On the expiration of the term of the three 6 months men in July last, some eight or ten thousand discharged Pennsylvania volunteers wer thrown into Harrisburg without notice and de-tained here, waiting to be paid, for an average time of some ten days. Their tents, camp equipage and cooking utensils had been taken from them at Williamsport, Md., and they arrived here destitute of all means of shelter and of preparing their food. The Commissary of the United States furnished uncooked rations, and under the circumstances of emergency I deemed it necessary to make arrangements for aiding in the cooking and baking of the rations, and also for furnishing meals to such of the regiments as arrived during the night or under circumstances requiring instant relief. The expenses attending these operations amounted so far as ascertained to \$744 20, and I recommend that the Legislature make an appropriation to pay them. It ought to be stated that these expenses would have been much larger, but for the liberal and patriotic efforts of the citizens and espe cially the ladies of Harrisburg; their free-handed hospitality and generous aid to our wearied and hungry soldiers, deserve remembrance and gratitude

At the special session of the Legislature which ommenced on the 30th of April last, I recom-ended the organization of a reserve corps, to e armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted and paid by the State, and drilled in camps of instructon, in anticipation of the exigencies of the country, and by the Act of the lath of May last, such a corps was directed to be raised, and a loan of \$3 000,000 was authorized to defray the expenses of that and other military preparations. Men more than sufficient in number ome ten regiments of the Reserve Corps had, previous to the 15th of May been accepted by me in pursuance of a call on me (afterwards rescinded,) for twenty-five regiments, and were then already assembled and subject to my con-trol. Most of these men volunteered for the Reserve Corps and were immediately organized. The remaining regiments were rapidly recruited and the Corps was thus completed, and George A. McCall, of Chester county, was commissioned as Major-General, and assigned to the command of all the forces raised or to be raised under the provisions of the last mentioned act. The reginents composing the Reserve Corps were in structed in four camps in different parts of the State, until they were taken into the service of the United States. Two of these regiments, under the commands of Colonels Charles J. Bid dle and Seneca G. Simmons, and two compa nies of artillery under the command of Col. Charles T. Campbell at the pressing instance of the War Department were sent on the 22d of June last to the relief of Col. Wallace, at Cumberland, and remained for about six weeks there, and in Western Virginia engaged in active operations.

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 men (armed, drilled, clothed, equipped, and in all respects ready for active service,) were in Washington. The regiments and companies from Western company were placed in the hands of a receiver.

A plan has been suggested for the assent of the stock and bond holders which contemplates service under the command of Gen. McCall, who has been suggested for the assent of the whole number of fifteen, soon points and the remaining two regiments and the remaining two regiments which contemplates the command of Gen. McCall, who has been suggested for the assent of the command of Gen. McCall, who has been suggested for the assent of the command of Gen. McCall, who has been suggested for the assent of the command of the comm

General by the United States.

These fifteen regiments contain fifteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-six men, and constitute a division cemprising three brigades, a eighteen shares, and each assenting holder of fifty shares of stock of the Wyoming canal company shall be entitled to nine shares. Of course no officer of the Commonwealth had authority subsisting and paying the Reserve Corps (including the expense of establishing and fitting the camps of instruction, of recruiting, and supplying regimental flags, and the expenses of the campaign of the two regiments and nies in Maryland and Western Virginia, which were all defraved by the State) has amounted to \$855,444 87. This does not include the trans-portation on Rail Roads, as the separation of that account would have been a v labor, nor does it include the pay of the two re giments during the campaign, but it does include all the expenses, which were heavy, of teams and transportation, not on Railroads, for the two Regiments on the campaign above mentioned. I welve regiments of the Reserve Corps were paid, subsisted, &c., by the State to the average date of 22, July. The two regiments in Western Virginia were paid by the State to the date of their departure from Harrisburg on that expedition. The Cavalry regiment was not paid by the State. It will be perceived that the whole average expense per man was \$53.95.
Previous to the 31st of April last, a regiment

had been enlisted in the city of Erie from North-western Pennsylvania. When the call was made on me on that day, for 25 additional reiments, the Erie regiment was ordered to march to Harrisburg. The call was rescinded, however, before the regiment reached Pittsburg, and I ordered it to encamp at that city where it remained until the 30th of June. tional Government declined to muster the regiment into service—as all existing requisionade on the State were more than filled.

Much apprehension existed in the Western and South western borders of the State, and it was deemed prudent to retain the regiment at Pittsburg to meet any emergency that might arise. After the passage of the Act of 15th May, 1861, it was expected that the regiment would form part of the Reserve Volunteer Corps; but as the men had been a long time from home and remained inactive in camp, they declined entering the service, and were subsisted and paid up to the 30th of June by the State. Two regiments have since been enlisted from the e part of Pennsylvania at the city of E ie one of which has been at Washington in service since September, and the other is now ready for marching orders—and it is due to the first Erie egiment to say that most of the men are no

in service. Further requisitions for sixteen regiments of Infantry and two regiments of Cavalry were shortly afterwards made by the War Department. Of these, sixteen have already been raised and are in the service of the United States, and the remaining two are 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 embarrass-

in service under the later requisitions, and re-tain their original numbers. Deducting the remaining twenty-three three months regiments, there are ninety-two regiments in service and preparing for it. We have also in service and preparing twenty-four companies

The following table of the existing Pennsyl-

vania volunteer force is given for informa REGIMENTS IN SERVICE. 66 regiments of infantry of which 6 were

I regiment of artillery COMPANIES IN SERVICE. companies of infantry, cavalry, Enlistments in other than Pennsylva nia organizations, estimated, (the officers of which are in course of be ing commissioned,).... Total in service, 93.577

REGIMENTS PREPARING FOR SERVICE 12 regiments of infantry, 13 092 1 " " cavalry, 1,186 1 " " artillery, 1,077 15,805 COMPANIES PREPARING FOR SERVICE. company of cavalry, 4 companies of artillery 624

In service... Preparing for service,....

Exclusive of 20,175 three months men now dis

The regiments preparing for service are in emplete. Those that may not be filled by the l6th instant will be consolidated and sent for ward. Of the regiments in service, the 11th ward. Of the regiments in service, the 11th and 15th regiments of Infantry are at Annapolis; the 28th, 29th, 21st, 66th, 69th, 71st, 72nd and 106th regiments and one company of Infantry are in the command of Major General Banks; the 45th, 50th, 55th, 76th and 100th regiments of Infantry are in South Carolina; the 48th Infantry are at Hatteras Inlet; the 108th Infantry and 11th Cavalry are at Fortress Monroe; the 77th, 78th and 79th Infantry, the 7th and 9th cavalry, one troop of horse, one squadron of cavalry, two battalions of artillery are in Kentucky; the 84th and 110th Infantry are in Mestern Virginia, as are also three companies of Infantry, four companies of cavalry, five companies of light artillery; the 87th infantry are at Cockeysville, in Maryland; one company of artillery is at Fort Delaware all the remainder of the volunteers are at or near Washington. Upwards of 300 volunteers from Pennsylvania are now prisoners, but as arrangements have been made for the exchange of prisoners it may be expected that they will ou be released.

In compliance with the joint resolutions of the 16th of May last, I have procured regimen tal flags for the Pennsylvania volunteers, and have presented them in person to most of the regiments. In other cases, the regiments being on or near the Potomac, I have requested Mr Cowan, Senator, and Messrs. Grow and Wright nembers of the House of Representatives, from Pennsylvania, to present them in the name of

the Commonwealth.

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 inarming 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 28th section of the act of the 15th of May, 1861. The State has now quite as many arms as are necessary to arm all er volunteer organizations in existence; but nfluenced by the threatening aspect of our relations with foreign governments, I have directed the Adjutant General to procure arms as soon as it can be done on reasonable terms and without injurious competition with the National Govrment Arms have been distributed among the border counties to all the organizations that have been formed to receive them. 1930 arms have been thus distributed. I have also addressed a letter to the commissioners 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 27th section of the Act of 15th May last, I have deemed it prudent to offer five thousand arms to such military organ zations as may be formed in Philadelphia 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 In some cases regiments have gone State. without arms under assurances from the Department that they would be armed at Washington or other near designated points. and that their immediate departure was requir ed. It was thought wise in these cases not to insist on the arms being sent before the regi-ments marched, as this would have imposed on the government an unnecessary expense in freight, and would have been productive of deavs which might have been seriously detrimental to the public service. Forty-two pieces of artillery with limbers, caissons, forges, ammunition wagons, harness and all the necessary im dements and equipments were furnished he State to the artillery regiment of the Re serve Corps. Ten of these were purchased by the State, and their cost has been refunded by the Jnited States. Diligence has been used in colecting arms throughout the State and rep in

ng and altering them in the most approved The State has now 62 pieces of artillery, of which 17 need

repairs. 26,758 muskets and rifles, some of which are in the hands of mechanics being repaired, 1910 are in the hands of volunteer corps throughout the State; 1930 in the possession of County Commissioners, and 1,000 with the reserve corps of Philadelphia.

In addition to this the city of Philadelphia 9 pieces of rifled artillery, and 4,976 muskets and rifles.

The State has also in the arsenal at Harris-1.966 sabres and swords and 1,957 pistols, and the city of Philadelphia has 440 sabres, and

326 pisto's with the necessary accoutrements There is also in the Arsenal at Harrisburg arge amount of accoutrements and ammuni tion for artillery and small arms. The Adjutant General is successfully engaged

in collecting arms throughout the State, and it is expected that the number above stated will be largely increased. Probably, at least, 5.000

highly satisfactory.

For details on the several subjects connected with the military operations of this State, I rewith the military operations of this State, I rewith the military operations of this State, I refer to the reports of the Adjutant General, Surgeon General, Quarter Master General, Commis-

that I found it necessary to invite the temporary Public Schoo's, the flourishing state of which assistance of gentlemen on my staff to aid me

assistance of gentlemen on my staff to aid me to perform them.

In this capacity, Cols. 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 and the rapid progress of education are subjects of just congratulation.

The reports of the Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg and of Western Pennsylvania, of the Houses of Refuge at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, of the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind and the Northern Home for Friendnected with the War Department, Col. Ball less Children at Philadelphia, and of the Pennuntil the 1st of June and Col. Wright until the sylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble 23d of July; for the time thus devoted to the Minded Children at Media, show that these

ceive any compensation.

Cols. Joseph D. Potts, A. L. Russell, 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

ormed.

The quota of the State having been more than filled, and her military force organized, I was enabled on the twentieth of December last, to disp use with a personal staff, and the emporary arrangement which had been made or its employment was then closed.

By the 13th section of the Act of the 15th of May, 1861, I was authorised to draw my warrants on the Treasury for a sum not exceeding \$20,000 for compensation to such persons as might be required to serve the country in a military capacity, &c. Of this fund I have drawn from the Treasury \$8,500, out of which I paid 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 five hundred dollars on secret service. My account settled in the office of the Auditor General up to the 1st of December. On that day I had expended \$6,400, and except some inconsiderable payments made since, the balance

remains in my hands.

The report of the Auditor General will exhibit the items of the account. An account of military expenditures by the state on behalf of the United States, as far as the same had then been ascertained and settle y the accounting departments here, was made up to the 1st day of September, 1861, and pre ented on the 12th of that month at the Trea ury Department of the United States for settle nent and allowance. The sum of \$606,000, has been received from the Treasury Department on that account. The repayment by the General Government of the expenses attending the organization and support of the Reserve Corps, may not be provided for by any existing act of Congress. As these expenses were incurred by the State for the benefit of the General Government, and have been productive of results most im-portant to the welfare and even safety of the country, it would be right that an act of Congress should be passed providing expressly for their repayment. It lies with the Legislature

to adopt the proper means for directing the attention of Congress to this subject.

Assurances have been received from the Treasury Department that the examination of the military accounts of the State will be proceeded in without delay, so that the State may per cent will accrue to her, and no present increase of her taxation will be necessary.

Whether this credit be given or not, I reommend that the payment of the direct tax e assumed by the State.

In case the State assumes the payment of this tax there should be such revision of the tax laws as will hereafter equitably apportion the burden among the various interests now subject or that can properly be made subject to taxation. The saving of fifteen per cent. to the people of the State by the assumption is a matter worthy of thought, but a more important consideration is that it will enable you who re-present all the varied interests of the Commonrealth to apportion the tax in such manner as to bear equally upon all. Our revenue laws had imposed on real and personal property as its full proportion but little more than onethird of the taxes needed for the ordinary ex penditures of the government. By the act of 15th May last, the tax on this species of property has already been increased one-sixth. Should the State refuse to assume the United States tax the whole burden of it will fall upon these interests, interests too, most unfavorably affected by the war, whilst other 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 additional tax. The militia system of the Commonwealth is disgust.

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

I earnestly recommend to the legislature that provision be made for the military instruction of youth. The appointment of a military in-structor in the normal schools, would in a short period give teachers to the common schools attendance on them. It would in my opinion be wise also to provide for the purchase or leasing by the Commonwealth of a building for a military school, and for employing competent instructors at the expense of the State, requiring the pupils to defray the other expenses. pupil should be admitted to this school without having passed a thorough examination on at the north, and is directly antagonistical to mathematics and all fitting subjects of instruction the majority of the British nation. On these tion except the military art proper. I respect fully urge this subject on your early considera-tion, as one of material perhaps vital import-

I have taken measures to direct the efficient fortification of the water approaches on the seaboard and the lakes, and arrangements are in the course of being effected which it is hoped will be satisfactory in their result.

men at that camp, viz., forty-four from sickness, two (belonging 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, Esqs., commissioners to visit the camps 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 attention 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.

In selecting a site for a National Armory, if bined advantages of a central position, abundance of material and skilled mechanics, and

geon General, Quarter master General, Commissions of the Legislation of the Legislation of the Legislation of the Superintendent of

for the Blind and the Northern Home for Friend-less Children at Philadelphia, and of the Pennservice of the State they have refused to remeritorious charities are well administered, and I recommend that the countenance and aid

exclusive control of Col. Potts. The system and economy of its management show how falthfully 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 perfectly and the present time of an able and efficient perfectly and consent of the Schate. It is hoped that the commissioners will be able to report during the present session of the Legislature. Considering the great labor imposed on them, and the vast importance at the present time of an able and efficient perfectly and consent of the Schate. It is hoped that the commissioners will be able to report during the present session of the Schate. It is hoped that the commissioners will be able to report during the present session of the Legislature. the present time of an able and efficient per-formance of the duties of the commissioners, I

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 imposed on them and the government by the exigencies of the times. No surprise, therefore, was felt at the supension of specie pay-ments by the banks, which took place on Monday, the 30th of December last circumstances, I recommend that they be re-lieved from all penalties for this breach of the

Pennsylvania has made great efforts to support the Government. She has given more and better clothed, and better equipped men than any other State, and has far exceeded her quota of the military levies. The sons of our best oit. izens, young men of education and means fill the ranks of her volunteer regiments. Their gallant conduct, 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 tathers, and are determined to quell the present insurrection and preserve the Union, and that they will not tolerate any plan for either the dissolution or reconstruction of it.

A. G. CURTIN EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. Harrisburg, Jan. 8, 1861.

The South Despairing.

YEAR CLOSING UNDER GLOOMY AUSPICES AND

om the Richmond Exa miner of January 2. The year closed under gloomy auspices; with check at Drainesville, and a rumored disaster in Missouri. The year which yesterday began has opened with evil tidings. We fear that there is no doubt of the fact that the Northern Jnion has consented to the surrender of Mason and Slidell; and with that event all hope of an mmediate alliance between the Southern Con-

ederacy and Great Britain must cease Under other circumstances we might derive a consolation for the loss by considering the in-effaceable disgrace that falls on the enemy Never, since the humiliation of the Doge and ceeded in without delay, so that the State may receive a credit for the balance due, in time to AIV has any nation consented to a degradation apply the same towards the payment of her so deep. If Lincoln and Seward intended to quota of the direct tax. Assuming the completion give them up at a menace, why, their people of this arrangement, if the State shall assume will ask did they ever capture the ambassadors. the direct tax for this year, a saving of fitteen Why the exultant hurran over the event that went up from the nineteen millions of throats Why the glorification of Wilkes? Why the coward insults to two unarmed gentlemen their close imprisonment and the blood-thirsty movements of Congress in their regard? But most of all, why did the Government coln indulge a full Cabinet with an unanimous resolution that, under no circumstances, should the United States surrender Messrs. Mason and Slidell? Why did they encourage the popular entiment to a similar position? States Government and people swore the great oath to stand on the ground they had aken; the American eagle was brought out, he creeched his loudest screech of defiance—then

"Dropt like a craven cock his conquerred wing" at the first growl of the lion. This is the attitude of the enemy. It would greatly console us to contemplate him, did we not know that no new exhibition of insolence and cowardice could sink him lower in the world's estimation. United States has lost no character by an exhi bition of poltroonery as yet unknown in the diolomacy of other nations. That country has already sunken beneath the reach of infamy The only charge of bayonets made during the war by Lincoln's soldiers was that of the Fairfax marines on Miss Slidell; and the surrender of her father at the first menace of Great Britain will create rather more disgust or further Nor can we hope for a popular revulsion in

the Nornern people against the folly and pusil-lanimity of their rulers. People and rulers are alike. It is only in the sentiment of England that we can find a ray of encouragement. It is certain that the British wanted war; that they vere confident of getting it; and they will be bitterly disappointed at the unsatisfactory result, Now, this result, though apparently due period give teachers to the common schools to the lilly livers of the Yankees, is partially who would be competent to train the boys in attributable to the management of the Palmerston Ministry. That Cabinet gave Seward and Lincoln the chance of humiliation, when it could have taken redress with the high-hand. and shut the door to apology by re-calling Lyons, sending home Adams, and setting the No British fleet at once in full sail for the scene of action. The Palmerston Ministry is the friend data we venture the prophecy that in less than three months this Ministry will fall from power. Whenever it does so, we may anticipate im mediate intervention by Great Britain in the

attention of the General Government to the interest of that people are so closely united on affairs of this continent. The inclinations and this one point, that we do not hesitate to declare the result a moral necessity. some discharged. This call was enthusiastication to the payments to be made by the National Government as hereitafter stated the balance available in the treasury will be largely increased. The first military aid from the loyal states, which the Government received at was insued by the Warnington, was a Pennsylvania corps which able in the treasury will be largely increased. The care which has been bestowed upon the been found necessary to call in all of the loan effected under the act of the 18th of May last. In some items the ordinary revenue of 1861. The first military aid from the loyal States and the down and the most power of the states to increase her doubt to 75,000 men. Those independent or and the loyal States was almost entirely cut off. On the 19th 1 received a request from the 1861, was taken at par. This occurrence, most some time we may be left alone in this quarrel.