Raftsman's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 13, 1864.

Effect of the Proclamation.

The North Carolina Times, a spirited little Union paper published at Newberne, contains the following editorial remarks in reference to the effect the President's Amnesty Proclamation is having throughout the Rebel domain. It says.

Some of the rebel papers at Richmond pretend to be very indignant and greatly exasperated at President Lincoln's recent Proclamation. They talk most pompously, and threaten and storm more furiously than ever. The cause, however, for all this impotent The Proclamation is a terrible blow to their already desperate and waning fortunes. In vain may they attempt to hide the fact that this document will have a most marked effect throughout the length and breadth of rebel dominion. Its natural tendency is to kindle hope and resolution in the minds of tens of thousands who still love the old flag and really desire to come back under the protection of the National Government.

The new oath of Loyalty which the President has suggested seems to act with powerful effect. It is a sort of trumpet call to thousands of men who have been almost ready to sink with despair. Those who have heretofore been filled with doubt and timidity, now come boldly forward and take an open stand for the Union. Many come ten and twenty miles to take this binding oath and they depart with the fixed resolution to stand by our flag, hereafter, with unshaken resolution.

While our armies in the field have been striking powerful blows for freedom and the right, it is through the influence of such documents put forth at the right time, that a still greater success, if possible, may yet be achieved.

The Japanese Difficulties

By the last advices from Japan the trouble between that country and our diplomatic representative had been settled by the payment of indemnity to the United States by the Tycoon, for the attack on the steamer Pembroke. The Brittish and French Governments are, however, prepairing for war country, and who seem to be waging a civil | ered tending to show that the Senate was | A resolution was then effered, inviting "the war with the Tycoon. It is probable that now organized and ready to proceed to bu- elergy of Harrisburg to open the services the European allies consider this an opportunity to take advantage of in order to punish the Daimios. Unless civil strife divides the Japanese, the allies will find some tough work before them, seperated as they are from England and France, and having all their troops to transport thousands of miles. The Tycoon, it is said, can raise 100,000 men, and the Daimios 368,000 more. They are well versed it the art of European war. and have supplied themselves with European arms, and some of their fortresses mount several hundred cannon. It will take a large naval and land force to make any impression on a people so well able to defend themselves, and we may consider ourselves fortunate in having settled our troubles without the necessity of war. If England and France have money to waste in that way, they have a splendid opportunity for getting rid of it very fast.

The Abandoned Plantations.

An officer of the government, just arrived from Newbern, N. C., reports that the scheme for the occupation of abandoned plantations works admirably, the rental already producing quite a revenue, besides relieving the Government of the support of thousands of poor people, both white and colored. The principles of free labor and the dignity of self-support are being inculcated, and arrangements are making for the perfection and extension of the system. The President's amnesty proclamation is generally approved there, and could the protection guaranteed be given, there is but little doubt that loyal men could be found to return North Carolina to her allegiance. Gen. Butler's call for negro cavalry created much enthusiasm, and the second regiment, now forming, was getting about one hundred recruits a week.

The war news is quite meagre during the past week-the only item of interest being Mosby's attack on Maj. Cole's "squad" in London county, Va. The rebels were gallantly repulsed.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES, died in New York on Sunday evening January 3d, 1864. In him the Union cause has lost a firm and faithful friend.

THANKS, to Gov. Curtin for an early pamphlet copy of his message. Also, to Senater Wallace for a copy of the Auditor General's report.

Our friend J. W. Haslett visited our sanctum on Saturday evening last. John is a brave soldier, and looks well.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.-We this week publish Governor Curtin's Message in full. Read it.

The State Senate is still at a "dead lock." No new Speaker has been elected as yet. Congress reassembled on the 5th.

"Then and Now."

The editors of the Copperhead organ, in spoke as follows: their last issue quote several sentences, which 1860, and then say

'Our neighbor has never yet attempted any explanation of this remarkable change of front, although we have given him repeated opportunities to do so.

For the information of our Copperhead neighbors, we will just say that, in the year 1860, we were neither editor, publisher, nor proprietor of the Journal, and hence we need make no explanation in regard to the matter referred to. We are only responsible for that which has transpired during our "administration.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

This body met on Tuesday, January 5th, in accordance with the provisions of the

THE HOUSE was called to order by Jacob Zeigler, Esq., the Clerk of the last House, whereupon Hon. Eli Slifer, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, presented the returns of the last election for members, which was read. On motion of Mr. Bigham the House proceeded to an election of Speaker which resulted in the choice of Henry C. rage is too plain and patent for concealment. Johnson, of Crawford, on the first ballot, by a vote of yeas 52, to nays 45. The oath of office was then administered to the newly elected Speaker by Mr. Pershing, after which the members were severally sworn and affirmed.

> THE SENATE was called to order by Speaker Penny, who a nnounced a quorum present-the only absentee being Senator White of Indiana. After the roll was called by the Clerk, upon the invitation of the Speaker the Senators elect presented themselves before the stand for the purpose of taking the oath of office; Messrs. Hopkins, Latta, Mongomery and Beardslee, having first asked leave to enter upon record "that they take the oath under protest, which leave was granted. On motion of Mr. Lamberton, the Senate proceeded to ballot for Speaker, which resulted as follows:

Messrs. Champneys, Clymer, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, House-holder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Candless, Nich-ols, Ridgeway, Turrell, Wilson and Worthington-16, voted for John P. Penny.

Messrs. Reardslee, Bucher, Donovan. Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lamberton, Latta, M Sherry, Montgomery Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein, Wallace and Penny, Speaker-16,

voted for Hiester Clymer. Neither of the candidates having received a majority of votes there was no election. A 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, ballots indicated the same against the Daimios, who really rule the result. Various resolutions were then offsiness but were lost by a vote of 16 to 16; and of the Senate with prayer"-the Union men several bills were also read in place, under protest of Lamberton and Stein. A motion was then made to proceed to the consideration of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, which motion was lost by a vote of 16 to 16-Senator Wallace voting "no" as he stated, "because I believe this Senate is not truly and legally organized.' and not "upon the merits of the bill." A 6th Mr. Lowry offered the following ; ballot for speaker was taken with the previous result, whereupon a motion was made to elect a Clerk, which was also defeated. The same result was obtained in referance to the election of State Librarian; A 7th and 8th | its character and should be put down. ballots were then had for Speaker without an election, after which the Senate adjourned.

> SENATE, 2D DAY. -The session opened by reading in place several bills, after which Mr Lowry offered the following resolution :

WHEREAS, The Union men in the Senate of Pennsylvania were in a clear majority until one of their number, Major Harry White, Senator from Indiana, was captured by our common enemy; therefore, Resolved, That the patriotism of Harry White shall not be taken advantage of to prevent the complete of 1863 be recoganized as the duly elected Speaker of the Senate until such time as Senator White shall be released from captivity or a successor be elected from his Senatorial district, at which time it would be proper | Hopkins replied "it is the best we can do." for the present Speaker to resign and that a new election for Speaker be held then.

The Senate refused to hear a second reading of the resolution by a vote of 16 to 16. Mr. Connell then effered the following.

Resolved, That the Senate having repeatedly decided by ballot not to change the Speaker, it will now proceed with the ordinary business of the session.

This resolution met the same fate as the previous one. A resolution offering thanks to Maj. Gen. Grant and his officers for their gallant services in liberating the faithful Union men of East Tennessee from a military despotism, was also defeated by a strict voting "no." A 9th and 10th ballots were then had for Speaker, but no election. Mr. Clymer, the candidate of the opposition to the National Government, then made the following proposition :

That they (the Union men) shall select, first, any office within the gift of this Senate, we to select the second, they the third and so on to the end of the list. We make this offer, trusting that its fairness will commend it to the judgment of this Senate, as it certainly will commend itself to the judgment of the people of this State. We are here 16 to 16 on this floor. It is no fault of this side of the Chamber that such a state of affairs exists. It is true that one Senator

but no election was made. Several Senators then stated that they were not aware of the resignation of Senator White being received, The Speaker decided the objection out of

For my own part, Mr. Speaker, I do not reading of the message. purport to be taken from the Journal of think that any person has the resignation of Senator White. And I would inform the the Senator from Berks that if he is really desirous of oganizing this body and proceeding to business he can by that means have Harry White back here, as I believe, within the next ten days. It is well known to the Senate and to the people of Pennsylvania that some time ago a Major from the rebel army, by the name of Jones, applied to the authorities at Washington saying that he ing fiscal year ending November 30, 1863, I am informed and believe, took his parole and sent him to Richmond. He went there st. 314,964 05; Balance in the Treasury No- and was informed by the rebel authorities vember 30, 1863, \$2,147,331 70. that he Major Jones, had no vote in the Senate of Pennsylvania, but that Major White had, and that the Union party of Pennsylvania would be disorganized in case Major White was retained. Consequently Mr. Jones was sent back to Washington.

Mr. Donovan. I rise to ask the Senator a question. Does the Senator from Erie wish to be understood as saying that the authorities at Richmond look upon the Republican party of Pennsylvania as the Union

Mr. Lowry. There is no Union party except the Republican party and no Republican party except the Union party in this country. I do not desire to get into an angry discussion at this time, and I will not suffer myself to be led away from the ques-

I trust that the gentleman on the other not pursuing this kind of conduct further. I think it is unbecoming the dignity of a Senator to get up here and make bargains for trading off this officer for that officer. That is beneath the dignity of the Senate and unbecoming the Senator from Berks. The place us in a majority here could not have been expressed in stronger language than it

I appeal to them as patriotic men to allow us to proceed to business. I did not think when I submitted a resolution this morning that you, sir would be acknowledged by the other side in your position as Speaker and that we would proceed with the business until such time as Harry White should return. He will return. I have no doubt, as soon as Jeff Davis hears that we have organized ers of the sinking fund be directed to invest without him.

Mr. Clymer thought this a profitless discussion, and if it must be entered into at all it should be with entire good feeling on both sides of the Chamber-his authority for stating the resignation of Senator White had been received, was the publishment in several papers, and the statement of individuals upon the floor of the Senate. Adjourned.

SENATE, 3D DAY .- The Senate met at 11 o'clock, when the Speaker said that he was informed that his Excellency, the Governor, would communicate with the Senate, by a message in writing, at 111 o'clock to-day voting Aye, and the Opposition, Nay. Mr. Johnson then offered a resolution to appoint a committee of three to investigate the facts in reference to the alleged resignation of Senator White, "and that said committee have power to send for witnesses and papers"-the Union members voting for the resolution, and the Opposition against it.

Resolved, That in the re-election of Gov. Curtin the people gave a clear expression of their choice, and that any combination to hwart the will of the people by preventing his inauguration would be revolutionary in

This resolution was negatived by a strict party vote. Mr. Hopkins' (Op) then desired to make a remark or two in explanation of his position on this resolution, the substance of which is embraced in the following sentence: 'It must have become apparent to every Senator on this floor that there are sixteen gentlemen occupying seats here by virtue of the action of the people, who do not, who can not, and who will not recognize the claimed organization of the organization of this body, but that the Senate." When Mr. Hopkins had conclu-Speaker elected at the close of the session | ded Mr. Lowry asked that Senator "if by voting in the negative he does not recognize the organization of this body just as fully as by voting in the affirmative," to which Mr.

Mr. Lowry. It is the best you can do to prevent legislation and embarrass the Senate in the transaction of its business. That is the best the Senator can do. But let me tell the Senator from Washington and the Senate of Pennsylvania, that I dare not vote any other way than that in which I have voted. We have made proposition after proposition, in every form that we could devise, in order to proceed to business and keep the wheels of legislation moving, until the vacant seat of Harry White should be filled What more can we do? Suppose sir, that you should issue your writ for the election of Senator in the place of Harry Whitewhat then? They will come in here and say you had no authority to do that. Would party vote, the Senator from this district they join in a resolution calling upon you to take such action and therfore recognize your authority? No, sir, no proposition which does not contemplate disorganization would be acceptable to Sepators on the other side

MR. HOPKINS. That is what we do not

Mr. Lowry. You want organization; but you vote against it. You want the business of the country to proceed; but you vote against it. You want prayers in this vote against it. You desire to thank General Grant for his noble defence of the country; but you vote against it.

After some desultory remarks, the Secretary of the Commonwealth was introduced and presented the annual message of the ordered the Clerk to read the message. which was objected to by Mr. Lamberton.

such reports were current. Mr. Lowry then the right to communicate with the Senate at specie payments by our State banks, mere law, settled annual accounts of the expenditure and the Clerk proceeded with the local and private corporations, and the State ture of this fund in the Auditor General's

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania GENTLEMEN: The past year has afforded us new cause for thankfulness to the Almighty for the moral and material blessings which he has bestowed upon us.

the authorities at Washington saying that ne could procure the release of Harry White in exchange for himself. The authorities, as I am informed and believe, took his parole I am informed and believe to the collection of all bounties, back pay. vember 30, 1863, \$2,147,331 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 of Commonwealth reduced, \$954,720 40, as follows: Coupon foan act, May 4, 1862, \$100,000 00; Five per cent, \$790,716 50; Four and onehalf per cent. \$63,000 00; Relief notes cancelled, \$963 00; Domestic creditors' certificates, \$13 00; Interest certificates paid, \$27 90; Total, \$954,720 40.

Amount of Public debt of Pennsylvania as it stood on the 1st day of December, 1862 \$40,448,213 82; Deduct amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year, ending with Nov. 30, 1863, viz: Five per cent stocks, \$888,499 78; Four and a half per cent stocks, \$63,000 00; Relief notes, \$109 00; Domestic creditors' certificates, \$8 26; Making \$951.617 04; Public debt side of this House will see the necessity of December 1st, 1863, \$39,496,596 78. Funded debt, viz: 6 per cent loans, \$400,630 00; Funded debt, viz; 5 per cent loans, \$35,709,986 45; Funded debt, viz; 4½ per cent
loans, \$268,200 00; Total funded debt, \$36,that extent would be unavoidable. The demend to the banks eneeriting and readily
advanced the necessary funds to the amount
of \$671,476 43, on my promise to reson
that extent would be unavoidable. The de-378,816 45. Unfunded debt, viz: Relief notes in circulation, \$97,251 00; Interest purposes must probably be such as to render make one. I accordingly make that recom intention of the people of Pennsylvania to certificates outstanding, \$15,356 63; Interest certificates unclaimed, \$4,443 38; Domestic creditors' certificates, \$724 32; Total unfunded debt, \$117,780 33; Total funded and unfunded debt, \$36,496,596 78; Military loan per Act of May 15th, 1861, \$3,000,-000 00; Total indebtedness, \$39,496,596 78.

By the act of 15th May, 1861, authorizing the military loan of \$3,000,000, 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 commissionhe proceeds of the tax in State loan, so that it may be drawing interest, to be in like manner invested, or that they should apply such proceeds directly to the purchase of certificates of the military loan, and cancel such certificates as shall be purchased.

Although our finances are still in a healthy condition, it is necessary to invite the serious attention of the Legislature to the consideration of the means of maintaining them unimpaired in future.

By the act of 12th June. 1840, it was pro-vided that the interest on the State loans should always be paid in specie or its equiv-Treasury should be of less value than specie, the difference in value should be ascertained and certified to the Governor, who should half of the Commonwealth, to allow such difference to parties receiving the interest, or at the option of the parties to pay the

By the act of the 11th April, 1862, it was provided that for the purpose of paying in peere or its equivalent, all interest that hould thereafter be due by the Commonwealth, as required by the act of 12th June. 1840, the several banks who should avai themselves of the provisions of the act. (of 1th April, 1862,) and who should refuse to redeem their notes in specie, on demand, at any time within ten days upon or after the time when such interest should become due. should thereafter, when required by the into the State Treasury, in proportion to the capital stock paid in of each bank, their rataple proportion of such premium for gold or its equivalent, as should have been actually

By the act of the 30th January, 1863, it February and August, 1863, for the same a-mount of coin, and should give to the banks risburg, which was not formerly required. specie certificates of exchange, not transfer-able, pledging the faith of the State to return said coin in exchange for notes current | the Adjutant General, Quartermaster Genat the time, on or before the first Monday of eral and Commissary General have been act est at the rate of 21 per cent. per annum.

Under the provisions of the act of 1863. certain banks paid into the State Treasury \$140,768 30 as an equivalent for coin for the payment of the interest on the public debt.
Under the act of 1863, specie certificates Under the have been given to the banks, amounting in the whole to \$1,968,904 97, which, with the according interest, will fall due on the first Monday of March next. As the provisions the only acts now in force on the subject are those of 1840 and 1862, above mentioned, under which it will be the duty of the State authorities to pay the interest on the 1st of equivalent, and look to the banks that may e liable under the act of 1862 for reim-Commonwealth In the face of all difficulties, this Common-

its people honor, has hitherto paid its interest in coin or its equivalent. Existing circumstances make it necessary to consider now the fair extent of her just obligations. The exigencies of the times have compelled the and even safety, depend emphatically upon or embarrass its measures. On the contrary, we owe it to ourselves and to our poster-ity to give an active support to its efforts to this department hereafter. | been their loyalty and devotion to the Gov-this department hereafter. | been their loyalty and devotion to the Gov-this department hereafter. | quell the monstrous rebellion which is still raging, and thus restore peace to our distracted country. It is our own Government A 11th ballot for Speaker was asked for, Governor of Pennsylvania. The Speaker and we could not, without gross indecency, to attempt to refuse its currency in payment might require to serve the Commonwealth adhered to the Government, be left to sufof taxes and and other debts due to the Commonwealth.

In 1840 the case was very different. The

very properly by the act of that year, inintended to provide for it. We derive our years, from 1797 to 1822, during which the careful examination. bank was prohibited by law from paying out

not greater than ours are now. Among curselves, at the present time, Massachusetts (whose debt is believed to be very small) pays the interest in coin. Ohio this force, and agreed to pay it, but as no and Indiana pay in currency. In New-York appropriation for that purpose had been it is not known what will be done. Her Legislature by concurrent resolution, ordered tary of War promised if the money should

or thereabout. Their necessities then were

stockholders, in April last. At the present rate of premium on gold. the sum necessary to pay on an amount sufterest on past loans would, of course, be wholly inadmissible. To leave the act of

1862 in force, and attempt to throw the payment of this large premium annually upon the banks, would not only be flagrantly un- to those States, our good neighbors. just, but impracticable. I recommend the whole subject to the careful and immediate consideration of the Legislature. Some legislation ought to be had on it before the close of the present month. In my opinion the Commonwealth will have fulfilled her their duty to levy forthwith the heavy in passing observe that the plan adopted by one of the States of paying coin to foreign, and currency to domestic loan holders, ap-

pears to me to be wholly unwise, and found-

ed on no legitimate principle. At the close of the last session, nineteen alent, and that whenever the funds in the for another period of five years were pre- er high officers. State and National. On which will hereafter be communicated) with held my signature from one and approved the States interrested in the Cemetery, no thereupon issue his warrant to the agents or | the remainder. I have been led to sign them | in Harrisburg and agreed upon a plan for its banks authorized to pay such interest on be- by the considerations that the banks of the Commonwealth pay a large revenue which the State can ill afford to lose, and that in the present condition of the country it would be impolitic to drive so much capital out of active use or force it into new employments. If the National Banking system afford sufficient inducements, capital will voluntariy take that direction. It is proper to observe the charters of most of the banks in mestion expire at an early period, while in sonsequence of the invasion of the State, during the last summer, they could not have been reasonably expected to give the necessary notice of renewed applications for recharter. I recommend an extension of the time during which the banks are now reliev-State Treasurer, by notice in writing, pay ed from penalties for not paying their obli-

gations in coin. The increased expenses of living invite attention to the salaries of our public officers. Those of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and of the Clerks in their employment was provided that the State Treasurer should | are, in my opinion, too low, especially as the | the fact, and will be most ready to make exchange with the banks an amount of cur- exigencies of the times have greatly enhancrency sufficient to pay the interest on the ed the labors and responsibilities of all, and State debt falling due on the first days of in the case of the heads of those departments enforce a constant attendance at Har-

Under the act of the 16th of April, 1862, and its supplement passed 22d April, 1863, March, 1864, such certificates to bear inter- ing as the Board of Military Claims. They have, up to this time, approved claims to of the Commonwealth. The \$50,000 here the amount of \$106,415 81, and others have been already presented to the further am't | Company, referred to in my last annual meof \$332,120 29, which have not yet been

529,) the Court of Common Pleas, appointed three appraisers to ascertain the damage done in the counties on the Southern border by the militia called into service in Septemof this act were of a temporary character, ber, 1862, by the Anderson Cavalry in the same month, and by the Rebels in their raid | into existing educational establishments, to on the 10th and 11th October, 1862. The be there clothed, nurtured and instructed at Appraisers have not yet completed the per-formance of their duties. When their re-mendation earnestly, feeling assured that in February, 1864, and thereafter, in coin or its port shall have been made to the Court of doing so, I represent the wishes of the part of t Common Pleas and affirmed, in whole or in triotic, the benevolent and the good, of the part, by that court, it will be the duty of the State. bursement of the premium paid by the Governor to claim the payment of the amounts from the General Government, and on failure to secure the same, then to report wealth, actuated by a sentiment which does to the next Legislature, recommending such action as he may deem just and proper. The expenses of the Transportation and

Telegraph Department during the past year have been as follows: Paid (out of appropriation made by Military Loan act of 1861) Government of the United States to issue \$13,658 87; Unpaid (the appropriation belarge amounts of Treasury notes for circulatin exhaused) \$15,764 79; Outstanding liation, which are not redeemable in coin, and bilities, estimated at \$5,000 00; Making in now the women and children are left in a which form the great mass of our circulat- all \$34,423 66. These expenses have been state of destitution. The representation ing medium. It is our duty as a loyal State mainly incurred in keeping up the necessary made by sundry gentlemen of the highest -it is our interest as a State whose welfare, correspondence of the military departments and in the transportation of sick and woun- most heart rending character. Starvation the maintenance of the credit and success of ded and the dead bodies of our volunteers. hall, and you need them (laughter;) but you the military operations of the general gov- as will be seen by the report of the Chief of ernment—to do nothing to impair its credit Transportation, herewith communicated. I ment hesitate as to what our action shall be recommend an appropriation to meet the de- towards the people whose only crime has

By the thirteenth section of the act of the 15th May, 1861, the sum of \$20,000 was ap- in sympathy with the rebellion, better it propriated to be expended by the Governor should, than that these devoted, self sacrifor the compensation of such persons as he ficing people who have so unhesitating in the military organization of the State or fer. Whenever pestilence and famine dis the General Government, and for the expentressed the people of any portion of our Mr. Clymer having previously stated that order, on the ground that the Governor had difficulties then arose from the suspension of might be employed. I have, according to relieving them, and the people of Pennsyl ses incident to the business in which they country, we have always been foremost it

office, to which the Legislature is referred tended to provide against loss to its creditors | The unexpended balance is now \$4,521 as by reason of such suspensions. An exigen- A further sum should be appropriated in cy like the present could not then have been like manner. Out of this fund I have paid foreseen by the Legislature, and it is to be the persons whom I found it necessary to inferred therefore that they could not have employ in the military department, and the expenses of the agency which I was compel system of public loans from Europe, and the led to establish at Washington to attend to true extent of our obligation is to be ascer- the interest and welfare of our volunteers tained by referring to the known established | The continuance of this agency and the espractice of European governments prior to tablishment of a similar one in the West are the dates when our loans were effected. I of vital importance to them. I recommend mean of course such of those governments the passage of an act authorizing the appoint er depreciated, during a legalized suspensien of specie payments. An observable instance of this is afforded by the course of gent of the State, at Washington, herewith the British Government, which during 25 communicated and commend it to your On the invasion of the State during the

coin for any purpose, paid the interest on its public debts in bank notes, which during a militia, and with his assent I subsequently great part of that time were at a heavy dis- made a call for volunteer militia for the de fence of the State. Under these calls men count, sometimes amounting to 30 per cent. were assembled and organized with promptness, after the reality of the emergency came to be understood by our people. General Government clothed, and subsisted the interest to be paid in coin to foreign be advanced from other quarters to recommend its immediate repayment on the meet ing of Congress. It is understood that steps have been already taken to fulfill this pledge ficient to discharge the annual interest on Several of the banks cheerfully and read the State debt, would be more than \$1,000 .- advanced the necessary funds to the amount that extent would be unavoidable. The de- mend to the Legislature an appropriation to mand on the Treasury for other necessary repay them in case Congress should fail to it imprudent to throw any part of this ex- mendation most emphatically. Should i penditure on the existing surplus. To bor- be necessary. I will hereafter, in a special row money from year to year to, pay the in- message, give the details and correspondence

New York and New Jersey, under the President's call sent regiments to assist in our defence, for which our thanks are du-

After the battle of Gettysburg, in which loyal volunteers from eighteen States, in cluding Pennsylvania, were engaged, it appeared to me proper that all those State should unite in establishing a Cemetery on the spot, in which their soldiers who has obligations by providing for the payment of her interest in the currency of the Government. If the Legislature should think fit Wills, Esq., of Gettysburg, my agent, and to continue to pay it in coin, it will be through him, a site was purchased at a cost of \$2,475 87, and the conveyance made to taxes necessary for that purpose. I must the Commonwealth. On communicating with the authorities of the other Statethey all readily agreed to become parties to the arrangement, and on the 19th day of November last, the cemetery was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in the presencof the President of the United States, the bills renewing the charters of certain banks Governors of the States concerned, and oth sented to me. Of these I have (for reasons | the 19th day of December, on the invitation of Mr. Wills, commi improvement and care in the future, and the apportionment of the sum of money a quired, to the several States, which is here with communicated. The expenses attening the establishment of this cemetery. buling the cost of the site and of removing the bodies of the slain, have thus far mounted to \$5,209 38, and an appropriation will be required to pay these expenses, and to meet our portion of those attending its fature maintenance. It will appear by the proseedings of the commissioners that their day proportion of the expenses already incurre are to be refunded by the States on whose account they were made. It is just to say that Mr. Wills has discharged his delical and important duties with fidelity and to m

entire satisfaction. The act for the relief of families of voanteers 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. If this be so, the member from the different counties will be aware of

such further enactments as may be proper I commend to the prompt attention of the Legislature the subject of the relief of pour orphans of our soldiers who have given, or shall give their lives to the country during this crisis. In my opinion, their maintenance and education should be provided for the State. Failing other natural friend ability to provide for them, they should honorably received and fostered as childre tofore given by the Pennsylvania Raihon sage, is still unappropriated, and I recommend that this sum, with such other mean Under the act of 22d April, 1863, (P. L. as the Legislature may think fit, be applied to this end, in such manner as may be though most expedient and effective. In anticipa tion of the adoption of a more perfect sytem, I recommend that provision be mad for securing the admission of such children

I invite the attention of the Legislatur to the condition of the loyal people of East Tennessee, which is represented to be modeplorable, and appeals with irresistable force alike to your sympathies and you sense of justice. Their whole country has been laid waste by the contending armies the Government and the rebels. Four time large armies have passed over that district destroying or carrying off all that had been gathered for the approaching winter, an respectability, from that State, are of the actual and present, now exist. Can we, in the midst of affluent abundance, for a my should reach the starving families of those