

Democrat and Sentinel.

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE, UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, PA. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14, 1863.

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Continuation by Jeff. Davis.
The capture of a rebel officer, and his commission to be a general, is a subject of great interest to the people of the United States. The capture of a rebel officer, and his commission to be a general, is a subject of great interest to the people of the United States.

PROCLAMATION.
The President of the Confederate States of America, Jefferson Davis, do hereby proclaim and declare that the capture of a rebel officer, and his commission to be a general, is a subject of great interest to the people of the United States.

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capture the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging; and I do further order that no commissioned officer of the United States, taken captive, shall be released on parole before exchange until the said Butler shall have met with due punishment for his crimes.

And whereas, the hostilities waged against the United States under the command of the said Benjamin F. Butler have borne no such resemblance to such warfare as is allowed, permissible by the rules of international law or the usages of civilization, but have been characterized by repeated atrocities and outrages, among the large number of which the following may be cited as examples:

Peaceful and aged citizens, non-resisting captives and non-combatants, have been confined at hard labor with balls and chains attached to their limbs, and are still held in dungeons and fortresses. Others have been subjected to a like degrading punishment for selling medicines to the sick soldiers of the confederacy.

The soldiers of the United States have been invited and encouraged in general orders to insult and outrage the wives, the mothers, and the sisters of our citizens. Helpless women have been torn from their homes and subjected to solitary confinement, some in fortresses and prisons, and one, especially, an infant of barren sand, under a tropical sun, have been treated with grossness and indignity.

Prisoners of war, who surrendered to the naval forces of the United States, on agreement that they should be released on parole, have been seized and kept in close confinement.

Repeated pretenses have been sought or invented for plundering the inhabitants of the captured city by force, and collected under threats of imprisonment, restraints at hard labor with ball and chain.

The entire population of the city of New Orleans have been forced to elect between starvation by the confiscation of all their property, and taking an oath against consoling to be allegiance to the invaders of their country.

Egress from the city has been refused to those who, with the women and children, even to the aged and infirm, and to helpless children, and other being ejected from their homes and left to starve in the streets, or submit to slavery.

The slaves have been driven from the plantations in the neighborhood of New Orleans till their owners would consent to share the crops with the commanding general, his brother Andrew G. Butler, and other officers; and when such consent had been extorted, the slaves have been compelled to work under the bayonets of the generals of the United States soldiers.

When that partnership was refused, armed expeditions have been sent to the plantations to rob them of everything that was susceptible of removal; and even slaves, too aged or infirm for work, have, in spite of their entreaties, been forced from the homes provided by their owners, and driven to wander helplessly on the highway.

By a recent General Order (No. 91) the entire property in that part of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi river, interspersed for a consolidation, and officers assigned to duty with orders to "gather up and collect the personal property and turn over to the proper officers, upon their receipts, such of said property as may be required for the use of the United States army; to collect together all the other personal property and bring the same to New Orleans, and cause it to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder"—an order which, if executed, condemns to punishment by starvation, at least a quarter of a million of human beings, of all ages, sexes and conditions; and of which the execution, although forbidden to military officers by the orders of President Lincoln, is in accordance with the confiscation law of our enemies, which he has directed to be enforced through the agency of civil officials. And finally, the African slaves have not only been excited to insurrection by every license and encouragement; but numbers of them have actually been armed for a servile war, a war in its nature far exceeding in horrors the most merciless atrocities of the savage.

And whereas, the officers under the command of the said Butler have been in many instances, active and zealous agents in the commission of these crimes, and no instance is known of the refusal of any one of them to participate in the outrages above narrated:

United States, by public and official declaration, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Confederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto, if these independent States shall continue to refuse submission to a foreign power after the 1st day of January next, and has thus made known that all appeals to the law of nations, the dictates of reason, and the instincts of humanity, would be addressed in vain to our enemies, and that they can be deterred from the commission of these crimes only by the terrors of just retribution:

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appealing to the Divine Judge in attestation that their conduct is not guided by the passion of revenge, but that they reluctantly yield to the solemn duty of respecting, by necessary severity, crimes of which their citizens are the victims, do issue this my proclamation, and by virtue of my authority as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States, do order:

1st. That all commissioned officers in the command of said Benjamin F. Butler be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals, deserving death; and that they and each of them be, whenever captured, reserved for execution.

2d. That the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of said Butler be considered as only the instruments used for the commission of the crimes perpetrated by his orders, and not as free agents; that they therefore be treated, when captured, as prisoners of war, with kindness and humanity, and be sent home on the usual parole that they will in no manner aid or serve the United States in any capacity during the continuance of this war, unless duly exchanged.

3d. That all negro slaves captured in arms be at once delivered over to the Executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong to be dealt with according to the laws of said States.

4th. That the like orders be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States, when found serving in company with said slaves in insurrection against the authorities of the different States of this Confederacy.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents, and caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to be affixed thereto, at the city of Richmond, on the 23d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS,
By the President,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

ANNUAL MESSAGE
OF THE
Governor of Pennsylvania.
READ JANUARY 7, 1863.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:
GENTLEMEN—Notwithstanding the pressure of public calamity which has weighed heavily on the country during the past year, it has pleased Divine Providence not only to enable the people of Pennsylvania to perform in full all their duties to our common government, but to give to this Commonwealth domestic peace, plenty and prosperity.

The balance in Treasury Nov. 30th, 1861, was \$1,551,605 72. Receipts during fiscal year ending Nov. 30th 1861, were as follows: Ordinary sources, \$1,047,822 39. 6 per cent. loan net May 15, 1861, \$387,850 00. From various banks as an equivalent for coin for the payment of interest on Public debt, \$149,708 39. Reimburse cash, military, \$29,506 42. United States Government, \$605,710 52. Total \$5,511,747 63.

Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1861, \$6,763,353 35, and the payments have been as follows: For ordinary purposes, \$3,083,110 06. Paid on State interest as an equivalent for coin, \$146,631 22. Military expenses, Act April 12, 1861, \$7 62. Military expenses, Act May 15, 1861, \$160,518 68. Military expenses, Act May 16, 1861, \$1,217 26. Military expenses, Act April 16, 1862, \$20,607 04. Military Pensions, Act May 15, 1861, \$4,500 51. Commissioners of Sinking Fund, \$427,881 51. Domestic Creditors, \$105 32. Temporary Loan redeemed, \$100,000 00. United States Government Direct tax, \$350,000 00. Total, \$4,599,509 25. Leaving balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1862, \$2,172,844 10, of which amount one hundred and ninety-five thousand five

hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty-seven cents is the balance of unexpended military loan, as follows: Balance of said fund Nov. 30, 1861, \$339,507 41. Receipts under Act May 15, 1861, \$387,850 00. Total, \$727,357 41. Paid for military expenses as above, \$182,781 14. Paid for redemption of temporary loan, \$100,000 00. \$582,781 34. Receipts from ordinary sources: For year ending Nov. 30, 1862, \$4,047,822 39. For year ending Nov. 30, 1861, \$3,017,945 57. Excess of receipts for 1862, \$1,030,176 82. Payments for ordinary purposes, excepting interest: For year ending Nov. 30, 1861, \$1,118,662 93. For year ending Nov. 30, 1862, \$1,023,315 77. Decrease in expenditures of 1862, \$95,347 16.

From the tables exhibited it will appear that the receipts from ordinary sources of revenue for the year 1862, are in excess of the receipts of the year 1861 one million thirty thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-two cents, [the excess of interest paid in 1862 over that in 1861 being \$144,965 37.] and that the ordinary expenditures for 1862 were ninety-five thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars and sixteen cents less than the year previous.

The healthy condition of the revenues, and the excess of the receipts over the expenditures, secured by the rigid economy which has been practiced, (especially considering the necessary increase of taxation by the National Government,) seem to invite the attention of the Legislature to a revision of the revenue laws, with a view to lightening the burthens of the people. In this connection it is proper to invite your attention to the justice and expediency of restricting the rate of local taxation, now, in some parts of the State, oppressive.

Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania as it stood on the 1st day of December, 1861, \$10,580,666 08. Additional amount received at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1862, on Military Loan, authorized per act of May 15, 1861, \$387,850 00. Total, \$10,968,516 08.

Debit amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1862, viz: 5 per cent. State stocks, \$268,809 49. 4 1/2 per cent. State stocks, \$50,000 00. 4 per cent. State stocks, \$100,000 00. Interest certificates, \$17 25. Relief notes, \$1,418 00. Domestic creditors' certificates, \$64 52. Military Loan, per act of April 12, 1861, redeemed \$100,000 00. \$529,332 26. Public debt Dec. 1, 1862, \$10,438,213 82.

Towards the extinguishment of the public debt, the Sinking Fund holds securities amounting to ten millions seven hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars, as follows: Bonds on Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, \$3,500,000. Bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, \$7,000,000. Bonds of Wyoming Canal Company, \$281,000. Total, \$10,781,000.

Should there be no extraordinary demand on the Treasury, there can be appropriated from the large balance now on hand and the increasing revenues, at least a million and a half of dollars during the coming year towards the payment of the public debt.

The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been, as shown by my Proclamation of the 8th of September last, as follows:

Amount of debt of Commonwealth reduced, \$262,801 67, as follows, viz: State loans, \$261,178 74. Interest certificates, \$16,622 93. Domestic creditors' certificates, \$64 52. Relief notes cancelled, \$11 88. Total, \$262,801 67.

It will be observed that the fiscal year ends on the thirteenth of November, and the Sinking Fund year on the first Monday of September. This is the reason for the apparent deficiency in the amount of debt paid as stated in the Treasurer's Report and by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Under the Act of 11th of April, 1862, I appointed William McClelland, R. B. McCombs and M. Russell Thayer, Esqrs. as Revenue Commissioners, who have printed a report, and will no doubt submit the result of their labors to the Legislature, to which I invite attention.

I refer to the reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General for the details of the financial affairs of the Commonwealth. The reports of the Surveyor General, Superintendent of Common Schools, and State Librarian, will exhibit the state of the departments under their care.

nineteen dollars and thirty-three cents, was on the 14th June, 1862, paid to the United States, partly by a relinquishment of a portion of the sums claimed by this State from the Government and partly in cash, after deducting the fifteen per cent. allowed by act of Congress for prompt payment. Pennsylvania thus paid her portion of the direct tax before any other State. There is still due to the State, principally for advances since made for transportation and equipments of volunteers, about three hundred thousand dollars.

On the 21st of February last, I issued my warrant authorizing the State Treasurer to deliver to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company one thousand of the bonds deposited with the State in conformity with the Act of May 7, 1861. On the 20th of November I issued a similar warrant. Both warrants were granted after receiving reports from John A. Wright, Esq., the commissioner appointed for the purpose, that the proceeds of the bonds previously issued had been appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the law. The company has now received three of the five millions of bonds deposited in the State Treasury. With the proceeds of the bonds issued, fifty-two miles of road have been completed, making with that what had formerly been finished a total of one hundred and ninety-nine miles, leaving eighty-nine miles unfinished, of which nearly all is graded and ready for the iron. The bonds still in the Treasury will yield an amount ample to complete the road, and thus open this important route of trade and commerce. The development of the mineral and other resources of our north-western counties by this means, will undoubtedly in a few years render valuable the securities of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, now forming part of the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth.

The interest of the State debt was paid in August last in specie or its equivalent, in conformity with the existing law, at the cost of one hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-two cents for the difference between specie and paper currency, of which the banks under the provisions of the Act of 11th April, 1862, have already refunded to the State one hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirty cents.

This burden on the banks has become heavier than in my judgment ought to be borne by special interest.

Unless the Legislature should otherwise provide it will be the duty of the State Treasurer to pay in like manner the interest which will fall due hereafter. We should all be careful not to violate the faith or impair the credit of the Commonwealth. The serious and early consideration of the Legislature is invited to the whole subject.

In my opinion there are already many incorporated banks in the Commonwealth than are at present required for the public convenience, and I therefore recommend that no more shall be incorporated.

On the 7th of July, a call was made by the President for three hundred thousand volunteers. This State had already supplied nearly one hundred and ten thousand men, yet her people promptly bestirred themselves to respond to this new requirement. Although it was believed that no bounties would be necessary to induce the men of Pennsylvania to enter the service of their country on such an occasion, yet as some of the neighboring States offered large bounties, it was thought not right to expose our citizens to the temptation thus afforded to them to enlist in regiments of other States. There being no appropriation for the payment of bounties, I, of course, could not direct them to be paid out of the treasury, and it was evident that to call the Legislature together and wait for the negotiation of any loan which might be authorized for the purpose, would be attended by injurious delay. Under these circumstances I confidently appealed by proclamation to a people who have never faltered in the performance of any duty of patriotism, calling on them to raise in their several counties, the sums necessary to insure their proportion of the quota of the State. This appeal was effectually answered. Public meetings were held, and liberal amounts subscribed by individuals. In the city of Philadelphia, besides a very large fund thus raised, the municipal authorities contributed heavily from their common treasury, and in several counties the county Commissioners, generally under the guarantee of a few of their eminent citizens, devoted county funds to the same purpose. I recommended that these proceedings be legalized, and submit to the wisdom of the Legislature the question of what Legislation would be just and proper on the

whole subject that the burden of this patriotic effort may fall equally on all classes of people throughout the State. The result of this manifestation of public spirit was that thirty-eight new regiments and three unattached companies of infantry were raised are still in progress of organization.

On special requisitions from the War Department there have been raised and are now in service five additional regiments, and three companies of cavalry, two batteries of heavy artillery, and one battery of light artillery. A battalion of heavy artillery is being raised by Mr. Joseph Roberts, U. S. A., with my assent, also under special authority of the War Department.

Early in September last the rebel army crossed the Potomac into Maryland, with design of invading this State. On the 4th of that month I called upon the people by Proclamation to organize into companies and hold themselves in readiness to be ordered into actual service for the defence of the State. And on the eleventh of that month, under authority of the President, I issued orders for fifty thousand volunteer militia, to rendezvous at Harrisburg, for the defence of the State. This call was promptly responded to, a large force was sent forward to the Cumberland Valley and its vicinity. The first part of this force, consisting of one regiment and eight companies of infantry, moved from Harrisburg on the night of the 12th of September, and were followed by other regiments as rapidly as they could be organized and transportation provided. The command of the whole force was taken by Brigadier General John P. Reynolds, who left his corps in the Army of the Potomac at my urgent request, and hurried to the defence of his native State, for which he is entitled to the thanks of the Commonwealth. Fifteen thousand of the Volunteer Militia were pushed forward to Hagerstown and Boonsboro', in the State of Maryland; ten thousand were posted in the vicinity of Greencastle and Chambersburg; and about ten thousand were at Harrisburg, on their way to Harrisburg, or in readiness and waiting for transportation to proceed farther. One regiment, at the request of Gen. Halleck, was sent to protect Doper's Powder Mills, in the State of Delaware. On the 24th September the Volunteer Militia were discharged by me from service, having by their spirit-demonstration greatly aided in preventing the intended invasion of this State by the rebels, and in compelling their sudden evacuation of the portion of Maryland which they had penetrated. For these services, the thanks of the Governor of Maryland and of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac were rendered to our patriotic troops, and of the expenses attending their services, by the United States, in accordance with the terms of the call by the President. A large portion of the amount has already been paid. Having accompanied this force to Hagerstown, I am enabled to speak of the courage, fidelity and cheerfulness with which the men suffered unexampled privations, and bore the fire of the rebel force, performing with alacrity all the service that was required of them.

On the 4th of August last, a draft of three hundred thousand militia, to serve for nine months, was ordered by the President under the act of Congress of 17th July, 1862, and regulations were made by his authority in pursuance of that act, under which regulations the enrollment and drafts were conducted in this State, our militia laws being found to be defective. Several counties and districts having already supplied by volunteers their proportion of the quota of this State, were exempted from the draft, and time was given to enable others to raise the required number of men by voluntary enlistments. The draft was generally proceeded with throughout the State on the 14th day of October last, and the drafted men were directed to be placed in the several camps of rendezvous established under the regulations, where they were organized and elected their officers, and have since gone forward to the field. The draft was eminently successful, and when the men had been marched to the rendezvous, my agency in the matter ceased, and all authority and control over the men devolved on the United States officers. I cannot but commend the people of Pennsylvania for their cheerful obedience to the requirements of the Government on this occasion.

All the expenses of the draft are, of course, to be paid by the United States, and I learn that officers are now in the State charged with the settlement and payment.

Including the three months' volunteers, Pennsylvania has furnished 81 to the govern-