ALTOONA, PA.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1863.

The "New Ironsides" went to sea, from Fortress Monroe, on Sunday last.

The Annual Report of the Board of Directors of A. M. L. & R. R A. is in type, but unavoidably crowded out of this issue.

cotemporaries who didn't "exchange" with him, whether they were ashamed of their "Annual Offerings" this year. How is it cohe? To fair thing."

ELECTION OF BUCKALEW.—Harrisburg Jan. 13 organized without announcing their action. At noon the Senate and House met in joint session, and on the first ballot Chas. R. Ruckalew was elected by two majority-Mr. Laporte voting for W. D. Kelly-the Republicans voting, with that exception, for Cameron.

SHERIFF'S SALES .- Sheriff McCamant advertises the following property to be sold at the Court House, in Hollidaysburg, on Monday Jan. 26, 1863.

The interest of William Robeson in a tract of of 100 acres of land in Snyder township, having a two-story frame dwelling house and other buildings thereon

The interest of Peter Helsel in a tract of 90 acres of land in Logan township, having a log dwelling house and log stable thereon.

The interest of James Stiffler in a tract of 70 acres of land in Freedom township, having a one-

and-a-half-story log dwelling house thereon. The interest of Wm. R. Piper in a lot of ground in the borough of Gaysport, having a two-story

brick dwelling house and frame stable thereon. The interest of Wm. W. Jackson in a tract of 249 acres of land in Blair township, having a twostory brick dwelling house, brick stable and a large

frame bank barn and other buildings. The interest of Jon. D. Leet in a lot of ground in Hollidaysburg, having a two-story brick dwelling house, double two-story frame dwelling house,

two frame stables and other improvements. The interest of George Carothers and wife, a lot of ground in Gaysport, having a two-story brick dwelling house and frame stable thereon.

The News.

The victory of Rosecrans at Murfreesboro has proven to be complete. After five days hard fighting he drove the rebels from their positon, and their retreat became a perfect route. Bragg's army is represented as being entirely demoralized, although rebel papers state that he is about to make a stand at his new base of operations about fifty miles further South.

The attack on Vicksburg appears to have been premature. Gen. Sherman was driven back after having taken the first line of entrenchments. The place is well fortified and the garrison over 60,000 in number. Our troops have all embarked and are returning up the river again. A council of war was held on board one of the boats of the fleet, at which it was decided that Vicksburg could not be taken by assault, in that direction, without a greatly increased force, and the Sinking Fund holds securities amounting to the attempt has been shandoned.

Our forces at Springfield, Mo., were recently attacked by a large force of the rebels, and, from first accounts, we were led to believe that our men, consisting of two or three regiments, had been captured. It turns out, however, that the rebels received a pretty severe drubbing. Gen. Curtis is now in pursuit of them.

We have bad news from Galveston Texas. On the morning of the first inst., five rebel gunboats came down the river and succeeded in capturing, by boarding, the steamer Harriet Lane. which was lying in the river, together with a couple of barges loaded with stores. Nearly all of the crew of the Harriet Lane were killed .-The steamer Westfield was blown up to prevent her falling into the hands of the rebels. The rebel land and water force amounted to some 3,000 while the U. S. force did not number over 500. all of whom were either killed or captured. The rebels were under the command of Gen. Magruder.

Gen. Foster has been largely reinforced in North Carolina, and rumor says he is about to attack Wilmington. It is probable that Foster and Rosecrans may attempt to make a junction at some point in North Carolina. In that event, the rebel army at Richmond must be withdrawn in part, and Burnside may be able to scale the Fredericksburg heights, or pass around them, with little obstruction.

THE REBEL LOSSES .- The Richmond Dispatch thus estimates the rebel losses from the capture of Fort Donelson: Our loss in killed and wound ed at Fort Donelson may be roughly estimated at 3500; at Boanoke and on the North Carolina coast, 900; at Elkhorn, 3500 at Shiloh, 10,000; at Williamsburg, Seven Pines, and before Richmond. 20,000; in the valley of the Shenandoah, 5000; at Cedar Run, 1200; at the 2d battle of Manassas, 6000; at Boonston and Crampton Gaps, 4000; at Sharpsburg, 10,000; at Perryville, 3000 and 5000 for those who have fallen at outposts, ir skirmishes, &c. These figures, added together make the enormous sum of 75,000! Of this number it would be safe to say that one third or 25,-000 are now in their graves having, either been killed outright or died from their wounds. as many—probably more—have died from sickness. To this should be added 25,000 more for those who have been maimed and whose health has been ruined for life. Thus our losses in ten months of the present year may be estimated at 75,000 men, who have either perished or have been disabled. If the whole truth were known is would probably reach 100,000 by the end of the year, for the deaths from diseases in the hospitals, n camp, and at home, generally exceed those in

ANNUAL MESSAGE

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA Read January 7, 1863.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. GENTLEMEN:-Notwithstanding the press unblic calamity which has weighed heavily on the untry during the past year, it has pleased Divine Providence not only to enable the people of Pennsylvania to perform in full all their duties Government, but to give to this Commonwealth domestic peace, plenty and prosperity

The balance in Treasury Nov. 30th, 1861, was Receipts during fiscal year end-ing Nev. 30th, 1861, were as follows: Six per cent. loan act May 15, ron various banks as an equivalent for coin for the payment of interest on Public debt 387.850.00

ed cash, military.....

Total into Treasury for fiscal year ending March 30, 1861... And the payments have been as £6.763.353.35 460,548.68 1.217.26

Military Pensions, Act May 15, 1861..... Commissioners of Sinking Fund Domestic Creditors 350,000.00 4,590,500,25 \$2,172,844,10 Nov. 30-1562... f which amount one hundred and ninety-five thousand five hundred and seventy-six dol-

20,607.04

lars and twenty-seven cents is the balance of unexpended military loan, as follows:— Balance of said fund, Nov. 30. 390,507.41 Receipts under Act May 15, 1861..... 387,850.00 Paid for military expenses as Paid for redemption of tempo-100,000.00 rary loan.

582,781.14 \$195,576,27 Receipts from ordinary sources F r year ending Nov. 30, 1862. Excess of receipts for 1862.. \$1,030,176.82

Payments for ordinary purposes, excepting For year ending Nov. 30, 1861..... Decrease of expenditures in 1862..... \$95.317.10 From the tables exhibited it will appear that the receipts from ordinary sources of revenue for the year 1862 are in excess of the receipts of

the year 1861 one million thirty thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-two cents, (the excess of interest paid in 1862 over that in 1861 being \$144,095.37;) and that the ordinary expenditures for 1862 were \$95.317.16 all classes of people throughout the State ess than the year previous. The healthy condition of the revenues, and the

cured by the rigid economy which has been prac-(especially considering the necessary increase of taxation by the National Government,) seem to invite the attention of the Legislature to revision of the revenue laws, with a view to the justice and expediency of restricting the rate of local taxation, now in some parts of the State, oppressive.

Amount of public debt of Pennsyl vania, as it stood on the 1st day

Deduct amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1862, viz:-... \$268,809.49 50,000.00 Military Loan, per Act of April 12, 1861, redeemed..... 100,000.00

Towards the extinguishment of the public debt, ten millions seven hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars, as follows:-

Bonds of Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company \$3,500,000 Bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.... Bonds of Wyoming Canal Company... \$10.781,000 Should there be no extraordinary demand on the Treasury, there can be appropriated from the

large balance now on hand and the increasing venues, at least a million and a half of dollars during the coming year towards the payment of The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been, as shown by my Proclama tion of the 8th of September last as follows:—

Amount of debt of Commonwealth reduced..... \$262.801.03

It will be observed that the fiscal year ends on the 30th day of November, and the sinking fund vear on the first Monday of September. This is the reason for the apparent deficiency in the amount of debt paid as stated in the Treasurer's. Report and by the Commissioners of the Sinking

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

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

In accordance with the Act of 10th February, 862, the quota of this State of the direct tax of the United States, amounting to one million nine undred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty-three cents, was on the 14th of June 1862, paid to the United States, partly by a relinquishment of a portion of the sums claimed by this State from the Government and partly in cash, after deducting the fifteen per cent. allowed by the act of Congress for prompt payment. Pennsylvania thus paid her quote of the direct tax before any other State. still due to the State, principally for advances since made for transportation and equipments of

On the 20th of February last I issued my warrant authorizing the State Treasurer to deliver to the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Company one thousand of the bonds deposited with the State, in conformity with the Act of May 7, 1861. On the 20th of November I issued a similar warrant. Both warrants were granted after receiving reports from John A. Wright, Esq., the Commissioner appointed for that purpose, that the proceeds of the bonds previously is appropriated in accordance with the provisions of stile. For every year the war is continued we the law. The company has now received three of

fifty-two miles of road have been completed, makng, with what had formerly been finished a total of one hund ed and nine v-nine miles, leaving eighty-nine miles unfinished, of which nearly all graded and ready for the iron. The bonds still in the Treasury will yield an amount ample to complete the road, and thus open this important of the vast mineral and other resources or our northwestern counties by this means will andoubtedly, in a few years, render valuable the securities of the Sunbary and Erie Railroad Company, now forming part of the Sinking Fund of

The interest on the State debt was paid in August last in specie or its equivalent, in conformity with the existing law, at the cost of one hundred \$1,551,605.72 and forty-six millions seven hundred and thirtyone thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars for the difference between specie and paper curreney, of which the banks under the provisions of the Act of 11th April, 1862, have already refunded to the State one hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars and thirty cents. This burden on the banks has become heavier than in my judgment ought to be borne by any 605,740.52 5,211,747.68 special interest.

Unless the Legislature should otherwise provide, it will be the duty of the State Treasurer in like manner the interest which will fall due hereafter. We should all be careful not to violate the faith or impair the credit of the Commonwealth. The serious and early consideration of the Legislature is invited to the whole subject. In my opinion there are already more incorporated banks in the Commonwealth than are at present required for the public convenience, and I therefore recommend that no more shall be in-

corporated.

On the 7th of July last, a call was made by the President for three hundred thousand volunteers. This State had already supplied nearly one hundred and ten thousand men, yet her people promptly bestirred themselves to respond to this new requirement. Although it was believed that no ounties would be necessary to induce the men of Pennsylvania to enter the service of their country on such an occasion, yet, as some of the neighboring States offered large bounties, it was thought not right to expose our citizens to the temptation thus afforded to them to enlist in regiments of other States. There being no appropriation for the payment of bounties, I, of course, could not direct them to be paid out of the treasury, and it was evident that to call the Legislature together and wait for the negotiation of any loan which might be authorized for the purpose would be at-

tended by injurious delay. Under these circumstances I confidently pealed by proclamation to a people who have ered in the performance of any duty of never falte patriotism, calling on them to raise in their several ounties, the sums necessary to insure their proportion of the quota of the State. This appeal was effectually answered. Public meetings were held, and liberal amounts subscribed by individuals. In the city of Philadelphia, besides a very large fund thus raised, municipal authorities con ributed heavily from their common treasury, and in several counties the County Commissioners, generally under the guarantee of a few of their eminent citizens, devoted county funds to the same purpose. I recommend that these proceedings be legalized and submit to the wisdom of the Legislature the question of what legislation would be just and proper on the whole subject that the burden of this patriotic effort may fall equally on

The result of this manifestation of public spirit

was that thirty-eight new regiments and three unexcess of the receipts over the expenditures, seother regiments which, previous to this call, had been authorized by the War Department to be raised are still in progress of organization. On special requisitions from the War Department there have been raised and are now in serlightening the burthens of the people. In this vice five additional regiments, and three comconnection it is proper to invite your attention to panies of cavalry, two batteries of heavy artillery and one battery of light artiflery. A battalion of heavy artillery is being raised by Major Joseph Roberts, U. S. A., with my assent, also under special authority of the War Department.

Early in September last the rebel army crossed the Potomac into Maryland, with the design of invading this State. On the fourth of that month I called upon the people, by proclamation, to organize into companies and hold themselves in readiness to be ordered into actual service for the \$40,968,516.08 defence of the State. And, on the 11th of that month, under authority of the President, I issued orders for firty thousand volunteer militia, to rendezvous at Harrisburg, for the defence of the State. This call was promptly responded to, and a large force was sent forward to the Cumberland Valley and its vicinity. The first part of this force, consisting of one regiment and eight companies of infantry, moved from Harrisburg on the night of the 12th of September, and were followed by other regiments as rapidly as they could be organized and transportation provided. The command of the whole force was taken by Brigadier-General John F. Reynolds, who left his corps in the Army of the Potomac at my urgent request, and hurried to the defence of his native State, for which he is entitled to the thanks of the Commonwealth.

Fifteen thousand of the Volunteer Militia were ushed forward to Hagerstown and Boonesboro' in he State of Maryland; ten thousand were posted in the vicinity of Greencastle and Chambershurg, and about twenty-five thousand were at Harrisburg, on their way to Harrisburg, or in readiness and waiting for transportation to proceed thither. One regiment, at the request of Gen. Halleck, was sent to protect Dupont's Powder Mill, in the State of Delaware. On the 24th of September the Volunteer Militia were discharged by me from service, having by their spirited demonstration, greatly aided in preventing the intended invasion this State by the rebels, and in compelling their thanks of the Governor of Maryland and of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac were rendered to our patriotic troops through me .-Measures have been taken to procure the payment in full of these troops, and of the expenses attending their services, by the United States, in accordance with the terms of the call by the President. A large portion of the amount tras already been paid. Having accompanied this force to Hagerstown, I am enabled to speak of the counage, fidelity and cheerfulness with which the men suffered constomed privations, and bore the fire of the that was required of them.

On the 4th of August last, a draft of three hundred thousand militia, to serve nine months, was ordered by the President under the act of Congress of 17th July, 1862, and regulations were made by his authority in pursuance of that act, under which regulations the enrolment and draft were conducted in this State, our militia laws being found to be defective. Several counties and distriets having already supplied, by volunteers, their proportion of the quota of this State, were exemptd from the draft, and time was given to enable others to raise the required number of men by voluntary enlistments. The draft was generally seeded with throughout the State on the 16th day f October last, and the drafted men were directed be placed in the several camps of rendezvous stablished under the regulations, where they were organized and elected their officers and have since gone forward to the army in the field. The draft was eminently successful, and when the men had been marched to the rendezvous, my agency in the matter ceased, and all authority and control over the men devolved on the United States officers. I cannot but commend the people of Pennsylvania for their cheerful obedience to the reuirements of the Government on this occasion. All the expenses of the draft are, of course, to be paid by the United States; and I learn that officers are now in the State charged with the settle-

ments and payments, Including the three month volunteers, Penn- Royal, Williamsburg, and Fair Oaks, and those sylvania has furnished to the general Govern- in the corps of Major-General Banks, were duly more than two hundred thousand men since the breaking

battery of artillery, suddenly crossed the Potomac and made their way as far as Chambersburg. plundering what they found of supplies useful to them and committing other depredations. They went out of the State by crossing the South Mounoute of trade and commerce. The development tain, and thus reaching the Potomac below Har priety of sending our sick and wounded men into per's Ferry. The troops in the field were not prepared at the moment to punish this attempt on her soil, and it is to be much regretted that efficient measures could not have been taken by the army to capture the rebels on their return to the

> Immediately after I received notice that this force had crossed the line of the State, I called into service the Anderson Cavalry, then encamped at Carlisle, and two companies of regulars at barracks at that place. These troops were pushed forward in the direction of Chambersburg and South Mountain. The cavalry at Camp Curtin, consisting of one full and two imperfect regiments, were armed as infantry, and, together with two companies of infantry and a battery of volunteer light artillery of Harrisburg, were held in readiness to go forward, when Major-General Wool arrived and assumed the command of all the forces. He had previously ordered part of his command rom Baltimore and marched the troops to Gettys-

> The Rebels marched with so much celerity that they did not encounter any of the forces of General Wool, and escaped from the State. I recommend that application be made to Congress for an appropriation to compensate our citizens for the damages which they suffered by the raid. On the two emergencies to which I have referred, I acknowledge valuable counsel and assistance from Brigadier-General Andrew Porter, of the United States Army, who thus testified his affection for his native State, and zeal in her service when threatened. And on the same, and other occasions, I am indebted to Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Colonel John A. Wright and Colonel J. B. Parker, members of the Stuff, who came promptly to my summons, and served with their accusto zeal and fidelity, without pecuniary compensation.

The militia law of the State is greatly defective, and I earnestly recommend the appointment of a commission to prepare and submit an efficient system, to be reported before the adjournment of the Legislature, so that the action may be had on the subject at the present session. In the hurry of ordinary business the Legislature might not be able to give the necessary attention to the preparation of a proper measure, and events which have already occurred prove the necessity of some effectual legistation on the subject, so that our people may adequately protected.

The State is in possession of the following Ordnance, Arms and Ammunition -63 pieces of artillery, of which 22 need repair

(3) pieces of artmery, of which 22 near repair. 2 batteries of new cannon, consisting of 12 Griffin rifled cannon, 6-pounders, 2 caissons and 2 hat-tery wagons, presented to the State by the Com-mittee of Safety of Philadelphia, in September muskets and rifles, of which 11,614 are ready r issue, 4460 in the hands of mechanics for pair, and the balance, having been used by the nilitia called out in September las

12.427 sets infantry accourrements complete 684 pistols 1.938 rounds artillery ammunitio

The following arms, accoutrements and ammuaition have been furnished, according to law, to the border counties, and to volunteer organizations formed under the Militia Act of 1858: 5.480 muskets and rifles with acconfrements complete

counties.

4 358 muskets and rifles, 3041 sets of accountments issued to and now in procession of organized compa ics. Also 80,000 rounds of ammunitien issued to border counties and organized com-

panies. 1,755 muskets and 895 sets of accourrements, were is on going into the service.

32 pieces of artillery issued to flist Pennsylvania Actillery, Col. C. arles T. Campbell, command-

Artillery, Col. C arles T. Campbell, commanding, on going into the service.

528 sabres, 1956 pistols, and 528 sets of accountements, iss. ed-to-organized cavalry companies, nowing an aggregate of—
107 pieces of artillery,
39,045 muskets and rifles.
1,740 pistols.

1.826 sabres. 2.203 sets infantry accoutrements 528 sets cavalry accontrements .603.938 rounds of ammunition In addition to the above, the following military perty of the City of Philadelphia is re 'Home Guard of the city of Philadelphia," be in its possession, viz:

5 20-pounder Parrott rifled gun

10 pounder Prussian rifled guns 1 10-pounder English rifled guns, 12 cai-sons for 20-pounder Parrott rifled guns, 2 cai-sons for 10-pounder Prussion rifled guns, with teels and extend coss and stares.

1 12-poinder rifled howitzer, 750 lbs., Dahlgren.

2 field carriages for ditto.

2 small howitzer guns, 12-pounders, with carriages.

tools 2nd stores.

1 12-pounder rifled howitzer, Dahlgren.
1 12-pounder smooth bore, 750 lbs., Dahlgren field carriages for ditto.

2 small 12 pounder howitzers, with carriages, tools and stores. 195 saddles. 127 saddles, with traces, breast straps, &c. 68 saddles, incomple 2,296 muskets and rifles.

2,296 muskets and rifles.
200 pistols and 124 holsters.
1,987 rounds of shot and shell.
672,884 rounds musket and rifle cartridges. The foregoing does not include the arms and lands and their proceeds to be used by the State equipments that have been issued to the several in the construction and support of such an asylum regiments of the Home Guard, and which are in

For the details of military operations and of statistics, I refer you to the Reports of the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, and the Chief of Transportation.

which accompany this message. In regard to the election of officers in the Reserv Corps and the recruitment of the regiments of sudden evacuation of the portion of Maryland that corps and of other gallant regiments of vol-which they had polluted. For these services the unteers, I propose to send a special message in a few days, as I desire to treat these subjects what at large, and to submit to the Legislature

some documents relating to them. Bathe thirteenth section of the act of May 15th. 1861, I was authorized to draw my warrants on the Treasury for a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars for compensation to such persons as might be required to serve the country in a military capacity. At the date of my last Annual Message, I had drawn from the Treasury eight thousand five hundred dollars, and had paid out up to the 1st of December, 1861, six thousand four hunrebel force, performing with alacrity all the service dred dollars, when my account was settled .-Since that time I have drawn two thousand dollars, part of which, with the balance in my hands, has been expended in the payment of members of my personal staff in service when I required assisance, and in procuring information, and to persons employed when the State was threatened with nvasion in September, 1862, and during the raid in October last.

An account of these expenditures will be fou i file in the office of the Auditor-General. Under the act of 20th April, 1858, it is my intention to take early measures for the sale of the powder magazine in the city of Philadelphia.-The powder magazine at Harrisburg is not judiciously located. A State powder magazine ought, in my judgment, to be erected on a suitable site in the vicinity of this place, and I recommend the attention of the Legislature to the subject.

In September last two batteries of rifled cannon were presented to the Commonwealth by a committee of citizens of Philadelphia, through S. V. Merrick, Esq., which are now in the Arsenal ir that city. I recommend that provision be made for procuring carriages, cassions and other equipents for them. The liberal donors are entitled to the thanks of the Commonwealth for their patriotic gift. Under the joint resolutions of 28th of February

1862, measures were promptly taken for the relief of our sick and wounded men in the field. The wounded at Winchester, Strasburg, Front on the field or in the vicinity by out of the rebellion, besides Surgeon-General Smith, and a come of surgeons

more than two hundred and fiffy thousand men, the Surgeon-General of the United States, rep-In October last, a body of rebel cavalry with a resenting that it was found inconvenient to the service, and must create difficulties in the regular identifications of the soldiers for pay and pensions.

In compliance with his views 1 was reluctantly obliged to discontinue the system, but I have not ceased to urge on the War Department the prothe State where they can be nursed and cared for by their friends, and have to say that at length such an arrangement was made with the authorities at Washington, which it was hoped would be effective. but there has been such tardiness in putting it into practical operation, that I recommend the Legislature to invite the attention of the War Department to the subject. Our suffering men have a right to the sympathy and aid of their State, to so rendered as not to injure the service. If the bringing them home to be attended could produce even inconvenience to that, I would not urge it.— Company. It being alleged that the company But it is cruel to leave them to the care and (I re- instead of making a railway on the rame and gret to say it) frequently to the neglect, or worse, the manner prescribed by its charter, is const cinity of all the abundant comforts which the so-extending from the Philadelphia Wilhung

In addition to the expenses of attending and of Philadelphia, the Attorney-General has bringing home our sick and wounded as above ceeded against the company by quo warrate stated, I have expended less than \$4000 in the the violation of its charter, and box transportation of friends of sick, killed or wounded an information for the purpose of restraining volunteers, and other persons sent by me for their company from proceeding in the construction care to the several battle-fields and hospitals, and in bringing home for interment the oodies of those slain. The whole expenses incurred under the joint resolution was \$5119.83, the details of which will be found in the report of the Surgeon-General and of the Chief of Transportation.

I have uniformly, when applied to, allowed the expense of transportation of field to bring home the body of his friend or re- July, 1839. The Supreme Court has recently lation, and the expense of his return with the cided that, by reason of a phrase in the course which is included in the sum of less than 4000. above stated.

of the active benevolence of our citizens, who have without compensation devoted their time and care to their suffering fellow citizens, disabled by should thereby lose the most inestimable recasualties of war. Not only have many gone a citizen. I recommend that the necessary to the field, to administer their kind offices, but in every part of the Commonwealth thousands have so as to give the right of suffrage to the control applied their names and exertions to the same end: and especially have the women of Pennsylvania, obeying their true womanly instinct, shown that they are worthy to be the mothers, wives and sis- Pennsylvania. They feel that on the preservant ters of the brave men, whom they have stimulated to their duty, and soothed and nursed in the

sufferings that have ensued the performance of it. The city of Philadelphia having patriotically offered to the United States. League Island as a donation for a Navy Yard, Congress directed a commission to report upon the availability of that site and also of New London. To the general astonishment, a majority of the commission have reported in favor of New London, but the minority has presented a report, which is fortified by the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, showing so conclusively the superiority of League Island that it is scarcely possible that Congress should besistate to select that location. To establish a Navy Yard for the construction of iron clad vessels at a point so remote from all necessary supplies, situated on salt water, and accessible by more than one route to any enemy, who may have a momentary superiority at sea, would appear to be quice inconsistent with the wisdom of Congress, especially when a site is offered convenient to iron, coal and other supplies, situated on tresh water, with a sutficient depth for the draught of large vessels, and safe from hostile attack by its position.

Captain Henry E. Wrigley, of the city of Philaelphia, at my request, and without compensation, and a report to me on the defences of the MHE Early Physical Degeneracy Delaware, which I herewith transmit for infor-

In July last, I received, at Pittsburgh, by telegraph, an offer from the Pennsylvania Railroad JUST PUBLISHED BY DR. A. STOM impany, of a donation of rifly thousand dollars to assist in paying bounties to volunteers. I do clined this offer, because I had no authority to accept it on behalf of the public, and was unwilling to undertake the disbursement of the fund in my private capacity. I have since received a letter on the subject from the Company suggesting other modes of disposing of the money, a copy of which is annexed to this message. If the Legislature should accept the donation, I

recommend that it be applied towards the erection of an asylum for our disabled soldiers, and that the trustees appointed to superintend the erection and management of the asylum be authorized to accept such further contributions as our citizens may offer. In a well managed establishment of that kind, it is probable that the pensions to be allowed by the Government to the men, will enable them to support themselves with comfort. By an act of Congress passed on the second day of July, 1862, lands were granted to the several States for the endowment, support and maintenance by each State of at least one college for teaching such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without ex-

cluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics. I recommend that proper provisions be made, by the Legislature for having the lands thus granted to this State selected, and the title made to the State, and that Congress be requested to all w the

as I have above suggested. The details of the overations of the common school system, during the school year that terminated on the first Monday in June, 1862, manifest scarcely any evil effects from the troubled state of the country. Absence of the usual degree of progress in the various departments is the only result observable. To have held its own, however, during the severe ordeal to which, in common with all our great interests and enterprises, it has been subjected, is the strongest proof of its inherent vigor, and of the hold it possesses upon the affections as well as the judgment of the people of the

It has come to my knowledge that, in some parts of the State, a system exists of paying the vages of workmen and laborers not in money, bu orders on storekeepers, for merchandise and other articles. This system, by preventing all competition, leaves the men to the uncontrolled discretion of storekeepers. It is a system most unwise and unjust, and it affects classes of useful citizens who, as they live by the proceeds of their daily labor, have not adequate means to resist it. I have no doubt that most of the difficulties which occasionally occur between employers and their workmen are due to the prevalence of this system. ceive a fair day's wages, is but the dictate of com-mon honesty; and while it would be most unwise for the State to interfere at all with the rate of wages, it is in my judgment, incumbent on her to protect her laboring population by requiring that, vhatever may be the wages stipulated, they shall be so paid that the recipient may purchase necessaries for himself and his family where they can be had best and cheapest. I do most carnestly recommend this subject to the Legislature for propr and effectual action. I believe that the several charitable institutions

to which the Legislature has been accustomed to grant aid have been well managed during the pass The Wyoming Canal is still in the hands of the

receiver. Certain creditors of the company having instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court or selling the canal under the mortgage, the Attorney-General has intervened in the suit to oppose the making of a decree of sale. No decree been made, and the proceedings are yet pending. Meanwhile, it being alleged that the subscriber and stockholders have paid up but a small part of the nominal capital of the company, an information has been filed in the Supreme Court by the Attorney-General to compel them to pay up the capital or such charges and assessments as may necessary to extinguish the debt due to the ommonwealth. This proceeding is also still battle. For every year the war is continued we must expect our casualties to be as heavy as they have been the present.

The sum of bonds deposited in the State ally ready for it, as volunteer militia under the State. The same system would have been conhanded and thirty thousand dollars about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars and the annual interest on the mortgage bonds of about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars and the annual interest on the mortgage bonds of Cot. 2, 1862—17 ANDREW RIPPLE.

the company a little over fifty-one thousand del In pursuance of the joint resolution to April, 1862, the Attorner-General has proceedings on the proper cashier's tangs cover the money due to the Common

the Bank of Commerce at Eric, and 1 ploved John H. Walker, Esq., as special for the commonwealth, in the prosecution officers of the Bank in the Court of Quansions of Erie county.

In accordance with the provisions of the v 6th May, 1862 an information in equity was by the Attorney-General against the Dea

and Hudson Canal Company and the Penns Coal Company. The case was argued by Supreme Court, at Sunbury, in October last By an Act passed on the 16th day of May a company was incorporated by the name Navy Yard, Broad Street and Fairmount has ing a railroad of a different character by a licitude of their families and friends would rejoice and Baltimore Ruilroad depot to the Pludalein and Trenton Railroad depot, both within the

> the violation of its charter, and has also their road. Both these proceedings are By the act of the 29th March, 1813, it was: vided that citizens absent from home in acts.

military service might exercise their right frage as if they were present at the usual banof election This act was substantially re-enact one person to the in the general election law passed on the The cost of this has not exceeded \$600, tional amendments of 1838, this provision has come unconstitutional. Pennsylvania has sen the service about two hundred thousand ciriz-In this connection I must speak with applause who, by this decision, are disfranchised seems to be hard measure+that men who has their devotion to the country by going to the h forthwith commenced to amend the Constitution who are thus excluded

I cannot close this message without speaking the unbroken loyalty and spirit of the freeing of the Union and the suppression of the the causeless and wicked Rebellion which history cords, depend the honor, the interests and whole future welfare of the Commonwealth. They will never tolerate schemes for destroy the Government of the United States, or for the ing separate Confederacies, or any other schen for creating general confusion and ruin, and and ing and comforting the traitors who are in arn against their country.

This State has furnished more men for the fence of our institutions, and has lost more by causalities of war, than any other State. She given her blood and treasure freely, and is reato give as much more of both as may be need; Her people intend that by the blessing of the this rebellion shall be suppressed, and will not turned from their sattled purpose by the wiles masked enemies or the vacillations of he friends. On the contrary they will as is: right,) insist that competent Integrity, Earnests Intellect and Vigor shall be employed in the lic service to preserve the Government and maintain the unity of their country.

Executive Department, Harrisburg, Jan. 7, 186

AMERICAN PEOPLE

Physician to the Troy Lung and Hydrae Institute. A Treatise on the Causes of Early Physical at American People: the cause of Nervous Denday, summtion and Marasmu.

This work is one of high moral tone, written in case yet thrilling language, in I appeals directly to the consciousness of ALL PAREXTS and Guardines of all, detailing scientific and reliable aids and rescaled for cure.

It will be sent by mail on the receipt of two % ten Parents and Gnardians' V. tain this book. and this book.

Con Young men! Fail not to send and get this be Ladies! You too should at once secure a copy

A Word of Solemn Conscientions Advice to thus who witt reflect. A class of maladies prevail to a fearful extent in the community, dooming at least 100,000 youth of both search animally to an early grave. Those diseases are very amperfectly understood. Their external main estation of symptoms are Nervous Debility, Relaxation and Extension of the Whole body; shortness of breathing of harden breathing of ascending a lill or flight of stars; great judicitation of the Heart. Authors the solid.

breathing of ascending a bill or flight of starrs; great p pitation of the Heart; Asthma, Bronchitis and -Throat; skaking of the Hands and limbs; aversion t-Throat; skaking of the Hands and limbs; aversion to ciety and to business or study; dimness of eye sight, hose of Memory, dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia, ram in tatious parts of the body; Pains in the back or limbs, Limbago, Dysepsia or Indigestion, irregularity of the basels, deranged secretions of the Kidneys and other plands of the body, as Leucorthoa or Fleur Atbus, &c. Likewise Epilepsy, Hysteria and Nervous Spasms.

Yow in ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred and the body has a Consumption of the Lungs and that most insidious and willy form of consumption of the Span. Nervea, known is Tables Devalues, and Tables measured.

sidious and wily form of consamption of the Spaa. Nervez, known as Tabes Dorsales, and Tabes mesent-icalize their seat and origin in discusses of the Petric Viscera Reinec the want of success on the part of old a hool pruticle in treating symptoms only.

Dr. Andrew Stone, Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygiopie Institution, is now engaged in treating this class of modern maladies with the most astonishing successful treatment adopted by the Institution is new; it is based upon scientific principles, with new discay red runedles; without minerals or poisons. The facilities of currare such that natients can be cured at their homes, in any part of the country, from accurate descriptions of the

part of the country, from accurate descriptions of case, by letter; and have the medicines sent by Express. Printed interrogatories will be forwarded intertain. plication.

12. Consumption, Catarrh and diseases of the tuned of the well at the Home of the Patients as at the listing time of the Patients as at the listing the Cold Medicated INBALING BUSANIC VAPORS, with inhaler and ample directions for their user and direct correspondence. se, and direct correspondence.

**Ea_ Patients applying for interrogatives or advice mass.

23. The attending Physician will be found at the limitation f reconsultation, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. carblay. Sunday in the forenoon.

Address DR. ANDREW STONE
Physician to the Tray Lyna of Health Market. Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institute, and hysician for Discusses of the Heart, Throat and Lungs of Fifth Street Troy, N. Y.
Altoom, Dec. 30th, 1862.—1y.

NEW

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE, Corner of Annie and Harriet Streets.

EAST ALTOONA. THE subscribers would respectfully in form the citizens of Altsona, that they have just received and keep constantly on hand a supply of Patterville Extra." and Extra Family Flom, in barrels, and f. barrels in Sacka; also, Chop and Coro Meal, Butter and 1/2 barrels in Sacks; also, Chop and Coro Meal, Butter and 1/2 barrels from the country; also an extensive stock of Groepries, consisting of Sugars, Molasses, Syrup, Cofec, &c., also, Huan, Bacon, Dried Beef, Fish of all kindssait, Crackers, Cheese, Spices, Tobacco, Chars, Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Brushes, Dried Fruit, Confectioneric-Queensware, Glassware, Coal Oil Lamps, Coal oil Fishil, &c. &c., all of which we propose to sell at small profits FOR CASH.

Altoona, Jan. 1, '62-6m.

D. M. BARE & CO.

A Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Herman L. Armstrong, late of Alloma Blair County, dee'd., have been granted to the undersigned, residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly anthenticated for anthemselve. DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE !payment, and those nature common authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC W. ARMSTRONG,

Administral

ALTOONA FAIR VIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIATION will be held on the second Thursday evening of each month, in the Council Room. M. CLABAUGH.

President.

[May 15-'62] Secretary. FOR RENT.—The subscriber offers for rent the Store-Room on the corner of Annie and Harri t streets, East Altoons, lately occupied by Foust Altoona Tribu Printed on Campbell's \$650 "Country Prom

TRIBUNE POWER-PR

PRINTING OFFICE Having, within the past two years, made considition to our establishment in the way of new yest. Screw Press, Paper Curter, Card Cutter, Ruine, Card Power Press, and large Newspaper of which was given about the constant of which was given about the constant of which was given because the constant of the constant of which was given about the constant of the const time. Card Fower rress, and large Newspaperess, is gut of which we give above) we are now except anything in the line of printing or ratific equal its any establishment in the state dees equally low. We can execute, on short a

vedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Busines Circulars, Programmes, Pamphlets, Pay and Check

BLANK BOOKS MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL All we ask is a trial, feeling confident that we atisfaction if we have the opportunity. Office in Lowther's building, corner of Virginia to streets, opposite Superintendent's Office.

LOCAL ITEMS

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting held Jan, 5th, 1863. Present A. A. Smyth, D. Laughman Mervine, J. Hesser and J. Louden.

Minutes of last meeting read and appro-The petition of cicizens of West Ward. at last meeting, was called up, and on N. J. Mervine, was laid on the table. On motion of Jacob Hesser, an order interest, was granted Wm. Louden, \$119.25, in lieu of an order granted Oct. 1859, and remaining unpaid.

W. W. Snyder, Supervisor, presented cort of labor on streets, for December. amounting to \$20,00.

On motion of J. Louden, an order was W. W. Snyder, for \$12.50, and an order and O'Conner, for \$7.50. Altoona Gas and Water Co. presented

for one quarter water rent of fire plugs, amo to \$21.00 On motion of N. J. Mervine, an orde

canted for the amount of bill. Thomas McAuley presented a bill for and labor, for use of borough, amounting to On motion of J. Hesser, an order was g or the amount of bill.

On motion of J. Hesser, all persons daims against the borough are requested ent them to the supervisor for settlemen before the first Monday of February, 18 council wishes to know how much the bore n debt.

On motion, Council adjourned to meet all of the President. W. B. KETLER, Secret

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.-At a meeting numbers of Co. K, 125th Regiment of Volunteers, held in their Camp near Fairfa ion, Va., January 7th, 1863, the following unble and Resolutions, were adopted: WHEREAS It has p'e sed Almighty God Infinite Wisdom, to remove from our mid-conrade and fellow-soldier George M. La

and, whereas, it is at all times right and hat we should bow submissively to the dec Resolved, That in the death of Geo loudon, we have lost a worthy member good soldier, who by his good I chavior an ful performance of his duty, gained the go fall his companions, and that it is with

egret that we part with him. Resolved, That we deeply sympathize bereaved parents, brothers and sister, and encourage them to submit with resigna he wise decree of God, "who doeth al

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolut ent to the parents of the deceased, and the Altoona Tribune for publication Sergeant WM. GRAW, Corporal BRITON E. CLUCK, Private HENRY H. COOK, JACOB BEATY, PATK DONAHUE,

CAPT. BELL AT HOME.-Capt. F. M. B o. A, 125th Regt. P. V., has been at hor tew days, receiving the congratulations triends and enjoying a little relaxation fro igorous duties of camp-life. Franklin's di of the Army of the Potomac has been terme flying division," but we think that SI livision, to which the 125th is attached soon be entitled to the appellation. The C eports the boys all right after their hasty

Fredericksburg. McKEAGE, the gallant Captain of Co. G. egiment, also paid us a pop visit the other

ALMANACS FOR 1863.—Fettinger has on everal hundred Farmers' Almanacs and scepers' Almanaes for 1863, which he will o of at the most reasonable figures, wholesale bil. He purchased them previous to the paper and printing and will sell them on the Fet has also an ingenious invention for

ing slates, which entirely precludes the disagr

ecessity of spitting upon and rubbing wi

hand, and leaves the slate in a much better con

By rubbing with the hand, more or less

will accumulate and render marks impere slate cleaner leaves the slate perfectl INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—We would ca attention of parents who wish to give their d ters a musical education, to the card of Miss Shoemaker. Miss Shoemaker is fully como give instructions on the melodeon or pinn has been a successful teacher. She under the rudiments of music perfectly, and has the ity to impart her knowledge to her pupils.

sons given at her father's, Mr. John Shoer or at the residence of the pupil. REVENUE COMMISSIONER.—The Judges 24th Judicial District have appointed Hon. uel Calvin, of Hollidaysburg, Revenue Co sioner for the district for 1863. The inter the good old Commonwealth are safe if a Commissioners appointed are composed same material.

SCAEDED.-We learn from the Hollida Register that, a week or two since, a child of John Martin, of that place, was badly scale Also, a child of Mr. Bonner was badly scale falling into a vessel containing hot water.