

have refused to receive any compensation.

Col. 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 those 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 20th 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 expense of establishing military patrols on the Maryland lines, 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 department here, was 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 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 as some of fifteen per cent. will accrue to her, and no present increase of her taxation will be necessary.

Whether this credit 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 tax 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 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—while other kinds of property and other sources of revenue, judged by our laws able to pay nearly two thirds of the present revenue 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 defenseless condition of that city, and the part of the State bordering on the lake. On examination it is found that there are no defenses on the lake, and that the ordinance 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 of providing adequate defenses 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 payment 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 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

Gen. McClellan and approaching movements of the Army.

The following extract of a letter comes from a responsible source, and hints at certain movements said to be impending:—
Washington, Jan. 12, 1862.

"My Dear Sir: . . . The night of the rebellion has passed, and the dawn is about breaking. Before the present month has gone these things will surely come to pass: Gen. Halleck, with the great flotilla and an army of 100,000 strong, will sweep like an avalanche down the Mississippi, where they will be joined by Gen. Butler in New-Orleans and Mobile. Gen. Buell, with nearly or quite the same force, will march into Tennessee, capture Nashville, and co-operate with the Union forces in a manner and direction it would not be politic now to point out. Gens. Rosecrans and Kelly will advance from Western Virginia, and do their share in harmony with the general plan. Generals Banks and Stone will move in conjunction with the rest from the Upper Potomac. General Burnside will do his appointed work in Virginia. General Sherman will explain by deeds, not words, his inaction. General McClellan will force the rate from their holes at Manassas, attack them at three points at once, and will fulfill his modest pledge that the war will be 'short, but desperate.' I do not give you more than the general outline of these simultaneous movements. The details of the grand plan of this campaign will stirle the world, and vindicate Gen. McClellan's high reputation for military strategy. The men and supplies are now for the first time ready. The delays, caused mainly by 'red tape' and imbecile fossils, in and out of the departments, and by thieving contractors and material men, will be accounted for, and the blame placed where it belongs. A premature

movement would have deranged the plan of the whole campaign, which is so perfect that success is certain. A bad move, ultimately made, might have deranged the game. The impending movement is close at hand in a limited number of forced moves. The loss of a piece here or there, the defeat of one or another division of the army, cannot affect or prolong the result. The combinations are so perfect that failure is impossible. Yours ever



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1862.

Peoples' State Central Committee
A Meeting of the members of the Peoples' State Central Committee will be held at Coverly's Hotel, Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January the 22nd, 1862, to determine the time and place for holding a State Convention to nominate State candidates, and to transact such other business as may be presented. A full attendance is requested.

ALEX. K. McCLURE,
Chairman.

Our thanks are due to Col. H. S. Mott of the Senate, and George H. Rowland, Esq. of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for early copies of the Auditor General's Report.

We regret to learn that our friend A. M. Drake lost a valuable horse, on Tuesday last. The horse was smooth shod, and on taking him out of the stable, he slipped on the ice and injured himself so severely as to cause his death.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Monroe County Agricultural Society, held at the Court House, on Tuesday last, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Society:—
Robert R. Depue, Daniel Boys,
A. Reeves Jackson, Morris Evans,
B. F. Houey.

We tender our thanks to the gentlemanly operator at the Depot, for a dispatch announcing the resignation of Secretary Cameron, of the War Department, and the appointment of Edwin M. Stanton of Pennsylvania, as his successor. The news was nearly 24 hours in advance of the mails. Mr. Dunn has placed us under similar obligations repeatedly.

The Milford Demagogue still kicking.

We have been noticing the silly twaddle of the Milford Herald for some considerable time, and, perhaps, longer than propriety warrants. We intend, however, to fire a parting salute, in the course of which it will be our endeavor to show that the grinder of the Herald is not only a perfect demagogue, but he is also a consummate ass.

He complains that we called him a demagogue, because, as he says, he "very modestly asserted that the Democratic party was the only party of and for the Union, in or out of power." Is this extract not enough to prove beyond all question that he is a great demagogue or a blundering ass? To stamp him as the former, we simply referred him to the notorious fact that it was the southern half of the democratic party that made this rebellion. That it was they who first broke their allegiance to the Union, and if they had remained true to it we would have no rebellion. To this the ungrammatical ass responds:

"They done (did) it, Sir, because your allies proscribed their institutions as barbarous (are they not) because they based their appeal for the suffrages of the people on the idea of uncompromising hostility to their system of labor."

Any one whose skull is less than an inch thick knows that this is the merest clap-net, which has long since been exploded and utterly repudiated by the rebels themselves.

For conclusive proof of this read Senators Chesnut, Toombs and others' late speeches in the United States Senate; and other southern members of Congress said substantially the same thing. Jeff. Davis in his late message to his rebel Congress said nothing on the subject. Many of the southern journals, before and since the rebellion, said that they cared nothing for slavery, for it was not in danger; but that they were going to build up a new government, and one which should far excel ours. They had no relish for governments in which the "white trash" have so much to say as they have in this; they were determined to form a monarchial or aristocratic form of government, in which the would-be nobles would have all to say—hence the welfare of slavery is only a pretext or excuse.—The merchants of the south were induced to throw their influence in favor of rebellion, by the hope of repudiating their great indebtedness to the north, which exceeds three hundred millions of dollars.

Had the rebels staid in Congress they would have had every thing their own way, for they had a majority, with their northern satellites, in both branches. Do the rebels believe that slavery would be benefited by having the Canada line brought to their doors? Has the stupid demagogue or ignorant ass of the Herald forgotten that the rebels tried to get out of the Union in 1833 on the tariff question, and that Gen. Jackson then predicted that they would at some future time make an attempt to go out on the slavery question. This, we trust, is enough to establish the fact that the crank-turner of the Herald is both a demagogue and an ass, and as such we leave him.

Important from Washington.—Resignation of Secretary Cameron.

A telegraphic despatch, on Monday afternoon last, informed us of the resignation of Gen. Cameron, Secretary of War, and of the appointment of Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, as his successor. There is said to be considerable flattery among the appointees of Gen. C.; visions of decapitated official heads floating in too close proximity to the eyes of the "in's" to be at all agreeable. A number of Brigadier Generals, appointed at the instance of the late Secretary, but who yet lack that Senatorial confirmation so necessary to certainty are also greatly exercised lest they fail to pass the ordeal of the Senatorial investigation, upon the result of which their hopes depend. The President, immediately after the reception of the resignation, sent General Cameron's name to the Senate for confirmation as Minister to Russia.

Mr. Stanton, the newly appointed Secretary of War, is a native of Ohio, but for a number of years has resided at Pittsburgh, in this State, where he soon acquired an enviable reputation as a lawyer and an honest man. He was brought up in the whig school of politics, but on sundering the leading strings, which bound his manhood to youth, he struck hands with what was familiarly known, until within a few years, as the hard democracy of Ohio, and has ever since continued to act with the democratic party, though he has at no time been a politician. After the stampede of Floyd and his co-conspirators and co-robbers from Buchanan's cabinet, he was appointed Attorney General in place of Judge Black who was appointed Secretary of State. Immediately on assuming the duties of his office, he joined the Hon. Joseph Holt, who was already in the Cabinet, in an effort to bring "Old Back's" blundering administration back to the constitutional basis from which it had wandered; and to the efforts of these two patriots, assisted by Secretary Dix, are we mainly indebted that the government was not swamped and the Union lost beyond redemption by the imbecile political trickster who now rests, if it is possible for him to rest, unheard of and uncared for at Wheatland. Secretary Stanton is said to possess administrative abilities of a high order. He is a thorough energetic business man, and as he is withal a strictly honest man, can hardly fail to prove an acceptable Secretary of War. It is said that his name was suggested to the President by Gen. McClellan.

Neither nomination has as yet been confirmed by the Senate, and it is even insinuated that Gen. Cameron's will not be.

Western Correspondence.

FRIEND SCHOCH:—Our National troubles, the great financial embarrassment of the people, and the hog cholera, are the leading themes in Illinois. A person not posted in poor human nature would suppose that our National and financial salvation were paramount to that of our immortal spirits which are destined to exist forever. All the surroundings of our Western men have combined to make them emphatically fast, if not wise. The extensive and rich prairies of Illinois within the last thirty years have undergone a radical change. Then we had a sparse and limited population, now we outnumber the Old Dominion with all her slaves. Then we were as many months distant from New York as we are days travel at present. Then we had a war on our northern borders with the *Black Hawk*, now we have one with the *White Serpent*. Then our fathers broke the virgin soil and raised corn at a dime a bushel, and after spending a few days in hauling a load of wheat to market if they realized thirty cents cash per bushel, they considered themselves fortunate. Now, when we only realize for corn and wheat at home, 15 and 60 cents per bushel, we consider it hard indeed, and so it is. It is hard for those kind merchants who bought goods on time, for the past few years and sold the same on credit to the people for a fair profit. They cannot pay *Jobbers* old bills because their customers fail to pay them. This is the financial condition of this State at the commencement of 1862, and the result will be generally to inaugurate the cash system in buying and selling, which will encourage greater economy in both. If our fathers had instilled into our minds more fully that in junction of holy writ "Owe no man anything," and had obeyed it strictly, how many thousands who cannot now enjoy a happy new year would to-day have worn a smiling face. The Good Book says:—"He that would be rich fall into temptation." And may we not easily infer that one of those is getting into debt as the Apostle in the same connexion informs Timothy: "For the love of money is the root of all evil." The wise man informs us that "he that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread," and also that "a faithful man shall abound with blessings; but he that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent." Again he says: "he that hasteth to be rich hath an evil eye, and knoweth not that poverty shall come upon him." Now what crime is more prevalent with those that would be hastily rich than acting on a borrowed capital.—The second quotation clearly indicates that those who would suddenly be rich make a wrong estimate on the future.—They run in debt and fail as a majority of our young men do who rush into business without a real basis, and their end is poverty; being rich only in that experience which they so dearly bought. Wisdom

leads truly to the salvation of men not only spiritually but financially. It is indeed passing strange that notwithstanding every financial crisis we pass through, as well as the united testimony of every sensible, thoroughbred business man, teaches that in the ship of credit there is danger that so many will continue to embark therein.

PORK PROSPECTS.

Usually 99-100 of our pork crop is bought and packed by other parties; this year however, a large part of it will be packed by the producer rather than sell at prices less than three dollars. Had it not been for a disease known in the west as Hog cholera, the crop this season would have been more than the average of former years, but the loss by this disease will make it less.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

Economy in expenditures will, of necessity, enter largely into future transactions. Rye will be used for coffee, Sorghum and Imphe will be grown largely to fill the place of New Orleans Sugar and Molasses. I made 1880 gallons of Molasses the past season, the quality was superior to plantation or sugar-house. The average yield of sorghum per acre the past year was about one hundred gallons. A company in Chicago, the past year, have made from it the finest quality of golden syrup. We expect a copious circulation of United States promissory notes, with a fair amount of non specie paying bank paper for our currency, and specie at a premium, from 10 to 25 per cent, which will have a tendency to increase our prices for produce. The prospect of fall wheat is very good. The month past has been very mild.

R. W. HINCKLEY.

Richfield, Ill., Jan. 1st, 1862.

Camp McClellan.

The 90th Regiment, P. V. (National Guards) Col Peter Lyle, now at Camp McClellan, Phila., received some volunteers from our County on Friday last, in addition to those who had previously gone.

As the Regiment is one of the best that has been formed in our State, having experienced officers, and excellent equipments, it is hoped that others will embrace the opportunity now afforded to enlist in the service of the country.

The following gentlemen who have visited the encampment, may be referred to for any information. They are also authorized to forward to the encampment any volunteers who may be ready to enlist. John N. Stokes; J. Depue Labar, Shawnee; L. W. Brodhead, Water Gap; or Rev. H. S. Howell, Chesplain.

W. N. Jenks, Esq.

Some time ago we announced this gentleman as having received an appointment as Land Agent in Nebraska. It was a mistake. He has been appointed to a \$1200 clerkship in the General Post Office.—*Seranton Republican.*

HURRAH FOR 1862.

BY THE BARD OF THE EASTON HALL OF FASHION:
Ho! for the glad New Year!
For the year Sixty-Two!
For the glad New-Year with its merry cheer,
Hath opened upon our view.

Ho! for the glad New Year!
With its fears, its hopes and joys,
And the promise bright of a conquering fight
O'er the traitorous rebel boys.

Ho! for the glad New Year!
Let the British Lion smile
And, ceasing his growl and belligerent howl,
Be pleasant to us for awhile.

Ho! for the glad New Year!
Mid sorrows and smiles and woes,
There is joy in store for the rich and the poor,
Who are anxious to wear good clothes.

Ho! for the glad New Year!
For clothing cheap for all;
For no man shall lack a coat to his back,
Who will buy at Pyle's Fashion Hall.

A splendid lot of all kinds of Clothing at Pyle's Easton Hall of Fashion, opposite the old Easton Bank.

DIED.

In this borough, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Ann Erb, aged about 81 years.

It is thought that the character and history of the deceased were such, as to call for something more than a simple announcement of her death. She was a lineal descendant of Huguenots. Her maiden name was Depue. Her paternal ancestor was one of those, who after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, for the "faith's Sake," left "home and fatherland," and went to Holland; sojourning there for a time; and then emigrating to free America. His descendants in this land continued to manifest love for God's truth, and for the ordinances of his house. And it was chiefly through the zeal and liberality of one these, the grandfather it is believed of the deceased, that more than a hundred years ago, there was erected on the hill side that skirts the Shawnee flats, the Stone Church, which was a few years since removed, and a neat brick structure placed on the old foundation. To this little church of her fathers, and to the burial place of her kindred close by it, her heart clung with peculiar love. To the church organization there

she left a legacy large in proportion to the amount of her property, and there, in accordance with her oft repeated request, her dust rests now with much of kindred dust. Of her descent from those who had borne such noble testimony for Christ and the truth, she was accustomed to speak much; not in the spirit of boasting, but of devout thanksgiving to God that she had been so privileged and honored. And she was not unworthy of such ancestry. Her's was the very Huguenot spirit. Her distinguishing characteristic was ardent love for the truth in its purity, and holy abhorrence of every form of error; strong desire for the advancement of Christ's kingdom, and uncompromising hostility to evil in any guise. And endowed with superior intellectual powers, improved by much reading and reflection, and retaining their vigor to the last; she was enabled, though leading a very retired life, and never overstepping those bounds which God's word as well as good taste, assigns to woman, to exert a wide influence for good, and against evil, in the community. Chastened by affliction the world had lost its hold upon her.—Her body the prey to a disease which makes death probable at any moment, she lived for years in constant expectation of a sudden summons. And this position on the confines of the other world, she accepted gladly; seeming always like one standing on the border, and looking over joyfully into the "promised land."—All who were permitted to see much of her, felt that to commune with her, was to get nearer to the heavenly world.—And so, the quiet sleep in which the Lord was pleased to call her spirit away, may well be to us a token, that for her, death was but an easy and blessed transition into that world.

The Legislature.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania met on Tuesday according to law. The Senate was organized by the election of Louis Hall, of Blair county, for Speaker, by a vote of 21 to 9. The House was called to order by the Clerk and the returns of election and certificates presented. A resolution was offered by Mr. Kane, of Fayette, to admit Messrs. Walsh, Trimer, and Ross to their seats, but after debate it was agreed that the first business in order was the election of Speaker. Two candidates were voted for—John Rowe of Franklin, Union Democrat, supported by Republicans, and William Hopkins of Washington, supported by Democrats exclusively, by vote of 51 to 49.

On the next day the House made disposition of several petitions for contested seats, listened to the Governor's message, and elected the following officers:

E. H. Rauch, Chief Clerk; E. D. Pickett, Sergeant at Arms; Casper Gary, of Allegheny, Doorkeeper; H. A. Woodhouse, of Wayne, Postmaster. The several assistants of the parties elected were sworn or affirmed.

No contest has yet been proposed of the seats of Messrs. Hall and Russell, and we do not think it will be undertaken in the face of Judge Conygham's decision.

In the Senate several minor matters were noted on, the Governor's message read, and the following officers elected.

Chief Clerk—George W. Hammersly.
Assistant Clerk—G. S. Perry.
Transcribing Clerk—Fred. L. Hitchcock, James R. McAfee, Martin Orady, and W. W. Watts.

Sergeant at Arms—Herman Yerkes.
Assistant Sergeant at Arms—Jos. L. Moore and Thomas Dickson.
Doorkeeper—John G. Martin.
Assistant Doorkeepers—Benjamin Hansecker, John B. Hinds, Joseph M. Moorhead, Joseph Rioblet, George Babb, and D. F. Johnson.

Messenger—Thomas W. Walker.
Assistant Messenger—Wilbur G. Brower.
Librarian—William P. Brady.

Incendiary fires are becoming very common throughout the South. Several fires have occurred in Charleston since the recent large one, and seven attempts have been made to burn the city of Montgomery (Alabama). The towns of Greenville in the same State, and of Georgetown, in Texas, were nearly destroyed by the same means. At Nashville, (Tennessee,) a large quantity of commissary stores and ordnance belonging to the Rebel Government was burned, entailing a loss of over two millions of dollars, while a powder-mill, near New Orleans, as related in our last issue, was blown up. In Virginia several large fires have taken place, and some days ago, the Richmond Theatre, situated in the most wealthy and populous portion of the city, was set on fire, which spread to other buildings, and destroyed a large amount of valuable property. It is reported from Norfolk that several suspicious looking men were arrested by the guard, while walking around the navy yard, with combustible material, their design being, no doubt, to either burn the yard or the frigate *Merrimac*, in the dock. We have no doubt that nine out of ten of these fires have been the work of incendiaries, who in many cases have, we suppose, been "contrabands."—*Philadelphia Press.*

It is now said, apparently on good authority, that Sigel has not resigned, and that he does not intend to resign. At the latest accounts, he was actively engaged in the duties of his position in the West. The War Department has received no intimation of his resignation.