

incomplete. Those that may not be filled by the 16th inst. will be consolidated, and sent forward. Of the regiments in service, the Eleventh and Fifteenth Regiments of Infantry are at Annapolis; the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Twenty-first, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, and One-hundred-and-sixth Regiments, and one company of Infantry, are in the command of Major General Banks; the Forty-fifth, Fiftieth, Fifty-fifth, Seventy-sixth, and One-hundredth Regiments of Infantry are in South Carolina; the Fourth-eighth Infantry are at Hatteras Inlet; the One-hundred-and-eighth Infantry and Eleventh Cavalry are at Fortress Monroe; the Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, and Seventy-ninth Infantry, the Seventh and Ninth Cavalry, one Troop of horse, one squadron of Cavalry, two battalions of Artillery are in Kentucky; the Eighty-fourth, and One-hundred-and-tenth Infantry are in Western Virginia, as are also three companies of Infantry, four companies of Cavalry, five companies of Light Artillery; the Eighty-seventh Infantry are at Cookeysville, in Maryland; one company of Artillery is at Fort Delaware; all the remainder of the volunteers are at or near Washington. Upwards of 300 volunteers from Pennsylvania are now prisoners, but as arrangements have been made for the exchange of prisoners, it may be expected that they will soon be released.

In compliance with the joint resolutions of the 16th of May last, I have procured regimental flags for the Pennsylvania volunteers, and have presented them in person to most of the regiments. In other cases, the regiments being on or near the Potomac, I have requested Mr. Cowan, Senator, and Messrs. Grow and Wright, members of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, to present them in the name of the Commonwealth.

The General Government requested that the States would abstain from purchasing arms, as their competition was found injurious in the market, and in view of the large expenditures of money in arming and equipping the volunteer force of the State, provided for the defence of the National Government, I did not purchase any as authorized by the 28th section of the act of the 15th of May, 1861. The State has now quite as many arms as are necessary to arm all her volunteer organizations in existence;—but, influenced by the threatening aspect of our relations with foreign Governments, I have directed the Adjutant General to procure arms, as soon as it can be done on reasonable terms, and without injurious competition to the National Government. Arms have been distributed among the border counties to all the organizations that have been formed to receive them. One thousand nine hundred and thirty arms have been thus distributed. I have also addressed a letter to the commissioners of all the border counties, offering arms to them as soon as military organizations are formed to receive them. Besides thus complying with the requirements of the 27th section of the act of the 15th of May last, I have deemed it prudent to offer five thousand stand of arms to such military organizations as may be formed in Philadelphia on a plan to be approved by me as Commander-in-Chief. Muskets and rifles to a considerable extent have been furnished to the Pennsylvania volunteers from the State Arsenal. Others have been sent by the United States authorities to arm them before leaving the State. In some cases regiments have gone without arms, under assurances from the War Department that they would be armed at Washington or other designated points, and that their immediate departure was required. It was thought wise in these cases not to insist on the arms being sent before the regiments marched, as this would have imposed on the Government an unnecessary expense in freight, and would have been productive of delays which might have been seriously detrimental to the public service. Forty-two pieces of artillery with limbers, caissons, forges, ammunition wagons, harness and all the necessary implements and equipments, were furnished by the State to the artillery regiment of the Reserve Corps. Ten of these were purchased by the State, and their cost has been refunded by the United States. Diligence has been used in collecting arms throughout the State, and repairing and altering them in the most approved manner.

The State has now
62 pieces of artillery, of which seventeen need repairs.
26,753 muskets and rifles, some of which are in the hands of mechanics being repaired; 1,910 are in the hands of volunteer corps throughout the State; 1,930 in the possession of county commissioners, and 1,900 with the Reserve Corps of Philadelphia.

In addition to this, the city of Phila. has
9 pieces of rifled artillery, and
4,796 muskets and rifles.

The State has also in the arsenal at Harrisburg
1,966 sabres and swords, and
1,957 pistols; and the city of Philada. has
440 sabres, and
326 pistols, with the necessary accoutrements.

There is also, in the Arsenal at Harrisburg, a large amount of accoutrements and ammunition for artillery and small arms.

The Adjutant General is successfully engaged in collecting arms throughout the State, and it is expected that the number above stated will be largely increased. Probably, at least, 5,000 muskets and rifles and several pieces of artillery will still be collected.

The care which has been bestowed upon the comfort of the volunteers, and the

goodness and sufficiency of their supplies of all kinds, and the excellent arrangements of the Medical Department, under the control of Surgeon General Henry H. Smith, are proved by the fact that more than 60,000 men have been for various, generally short, periods at Camp Curtin, since the 19th of April last, and that down to the 1st of January inst., there died but forty-nine men at that camp, viz: forty-four from sickness, two, (belonging to regiments from other States) who had been injured on railroads, two accidentally killed in Camp Curtin, and one shot in Harrisburg.

To facilitate the making of allotments of their pay by our volunteers in the field for the support of their families at home, I appointed Hon. Edgar Cowan, Thomas E. Franklin, and E. C. Humes, Esqs., commissioners, to visit the camps of our men on and south of the Potomac, and, also, James Park and M. W. Beltzhoover, Esqs., commissioners to visit those in Kentucky, and elsewhere in the western country, to call the attention of the troops to the system of allotment, and to encourage them in adopting a practical plan for carrying it into effect.

The several reports of these commissioners are highly satisfactory.

For details on the several subjects connected with the military operations of this State, I refer to the reports of the Adjutant General, Surgeon General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, and Paymaster General, which accompany this message.

The duties imposed on me were so onerous that I found it necessary to invite the temporary assistance of gentlemen on my staff to aid me to perform them.

In this capacity, Cols. Thomas A. Scott, Gideon J. Ball, and John A. Wright, contributed their valuable services, from the middle of April until they were called away by other duties; Col. Scott remaining until he became connected with the War Department; Col. Ball until the 1st of June; and Col. Wright until the 23rd of July. For the time thus devoted to the service of the State they have refused to receive any compensation.

Cols. Joseph D. Potts, A. D. Russell, J. Brown Parker, and Craig Biddle, were in service up to the 20th of December. The Department of Telegraph and Transportation was under the exclusive control of Col. Potts. The system and economy of its management show how faithfully and well he fulfilled his office.

It is but just to these gentlemen that I should bear testimony to the untiring zeal and fidelity with which their duties were performed.

The quota of the State having been more than filled, and her military force organized, I was enabled on the 29th of December last to dispense with a personal staff, and the temporary arrangement which had been made for its employment was then closed.

By the 13th section of the act of the 15th of May, 1861, I was authorized to draw my warrants on the Treasury for a sum not exceeding \$20,000 for compensation to such persons as might be required to serve the country in a military capacity, &c. Of this fund I have drawn from the Treasury \$8,500, out of which I paid the compensation of my personal staff, also other expenses of the military department, and the actual expenses of persons employed on temporary service, none of whom received any further compensation, and expenses of the commissioners appointed to investigate alleged frauds, &c., and the expense of establishing military patrols on the Maryland line, and five hundred dollars on secret service. My account is settled in the office of the Auditor General up to the 1st of December. On that day I had expended \$5,400, and, except some inconsiderable payments made since, the balance remains in my hands.

The report of the Auditor General will exhibit the items of the account.

An account of military expenditures by the State on behalf of the United States, as far as the same had been ascertained and settled by the accounting department here, was made up to the 1st day of September, 1861, and presented on the 12th of that month, at the Treasury Department of the United States for settlement and allowances. The sum of \$606,000 has been received from the Treasury Department on that account. The repayment by the General Government of the expenses attending the organization and support of the Reserve Corps, may not be provided for by any existing act of Congress. As these expenses were incurred by the State for the benefit of the General Government, and have been productive of results most important to the welfare and even safety of the country, it would be right that an act of Congress should be passed providing expressly for their repayment. It lies with the legislature to adopt the proper means for directing the attention of Congress to this subject.

Assurances have been received from the Treasury Department that the examination of the military accounts of the State will be proceeded in without delay, so that the State may receive credit for the balance due in time to apply the same towards the payment of her quota of the direct tax. Assuming the completion of this arrangement, if the State shall assume the direct tax for this year, a saving of fifteen per cent will accrue to her, and no present increase of her taxation will be necessary.

Whether this credit be given or not, I recommend that the payment of the direct tax be assumed by the State.

In case the State assumes the payment of this tax, there should be such revision

of the tax laws as will hereafter equitably apportion the tax burden among the various interests now subject, or that can properly be made subject, to taxation.—The saving of fifteen per cent. to the people of the State by the assumption is a matter worthy of thought; but a more important consideration is, that it will enable you who represent all the varied interests of the Commonwealth to apportion the tax in such manner as to bear equally upon all. Our revenue laws had imposed on real and personal property, as its full proportion, but little more than one-third of the taxes needed for the ordinary expenditures of the Government. By the act of 15th May last, the tax on this species of property has already been increased one-sixth. Should the State refuse to assume the United States tax, the whole burden of it will fall upon these interests, too, most unfavorably affected by the war—whilst other kinds of property and other sources of revenue, judged by our laws able to pay nearly two-thirds of the present revenues of the State, would not be called on to contribute one dollar of additional tax.

The militia system of the Commonwealth is very imperfect. I recommend the establishment of a commission to frame and report a system more adequate to the exigency of the times.

I earnestly recommend to the Legislature that provision be made for the military instruction of youth. The appointment of a military instructor in the normal schools would, in a short period, give teachers to the common schools, who would be competent to train the boys in attendance on them. It would, in my opinion, be wise also to provide for the purchase or leasing by the Commonwealth of a building for a military school, and for employing competent instructors at the expense of the State, requiring the pupils to defray the other expenses. No pupil should be admitted to this school without having passed a thorough examination on mathematics, and all fitting subjects of instruction, except the military art proper. I respectfully urge this subject on your early consideration as one of material, perhaps vital, importance.

I have taken measures to direct the efficient attention of the General Government to the fortification of the water approaches on the seaboard and the lakes, and arrangements are in the course of being effected which it is hoped will be satisfactory in their result.

I send with this message a copy of a communication from General Totten, chief of the Military Engineer Department at Washington. I have also represented to the Secretary of the Navy the necessity for defences on the Delaware, and have his assurance that they shall be prepared at the earliest moment.

I have had a correspondence with the authorities and some of the citizens of Erie on the subject of the defenceless condition of that city, and the part of the State bordering on the lake. On examination it is found that there are no defences on the lake, and that the ordnance at the city of Erie was withdrawn by the National Government in the summer of 1861.—The Secretary of the Navy, on a request made, directed that the crew of the United States steamer *Michigan* should not be disbanded, as has been usual, and that vessel will remain in the harbor of Erie during the winter. Should the National Government unexpectedly fail in its duty of providing adequate defences at our assailable points, east and west, I earnestly recommend that the Legislature take prompt means for that purpose. We should be admonished by recent indications from abroad, to be prepared for our own defence, as well as for the suppression of domestic insurrection.

In selecting a site for a national army, if the public good be alone considered, Pennsylvania will be preferred, as she affords the combined advantages of a central position, abundance of material and skilled mechanics, and a people of undoubted loyalty.

I commend to the attention of the Legislature the report of the Superintendent of the Public Schools, the flourishing state of which, and the rapid progress of education, are subjects of just congratulation.

The reports of the Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, and of Western Pennsylvania, of the houses of refuge, at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, of the institutions for the deaf and dumb, and for the blind, and the Northern Home for Friendless Children at Philadelphia, and of the Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children, at Media, show that these meritorious charities are well administered and I recommend that the continuance and aid of the Commonwealth be continued to them.

Under the joint resolution of 16th May last, commissioners have been appointed to revise the revenue laws, whose names will be forthwith submitted for the advice and consent of the Senate. It is hoped that the commissioners will be able to report during the present session of the Legislature. Considering the great labor imposed upon them, and the vast importance, at the present time, of an able and efficient performance of the duties of the commissioners, I suggest that the compensation provided for by the joint resolution should be increased to an adequate amount.

It was evident, long since, that it would be impossible for the banks to continue to redeem their obligations in coin, in the face of the large issues of paper, the necessity for which was imposed on them and the Government by the exigencies of the times. No surprise, therefore, was felt at the suspension of specie payment

by the banks, which took place on Monday, the 30th of December last. Under the circumstances, I recommend that they be relieved from all penalties for this breach of the law.

Pennsylvania has made great efforts to support the Government. She has given more and better clothed, and better equipped men than any other State, and has far exceeded her quota of the military levies. The sons of our best citizens, young men of education and means, fill the ranks of her volunteer regiments.—Their gallant conduct, whenever an opportunity has been afforded them, has done honor to the Commonwealth. The universal movement among our people signifies that they are loyal to the Government established by their fathers, and are determined to quell the present insurrection and preserve the Union, and that they will not tolerate any plan for either the dissolution or reconstruction of it.

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, Jan. 8, 1862.

Cambria County.
CHAPTER XXXVII.
Munster Township.

This township has only been erected some half a score of years since, when it was formed from portions of Allegheny, Cambria and Washington. It is bounded on the East by Washington, on the South by Washington and Summerhill, on the West by Cambria, and on the North by Allegheny. Its chief town is Munster, named, not as would be supposed from the Southern Province of Ireland, but from a town of the same name in Germany, renowned as the birth place of the revered Gallitzin.

Munster was, at one time, the formidable rival of Ebensburg and Deulah for the Seat of Justice; and though more fortunate than the last named place, her progress was seriously retarded by the growth of her successful rival. At the same time it must be admitted that Munster is a better site for a town or village than either of her rivals. Munster is the centre of trade of Munster township, has a post office, country stores, &c. It is located on either side of the Northern Turnpike, on a beautiful plateau.

Munster Township is not adapted to the growth of wheat or corn, but is perhaps, the best grazing township in the County. Nearly all the land is tillable. Large quantities of excellent butter is manufactured in this township.

This township is also fortunate in her improvements. The Ebensburg & Cresson Rail Road, entering near the residence of David O'Hara, Esq., winds through the centre of the township, curving within a few rods of the town of Munster on the North, and passing thence to the South Eastern corner of Allegheny.—Munster station occupies, (or will occupy) a triangle on the road from Munster to Loretto, in the land of Aug. Durbin, Esq. In addition to this, the Huntingdon, Cambria & Indiana Turnpike Road passes from East to West through the length of the township. A public road leads from Munster to Wilmore, with a branch to Portage. Another from Munster to Loretto, by the Old Ebensburg Road. Another public road passes from the Eastern portion of the village of Munster to the Loretto Mill; and still another, leaving the "Cherry tree," as it is called, at the corner of the O'Hara place, terminates at Hemlock.

The township, as we have intimated, is level. The largest hill, only a part of which is within its boundaries, is Mullin's Hill.

An old Indian plum orchard still shows its remains on the hill North of Parrish's in this township.

Its waters are the springs of Conemaugh and Clearfield—the one rising North, the other South of the Turnpike.

The population of this township, according to the census of 1860, is 500.

JONATHAN OLDBUCK.
MONKSBARN, January 16, 1862.

Important results are anticipated from the expedition commanded by Gen. Burnside, which lately set sail for Annapolis. We do not know what part of the South it is intended Gen. Burnside shall attack. The accepted theory is that a demonstration will be made on the lower Potomac, for the purpose of breaking the rebel blockade, and obtaining control of that great river—that an advance movement will then take place in the direction of the Rappahannock, at which time a simultaneous movement will be made along the whole Potomac line towards Richmond.

A report is in circulation around Washington, and generally believed, that Mr. Cameron has resigned his position as Secretary of War, and that Edwin M. Stanton will take his place. Mr. Cameron will be appointed Minister to Russia.

The Alleghanian.

RIGHT OR WRONG.
WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT,
WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

EBENSBURG:
THURSDAY.....JANUARY 16.

Be Patient.

Why should there not be an advance along the whole line? Why should an order not be issued directing a general attack to be made at every point in our military border—an order directing Brown to advance on Pensacola, Sherman on Savannah, Wool on Norfolk, McClellan on Richmond, Banks on Charleston, Duell on Nashville, and Halleck on Memphis. We cannot be beaten everywhere. There must be a triumph in some part of the nation. If we are beaten in Kentucky, we must surely beat in South Carolina. If there is a reverse in Missouri, there must surely be a victory in Virginia. We cannot suffer universal defeat—we may obtain a universal victory. Would it not be well to attempt the experiment?—*Phila. Press.*

While we have the utmost confidence in General McCLELLAN and the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN, in regard to the conduct of the War against Rebellion, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there is a growing desire on the part of the people that there be a combined forward movement of the Federal troops, and that it be made soon. And if there be any truth in the old saying, that "coming events cast their shadows before," we believe that the period is near at hand when this desire will be gratified. We see the financial world on this side of the water holding its breath, as it were, to await the contemplated result; and along with the rest, we encourage our hopes that it may be a result of glory, whilst we indefinitely postpone everything like fear in a cause so great, so just, and so essential to the vindication of human progress.

The sailing of Gen. Burnside's fleet from Annapolis, and the wishes that accompany it, dimly foreshadow in the minds of all, the mighty expectations that hang upon the near future. With the popular belief pointing to a region comparatively near by as its place of destination, we shall not venture to conjecture the results to flow from it. If we turn our eyes to Kentucky, we find that the principal portion of the splendid army under Gen. BUELL, is now resting on Green river, only a few miles from the stronghold of the Rebels at Bowling Green. The Railroad bridge over Green River, destroyed by BUCKNER'S troops, has been rebuilt, and has ere this poured forward needed supplies in abundance to enable the National troops to take up their line of march South. About seven miles from this bridge an excellent turnpike begins, which, extending to the capital of Tennessee, affords every facility needed for an advancing force. The Rebels are said to have about fifty thousand troops in and around Bowling Green, and they are protected with extensive and formidable fortifications—while the Federal force is nearly double that number, prepared for active service, with a good supply of artillery.

Turning to Cairo, further onward, we find that seventy-eight vessels of all kinds, many of them of the most formidable character, as armed vessels, are reported as about ready, and late accounts from below show that, Columbus once passed, Memphis must fall an easy prey to the Union forces. But it is in front of Washington that we see the most important part of the great war-cloud, which is to expend its fury on the Rebel territory. When we look at the great army there quartered, with its splendid material and its acknowledged high discipline, we are led to the belief, that a forward movement will ere long be made which will effectually wipe out the remembrance of former disasters, and thus justify the expectations of all true patriots.

In the patience already displayed, the people of the North have exhibited a degree of patriotism rising to the sublime. Let them still be patient and patriotic, and hold up the hands of the Administration in this grave emergency. We doubt not their reward will soon come.

When everything is ready—and no one is so well qualified to judge of this as Gen. McCLELLAN—a series of blows will be struck which will effectually squelch this unholy Rebellion, and bring our country back to its hitherto happy and prosperous condition.

Senator Sumner's Speech.

The speech of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER in the United States Senate, on Thursday last, in relation to the *Trent* affair, is universally conceded to be a most brilliant and powerful effort, in every way worthy of its eloquent and distinguished author. Mr. SUMNER sustained the policy of the administration, and demonstrated most clearly that it had achieved a diplomatic triumph of the highest value. He remarked that every principle of international law, when justly and authoritatively settled, becomes a safeguard of peace, and a landmark of civilization, and rehearsed the circumstances of what he termed the taking of "two old men," citizens of the United States, and two young ones, fellow Rebels, who had stolen out of the country to the neutral port of Cuba. One of these "two old men" was the author of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the other of that system of Filibustering which had so disgraced the country.—Following out the principles and characteristics thus indicated, they finally instigated a Rebellion for the overthrow of the Government. He remarked that it was such men as these that Captain WILKES had captured and brought back to our shores. The captain, in so doing, had obeyed the impulse of patriotism, and under British example which he could not forget, had fallen, it seemed, into a violation of the law of nations as the United States has always declared it—even the great principle of the American doctrine in support of the rights of neutrals. But, if in the ardor of an honest anger, Capt. WILKES had erred, he might well say—

"Who can be wise, amazed, temperate and loyal and neutral in a moment? No man."

He had, it was true, captured those who were traitors, conspirators and rebels, all in one; but it was better even that such should go free, than the law of nations should be violated—better that many guilty should escape, than one innocent not go free. It should not be forgotten that this question was simply one of law, and that, in times past, on this identical point, Great Britain had persistently held an opposite ground from that which she now takes. Mr. SUMNER pursued his subject at length, approving the course of the Administration, and declaring that the surrender of the traitors MASON and SLIDELL would be a settlement, in our favor, of the vexatious question of the right of search—a right which England, by virtue of her supremacy on the seas, has always pretended to have, but one which the United States Government has always firmly rejected. During the delivery of the speech, the Diplomatic Corps were largely represented, including the Austrian and French ministers. Lord LYONS, however, was not present.

The Governor's Message.

We print in to-day's paper, the Message of Gov. CURTIN to the present State Legislature, and commend it to our readers as a document worthy of their careful perusal. It touches upon a variety of topics of public interest, and embodies much useful information in regard to the State and Federal Government. It is clear, candid and practical throughout, and is just such a State paper as might be expected from its distinguished author.

WAR NEWS.—The news from Kentucky is cheering. Last Monday, Col. Garfield, in command of the Union forces, advanced up the Big Sandy River as far as Painesville, when he was met by a flag of truce from Humphrey Marshall, of the rebel force, who was anxious to have matters arranged without a fight. Col. Garfield could offer no condition but a fight or an unconditional surrender of the rebel force, whereupon Marshall gave his men the choice of disbanding or surrendering. They chose the former and immediately scattered, burning their camp equipage. Col. Garfield's cavalry went in pursuit, in hopes of capturing their cannon.

Nothing further has been done by the Mississippi expedition. Saturday morning three rebel gunboats came up from Columbus and attacked the Essex and St. Louis, lying off Fort Jefferson, but after a short engagement were glad to haul off, and retreated to Columbus, pursued nearly the whole distance by the national gunboats. Deserters from Columbus represent that great alarm exists there in consequence of the formidable preparations up the river.

An attempt was made on Wednesday to blow up the Mansion House, in Alexandria, Va., now used as a hospital. A barrel filled with powder and projectiles was secreted in the cellar and a fuse attached, leading to some stables near by. The fuse was ignited when found by the guard, who lost no time in extinguishing it. The escape was a narrow one.

The People's State Central Committee will meet at Harrisburg on Wednesday, January 22, 1862.