

The Ebensburg Alleghanian.

TERMS: \$3.00 PER ANNUM.
\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN PRESIDENT.—HENRY CLAY.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1868.

NUMBER 48.

TODD HUTCHINSON,
Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 8.

WILLIAM KITTELL, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
January 24, 1867.

JOHN FENLON, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office opposite the Bank. [Jan 24]

GEORGE M. READE, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office in Colonnade Row. [Jan 24]

P. TIERNEY, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa.
Office in Colonnade Row. [Jan 24]

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN, Attorneys at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office opposite the Court House. [Jan 24]

JAMES C. EASLY, Attorney at Law, Carlisle, Cambria county, Pa.
Architectural Drawings and Specifications made. [Jan 24]

A. SHOEMAKER, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Particular attention paid to collections. Office one door east of Lloyd & Co's Bank House. [Jan 24]

SAMUEL SINGLETON, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on High Street, west of Foster's Hotel.
Will practice in the Courts of Cambria and adjoining counties.
Attends also to the collection of claims and suits against the Government. [Jan 24]

GEORGE W. OATMAN, Attorney at Law and Claim Agent, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa.
Pensions, Back Pay and Bounty, and Military Claims collected. Real Estate bought and sold, and payment of Taxes collected. Book Accounts, Notes, Due Bills, Mortgages, &c., collected. Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, Letters of Attorney, Bonds, &c., neatly written, and all legal business promptly attended to. Pensions increased, and Equalized Bounty collected. [Jan 24]

D. DEVEREAUX, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Summit, Pa.
Office east of Mans' on House, on Railroad street. Night calls promptly attended at his office. [May 23]

R. DE WITT ZEIGLER—
Having permanently located in Ebensburg, offers his professional services to the citizens of town and vicinity.
Teeth extracted, without pain, with Nitrous Oxide, or Laughing Gas.
Rooms over R. R. Thomas' store, High Street. [Sep 19]

DENTISTRY.
The undersigned, Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg. He has spared no means to thoroughly acquaint himself with every improvement in his art. To many years of personal experience, he has sought to add the varied experience of the highest authorities in Dental Science. He simply asks that an opportunity may be given for his work to speak its own praise.

SAMUEL BELFORD, D. D. S.
References: Prof. C. A. Harris; T. E. Bond, W. R. Handy; A. A. Blandy, P. H. Assel of the Baltimore College.
Will be at Ebensburg on the fourth Sunday of each month, to stay one week. January 24, 1867.

LOYD & CO., Bankers—
EBENSBURG, PA.
Gold, Silver, Government Loans and Securities bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made at accessible points in the United States, and General Banking Business transacted. January 24, 1867.

M. LLOYD & Co., Bankers—
ALTOONA, PA.
Drafts on the principal cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made, and received on deposit, payable on demand, about interest, or upon time, with interest at our rates. [Jan 24]

W. R. LLOYD, Pres't. JOHN LLOYD, Cashier.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF ALTOONA.
GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
AND
SIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Corner Virginia and Annie sts., North of Altoona, Pa.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$300,000 00
CAPITAL PAID IN.....150,000 00
All business pertaining to Banking done on favorable terms.
Internal Revenue Stamps of all denominations always on hand.
To purchasers of Stamps, percentage, in stamps, will be allowed, as follows: \$50 to \$100, 2 per cent.; \$100 to \$200, 3 per cent.; \$200 and upwards, 4 per cent. [Jan 24]

JESSE J. LLOYD,
Successor of R. S. Dunn,
Dealer in
FINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS, AND DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMES,
AND FANCY ARTICLES, PURE
WINE AND BRANDIES FOR MEDICAL
PURPOSES, PATENT MEDICINES, &c.
Also:
Cap, and Note Papers,
Pens, Pencils, Superior Ink,
And other articles kept
by Drugs generally.
Office on Main Street, opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, Pa. [Jan 24]

BRIDGE STILES,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Manufacturer of Barrels, Kegs, Tubs, and wooden-ware generally. Meat stands and stumps on hand and for sale.
Repairing done cheap for cash.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to. [Nov. 7, 1867-8m]

SAMUEL SINGLETON, Notary Public, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office on High Street, west of Foster's Hotel. [Jan 24]

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

READ TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE
JANUARY 7, 1868.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN—Before performing the customary and constitutional duty of transmitting to you information of the affairs of the Commonwealth, and recommending such measures to your consideration as are deemed necessary and expedient, it affords me great gratification to tender to you my most friendly greetings on your assembling at the seat of government, and to welcome you to the council chambers of the State.

Our grateful acknowledgments are due to the beneficent Author of all good for the continued prosperity and well-being which everywhere prevails, for the abundance which has crowned the labors of the husbandman, for the general health with which we have been so signally favored, and for all the enjoyments of peace, contentment and happiness within our borders.

Our country has just emerged from the trials and dangers of an unrighteous rebellion and entered upon a period of important political struggle arising therefrom. Being convened as the representatives of a confiding constituency, grave duties and responsibilities devolve upon you to so legislate upon the great and manifold interests committed to your charge as best to subserve the welfare of the people and advance the honor of the State. The fullest confidence is entertained that your deliberations will result beneficially and your public duties be faithfully discharged; and on my part, permit me to give you assurances of zealous co-operation in all your labors to promote the general welfare.

One of the most important duties devolving upon the Legislature is the consideration of the public finances. Such action should be taken for the provision of funds to defray the current expenses of the Government, the preservation of the credit of the Commonwealth, and the speedy extinguishment of the public debt, as circumstances shall be found to require. These objects are of the highest importance, and claim the first attention of the Representatives of the people.

The report of the State Treasurer shows that the balance in the Treas. Nov. 30, '66, was \$1,741,033 27

Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, '67,	5,425,331 07
Loan for the redemption of over-due bonds.....	23,000,000 00
Depreciated funds in Treasury, unavailable.....	41,032 00
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1867.....	30,205,395 34
Payments, viz:	
Ordinary expens. during fiscal yr. and Nov. 30, '67.....	\$4,583,696 99
Loans, &c., redeemed.....	20,918,829 89
Depreciated funds, unavailable.....	41,032 00
Balance.....	25,543,538 88

Bal. in Treas. Nov. 30, 1867..... 4,601,836 46

Of which the Treasurer reports as applicable to the payment of over-due loans the sum of 2,937,978 55

Balance..... 1,723,857 91

Amount of the State debt Nov. 30, 1867..... \$35,622,052 16

Funded debt, viz:	
6 per cent. loans \$25,311,180 00	
5 per cent. loans 12,104,025 20	
4 1/2 per cent. loans.....	175,000 00
Unfunded debt:	
Relief notes in circulation.....	96,625 00
Interest certificates outstanding.....	13,086 52
Interest certificates unclaimed.....	4,448 38
Domestic credit certificates.....	44 67
Total outstanding.....	37,704,409 77

From which deduct the amount in Treas. applicable to payment of over-due loans 2,937,978 55

34,766,431 22

Am't. redeemed during fiscal yr. ending Nov. 30, 1867..... 855,620 91

That the operations of the sinking fund may be clearly understood, the following "recapitulation" is quoted from the report of the Commissioners for the year ending September 3, 1867:

Balance in sinking fund Sept. 3, 1867.....	\$2,752,351 77
Receipts in fund for year ending Sept. 3, 1867.....	3,355,810 69
Disbursements:	
Paid interest.....	\$2,575,370 55
Loans redeemed.....	1,794,569 50
Premiums.....	275 00
Domestic credits.....	75 00
Balance in fund.....	4,370,250 05

Balance in fund..... 1,737,912 41

By the sixth section of the act of May 16, 1861, a special tax of one-half mill on the dollar was especially set apart for the payment of the interest and redemption of the loan created by an act of May 18, 1861, entitled "An Act to create a loan and provide for arming the State."

The receipts from said tax and tax on gross receipts amts. to August, 1867.....	\$489,178 17
Interest paid in February and August, 1867.....	169,245 00
Balance on hand.....	819,933 17

Public debt Nov. 30, 1867..... \$34,766,431 22

Assets in Treasury, viz:

Bonds of Pa. R.R. Co.....	\$6,500,000 00
Bonds of Phila. & Erie R.R. Co.....	3,500,000 00
Int. on bonds of P. & Erie R.R. Co. 1,400,000 00	
Cash in Treasury.....	1,723,857 91
	13,123,857 91

Liabilities in excess of assets..... 21,642,573 31

The above assets will be available as follows:

By the act of May 16, 1867, the Pennsylvania railroad company are to pay on the above bonds, \$100,000 a year until July 31, 1890, when one million of the residue shall fall due, and one million annually thereafter, without interest, until the whole is paid, which will be in the year 1895.

By the act of March 7, 1861, the \$3,500,000 of bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad were surrendered to that company, upon the deposit of four millions of dollars of their bonds as collateral security for the payment of the original bonds, and a mortgage of four millions of dollars was also given by the company to secure their payment. These bonds are to be paid in forty years from date of issue, and will mature A. D. 1901.

There is always a discrepancy in announcing the reduction of the State debt, between the annual proclamation of the Governor and report of the State Treasurer, arising from the fact that the sinking fund year terminates on the first Monday in September and the fiscal year of the Treasury on the 30th of November. To prevent complication of accounts and annual explanations, I recommend that the termination of the sinking fund year be made the same as that of the Treasury.

The promptitude with which citizens of Pennsylvania came forward last April and took the whole amount of the twenty-three million loan, (the bids being for upwards of thirty-three millions,) may be considered a most auspicious circumstance in the financial history of the State, and indicates unbounded confidence in the good faith and substantial credit of the Commonwealth. The foregoing statement of the finances is set forth with pleasure, in consequence of their flourishing condition.

In addition thereto, the balance in favor of the General Government for Pennsylvania's quota of the direct tax levied in the several States for war purposes and for cash from the United States, amounting, in all, to nearly two millions of dollars, has been settled in full by the allowance of claims for extraordinary expenses incurred by State during the war.

In consequence of the lapse of time since the remaining claims were contracted, the want of sufficient vouchers and explanations, and the difficulty of finding the parties, some of them being dead by whom they should be made, render their settlement difficult, and in many instances, doubtful, the accomplishment of which will, however, be vigorously pursued and the result laid before the Legislature.

Passing from this general review of the finances of the State, I cannot permit some of the most prominent ideas connected with them to pass unnoticed, because they clearly indicate the part of duty in the discharge of the Executive trust. It is deemed proper to call your attention to the fact that during the entire year a very large sum of money is in the keeping of the State Treasurer. This sum has not at any time for years been less than a million of dollars, and at present amounts to considerably over four millions of dollars. That it is unnecessary that the greater portion of this money should be kept in the Treasury to meet the ordinary demands upon it is obvious; and that it should be withdrawn from circulation is certainly a detriment to the business of the community. A contraction to the amount of several millions, as at present, cannot fail to make its impression upon those engaged in mercantile, manufacturing, agricultural, mining and all other kinds of employments. This money, I am informed upon good authority, can be loaned, with ample security for its re-payment when needed, for certain specified periods, at a reasonable rate of interest, and the proceeds placed in the Treasury for the benefit of the State, which would not only be beneficial to the tax-payers, by increasing the public revenue, but also enlarge the accommodations for business purposes. If this plan were adopted, the withdrawal of the circulating medium, by the payment of taxes, would be so brief that it would not materially affect the public welfare. The fund thus acquired could be added to the sinking fund, and would materially aid in the reduction of the State debt.

A glance at the condition of the Treasury will show that at least four millions of dollars might now be loaned, and at four per cent. would realize the handsome sum of \$160,000 per annum. Or nearly the whole amount of the balance now in the Treasury might be rendered productive by being invested in the bonds of the State, bearing six per cent. interest, even though purchased at a premium. Or, it might be invested in United States interest-bearing bonds which would be available at any moment a necessity might arise for the use of the funds. If that amount were exchanged at par for United States ten forty bonds, bearing five per cent. interest in gold, the product would

be at the rate of \$200,000 per annum, in gold, or, at the present value of gold, \$266,000 in currency. Besides, the funds would not become "depreciated and unavailable" by long continuance in the Treasury. A law for this purpose could be passed, specifying the method by which the unneeded money of the Treasury may be loaned, authorizing and empowering the State Treasurer, and such others as you may designate, to carry out its provisions.

Your attention is also invited to the fact that the salary of the State Treasurer, now only seventeen hundred dollars, is entirely disproportionate to the duties and responsibilities of that officer, and that the amount of the bond, eighty thousand dollars, given by him to the State, is equivalent to no security at all, under the present system of placing, unconditionally, the entire funds of the State in his hands. The only security is the incorruptible honesty and integrity of the Treasurer. Suppose that when there is in his keeping millions of dollars the incumbent of that office should be tempted to become a defaulter! How easily could he secure to his bondsmen the amount for which they would legally be liable to the State and appropriate the balance to himself! For years, it seems to me, the Treasury of the State has stood, as it were, upon a volcano. Examples all around us show the fallibility of man, and how frequently and easily he is swerved from the path of rectitude and honor. Even many of those in the most elevated positions and enjoying the highest confidence of the public, are often found to yield to the temptations that surround them. The desire for the rapid accumulation of wealth; the thousands of schemes presented to excite the cupidity of human nature, and the looseness of public morals, engendered by the escape of the guilty from punishment, have so demoralized public sentiment that it may be considered a wonder—almost a miracle—that Pennsylvania has so long escaped from the calamity that might at any time have happened, or that may hereafter happen, by the robbery of her Treasury, and render the suspension of the payment of the interest upon the State debt, for a time, inevitable.

In the performance of my duty, I have forewarned the Legislature of a danger as respects her finances, of no common magnitude. It remains for it to determine whether this danger shall be averted by prompt and efficient legislation and the Treasury guarded against the occurrence of so great a calamity.

The report of the Superintendent of the Common Schools exhibits a full view of our excellent system of public instruction, which is widely diffusing its blessings by securing a sound and substantial education to all the children of the State. A brief summary will give an idea of the immense proportions it has attained and the vast amount of usefulness of which it is capable.

At the close of the year the number of school districts in the State was 1,889; the number of schools, 13,435; graded schools, 2,147; school directors, 11,534; county, city and borough superintendents, 68; teachers, 15,523; pupils, 789,389; the cost of tuition, \$3,028,065 70; building, \$1,262,798 68; contingencies, \$790,675 33; union, building and contingencies, \$5,081,539 71; and the amount expended for all purposes relating to schools, \$5,160,750 17.

Your attention is particularly invited to the want of uniformity and constant change of books in the public schools. These are matters of serious inconvenience and needless expense to the poor, and might easily be remedied by judicious legislation.

The chief aim of the system of common schools is to place the advantages of an education within the reach of all the children of the Commonwealth; and when it is considered that intelligence and virtue are the principal safeguards of our free institutions, this system earnestly claims the fostering care and wise guidance of the Legislature.

The graded schools have largely increased during the past year. The system established by the State was designed, not only to furnish instruction to our youth in the elements of knowledge, but wherever practicable, to impart to them an education in the higher branches of learning. The multiplication of grammar and high schools should, therefore, receive every encouragement, for they are necessary to perfect the system and enable the State to avail itself of that talent which is born in the cottages of the poor quite as frequently as in the palaces of the rich.

Good schools cannot exist without good teachers, and good teachers can only be obtained by using the proper means to prepare them. Recognizing these facts, the Legislature of 1857 passed a general Normal school law, dividing the State into twelve districts, and looking forward to the establishment in each of them of a Normal school. According to the provisions of this law, four of these schools are now organized, the prosperous condition of which is exemplified by the fact that 2,185 students attended them during the past year, of whom 46 graduated.

Fourteen colleges and thirty-two academies have made reports to the School

Department during the past year. Such institutions supply a great public want, as the common school system is not competent to perform the whole work of popular education. A State requires men of generous culture in all the walks of life, as well as in the profession of teaching, and the perfection of the system of public school instruction is one of the wisest and noblest objects of legislation. All of the different institutions of learning would be strengthened and their usefulness increased by bringing them together in a closer union, which possibly can be best accomplished by the creation of a general Department of Education.

Serious complaints have been made concerning the neglect of the education of the children in the alms and poor houses of some of the counties of the State.—They are permitted to grow up in idleness and ignorance, and when sent upon the world to earn a living, are better prepared to receive lessons of vice than those of usefulness. The directors of these institutions should be compelled, by law, to send such children to the common schools, or provide proper schools for them, and it should be made the duty of common school superintendents to supervise and enforce the execution of the law.

The last annual report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools was made up to include the 30th of November, 1866. The appropriation for that year, extending from January 1, 1866, to January 1, 1867, was insufficient to cover the expenses of the whole year, and consequently those of December, 1866, were unpaid. The next appropriation, under the present law, extends from January 1, 1867, to June 1, 1868. It was, therefore, determined that there was no legal authority to apply any part of it to the payment of expenses prior to January 1, 1867; hence those incurred in December, 1866, amounting to \$31,049 77, remain unpaid.

Mon. Thomas H. Barrowes, who was appointed Superintendent by my predecessor, continued in office until May 1, 1867, when, under the act of April 9, 1867, I appointed Col. George F. McFarland, Superintendent, Rev. C. Cornforth, Inspector and Examiner, and Mrs. E. W. Hutter, Assistant, who at once entered upon the discharge of their duties by visiting and re-organizing the schools, correcting abuses which had crept into the local management of some of them, and in settling arrearages, which was done with zeal, fidelity, and commendable promptitude.

The present Superintendent reports the expenditures for the eleven months ending November 30, 1867, as follows:

Education and maintenance of 1,850 children, in advanced schools, at \$140 per annum.....	\$341,889 85
Partial relief.....	210 00
Clothing included 1,082 children in advanced schools.....	37,187 83
Making and repairing clothing, freight, &c.....	8,350 74
General expenses.....	6,781 00
Total amount from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1867.....	394,420 02

The expenses for the six months, from December 1, 1867, to June 1, 1868, as estimated by the Superintendent as follows:

Education and maintenance of 1,850 children, in advanced schools, at \$140 per annum.....	\$129,500 00
Education and maintenance for 60 children in primary schools at \$125 per annum.....	31,250 00
Education and maintenance of 1,050 children in "Homes," at \$105 per annum.....	55,125 00
Clothing 1,850 children, at \$25 per annum.....	23,125 00
Transferring pupils, salaries, &c.....	3,975 00

Estimate for six months ending June 1, 1868..... 242,975 00

Total actual and estimated expenses for 17 months, from Jan. 1, 1867, to June 1, 1868..... \$637,395 02

Or at the rate of \$49,925 80 per annum.

From which deduct total amount appropriated for 17 months, at \$550,000 per annum..... 495,833 33

And a deficit for 17 months is shown of..... 141,561 69

Or, at the rate of \$9,925 80 per annum.

Add the amount due for December, 1866..... 31,049 77

And it exhibits the total deficit from Dec. 1, 1866, to June 1, 1868, to be provided for by special appropriation..... 172,611 46

I do not deem it inappropriate here to state that it is the bill which passed the House at the last session had become a law, making an appropriation of \$450,000 per annum for the orphans' schools, it would have been sufficient to have paid the total expenses.

The estimates for the year ending June 1st, 1869, will be found fully set forth in the report of the Superintendent. From that report it will also be seen that there are in operation 39 orphan schools and homes, having in charge an average of 2,931 pupils, for the year ending November 30, 1867, at an average cost of \$149.43 per annum.

These schools have doubtless reached their maximum numbers. Sixteen years being the age at which the orphans cease to be chargeable to the State, and they will henceforward decrease in the following ratio, viz: 374 will reach that age in 1868, 329 in 1869, 318 in 1870, 403 in 1871, 479 in 1872, 460 in 1873, 416 in 1874, and 344 in 1875, after which there

probably will not be more than 600 remaining in the schools. Should the term be reduced to fifteen years, as has been proposed by some, fully one-fifth of the number now in the schools would enter upon trades or business within the present year.

No calculation can furnish an estimate of the benefits and blessings that are constantly flowing from these institutions.—Thousands of orphan children are enjoying their parental care, moral culture, and educational training, who otherwise would have suffered poverty and want, and been left to grow up in idleness and neglect.—Many a widow's heart has been gladdened by the protection, comfort and religious solicitude extended to her fatherless offspring, and thousands are the prayers devoutly uttered for those who have not been unmindful of them in the time of their affliction. In making the generous disposition it has done for these destitute and helpless orphans, the Legislature deserves and receives the heartiest thanks of every good citizen, all of whom will cordially approve a continuance of that beneficence. In shielding, protecting, and educating the children of our dead soldiers, the Legislature is nobly performing its duty. These children are not the mere objects of our charity, or pensioners upon our bounty, but the wards of the Commonwealth, and have just claims, earned by the blood of their fathers, upon its support and guardianship, which can only be withheld at the sacrifice of philanthropy, honor, patriotism, State pride, and every principle of humanity.

The act of Congress of July 2, 1862, granted land scrip to the several States, to be appropriated to the maintenance of colleges, whose leading object it shall be to give instruction in the sciences which minister to agriculture and the mechanic arts. By the rule of apportionment, adopted by Congress, 700,000 acres fell to the share of this Commonwealth. The act of Assembly of February 19, 1867, appropriated the benefit of the whole of that grant to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, which has thereby become subject to the supervision and guardianship of the State. I therefore invite your attention to the organization and condition of that institution, as exhibited by the president of the board of trustees, in his report for the year 1867, which will be laid before you. The commissioners appointed by the Legislature to sell the land scrip have completed the sales, which amount to \$439,186 80. In accordance with the act of Assembly, the one-tenth of the proceeds has been applied to the purchase of sites for "Model and Experimental Farms," and the residue invested as follows: \$126,000 in United States 5-20 bonds; \$20,000 in Pennsylvania war loan, and \$235,000 in the Pennsylvania bonds of 1867.

The college has been thoroughly re-organized in order to make it fully respond to the objects and requirements of the act of Congress and to the educational interests of the industrial classes, and to meet these ends it now gives courses of instruction in general science, agriculture, mechanical and civil engineering, metallurgy and mining, ancient and modern languages, and military tactics, employing a faculty comprising six professors and two instructors in the college department and three instructors in the grammar school. This important educational enterprise in the interests of agriculture and the mechanic arts deserves favorable consideration.

An adequate preparation in time of peace is a preservative against the probabilities and contingencies of war. This oft-repeated axiom was not sufficiently realized before the rebellion, for when it broke out, it found the nation wholly unprepared. Had it been otherwise, the war which continued through a period of four years, and cost the country millions of treasure, hundreds of thousands of lives, and an incalculable amount of suffering and want, would have been of comparatively short duration, if not crushed in its incipency. That war, however, has not been without its useful lessons. It has taught the necessity of adhering to principles in practice which we have heretofore only acknowledged in theory. It has trained many thousands of our young men in the science of arms and infused among them a spirit of military ardor which may safely be relied on in any future emergency, and paved the way for the establishment of military organizations that will prove a safeguard and honor to the State. The Legislature, availing itself of these facts, should adopt a liberal and effective system for increasing and regulating the volunteer militia. The law of 1864, though excellent in many respects, does not meet the requirements of the times, and alterations and amendments are needed before it can accomplish all the contemplated and desired objects. The minimum of men necessary to form a company is entirely too high, and in many places where smaller companies would be formed, it is impossible to raise them in accordance with the ratio established by the act.—From the report of the Adjutant General, it will be seen that there are now but thirty-eight uniformed companies in the State, comprising only about three thousand men, whilst the suggested attendants, which should be made as early as