The Lancaster Intelligencer.

"THAT COUNTRY IS THE MOST PROSPEROUS WHERE LABOR COMMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD."—BUCHANAN.

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THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, AT NO. 8 NORTH DUKE STREET, BY GEO. SANDERSON.

TERMS.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives 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 herself, and to posterity. For these blessings we have cause to be grateful.

The balance in the Treasury on the 30th Nov. 1860, was		$681,433.08
The receipts during fiscal year ending Novem. 30, 1861, were as follows:—		
From ord'y sources,	3,017,645.57	
From temporary loan under Act of April 12, 1861, at 6 per cent. interest, and negotiated at par.	475,000	
From 6 per cent. loan under Act May 15, 1861, also negotiated at par.....	2,612,150	
From society of Cincinnatus.....	500	
From United States on act military expenses.....	606,000	
From Pay Masters and others, refunded.....	32,229.45	
		6,743,525.02
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1861.		7,424,958.10
And the payments as follows:		
For ordinary purposes,	$3,144,480.34	
For military expenses,		
Under Acts April 12, 1861, and May, 15 and 16, 1861.—		
474,873.85		
1,708,462.68		
170,535.51		
	2,353,872.04	
For Am't loan under Act April 12, 1861, repaid.....	375,000	5,873,352.38
Leaving balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1861.....		$1,551,605.72

PUBLIC DEBT, FUNDED AND UNFUNDED.

Received from temporary loan, under Act Apr. 12, 1861.....	475,000	
Repaid as above...	375,000	
Outstanding Nov. 30, 1861.....	100,000	
		100,000
Rec'd from loan under Act May 15, 1861.....		2,612,150
Amount of public debt, funded and unfunded, Nov. 30, 1860.....	37,969,847.50	
Paid during fiscal year	101,331.42	
	37,868,516.08	
Remaining unpaid, (exclusive of military loans above mentioned) Nov. 30, 1861.....		37,868,516.08

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF MILITARY LOAN.

Receipts from military loan under Act Apr. 12, 1861	475,000	
Act May 15.....	2,612,150	
From Pay Masters and others refunded.....	32,229.45	
		3,119,379.45
Paid for military expenses, as above,	2,353,872.04	
Paid for redeeming loan, Act Apr. 12,	375,000	
		2,728,872.04
Unexpended of military loans.....		$ 390,507.41

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ORDINARY REVENUE.

Balance in Treasury, from ord'ry sources, Nov. 30, 1860.....	681,433.08	
Rece'd from ord'ary sources during fiscal year.....	3,017,645.57	
	3,699,078.65	
Paid for ordinary expenses, as above	3,144,480.34	
Unexpended of ordinary revenue...		554,598.11
Rec'd from United States Gov. on act military expend.		606,000
Rec'd from Society of Cincinnatus.....		500
Balance in Treasury, as above.....		$1,551,605.72

It will be observed that the fiscal year ends on the 30th of November, and the sinking fund year on the first Monday in September, which accounts for the apparent deficiency in the amount of debt paid as stated in the Treasurer's report, and by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. 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. The bills as paid are forwarded to Washington and partial repayments have already been made.

It will be observed that the receipts from ordinary sources of revenue for the year 1861 have decreased, but as payments have been made on some of them since the settlement at the end of the fiscal year on the first of December, and more may reasonably be expected in addition to the payments to be made by the National Government as hereinafter stated the balance available in the treasury will be largely increased.

It will also be observed that it has not yet 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 revenues of 1861 was in excess of that of 1860.

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

The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been as shown by my Proclamation, of 5th September last, as follows:

Debt redeemed from 4th September, 1860, to 1st Sept. 1861..		$300,801 01
Of stock loans.....	$300,050 00	
Of interest on certificates.....	3,330 01	
Of relief notes.....	421 00	
		$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 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 Philadelphia and Erie (late Sunbury and Erie) Railroad Company forty bonds of that Company for $100,000 each, and a mortgage to secure the same executed in conformity with the third section of the act of 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 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 had been appropriated 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 especially to Philadelphia and Erie and the hitherto neglected counties near its route west of the Susquehanna.

By the act of the 21st of April, 1858, for the sale of the State canal 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 Commonwealth 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 coupon 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 mortgage 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 having 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 proceedings 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 receiver.

A plan has been suggested for the assent of the stock and bond holders which contemplates a sale of the canal under lawful process and a purchase of the same for the purpose of forming 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 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 to assent to the proposal or in any way to affect her position. It is believed also that the 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 debt 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 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 consideration of the Legislature, as an effort may be made at an early day to enforce a sale of the canal, and some provision by law to protect the interests of the State would in that case be necessary.

The wicked and monstrous rebellion which broke out many months ago, has not yet been quelled. Every sentiment of loyalty and patriotism demands its effectual suppression.

In my messages of the 9th and 30th of April last, I set forth at length my views of the character and objects of the contest which is still pending. Subsequent reflection has confirmed me in the correctness of the opinions then expressed and to which I refer. In addition it ought to be understood, that looking to the variety and character of her products and industry, her material interest alone would render the preservation of the Union from the present assault, indispensable to Pennsylvania. She cannot afford to have a foreign power below or above or bounding her on the Delaware, the Chesapeake or the Mississippi, and she will never acquiesce in such a result, whatever 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 Commonwealth," passed, appropriating the sum of $500,000 for the purpose of organizing, equipping and arming the militia. On the 15th of April the President, by proclamation, called for 75,000 men of which the quota assigned to Pennsylvania was at first sixteen (afterwards reduced to fourteen) regiments to serve as infantry or riflemen to serve 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 Washington was a Pennsylvania corps, which arrived there prior to the 19th of April. On that day the passage of other corps from this and other States through Baltimore was impeded by force and for 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 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 months men in July last, some eight or ten thousand discharged Pennsylvania volunteers were thrown into Harrisburg without notice and detained here, waiting to be paid, for an average time of some ten days. Their tents, camp 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 especially the ladies of Harrisburg; their free handed hospitality and generous aid to our wearied and hungry soldiers, deserves remembrance and gratitude.

At the special session of the Legislature which commenced on the 30th of April last, I recommended the organization of a reserve corps, to be armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted and paid by the State, and drilled in camps of instruction, in anticipation of the exigencies of the country, and by the Act of the 15th 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 to form some 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 control, 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 regiments composing the Reserve Corps were instructed 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. Biddle and Seneca G. Simmons, and two companies 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 Virginia, and the remaining two regiments making the whole number of fifteen, soon joined them there, and they are all now in service under the command of Gen. McCall, 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 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 companies in Maryland and Western Virginia, which were all defrayed by the State) has amounted to $855,444.87. This does not include transportations on Rail Roads, as the separation of that account would have been a work of great labor, nor does it include the pay of the two regiments during the campaign, but it does include all expenses, which were heavy, of teams and transportation, not on Railroads, for the two Regiments on the campaign above mentioned. Twelve 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 Northwestern Pennsylvania. When the call was made on me on that day, for 25 additional regiments, 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. The National Government declined to muster the regiment into service—as all existing requisions made 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 same part of Pennsylvania at the city of Erie, one of which has been at Washington in service since September, and the other is now ready for marching orders—and it is 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 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 orginization and nearly ready to march.

In addition to the requisitions on the State, the War Department had given authority 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 a requisition was made on the State to increase her quota to 75,000 men. Those independent organizations, as they were called, thus became Pennsylvania regiments, and as completed and sent forward form part of the quota of the State

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

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

REGIMENTS IN SERVICE.

66 regiments of infantry of which 6 were rifle regiments,.....	71,189
11 regiments of cavalry,.....	12,690
1 regiment of artillery,.....	1,077
	87,956

COMPANIES IN SERVICE.

7 companies of infantry,.....	707
6 " " cavalry,.....	578
6 " " artillery,.....	936
	2,221
	84,477
Enlistments in other than Pennsylvania organizations, estimated, (the officers of which are in course of being commissioned,).....	6,400
Total in service,.....	93,577

REGIMENTS PREPARING FOR SERVICE.

12 regiments of infantry.....	13,092
1 " " cavalry,.....	1,136
1 " " artillery,.....	1,077
	15,305

COMPANIES PREPARING FOR SERVICE.

1 company of cavalry,.....	109
4 companies of artillery,.....	624
	733
	16,038
In service,.....	93,577
Preparing for service,.....	16,038
Pennsylvania's contribution,.....	109,615

Exclusive of 20,175 three months men now disbanded.

The regiments preparing for service are incomplete. 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, 72nd and 106th regiments and one company of Infantry are in the command of Major Gen. 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 Western 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 soon be released.

In compliance with the joint resolutions of the 16th 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 being on or near the Potomac, I have requested Mr. Cowan, Senator, and Messrs. Grow and Wright members 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 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 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 the volunteer organizations in existence; but influenced 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 Government. 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. Beside 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 organizations as may be found in Philadelphia on a plan to be offered 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 State. In some cases regiments have gone without arms under assurance from the War Department that they would be armed at Washington or at other near designated points, and that their immediate departure was required. It was thought wise in 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 have been productive of delays which might have been seriously detrimental to the public service. Forty-one pieces of artillery with limbers, caissons, forges ammunition wagons, harness and all the necessary implements and equipments were furnished by the State to the artillery regiments of the Reserve Corps. Ten of these were purchased by the State, and their cost has been refunded by the United States. Diligence has been used in collecting arms throughout the State and repairing and altering them in the most approved manner.

The State has now

62 pieces of artillery, of which 17 need repairs.

26,753 muskets and rifles, some of which are in the hands of mechanics being repaired. 1910 are in the hands of volunteer corps throughout the State; 1930 in the posession of County Commissioners, and 1,000 with the reserve corps of Philadelphia.

In addition to this the city of Philadelphia has

9 pieces of rifled artillery, and

4,976 muskets and rifles.

The State has also in the arsenal at Harrisburg

1,966 sabres and swords, and

1,957 pistols, and the city of Philadelphia has

440 sabres, and

326 pistols with the necessary accoutrements.

There is also in the Arsenal at Harrisburg a large amount of accoutrements and ammunition 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 muskets and rifles and several pieces of artillery will still be collected.

The care which has been bestowed upon the comfort of the volunteers, and the goodness and sufficiency of their supplies of all kinds, and the excellent arrangements of the Medical Department under the control of Surgeon General Henry 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 19th of April last, and that down to the 1st January inst. there died but forty-nine 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.

For details on the several subjects connected with the military operations of this State, I refer to the reports of the Adjutant General, Surgeon General, Quarter Master General, Commissary General, and Paymaster General, which accompany this Message.

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

Cols. Joseph D. Potts, A. L. Russell, J. Brown Parker and Craig 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.

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 dispense with a personal staff, and the temporary arrangement which had been made for its employment was then closed.

By the 13th section of the Act of the 15th of May, 1861, I was authorized 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 is 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 settled by the accounting departments here, are made up to the 1st day of September, 1861, and presented on the 12th of that month at the Treasury Department of the United States for settlement 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 important 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 receive a credit for the balance due, in time to apply the same towards the payment of her quota of the direct tax. Assuming the completion of this arrangement, if the State shall assume the direct tax for this year, a saving of fifteen per cent will accrue to her, and no present increase of her taxation will be necessary.

Whether this credit will be given or not, I recommend that the payment of the direct tax be 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 represent all the varied interests of the Commonwealth to apportion the tax in such a 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 one-third of the taxes needed for the ordinary expenditures 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 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 recommend 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 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. No pupil should be admitted to this school without having passed a thorough examination on mathematics and all fitting subjects of instruction, except the military art proper. I respectfully urge this subject on your early consideration, as one of material, perhaps vital importance.

I have taken measures to direct the efficient attention of the General Government to the 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.

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 have his 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 subject 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 defences on the lake, and that the ordnance at the city of Erie was withdrawn by the National Government in the summer of 1861. The Secretary of 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 Government unexpectedly fail in its duty providing adequate defences at our assailable points, East and West, I earnestly recommend that the Legislature take prompt means for that purpose. We should be admonished, by recent indications from abroad, to be prepared for our own defence, as well as for the suppression of domestic insurrection.

In selecting a site for a National Armory, if the public good be alone considered, Pennsylvania will be preferred, as she affords the combined advantages of a central position, abundance of material and skilled mechanics, and a people of undoubted loyalty.

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 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 Friendless Children at Philadelphia, and of the Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble 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.

Under the joint resolution of 16th May last, commissioners have been appointed to revise the revenue laws, whose names will be forthwith 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 Legislature. Considering the great labor imposed on them, and the vast importance at the present time of an able and efficient performance of the duties of the commissioners, I suggest that the compensation provided for by the joint resolution 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 imposed on them and the government by the exigencies of the times. No surprise, therefore, was felt at the suspension of specie payments by the banks, which took place on Monday, the 30th of December last. Under the circumstances, I recommend that they be relieved from all penalties for this breach of the law.

Pennsylvania has made great efforts to support the 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 citizens, 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 fathers, 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, 1862.

Habits of Husbands.

The habits of husbands, with regard to the treatment of their wives, are so various that the question can only be answered by individual specimens of each mode:—

Some husbands never leave home in the morning without kissing their wives and bidding them 'good-bye, dear,' in the tone of unwearied love; and whether it be policy or fact, it has all the effect of that, and those homes are generally pleasant ones, provided always that their wives are appreciative and welcome the discipline in a kindly spirit. We knew an old gentleman who lived with his wife over fifty years and never left his home without the kiss, and the 'good-bye, dear.'

Some husbands shake hands with their wives and hurry off as fast as possible, as though the efforts were a something they were anxious to forget, hold their heads down, and dart around the first corner.

Some husbands say only 'well wife, I am going,' and start at the word 'go,' which comes to them from some back retreat.

Some husbands before leaving home, ask very tenderly, 'what would you like for dinner, my dear?' knowing all the while that she will select something for his particular palate, and off he goes.

Some husbands will leave home without saying anything at all, but thinking a good deal, as evinced by their turning round at the last point of observation, and waving an adieu at the pleasant face at the window.

Some husbands never say a word, rising from the breakfast table with the lofty indifference of a lord, and going out with a heartless disregard of those left behind.—It is a fortunate thing for their wives that they can find sympathy elsewhere.

Some husbands never leave home without some unkind word or look apparently thinking that such a course will keep things straight in their absence.

Then on returning.

Some husbands come home jolly and happy, unsoured by the world, some sulky and surly with its disappointments.

Some husbands bring home a newspaper or a book, and bury themselves in the contents.

Some husbands are called away every evening by business or social engagements, some doze in speechless stupidity on a sofa till bed time.

Some husbands are curious to learn of their wives what has transpired through the day; others are attracted by nothing short of a child's tumbling down stairs, or the house taking fire.

'Depend upon it,' says Dr. Spooner, 'that home is the happiest where kindness, and interest, and politeness, and attention, are the rules on the part of husbands—of course all the responsibility rests with them and temptation finds no footing there.'

SADDENING WORDS.—There are many euphonious words in the English language—more perhaps than in any other modern tongue except the Italian—of which the sound so harmonizes with the sense, that they charm at once the ear and the heart. The vocal body, so to speak, with which the sentiment is clothed, seems as appropriate to it as a lovely countenance to the possessor of a beautiful mind. 'Home,' 'Love,' 'Slumber,' 'Caress,' 'Welcome,' belong to this category; but it is in certain pathetic expressions that the agreement of sound and sentiment strikes us as most perfect. Poe said that 'Nevermore' was the most mournful of all words; Byron gave the same melancholy pre-eminence to 'Farewell,' and Dr Johnson thought that of all phrases 'The last' was the most touching. 'The last look'—'The last sigh'—'the last of earth;' these are certainly solemn and effecting utterances; but we think, with a late writer, that there is more real pathos in the word 'gone' than in any other in the language. To use a Spanish, or rather Moorish, metaphor, it is 'full of tears.' How it appalls the sense and desolates the heart of the weeping watcher when spoken, ever so softly, in the chamber of death. Gone!—it cuts off all hope. It vibrates on the air like the tone of a passing bell. Gone, forever!—what four syllables in any language comprehend so much of mystery, and desolation and woe! 'Gone!' says the lorn mother, when the dark angel has borne away the last lamb of her fair flock, 'and I am left alone, alone!' 'Gone!' shrieks the distracted widow as she reads the name of her heart's idol on the death-scroll of war. 'Oh, husband, that I had died with thee!' 'Gone!' sobs the strong man, as he totters, weak as an infant, from the solemn room where the wife of his bosom lies cold and pulseless. Ah! it is a word of sorrow even when spoken of the absent who may return, but, as applied to the unreturning dead, there is no elaborate sentence that ever was carved on tomb or monument so full of genuine pathos. Yet there is a connection in which it imparts consolation to the bereaved. If we can say truthfully of those who have left us—'Gone!—gone to the better land,' and hope and believe that we shall meet them where there are no more partings and the language of sorrow is unknown, we shall not refuse to be comforted 'because they are not.'—*Ledger.*

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BANK NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the President and Directors of the Lancaster County Bank intend to make application to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at their next session, for a renewal of the Charter and an extension of the privileges of the said Bank, with all the rights and privileges now enjoyed, for a term of twenty years from the expiration of the present charter, with the same name, title, location and capital of $300,000. By order W. L. PEIFER, Cashier of the Lancaster County Bank. LANCASTER, PA., July 6th, 1861. [july 9 2m 28

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