

Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, April 30, 1861.

UNION ENVELOPES, Note Paper and Badges can be had at Berger's Book Store.

MORE MILITARY.—A fine volunteer company, under the command of Capt. D. W. Patterson, arrived at 8 o'clock last evening from Lancaster, and are quartered at Camp Curtin.

OVER THE PRISON.—The Star Spangled Banner has been raised over the turret of the county prison, giving that usually sombre-looking structure quite a cheerful appearance.

A large and handsome flag has also been raised over the left of the German Reformed church.

SLIDING SCALPS.—BALTIMORE BACKING DOWN.—Baltimore funds were sold largely in Philadelphia on Friday last at 15 per cent. discount; on Saturday at 10, 8 and 7, and yesterday down to 3! This movement in the financial thermometer indicates a brooding change in the temperature of the Monumental City.

VERY CARELESS.—The men stationed by the city as sentinels at the reservoir are very careless in handling their muskets. The grounds around are thoroughfares to Camp Curtin, and the neglect to keep the muzzles of their guns elevated, may result in an accidental discharge and the probable injuring of some passer-by.

DECLINATION.—Geo. S. McCall, elected Colonel of the Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, declined that position yesterday. A new election was held, when S. A. Moredith, the former Major of the regiment, was elected Colonel, and Capt. Richard White elected Major. Alex. White was elected Quartermaster of the regiment.

"THE EL PEGASO."—Not the least of the objects of interest at "Camp Curtin" is the brass six pound cannon—the El Pegaso—captured at the battle of Curra Gordo, April 19th 1847 by the American army under the command of Gen. Scott, and presented to the State by Maj. Gen. Patterson. It is a beautiful piece; and if an occasion presents itself will do good service against Southern rebels.

THE EXTENT OF THE CITY.—By the report of Hoather Hoge, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Commissioners to survey and prepare a map of the city, we learn that there is available area for building purposes within the city limits east of the Susquehanna river of one thousand two hundred and fifty seven and four-tenths acres, exclusive of the island of Gen. John F. West, which is also suitable for building purposes, and which contains fourteen and six-tenths acres.

BALTIMORE CITY.—We are permitted to publish the following extract from a private letter written by a gentleman of Baltimore to a friend in this city:

"We hope Pennsylvania will not break because an infernal, cowardly secession mob and crowd of rascals outraged humanity, Christianity and patriotism, as was the case here on last Friday week, that there are no Union men here, as such is not the case, as the ballot box will tell if we ever get a vote on the question. As it seems by Wednesday's vote for secession Democratic delegates, without any opposition at all, there were only 9,200 votes polled out of 31,000 last fall, only a majority of 21,800 against them—you'll hear a different report from Baltimore soon."

MEETING OF THE HONORABLE GUARD OF THE FOURTH WARD.—A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the Fourth ward met at the Baptist Church, Second and Pine streets, last evening. Major John M. Laughlin was called to the chair, and Thomas H. Wilson was appointed secretary of the meeting. After the calling of the roll, and a large number not heretofore enrolled signing their names, a committee was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the permanent organization of the company, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at the hotel of James Morgan, Second and Pine streets, Wednesday evening, the first of May, at 7 1/2 o'clock. At that time, officers for the permanent organization will be elected.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.—Young America's enthusiasm was well displayed yesterday afternoon at the raising of a beautiful flag on the Mulberry Street School House, by the scholars of the different schools in the South Ward District. It was an incident which will long be remembered.

At 2 1/2 o'clock the Directors, parents and pupils assembled in one of the rooms of the building, where the following exercises took place:

- 1. "Yankee Doodle," by the schools.
2. Address by Master John Wallower.
3. "Hail Columbia," by the schools.
4. Address by Master Robert Cunningham.
5. "Star Spangled Banner," by the schools.
6. Address by Master John Patterson.
7. "E. Pluribus Unum," by the schools.
8. Address by Master John Pugh.

At the close, Hon. Val. Hummel, one of the members of the Board of School Directors, made a few brief remarks, giving the origin of the "Stars and Stripes," and showing how great the privileges the rising generation enjoy. He alluded to the enthusiasm manifested at the present time, when traitors dared insult that glorious flag, and knew that soon it would be unfurled in those sections of our unhappy country where it had been trailed in the dust. He closed by proposing three cheers for our National Ensign and three for our country, which were given with a hearty good will.

The scholars then dispersed to the outside of the building, and while the song "Red, White and Blue," was being sung by the schools the Stars and Stripes were hoisted to their place on the cupola. Nine cheers were then given by the vast assemblage.

The young ladies of Miss Woodward's school, in State street, have also evidenced their patriotism in the manufacture of a beautiful flag, which was raised over that school house last evening in the presence of seven or eight hundred spectators. The pupils sang "Hail Columbia" and other patriotic odes, and Rev. Mr. Hay and T. C. McDowell delivered appropriate addresses on the occasion.

Pennsylvania Legislature

EXTRA SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, April 30, 1861.

Agreeably to the proclamation of the Governor, the House of Representatives convened in their Chamber at 12 o'clock, M., to-day, and opened with an impressive prayer by Rev. Mr. Greene, of the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The Speaker then directed the Clerk to call the roll of members, when the following answered to their names: Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Alexander, Anderson, Armstrong, Austin, Ball, Bartholomew, Biesel, Blair, Blanchard, Bliss, Boyer, Brewster, Brewster, Brodhead, Burns, Butler, (Crosby, Butler,) Byrne, Caldwell, Clark, Collins, Cope, Craig, Dismant, Divins, Douglass, Dufland, Dunlap, Eilenberger, Elliott, Gaskill, Goehring, Graham, Happer, Harvey, Hayes, Heck, Hillman, Hood, Hofius, Huhn, Irwin, Kline, Koch, Lawrence, Leisenring, Lichtenwaller, Lowther, M'Donough, M'Gonigal, Manifold, Marshall, Moore, Morrison, Myers, Ober, Osterhout, Peck, Preston, Pugh, Randall, Reiff, Reilly, Rhoads, Ridgway, Koller, Schrock, Seltzer, Shafer, Sheppard, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Stehman, Taylor, Thomas, Tracy, Walker, White, Wildley, Williams, Wilson and Davis, Speaker.—86.

The following members were absent: Messrs. Ashcom, Barnsley, Cowan, Donley, Duncan, Frazier, Gibboney, Gordon, Mullin, Patterson, Robinson, Stoneback, Strang, and Teller.

The SPEAKER then addressed the House as follows:

Representatives of Pennsylvania.—After an absence of less than two weeks, we have been summoned together by the Governor. The business we will be called upon to transact will be of vast importance to the State and nation. I trust that Pennsylvania, through her Representatives, will now take her true position, and in obedience to the unanimous voice of her people, heard upon every breeze coming up from our teeming valleys, and re-echoed from hill to hill, we will proclaim that the Government must be sustained, the Union preserved, that traitors must be put down, and traitors brought to justice. Our people will not be satisfied with anything but positive legislation. They expect us to act—

Ad in the living present, heart within, And God's o'er head.

We are not only expected to appropriate money and provide implements of war; but the people of Pennsylvania expect us to proclaim to the world the position of Pennsylvania on this question. So far as I am conversant with the sentiments of the people their voice is unanimous for war—they have suffered much for the sake of peace—and would have borne much more before they would have inaugurated war. The war has been forced upon us without provocation. Government property has been destroyed, our flag insulted and trodden under the feet of traitors. Our people are thoroughly aroused, and unanimously declare vengeance speedy and terrible. The people of Pennsylvania demand that communication must be kept open between the loyal States and the Capital.

But I will not detain you longer; you all know the objects of our coming together, I trust we shall have the same spirit, patriotism and unanimity that governed our actions when we separated. May our motto be one God, one country, one party, and death to traitors. There is but one question to be decided—whether we have a government or not. And the people are ready for the question, and from present indications will decide it the strongest on earth.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION. The proclamation of the Governor, convening the Legislature, was then read, as follows:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, An armed rebellion exists in a portion of the States of this Union, threatening the destruction of the National Government, periling public and private property, endangering the peace and security of this Commonwealth, and inviting systematic piracy upon our commerce;

WHEREAS, Adequate provision does not exist by law to enable the Executive to make the Military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be for the common defence of the State and the General Government, and

WHEREAS, An occasion so extraordinary requires a prompt exercise of the Legislative power of the State; therefore,

I, ANDREW G. CURTIS, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in their respective Houses, in the Capitol at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and there to take into consideration and adopt such measures in the premises as the exigency may seem to them in their wisdom to demand.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

By the Governor.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A Committee on the Senate, consisting of Messrs. BOUGHTER and PARKER, being introduced, announced that the Senate had organized and was ready to proceed to business.

NOTIFICATION TO THE SENATE.

Mr. PUGHE offered the following resolution: Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to wait upon the Senate and inform them that the House of Representatives is organized and ready to proceed to business.

The resolution was read a second time and adopted.

Messrs. SELTZER, BOYER and TRACY were appointed the Committee on the part of the House to wait upon the Governor.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced announced that Messrs. LAWRENCE, GIBSON and WESSER had been appointed a similar committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. THOMAS submitted the following: WHEREAS, This session was called by the Governor to meet the extraordinary state of our national affairs, by adopting measures to make the military power of the State available and efficient for the common defence of the State and the general government. Therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That there shall be no legislation during this session except such as relates to our national affairs.

under the rule.

The resolution was laid over the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to communicate to this House the names of the companies which have been organized for the purpose of raising regiments of the United States, and the names of the counties from which each company comes, time when offered and accepted, and whether they are equipped for actual service or not; and if not, what number and where located.

The resolution was read a second time. At the suggestion of Mr. BALL, the resolution was modified by substituting "The Adjutant General," instead of "the Governor."

The resolution as modified was adopted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. MAISHALL asked and obtained leave of absence for Capt. GANO, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. BLANCHARD asked and obtained leave of absence for J. R. MILLER, one of the Assistant-Doorkeepers.

Mr. HAYES asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PATTERSON.

Mr. PRISTON offered the following: Resolved, That the Chief Clerk be requested to retain only such number of Clerks, officers and folders as may be necessary for the despatch of business.

The resolution was read a second time and agreed to.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. SELTZER, from the Joint Committee appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Legislature was organized and ready to proceed to business, announced that the Governor would report to the House in writing in five minutes.

Mr. PUGHE, from the committee appointed to wait on the Senate and inform them of the organization of the House, reported that the committee had performed that duty.

Mr. WISON offered the following: Resolved, That the rules of last session be, and they are hereby adopted, for the government of the House during the present session.

The resolution was read a second time and agreed to.

Mr. RANDALL submitted the following: Resolved, That this House meet daily at 10 o'clock A. M., during the present session.

The resolution was read a second time. Mr. SHEPPARD moved to amend by inserting the words "and sit till one."

Mr. RANDALL accepted the amendment as a modification; and the resolution as modified was adopted.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR. The Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented a message from the Governor, which was read as follows:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, April 30, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen:—The present unparalleled exigency 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 into the Executive office, I took occasion to utter the following sentiments: "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 recognize, in their broadest extent, all 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 has within the sphere of its action all the attributes of sovereignty, and among these are 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, no combination of States, can voluntarily secede from the Union, nor absolve themselves from the 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 anarchy, and to give them an honest, faithful and active support. The people mean to preserve the integrity of the national Union at every hazard."

It could scarcely have been anticipated at that time, that we should so soon be 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, peacefully, over soil admittedly in the Union, and with the ultimate object of defending our common Capital against an armed and rebellious invasion, together with the obstruction of our Pennsylvania troops when dispatched on the same patriotic mission, impose new duties and responsibilities upon our State administration. At last advises the General Government had military force sent to Washington through Annapolis; but the transit of troops had been greatly endangered 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 soil, no unobstructed thoroughfare, between the States that undoubtedly are loyal and their national seat of government. There is reason to hope that the route through Baltimore may be no longer 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 Capitol by any and every route essential to the purposes of the Government. This must be attained, peacefully if possible, but by force of arms if not accorded.

The time is past for temporizing or forbearing with this rebellion; the most cautious 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 upon or sought to be inflicted upon the South is to offer falsehood as an apology for treason. So offer falsehood as an apology for treason. So offer falsehood as an apology for treason. So offer falsehood as an apology for treason.

The rebellion in the establishment of a provisional government, assuming the charge of all the functions of a free Government; have mistaken the forbearance and indulgence as an evidence of weakness. We have insidiously looked to a united South, a divided North to give success to the wild ambition that has led to the seizure of our national arsenals and arms, the investment and bombardment of our forts, 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 re-possess the territory held; to ensure permanent safety to the people 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-three regiments in Pennsylvania, all of which have been entered 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, cheerfully entered the ranks of the regiments, under similar circumstances, by direction of, and accompanied by members of the United States army, were transported to Cockeysville, near Baltimore, at which point they remained for two days, and until by directions 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; and five regiments are now in camp 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 dispatch 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 uniforms, blankets and other clothing.

Four hundred and sixty of our volunteers, the first to reach Washington from any of the States, are now at that city; these 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, had put their lives and 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 this Commonwealth, under the command of officers without commissions, attempted under the call of the National Government, as I understand, to reach Washington and were assaulted by armed men in the city of Baltimore, many of their number were seriously wounded, and four were killed. The larger part of this body returned directly to Philadelphia; but many of them were forcibly 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 Washington by any 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 five hundred thousand dollars 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 has, however, established a system of settlement and payment, of which I am proud to approve, that provides amply 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 distinctively 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 re-organization of the militia of the State, but also, that you may give me authority to pledge the faith of the Commonwealth to borrow 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. To 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 exigency 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 Jurors, and Courts and

municipal corporations have recommended the appropriations 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 derangement of trade and commerce, and the withdrawal of so much of 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 law to prevent the sacrifice of property at this special session, involving the most solemn responsibilities; the recollections of the glories of the past, the reflections of gloomy present, and the uncertainty of the future, all alike call upon you to discharge your duties 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 urge you, that in the performance of your duties on this 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 feelings of self-sacrifice, kindred to those which animate the brave men who have devoted their lives to the perils of the battle field, 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 our great constitutional liberty—who has controlled the growth of civilization and Christianity in our midst, may not now forsake us; that His mercies may ever be upon you, 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 distracted country. A. G. CURTIN.

The reading of the message being concluded, Mr. BALL moved that it be referred to a select committee of seven.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend by adding the words, "with instructions to report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. BALL accepted the amendment as a modification; and the motion as modified was agreed to.

REVISION OF MILITARY LAWS. Mr. WILSON moved that a Select Committee of five be appointed to revise the military laws of the Commonwealth.

The resolution was read a second time and adopted.

PRINTING GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. Mr. SHAFER submitted the following: Resolved, That 10,000 copies of the Governor's Message be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. BLAIR moved to amend by adding: "and 3000 in German."

Agreed to. The resolution as amended was adopted.

THE STAY LAW. Mr. DUFFIELD (on leave given) read in place a bill entitled, "an Act relating to judgments and executions," and moved its reference to the Special Committee of seven, to whom were referred the several subjects embraced in the Governor's message.

The bill was so referred.

EQUIPMENT OF VOLUNTEERS, ETC. Mr. DAVIS (on leave given) presented a petition from citizens of Venango county, numerously signed, praying for the passage of a law authorizing the commissioners of that county to subscribe money for the equipment of troops and the support of the families of absentees in the war.

Referred to the Select Committee on the Governor's message.

SUPPORT OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS. Mr. TRACY (on leave given) read in place a bill, entitled "an Act for the relief and support of the families of such volunteers as have been, or may hereafter be, accepted by the Governor of the Commonwealth from the county of Bradford."

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, (local.)

On motion of Mr. SHEPPARD, the House Adjourned.

SENATE. TUESDAY, April 30, 1861.

Agreeably to the proclamation of the Governor, convening the General Assembly of this Commonwealth to meet in their respective Chambers at 12 o'clock M., this day. The Senate assembled in their Chamber, and was called to order by Speaker HALL.

The Clerk called the roll, when the following Senators answered to their names: Present—Messrs. Bood, Boughter, Bound, Clymer, Conell, Crawford, Finney, Fuller, Gregg, Hiestand, Imbrie, Irish, Lawrence, M'Clure, Meredith, Nichols, Palmer, Parker, Penney, Robinson, Schindel, Serrill, Smith, Thompson, Welsh, Wharton, Hall, Speaker.—27.

A quorum of Senators being present, an appropriate and patriotic prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. MERRITT, of Lebanon.

ADDRESS OF THE SPEAKER. The SPEAKER rising, delivered the following address:

SENATORS.—The occasion of our convening so soon after a final adjournment is an extraordinary one; and is calculated to diminish those pleasurable emotions which we would naturally have in re-assembling as associates and friends. The reasons impelling the Executive to convene the General Assembly of the Commonwealth at this time, (as indicated in his proclamation) comes to the attention of our serious attention. In view of the present condition of the country, and the duty Pennsylvania owes to the National Government, the impracticability of our present military system must be obvious to all, and the Legislative power of the State is properly called on to render it available and effective. The statutes regulating and organizing the military forces of this State were adopted in a time of peace, when there was no apprehension of war—certainly none of civil war. They did not, therefore, receive that careful and earnest consideration which would be likely to make their practical working effective in times like these.

Our people have evinced the most intense ardor in the service of the State, and a general and irrepresible desire to be called into the field in defence of the Government. Thousands of brave and hardy volunteers, emulating each other in the race of honor and glory, who tendered their services to the Governor in answer to the first call of the President, have not yet been accepted, as the number required was so far exceeded.

At a moment's warning they will gladly rally around a country's standard. Let prompt and energetic measures be adopted for the equipment and organization of as many of our citizens as offer their services. Let them not meet the foe on an unequal footing. We should as we think that part of our unarmed troops might have been cut to pieces marching through the streets of Baltimore, through with the rebellious mob, thirsting for their blood. The stern necessity of providing promptly for any emergency commands itself to our immediate consideration. Now is the very crisis of our National fate. The border States seem to be preparing for the dark plunge of secession. cannot with any degree of confidence expect anything but opposition from most of them. "The fires of revolution are raging to windward." "The sparks are borne on the breeze."

A decisive and overwhelming blow struck now, in the beginning of this conflict into which the Federal authority has been forced, such a blow as the great North, teeming with its free millions, is capable of inflicting, may decide the contest forever.

I have been unexpectedly called upon to discharge the duties of the position your kindness elevated me to before our adjournment, and I am not unmindful of the difficulties of the place. I am encouraged, however, by reflecting upon the candor, dignity and decorum, which have characterized your deliberations during the late session. Nothing could tend so much to re-assure me as a continuation of the same happy and congenial temper, and the same attention to the rules and order during the time we may be here. The Clerk then read the proclamation of the Governor convening the extra session.

Mr. Norton was discovered this morning pasted on the door of the coal office street.

The following notice was discovered this morning pasted on the door of the coal office street:

SPECIAL NOTICE! Mr. Jno. W. Hall, in Market Street, will give you notice to unfurl your flag within twenty-four hours the American flag with thirteen stripes and thirty-four stars, or bear the consequences. Vigilance.

The following letter was handed us this morning for publication, in reply to the above notice:

Editor of Harrisburg Telegraph: Sir: On visiting my office this morning, I was surprised to find the enclosed notice affixed to the door, (placed there by some irresponsible person I have no doubt.) If any member of the Vigilance Committee or the Committee of Public Safety doubt my loyalty to the Flag or my country, and wishes to find out my sentiments, he can do so by calling on me personally, and while I am perfectly willing to display the flag from my place of business, as it now is from my dwelling, I have only to say that the notice alluded to will not receive the slightest attention from Yours, respectfully, JOHN W. HALL.

MORE MILITARY.—Three companies, numbering 250 men, arrived here from Tioga county this morning, and the same number are expected this evening. These men have been stationed at Troy, Bradford county, on the line of the Williamsport and Elmira railroad, since Wednesday last. Two other companies have been formed in Tioga county, who are ready to march at a day's notice.

PRESENTATION.—Hon. E. W. Davis, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was this morning made the recipient of a handsome and costly Ivory gavel, the gift of E. H. Rauch, Esq., Chief Clerk of the House. The presentation was made with due formality, speeches being made by both parties. It was altogether quite an interesting incident.

ROSS GUARDS.—Stand to Your Guns!—The Company will meet at the "Exchange" this evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. A full organization of the Company must be had at once. Be punctual in your attendance and ready to act. By order of the Captain, WM. H. MILLER.

PENNSYLVANIA BIBLE SOCIETY.—Rev. Dr. Krauth, of Philadelphia, will deliver the annual discourse before the Pennsylvania Bible Society this evening in the Presbyterian Church, Market Square.

The members of the Citizen Fire Company will meet at their engine hall on Wednesday afternoon, May 1st, at 2 o'clock for the purpose of trying the engine before the committee from Dauphin. By order, WM. H. MILLER.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Good Will Fire Company will be held at their engine house this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Punctual attendance is desired. By order.

THE VERBEKE RIFLES, are accepted by the Governor, and will be sworn in this evening at 8 o'clock. All the members are requested to attend.

A LARGE American flag will be raised in East State street at 6 1/2 o'clock this evening. Several addresses are to be made on the occasion.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS