THE PORTAGE SENTINEL

JAMES W. SOMERVILLE, PROPRIETOR.

Office in [illegible] end of PHOENIX BLOCK,

THE PORTAGE SENTINEL is published every Saturday, at Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio, at the following rates:

One copy, one year, in advance,	$1 50
" " paid during the year,	2 00
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The Portage Sentinel.

"THE UNION—IT MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

VOL. 8. RAVENNA, OHIO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1862. NO. 10.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Singular Career of Gen. Schoepff.

A Frankfort, Ky., correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

Just now, while all eyes are turned to Somerset and Schoepff's brigade, it may be interesting to supply some particulars in the career of the General who is leading our forces there, and on whose generalship alone we can rely for success against the overwhelming odds.

It is one of the mortifying humiliations of which the war is bringing so many to the rebels that the aristocratic Tennessee Congressman, who commands the rebel army, has been once ingloriously defeated by, and is now again opposed to, *a late New York Hotel porter!*

When General Schoepff came to this country he was without means. Nothing better offering, he asked and procured the situation of porter in one the leading New York hotels, and many a lady who reads the *Gazette* this morning has had her trunk carried up and down stairs by the present brigadier general, whose second victory we are hourly expecting the wires to flash over the country. After a time he went to Washington, where he continued as porter in one of the hotels, till his unvarying politeness and industry brought him under the notice of Mr. Holt. Pleased with his appearance, and determined to see whether he would rise if he had a chance, Mr. Holt gave him a situation in the Patent Office. At first his duties were very humble—carrying bundles, arranging models, and the like; but he was gradually tried on more important labors, and it was still found that whatever he did was well done. A position was then arranged for him more suitable to his newly-discovered abilities.

Mr. Holt continued to take great interest in him, and missed no opportunity for promoting his advancement. When he was transferred to the WarDepartment he took Schoepff with him. An important survey in Virginia chanced to be needed, and Schoepff was entrusted with it. This brought him under the eye of General Scott, and his military education and acquirements were for the first time brought to light. Thenceforward his rise was sure. He continued to be employed on important business in the War Department till educated officers began to be demanded for our volunteers, when the New York hotel porter was appointed a brigadier general, and sent to protect the State of his benefactor from invasion. Mr. Holt has already the proud satisfaction of knowing that the man he took from hotel drudgery in Washington won Wild Cat; let us hope it may speedily be added that the same leader has held Somerset.

Didn't Want to Stand on Her Head.

Jane Eliza ——, a very pretty and interesting young lady of eighteen summers and seventeen winters—from the country—stepped into Brady's gallery a few days since to get a dozen album cards. She was accompanied by a male cousin, who "knows the ropes." After being gracefully posted the urbane operator took a look at her through the instrument, Jane Eliza blushed, patted her dress down so as to make it touch the floor all round, and hurriedly beckoned her cousin to approach. He came near, when she whispered anxiously, "Don't let that horrid man look at me through that thing, please make him stop." "Why not?" whispered he. "I don't like to tell you," she blushingly answered. "Oh, I must insist on knowing," said he. "Well" answered she, "if I must tell you, (lowering her voice awfully,) it will turn me up side down." Our city friend, the cousin, smiled—he couldn't help it—and told her he thought she must be mistaken. "O, no," said she, "Mr. E. is an engineer, and when he was surveying the railroad in the mountain last summer, he stopped at pa's ever so long, and he told us if you looked through one of those glasses, the object (that's what he said) was turned up side down. He is a very scientific man, and he ought to know." Our friend assured her he would not have her upset, if he could help it, and told Mr. Brady's representative, who had been watching the mysterious conference with some interest, that the young lady thought he might now proceed to take her without further preparation, and she was accordingly "took." The joke leaked out somehow, and Jane Eliza's friends often quiz her about her fear of a "reverse."—*Washington Star.*

Interesting Facts.

Man has the power of imitating almost every motion but that of flight. To effect these he has maturity and health, sixty bones in his head, sixty in his thigh and legs, sixty-two in his arms and hands, and sixty-seven in his trunk. He has four hundred and thirty-four muscles. His heart makes sixty-four pulsations a minute, and therefore three thousand eight hundred and forty in an hour, ninety-two thousand one hundred and sixty in a day. There are also three complete circulations of his blood in the short space of an hour. In respect to comparative speed of animated beings and impelled bodies, it may be remarked that size and construction seem to have little influence, nor has comparative strength, though one body giving any quantity of motion to another is said to loose so much of its own. The sloth is by no means a small animal, yet it can travel only fifty paces in a day; a worm crawls only five inches in fifty seconds; but a lady-bird can fly twenty million times its own length in less than an hour.—An elk can run a mile and a half in seven minutes; an antelope a mile in a minute; the wild mule of Tartary has a speed even greater than that. An eagle can fly eighteen leagues an hour, and a canary falcon can reach two hundred and fifty leagues in the short space of sixteen hours. A violent wind travels sixty miles an hour; a sound one thousand, one hundred and forty-two English feet in a second.

☞ "Nae wife for me, Tam."—A country laird, at his death, left his property in equal shares to his two sons, who continued to live very amicably together for many years. At length one said to the other, "Tam, as we are getting auld now, you'll tak' a wife, and when I dee you'll get my share of the ground."—"Nay, John, you're the youngest and maist active, you'll tak' a wife and when I dee you'll get my share." "O," says John, "Tam, that's just the wi' you, where there's any fash or trouble. Ne'er a thing will you da at a'."

DIED OF STARVATION!—Wilkes' Spirit of the Times says that an actress of considerable ability, whose husband was once a favorite in the east side of New York, was found dead a few days ago in a wretched tenement house. An infant but a few weeks old was found fumbling for nourishment at her cold breast. She had died from despair and want. Deserted by her husband, who has thus proved his title of "lady killer," she had passed through all the gradations of misery until her cup ran over and quenched the feeble fire that flickered beneath.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

Our devout thanks are due to Almighty God for the signal blessings conferred on our country.

While an unparalleled rebellion of a part of the national confederacy is waging war against the Government, and marshalling immense armies to aid its attempt to destroy the Union, the Government under the blessings of Providence, has preserved the Capital of the Nation; maintained its authority over a large majority of the States; prescribed the limits within which the insurrection is confined; established its supremacy over Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri—whose social sympathies were to no small extent with the insurgent States—reclaimed, by memorable naval victories, important ports in these States, and by the wisdom and vigor of its measures, removed every doubt of its power to speedily suppress the rebellion, restore its constitutional authority over every State of the Union, and permanently maintain the high position of the Nation among the leading States of the world. The threatening crisis through which the Government is passing must take its place in history as exhibing, beyond all precedents, the inherent vitality and power of free institutions, while the failure of the rebellion to accomplish its purpose of destroying popular government, will, under the guidance of Providence, be instrumental in vindicating its superiority over all other govermental forms, and powerfully contribute to its introduction among less favored nations.

Looking nearer home, and examining the condition of this State, we have equal reason for gratitude to the Dispenser of all good.—The seasons of the past year have been genially tempered for the health of man, and the earth has abundantly rewarded his labors.—The peaceful avocations of the people have been little disturbed by the public disorders. Agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and the useful arts are in a state of encouraging activity and developments our schools are prosperous; our charitable institutions have successfully performed their works of mercy; the lights of religion and knowledge have increased, and the patriotism of the people, springing from their intelligence and virtue, has become intensified by the perils which beset the nation. The animosities which have hitherto characterised the political parties dividing the people, causing each to suspect the patriotism of the other, and impairing the ability of either doing good, have yielded to a spirit of conciliation and moderation, uniting them all in the noble purpose of defending the nation from the assaults of its enemies at home, and if need be, from abroad. It is to be hoped that auspicious result of our public calamities, will prove the haabinger of a speedy restoration of harmony and good will among the people of all sections of the country.

The present year is the sixtieth from the adoption of the Ohio Constitution by the Convention of 1802. It is therefore a period at which it will be interesting to review the progress of the State; especially since no fairer example of a State grown up under free institutions, can probably be found. To do this in a manner easily understood, I shall arrange the subject under the general heads of growth in population; in agricultural production; in industry dependent on the arts; in commerce; in accumulated wealth, and in social institutions.

The general aggregate of these facts, at separate periods, will present the movement in growth, without the complication of numerous details.

The growth of population in Ohio is most remarkable. In 1802, when the Constitution was formed, Ohio had 50,080 people. In 1800 the census gave her 45,000. From 1800 to 1820 it received an addition of 536,000 persons. From 1820 to 1840, the addition was 938,000. From 1840 to 1860, it was 820,000. While the increase still continues immensely great, the ratio of increase has diminished; a fact which is always apparent when the basis of population is much enlarged. Taking into view the surface of land as well as the number of persons, no State having as great a density of habitation has increased as rapidly, except Massachusetts, where growth is almost entirely that of manufacturing towns. Ohio is mainly an agricultural State. Hence its rapid growth, since it obtained a million of people, is the more remarkable. This fact has become of great importance, since the existence of the present war. We have been called on to furnish what, even in the old military States of Europe, would be deemed a very large proportion of soldiers. The armies of Europe do not exceed one fiftieth of the people, while the able-bodied men of Ohio mustered into the United States Army have reached fully one-thirtieth. If we may imagine the war to have occurred at a former period, we have the means of contrasting our ability to meet such a demand, by contrasting, at certain periods, the men over twenty-one years of age. Thus, compare the periods of 1812, (the war with Great Britain,) the period of 1832, (South Carolina nullification,) and the present. The able-bodied men over twenty-one years of age were—

In 1812,	60,000
In 1832,	220,000
In 1861,	500,000

The strength of the State, for the purposes of war, is not shown merely by this growth; for, as population grows dense and towns are multiplied, the surplus of men who can be spared from the ordinary duties of life becomes much greater in proportion. The same ratio of volunteers, supplied in 1861, would have been impossible in 1812, and been severely felt in 1832. At present the various branches of industry are little affected by the immense draft made upon the active labor of the State.

With the growth of population in a State, where four-fifths of the people are yet agricultural, the growth of agricultural production must be correspondingly large. The censuses of the United States for 1840 and 1850, with the annual return of crops, made under the direction of State laws, furnish the means of an accurate comparison. Taking the aggregate of all cereal crops, together with potatoes, for three decennial periods, we have these results:

	Bushels.
In 1830,	71,464,603
In 1840,	92,945,164
In 1860,	152,349,156

I have selected the last crop (1860) because the largest and most accurately taken we have ever had. The increase of agricultural products between 1840 and 1860 was nearly double the ratio of the increase in population.—In the same period the increase of domestic animals was in a ratio fully equal to that of the people. Notwithstanding this increase of animal life, demanding increased means of support, after deducting all the grain necessary for this purpose, Ohio raised breadstuffs enough for ten millions of people;—four times her actual population. In other words, it exports food of values in various forms equivalent to the support of three times its population. No fuller illustration of the stimulus given to productive industry, by the utmost freedom of labor, can be found than by contrasting this abundance of all the means of supporting life with the scarcity and even absolute want of such means, which prevail now in many countries of Europe. We acknowledge the happy Providence which has given us fertile lands and a salubrious climate; but, with these facts before us, we may well claim that few people have applied a more willing or intelligent industry to the elements which nature has furnished.

After the application of labor to land, in producing food, comes its application to the arts, commerce and manufactures. For this Ohio has great facilities and resources; but its lands were so immediately within the reach of every laborer, and furnished such ready means of support, it is only within a few years that mining and manufactures have much advanced. Since 1840, however the increase has been rapid and extraordinary. The departments in which this is most conspicuous are the mining of coal and iron, and the manufacture of salt, iron, wood, and distilled liquors. A comprison of the decennial censuses of the United States and the State statistics of the last four years presents very gratifying results.

The following is a comparison of the production of iron, coal and salt, in 1840 and 1860:

OF IRON.

	Furnaces.	Pig Iron.	Value.
In 1840,	19	25,959	$ 648,975
In 1860,	59	105,500	3,171,000

OF COAL.

	Bushels.	Men.	Value.
In 1840,	3,513,400	439	$286,000
In 1860,	50,000,000	7000	5,000,000

OF SALT.

	Bushels.	Value.
In 1840,	297,310	$89,205
In 1860,	2,000,000	500,000

The facts show that the production of pig iron has increased in the last twenty years fourfold, that of coal fifteenfold, and that of salt sixfold. This is a far greater ratio of growth than that of population or of agricultural production, and shows that the greatest relative increase in industry, at the present time, is in the departments of mining and manufactures.

Last year the report of the Commissioners of Statistics contained a summary of the entire industry of the State, complied from the returns of the United States census. The aggregate value of industry (not agricultural) was $122,867,500, showing an increase from 1840 to 1850 of one hundred per cent, and from 1850 to 1860 of ninety-eight per cent.—the whole increase, in twenty years, being just fourfold. Several particular branches of industry and the arts, such as the products of coal and salt, and the manufacture of clothing and of distilled liquors, have increased in a much greater ratio.

In viewing these pleasing results of productive industry, exhibiting the active and remunerated employment of labor, which confers at once independence upon the men and wealth upon the State, we should recognize the great importance of machinery, and the new and multiplied facilities of commerce, furnished by the modern arts of locomotion. Of both these, Ohio has largely availed itself. The machines for faciliating agriculture have not only been used, but made in great numbers within the State. The new arts of distillation, of expressing oils, and of sewing by machinery, with others of minor importance, have all been employed with great success. The art, however, which has aided Ohio more than any other, is the improvement in locomotion. This applies more especially to commerce.

The first want of a State, so largely engaged in agriculture, is sufficient markets for its products: and the next is cheap and facile modes of transporting those products. Markets we have in the increasing wants of cities and manufactoring towns on the Atlantic, and the increasing and now ceaseless demand of Europe for food. In the early periods of the State, these markets were almost inaccessible, and agricultue was discouraged by the heavy burthen imposed by the cost of tansportation. But in no department has the State shown greater energy and intelligence than in supplying the improved means of locomotion, and thus, giving a greatly enhanced value to its products. Wise legislation invited capital to our public works, and the people promptly and patriotically met the taxes required, and have been repaid for all their sacrifices. No State of the same age can produce such an extent of public improvements, constructed for the purposes of commerce and the development of agriculture. Some have been constructed by the State, some by corporations, and some by private assciations; but all contributing to the public wealth, and bring commercial facilities within the reach of nearly every inhabitant.

The aggregate of roads, railroads and canals, is very nearly as follows:

Canals	900 miles.
Railroads	3,000 "
Turnpikes	3,400 "
Common Roads	67,000 "

These make seventy-four thousand five hundred miles of transit lines, independent of the coast lines of Lake Erie and the Ohio River, all of which are accessible to vessels in navigable waters.

The land surface of the State is 40,000 square miles, so that there is one mile of railroad to every thirteen square miles, and a mile and a half of common road to each square miles of surface. The farmers are within easy reach of a road, while the great commercial arteries, canals and railroads, pass through or near the commercial towns.

Situated between the lakes on the north, and the mountains on the south which come down to the Ohio this State had admirable advantages for internal trade. The great streams of trade and migration which pass between the east and the west, must go through her territory or along her bordesrs. The consequence is, that the surface of our State is covered with a net-work of railroads and canals, which are of the greatest service, not only to commerce, but to agriculture, and in time of war, to military movements. When the internal trade with the South was cut off, the immediate effect was to turn much of the produce which had before descended the Missisippi, to the railroads of the north-west in its transit to the cities of the Atlantic. Add the freights derived from abundant harvests, and the great value of these roads to all the interests in the country, will be appreciated. Nor were they of less value to the Government. While war raged on the Southern border, and immense armies were gathered, troops of all discriptions were moved through Ohio to any point required, with the utmost ease and rapidity. Contrasting this almost marvelous facility of movement, with the obstructions, the delay, and the cost of such movements, in the early periods of our history, we cannot but be astonished, that such results could be accomplished within thirty years, in a State so young.

Nor has the extension of commerce been confined to the land. Our tonnage on the lakes and rivers has increased threefold in twenty years, and out trade with Canada, which is now very important, fourfold. For many years Ohio has built more vessels than the majority of the States, and is now the fifth in ship building. Thus the commerce derived from our extensive lake and river boundary contrasts as strongly with former periods as does the growth of other branches of industry and enterprise.

From this statement of the increased population, industy and commerce of Ohio, it follows that its wealth, which is but the creation of these elements, must have increased in equal proportion. At the time we were about forming our Constitution, sixty years since, it is doubtful whether the entire State, considered as property, could be fairly estimated at more than forty millions of dollars. In 1840, the assessed value of property was but $128,353,657, or threefold that of 1802. In 1850, under a new principle of assessment, the valuation was $439,966,340, or threefold that of 1840. In 1860, the aggregate value of property was $887,302,601, or double that of 1850. The anual increasement of wealth from 1802 to 1840, supposing the assessment to be a fair standard of comparison, was but two millions; but from 1840 to 1850, it was thirty millions; and from 1850 to 1860, it was forty-four millions. If the next ten years should be attended by no more adverse circumstances than those which are past, the wealth of Ohio will be increased at least four hundred millions at the end of that period making a due allowance for diminished immigration and extent of new lands to be cultivated.

The present value of property in Ohio, if we take into view the large amount which escapes assessment, and the small value placed upon animals and other species of personal property, cannot be estimated at less than a thousand millions of dollars, or twenty-five-fold that of 1802. That is very nearly correct, we have another proof in the fact, that the value of exported products made from the materials and labor of Ohio, amounts to sixty millions per annum. If we consider that the people have not only exported that amount but have received also nearly all their food, much of their clothing, and comfortable homes, from lands and labor, which do not enter as exports, it will not be difficult to see, the capital which, united with labor, has produced these results, must be fully equal to the estimate.

The accumulation of this wealth, as the result of the growth and labor of sixty years, is one of the extraordinary facts in the growth of the United States.

In 1850, but three States exceeded in value the State of Ohio, and New York alone, the present value of Ohio. Virginia was more than one hundred and fifty years older than Ohio. It had one third more surface, had abundant mines of coal and iron, and communicated with the ocean by the finest rivers and harbors. Yet after assessing one third of her population as property, the whole value fell one hundred millions short of that of Ohio. If the future political economist shall search for an illustration of the superior value of free institutions, he will search in vain for one more effective.

After thus surveying our national growth, we must at least return to social influences and social results, as the true tests of what our institutions have accomplished. In the midst of their material prosperity, are the people happy, comfotable and enlightened? In the absence of any positive test of the internal state of society, we must resort to such elements of morals, education and religion, as in all civilized states are admitted to be the outward signs of a social condition.

The principle of an universal public education was embraced in all the laws and ordinances organizing the institutions of the State. The United States granted lands, the State adopted the principle in her Constitution, and for half a century various laws have been enacted, and taxes laid to carry out fully the original intention, that the whole people could be educated. To do this, however, required not merely laws and money, but a social experience, and adaptation of means which could only be the growth of time.—After many dfficulties and the lapse of many years, it has been accomplished, and our school system, if not perfect, is certainly giving an elementary education to the people; it is not merely the growth of numbers, but the growth of the system, whose comprehensive benefits and influences embrace the whole people.

The increase in the extent, and application of public education to the people, may be estimated from the following proportions, between the population at given periods, and number attending all these places of education:

In 1839—254,612.	16 per ct of pop. in school.			
In 1849—357,608.	18	"	"	"
In 1859—600,034.	26	"	"	"

Thus we find the proportion of those educated doubing in twenty years; and if we refer to the scale of studies, the introduction of High Schools, and general advancement of pupils, we shall find that the advance in the quality and value of education is fully equal to that in the number of the instructed.—There are over 700,000 pupils in all the places of public education. Over one-fourth the entire population in the midst of growth, are seeking the moral and intellectual advancement which education confers; and in this fact lies the sure foundation of social stability and prosperity.

Referring to the outward organization of religion, we find there are five thousand two hundred and fifty church buildings, being one to each four hundred and sixty persons.—These embrace every variety of Christian profession, all secured by our Constitution in full liberty of worship, and each zealous in carrying forward its own view.

In estimating the morals of society we have social tests, in the number and character of crimes, in the number of violent deaths, and in the number of marriages. While we cannot estimate the amount of vice existing beyond the reach of the law, these exterior tests afford a means of comparison between different communities. The facts connected with this subject have been for several years reported by the Commissioner of the Statistics and may be brief flstated.

The average number of indictments for crimes in Ohio, for four years ending 1861, was 3,400, of which one half were statutory offences, and the residue crimes against persons or property. The proportion of crimes is about the same as in Great Britain, but the proportion against property is much less.

The average number of deaths by violence in Ohio is five hundred, or one in forty-seven hundred. The average number in Prussia is one in eighteen hundred and seventy-three. Crimes of violence seem, therefore, to be much less frequent here than on the continent of Europe.

The average number of marriages in Ohio varies but little from one in one hundred; in Prussia, one in one hundred and ten But the proportion in Germany is probably greater than in either France or England. Illegitimacy and infanticide, though frequent in densely populated countries, are comparatively rare here.

Reviewing these external tests of social evils of great magnitude exist among the morality, we find that while social must civilized states, our proportion is less than in older countries, and sufficently moderate to prove that the existence of extraordinary freedom has not given rise to extraordinary vice. The Statistics of the State show that one half of all its crimes are due to intemperance. While it is easy to prove that other States, and other commmities, share even more largely in this calamity, it can never cease to be a subject of profound regret, that a people placed under the happiest auspices should be unable to deliver itself from an evil so great and so disastrous.

In concluding this review of material and social progress in Ohio, during a period of sixty years, we must acknowledge at once the elements of success; the wisdom of the pioneers, who laid its foundation so wisely and broadly, and the untiring labors and sagacious intelligence of the people who have sustained and matured its institutions. These institutions were founded on the broadest basis of freedom, and in vain will other States, and other ages be sought for better examples of just and equitable government.

Itake this occasion to say that het Bureau of Statistics provided for by the Constitution, and organized by the act of 1857, has proved of essential service, in procuring and systematizing accurate information upont the elements, resources and development of the State. The annual movement in each department of agriculture, industry, commerce, and society, is now perfectly determined, and furnishes a reliable basis of legislation. Statistics, in the most advanced states of Europe, have been reduced to a science, and are quoted and relied upon, by both statesmen and philosophers, as the best means of ascertaining the true condition of society. If the present law on this subject were so amended as to provide for ascertaining the number of births and deaths, it would furnish more complete means of determining our moral and sanitory condition. I commend this subject to your favor.

The State Board of Agriculture is performing useful offices in connection with our agricultural interest. I earnestly commend it to the continued favor of the Legislature, and trust that all proper facilities will be given to it to accomplish the greatest beneficial results.

In that belief I repeat the recommendation, made to your immediate predecessors, for the establishment of an experimental farm, on a portion of the Reform School Farm, to be under the direction of the State Board to communicate the results of experiments in the several departments of farming and stock raising, to the farmers of the State, through its Annual Report.

I call your attention also to the expediency of having the State represented at the international exhibition of works of industry and art, to be held at London in May next, and to the propriety of organizing the State Board of Agriculture to select a delegate. If Congress shall fail to provide for the payment of the expense of such delegate, I respectfully recommend that a suitable appropriation, therefore, be made by the General Assembly.

The various Benevolent Institutions of the State are in a prosperous condition, and have been conducted during the past year with fidelity and success. No State in the Union has a greater reason to be proud of its public charities than Ohio. They are justly encouraged by legislative action, and have in a marked degree the confidence and sympathies of the people. I take pleasure in again commending them to the fostering care of the General Assembly.

The number of patients in the Central, Northern and Southern Lunatic Asylums at the end of the last financial year were:

Central Lunatic Asylum	252
Northern do	141
Southern do	159
Total	552

The expenditures for current and general purposes were:

Central Lunatic Asylum	$38,478 78
Northern do	26,383 45
Southern do	27.294 41
Total	$92,156 67

Equal to $167 for each patient.

The estimated expenses for the current year, for which appropriations are asked, are:

Central Lunatic Asylum	$43,400 00
Northern do	28,672 28
Southern do	32,700 00
Total	$104,772 28

Additional appropriations are recommended by the Trustees and Superintendents of the asylums in their reports for special purposes, to which I direct your attention.

In June last, upon the request of Governor F. H. Pierpont, I directed the admission into the Central Lunatic Asylum, of four insane persons from Virginia, until provision could be made for their custody and care by the authorities of that State. Although not directly authorized by law, I did not doubt that this act would be warmly approved by our fellow citizens, in view of the condition of Western Virginia, and their earnest sympathies with its loyal people, who have successfully struggled for their liberties against the tyranny of the rebellious and usurping rulers of that commonwealth.

The number of pupils in November last in the Institution of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots, was:

In the Blind Asylum,	120
" Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	140
" Idiot Asyulm,	44
Total,	304

The expenditures during the year were:

For the Blind,	$16,950 00
For the Deaf and Dumb,	23,578 00
For Idiots,	7,680 00
Total,	$48,208 00

Equal to $158 for each pupil.

The appropriations asked for the current year are:

For the Blind Asylum,	$18,500 00
For the Deaf and Dumb Aslyum,	16,500 00
For the Idiot Asylum,	7,562 00
Total,	$42,562 00

The total expenditures of all the Benevolent Institutions during the past year were $140,364 67; the equivalent of a tax of 4-25 of a mill on the taxable property of the State in 1860.

This does not include Longview Lunatic Asylum of Hamilton county. By the act of March 10, 1857, the State agreed to pay to this Asylum a sum equal to the tax raised in Hamilton county for Lunatic Asylum purposes. The amount thus appropriated last year was $14,148.

Number of patients,	357
Expenditures of past year,	$56,050 20
Equal to $140 per patient.	

It seems to me that the aggregate of the expenditures for the support of these Institutions is unnecessarily large. I respectfully suggest whether such measures cannot properly be adopted as without impairing their usefulness or efficiency, will materially reduce their expenses.

At no former period has there been so great a degree of success in the Reform School as during the past year. Its accommodations have been enlarged so that one hundred and fifty inmates can be comfortably sustained, though the average number has been one hundred and seventy-eight. The number who left the Institution during the year, is seventy-seven. Could all the applications have been met, the number at this time would be three hundred. Not a case of sickness has occurred during the year requiring the attendance of a physician. But two inmates have escaped. The financial condition of the school is very gratifying.

The amount of appropriation in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, was	$12,517 00
Appropriations for 1861,	18,344 00
Total expenditures for past year,	$31,960 00
Uunpaid notes in the hands of the Acting Superintendent,	1,408 89
Unpaid appropriations,	8,919 11

Experience has demonstrated the great value of this Reform School. The almost fatal effect of incarcerating boys under sixteen years of age with older and hardened offenders in the Penitentiary has been avoided, and hundreds who were rapidly tending to criminal practices in our cities and towns, have been arrested in their course and been saved from crime and ruin. The discipline is excellent, and the entire School and Farm are conducted in such a manner as to commend the Institution to the favorable regard of the people.

I am happy to state, that during the past year, the number of convicts in the Penitentiary has diminished. The total number on the first day of November last was nine hundred and twenty-four, while on the first day of November, 1860, it was nine hundred and thirty-one. The average number during the year was nine hundred and sixty-five.

The enlargement of the prison, and the erection of new cells have extended its capacity so that it will contain ten hundred and fifty convicts. It is for you to determine whether it is expedient to provide immediately, either for its further enlargement, or for the erection of a new penitentiary.

I ask your attention to the recommendations of the Directors and Wardens, for the erection of new structures within the present enclosure.

The total cash receipts for the past year were $92,823 11. The labor of convicts for the State, in the erection of new structures, $13,056 30. The total expenses have been $100,125 28. The earnings thus appear, in excess of expenses, $3,966 63.

It is gratifying to know that moral influences are relied upon in the discipline of the penitentiary, to secure the submission and promote the reformation of convicts. Kindness and religious instruction are blended with regular but not oppressive labor, and are producing results propitious to morality and to virtuous sympathy. Your earnest interest is solicited to the correction of whatever defects there may be in our penitentiary system.

The too frequent exercise of the pardoning power must necessarily impair the efficiency of the administration of justice. Inconsiderate clemency operates as an encouragement to crime, and produces more misery than it alleviates. The prerogative of mercy should be exercised with a view only to the legitimate objects of punishment,—the reformation of offenders and the prevention of crimes. Within the scope of this rule, I have deemed it my duty to restrict the exercise of the pardoning power.

The whole number of pardons granted during the last year is eighty-nine; of these, twenty-four were issued upon the certificate of the physician of the penitentiary, accompanied by the recommendation of the Warden and Directors, in cases where there was danger of the death of the convict so pardoned, in pursuance of the act prescribing the manner of applying for pardons.

Connected with the subject of pardons, there is one feature of our criminal code to which it my duty to invite your attention.—I refer to the provision for minimum periods of confinement in the penitentiary.

Numerous applications have been made to me for the exercise of the pardoning power, by the Judges by whom the cases were tried, upon the ground that the periods of confinement were longer than the circumstances would justify, and that the sentences had been made so because minimum periods had been fixed by law, and no discretion, below those limits, left to the Judge. An examination of many of the cases has satisfied me of the force of these considerations, and the pardoning power has according been exercised.—Reflection upon the subject has brought me to the conclusion that it would be best to take away the minimum limit in all cases, and leave the Judge to fix the time, below the maximum limit, as his judgment, in view of all the circumstances in each case, may determine.

The only objection which can be urged against such a measure is, that in some instances the period of confinement might be too short to meet the expenses of conviction and transportation. The answer is obvious and conclusive. The legitimate objects of punishment, as already stated, are the protection of society and the reformation of the offender. Pecuniary considerations are entitled to little weight where the interests of public justice are concerned. In my judgment, the objection is also nearly, if not entirely, without foundation in the fact which it assumes. It is believed that the sentence would rarely be so short that the time would not be sufficient to reimburse the State in as large a proportion of its outlays as it receives in the average of other cases wherein the periods of confinement are longer.

A tabular statement of the various penitentiary crimes, with the maximum and minimum period of confinement prescribed by law for each one, will be found with the documents accompanying this message.

I commend to your consideration the Report of the Superintendent of the State House, and to your approval his recommendations for the completion of the building. No more faithful or intelligent officer has been in the service of the State, nor one whose suggestions in regard to the particular trust reposed in him are entitled to more respectful attention by the General Assembly.

In 1855 the State House Commissioners estimated the cost of the labor and material required to finish the building and grounds at $681,106 90. Since that time there have been expended on the work $372,197 37, leaving $308,909 53 as the unexpended balance of this estimate.

The Superintendent now estimates that only $66,431 will be required to complete the building and grounds in the manner at present contemplated, which is $242,478 53 less than the estimate of the Commissioners in 1855.

The total cost of the State House and the grounds to November 15, 1861, was $1,859,121 45.

The preparations for the building were commenced in 1838. The corner stone was laid July 4th, 1839. I join the Superintendent in respectfully submitting whether the long time that has elapsed since its commencement does not add something to its claims for an early completion.

The State Library has been established forty-four years. In that time $53,963 have been expended for its increase and preservation—not including salaries—and 24,074 volumes have been received in it by purchase and donations, and by means of exchanges with State and Society libraries. The Library was moved into the permanent hall, set apart for it in the State House, which is yet unfinished, in January, 1858. Since that time 5,048 volumes have been placed upon its shelves, of which number 1946 were received in exchange.

The Report of the Commissioners, from which I take these facts, makes several recommendations, which seem to me worthy of careful consideration. It is stated that Documents and Reports from the General Government have not been regularly received; and for the purpose of securing for State libraries full sets of all volumes published by the National Government, and of supplying the Congressional Library with complete sets of the Laws, Documents and Reports of the States, it is suggested that the General Assembly request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the propriety of so amending the law governing the Congressional Library, that the Librarian thereof shall be charged with the duty of forwarding the Laws Reports and Public Documents, printed by authority of Congress, to all the States which supply the Congressional Library with their official publications. I have no doubt you will approve this suggestion.

I refer you to the Reports of the Auditor, Comptroller and Treasurer for a detailed exhibit of the financial condition of the State.—The disturbed condition of the country, and the resulting embarrassment to many departments of industry to the people—especially to that of the commercial classes—have not prevented their promptly meeting the largely increased pecuniary demands of the State—a fact which illustrates, in not more engaging forms, their vast and varied resources and the intelligence necessary for their prompt application to profitable uses, than their inflexible determination to maintain the supreme authority of the Government at whatever cost and sacrifice.

The following statement exhibits, in a condensed form, the gross amount of the revenues of the State, with the chief sources whence they were derived, and also the disbursements from the several funds respectively:

RECEIPTS.

Bal. in Treasury Nov. 15, '60,	$66,209 15
Gen. revenue from taxes,	685,029 16
" " canal,	143,767 12
" " other sources,	113,940 18
Military fund from loans,	1,212,134 45
" " United States,	345,000 00
" " other sources,	1,110 53
Sinking fund from taxes,	1,493,613 07
" " school lands,	84,276 47
" " other sources,	48,103 38
Com. school fund from taxes,	1,204,839 83
School library fund from taxes,	1,690 57
National road fund from tolls,	21,492 41
Bank redemption fund,	2,000 00
Total receipts,	$5,423,205 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

From general revenue proper,	$727,773 78
From canals,	208,129 77
Military fund,	1,496,025 51
Sinking fund,	1,670,340 12
Railroad coupons withdrawn,	1,290 00
Common school fund,	1,205,107 20
School library fund,	5,083 82
National road fund,	19,521 45
Bank redemption fund,	752 25
Total disbursements,	$5,294,029 90
Bal. in Treasury Nov. 15, '61,	$129,176 43

Of the foregoing receipts, it will be seen that $3,385,181 63 were derived from taxes; $327,802 06 from canals and other sources of general revenue, and from tolls of National road, from the disbursement of which no money return will be made to the State; $1,558,241 98 from Military fund, which will be reimbursed by the United States, and $86,277 46 from School lands and Bank redemption fund, which constitute debt rather than revenue. Deducting the amount of revenues from the Military fund and the balance in the Treasury from the gross receipts, leaves $3,735,784 92 as the sum expended during the fiscal year, for the support of the State Government in all its departments, executive, legislative and judicial—the common schools, the payment of the interest and $582,00 of the principal of the public debt, and all the other expenses attending the administration of the State Government. The disbursements proper for the support of the State Government during the year, including the expenses and salaries of Benevolent Institutions, the Penitentiary, with the repairs and enlargement of the building, and all other expenditures, ordinary or extraordinary, were $787,390 33, which is little more than one-half the disbursements for the support of the common schools, and about $100,000 less than the payments on the interest of the Foreign and Domestic Debt.

I do not refer to the heavy cost, to the State of Common Schools for the purpose of encouraging any reduction of the levy for their support; for, while I earnestly recommend all practicable retrenchments in public expenditures, I am decided in the opinion, that the state school levy should not be reduced.

The preservation of the public faith, by the prompt payment of the interest and principal of the public debt, and the providing for the education of all the youth of the State are objects of such transcendant importance as to need no argument to be addressed to the General Assembly on their behalf.

The Auditor's estimate of receipts from