The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

16th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JAN. 18, 1864. No. 16.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug-store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞ Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling N. E. corner of Baltimore and high streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg Pa.

Nov. 30, 1863. tf

Dr. James Cress,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN, thankful for public patronage heretofore extended to him, informs his friends that he will continue the practice of his profession in Gettysburg and vicinity. Eclectic means to choose or select. Hence, we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by the practice of the ablest Eclectic Practitioners, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting &c.

Office in the east end of York street, in the dwelling owned by Henry Welty.

Gettysburg, Sept. 28, 1863. 3m

Dr. Wm. Taylor

Informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession at the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Thankful for past favors, he begs to receive a share of future patronage. [Sept. 28, 1863. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operations performed are respectfully invited to call. References—Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '63.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David Cleary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McGregory, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Danner, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Coppinghan, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞ This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞ The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Dr. Robert Horner's

NEW FAMILY DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,
CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

Having retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. Horner, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOOTH POWDERS,
DYE STUFFS,

DRY PAINTS, and
PAINTS ground in Oil,
OILS, expressed and distilled,
STATIONERY of all kinds,

Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

☞ ADVICE GRATIS. ☜

May 12, 1862. tf

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness —terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

CUCUMBER PICKLES, a large lot just received from the city, in prime order, at KALBFLEISCH'S.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected, and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

The Muse.

NORA McCARTY.

Nora is pretty,
Nora is witty,
Witty and pretty as pretty can be!
She's the completest
Of girls, and the neatest,
The brightest and sweetest,
But she's not for me.
Mavourneen!

Nora, be still, you!
Nora, why will you
Be witty and pretty as pretty can be?
So strong and so slender,
So haughty and tender,
So sweet in your splendor,
And yet not for me?
Mavourneen!

Miscellaneous.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania:

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

The balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1862, was	$2,172,847 10
Receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1863,	4,289,451 65
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending November 30, 1863,	6,462,298 75
The payments for the same period have been,	4,314,954 05
Balance in Treasury, November 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 Commonwealth redeemed,		$954,720 40
As follows, viz:		
Coupon Loan Act, May 4, 1842,	100,000 00	
Five per cent,	790,716 50	
Four and one-half per cent,	63,000 00	
Relief notes cancelled,	903 00	
Domestic creditors' certificates,	13 00	
Interest certificates paid,	27 90	
		$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 November 30, 1863, viz:		
Five per cent. stocks,	$838,498 78	
Four and a half per cent. stocks,	63,000 00	
Relief notes,	109 00	
Domestic creditors' certificates,	8 26	
		$901,617 04
Public debt Dec. 1st, 1863,		$39,496,596 78
Funded debt, viz: 6 per cent. loans,	$400,630 00	
Funded debt, viz: 5 per cent. loans,	35,508,986 45	
Funded debt, viz: 4½ per cent. loans,	286,200 00	
		$36,378,816 45
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation,	$97,251 00	
Interest certificates outstanding,	15,356 63	
Interest certificates unclaimed,	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates,	724 32	
		$117,780 33
		$36,496,596 78
Military Loan per Act of May 15th, 1861,		$3,000,000 00
Total indebtedness,		$39,496,596 78

THE MILITARY REDEMPTION FUND—COIN PAYMENT OF STATE INTEREST.

By the act of the 15th of May, 1861, authorising 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 commissioners of the sinking fund be directed to invest the 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 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 provided that the interest on the State loans should always be paid in specie or its equivalent, and that whenever the funds in the Treasury should be of less value than specie, the difference in value should be ascertained and certified to the Governor, who should thereupon issue his warrant to the agents or banks authorized to pay such interest on behalf of the Commonwealth, to allow such difference to parties receiving the interest, or at the option of the parties to pay the same in specie.

By the act of 11th April, 1862, it was provided that for the purpose of paying in specie or its equivalent, all interest that should thereafter be due by the Commonwealth, as required by the act of 12th June, 1840, the several banks who should avail themselves of the provisions of that act, (of 11th 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 State Treasurer, by notice in writing, pay into the State Treasury, in proportion to the capital stock paid in of each bank, their rateable proportion of such premium for gold or its equivalent, as should have been actually paid by the State.

By the act of the 30th January, 1863, it was provided that the State Treasurer should exchange with the banks an amount of currency sufficient to pay the interest on the State debt falling due on the first day of February and August, 1863, for the same amount of coin, and should give to the banks specie certificates of exchange, not transferable, pledging the faith of the State to return said coin in exchange for notes current at the time, on or before the first Monday of March, 1864, such certificates to bear interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

Under the provisions of the act of 1862, certain banks paid into the State Treasury $140,768,30 as an equivalent for coin for the payment of interest on the public debt.

Under the act of 1863, specie certificates have been given to the banks, amounting in the whole to $1,968,904 97, which, with the accruing interest, will fall due on the first Monday of March next.

As the provisions of this act were of a temporary character, 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 February, 1864, and thereafter, in coin or its equivalent, and look to the banks that may be liable under the act of 1862 for reimbursement of the premium paid by the Commonwealth.

THE DUTY OF STATE FINANCE TO UNITED STATES CURRENCY—CURRENCY PAYMENT NECESSARY.

In the face of all difficulties, this Commonwealth, actuated by a sentiment which does 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 Government of the United States to issue large amounts of Treasury notes for circulation, which are not redeemable in coin, and which form the great mass of our circulating medium.

It is our duty as a loyal State—it is our interest as a State whose welfare, and even safety, depend emphatically upon the maintenance of the credit and the success of the military operations of the General Government—to do nothing to impair its credits or embarrass its measures. On the contrary, we owe it to ourselves and to our posterity to give an active support to all its efforts to quell the monstrous rebellion which is still raging, and thus restore peace to our distracted country.

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

In 1840 the case was very different. The difficulties then arose from the suspension of specie payments by our State banks, mere local and private corporations, and the State very properly, by the act of that year, intended to provide against loss to its creditors by reason of such suspension. An exigency like the present could not then have been foreseen by the Legislature, and it is to be inferred therefore that they could not have intended to provide for it.

We derive our system of public loans from Europe, and the true extent of our obligation is to be ascertained by referring to the known established practice of European governments prior to the dates when our loans were effected. I mean, of course, such of those governments as were held to have maintained their national credit.

It is believed to have been the uniform practice of such governments to pay their interest in paper currency, however depreciated, during a legalized suspension of specie payments. An observable instance of this is afforded by the course of the British Government, which during twenty-five years, from 1797 to 1822, during which the bank was prohibited by law from paying out coin for any purpose, paid the interest on its public debt in bank notes, which during a great part of that time were at a heavy discount, sometimes amounting to 30 per cent. or thereabout. Their necessities then were not greater than ours are now.

Among ourselves, at the present time, Massachusetts (whose debt is believed to be very small) pays the interest in coin.—Ohio and Indiana pay in currency. In New York it is not known what will be done. Her Legislature, by concurrent resolution, ordered the interest to be paid in coin to foreign stockholders, in April last.

LOANS AND TAXATION TO BE AVOIDED—THE BANKING.

At the present rate of premium on gold, the sum necessary to pay on an amount sufficient to discharge the annual interest on the State debt would be more than $1,000,000, and to meet this, additional taxation to that extent would be unavoidable. The demands on the Treasury for other necessary purposes must probably be such as to render it imprudent to throw any part of this expenditure on the existing surplus.—To borrow money from year to year to pay the interest on past loans would, of course, be wholly inadmissable. To leave the act of 1862 in force, and attempt to throw the payment of this large premium annually on the banks, would be not only flagrantly unjust, but quite 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 obligations by providing for the payment of her interest in the currency of the Government. If the Legislature should see fit to continue to pay it in coin, it will be their duty to levy forthwith the heavy taxes necessary for that purpose. I must in passing observe that the plan adopted by one of the States of paying coin to foreign, and currency to domestic loan holders, appears to me to be wholly unwise and founded on no legitimate principle.

At the close of the last session, nineteen bills renewing the charters of certain banks for another period of five years were presented to me. Of these I have (for reasons which will be hereafter communicated,) withheld my signature from one and approved the remainder. I have been led to sign them by the consideration that the banks of the Commonwealth pay a large revenue (nearly $400,000,) which the State can ill afford to loose, and that in the present condition of the country, it would be impossible 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 voluntarily take that direction. It is proper to observe that the charters of most the banks in question expire at an early period, while in consequence of the invasion of the State during the last summer, they could not have been reasonably expected to give the necessary notice of renewed application for re-charter.

I recommend an extension of the time during which the banks are now relieved from penalties for not paying the obligations in coin.

RECOMMENDS INCREASE OF OFFICE SALARIES—WAR DAMAGES, &c.

The increased expenses of living write attention to the salaries of our public officers. Those of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and of Clerks in their employment, are in my opinion, too low, especially as the exigencies of the times have greatly enhanced the labors and responsibilities of all and in the case of the heads of these departments, enforce a constant attendance at Harrisburg, which was not formerly required.

Under the act of the 16th April, 1862, and its supplement passed 22d April, 1863, the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Commissary General have been acting as the Board of Military Claims.—They have, up to this time, approved claims to the amount of $166,415,81, and others have been already presented to the further amount of $332,120,27, which have not yet been acted on.

Under the Act of 22d April, 1863, (P. L. 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 September, 1862, by the Anderson Cavalry in the same month, and by the rebels in their raid on the 19th and 11th of October, 1862.

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

The expenses of the Transportation and Telegraph Department during the past year have been as follows:

Paid (out of appropriation made by Military Loan Act of 1861)	$13,558 87	
Unpaid (the appropriation being exhausted)	15,764 79	
Outstanding liabilities estimated at	5,000 00	
		$34,422 66

These expenses been mainly incurred in keeping up the necessary correspondence of the military departments and in the transportation of sick and wounded and the dead bodies of our volunteers, as will be seen by the report of the Chief of Transportation herewith communicated. I recommend an appropriation to meet the deficiency, and also to carry on the service of this department hereafter.

By the thirteenth section of the act of the 15th of May, 1861, the sum of $200,000 was appropriated to be expended by the Governor for the compensation of such persons as he might require to serve the Commonwealth in the military organization of the State or the General Government, and for the expenses incident to the business in which they might be employed.

I have, according to law, settled annual accounts of the expenditure of this fund in the Auditor-General's office, to which the Legislature is referred. The unexpended balance is now $4,521 98. A further sum should be appropriated in like manner.—Out of this fund I have paid the persons whom I found it necessary to employ in the military department, and the expenses of the agency which I was compelled to establish at Washington to attend to the interests and welfare of our volunteers. The continuance of this agency and the establishment of a similar one in the West are of vital importance to them. I recommend the passage of an act authorizing the appointment of agents at Washington and Nashville, and defining their duties, which should include the collection of all bounties, back pay, pensions, etc., due to Pennsylvania.

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

PAYMENT OF THE MILITIA.

On the invasion of the State during the last summer, the President made a call for militia, and with his assent I subsequently made a call for volunteer militia for the defence of the State. Under these calls men were assembled and organized with promptness, after the reality of the emergency came to be understood by our people. The General Government clothed and subsisted this force, and agreed to pay it, but, as no appropriation for that purpose had been made by Congress, the President and Secretary of War promised if the money should be advanced from other quarters to recommend its immediate repayment on the meeting of Congress. It is understood that steps have been already taken to fulfil this pledge. Several of the banks cheerfully and readily advanced the necessary funds to the amount of $671,476,43, on my promise to recommend to the Legislature an appropriation to repay them in case Congress should fail to make one. I accordingly make that recommendation most emphatically. Should it be necessary, I will hereafter, in a special message, give the details and correspondence relating to this subject.

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

THE GETTYSBURG CEMETERY.

After the battle of Gettysburg, in which loyal volunteers from eighteen States, including Pennsylvania, were engaged, it appeared to me proper that all these States should unite in establishing a cemetery on the spot in which their soldiers, who had fallen in that conflict, should be honorably interred. I accordingly appointed David Wills, Esq., of Gettysburg, my agent, and through him, a site was purchased at a cost of $2,475,87, and the conveyance made to the Commonwealth. On communicating with the authorities of the other States, they 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 presence of the President of the United States, the Governors of the States concerned, and other high officers, State and National.—On the 19th of December, on the invitation of Mr. Wills, Commissioners representing the States interested in the Cemetery met in Harrisburg and agreed upon a plan for its improvement and care in the future, and the apportionment of the sum of money required, to the several States, which is herewith communicated. The expenses attending the establishment of this Cemetery, including the cost of the site, and of removing the bodies of the slain, have thus far amounted to $5,209,38, and an appropriation will be required to pay these expenses, and to meet our portion of those attending its future maintenance. It will appear by the proceedings of the Commissioners that their due proportions of the expenses already incurred are to be refunded by the States on whose account they were made. It is just to say that Mr. Wills has discharged his delicate and important duties with fidelity and to my entire satisfaction.

THE FAMILIES AND ORPHANS OF SOLDIERS.

The act for the relief of the families of volunteers in service may require some revision. It is alleged that in some parts of the State the county authorities are backward in executing the law. If this be so, the members from the different counties will be aware of the fact, and will be most ready to make such further enactments as may be proper.

I commend the prompt attention of the Legislature to the subject of the relief of poor orphans of our soldiers who have given, or shall give, their lives to the country during this crisis. In my opinion, their maintenance and education should be provided by the State. Failing other natural friends of ability to provide for them, they should be honorably received and fostered as children of the Commonwealth. The $50,000 heretofore given by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, referred to in my last annual message, is still unappropriated, and I recommend that this sum, with such other means as the Legislature may think fit, be applied to this end, in such manner as may be thought most expedient and effective.—In anticipation of the adoption of a more perfect system, I recommend that provision be made for securing the admission of such children into existing educational establishments, to be there clothed, nurtured and instructed at the public expense. I make this recommendation earnestly, feeling assured that in doing so, I represent the wishes of the patriotic, the benevolent and the good of the State.

APPEAL FOR THE SUFFERING PEOPLE OF EAST TENNESSEE.

I invite the attention of the Legislature to the condition of the people of East Tennessee, who is represented to be most deplorable, and appeals with irresistible force alike to your sympathies and your sense of justice. Their whole country has been laid waste by the contending armies of the Government and the rebels. Four times have large armies passed over it, leaving it a desolate waste, destroying or carrying off all that had been gathered for the sustenance of the women and children, and leaving them to starve in a state of destitution.

The representations made by sundry gentlemen of the highest respectability, from that State, are of the most heart-rending character. Starvation, actual and present, now exists. Can we, in the midst of affluence, for a moment hesitate as to what our action shall be towards the people who are only suffering because they have been the loyal adherents to the Government? Even if our own country should not reach a state of absolute destitution, the sufferings of these people, who have clung to the Union, better than a second than it thousand which, while rebelling against, who have clung strongly, either to the Government, be left to starve. Whenever pestilence and famine distressed the people of any portion of our country, we have always been the most in relieving them, and the people of Pennsylvania have extended their open handed benevolence and broad charity to the starving people of foreign countries. Shall it be said that the appeals of these people for bread fall upon the heart of Pennsylvania in vain, and that we who have so recently given thanks for our abundance have no relief for them in their extremities? I commend the subject through you to the people of the State, as worthy the immediate attention and active exertions of the charitable and the liberal.

RECOMMENDED REVISION OF REVENUE LAWS.

I should be glad if the Legislature would make a general revision of our Revenue Laws, with a view to their increased productiveness. It ought to be observed that for a period of more than twenty years, no material change has been made in the Revenue Laws of this Commonwealth. During that time, some interests have grown into new importance, and should be made to bear their just proportion of the public expense, since all taxation should, as far as possible, press equally upon the property and employments of our people.

Failing such revision, I recommend to the consideration of the Legislature, the following suggestions connected with the subject:

1. There are several companies in the State which, in addition to large mining privileges, have the control of the routes of transportation, by which alone the products of the mines of individuals in their respective districts can reach a market. These companies thus enjoy substantial monopolies, by means of which they not only receive the fair profits of their own property, but are enabled to make additional heavy gains at the expense of individuals. In my opinion such privileges ought never to have been granted, but as they exist, it appears to be just that the class of companies which enjoy them should pay therefor an additional specific tax.

2. Very large sums are due to the Commonwealth for unpatented lands. Forbearance, clemency, and liberality have been in vain tried in the numerous attempts to procure the payment of at least a part of this debt, from the larger portion of those who are indebted on that account. The continuance of this state of affairs is unjust to the Commonwealth and to the vast majority of her people who have honestly paid for their lands. It has become unendurable. I recommend that the Legislature provide that the Surveyor General shall file on record in the office of the Court of Common Pleas of each county, a description of the lands subject to the lien of the Commonwealth for purchase money, and a statement of the amount of principal and interest now due to the Commonwealth, together with the patent fees on each tract, and ten per cent. on the amount so due for the labor and cost of making and filing such statement, and the aggregate amount thus stated, for each tract, shall be held to be the amount now due thereon to the Commonwealth, which shall bear interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, till paid, and shall continue to be the first lien on the land, till paid, and shall not be divested by any judicial or other sale whatever. I also recommend the adoption of a suggestion contained in the Surveyor-General's report, that a specific tax be laid on all unpatented lands.

3. By existing laws municipal corporations are to deduct, and pay into the Treasury the tax on all loans contracted by them. It is believed that a large addition would accrue to the revenue by the extension of this provision to all counties and to all corporations, private and public.

I recommend that it be so extended.

4. A tax on the gross receipts of all railroad and canal companies would, it is believed, be productive and not oppressive.

Upon satisfactory reports, according to law, made by Col. John A. Wright, I have drawn my warrant for the delivery to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company of another million of the bonds deposited in the State Treasury.—Four millions of said bonds have therefore been now delivered. There is no reasonable doubt of the early completion of the work; and, when completed, it is confidently expected that the bonds held by the State, secured on the road for $3,000,000, will become good interest-paying securities.

I refer to the Auditor General's and State Treasurer's reports for the details of our financial affairs, and the reports of the Surveyor General, Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Surgeon General, Agent at Washington, chief of transportation and Telegraph Department, and Superintendent of Common Schools, in regard to their several departments.

THE INVASION OF THE STATE—A MONUMENT TO GEN. REYNOLDS.

In May last it was believed from information received, that General Lee intended to invade this State. Communications on the subject were immediately sent to Washington, urging that preparations for effective defence should not be delayed. Accordingly the War Department erected two new military departments, viz: The Department of the Monongahela, including that portion of the State lying west of the mountains, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Brooks, and the Department of the Susquehanna, comprising the remainder of the State, and to be commanded by Major General Couch.

Early in June, Major-General Couch arrived at Harrisburg and assumed command of his Department, which he has since exercised with the soldier-like promptness, energy and discretion which were to be expected from his known character.

The rebels having actually entered the State in some force, and the approach of their whole army being imminent, the President made a requisition for militia from this and some of the neighboring States, and several regiments from New York and New Jersey were promptly sent, and our own volunteer Militia began to assemble; but some embarrassments arising, the President assented to a call by the Executive of the State, which was accordingly made. Under these calls 5,156 of the men of Pennsylvania were assembled in the Department of General Brooks, and 31,122 in that of General Couch. To give the details, or even a summary of the operations which ensued, would be impracticable within the limits of a message. It is unnecessary to do so, as I have recommended the adoption of measures for preserving the history of our several regiments and other organizations, and in that history the events to which I have referred will be recorded. It is due, however, to the men who came forward that I should say now that they made long and laborious marches in parts of this and other States which had been plundered by the rebels, suffered great privations, and were frequently in conflict with the enemy; and on all occasions acted in obedience to military discipline and orders, and with courage and endurance.

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

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

Under Divine Providence, to them and to the military genius and unsurpassed energy of Gen. Meade, and the promptness and self-sacrificing gallantry of Gen. Reynolds, we are indebted for success on that bloody field.

We are proud to claim Generals Reynolds and Meade as sons of our own Pennsylvania. The last lives to enjoy the most precious of all rewards, the grateful appreciation of his countrymen. The former fell in the very front of the battle, and we can only pay homage to his memory. Whatever honors have been at any time devised to commemorate the virtues of a patriot—of a true, fearless, loyal citizen and soldier, he has abundantly deserved. His surviving companions in arms claim the right of themselves erecting a monument to him on the field on which he fell, and it would not be well to interfere with their pious intention. But I hope that the Legislature will place upon the records of the State some appropriate testimony of the public gratitude to him and his surviving commander.

MILITIA LAWS &c.

I renew most earnestly the recommendation made in my last message of a revision of the militia laws. They are at present shamefully defective. Indeed, if by a militia law is meant a law intended to provide for so enrolling and organizing the militia of the State that they may be put into service when required, we may be said to have no militia law. In each of the last two years I have been obliged to call out the militia, but in fact those who obeyed the call were volunteers, and, with some exceptions, were wholly unorganized so that almost in the face of the enemy, time had to be consumed in distributing the men into companies and regiments, in electing officers, and in other preparations for effective organization.

In the report of the Adjutant General will be found a list of the Pennsylvania regiments, and a statement showing the several armies and departments in which they are now serving. In this connection, I suggest the propriety of legislative authority being given for the preparation of a history of each of our regiments and other organizations, to be preserved among our archives. The necessary documents are now accessible, and as they may in time be lost or destroyed, the making of such a record as I propose, should not be deferred. It is due alike to the living and the dead that this subject should be promptly acted on.

SOLDIERS' RIGHT TO VOTE—CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

I recommend that the proposed amendments to the Constitution, giving to citizens in the public service out of the State, the right to vote, be passed promptly at as early a day as possible, so that such citizens may exercise their right of suffrage at all future elections. This would be only doing just ce to the brave men who are periling their lives in our defence.

VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENTS.

It is highly important that we should replenish the ranks of our regiments in the field and supply the places of those volunteers whose term will soon expire and who may decline further service. I am happy to say that a large proportion of our regiments are re-enlisting. Efforts are making by myself and by the people in various portions of the State to procure a sufficient number of volunteers, and with a promise of success, provided a reasonable time be allowed for the purpose. Meanwhile persons professing to be officers and agents from some other States are most improperly endeavoring to seduce our citizens into their service by extravagant bounties and promises.

The 12th section of the act of 15th of May, 1861, prohibits any volunteers from leaving the State without the authority of the Governor, and I now recommend the passage of a law imposing penalties by fine and imprisonment on all individuals who shall endeavor to procure or aid and assist in procuring any person in this State to enlist in the volunteer service of any other State. Many of our counties and townships have filled their quotas at a large expense, and in others they are in course of doing the same by offers of liberal bounties and provisions for the families of volunteers, and it is not right that these patriotic efforts should be embarrassed by interference from beyond our borders, especially as we cannot, in these circumstances offer bounties by the State without the injustice of compelling the counties and townships which have already contributed largely in that way to assist in paying, by taxation, for the deficiency of others.

HURRYING BILLS THROUGH THE LEGISLATURE.

I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the pernicious practice of leaving many bills to be hurried through at the close of the session. During the last ten days of the last session, 390 bills were presented for my signature, many of them of the most important character. The whole number of bills presented to me during the session was 715. In consequence of this habit, not only are bills passed without an opportunity to either House for a proper consideration of their provisions, but the Executive is compelled either to sign them without examination, or to hold them over perhaps to the public inconvenience. It may often happen that a bill not approved by reason of a single obnoxious clause, might, if there were time, be repassed, omitting the objectional provision. I must refer to another mischief. General laws have been passed to give relief in certain cases which formerly required a special act in each case. As for instance the sale of lands by executors, administrators and trustees, the adoption of children, the creation of mining and manufacturing corporations, and so forth. These laws were passed to ensure such an examination in each case as would enable justice to be done to the parties and to the public, and also to save the time and expense consumed in private legislation. They have hitherto effected neither purpose, but I do seriously urge on the Legislature the consideration that whoever applies for a special act under such circumstances must either fear the result of an impartial inquiry or (if the application be for a charter) must desire the omission or insertion of some provision contrary to what the Legislature has determined after mature consideration to be just and legitimate.

THE DEVOTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It would be unjust to omit referring again to the loyal spirit of our people, which has been evinced in every mode since this war commenced. Not only have they sent 277,409 men for the general and special service of the Government, and supported with cheerfulness the burdens of taxation, but our storehouses and depots have literally overflowed with comforts and necessaries, spontaneously contributed by them, under the active care of thousands of our women, (faithful unto death) for the sick and wounded prisoners, as well as for our armies in the field. Their patriotic benevolence seems to be inexhaustible. To every new call, the response becomes more and more liberal. When intelligence was received of the barbarous starvation of our prisoners in Richmond, the gurners of the whole State were instantly thrown open, and before any similar movement had been made elsewhere, I was already employed on behalf of our people in efforts to secure the admission through the rebel lines of the abundant supplies provided for the relief of our suffering brethren. Those of our citizens who have fallen into the habit of disparaging our great Commonwealth and the unsurpassed efforts of her people should blush when they look on this picture.

OUR CAUSE.

That this unnatural rebellion may be speedily and effectually crushed, we lie—all—under the obligation of the one paramount duty that of vigorously supporting our Government in its measures to that end. To the full extent of my official and individual ability it should be so supported, and I rely heartily on your co-operation. I am ready for all proper measures to strengthen its arms—to encourage its upholders—to stimulate by public liberality, to themselves and their families, the men who give to it their personal service—in every mode to invigorate its action. We are fighting the great battle of God—of truth—of right—of liberty. The Almighty has no attribute that can favor our savage and degenerate enemies. No people can submit to territorial dismemberment without becoming contemptible in its own eyes and in those of the world. But it is not only against territorial dismemberment that we are struggling, but against the destruction of the very ground-work of our whole political system. The ultimate question now at issue is the possibility of the permanent existence of a powerful Republic. That is the question now to be solved, and by the blessing of God, we mean that it shall not be our fault if it be not solved favorably.

We have, during the past year, made mighty strides toward such a solution, and to all human appearance we approach its completion. But whatever reverses may happen—whatever blood and treasure may still be required—whatever sacrifices may be necessary—there will remain the inexorable determination of our people to fight out this thing to the end—to preserve and perpetuate this Union. They have sworn that not one star shall be reft from the constellation nor its clustered brightness be dimmed by treason and savagery, and they will keep their oath.

A. G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. 7, 1864.

HOW THE ELECTION WAS CONDUCTED IN MARYLAND.

GOVERNOR BRADFORD'S MESSAGE.

Before quoting that part of Gov. Bradford's message to which we wish to direct the particular attention of our readers, and the reflecting public generally, we desire to state, for the purpose of warding off any thrusts which the Abolition press may make at the "loyalty" of Governor Bradford, that he is a consistent opponent of the doctrine of secession, and an advocate of emancipation. He was elected Governor by the so-called "Union" men of Maryland, and, therefore, what he says is entitled to the respectful consideration, if not the unqualified approbation of the intensely loyal men of this and every other free State.

With this fact, then, distinctly before our readers, that Governor Bradford is an emancipationist, and on that question at least in perfect accord with the administration, we subjoin his remarks on the subject of

MILITARY INTERFERENCE WITH THE MARYLAND STATE ELECTION.

[Extract from Governor Bradford's Message.]

I avail myself of this occasion to advert to certain events connected with our recent election which deserve your most serious consideration.

It would be much more agreeable to me to avoid allusion to them; I cannot, however, do so consistently with my sense of what is due to the rights and honor of the State, to the office which by the favor of its citizens I occupy, or—I may with sincerity add—to the cause of the Union itself, in my opinion, so intimately blended with the cause of the law and Constitution, that any outrage inflicted, and especially in its name, upon them, necessarily to some extent recoils upon it.

A few days before that election a military order was issued from the army headquarters at Baltimore which in effect placed the polls under the surveillance and at the command of the military authority.

I was the less prepared for any such order from the fact that, though in frequent personal communication with the military authorities of the department, I had received no intimation whatever of such a proceeding or of any supposed necessity for it.—In that part of the State against which the movement seemed to be more particularly directed, (the Eastern Shore,) there would seem to have been less necessity, as there certainly was less semblance of authority, than elsewhere; for whilst martial law had been proclaimed upon the Western Shore of the State in June last, and had not been repealed up to the day of election, upon the Eastern Shore it had never been proclaimed at all.

You will be furnished with a copy of this order, and it is not necessary further to re-