

MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

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We Join Ourselves to no Party that Does not Carry the Flag and Keep Step to the Music of the Whole Union.

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Gov. Curtin's Message.

The following is the Message of Governor Curtin sent to the Legislature on its meeting in Extra Session. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: Gentlemen:—The present unparalleled emergency in the affairs of our country has induced me to call you together at this time. With an actual and armed rebellion in some of the States of the Union, momentous questions have been thrust upon us, which call for your deliberation, and that you should devise means by legislation for the maintenance of the authority of the General Government, the honor and dignity of our State, the protection of our citizens, and the early establishment of peace and order throughout the land. On the day of my induction to the Executive office, I took occasion to utter the following sentiment:—'No one who knows the history of Pennsylvania, and understands the opinions and feelings of her people, can justly charge us with hostility to our brethren of other States. We regard them as friends and fellow countrymen, in whose welfare we feel a kindred interest, and we regard them as our constitutional obligations to them. These we are ready and willing to observe generously and fraternally, in their letter and spirit, with unswerving fidelity. Ours is a National Government. It is within the sphere of its action—all the attributes of sovereignty, and among these, the right and duty of self-preservation. It is based upon a compact, to which all the people of the United States are parties. It is the result of mutual concessions, which were made for the purpose of securing reciprocal benefits. It acts directly on the people, and they owe it a personal allegiance. No part of the people, no State nor combination of States, can voluntarily secede from their obligations to it. To permit a State to withdraw at pleasure from the Union, without the consent of the rest, is to confess that our Government is a failure. Pennsylvania can never acquiesce in such a conspiracy, nor assent to a doctrine which involves the destruction of the Government. If the Government is to exist, all the requirements of the Constitution must be obeyed, and it must have power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law of the land in every State. It is the first duty of the National authorities to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws, and Pennsylvania, with a united people, will give them an honest, faithful and active support. The people mean to preserve the integrity of the National Union at every hazard.' It would scarcely have been anticipated, at that time, that we should be soon called upon for the practical application of these truths in connection with their support and defence, by the strong arm of military power. The unexampled promptness and enthusiasm with which Pennsylvania and the other loyal States have responded to the call of the President, and the entire unanimity with which our people demand that the integrity of the Government shall be preserved, illustrate the duty of the several States and National Governments, with a distinctness that cannot be disregarded. The slaughter of Northern troops in the city of Baltimore, for the pretended offence of marching at the call of the Federal Government, peaceably over soil admittedly in their possession, and with the legitimate object of defending our common capital against an armed and rebellious invasion, together with the obstruction of our Pennsylvania troops when despatched on the same patriotic mission, impose new duties and responsibilities upon our State Administration. At last addresses the General Government had military possession of the route to Washington through Annapolis, but the transit of troops had been greatly enlarged and delayed, and the safety of Washington itself imminently threatened. This cannot be submitted to. Whether Maryland may profess to be loyal to the Union or otherwise, there can be permitted no hostile act, no obstruction through the States that undoubtedly are loyal and their National seat of Government. There is reason to hope that the route through Baltimore may no longer be closed against the peaceable passage of our people, armed and in the service of the Federal Government. But we must be fully assured of this, and have the uninterrupted enjoyment of a passage to the capital by any and every route essential to the operations of the Government. This must be attained—peaceably if possible, but by force of arms if not accorded. The time is past for temporizing or for bearing with this rebellion—the most causeless in history. The North has not invaded, nor has she sought to invade, a single guaranteed right of the South. On the contrary, all political parties and all administrations have fully recognized the binding force of every provision of the great compact between the States; and regardless of our views of State policy, our people have respected them. To predicate a rebellion, therefore, upon any alleged wrong inflicted, or sought to be inflicted upon the South, is to offer falsehood as an apology for treason. So the civilized world and history judge this mad effort to overthrow the most beneficent structure of human government ever devised by man. The leaders of the rebellion in the cotton States, which has resulted in the establishment of a provisional organization, assuming to discharge all the functions of Governmental power, have mistaken the forbearance of the General Government. They have accepted a fraternal indulgence as an evidence of weakness, and have unhesitatingly looked to a divided South and a divided North to give success to the wild ambition that has led to the seizure of our National Arsenals and arms, the plundering of our mints, has invited piracy upon our commerce, and now aims at the possession of the National Capital. The insurrection must now be met by force of arms, and to re-establish the Government upon an enduring basis by asserting its

entire supremacy, to repress the forts and other government property, so unlawfully seized and held, to insure personal freedom and safety to the people and commerce of the Union in every section, the people of the loyal States demand, as with one voice, and will contend for as with one heart, and a quarter of a million of Pennsylvania's sons will answer the call to arms, if need be, to wrest us from a reign of anarchy and plunder and secure for themselves and their children for ages to come, the perpetuity of this government and its beneficent institutions. Entertaining these views, and anticipating that more troops would be required than the number originally called for, I continued to receive companies until we had raised twenty-two regiments in Pennsylvania, all of which have been mustered into the service of the United States. In this anticipation I was not mistaken. On Saturday last an additional requisition was made upon me for twenty-five regiments of infantry, and one regiment of cavalry; and there have been already more companies tendered than will make up the entire complement. Before the regiments could be clothed, three of them were ordered by the National Government to proceed from this point to Philadelphia. I cannot too highly commend the patriotism and devotion of the men, who, at a moment's warning, and without any preparation, obeyed the order. Three of the regiments, under similar circumstances, by the direction of and accompanied by officers of the United States Army, were transported to Cockeysville, near Baltimore, at which point they remained for two days, and until, by direction of the General Government, they were ordered back, and went into camp at York, where there are now five regiments. Three regiments mustered into service are now encamped at Chambersburg, under orders from the General Government; five regiments are now encamped at this place, and seven have been organized and mustered into service at Philadelphia. The regiments at this place are still supplied by the Commissary Department of the State. Their quarters are as comfortable as could be expected; their supply of provisions abundant, and under the instruction of competent officers, they are rapidly improving in military knowledge and skill. I have made arrangements to clothe all our regiments with the utmost despatch, consistent with a proper economy, and am most happy to say that before the close of the present week, all our people now under arms will be abundantly supplied with good and appropriate uniform, blankets and accoutrements. Four hundred and sixty of our volunteers—the first to reach Washington from any of the States—are now at that city. They are now provided for by the General Government; but I design to send them clothing at the earliest possible opportunity. I am glad to be able to state that these men, in their progress to the National Capital, received no bodily injury, although they were subjected to insult in the city of Baltimore—such as should not have been offered to any law-abiding citizen, much less to loyal men, who, at the call of the President, have promptly left their own State in the performance of the highest duty, and in the service of their country. A large body of unarmed men, who were not at the time organized as a portion of the militia of the Commonwealth, under the command of officers without commissions, attempted, under the call of the National Government, as I understand, to reach Washington, and were assailed by armed men in the city of Baltimore; many of their number were seriously wounded and four were killed. The largest part of this body returned directly to Philadelphia, and received no bodily injury; but some were detained in Baltimore; some of them were thrust into prison, and others have not yet reached their homes. I have the honor to say that the officers and men behaved with the utmost gallantry. This body is now organized into a regiment, and the officers are commissioned; they have been accepted into the service, and will go to Washington by the route indicated by the Federal Government. I have established a Camp at Pittsburg, at which the troops from Western Pennsylvania will be mustered into service, and organized and disciplined by skillful and experienced officers. I communicate to you with great satisfaction, the fact that the banks of the Commonwealth have voluntarily tendered any amount of money that may be necessary for the common defence and general welfare of the State, and the Nation in this emergency; and the temporary loan of \$500,000, authorized by the act of the General Assembly of the 17th April, 1861, was promptly taken at par. The money is not yet exhausted, as it has been impossible to have the accounts properly audited and settled with the accounting and paying officers of the Government, as required by law. An account of this expenditure cannot now be furnished. The Auditor-General and State Treasurer have established a system of settlement and payment, of which I entirely approve; that provides simply for the protection of the State, and to which all parties having claims will be obliged to conform. A much larger sum will be required than has been distinctly appropriated, but I could not receive nor make engagements for money, without authority of law; and I have called you together, not only to provide for a complete reorganization of the Militia of the State, but also, that you may give me authority to pledge such sums of money as you may, in your discretion, deem necessary for these extraordinary requirements. It is impossible to predict the lengths to which the madness that rules the hour, in the rebellious States shall lead us, or when the calamities which threaten our hitherto happy country shall terminate. We know that many of our people have already left the State in the service of the General Government, and that many more must follow. We have a long line of border on States seriously disaffected,

which should be protected, and furnish ready support to those who have gone out, and to protect our borders, we should have a well regulated military force. I therefore recommend the immediate organization, disciplining, and arming of at least fifteen regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States. As we have already ample warning of the necessity of being prepared for any sudden emergency that may arise, I cannot too much impress this upon you. I cannot refrain from alluding to the generous manner in which the people of all parts of the State have, from their private means, provided for the families of those of our citizens who are now under arms. In many parts of the Commonwealth, grand juries and courts, and municipal corporations, have recommended the appropriation of moneys from their public funds for the same commendable purpose. I would recommend the passage of an act legalizing and authorizing such appropriations and expenditures. It may be expected that, in the present deangement of trade and commerce, and the withdrawal of so much industry from its ordinary and productive channels, the selling value of property generally will be depreciated, and a large portion of our citizens deprived of the ordinary means of meeting engagements. Although much forbearance may be expected from a generous and magnanimous people, yet I feel it my duty to recommend the passage of a judicious law to prevent the sacrifice of property, by forced sales in the collection of debts. You meet together at this special session, surrounded by circumstances involving the most solemn responsibilities. The recollections of the glories of the past, the reflections of the gloomy present, and the uncertainty of the future, all alike call upon you to discharge your duty in a spirit of patriotic courage, comprehensive wisdom, and firm resolution. Never in the history of our peace-loving Commonwealth, have the hearts of our people been so stirred in their depths as at the present moment; and I feel that I need hardly say to you, that in the performance of your duties on that occasion, and in providing the ways and means for the maintenance of our country's glory, and our integrity as a nation, you should be inspired by self-sacrifice, kindred to that which animated the brave men who have devoted their lives to the peril of the battlefield in defence of our nation's flag. Gentlemen, I place the honor of the State in your hands, and I pray that the Almighty God who protected our fathers in their efforts to establish this great Republic, will bestow wisdom and fortitude on our midst, may not now forsake us; that He may watch over your counsels, and may, in His Providence, lead those who have left the path of duty and are acting in open rebellion to the Government, back again to perfect loyalty, and restore peace, harmony, and fraternity to our distressed country. HARRISBURG, APR. 30, 1861.

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT. TERMS: \$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. A. J. GERRITSON, EDITOR, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR. MONTROSE, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1861.

Put This and That Together. All political discussions may not be considered proper just now, yet the public mind must be kept active, so far as studying causes and effects, is concerned, for without this our people will soon become unfit for self-government. The charge has often been made, with seeming force, that the rabid anti-slavery faction at the North was laboring to stir up strife between sections, so that they might be enabled to seize an opportunity to abolish slavery, and devastate the South. Without making any such charge, we copy two extracts from the Tribune, and leave every reader to judge, whether their evident design does or does not appear to be this: First, to induce the South to secede, by deluding them into the idea that they would be allowed to go in peace; and, secondly, now that they have taken the advice and assurance thus semi-officially tendered, and fallen into the snare set for them, the public mind is now being prepared for the beginning of a piratical war of devastation upon the declared victims of base treachery. Read and reflect. First we give from the Tribune of November 9th, what may be correctly designated as THE TRIBUNE FOR SECESSION. 'The telegraph informs us that most of the cotton States are meditating a withdrawal from the Union because of Lincoln's election. Very well; they have a right to meditate and speculate about the profitable employment of leisure. We have a chronic, invincible disbelief in disunion as a remedy for either northern or southern grievances; we cannot perceive any necessary relation between the alleged disease and this ultra-heretical remedy; still we say, if anybody sees fit to meditate disunion, let them do so. UNMISTAKEN.—That was a bold and specific row the House raised, at southern dictation, about the ears of John Quincy Adams, because he presented a petition for the dissolution of the Union. The petitioner had a right to make the request; it was the members duty to present it. 'And now, if the cotton States consider the value of the Union debatable, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to deprive them of their property. We hold with Jefferson to the inalienable right of communities to alter or abolish forms of Government, that have become oppressive or injurious; and if the cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we resist on LETTING THEM GO IN PEACE. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless; and we do not see how one party can have a right to do what another party has a right to prevent. We must ever resist the asserted right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof; to withdraw from the Union is quite another matter. And whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a Republic where one section is pinned to the residue by bayonets.' Second, we quote from the Tribune of April 22d; what must be understood as THE TRIBUNE FOR DEVIATION. 'Virginia is a rich and beautiful State the very gem of the Confederacy. But it is a garden that is doomed to be a good deal trampled, and its paths, its beds and its boundaries are likely to be pretty completely obliterated before we have done with it. It has what it is pleased to call property in men, which will probably take care of itself in the struggle, waiting but in hand for any new comer disposed to give a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. But it has other property—property in houses, lands, in mines, in forests in country and in town, which will need to be taken possession of and equitably cared for. The rebels of that State—and of Maryland may not flatter themselves that they can enter upon a war against the Government, and afterward return to quiet and business. They choose to play the part of traitors, and they must suffer the penalty. The worn out race of emancipated First Families must give place to a sturdier people whose pioneers are now on their way to Washington at this moment in regiments. 'An allotment of land in Virginia will be fitting reward to the brave fellows who have gone to fight the country's battles, and Maryland and Virginia, Free States, inspired with Northern vigor, may start anew in the race for property and power. WHAT IS A REGIMENT?—As this question is often asked by men not very familiar with the pomp and circumstance of war, we give the following organization of a regiment, as furnished by a military friend: 'A regiment consists of 70 companies—1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Surgeon, 1 Adjutant, rank of Lieutenant, 10 Captains, 10 1st Lieutenants, 10 2d Lieutenants. All commissioned officers. A company consists of 77 men, including officers—2 Captains, 1 1st and 2d Lieutenant, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 1 Drum, 1 Fife, 40 privates. FIELD OFFICERS.—The following gentlemen were elected officers of the 18th Luzerne Regiment, at Harrisburg: Col. A. H. Emley; Lieut. Col. Samuel Bowman; Major, W. F. Phillips, and Surgeon, B. T. Troopes. The Rev. T. P. Hunt has proffered his services as chaplain of the regiment, but we have not learned what disposition has been made of his offer. Farmers, don't neglect your crops. Listen to reason—not passion.

Traitors—Republican Proscription.

Those of our Republican friends who are either too cowardly or not patriotic enough to volunteer to defend our national capital and national integrity, have a great deal to say about traitors. No matter how loyal a man may be to the country, how much he may contribute to fit out the militia, or even if he is in the ranks with his musket on his shoulder, if he expresses his honest views in regard to the causes that have plunged us into the strife, he is classed as a traitor. Indeed, if the Democrats had applied the same rule to the opposition in the Mexican war, the entire Whig party, from Tom Corwin down to the lowest declaimer at the hustings, might have been badged as traitors. There are men in this city whom we heard declare during the Mexican war, that they should be glad if the Mexicans would cut the throats of our brave soldiers, so rampant now that they propose the halter for any man who will not admit that Stephen A. Douglas and the Democratic party was the cause of war. There has been too much of this kind of sermaguendo talk. The traitor is too patent at least for men who have heretofore carried the title for themselves under their present interpretation. Treason according to the constitution, consists in taking up arms against the government. We do not believe there is a traitor in this city. Every man, as we know, is for the old flag of our fathers. It is aggravating to hear men who never have had a spark of love for the constitution and Union, now denouncing Democrats who have stood by the country in all its trials, in war as well as peace, as disunionists and traitors, because they will not surrender the freedom of conscience and the freedom of speech. Have the old days of inquisitions, seditions and terrorism upon us? We grow not. Let us then cease these imputations amongst ourselves. And let the men who now talk about hanging their brethren at home, shoulder their rifles and display their patriotism by marching where the country has need of their services.—Joliet Signal.

Supporting the Union.

It gives us pleasure to record the fact that Lovjoy and Coddling, and the men who for the last twenty years, have been hating against the Government, and for a dissolution of the Union, are now manifesting a fervent zeal in favor of the Union, the constitution, the laws and the Government. As strange as it may seem, yet it is nevertheless true, that Ichabod Coddling, who a few years ago trampled the American flag in the dust at an abolition meeting in LaSalle county, made a patriotic speech at Lockport last week. This patriotic and generous return of sanity and patriotism, on the part of these fanatics, encourages the hope that the government ultimately may be reconstructed and peace and prosperity restored.—Joliet Signal.

Georgetown Navy Yard.

Mr. James Courtney, of Brooklyn, furnishes particulars of the destruction of the Government property and Vessels at Norfolk. Mr. C. was on Saturday afternoon Com. McCauley of the Norfolk Navy Yard, received reliable intelligence that the Virginia troops intended to bring an overwhelming force to seize the Navy Yard and Government vessels. The town of Norfolk was under arms, and the secessionists had seized Fort Norfolk, but obtained there only 150 lbs of condemned powder. Commodore Pennington of the Cumberland, had his broadsides brought to bear on Norfolk and Plymouth, with instructions to destroy both the places if the secessionists fired a gun upon the Navy Yard. One hundred and thirty men in the Yard, were sworn to support the Government, but one hundred joined the secessionists. Gen. Telfair, of Richmond, of John Brown noted, who commanded the Virginia troops had caused obstructions to be sunk in the channel to prevent the passage of the Government vessels. Had the frigate Cumberland arrived at Norfolk four hours earlier than she did, all the Government vessels would have been saved. Saturday afternoon the officers and crew of the Cumberland went ashore, spiked all the guns in the Navy Yard, and at St. Helena, opposite the yard, and completely destroyed, and then threw overboard all the ordnance, munitions of war and everything that could be of any service to the rebels.—Both ends of the dry dock were blown out, and the destruction of property was thorough and complete. All the buildings were burned except the Commodore's quarters, which were unsuccessfully fired. On board the vessels, the magazines were flooded, and barrels of whiskey, turpentine and other combustibles strown about upon the following morning were entirely consumed: The iron-plate ship Pennsylvania, 122 guns; the liner New York, 74 guns, on the stocks, together with the house (two other houses in the Yard were also burnt); the liners Columbus, 74 guns, and Delaware, 24 guns; the steam frigate Merrimack, 34 guns, whose engines were first broken to pieces by sledges hammer; the frigate Columbia, 44 guns; the frigate United States, 22 guns; the sloop-of-war Germantown, 22 guns, (which had the shears out and the fall broke her back, before burning); the sloop-of-war Plymouth, 22 guns; the brig Dolphin, 8 guns and a powder boat 2 guns. The frigate Cumberland, Com. Pennington and the steam sloop Passaic, Com. Paulding, being fully manned, both escaped and got to sea. Speech of Gen. Cass.—At the great meeting held at Detroit on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., under the direction of the Board of Trade of that city, Gen. Cass spoke as follows: Fellow citizens: I have not come to make a speech; my time for engaging in political discussions has passed away. I have come to do honor to that glorious flag which you have just unfurled to the breeze—that flag which has ever waved triumphantly at home and abroad. I was born under it, I have spent my life under it, and with my last gaze may rest upon it with its stars undimmed and its stripes unsoiled. (Cheers.) And I hope the Almighty Being will, in his mercy, yet stretch forth His hand, and restore a fraternal feeling among these States. May He incline the hearts of our people to restore our glorious Union and secure its perpetuity! PENNA LEGISLATURE. Special Session. Senate.—The Speaker, Mr. Hale, called the Senate to order at Harrisburg, April 30th, 12 o'clock, and the proclamation of Gov. Curtin convening the Legislature was read. Twenty-six Senators answered to their names. Mr. Speaker Hall made a short speech, referring to the troubles of the country, and asking that prompt and energetic measures be adopted for the equipment and organization of our troops. A message was received from the Governor and read. Mr. Smith read in place a bill to provide for the inspection of salted provisions for the army and navy. Also a bill to legalize the Home Guard of Philadelphia. Mr. Boughner read in place a bill authorizing Commissioners of the Luzerne county to appropriate 10,000 to the support of families of volunteers in that county. Mr. Palmer read in place a bill to authorize the Commissioners of Schuylkill county to appropriate \$30,000 for the same purpose. Mr. Finley offered a resolution that all business of this extra session shall be confined to matters relating to the Governor's Message, which was agreed to. House.—The Speaker (Mr. Davis) called the House to order at 12 o'clock. The roll was called when it appeared that the following gentlemen were absent: Messrs. Ashcom, Barsley, Cowan, Duncan, Frazier, Gilhoney, Gordon, Mullin, Patterson, Stoneback, Strong and Tappan. The Clerk, Mr. Small, read the proclamation of the Governor calling an extra session of the Legislature. Mr. Speaker Davis, in a brief speech, trusted that the Representatives of the great State of Pennsylvania would take their true position. The Government must be sustained, and all treason against it must be put down. Mr. Collins offered a resolution calling upon the Governor to furnish a list of the number of the volunteer companies accepted for service, and where located, and also the names of the companies which have offered and have not yet been accepted. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Thomas offered a joint resolution that no legislation shall be had during the called session, except such as relate to national affairs. The resolution lies over under the rules. The Governor's message was received and read by the Clerk, Mr. Small. Mr. Ball moved that the Message be referred to a Select Committee of Senate, which was agreed to. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Ball, Sheppard, Williams, Hill, Smith (Berks), Lawrence and Leisinger the committee. Mr. Willson moved that a Select Committee of Five be appointed to revise the militia laws, which was agreed to. Mr. Schaller moved that ten thousand copies of the Governor's Message be printed. Agreed to. The joint resolution of Mr. Thomas, that no business shall be transacted, except such as relates to National affairs, was the subject of a motion, which was agreed to. Mr. Duffield asked and obtained leave to read in his place a bill for the Stay of Executions. Mr. Davis asked and obtained leave to present a petition for a law authorizing the Commissioners of Venango county to borrow money for war purposes. Mr. Tracy asked and obtained leave to read in his place a bill providing for the relief and support of the families of volunteers in Bradford county. The usual Committee were appointed, and the House adjourned until to-morrow. May 1st.—The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the Speaker. A number of petitions were presented; principally praying for the passage of laws to authorize counties to borrow money to support families of volunteers, and also for a Stay Law, and Bills were offered to effect their objects. Mr. Lawrence, a joint resolution relative to the pay of the late Peace Commissioners and their clerk, which was taken up and passed. Mr. Finney offered the following resolution, which was twice read and passed: Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as relates to a stay law, be, and the same is hereby referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise. Mr. Smith offered a joint resolution for the purchase of three hundred copies of Graham's Manual of Instructions to Volunteers, for the use of the members of both Houses, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Finance. House.—A special committee of 7 to report on the proposition of a Stay Law, was chosen. In reference to the proposition to authorize certain counties to appropriate money for support of families of volunteers, Mr. Frazier said that he wanted to see a general bill of this character passed. The Governor recommends it, and he had no doubt but that the Special Committee on the Governor's Message would report a general bill. The following joint resolution, which has already passed the Senate, was agreed to: Resolved, (if the House concur) That all legislation during the present extra session of the Legislature shall be confined to the subject matter referred to in the Message of the Governor, and no incident thereto.