

Rafferty's Journal

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GLANCE AT THE AFFAIRS OF EUROPE.

ITALY.—The Italian Parliament has decided by a large majority, that Rome is the Capital of the Kingdom of Italy. The supporters of Pio Nono and of the temporal sovereignty will write in bitterness at this decision. Time is only serving to show the ex-King of Naples how utterly hopeless his cause has become. His brigand friends from Spain, who sympathized even to the laying down of their lives in his service—his reckless reactionists at Naples, and the Committee at Paris who stimulated and guided their policy—have all proved inefficient to serve his schemes; which are now utterly hopeless. Under these circumstances it would appear that all hope of dividing Italy into a number of Confederate States, under a Papal head as an honorary President, must have disappeared from the mind of Napoleon; and as he cannot, in the present agitated condition of Austria, dread much in reference from that quarter, the delay of the French troops in Rome can only be accounted for on the principle that the Emperor desires by such delay to show the Pontiff and the Catholic Powers of Europe that they have really nothing to dread from the policy of Victor Emmanuel, who is willing to acknowledge the spiritual supremacy of his Holiness, and to insure him a competent regal support for his establishment in the Vatican.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia is evidently tired of the tremendous responsibility connected with despotism. He is about carrying his subjects through the most difficult stage in the progress of any people, from abject subjugation to the will of an autocrat to the enjoyment of the blessings of representative government. He is inaugurating a Ministry in which the heads of departments shall be responsible, and accordingly these officials shall be invested with constitutional powers. So far, therefore, the autocracy of the Czar will be voluntarily abridged, and a constitutional government thus commenced must necessarily and speedily feel the modifying effect of the commercial classes, the land holders, and all who contribute to the financial support of the empire. The Emperor is moving in the right direction, and all his acts are indicative of great practical wisdom. The troubles connected with the educational question are not yet set at rest, and affairs in Poland are in great confusion. Banishment to Siberia and confinement for life in the mines are of frequent occurrence, and yet the national yearning of the Poles refuses to expire.

SWEDEN.—While all the world is moving, Sweden refuses to be left behind, and accordingly the Monarch has commenced a system of reforms in the Constitution, which, if successfully carried out, will be productive of much good. The legislative bodies are composed of the houses of the nobles, the clergy and the peasants. These bodies have been meeting in an irregular manner and at long intervals. The King has resolved to introduce a system which will approximate to that of England, and in which a responsible Ministry shall be subjected to a test by the Legislature, thus securing a conformity in their measures to the will of the people through their representatives.

IRELAND.—In Ireland the real agitation, which is significant of an earnest desire on the part of the Catholic clergy, is progressing. The Irish Secretary, Sir Robert Peel, is busily engaged raising subscriptions on behalf of the Queen's Colleges, and for this purpose he applied to the Mayor of Limerick and his friends among others, for sympathy and aid. Fortified by the Mayor and fifteen magistrates of Limerick and the country around reply to the Secretary, denouncing the system on which the Queen's Colleges are founded, refusing all aid to them, and roundly telling Sir Robert that the Catholic University must have a charter, and that it is his duty and the Government's to found such a chartered establishment as will enable the Church of Rome in Ireland to conduct their educational affairs and inculcate their tenants, under the auspices of the Parliament and Crown, in such a manner as they may approve. Ireland has met with a great loss by the sudden removal of Prof. Donovan, of Queen's College, Belfast, the great Celtic scholar, who had highly distinguished himself by his translation of the "Four Masters." The treasury of learned notes which he appended to this work is one of the most remarkable accumulations of historical, antiquarian, biographical and genealogical learning which has been published in modern times. His demise was sudden and quite unexpected, and the attendance at his funeral of the heads of the Universities and different Colleges, the eminent lawyers and clergymen of different denominations, showed the high esteem in which the deceased Professor was held.

HANCOCK.—On the 4th, while the 6th Connecticut regiment was protecting the laborers who were rebuilding the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near Hancock, were attacked by 6,000 rebels and forced to retire to this side of the Potomac. The rebels then destroyed the railroad and telegraph and threw a number of shells into Hancock, after which they retired, leaving done little or no damage. Our troops have been reinforced.

THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.—The New York Tribune publishes at length the Constitution and the Minutes of the Southern Rights Association of St. Helena Parish, South Carolina, during the years 1850 and 1851, by which it seems that its members, comprising some of the most influential in South Carolina, years before the Republican party had a name, ten years before it came into power, moved, so far as there seems to have been any immediate motive, by the events which led to the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise itself, bound themselves together to establish a Southern Confederacy. Among the names signed to this association is that of Mr. Trescott, Assistant Secretary of State under Mr. Marcy, and R. W. Barnwell, member of Congress from that State. This association was doubtless only one of the many which existed in South Carolina.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—By the arrival of the *Vanderbilt* at New York, we have dates from our friends in South Carolina to the 24 inst. General Stevens, with about four thousand five hundred Federal troops, advanced on the mainland on the 1st, and took possession of the rebel batteries after a short resistance of the rebels, the brigade being assisted by the gunboats, which shelled the batteries. Gen. Stevens then followed up to within six miles of the Charleston Railroad, the rebels retiring to their batteries, which are said to be very strong, on the railroad. The rebel force was estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 men, under Gen. Pope, and their loss is not known. The loss on the Union side was eight wounded, among whom was Major Watson, of the Eighth Michigan.

KENTUCKY.—From Kentucky the news is encouraging. The bridge over Green river has been finished, and the principal portion of General Buell's command has crossed it, and are slowly marching towards Bowling Green, where, at the latest accounts, General Johnston, the rebel commander, had not over thirty-five thousand men. As General Buell's offensive column will number from 60,000 to 80,000 as brave and true soldiers as can be found, it is not hard to conjecture the result. Col. Garfield's brigade, which had been sent to look after Humphrey Marshall, at last accounts was marching on Prestonburg, driving the rebels before them; while Gen. Schoepff holds Zollicoffer in check, and keeps him from going to the relief of Bowling Green.

THE UNION SENTIMENT.—Of the Union sentiment in Richmond, Mr. Gillette (one of the released prisoners) speaks with the greatest positiveness. He says the Union feeling is great, and would be effective for the suppression of rebellion, if the whole of Virginia was not under the heels of the 150,000 ruffians sent from the Cotton States. The State is held down by terrorism, and a savage discipline maintains the Rebel army in position through privations and discontent, enough to try the best troops. Another fact significant of the feelings of the rebels is, that the Virginia postmasters are prohibited from taking any currency save Federal specie.

A FIGHT AT HUNTERSVILLE.—The skirmish in Western Virginia, alluded to in our last, was a brilliant little affair. General Milroy, hearing that a force of over 700 rebels, with a large amount of stores, were at Huntersville, determined to defeat them, and if possible capture all they had with them. Accordingly he despatched 750 Federal troops, consisting of infantry and cavalry, who, after an hour's skirmishing, defeated the rebels and captured their stores and clothing to the amount of \$80,000. The loss on the side of the rebels was eight killed and wounded.

THE GUNBOAT EXPEDITION.—The gunboats that are to operate on the Mississippi will have a pretty difficult obstacle to overcome, if the reports which come from Cairo be true, to the effect that six hundred submarine batteries have been placed in the river by the rebels between Cairo and Columbus—which are intended to blow up our boats if they venture within their precincts.

COTTON SEED.—Many applications having been made to Secretaries Seward and Chase, by citizens of Illinois, in reference to cotton seed, they have promptly offered their aid in procuring it from the vicinity of Port Royal. It appears that a large number of acres will be planted by the farmers of Illinois the coming year, if the seed can be procured.

ARMY CONTRACTS.—The day of speculations in army contracts is drawing to a close. The War Department will hereafter require parties offering to make muskets, to be owners of machine shops, and possess in money, skill, and experience, the guarantees that they will punctually and completely fill contracts.

CHARLESTON.—The rebels of Charleston, no doubt, anticipating an attack on that place, have removed Colonel Corcoran and a number of Federal prisoners from the Charleston jail to Columbia, the capital of the Palmetto State.

DAVID CONFER, dispatcher for the Penn'a Railroad at Huntingdon, was so severely injured, several weeks since, by being caught between two cars, that he died in about two hours afterwards.

MEXICO.—It is said that Mexico has done everything in her power to satisfy the demands of England and France, and it is supposed that those nations will be satisfied with seizing and holding a port as a guaranty, until their claims are fully met. Spain, in this case, will be left to her own unassisted resources. The hereditary hatred of the Mexicans for Spain will blaze out with the old ferocity, if they have only that power to contend with. The Spaniards will find themselves cooped up at Vera Cruz, until the annual fever decimates their ranks, and then they will be glad to patch up an inglorious peace and retire.

THE REBEL ARMY.—The Richmond papers are growing considerable in regard to the condition of their troops. The *Examiner* says that there is "too much drunkenness among the officers on the Potomac"—that the men, "living in idleness, groveling in their tents, with no other occupation than what is afforded by a greasy pack of cards" is demoralizing the army—and that their young men are unwilling to betake themselves to the wretched, half-fed life of dirt, vacancy and idleness in the camps. Such is the condition of their army according to the Richmond papers, and truly a sad picture it is.

FROM CANADA.—The delusion lately prevailing among the Canadians, that the United States proposed commencing hostilities against their country, has, for the most part, been happily dispelled by the able and pacific letter of Secretary Seward to Lord Lyons, on the Trent affair. Nevertheless, that portion of the Canadian press which have always been extolling the rebels and bitterly denouncing our Government are still busy at work exhorting their people to enlist for the purpose "of repelling a raid [of Federal troops] into Canada as soon as the civil war comes to an end."

AN INCIDENT.—Among the rebel troops opposite Washington is a "ferocious" company known by the name of "Tigers." They hail from New Orleans. Two of them were recently shot for some outrage committed by them, of which no mention has been made in the Southern papers—therefore all is conjecture as to its nature. One morning shortly after the execution, "as a sequel," the officer of the day and officer of the guard, who were instrumental in the arrest of the "Tigers," were found with their throats cut.

UTAH.—A mass meeting was held at Great Salt Lake, Utah, on the 7th, at which resolutions were passed relative to the admission of that Territory into the Union as a State. Delegates were chosen to meet similar delegates from the different counties on the 20th, to draft and adopt a Constitution and form of State government, to be submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection. Congress will be memorialized for the admission of Utah during the present session.

A REBEL PRISON.—A great prison is being built in Salisbury, N. C., inclosing 15 acres. The building is capable of containing 1,500 persons. There are now in Richmond 1,029 prisoners; and there have been sent to Raleigh 32, to New-Orleans 406, to Charleston 150, to Tuscaloosa 509, Salisbury 176, and 43 in jail—making in all 2,576. There have also been released and sent home 56, died in prison 109, and 8 have escaped. The number that died in the Hospitals is not given.

RESPONDING.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 2d says: "The year closed under gloomy auspices; with a check at Drainesville and a rumored disaster in Missouri: The year which yesterday began has opened with evil tidings. We fear that there is no doubt of the fact that the Northern Union has consented to the surrender of Mason and Slidell; and with that event all hope of an immediate alliance between the Southern Confederacy and Great Britain must cease."

A boy named Lloyd, whilst playing with a pistol on New Years day, in Hollidaysburg, had his hand badly shattered by a premature discharge of the weapon. Boys should remember that gunpowder and pistols are dangerous playthings.

NEW ORLEANS.—The rebels in that city assert that they have thirty thousand troops there for the defence of the city, and that twenty thousand more are within short call. The fortifications, they say, mount four hundred cannon.

From all portions of the great West intelligence brings favorable accounts of the growing wheat crop, and it is stated as a general fact that, at this season of the year, appearances for an abundant harvest were never more promising.

MATAMORAS.—Late advices state that the English fleet had taken possession of Matamoras last week. The city is in Mexico, on the Rio Grande, and nearly opposite Brownsville, Texas.

The Toronto *Leader* says a hundred thousand volunteers will be in arms in Canada before the dawn of spring, and that twenty five thousand regulars will be ready to support them.

It is reported that our troops have taken possession of Portsmouth, N. C., and that there are ten Yankee steamers in Pamlico sound.

FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE OF ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

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

GENTLEMEN: It has pleased Divine Providence, during the last season, to give us abundant crops, unbroken peace within our borders, unanimity among our people, and thus to enable this Commonwealth to do her full duty to country, to herself, and posterity. For these blessings we have cause to be grateful. The balance in the Treasury on the 30th Nov., 1860, was \$681,443.08. The receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1861, were as follows: From ordinary sources \$,017,645.57, from temporary loan under Act of April 12, 1861, at 6 per cent. interest, and negotiated at par \$75,000, from 6 per cent. loan under Act May 15, 1861, also negotiated at par \$2,612,150, from Society of Cincinnati \$500, from United States on account of military expenses \$96,000, from Pay Masters and others, refunded \$2,229.45; making \$6,743,525.02. Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1861, including balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1860, \$7,424,968.10.

And the payments as follows: For ordinary purposes \$3,144,480.34, for military expenses under Acts April 12, and May 15 and 16, 1861, \$2,553,872.04, for amount of loan under Act of April 12, 1861, repaid \$75,000, making \$5,773,352.38; leaving balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1861, \$1,651,595.72.

PUBLIC DEBT FUNDED AND UNFUNDED.—Received from temporary loan, under Act of April 12, 1861, 475,000; repaid as above \$75,000. Outstanding Nov. 30, 1861, \$400,000. Received from loan under Act May 15, 1861, \$2,612,150. Amount of public debt funded and unfunded, Nov. 30, 1861, \$3,969,847.50. Paid during fiscal year 101,331.42. Remaining unpaid, (exclusive of military loans above mentioned,) Nov. 30, 1861, \$3,868,516.08.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF MILITARY LOANS.—Receipts from military loan under Act April 12, 1861, 475,000, under Act May 15, 1861, 2,612,150, from Pay Masters and others refunded \$2,229.45, making \$3,119,379.45. Paid for military expenses, as above, \$2,553,872.04, paid for redeeming loan, Act April 12, 1861, \$75,000, making \$2,728,872.04; Unexpended military loans \$390,507.41.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ORDINARY REVENUE.—Balance in Treasury, from ordinary sources, Nov. 1860, 681,443.08, received from ordinary sources during fiscal year \$,017,645.57, making \$3,699,078.65. Paid for ordinary expenses, as above \$3,144,480.31. Unexpended of ordinary revenue \$554,598.31, received from U. S. Government on account of military expenditure \$96,000, received from Society of Cincinnati \$500. Balance in Treasury, as above \$3,651,905.72.

It will be observed that the fiscal year ends on the 30th of November, and the sinking fund year on the first Monday in September, which accounts for the apparent deficiency in the amount of debt paid as stated in the Treasurer's report, and by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The State has on hand a surplus of uniforms and equipments which costs about \$190,000, which the United States have agreed to take and pay for at cost. Arrangements have been made with the general government for the reimbursement of the military expenses of the State since the 27th of July last. The bills as paid are forwarded to Washington and partial repayments have already been made.

It will be observed that the receipts from the ordinary sources of revenue for the year 1861 have decreased, but as payments have been made on some of them since the settlement of the fiscal year on the first of December, and many may reasonably be expected in addition to the payments to be made by the National Government as hereinafter stated the balance available in the Treasury will be largely increased.

It will also be observed that it has not yet been found necessary to call in all of the loan effected under the Act of the 18th of May last. In some items the ordinary revenue of 1861 was in excess of that of 1860.

The loan authorized by the Act of May 15th 1861, was taken at par. This occurrence, most gratifying under all the then existing circumstances of embarrassment, affords triumphant evidence of the confidence of the people in the stability and integrity of the Commonwealth and of their determination to support the Government.

The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been as shown by my Proclamation of 5th September last.

Debt redeemed from 4th September, 1860, to 1st September, 1861. Ordeal loan 300,000, interest on certificates \$,330.01, relief notes \$21, \$303,801.01.

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 and State Librarian will exhibit the state of the Departments under their care.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during the last spring received from the Philadelphia and Erie (late Sunbury and Erie) Railroad Company forty bonds of that Company for \$100,000 each, and a mortgage to secure the same executed in conformity with the third section of the act of March 7th, 1861. That company has deposited in the State Treasury its bonds to the amount of five millions of dollars, in accordance with the fifth section of the same act. On the 9th of May last I granted my warrant authorizing the State Treasurer to deliver to the said company one thousand of said bonds, being the amount of one million of dollars. This warrant was issued in conformity with the law, the five per cent bonds mentioned in the fifth section of the act (except those belonging to the State and now in the Sinking Fund) having been previously surrendered and cancelled, and satisfaction entered of the Record of the Mortgage mentioned in said fifth section. Having received notice from the company that the bonds so delivered to the company and their proceeds had been appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the law, on the 21st of June last I appointed John A. Wright as Commissioner to examine and to report to me whether said bonds or their proceeds had been appropriated to the purposes required by the act. His report has not yet been received by me.

It is understood that arrangements have at last been made under which the direct railroad connection between Philadelphia and Erie will be completed within a short time. It is

impossible to estimate too highly the importance of this great work to the Commonwealth, and especially to Philadelphia and Erie and the hitherto neglected counties near its route west of the Susquehanna.

By the act of the 21st April, 1858, for the sale of the State canals to the Sunbury and Erie railroad company it was provided that if that company should sell said canals for a greater sum in the aggregate than three and a half millions of dollars, seventy-five per cent of such excess should be paid to the Commonwealth by a transfer of so much of such bonds and securities as said company should receive for the same and payable in like manner. The company sold the canals and reported that the share of the profit on such sale, due to the Commonwealth was \$281,250 of which \$250 was paid in cash and for the remaining \$31,000 the Commonwealth received coupon bonds of the Wyoming canal company to that amount, being a portion of bonds for \$900,000 issued by that company and secured by a mortgage on the Wyoming canal, formerly called the Lower North Branch canal. These bonds bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 15th of January and July, and the interest was paid by the company to January last inclusive. The interest due in July last has not been paid. Judgments having been obtained against the company on some of the coupons for the unpaid July interest, a bill in equity was filed in the supreme court by a bond and stock holder in which such proceedings were had that by a decree made on the 2d September last the property and affairs of the company were placed in the hands of a receiver.

A plan has been suggested for the assent of the stock and bond holders which contemplates a sale of the canal under lawful process, and a purchase of the same for the purpose of forming a new company, of which the capital stock shall be one million of dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of fifty dollars each, of which each assenting holder of a mortgage bond for one thousand dollars shall be entitled to eighteen shares, and each assenting holder of fifty shares of stock of the Wyoming canal company shall be entitled to nine shares. Of course no officer of the Commonwealth had authority to assent to the proposal or in any way to affect her position. It is believed also that the plan is not one that ought to be assented to by the Commonwealth, and that under all the circumstances, if the convenience of individual parties requires a change such as proposed, the debt due to the Commonwealth ought to be first paid or fully secured.

I suggest that the Act passed 8th of April, 1861, entitled, "An Act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, &c.," should be modified so that in all cases in which a debt may be due to the Commonwealth by the company as whose property a public work may be sold, the purchasers thereof shall not be entitled to the benefits and privileges conferred by the Act unless they shall have first paid the debt due to the State, or secure the same by their bonds to the Commonwealth secured by a first mortgage on the work itself.

I commend the subject to the immediate consideration of the Legislature, as an effort may be made at an early day to enforce a sale of the canal, and some provision by law to protect the interests of the State would in that case be necessary.

The wicked and monstrous rebellion which broke out many months ago, has not yet been quelled. Every sentiment of loyalty and patriotism demands its effectual suppression.

In my messages of the 9th and 30th of April last, I set forth at length my views of the character and objects of the contest which is still pending. Subsequent reflection has confirmed me in the correctness of the opinions then expressed, and to which I refer. In addition it ought to be understood, that looking to the variety and character of her products and industry, her material interest alone would render the preservation of the Union from the present assault upon it, indispensable to Pennsylvania. She cannot afford to have a foreign power below or above or bounding her on the Delaware, the Chesapeake or the Mississippi, and she will never acquiesce in such a result, whenever may be the cost in men and money of her resistance to it.

On the 9th of April last I directed the attention of the Legislature to the necessity which existed for an improved military organization, and on the 12th of the same month the Act entitled "An Act for the better organization of the militia of this Commonwealth" passed, appropriating the sum of \$500,000 for the purpose of organizing, equipping and arming the militia. On the 15th of April the President, by proclamation, called for the service of 75,000 men, of which the quota assigned to Pennsylvania was at first sixteen (afterwards reduced to fourteen) regiments to serve as infantry or riflemen for the term of three months unless sooner discharged. This call was enthusiastically responded to by the people of Pennsylvania. The first military aid from the loyal States, which the Government received at Washington, was a Pennsylvania corps which arrived here prior to the 15th of April. On that day the message of the President to the other States through Baltimore was impeded by force and during nearly two weeks afterwards the communication between Washington and the loyal States was almost entirely cut off. On the 19th I received a request from the War Department that the troops preparing in this State should be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted and transported by the State in consequence of the then inability of the United States. This request was of course complied with, and twenty-five regiments, (being eleven regiments beyond our quota) comprising 20,175 men from Pennsylvania served for the term of three months under the President's proclamation above referred to.

As the furnishing these volunteers with supplies was necessarily under the circumstances a hurried operation, and as complaints were made in regard to them, and frauds were alleged to have been perpetrated, I appointed a board of commissioners to investigate the whole subject. A copy of their report with the evidence taken by them has been already laid before the public. It is the intention of the Auditor General to open the accounts of such parties as appear by testimony to have been overpaid and this course has already been taken in two of those cases.

On the expiration of the term of the three months men in July last, some eight or ten thousand discharged Pennsylvania volunteers were thrown into Harrisburg without notice and detained here, waiting to be paid, for an average time of some ten days. Their tents,

camp equipage and cooking utensils had been taken from them at Williamsport, Md., and they arrived here destitute of all means of shelter and of preparing their food. The Commissary of the United States furnished uncooked rations, and under the circumstances of emergency I deemed it necessary to make arrangements for aiding in the cooking and baking of the rations, and also for furnishing meals to such of the regiments as arrived during the night or under circumstances requiring instant relief. The expenses attending these operations amounted so far as ascertained to \$74,420, and I recommend that the Legislature make an appropriation to pay them. It ought to be stated that these expenses would have been much larger, but for the liberal and patriotic efforts of the citizens and especially the ladies of Harrisburg; their free-hearted hospitality and generous aid to our wearied and hungry soldiers, deserve remembrance and gratitude.

At the special session of the Legislature which convened on the 30th of April last, I recommended the organization of a reserve corps, to be armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted and paid by the State, and drilled in camps of instruction, in anticipation of the exigencies of the country, and by the Act of the 15th of May last, such a corps was directed to be raised, and a loan of \$2,000,000 was authorized to defray the expenses of that and other military preparations. Men more than sufficient in number to form some ten regiments of the Reserve Corps had, previous to the 15th of May been accepted by me in pursuance of a call on me (afterwards rescinded,) for twenty-five regiments, and were then already assembled and subject to my control. Most of these men volunteered for the Reserve Corps and were immediately organized. The remaining regiments were rapidly recruited and the Corps was thus completed, and George A. McCall, of Chester county, was commissioned as Major-General, and assigned to the command of all the forces raised or to be raised under the provisions of the last mentioned act. The regiments composing the Reserve Corps were instructed in four camps in different parts of the State, until they were taken into the service of the United States. Two of these regiments, under the commands of Colonels Charles J. Biddle and Seneca G. Simmons, and eleven regiments of artillery under the command of Col. Charles T. Campbell were sent on the 22d of June last to the relief of Col. Wallace, at Cumberland, and remained for six weeks there, and in Western Virginia engaged in active operations.

Towards the close of July the whole Corps was called for under requisition, and taken into the service of the United States. Within four days after the disaster at Bull's Run, eleven regiments of this body of men (armed, drilled, clothed, equipped, and in all respects ready for active service,) were in Washington. The regiments and companies from Western Virginia and the remaining two regiments making the whole number of fifteen, soon joined them there, and they are all now in service under the command of Gen. McCall, who has been commissioned as a Brigadier General by the United States.

These fifteen regiments contain fifteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-six men, and constitute a division comprising three brigades, a regiment of Artillery and six companies. The whole expense of raising, clothing, equipping, subsisting and paying the Reserve Corps (including the expense of establishing and fitting camps of instruction, of recruiting, and supplying regimental flags, and the expenses of the campaign of the two regiments and companies in Maryland and Western Virginia, which were all defrayed by the State) amounted to \$559,444.87. This does not include the transportation on Rail Roads, as the separation of that account would have been a work of great labor, nor does it include the pay of the two regiments during the campaign, but it does include all the expenses, which were heavy, of teams and transportation, not on Railroads, for the two regiments on the campaign above mentioned. Twelve regiments of the Reserve Corps were paid, subsisted, &c., by the State to the average date of 22 July. The two regiments in Western Virginia were paid by the State to the date of their departure from Harrisburg on that expedition. The Cavalry regiment was not paid by the State. It will be perceived that the whole average expense per man was \$55.95.

Previous to the 31st of April last, a regiment had been enlisted in the city of Erie from Northwestern Pennsylvania. When the call was made on me on that day, for 25 additional regiments, the Erie regiment was ordered to march to Harrisburg. The call was rescinded, however, before the regiment reached Pittsburg, and I ordered it to encamp at that city where it remained until the 30th of June. The National Government declined to muster the regiment into service—as all existing requisitions made on the State were more than filled.

Much apprehension existed in the Western and Southwestern borders of the State, and it was deemed prudent to retain the regiment at Pittsburg to meet any emergency that might arise. After the passage of the Act of 15th May, 1861, it was expected that the regiment would form part of the Reserve Volunteer Corps; but as the men had been a long time from home and remained inactive in camp, they declined entering the service, and were subsisted and paid up to the 30th of June by the State. Two regiments have since been enlisted from the same part of Pennsylvania at the city of Erie, one of which has been at Washington in service since September, and the other is now ready for marching orders—and it is due to the first Erie regiment to say that most of the men are now in service.

Further requisitions for sixteen regiments of Infantry and two regiments of Cavalry were shortly afterwards made by the War Department. Of these, sixteen have already been raised and are in the service of the United States, and the remaining two are in the course of organization and nearly ready to march. In addition to the requisitions on the State, the War Department had given authorities to numerous individuals to raise volunteers in Pennsylvania, but as that system was found to create much embarrassment, a general order was issued by the War Department on the 25th of September last placing all such organizations under the control of the Governor, and shortly afterwards a requisition was made on the State to increase her quota to 75,000 men. Those independent organizations, as they were called, thus became Pennsylvania regiments and as complet-