THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER. HED HYRAY TURBDAY, AT NO. 8 NORTH DUEL STREET, BY GEO. SANDERSON & SON. TERMS. wo Dollars per annum, if paid in advance. \$2.50, if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions are, however, expected to be paid in advance. ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

anors.—All advertisements preceding the Marriages or Markets to be charged at the rate of ten cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for every absequent insertion. Marriages to be charged 25 cents each in the paper first publishing the same.
Derroam Noriozs to be charged at advertising rates.
Campures of Respect, Resolutions, &c, to be charged 10 rions setting forth the claims of individuals for

Communications satting forth the claims of individuals for office, &c., to be charged 10 cents per line.

December 18th, 1863, the above Schedule of Prices was unanimously adopted by the undersigned, Publishers in the City of Lancastor, Pa.

JNO. A. HIESTAND & CO., Examiner & Heruid. PRARSOL & GEIST, Daily & Weekly Express: JOHN BARYS BONS, Volksfreund.

GEO, SANDERSON & SON, Intelligencer.

B. A. WYLIE, Daily & Weekly inquirer.

WM. B. WILEY, Job Printer.

E. H. THOMAS, Church Advocate.

MESSAGE OF GOV. CURTIN.

Important Financial Recommendation.

Payment of the State Interest in Currency.

Pennsylvania and the War for the Union.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of GENTLEMEN :- The past year has afforded us new cause of thankfulness to the Almighty for the moral and material blessings which

he has bestowed upon us.

The balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1862, was.....\$2,172,844 10 Receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1863... 4,289,451 65

Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending November 30, 1863... 6,462,295 75
The payments for the same period have been ... Balance in Treasury, November . 2.147.381 70

the last year have been shown by my Proc-lamation of the 8th day of September last, as follows: Amount of debt Commonwealth

Coupon Loan Act, May 4, 1862..... 100,000 00 . 790,716 50 Four and one-half 68,000 00 per cent. Relief notes cancel-Domestic creditors' certificates.. Interest certificates

Amount of public debt of Penn sylvania as it stood on the 1st Deduct amount redeemed at the State Treasury during fiscal year, ending with No-

vember 30, 1868, viz : Five per cent stocks.888,498 78 Four and a half per cent stocks...... 68,000 00 Relief notes..... Domestic oreditors certificates..... \$951,617 04

Public debt Dec. 1st, 1863.....\$89,496,596 78 per cent. loans ... \$400,630 00 per cent. loans 35,508,986 45 Funded debt, viz: 45
per cent. loans...286,200 00 -836'378.816 45

Unfunded debt, viz : Relief notes in circulation... ...\$97,251 00 Interest certificates outstanding...... 15,856 63 Interest certificates unclaimed...... 4,448 38 Domestic oreditors,

\$117,780 33 Military Loan per Act of May

Total indebtness......\$39,496,596 78

TER MILITARY REDEMPTION FUND-COIN PAY By the act of the 15th of May, 1861, au-horising the military loan of \$300,000, a tax of one-half mill was laid on real and personal property, to furnish a fund for re-deeming the same. I recommend that the commissioners of the sinking fund be directed to invest the proceeds of the tax in State loan, so that it may be drawing interest, to be in like manner invested, or that they should apply such proceeds directly to the purchase

the military loan, and cancel such certificates as shall be purchased. Although our finances are still in a healthy condition, it is necessary to invite the serious attention of the Legislature to the consideration of the means of maintaining them un-

By the act of 12th June, 1840, it, was provided that the interest on the State loans should always be paid in specie or its equivalent, and that whenever the funds in the Treasury should be of less value than specie, the difference in value should be ascertained and certified to the Governor, who should thereupon issue his warrant to the agents or banks authorized to pay such interest on be half of the Commonwealth, to allow such difat the option of the parties to pay the same

By the act of 11th April, 1862, it was provided that for the purpose of paying in specie or its equivalent, all interest that should thereafter be due by the Commonwealth, as required by the act of 12th June, 1840, the several banks who should avail themselves of the provisions of that act, (of 11th April, 1862,) and who should refuse to redeem their notes in specie, on demand, at any time with-in ten days upon or after the time when such interest should become due, should thereafter when required by the State Treasurer, by when required by the State Treasurer, by notice in writing, pay into the State Treasury, in proportion to the capital stock paid in of each bank, their rateable proportion of such premium for gold or its equivalent, as should

have been actually paid by the State.

By the act of the 80th January, 1883, it was provided that the State Tresswiershould hange with the banks an amount of curexchange with the banks an amount of currency sufficient to pay the interest on the State debt falling due on the first day of February and August; 1888; for the same amount of orin, and should give to the banks specific confidence of exchange, note transferable, pledging the faith of the State to study and 9010 10: Sychanger for motes emirant atrible time, on or before the first Monday of Masch, 1966, such certificates to bear interest at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum.

Under the provisions of the act of 1862, ertain banks paid into the State Treasury \$140,768,30 as an equivalent for coin for the payment of interest on the public debt.

Under the act of 1863, specie certificates have been given to the banks, amounting in the whole to \$1,968,904 97, which, with the

accruing interest, will fall due on the first Monday of March next. As the provisions of this act were of a tem porary character, the only acts now in force on the subject are those of 1840 and 1862, above mentioned, under which it will be the duty of the State authorities to pay the interest on the 1st February, 1864, and thereafter in coin or its equivalent, and look to the banks that may be liable under the act of 1862 for reimbursement of the premium paid

by the Commonwealth. THE DUTY OF STATE FINANCE TO UNITED STATES CUBRENCY—CUBRENCY PAYMENT NECESSARY. In the face of all difficulties, this Commonwealth, actuated by a sentiment which does its people honor, has hitherto paid its interest

in coin or its equivalent. Existing circumstances make it necessary to consider now the fair extent of her just obligations.

The exigencies of the times have compelled the Government of the United States to issue large amounts of Treasury notes for circulation, which are not redeemable in coin, and which form the great mass of our circulating medium.

It is our duty as a loyal State—it is our

interest as a State whose welfare, and even safety, depend emphatically upon the maintenance of the oredit and the success of the military operations of the General Government-to do nothing to impair its credit or ambarrass its measures. On the contrary, we owe it to ourselves and to our posterity to give an active support to all its efforts to quell the monstrous rebellion which is still raging, and thus restore peace to our distracted country.

It is our own Government, and we could

not, without gross indecency, attempt to re-fuse its currency in payment of taxes and other debts due to the Commonwealth In 1840 the case was very different. The difficulties then arose from the suspension of specie payments by our State banks, mere local and private corporations, and the State very properly, by the act of that year, intended to provide against loss to its creditors by reason of such suspension. An exigency like the present could not then have been for seen by the Legislature, and it is to be in-ferred therefore that they could not have in

tended to provide for it.

We derive our system of public loans from Europe, and the true extent of our obligation is to be ascertained by referring to the known established practice of European governments prior to the dates when our loans were effected. I mean, of course, such of those governments as were held to have maintained heir national credit.

It is believed to have been the uniform practice of such governments to pay their interest in paper currency, however depreciated, during a legalized suspension of specie payments. An observable instance of this is afforded by the course of the British Government, which, during twenty-five years, from 1797 to 1822, during which the bank was prohibited by law from paying out coin for any purpose, paid the interest on its public debts in bank notes, which during a great part of that time were at a heavy discount, sometimes amounting to 30 per cent. or thereabout. Their necessities then were not greater than ours are now.

Massachusetts (whose debt is believed to be small) pays the interest in coin. Ohio Indiana pay in ourcency. In New York very small) pays the interest in cold. and Indiana pay in currency. In New York it is not known what will be done. Her ed the interest to be paid in coin to foreign stockholders, in April last.

BANKING SYSTEM.

LOANS AND TAXATION TO BE AVOIDED-THE At the present rate of premium on gold the sum necessary to pay on an amount sufficient to discharge the annual interest on the State debt would be more than \$1,000, 000, and to meet this, additional taxation to that extent would be unavoidable. The de mands on the Treasury for other necessary purposes must probably be such as to rende imprudent to throw any part of this expenditure on the existing surplus. To bor-row money from year to year to pay the interest on past loans would, of course, be wholly inadmissible. To leave the act of 1862 in force, and attempt to throw the payment of this large premium annually on the banks, would he not only flagrantly unjust, but quite impracticable. I recommend the whole subject to the careful and immediate consideration of the Legislature. Some legislation ought to be had on it before the close of the present month. In my opinion the Commonwealth will have fulfilled her obligations by providing for the payment of her interest in the currency of the Government. If the Legislature should see fit to continue to pay it in coin, it will be their duty to levy forthwith the heavy taxes necessary for that purpose. I must in passing observe that the plan adopted by one of the States of paying ooin to foreign, and currency to domestic loan holders, appears to me to be wholly un-wise and founded on no legitimate principle. At the close of the last session, nineteen bills renewing the charters of certain banks for another period of five years were presented to me. Of these I have (for reasons which will be hereafter communicated,) withheld my signature from one and approved the rethe consideration that the banks of the Commonwealth pay a large revenue (nearly \$400,000), which the State can ill afford to lose, and that in the present condition of the country, it would be impolitic to drive so much capital out of active use or force it into

new employments.
If the national Banking system afford suffi cient inducements, capital will voluntarily take that direction. It is proper to observe that the charters of most of the banks in question expire at an early period, while in con-sequence of the invasion of the State, during the last summer, they could not have been reasonably expected to give the necessary notice of renewed application for re-charter. I recommend an extension of the time from penalties for not paying their obligations in coin. RECOMMENDS INCREASE OF OFFICE SALARIES-

attention to the salaries of our public officers. Those of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and of Clerks in their employment are in my opin-ion, too low, especially as the exigencies of the times have greatly enhanced the labors and responsibilities of all and in the case of the heads of these departments, enforce constant attendance at Harrisburg, which

was not formerly required.
Under the act of 16th April, 1862, and its supplement passed 22d April, 1863, the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Commissary General have been acting as the Board of Military Claims. They have, up to this time, approved claims to the amount of \$166,415 81, and others have been already presented to the further amount of \$332,120-29, which have not yet been acted on.

presented to the further amount of \$552,120-29, which have not yet been acted on.
Under the Act of 22d April, 1863, (P. L. 529.) the Court of Common Pleas appointed three appraisers to ascertain the damage done in the counties on the southern border by the militia called into service in Separable 1862 by the Anderson Cavalry in the tember, 1862, by the Anderson Cavalry in the same month, and by the rebels in their raid on the 10th and 11th of October, 1862.

The Appraisers have not yet completed the performance of their duties. When their report shall have been made to the Court of Common Pleas and affirmed, in whole or in part, by that Court, it will be the duty of the Governor to claim the payment of the amounts from the General Government, and on failure to secure the same, then to report to the next Legislature, recommending such action

The expenses of the Transportation and Telegraph Department during the past year have been policy follows: Paid (out of appropriation made

by Military Loan Act of 1861)...\$13,658 87 Unpaid (the appropriation being Outstanding liabilities estimated \$34,423 66

These expenses been mainly incurred in keeping up the necessary correspondence of the military departments and in the trans-portation of sick and wounded and the dead bodies of our volunteers, as will be seen by the report of the Chief of Transportation, herewith communicated. I recommend an appropriation to meet the deficiency, and also to carry on the service of this department

By the thirteenth section of the act of the 15th of May, 1861, the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated to be expended by the Govern or for the compensation of such persons as he might require to serve the Commonwealth in the military organization of the State or the General Government, and for the expen-ses incident to the business in which they might be employed.

might be employed.

I have, according to law, settled annual accounts of the expenditure of this fund in the Auditor-General's office, to which the Legislature is referred. The unexpended balance is now \$54,521 98. A further sum should be appropriated in like manner.—Out of this fund I have paid the persons whom I found it necessary to employ in the military department, and the expenses of the agency which I was compelled to estable the agency which I was compelled to establish at Washington to attend to the interests and welfare of our volunteers. The continuance of this agency and the establishment of a similar one in the West are of vital importance to them. I recommend the passage of an act authorizing the appointment of agents at Washington and Nashville, and defining their duties, which should include the collection of all bounties, back pay, pen-

sions, etc., due to Pennsylvania.
On this subject I refer the Legislature to the report of Colonel R. Biddle Roberts, late Agent of the State, at Washington, herewith nmunicated, and commend it to your care

PAYMENT OF THE MILITIA.

On the invasion of the State during the last summer, the President made a call for militia, and with his assent I subsequently made a call for volunteer militia for the de fence of the State. Under these calls men were assembled and organized with prompt-ness, after the reality of the emergency came to be understood by our people. The Geneto be understood by our people. The General Government clothed and subsisted this force, and agreed to pay it but, as no appro-priation for that purpose had been made by Congress, the President and Secretary of War promised if the money should be advan-ced from other quarters to recommend its immediate repayment on the meeting of Congress. It is understood that steps have been already taken to fulfil this pledge. Several of the banks cheerfully and readily advanced the necessary funds to the amount of \$671, 476.43, on my promise to recommend to the Legislature an appropriation to repay them in case Congress should fail to make one. I accordingly make that recommendation most emphatically. Should it be necessary, I will hereafter, in a special message, give the de-

New York and New Jersey, under the President's call, sent regiments to assist in our defence, for which our thanks are due to those States, our good neighbors.

tails and correspondence relating to this sub-

THE GETTYSBURG CEMETERY After the battle of Gettysburg, in which loyal volunteers from eighteen States, including Pennsylvania, were engaged, it appeared to me proper that all these States should unite in establishing a cemetery on the spot in which their soldiers, who had fallen in that conflict, should be honorably interred. I accordingly appointed David Wills, Esq.. of Gettysburg, my agent, and through him, site was purchased at a cost of \$2,475,87,and the conveyance made to the Commonwealth. On communicating with the authorities of the other States, they all readily agreed to become parties to the arrangement, and on the 19th day of November last, the Cemetery was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of the President of the United States, the Governors of the States, concerned, and other high officers, State and National. On the 19th of December, on the invitation of Mr. Wills, Commissioners represent ing the States interested in the Cemetery me in Harrisburg and agreed upon a plan for its improvement and care in the future, and the apportionment of the sum of money requir ed, to the several States, which is herewith communicated. The expenses attending the establishment of this Cemetery, including the cost of the site and of removing the bodies of the slain, have thus far amounted to \$5,209, 38, and an appropriation will be required to pay these expenses, and to meet our portion of those attending its future maintenance It will appear by the proceedings of the Commissioners that their due proportions of the expenses already incurred are to be refunded by the States on whose account they made. It is just to say that Mr. Wills discharged his delicate and important duties with fidelity and to my entire satisfaction.

THE PAMILIES AND ORPHANS OF SOMDIERS. The act for the relief of the families of volun teers in service may require some revision It is alleged that in some parts of the State the county authorities are backward in executing the law. If this be so, the members from the different counties will be aware of the fact, and will be most ready to make such

further enactments as may be proper.

I commend to the prompt attention of the Legislature the subject of the relief of poor orphans of our soldiers who have given, or shall give, their lives to the country during this crisis. In my opinion, their maintenance and education should be provided for by the State. Failing other natural friends of ability to provide for them, they should be honorably received and fostered as children of the Commonwealth. The \$50,000 hereto ore given by the Pennsylvania Railroa Company, referred to in my last annual message, is still unappropriated, and I recom-mend that this sum, with such other means as the Legislature may think fit, be applied to this end, in such manner as may be thought most expedient and effective. In anticipation of the adoption of a more perfect system, I recommend that provision be made for securing the admission of such children into educational establishments, there clothed, nurtured and instructed at the public expense. I make this recommenda-tion earnestly, feeling assured that in doing so, I represent the wishes of the patriotic. the benevolent and the good of the State.

APPEAL FOR THE SUFFERING PROPLE OF EAST TENNESSEE. I invite the attention of the Legislature to the condition of the loyal people of East Tennessee, which is represented to be most deplorable, and appeals with irresistible force alike to your sympathies and your sense of justice. Their whole country has been laid waste by the contending armies of the Gov-ernment and the rebels. Four times have large armies passed over that district, destroying or carrying off all that had been gathered for the approaching winter, and now the women and children are left in a

state of destitution. The representations made by sundry gen tlemen of the highest respectability, from that State, are of the most heart-rending character. Starvation, actual and present, now exists. Can we, in the midst of affluent abundance, for a moment hesitate as to what our action shall be towards the people whose only crime has been their loyalty and devo-tion to the Government? Even if a portion of our charity should reach the families of those in sympathy with the re-bellion, better it should than that those devoted, self-sacrificing people who have so un-hesitating adhered to the Government be left to suffer Whenever pestilence and famine to suffer. Whenever pestilence and famine distressed the people of any portion of our country, we have always been foremost in relieving them, and the people of Pennsylvania have extended their open handed benevolence and broad charity to the starving people of foreign countries. Shall it be said that the appeals of these people for

bread fall upon the heart of Pennsylvania in vain, and that we who have so recently given thanks for our abundance have no re-lief for them in their extremities? I commend the subject through you to the people of the State, as worthy the immediate attention and active exertions of the charitable

RECOMMENDED BEVISION OF REVENUE LAWS. I should be glad if the Legislature would make a general revision of our Revenue Laws, with a view to their increased produc tiveness. It ought to be observed that for a period of more than twenty years, no material change has been made in the Revenue Laws of this Commonwealth. During that time some interests have grown into new impor-tance, and should be made to bear their just proportion of the public expenses, since all taxation should, as far as possible, pressequally upon the property and employments of our people,

f our people, Failing such revision, I recommend to the consideration of the Legislature, the following suggestions connected with the subject: . There are several companies in the State which, in addition to large mining privileges, have the control of the routes of transporta tion, by which alone the products of the mines of individuals in their respective districts can reach a market. These companies thus enjoy substantial monopolies, by means of which they not only receive the fair profits of their own property, but are enabled to make additional heavy gains at the expense of individuals. In my opinion such privileges ought never to have been granted, but as they exist, it appears to be just that the class of companies which enjoy them should pay therefor an additional specific tax.

2. Very large sums are due to the Commonwealth for unpatented lands. Forbearance, clemency, and liberality have been in vain tried in the numerous attempts to provain tried in the inimerous attempts to pro-cure the payment of at least a part of this debt, from the larger portion of those who are indebted on that account. The continu-ance of this state of affairs is unjust to the Commonwealth and to the vast majority of her people who have honestly paid for their lands. It has become unendurable. I recommend that the Legislature provide that the Surveyor-General shall file on record in the office of the Court of Common Pleas of each county, a description of the lands subject to the lien of the Commonwealth for purchase money, and a statement of the amount of principal and interest now due to the Commonwealth, together with the patent fees on each tract, and ten per cent. on the amount so due for the labor and cost of makgate amount thus stated, for each tract, shall be held to be the amount now due thereon to the Commonwealth, which shall bear interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum till paid, and shall continue to be the first lien on the land, till paid, and shall not be divested by any judicial or other sale what-ever. I also recommend the adoption of a suggestion contained in the Surveyor-General's report that a specific tax be laid on all

unpatented lands. 3. By existing laws municipal corporations are to deduct and pay into the Treasury the tax on all loans contracted by them. believed that a large addition would accrue to the revenue by the extension of this pro-vision to all counties and to all corporations, private or public.

I recommend that it be so extended.

4. A tax on the gross receipts of all rail-road and canal companies would, it is believed, be productive and not oppressive. law, made by Colonel John A. Wright, I have drawn my warrant for the delivery to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company of another million of the bonds deposited in the State Treasury. Four millions of said bonds have therefore been now delivered. There can be no reasonable doubt of the early com t is confidentally expected that the bonds held by the State, secured on the road for \$3,500,000, will become good interest paying

securities. I refer to the Auditor General's and State Treasurer's reports for the details of our financial affairs, and the reports of the Sur veyor General. Adjutant General, Quarter master General, Surgeon General, Agent at Washington, Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Department, and Superintendent of Common Schools, in regard to their several departments. THE INVASION OF THE STATE-A MONUMENT TO

In May last it was believed from information received, that General Lee intended to invade this State. Communications on the subject were immediately sent to Washington, urging that preparations for effective defence should not be delayed. Accordingly the War Department erected two new military depart. ments, viz: The Department of the gahela, including that portion of the State lying west of the mountains, to be comman-ded by Maj.-Gen. Brooks, and the Department of the Susquehanna, comprising the re-remainder of the State, and to be commanded by Major General Couch.

Early in June, Major-General Couch arrived at Harrisburg and assumed command of his department, which he has since exersised with the soldierlike promptness, energy and discretion which were to be expected

from his known character. The rebels having actually entered the State in some force, and the approach of their whole army being imminent, the President made a requisition for militia from this and some of the neighboring States, and several regiments from New York and New Jersey were promptly sent, and our own volunteer militia began to assemble; but some embrassments arising, the President assented to a call by the Executive of the State, which was accordingly made. Under these calls 5,166 of the men of Pennsylvania were assembled in the Department of Gen eral Brooks, and 31,422 in that of General Couch. To give the details, or even a sum mary of the operations which ensued, would be impracticable within the limits of a mes-It is unnecessary to do so, as I have recommended the adoption of measures for preserving the history of our several regi-ments and other organizations, and in that history the events to which I have referred will be recorded. It is due, however, to the men who came forward, that I should say now that they made long and laborious marches in parts of this and other States which had been plundered by the rebels, suffered great privations, and were frequently in conflict with the enemy; and on all occa sions acted in obedience to military discip durance.

Some of the militia called in 1862 and in 1863 were killed and others disabled. In all those cases where there are no laws for recommend the enactment of a law for that The campaign on our soil was closed by

the victory of Gettysburg, gained by the veteran Army of the Potomac, under the command of Major General Meade, the officers and men of which displayed all their accus tomed valor and endurance in the conflict and in the forced and rapid marches which Under Divine Providence, to them and to

the military genius and unsurpassed energy of Gen. Meade, and the promptness and selfsacrificing gallantry of Gen. Reynolds, we are indebted for success on that bloody field. We are proud to claim Generals Meade and Reynolds as sons of our own Pennsylvania. The first lives to enjoy the most precious of all rewards, the grateful appreciation of his countrymen. The latter fell in the very front of the battle, and we can only pay homage to his memory. Whatever honors have been at any time devised to commemorate the virtues of a patriot—of a true, fearless, loyal citizen and soldier, he has abundantly de-His surviving companions in arms claim the right of themselves erecting s monument to him on the field on which he fell, and it would not be well to interfere with their pious intention. But I hope that the Legislature will place, upon the records of the State some appropriate testimony of the public gratitude to him and his surviving

renew most earnestly the recom made in my last annual message of a revision of the militia laws. They are at present shamefully defective. Indeed, if by a militia law is meant a law intended to provide for so enrolling and organizing the military force of enrolling and organizing the military force of the State that it may be put into service when required, we may be said to have no militis law. In each of the last two years I have been obliged to call out the militia, but in fact those who obeyed the call were volunteers and, with some exceptions, were wholly unorganized, so that almost in the face of the gramy time had to be consumed in distributions. and, with some exceptions, were wholly un-organized, so that almost in the face of the enemy, time had to be consumed in distributing the men into companies and regiments, in electing officers, and in other preparations for

effective organization In the report of the Adjutant-General will be found a list of the Pennsylvania regiments and a statement showing the several armies and departments in which they are now serving. In this connection, I suggest the propriety of legislative authority being given for the preparation of a history of each of our the preparation of a history of each of our regiments and other organizations, to be pre-served among our archives. The necessary documents are now accessible, and as they may in time be lost or destroyed, the making of such a record as I propose, should not be deferred. It is due slike to the living and the dead that this subject should be promptly SOLDIERS' RIGHTS TO VOTE-CONSTITUTIONAL

AMENDMENTS. I recommend that the proposed amendments to the Constitution, giving to citizens in the public service out of the State, the right to vote, be passed promptly, and submitted to a vote of the people at as early a day as possible, so that such citizens may exercise their right of suffrage at all future elections. This would be only doing justice to the brave men who are periling their lives in our defence.

VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENTS. It is highly important that we should re-plenish the ranks of our regiments in the field and supply the places of those volunteers whose term will soon expire and who may decline further service. I am happy to say that a large proportion of our regiments are re-enlisting. Efforts are making by myself and by the people in various portions of the State to procure a sufficient number of volunteers, and with a promise of success, provided a easonable time be allowed for the Meanwhile persons professing to be officers and agents from some other States are most improperly endeavoring to seduce our citizens into their service by extravagant bounties and

The 12th section of the act of 15th May, 1861, prohibits any volunteers from leaving the State without the authority of the Governor, and In w recommend the passage of a law imposing penalties by fine and imprison-ment on all individuals who shall endeavor to procure or aid and assist in procuring any person in this State to enlist in the volunteer service of any other State. Many of our counties and townships have filled their quotas at a large expense, and in others they are in course of doing the same by offers of liberal bounties and provisions for the families of volunteers, and it is not right that these patriotic efforts should be embarrassed by interference from beyond our borders, especially as we cannot, in these circumstances offer bounties by the State without the injustice of compelling the counties and townships which have already contributed largely in that way to assist in paying, by taxation, for the deficiency of others. HUDDLING BILLS THROUGH THE LEGISLATURE.

I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the pernicious practice of leaving many bills to be hurried through at the close of the bills to be hurried through at the close session. During the last ten days of the last session, 390 bills were presented for my signature, many of them of the most important character. The whole number of bills presented to me during the session was 715. In consequence of this habit, not only are bills passed without an opportunity to either House for a proper consideration of their provisions, but the Executive is compelled either to sign them without examination, or to hold th over perhaps to the public inconvenience. may often happen that a bill not approved by reason of a single obnoxious clause, might, it there were time, be repassed, omitting the objectionable provision. In connection with the jectionable provision. In connection with the subject of Legislation, I must refer to another mischief. General laws have been passed to give relief in certain cases which formerly required a special act in each case. As for instance the sale of lands by eccoutors, administrators and trustees, the adoption of children, the creation of mining and manufacturing cor-perations, and so forth. These laws were passed to ensure such an examination in each case as would enable justice to be done to the parties and to the public, and also to save the time and expense consumed in private legis lation. They have hitherto effected neither purpose, but I do seriously urge on the Legislature the consideration that whoever appl for a special act under such circumstances must either fear the result of an impartial inquiry or (if the application be for a charter)
must desire the omission or insertion of some provision contrary to what the Legislature has letermined after mature consideration to be

just and legitimate. THE DEVOTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It would be unjast to omit referring again to the loyal spirit of our people, which has been evinced in every mode since this war commenced. Not only have they sent 277,409 men for the general and special service of the Government, and supported with cheerfulness the burdens of taxation, but our storehouse and depots have literally overflowed with comforts and necessaries, spontaneously contributed by them, under the active care of thousands of our women, (faithful unto death) for the sick and wounded prisoners, as well as for our armies in the field. benevolence seems to be inexhaustible. To every new call, the response becomes more and more liberal. When intelligence was received of the barbarian starvation of our oners in Richmond, the garners of the whole State were instantly thrown open, and before any similar movement had been made elsewhere, I was already employed on behalf of our people in efforts to secure the admission through the rebel lines of the abundant supplies provided for the relief of our suffering brethren. Those of our citizens who have fallen into the habit of disparaging our great Commonwealth and the unsurpassed efforts f her people should blush when they look on

That this unnatural rebellion may be speedily and effectually crushed, we lie-all-under the obligation of the one paramount dutythat of vigorously supporting our Government in its measures to that end. To the full ex-tent of my official and individual ability it shall be so supported, and I tely heartily on your co-operation. I am ready for all proper measures to strengthen its arms—to encourag its upholders—to stimulate by public liberali-ty, to themselves and their families, the men who give to it their personal service—in every mode to invigorate its action. We are fighting the great battle of God-of truth-of right of liberty. The Almighty has no attribute that can favor our savage and degenerate enemies. No people can submit to territorial dismemberment without becoming contemptible in its own eyes and in those of the world. But it is not only against territorial dismemberment that we are struggling, but against the destruction of the very ground-work of our whole political system. The ultimate question truly at issue is the possibility of the permanent existence of a powerful Republic.
That is the question to be now solved, and by
the blessing of God, we mean that it shall not be our fault if it be not solved favorably. We have, during the past year, made mighty strides toward such a solution, and to

all human appearance we approach its com-pletion. But whatever reverses may happen —whatever blood and treasure may still be required-whatever sacrifices may be necessary-their will remain the inex determination of our people to fight out this thing to the end—to preserve and perpetuate this Union. They have aworn that not one star shall be reft from the constellation, nor its clustered brightness be dimmed by treason and savagery, and they will keep their

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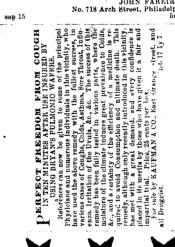
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Special exertions will be used to make its reports of the

whose letters and dispatches will leave nothing worthy of note unknown to its readers.

Special exertions will be used to make its reports of the Crops, of the Cattle, Produce, and kenney markets, comprehensive and accurate. Realising that the hope and annew of the country are to be found upon its derive and in work-stops, THE WORLD will gather from every quarter information and news concerning Agriculture inability and the country of the country. And will endeavor to make its issues peculiarly valuable to the Farmers and Mechanics of the country. The war in which the nation is engaged against expect and infatuated rebels, and 'the radical policy' of the administration which prolongs it, have conspired to k-ring and infatuated rebels, and the radical policy of the administration which prolongs it, have conspired to thing together upon one platform all conservative, Junon Joving and Constitution loving men, of whatever derivate inkine and creed. Many of those who, within the limits of the Constitution, fought the battles of the ballot box under the leadership of those patrictic stateamen of other inder the leadership of those patrictic stateamen of other and better days, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, together with the masses whose principles were those of such patries as Andrew Jackson, and William L. Marcy, Silas Wright and Stephon A. Dosglas, now stand shoulder to shoulds from the same platform and under the same banner. The platform is a plain one. It is to reserve were Urson, external ring Constitution, And Rivords THE Laws. Whatever makes for this end, the exercise of force or the policy of conciliation, The World will advocate; whatever, makes against it, the World will oppose.

It will oppose every onemy to THE UNION, whether armed in rebellion at the South or insidiously

THE UNION, whether armed in rebellion at the South or insidiously planting the seeds of disunion and essential disloyalty at the North.

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