## WM. B. SMITH.

PROSECUTING PASION ATTORNEY, and Dealer in LAND MERANTS, And General Collection and Claim Agent

KNOXVILLE GOGA CO., PA.,

Will attend to business by the Supreme Court and Court of claims, and to the prosecution of claims before the several Departments of Government. Especial attention will be given to claims for BOUNTY LANDS and ARREALS OF PAY, \$100 BOUNTY TY and PENSIONS, if the LAND and INDIAN OFFICES, before the USENERAL POST OFFICE, and MILITARY CIVAL By generally.

The Subscriber having Lean sugged for the past four years in the prosecution of claims before the Departments in Washington will give particular attention to

for Pensions and HOUNEY LANDS, especially in cases where the soldier or state the officer's name. In illianch cases no charge will be made unless successful. Unquesticable references will be given in all cases. All business relating to matters above referred 4 is no be done by correspondence with the subscriber and all letters addressed to him at Knoxville, Ticker County, Pa., will receive prempt attention.

WM. B. SMITH. prompt attention.
August 27, 1862.

Union Photographic Rooms.

H. H. WOOD'S
MAMOTH SK FIGHT ROOMS, OVER C. W. SEAT LEVEW SHOE STORE, First door below C. L. V. FOX.

First door below U. L. V PROUNT.

H. H. WOOD, would selv to the inhabitants of Wellsboro and surrounding country, that he is now prepared to furnishthem of everything in the line of PHOTOGRAFILE.

AMBRITATION OR

MILAINOTYPES,

Turnished at any room it is City. Just received, a sett of JAMINS CELEI HATED LENSES, manufactured expressly for the things de visite. Also a large assertment of assortment of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

price, from \$1,25 to \$4.00 At this day, no parlor ta-ble is considered hoished without the PHOTOGRAPH-

Cases of all styles. Liegres from twenty-five cents to five dollars.

Thankful for past fav. 1151 would solicit a continuation of the same, by the first class work for all.

Wellsboto, May 28, 1 155 H. H. WOOD.

War!, War the Union! THE undersigned was respectfully inform his old friends, custom respectfully inform his that he has opened a CABINET AID CHAIR SHOP

on Main Street, opposit HEV. Darit's Wagon Shop, where he intends to kee, constantly on hand a general assortment of

Cabinat Ware,

made of the best mater it and by the best workmen.

Also Coffins made to life, and as cleap as can be procured elsewhere, accombanied with a Hearse.

Also Chairs of every variety from the BEST down to the CHEAPEST, to such as the CHEAPEST, to suc

Also Turning of all kinds done to order and to suit.

CUST MERS.

The undersigned have he had many years experience, both in France and lighth is country, feels confident that he cannot be excited in either of the above branches of mechanism and further would recommend the public to the commend the public to the commendation and the commendation and the commendation and the commendation of the commendation

his workmanship and praces before purchasing elsewhere.

JACOB STICKLIN.

Wellsboro, March 19, 1842.

#### HOUSENGLE FURNITURE.

HOUSEHGLIE PURNITURE.

THE LADIES not the sines to select Household Furniture, and it is a much easier for them to take a carriage and rid a piew miles and return than to go 40 or 50 miles for the nurpose, that the subscriber would inform them bettle has just enlarged his STOCK before the juri judi tax prices are upon us; and has a large and itsting assortment, which he will be happy to show at these who may favor him with a visit.

MAHOGANY SOFAS: \$20,825 and \$28. Tete a Tetes, \$22,828 and \$35. Viandome ingrain Corpets for 4.5,6,7,8 and \$11 liferan vard. Swing Machines, \$10 and \$12. It is has also 10 different styles of Bedsteads, with rist at its and spring bottoms, and 16 different kinds of Claim, with everything else in the Furniture line.

16 tiliferent kinds of Chart with everything else in the Furniture line. So the sale of Prince & Co's. celebrated Melodeons & Fill and Church Orans, of Buffalo, N. Y., the Sulds and largest establishment in the United States.

Lawrenceville, July (6, 1862.

#### THOMASHARDEN is now receiving and

EXTENSIVESTOCK

Merchandise, which he offers on terms to SUIT THE TIMES.

All are respectfully in reed to call and examino.
Wellsboro, June 18, 1822. THOS. HARDEN.

#### STOVES AND TINWARE. WILLIA I ROBERTS

HAS opened a new store and Tin Shop in the Store opposite It is a Building, where he is prepared to furnish his old friends and customers, and pared to furnish his old friends and customers, and the public generally with receiving in his line of business, including.

Cooking Stoves of the most approved stries; Par lor, Dining Room, and Lind Stoves; Tinware and Kitchen furniture at all strictics.

227 Call and second approved.

Wellsboro, Febr. 5, 182,

### Insurance Agency.

THE Insurance Control of North America have appointed the including an agent for Tioga County and vicinity.

County and vicinity, 17.3.

As the high character and standing of this Company give the assurface of full protection to owners of property against the fazard of fire, I solicit with confidence a liberal sh, s of the business of the county. This Company was "incorporated in 1794.

Its capital is \$500,000 and its assets in 1861 as per statement let Jan, of that year was \$1251,719 \$1. 

Office of the Company 232 Walnut Street. Philippina, Wm. Buehler, Charral Agent, Har-

rishing, Pa. JOHN WEGUERNSEY, Agent for Taga County, Pa. April 9, 1862.

- New Millinery Goods.

ISS PAULINE MITH has just returned from the City, height she received a very large and choice variety of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

embracing the latest and most approved style of LADIES' ANTI CHILDREN'S HATS,

to the examination of pirch she invites the ladies of Wellsboro. Remember the place—First door below the Autraron office, up hairs.

Wellsboro, Oct. 8, 555.

PENSION AGENCY.

TO SOLDIERS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

THE undersigned hand had considerable experience in procurity Pansion Bounties and Back pay of Soldiers, will expend to all business in that line entrusted to his care is tip promptness and fidelity. Persons wishing to copiler with me will planse call or address me by letter a Sylvania, Bradford County, Pa. Charges reasonables GEO, P. MONROE.

Refers by permission.

Refers by permission.

H. B. Card, County Tregurer, Wellsboro, Pa. D. F. Pomeroy, Trigger, A. H. Spaiding, Ship Towanda, Pa. Oct. 15, 1862.

# AGITATC

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Healthy Reform.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL "MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN" SHALL CEASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

VOL. IX. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1863.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. Treasurer's Report and by the Commissioners Maj. Joseph Roberts, U. S. A., with my assent, in her service when threatened: And on the

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: Gentlemen-Notwithstanding the pressure of public calamity which has weighed heavily

on the country during the past year, it has pleased Divino Providence not only to enable the people of Pennsylvania to perform in full all their duties to our common government, but to give to this Commonwealth domestic peace, plenty and prosperity.

The balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1861,

equivalent for coin for the payment of interest or Public debt...... 140,768 30 29,566 42 605,740 52 5,211,747 63 Public debt.....nded cash, military... Refunded cash, military... U. S. Government.....

Total into Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 36, 1861.................\$6,763,353 And the payments have been as fellows: For ordinary purposes .....\$3,883,110 06 Paid on State interest as Paid on State interest as an equivalent for coin...
Military expenses, act Ap'l 12, 1861......
Military expenses, act May 15, 1861.......
Military expenses, act May 16, 1861.........
Military expenses, act Ap'l 16, 1862........
Military Pensions, act May 15, 1861...... 146,031 22 460,548 68 1,217 26 20,607 04

Fund...... Domestic Creditors...... 105 32 . 100,000 00 Temporary Loan redeemed U. S. Government Direct 350,000 00 4,590,509 25

400 51

427,881 51

390,507 41

Leaving balance in Treasury Nov. 30, seventy-six dollars and twenty-seven cents is the balance of unexpended military loan, as follows: -Balance of said fund Nov. 30, 1861..

Roceipts under act May 15, 387,850 00 1861 ..... 778,357 41 Paid for military expenses 482,781 14, as above ...

Paid for redemption of temporary loan...... 100,000 00 582,781 14 \$195,576 27

Receipts from ordinary sources: For year ending Nov. 30, 1862...... 1861...... 3,017,645 57

Excess of receipts for 1862.

Payments for ordinary purposes, excepting interest:

"For year ending Nov. 30, 1961,......\$1,118,662 93
""""" 1862....... 1.023,345 77 1862,..... 1,023,345 77

Decrease in expenditures of 1862,.....\$ 06,217 16 From the tables exhibited it will appear that for the year 1862, are in excess of the receipts two cents, [the excess of interest paid in 1862] and thirty cents.

over that in 1861 being \$144,095 37;] and that This burden on the banks has become heavier ty five thousand three hundred and seventeen special interest. dollars and sixteen cents less than the year Unless the Legislature should otherwise proprevious.

Unless the Legislature should otherwise provide it will be the duty of the State Treasurer

Government,) seem to invite the attention of whole subject. the Legislature to a revision of the revenue ency of restricting the rate of local taxation, be incoporated. now, in some parts of the State, oppressive: Amount of public debt of Pennsylva-

Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1862, on Military Loan, authorized per act of May, 15, 1861

Deduct amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1862, viz: 5 per cent. State stocked. \$263,809 49 11 per cent. State stocks. 4 per cent. State stocks... 100,000 00 Interest certificates...... 17 25 17 25 1,411 00

Military Loan, per act of
April 12, 1861, redcem-64 52 100,000 00

520,302 26

.\$40,448,213 82 Public debt Dec. 1, 1862 .....

Towards the extinguishment of the public debt, the Sinking Fund holds securities amount of patriotism, calling on them to raise in their ing to ten millions seven hundred and eightyone thousand dollars, as follows:

Bonds of Wyoming Canal company......

\$10,781,000 Should there be no extraordinary demand on the Treasury, there can be appropriated from

the large balance now on hand and the increasing revenues, at least a million and a half of dollars during the coming year towards the payment of the public debt. The operations of the Sinking Fund during

the last year have been, as shown by my Proclamation of the 8th of September last, as follows:

Amount of debt of Commonwealth redu-State loans ..... Interest certificates.....

Domestic creditor's certifi-64 62 11 88 Relief notes cancelled..... \_\$262,801 67

It will be observed that the fiscal year ends on the thirtieth of November, and the Sinking vice five additional regiments, and three com-Fund year on the first Monday of September. This is the reason for the apparent deficiency in the amonut of debt paid as stated in the hattalion of heavy artillery is being raised by tified his affection for his native State, and zeal group, 1862, measures were promptly taken for shandise and other articles. This system, by

of the Sinking Fund.

Under the Act of 11th of April, 1862, I appointed William McClelland, R. B. McCombs and M. Russell Thayer, Esquires, as Revenue Commissioners, who have printed a report, and will no doubt submit the result of their labors to the Legislature, to which I invite attention. I refer to the reports of the State Treasurer

and Auditor General for the details of the financial affairs of the Commonwealth. The reports of the Surveyor General, Superintendent of Common Schools, and State Librarian | velunteer Militia, to rendezvous at Harrisburg, will exhibit the state of the departments under for the defence of the State. This call was their care.

In accordance with the Act of 10th February 1862, the quota of this State of the direct tax of the United States, amounting to one million nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty-three of the 12th of September, and were followed cents, was on the 14th June, 1862, paid to the by other regiments as rapidly as they could be United States, partly by a relinquishment of a organized and transportation provided. The portion of the sums claimed by this State from the Government and partly in cash, after deducting the fifteen per cent. allowed by the act nia thus paid her quota of the direct tax be-State, principally for advances since made for sand of the Volunteer Militia were pushed for transportation and equipments of voluteers about three hundred thousand dollars.

On the 20th of February last, I issued my warrant authorizing the State Treasurer to deliver to the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Company one thousand of the bonds deposited with the State in conformity with the Act of May 7, 1862. On the 20th of November I issued a similar warrant. Both warrants were granted after receiveing reports from John A. Wright, Esq., the commissioner appointed for the purpose, that the proceeds of the bonds previously issued had been appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the law. The company has now received three of the five millions of bonds deposited in the State Treasury. With the proceeds of the bonds issued, fiftytwo miles of road have been completed making with what had formerly been fiinished, a total of one hundred and ninety-nine miles, leaving eighty-nine miles unfinished, of which, nearly all is graded and ready for the iron.-The bonds still in the Treasury will yield an amount ample to complete the road, and thus open this important route of trade and commerce. The development of the vast mineral and other re sources of our north-western counties by this means, will undoubtedly in a few years render valuable the securities of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, now forming part of the Sinking Fund of the Common-

The interest on the State debt was paid in August last in specie or its equivalent, in conformity with the existing law, at the cost of one hundred and forty-ois thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-two cents for the difference between specie and the receipts from ordinary sources of revenue paper currency, of which the banks under the provision of the Act of 11th April, 1862, have of the year 1861, one million thirty thousand, already refunded to the State one hundred, and one hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty- forty thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars

the ordinary expenditures for 1862 were nine- than in my judgment ought to be borne by any

The healthy condition of the revenues, and to pay in like manner the interest which will the excess of the receipts over the expendi- fall due hereafter. We should all be careful not tions, where they were organized and elected tures, secured by the rigid economy which has to violate the faith or impair the credit of the been practiced, (especially considering the ne- Commonwealth. The serious and early concessary increase of taxation by the National sideration of the Legislature is invited to the

In my opinion there are already more incorlaws, with a view to lightening the burthens of porated banks in the Commonwealth than are at the people. In this connection it is proper to present required for the public convenience, invite your attention to the justice and expediand I therefore recommend that no more shall

On the 7th of July last, a call was made by the President for three hundred thousand volunteers. This State has already supplied nearly one hundred and ten thousand men, yet her people promptly bestirred themselves to respond to this new requirement. Although it was believed that no bounties would be necessary to induce the men of Pennsylvani to enter the service of their country on such an occasion, yet as some of the neighboring States offered large bounties, it was thought not right to expose our citizens to the temptation thus afforded to them to enlist in regiments of other States. There being no appropriation for the payment of bounties, I, of course, could not direct them to be paid out of the treasury, and it was evident that to call the Legislature together and wait for the negotiation of any loan which might be authorized for the purpose, would be attended by injurious delay .-Under these circumstances I confidently appealed by proclamation to a people who have never faltered in the performance of any duty several counties the sums 'necessary to insure their proportion of the 'quota of the State .--This appeal was effectually answered. Public meetings were held, and liberal amounts subscribed by individuals. In the city of Philadelphia, besides a very large fund thus raised. the municipal authorities contributed heavily from their common treasury, and in several troops were pushed forward in the direction of counties the county commissioners, generally | Chambersburg and South Mountain. The cavunder the guarantee of a few of their eminent citizens, devoted county funds to the same purpose. I recommend that these proceedings be

Legislature the question of what legislation of Harrisburg, were held in readiness to go would be just and proper on the whole subject forward, when Major General Wool arrived that the burden of this patriotic effort may fall and assumed the command of all the forces .equally on all classes of people throughout the He had previously ordered part of his com-State. The result of this manifestation of public to Gettysburg.

organization. On special requisitions from the War Depart- the raid.

ment there have been raised and are now in ser-

also under special authority of the War De-

Early in September last the rebel army crossed the Potomac into Maryland, with the design of invading this State. On the 4th of that month I called upon the people by Proclamation to organize into companies and hold themselves in readiness to be ordered into actual service for the defence of the State. And the President, I issued orders for fifty thousand promptly responded to, and a large force was sent forward to the Cumberland Valley and its vicinity. The first part of this force, consisting of one regiment and eight companies of infantry, moved from Harrisburg on the night command of the whole force was taken by Brigadier General John F. Reynolds, who left his corps in the Army of the Potomac at my of Congress for prompt payment. Pennsylva- urgent request, and hurried to the defence of his native State, for which he is entitled to the fore any other State. There is still due to the thanks of the Commonwealth. Fifteen, thouward to Hagerstown and Boonsboro', in the State of Maryland; ten thousand were posted in the vicinity of Greencastle and Chambersburg; and about twenty-five thousand were at Harrisburg, on their way to Harrisburg, or in readiness and waiting for transportation to proceed thither. One regiment, at the request of Gen. Halleck, was sent to protect Dupont's Powder Mills, in the State of Delaware. On the 24th September the Volunteer Militia were discharged by me from service, having by their spirited demonstration greatly aided in preventing the intended invasion of this State by the rebels, and in compelling their sudden evacuation of the portion of Maryland which they had polluted. For these services, the thanks of the Governor of Maryland and of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac were rendered to our patriotic troops through me .-Measures have been taken to procure the payment in full of these troops, and of the expenses attending their services, by the United States, in accordance with the terms of the call by the President. A large portion of the amount has already been paid. Having accompanied this force to Hagerstown, I am enabled to speak of the courage, fidelity and cheerfulness with which the men suffered unaccus tomed privations, and hore the fire of the rebel orce, performing with alacrity all the service

hat was required of them. On the 4th of August Iast, a draft of three hundred thousand militia to serve for nine months, was ordered by the President under the act of Congress of 17th July, 1862, and regulations were made by his authority in pursuance of that act, under which regulations the enrolment and draft were conduced in this State, our militia laws being found to be defective. Several counties and districts having already supplied by volunteers their proportion of the quota of the State, were exempted from the draft, and time was given to enable others to raise the required number of men by voluntary enlistments. The draft was generally proceeded with throughout the State on the 16th day of October last, and the drafted men were directed to be placed in the several camps of rendezvous established under the regulatheir officers, and have since gone forward to the army in the field. The draft was eminently suacessful, and when the men had been marched to the rendezvous, my agency in the matter ceased, and all authority and control over the men devolved on the United States Tifficers. I cannot but commend the people of Pennsyvania for their cheerful obedience to the requirements of the Government on this occasion .-All the expenses of the draft are, of course, to be paid by the United States, and I learn that officers are now in the State charged with the

settlements and payments. Including the three months volunteers, Pennsylvania has furnished to the general government, more than two hundred thousand men since the breaking out of the rebellion, besides some fifty thousand who were in service, or actually ready for it, as volunteer militia under the call of 11th September last, making in the whole more than two hundred and fifty thousand men.

In October last a body of rebel cavalry with a battery of artillery, suddenly crossed the Potomac and made their, way as far as Chambersburg, plundering what they found of supplies useful to them and committing other depredations. They went out of the State by crossing the South Mountain, and thus reaching the Potomac below Harper's Ferry. The troops in the field were not prepared at the moment to punish this attempt on her soil, and it is to be much regretted that efficient measures could not have been taken by the army to capture the rebels on their return to the Potomac. Immediately after I received notice that this force had crossed the line of the State, I called into service thr Anderson Cavalry, then encamped at Carlisle, and two companies of Regulars at the Barracks at that place. These alry at Camp Curtin, consisting of-one full and two imperfect regiments, were armed as infantry, and, tegether with two companies of inlegalized, and submit to the wisdom of the fantry and a battery of volunteer light artillery mand from Baltimore and marched the troops

spirit was that thirty-eight new regiments and The rebels marched with so much celerity three unattached companies of infantry were that they did not encounter any of the forces raised; four other regiments, which, previous of General Wool, and escaped from the State to this call, had been authorized by the War I recommend that application be made to Con-Department to be raised are still in progress of gress for an appropriation to compensate our citizens for the damages which they suffered by

On the two emergencies to which I have referred, I acknowledge valuable counsel and aspanies of cavalry, two batteries of heavy artil- sistance from Brigadier General Andrew Porlery, and one battery of light artillery. A ter, of the United States Army, who thus tes-

same, and other occasions, I am indebted to Cnlonel Thomas A. Scott, and Colonel John A. Wright, and Colonel J. B. Parker, members of my Staff, who came promptly on my summons and served with their accustomed zeal and fidel ity, without pecuniary compensation.

The militia law of this State is greatly de-

fective, and I earnestly recommend the appointment of a commission to prepare and submit on the 11th of that month, under authority of an efficient system, to be reported before the adjournment of the Legislature, so that action may be had on the subject at the present session. In the hurry of ordinary business the Legislature might not be able to give the necessary attention to the preparation of a proper measure, and events which have already occurred prove the necessity of some effectual Legislation on the subject, so that our people

may be adequately protected. The State is in possession of the following

Ordnance, Arms and Ammunition: 63 pieces of artillery, of which 22 need repairs.
2 batteries of new cannon, consisting of 12
Griffin rifled cannon, 6 pounders, 2 cais-

Griffin rifled cannon, 6 pounders, 2 caissons and 2 battery wagons, presented to the State by the Committee of Safety of Philadelphia, in September last.

26,492 muskets and rifles, of which 11,614 are ready for issue, 4,466 in the hands of mechanics for repairs, and the balance, having been used by the militia called out in Septembar last, require cleaning.

12,427 setts infantry accourrements complete.
1,293 swords and sabres.
634 pistols.
1,938 rounds artillery ammunition.
522,090 rounds ammunition for small arms.

522,000 rounds ammunition for small arms. The following arms, accoutrements and ammunition have been furnished according to law to the border counties, and to volunteer organizations formed under the Militia Act of

5,840 muskets and rifles with accoutrements complete, were issued to and are now in pos-session of border counties.

4,958 muskets and rides, and 3,041 setts of accontrements issued to and now in pos-session of organized companies. Also 80,000 rounds of ammunition issued to

border counties and organized companies.

1,755 muskets and 895 setts of accourrements, were issued to Cols. Brown and Glantz's

regiments on going into the service.

32 pieces of artillery, issued to First Pennsylnia Artillery, Col. Charles T. Campbell commanding, on going into the service.

528 sabres, 1,056 pistols and 528 setts of accourrements, issued to organized cavalry companies. companies. Showing an aggregate of— 107 pieces of artillery, 39,045 muskets and rifles.

1.740 pistols.
1,826 sabres.
22,203 setts infantry accourrements.

528 setts cavalry accourrements.
1,503,938 rounds of ammunitien.
In addition to the above, the following military property of the city of Philadelphia is reported by the "Home Guard of the city of

Philadelphia," to be in its possession, viz:

6 20 pounder Parrot rifled guns.

2 10 pounder Prussian rifled guns.

1 10-pounder English rifled guns.

12 cassions for 20 pounder Parrot rifled guns.

2 cassions for 10 pounder Prussian rifled guns, with tools and stores. 1 12 pounder rifled howitzer, Dahlgreen.

1 12-pounder rifled howitzer, 750 lbs. Dahl-

green.

2 field carriages for ditto.

2 small howitzer guns, 12-pounders, with carriages, tools and stores.

1 2-pounder rified howitzer, Dahlgreen. 1 12-pounder smooth bore, 750 lbs. Dahlgreen.

2 field carriages for ditto.
2 small 12-pounder howitzers, with carriages, tools and stores.

105 saddles.
127 saddles, with traces, breast strap, &c.
68 saddles, incomplete.
2,206 muskets and rifles.
200 pistols and 124 holsters.

1,997 rounds of shot and shell. 672,884 rounds musket and rifle cartridges. The foregoing does not include the arms and equipments that have been issued to the several regiments of the Home Guard, and which

are in their possession. For the details of military operations and of statistics, I refer you to the Reports of the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, and the Chief of Transportation, which accompany

this message. In regard to the election of officers in the Reserve Corps and the recruitment of the regiments of that corps and of our other gallant regiments of volunteers, I propose to send a special message in a few days, as I desire to treat these subjects somewhat at large, and to submit to the Legislature some documents re-

lating to them. By the thirteenth section of the act of May 15th, 1861. I was authorized to draw my warrants on the treasury for a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars for compensation to such persons as might be required to serve the country in a military capacity. At the date of my last message, I had drawn from the treasury eight thousand five hundred dollars, and act of Congress passed on the second day of had paid out up to the 1st of December, 1861, July, 1862, lands were granted to the several six thousand four hundred dollars, when my account was settled. Since that time I have drawn two thousand dollars from the treasury. part of which, with the balance in my hands. has been expended in the payment of members of my personal staff in service when I required assistance, and in procuring information, and to persons employed when the State was threatened with invasion in September, 1862, and during the raid in October last.

found on file in the office of the Auditor Gen-

eral. Under the act of 20th pril, 1858, it is my suggested.
Intention to take early measures for the sale of The detail the powder magazine in the city of Philadelphia. The powder magazine at Harrisburg is recommend the attention of the Legislature to the subject.

In September last two batteries of rifled canbe made for procuring carriages, caissons and | State. other equipments for them. The liberal donors for their patriotic gift.

the relief of our sick and wounded men in the

The wounded at Winchester, Strasburg, Front Royal, Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, and those in the corps of Maj. General Banks were duly attended on the field or in the vicinity by Surgeon General Smith and a corps of surgeons under his direction, and were brought into the State. The same system would have been continued, but in June last, I received a letter from the Surgeon General of the United States, representing that it was found inconvenient to the service, and must create difficulties in the regular identification of the soldiers for pay and pensions.

In compliance with his views, I was reluct tantly obliged to discontinue the system, but I have not ceased to urge on the War Department the propriety of sending our sick and wounded men into the State, where they can be nursed and cared for by their friends, and have to say that at length such an arrangement was made with the authorities at Washington, which it was hoped would be effective, but there has been such tardiness in putting it into practical operation, that I recommend the Legislature to invite the attention of the War Department to the subject. Our suffering men have a right to the sympathy and aid of their State, to be rendered as not to injure the service. If the bringing them home to be attend. ed could produce even inconvenience to that, I. would not urge it. But it is cruel to leave them to the care and (I regret to say it) frequently to the neglect, or worse, of strange officials, at points in the immediate vicinity of all the abundant comfortwhich the solicitude of their families and friends would rejoice to provide for them.

In addition to the expenses of attending and bringing home our sick and wounded as shove stated I bave expended less than \$4000 in the transportation of friends of sick, killed, or wounded volunteers, and other persons sent by me for their care to the several battle-fields and hospitals, and in bringing home for interment the bodies of those slain. The whole expense incurred under the joint resolution was five thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-three cents, the details of which will be found in the report of the Surgeon General of the Chief of Transportation.

I have uniformly, when applied to, allowed the expense of transportation of one person to the field to bring home the body of his friend or relation, and the expense of his return with the body. The cost of this has not exceeded \$600, which is included in the sum of less than \$4,000, above stated.

In this connection I must speak with applause of the active benevolence of our citizens; who have without compensation devoted their time and care to their suffering fellow citizens, disabled by the casualties of war. Not only have many gone to the field, to administer their kind offices, but in every part of the Commonwealth thousands have applied their means and exertions to the same end; and especially have the women of Pennsylvania, obeying their true womanly instincts, shown that they are worthy to be the mothers, wives and sisters of the brave men, whom they have atimulated to their duty, and soothed and nursed in the sufferings that have ensued the performance of it. The city of Philadelphia having patriotically

offered to the United States, League Island as a donation for a Navy Yard, Congress directed commission to report upon the availability of that site and also of New London. To the general astonishment, a majority of the commission have reported in favor of New London. but the minority has presented a report, which is fortified by the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, showing so conclusively the superiority of League Island that it is scarcely possible that Congress should hesitate to select that location. To establish a Navy Yard for the construction of iron clad vessels at a point remote from all necessary supplies, situated on salt water, and accessible by more than one route to an enemy, who may have a momentary superiority at sea, would appear to be quite inconsistent with the wisdom of Congress especially when a site is offered convenient to fron, coal and other necessary supplies, situsted on fresh water with a sufficient depth for the draught of large vessels, and safe from

hostile attack by its position.

Capt. Henry E. Wrigley, of the city of Philadelphia, at my request, and without compensation, has made a report to me on the defences of the Delaware, which I herewith transmit for information.

In July last, I received, at Pittsburg, by telegraph, an offer from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of a donation of fifty thousand dollars to assist in paying bounties to volunteers: I declined this offer, because I had no authority to accept it on behalf of the public, and was unwilling to uddertake the disbursement of the fund in my private capacity. I have since received a letter on the subject from the company suggesting other modes of disposing of the money, a copy of which is annexed to this

If the Legislature should accept the dondtion. I recommend that it be applied towards the erection of an asylum for our disabled suldiers, and that the trustees appointed to superintend the erection and management of the asylum be authorized to accept such further contributions as our citizens may offer. In a well managed establishment of that kind, it is probable that the pensions to be allowed by the Government to the men, will enable theat to support themselves with comfort. By an States for the endowment, support and maintenance by each State, of at least one college for teaching such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts: without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics.

I recommend that proper provision be made by the Legislature for having the lands thus granted to this State selected, and the title made to the State, and that Congress be re-An account of these expenditures will be quested to allow the lands and their proceeds to be used by the State in the construction and support of such an asylum as I have above

message.

The details of the operations of the common school system, during the school year that terminated on the first Monday in Jane, 1862. not judiciously located. A State powder mag- manifest scarcely any evil effects from the azine ought, in my judgment, to be erected on troubled state of the country. Absence of the a suitable site in the vicinity of this place, and usual degree of progress in the various departments is the only result observable. To have held its own, however, during thr severe ordeal to which, in common with all our great social non were presented to the Commonwealth by a interests and enterprises, it has been subjected. committee of citizens of Philadelphia, through is the strongest proof of its inherent vigor, and S. V. Merrick, Esq., which are now in the Ar- of the hold it possesses upon the affections as senal in that city. I recommend that provision well as the judgement of the people of the

It has come to my knowledge that in some are entitled to the thanks of the Commonwealth parts of the State a system exists of paring the wages of workmen and laborers not in Under the joint resolutions of 28th of Feb- | money but in orders on store keepers for mer-