

EXTRA.

The Governor's Message. We have no room to refer at length, to day, to the Governor's Message. It is a document, however, which will repay perusal, and after a calm consideration of its statements and sentiments, it cannot fail to meet the hearty approval of all who are sincerely devoted to the honor and prosperity of the Commonwealth.

Who are the Office Hunters? The disgraceful delay which has attended the organization of the Senate, is not made a matter of principle by the minority engaged in this business. The men who are wasting thousands of dollars of the people's money by this delay, and thus adding largely to the public burden, have no principle at stake in the matter, and are contending only for plunder.

If ever Pennsylvania was disgraced, she is now being degraded by the action of the copperhead minority in the Senate. The spectacle presented by that minority will be humiliating in the eyes of the people of all the loyal States. It will fill the hearts of our soldiers with disgust. It will turn the confidence of the people from the men who are guilty of it, and remain as a black disgrace on the reputation of the rotten old party under whose auspices it is conducted.

The Spectacles Presented by the Minority in the Senate. We defy any man to point out in history, or if possible, to conceive a more humiliating spectacle than that presented by the minority in the Senate. Sixteen grave Senators have assumed an attitude which will attack a foul disgrace to them as long as they live and move among men.

By the act of 15th May, 1861 authorizing the military loan of \$2,000,000, a tax of one half mill was laid on real and personal property, to furnish a fund for redeeming the same. I recommend that the commissioners of the sinking fund be directed to invest the proceeds of the tax in State loans, so that it may be drawing interest, to be in like manner invested, or that they should apply such proceeds directly to the redemption of certificates of military loan.

By the act of the 30th January, 1862, it was provided that the State Treasurer should exchange with the banks an amount of currency sufficient to pay the interest on the State debt falling due on the first days of February and August, 1862, for the same amount of gold, and should give to the banks specie certificates of exchange, not transferable, pledging the faith of the State to return said coin to the banks on the first day of March, 1864, such certificates to bear interest at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

To us Citizens. Letters from Chattanooga announce that the clothes for the Army of the Cumberland have arrived. There has been culpable delay somewhere in getting these supplies forward. The boys who marched so gallantly over the serrated lines of rifle pits up to the summit of Missionary Ridge and look out deserved better of their country than to have to wait until midwinter for clothes to make them comfortable.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

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

The past year has afforded us new cause of thankfulness to the Almighty for the moral and material blessings which he has bestowed upon us.

The balance in the Treasury No. 30, 1862, was \$2,173,241 10 Receipts during fiscal year ending November 30, 1862, \$2,399,451 65

Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending November 30, 1862, \$4,572,692 75 The payments for the same period have been \$4,314,904 05

Balance in Treasury November 30, 1862, \$2,257,788 70

The operations of the sinking fund during the last year have been shown by my Proclamation of the 8th day of September last, as follows: Amount of debt Commonwealth reduced \$954,720 40

Coupon Loan Act, May 4, 1862, 100,000 00 Five per cent 790,716 50 Four and one half per cent 68,000 00 Bonds and notes 983 00 Domestic creditors' certificates 13 00 Interest - certificates paid 27 90

Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania as it stood on the 1st day of December, 1862, \$40,442,213 82 Deduct amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year, ending with November 30, 1862, \$39,489,596 78

Unfunded debt, viz: Relief notes in circulation \$97,251 00 Interest certificates unpaid 15,856 63 Interest certificates unclaimed 4,448 28 Domestic creditors' certificates 724 22

Military Loan per Act of May 15th, 1861 \$3,000,000 00 Total indebtedness \$39,496,696 78

By the act of 15th May, 1861 authorizing the military loan of \$2,000,000, a tax of one half mill was laid on real and personal property, to furnish a fund for redeeming the same.

By the act of 12th June, 1861, it was provided that the interest on the State loans should always be paid in specie or its equivalent, and that whenever the funds in the Treasury should be less than the amount of interest, the difference in value should be ascertained and certified to the Governor by the State Treasurer.

By the act of 11th April, 1862, it was provided that for the purpose of paying in specie or its equivalent, all interest that should there after be due by the Commonwealth, as required by the act of 12th June, 1861, the several banks and the State Treasurer should be authorized to issue certificates of exchange, not transferable, pledging the faith of the State to return said coin to the banks on the first day of March, 1864.

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

which is still pending, and thus restore peace to our distracted country.

It is our own Government, and we could not without gross indecency, attempt to refuse its currency in payment of taxes and other debts due to the Commonwealth.

In 1840 the case was very different. The difficulties then arose from the suspension of specie payments by our State banks, were local and private corporations, and the State very properly by the act of that year, intended to provide against loss to its creditors by reason of such suspensions.

It is believed to have been the uniform practice of such governments to pay their interest in paper currency, however depreciated, during a legal suspension of specie payments.

At the present time, Massachusetts (whose debt is believed to be nearly as large as ours) has, in New York it is not known what will be done.

At the close of the last session, nineteen bills renewing the charters of certain banks for another period of five years were presented to me.

If the National Banking system should be established, it will be necessary to determine the kind of currency to be used.

The increased expense of living invites attention to the salaries of our public officers. Those of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General, and State Treasurer, and of the Clerks in their employment are, in my opinion, too low.

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

The expenses of the Transportation and Telegraph Departments during the past year have been as follows: Paid out of appropriation made by Military Loan Act of 1861, \$13,658 87 Unpaid (the appropriation being exhausted) 15,764 79

These expenses have been mainly incurred in keeping up the necessary correspondence of the military departments and in the transportation of sick and wounded and the dead bodies of our volunteers, as will be seen by the report of the Chief of Transportation, herewith communicated.

I have, according to law, settled annual accounts of the expenditure of this fund in the Auditor General's Office, to which the Legislature is referred. The unexpended balance is now \$4,521 98.

By the 18th section of the act of the 15th May, 1861, the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated to be expended by the Governor for the compensation of such persons as he might require to serve the Commonwealth in the military organization of the State or the General Government, and for the expenses incident to the business in which they might be employed.

sign of an act authorizing the appointment of agents of Washington and Nashville, and the collection of all bounties cash pay, pensions, etc., due to Pennsylvanians.

On this subject I refer the Legislature to the report of Colonel R. Biddle Roberts, late Agent of the State, at Washington, herewith communicated and commend it to your careful consideration.

On the invasion of the State during the last summer, the President made a call for militia, and with his consent I subsequently made a call for volunteer militia for the defence of the State.

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

After the battle of Gettysburg, in which loyal volunteers from eighteen States, including Pennsylvania, were engaged, it appeared to me proper that all these States should unite in establishing a cemetery on the spot, in which their soldiers who had fallen in that conflict, should be honorably interred.

The act for the relief of families of volunteers in service may require some revision. It is alleged that in some parts of the State the county authorities are backward in executing the law.

I commend to the prompt attention of the Legislature the subject of the relief of poor orphans of our soldiers who have given, or shall give their lives to the country during this crisis.

The 12th section of the act of 15th May, 1861, prohibits any volunteers from leaving the State without the authority of the Governor, and I now recommend the passage of a law imposing penalties by fine and imprisonment on all individuals who shall endeavor to procure or aid in procuring any person in this State to enlist in the volunteer service of any other State.

I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the pernicious practice of leaving many bills to be hurried through at the close of the session. During the last ten days of the last session, 390 bills were presented for my signature.

I should be glad if the Legislature would make a general revision of our Revenue Laws, with a view to their increased productivity.

There are several companies in the State which, in addition to large mining privileges, have the control of the routes of transportation, by which alone the products of the mines of individuals in their respective districts can reach a market.

Very large sums are due to the Commonwealth for the signs that the world was coming to an end, and immediately packed up about 7 miles from Lewisburg.

To work out Lumber from the RANGLER tract about 7 miles from Lewisburg.

wealth for unemployed hands. Partisanism, democracy, and liberality have been vitiated in the numerous attempts to procure the payment of the part of the debt from the larger portion of those who are indebted on that account.

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Upon satisfactory reports, according to law, made by Colonel John A. Wright, I have drawn my warrants for the delivery to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad company of another million of the bonds deposited in the State Treasury.

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In the report of the Adjutant General will be found a list of the Pennsylvania regiments and departments in which they are now serving. In this connection, I suggest the propriety of legislative authority being given for the reorganization of the military force of our State into companies and regiments, in electing officers and in other preparations for effective organization.

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to delay. Accordingly the War Department created two new military departments, viz: The Department of the Mountains, including the portion of the State lying west of the mountains, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Brooks, and the Department of the Susquehanna, comprising the remainder of the State, and to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Couch.

The rebels having actually entered the State in some force, and the approach of their whole army being imminent, the President made a requisition for militia from this and some of the neighboring States, and several regiments from New York and New Jersey were promptly sent, and our own volunteer militia began to assemble, but some embarrassments arising, the President resorted to a call by the Executive of the State, which was accordingly made. Under these calls 5,166 of the men of Pennsylvania were assembled in the Department of General Brooks, and 31,422 in that of General Couch.

Some of the militia called in 1862, and in 1863, were killed and others disabled. In all these cases, where there are no laws for the relief of these men or their families, I recommend the enactment of a law for that purpose.

The campaign on our soil was closed by the victory of Gettysburg, gained by the veteran Army of the Potomac, under the command of Major General Meade, the officers and men of which displayed all their accustomed valor and endurance in the conflict, and in the forced march which immediately preceded it.

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