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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and General Assembly: The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the Governor, at the opening of each session of the Legislature, to communicate by message the condition of the State and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient. In discharging that duty at this time, I first call your attention to the condition of the finances. By virtue of a recent law, the fiscal year in this State closes on the 30th day of November, and the accounts of the Treasurer, an abstract of which is herewith submitted, embrace a period of one calendar year, extending from the first day of January, 1863, to, and including the 30th day of November, 1863. The accounts of the Treasurer Department are divided into three classes, and are kept in three distinct sets of books, denominated respectively, "The State Fund," "The War Fund," and "The School Fund." The books devoted to "The State Fund" contain a record of the moneys received and disbursed, in reference to any transactions except those connected with the War and public schools. The condition of this fund, which appears from the following statement, is very gratifying:

State Account Proper.

RECEIPTS.	
From the usual sources during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1863.	\$254,155.57
Cash balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1863.	92,984.57
	\$347,140.10
DISBURSEMENTS.	
For ordinary expenses of State.	\$184,133.73
For special appropriations and extraordinary expenses.	57,571.41
	\$241,705.14
Cash balance on hand, 30th Nov., 63.	\$104,434.96

At the close of the fiscal year, the indebtedness of the State was as follows, viz: To Bank of Savings, N. Y. City, for loans in 1846, 1850, and 1854, \$95,000.00. To Treaton Banking Company, for warrants given for appropriations to Lunatic Asylum, March, 1857, 9,000.00. Balance of appropriations of 1853, to Normal Schools, 500.00. On appropriations of 1861, to Counties, for Public Schools, 20,000.00. Credit by cash in hand, as before stated, to liquidate debt, 104,434.96. Leaving amount of debt, Nov. 30, 63, \$29,345.01. On the 1st of Jan., 1863, the debt was \$76,420.37. On the 30th of Nov., 1863, the debt as before stated, was \$29,345.01. Showing a reduction of the indebtedness of the State, in eleven months, of the sum of forty-six thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-three cents. During the present month, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of the tax levied in 1863, will be paid on State account, which will not only liquidate the debt, but will leave a balance in the Treasury, after the payment of all indebtedness, amounting to the sum of seventy thousand one hundred and fifty-four dollars and ninety-nine cents, (\$70,154.99).

The receipts of the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1863, (not including the tax to be paid during the present month above referred to) are estimated at about two hundred and ninety thousand dollars (\$290,000.00), which sum will probably exceed the expenses, so that there will be in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year, after paying all indebtedness, a large sum; unless the estimated receipts should be greatly diminished, or unusual and extraordinary legislative appropriations be made. It will not therefore be necessary to raise during the present year any money for the State Fund by taxation. A statement of the accounts of the School and War funds will be given under the appropriate heads. I am able to furnish you a very full financial statement of every department, principally on account of the change in the fiscal year. The heads of the several departments can now close their accounts a sufficient time before the meeting of the Legislature, to enable them to make full and satisfactory reports. These reports and accompanying statements I have had printed and laid before you as soon as possible, so that in the beginning of the session you will understand not only the state of the finances, but also the condition in other respects of the various institutions over which you have supervision. Heretofore information, without which the Legislature could not act intelligently, has been necessarily withheld until a late day of the session.

Education.

SCHOOL FUND.—The School Fund, drawing interest, amounts to the sum of four hundred and sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-five cents. To this add balance in hand Nov. 30, 63, \$29,345.01. Making the whole available fund for the support of public schools amount to five hundred and one thousand and eighty-four dollars, which is an increase in eleven months of nearly twenty thousand dollars.

During the last fiscal year (11 months) the receipts of the School Fund were as follows, viz:

RECEIPTS.	
Bank tax.	\$38,569.76
On principal of bonds and mortgages.	12,300.00
On principal of loans.	30,000.00
Dividends.	3,149.00
For interest.	26,517.34
	\$110,536.00
Add balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1863.	17,645.40
	\$128,181.76
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Loans on bonds and mortgages \$10,000.00	
Loans on N. J. War bonds.	35,000.00
Paid counties on appropriations for public schools.	37,833.00
Paid to teachers' Institutes.	2,000.00
Paid for incidental expenses.	1,078.95
	\$95,912.01
Balance in hand, Nov. 30, 1863.	\$32,269.75

The subject of education is one of the most important that can engage attention. At no previous time have our public schools been in a more flourishing condition and never have the people manifested greater interest in their welfare; yet notwithstanding the large expenditure of money by the State and by the people of the townships, for educational purposes, many of our public schools are not entirely free. The fund provided by the Legislature, as the language of the act creating it indicates, was intended for the support of free schools. It is hoped that this desirable result will soon be attained. The report of the Superintendent of Public Schools contains much valuable information. I append his statement of the moneys raised and appropriated for educational purposes during the year ending Nov. 30, 1863, and also the number of children who have attended school.

Moneys raised and appropriated for educational purposes during the year ending December 15, 1863:

By the State for the support of the Normal School.	\$50,000.00
By the State for the support of the Farmum Preparatory School.	1,200.00
By the State for the support of public schools.	50,000.00
Raised by tax for the support of schools.	405,190.71
Turned by tax for building, repairing and furnishing school houses.	41,593.47
Received from other sources.	\$1,181.92
	\$617,985.00

Amount raised and appropriated during the year 1863, \$617,985.00. Increase for the year 1863, \$43,142.59. Whole number of children who have attended school, 443,526. Whole number that attended school during the year 1862, 132,500. Increase for 1863, 10,939.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—In February, 1855, the Legislature of this State passed an act authorizing a State Normal School. The law did not provide for the purchase of buildings and the permanent establishment of the institution, but appropriated for its support the sum of ten thousand dollars annually for five years. In 1859 the act was extended for five additional years. The time of its limitation will soon arrive, and if the school is to be continued, legislation for that purpose should be had at the present session. Knowing that the appropriation for the support of the Normal School would soon expire, and being aware that its utility had at times been seriously doubted by respectable and influential citizens, I have examined the subject thoroughly, and have no hesitation in recommending that the institution be continued, either by extending the annual appropriation for a further term of years, or by placing it on a permanent basis. The history of Normal Schools in other States and countries, proves them to be indispensable to a good system of public instruction. Very many educated men fail as teachers because they do not know how to govern a school, or impart to pupils the knowledge which they possess. The object of a Normal School is to train teachers; not merely by storing their minds with that information without which they would be unfit for the work, but also, by giving them the opportunity to learn and practice the methods of instruction and discipline which experience has proved most successful. It also tends to establish a uniform system, and overcomes the great disadvantages which arise from a change of plan with every change of teachers.

The school in this State has been in operation a sufficient time to demonstrate its usefulness. Over six hundred persons have there received instruction. It has been ascertained that nearly all who have enjoyed the advantages of the institution have been faithful to their engagements, and are devoting themselves to the honorable work of their profession. The Normal School seems to have infused new life and zeal in those interested in the cause of education, and has elevated the standard of instruction in all parts of the State.

By virtue of the 16th section of the original act, the trustees made provision for a Model School. Subsequently, through the liberality of the late PAUL FARMUM, a preparatory school was established at Beverly, and this has also been placed under the care of the Trustees of the Normal School. Nearly 1800 youth have received instruction at these two branches of the institution. There are now at the Normal School and its branches 669 pupils.

No similar institution has produced so beneficial a result at so small a cost. The Normal and Model buildings at Trenton do not belong to the State, but were severally erected by public spirited citizens, for the use of the schools, under an agreement with the trustees for their purchase at the option of the State, upon very advantageous terms. The property occupied for the Preparatory School has been devised by Paul Farmum to the State, in trust for the uses to which it had been dedicated before his death; and with it was bequeathed by him, as an endowment, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, the interest of which when added to the sum of twelve hundred dollars annually appropriated by the State, is expended to sustain the Preparatory School. A full understanding of the terms on which these school buildings and grounds are occupied is essential to intelligent action on the question of the permanent establishment of the Normal School, or the further continuance of the appropriation for its benefit. For detailed statements I refer you to reports of the trustees, and especially to those of the years 1856 and 1857.

The following general statement shows the financial relations between the State and the Normal School and branches:

EXPENSES.	
Amount of appropriation to Normal School for 9 years \$90,000.00	
Amount of appropriation to Farmum Preparatory School for 7 years.	8,400.00
	\$98,400.00
RECEIPTS.	
Received by State real estate at Beverly, valued at.	\$30,000.00
Endowment from Mr. Farmum.	20,000.00
Amount of tuition certificate redeemed by Model School, available if property purchased.	11,500.00
Amount advanced by trustees out of annual appropriations for Model School building to be allowed if property purchased.	4,000.00
Value of library, furniture, &c.	5,000.00
	\$73,500.00
	\$24,900.00

It will be seen by the foregoing statement that the State has acquired real and personal property worth seventy-three thousand five hundred dollars, and that it has cost the State less than twenty-five thousand dollars to sustain the Normal School and branches for nine years. DEAF AND DUMB.—There are at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in New York and Philadelphia, nineteen pupils supported and educated by the State of New Jersey. In the institutions for the blind in those cities, there are eighteen beneficiaries. The youth at these institutions are well instructed, and are making satisfactory progress. The managers of some of them have represented to me that they were heretofore paid, in consequence of the advanced price of the necessities of life.

There are fifteen children from New Jersey at the Pennsylvania training school for feeble-minded children. The superintendent has submitted an encouraging report of their progress. A majority of them have so much improved that it is hoped they will soon be self-sustaining. There are numerous applications for admission, and the full number allowed by law will doubtless always be at the institution. An increase of compensation is asked by the Superintendent.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—An act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1862, and entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," granted to the several States, upon certain conditions therein expressed, a quantity of public land equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and representative in Congress. Where there are public lands within a State, the land to which such State is entitled, is to be selected within its limits; but where there are not within a State, a sufficient quantity of public lands subject to sale at the entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the Secretary of the Interior, upon receipt of acceptance and proper application, is required to issue such State land scrip. The scrip so issued and received is to be sold by the State, and the proceeds of such sale, invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum on their par value, to constitute a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be appropriated to the endowment and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in such manner as the Legislature of the State may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes.

On the 21st day of March last, the Legislature of this State passed an act accepting the terms of said act of Congress, and assenting to its several conditions. The State having thus assumed this important trust, I addressed the Secretary of the Interior on the subject, and on the 27th of November last, obtained from his department, through the Commissioners of the general land office, one thousand three hundred and twelve (1,312) pieces of scrip, each containing a quarter section, and making an aggregate of two hundred and ten thousand (210,000) acres, being the full complement of New Jersey under the grant. This scrip I hold for the State, and will retain it until provision be made for its transfer. The law of Congress contemplates that the State Legislature shall provide for the assignment of the scrip, and also for the investment of the proceeds. The grant will cease, and the money received be forfeited to the United States, unless within five years from the day of the passage of the act by Congress, at least one College be established by the State. It is, therefore, important that provision be promptly made for the sale and transfer of the scrip, and the investment of the money to be derived therefrom. Should it be deemed advisable to proceed further at the present session, then the plan of the institution to be established will demand your careful consideration. If the fund be wisely managed, the grant will be of great benefit to the industrial classes. I will most cheerfully approve legislative action, having for its object the advancement of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

State Library.

Your attention is directed to the condition of the State Library. The room in which the books are now kept is too small and insecure for the purpose. Additions are constantly made to the catalogue, and with suitable apartments, under the supervision of the present efficient Librarian, our library might soon be made to rank among the best in the country. A large fire-proof building is needed to preserve the valuable works and documents, which if destroyed, cannot well be replaced. At the last session, the Legislature made an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to add a wing to the State Capitol, principally for the purpose of furnishing a library room. The act authorized the Commissioners of the Library to have the building erected, but expressly limited the cost to the sum appropriated. A plan submitted some years since, by the architect who designed and superintended the reconstruction of the Capitol, was brought to the

notice of the Commissioners. That plan designed a library room but little larger than the one now occupied; and yet proposed the erection of a structure the cost of which would cost much more than the sum appropriated, although the original estimate was about that sum. The Commissioners determined not to erect such a building, and employ the sum as committed to prepare plans, specifications and estimates, for one of larger dimensions, that would answer the purpose for which it was designed. The result of his work may be found with the Librarian. He estimates the cost of the enlarged building at over \$20,000. The act did not, in letter or spirit, authorize the Commissioners to contract for a building which would cost so much more than the amount appropriated, and they were properly resolved to report the facts and ask the Legislature for an additional appropriation.

Satisfied that a new library room is necessary, I recommend that a supplement to the act of last year be passed at an early day, increasing the amount of the appropriation, and also providing that a part of the new wing be finished for the Executive department. The rooms now occupied by the Executive are insufficient for the transaction of the growing business of this department, and during a portion of the year cannot be occupied. They are, however, comfortable in winter, and would make good committee rooms.

A contract exists with the United States by which, in consideration of the use of a portion of the Capitol building for holding the United States Courts, the State receives the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum. This sum is punctually paid, and is appropriated to increase the library. During the recent session of the United States Courts, the business transacted in the court rooms generally used by our State Courts, but very often a smaller room would be as convenient. In consideration of the rent received, the State should furnish to the United States, in addition to present accommodations, a room in which during vacation, arguments could be heard, and which at all times would be accessible to the officers of the Court. The erection of the proposed wing would enable the State to provide such a room.

Lunatic Asylum.

The reports of the Managers, Superintendent, and Treasurer of the State Lunatic Asylum are herewith transmitted, and to them I refer you for details. This institution still maintains its rank among the first in the country. It is an honor to the State, and every reasonable appropriation for its continued usefulness should be made. The whole number of patients admitted into the Asylum since it was opened in the year 1848, is 2,240, and of that number 909 have been restored in mind, and about one half of the remainder have been discharged, more or less improved. The number under treatment during the last 12 months was 489, and there are now in the institution 326 patients. The following is an abstract account of the Treasurer of the Asylum for 1863:

RECEIPTS.	
Amount received from the Treasurer of the State for board of patients.	\$10,064.44
Revenue account from the Asylum.	59,469.69
Balance in Treasurer's hands, Jan. 1, 1863.	9.21
	\$69,543.34

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid Stewards orders.	\$60,432.55
Balance in Treasurer's hands.	101.79

State Prison.

From the reports of the Inspectors, Keeper, Physician, and Moral Instructor of the State Prison, it appears that its affairs are in good condition. Your attention is especially invited to that part of the keeper's report that recommends the lighting of the buildings with gas, and the creation of an additional wing for the purpose of keeping the male and female prisoners as far from each other as possible. The officers of the Prison have been faithful and zealous in the discharge of their respective duties. The report of the Moral Instructor contains many valuable suggestions, and I commend to your careful consideration, what he recommends in reference to supplying better accommodations for religious worship.

Some place other than the State Prison should be provided for the incarceration of youth. In many instances the disgrace of confinement in the Penitentiary, and the evil communications which unavoidably attend the least contact with hardened offenders, prevent reformation. The object of imprisonment is to reform as well as punish, and the State owes it to the youthful criminal to place him in circumstances that will tend to soften his plant nature, rather than render him more obdurate.

Notwithstanding the increased cost of provisions, clothing, &c., which could not be met by a corresponding increase of the price of labor, in consequence of an existing contract made some years since, the prison has more than sustained itself, if the salaries of the officers are not taken into account. The following abstract of receipts and expenditures is made from the report of the Keeper, viz:

RECEIPTS.	
Labor of Convicts in all departments.	\$20,628.55
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Provisions.	\$12,452.71
Furniture.	2,804.28
Fuel.	1,299.55
Medical.	73.75
Discharged convicts.	460.57
Incidental.	206.32
Interest.	2.85
	\$17,999.63
Excess, being gain.	\$2,638.92

There were in confinement on the 30th of November, 1863, 409 prisoners.

Pilotage.

The accompanying report of the Commissioner of Pilotage, gives an account of the labors of the New Jersey Pilots during the past year. It will be seen that they have earned and now enjoy the confidence of the commercial community.

Malitia.

For many successive years, the attention of the Legislature has been called to the malitia laws of the State, with a view to their revision and amendment. During the session of 1860, an act for the more effectual organization of the malitia was passed, which caused a marked improve-

ment in the system, but much yet remains to be done to make the malitia effective. All-achieved—the importance of having in the State a military force to resist invasion, preserve order, and aid the civil authorities in the execution of the laws.

All know that such force cannot be had without the expenditure of money, and yet one of the most difficult things to accomplish is to procure Legislative appropriations for the encouragement of malitia. This is owing in a great measure to the want of system that will give sufficient military power at a reasonable cost. To perfect such a system is one of the first duties of legislation. The constitution enjoins upon the Executive the duty of having the laws faithfully executed, and the Legislature should give him sufficient power to execute the trust.

You are aware that by law our malitia is now divided into two classes, the reserve, consisting of the great body of the people liable to do military duty, and active, composed of persons who voluntarily enroll themselves in uniform companies. Upon the latter the civil authorities must chiefly rely in the execution of the powers conferred, and to the encouragement of the active malitia your efforts should be principally directed.

The law authorizes the organization of the reserve, in view of the performance of active service, but it does not contemplate arming and disciplining them unless actually called into service. The assembling of unarmed men, without uniform under inexperienced officers, is a waste of time and money, and tends to bring the system into disrepute. To this class, however, we must principally look for defense in case of invasion, and I have therefore thought it prudent, in view of the war now raging in Europe, to call for a more efficient organization of the reserve, to order the organization of the reserve malitia. This order, where properly executed, ensures the enrollment of those liable to perform military duty; their division into companies, and the notification of each man, of the company to which he is attached, and its place of rendezvous. Should the emergency arise for the use of this branch of the malitia, it could speedily be brought into the field, and associated with disciplined troops could soon be made effective.

But it is essential to have at all times a body of disciplined malitia, fully armed and equipped, and ready for service at a moment's warning. To accomplish this, the Legislature should make sufficient appropriations, to be drawn from the general fund and not collected by special tax. The expense would be far less than many, upon slight consideration suppose. It would be well to strike out much that is obsolete, and arrange the present law under distinct heads, convenient for reference; but the amendment that is needed, and without which the law will continue, in a great measure inoperative, is the appropriation of money to aid, to some extent, the active malitia in defraying some of the many expenses to which the men are necessarily subjected. Every uniform company having the required number, not merely upon the roll, but ready for actual muster, should receive from the State a sum at least sufficient to procure a proper armory and drill room. The Commander-in-Chief should have the power to designate, at the commencement of each year, a certain number of companies, belonging to the active malitia, not exceeding ten in each military division, which for that year shall constitute a "Corps of Minute Men," and for the benefit of the companies composing this Corps special appropriations should be made. The men should receive a per diem compensation for a limited number of days, when on parade, or engaged in camp duty; and for active duty should have a liberal allowance of clothing. They should be equipped with the best arm in the service, and be required to attain skill in its use by frequent target practice. In consideration of these advantages, the Corps should hold itself in readiness to move at a moment's notice, on call of the proper authority, under a suitable penalty. When summoned to active service, the officers of higher grade than company commanders, should be detailed by the Commander-in-Chief. When not especially summoned at the request of the civil authorities, or by order of the Commander-in-Chief, these companies should occupy their proper positions in the regimental and brigade organizations.

Thus there would be at all times a force of from two to four thousand thorough soldiers, liable to be summoned before calling officers from their ordinary pursuits, which could be concentrated at any point in the State. Such an organization would not be open to the objection of exclusiveness or impartiality, because from year to year new companies would be attached in the place of those that had served the designated term; and because the additional duties required would counterbalance the privileges granted. In no other way can the malitia be made so effective, with so small an expenditure.

An act passed at the extra session of 1861, entitled "An act for the defense of the State," authorizes the Governor to form equip and arm four regiments for the protection of the State. That act contemplates a force continually under arms, and liable to be detached for service out of the State. I have not been willing to incur the expense of its organization. By the plan herein proposed, the cost for a year would be less than one month's expenses, under the law of 1861.

By virtue of a clause of the law last mentioned which empowers the Governor to take such measures as might become necessary to guard the exposed river coasts of the State, upon the invasion of Pennsylvania by the enemy in June last, and his threatened progress to the Delaware, among other precautionary measures, I directed the formation of fifty companies of Riflemen, to constitute a part of the active malitia, but intended for special duty, and trusting to legislative action, to place the corps on a permanent basis. Causes not necessary here to mention, prevented the entire accomplishment of the object. A few excellent companies have, however, come into existence under that order. "The Rifle Corps" will be submitted to your committee on Malitia. Should you deem it expedient not to complete the organization, the existing companies can be placed

in the proposed Corps of Riflemen, and thus reap the advantages of having their formation. All the available military force now in the State, that have continued to exist in the face of much discouragement. These companies during the year have promptly responded to the call of the authorities.

Military Affairs.

The reports of the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General contain a detailed statement of transactions during the past year, connected with the raising and equipping of troops in this State for the United States service. Before proceeding to give a summary of those transactions, I will direct your attention to the condition of the "War Fund," as appears by a statement furnished me by the Treasurer.

WAR FUND.—The receipts of the war fund during the last fiscal year from all sources, (including balance in hand Jan. 1, 1863, U. S. tax, proceeds of bonds and loans from banks, and cash received from U. S. on account), amount to \$303,575.21.

DISBURSEMENTS.—The disbursements during the same time were, 1,609,075.21.

Balance on hand November 30, 1863.	135,000.00
During the year there were issued State bonds for the payment of	\$230,000.00
Yielding a premium of	51,097.50

Proceeds of bonds sold during the year, 787,007.50.

The money was used for equipping troops for United States service, for payment to families, and to discharged volunteers, and for other purposes.

The whole number of bonds issued since the commencement of the war to the 30th of November, 1863, amount to \$1,638,100.00.

Due from war fund to banks for loans, Nov. 30, 1863, 382,304.88.

Liabilities of war fund, Nov. 30, 1863.

\$2,000,404.88.

The accounts between the State and the United States furnished me by the Quartermaster General, are as follows:

Amount claimed for advancements, &c., by the State for United States, from commencement of war to November 30, 1863, \$2,900,783.63.

Received on account of above as follows, viz:

1861, \$650,357.17	
1862, 129,897.47	
1863, 230,365.29	
	\$1,010,620.93

Also, Gov't tax as assumed by State, \$450,134.00.

Less 15 p. cent, 67,520.10.

382,613.90.

1,328,461.53.

Balance claimed as due from the U. S., November 30, 1863, \$697,321.79.

It may be that the whole amount of the claims against the United States will not be allowed on final settlement, unless there be additional legislation by Congress, and, indeed, some of them may possibly never be allowed. It will not, therefore, be right to deduct from the liabilities of the war fund, the whole amount of the balance claimed to be due from the United States, in order to ascertain the debt of the State on account of the war loss. The amount of the balance in the sinking fund should be deducted in order to ascertain the real debt, for they belong to the State.

If all the claims of the State against the United States were paid and in hand, the war debt on the 30th of November 3, 1863, would be as follows:

Liabilities of war fund, \$2,000,404.88.

Balance due State from U. S.

Nov. 30, 1863, \$697,321.79.

Bonds in Sinking Fund, 171,000.00.

Also, deduct cash in hand November 20, 1863, 135,000.00.

1,609,321.79.

War debt, \$697,085.00.

Taking the most unfavorable view in reference to a final settlement of accounts, the present debt of the State incurred for purposes of the war, will not exceed a million and a half of dollars, and which, I think, fall far below that sum.

The amount of money advanced and paid for the United States out of the war fund, on my warrant as Governor, from the 20th day of January, 1863, to the 30th day of November, 1863, was \$389,400.43, and the amount received from the United States during the same time was \$230,803.20.

In making the estimates for another year, it is not safe to consider the liabilities of the war fund less than two millions of dollars, because it is probable that all the money that shall be received from the United States during the year will be advanced for the purpose of recruiting and equipping troops for the United States service, and will not be available for the other purposes for which the war fund was designed.

The Treasurer has made the following estimate of expenses to the war for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864, viz:

To pay interest on State bonds now issued, and on loans from banks.	\$100,000.00
Amount required for the pay of families of volunteers.	550,000.00
For payment of discharged volunteers and representatives of deceased.	150,000.00
Other expenses incident to the war,	200,000.00

\$1,000,000.00.

I think the above estimate is too small in some particulars, but if correct, and no more money be received from the United States than will be required for raising troops during the year, the liabilities of the war fund at the close of the present fiscal year will be about three millions of dollars. I recommend that a further supplement to the act of 1861 be passed, authorizing a loan of an additional million of dollars, and the issuing of bonds to secure the same. No one can foresee the emergencies which may arise during the year, and I do not wish to be restricted in my efforts in any emergency for want of funds.

[Continued on second page.]







