call for men and money! If she apostatize not from her present proud position, future ages will delight to proclaim her glory; her martyred sons, sleeping on many a battle-field of liberty, will be enshrined in the memory of mankind throughout every coming age, as among the choice spirit of the race! May God guide and save the Commonwealth! In the earnest memory of all the good and great things which our God has done for us, nationally, for our State, and for us individually, let us this day "enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his court with praise." Let us "be thankful unto Him, and bless his name." The pathway in which we ought to walk is, in the light of Divine mercies, clearly marked out for us. "Only fear the Lord, and serve him in truth with all your heart." If we recognize God in our civil polity, as we strive to honor him in private life, it will be well with us as a people. "Blessed," affirms his word, "is the nation whose God is the Lord, and the people whom he hath chosen for his own inheritance." But we must confront the truth, that if we offend him in our national policy, we shall suffer the fierceness of His righteous wrath. Popular majorities, banded millions, will avail nothing to screen a nation from affliction when these majorities and millions are in array against God and his law. He is the God "that liveth forever, whose dominion is an everlasting dominion, and his kingdom is from generation to generation; and all the inhabitants of the earth are reputed as nothing; and he doeth according to his will in the army of Heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth; and none can stay His hand, or say unto Him, What doest thou?"

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Governor commences his annual message by a financial exhibit, from which it appears 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 ninety-five thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars and sixteen cents less than the year previous. The public debt now amounts to $40,418,213, towards the extinguishment of which the Sinking Fund holds securities amounting to ten millions seven hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars. Should there be no extraordinary demand on the Treasury, there can be appropriated from the large balance now on hand and the increasing revenues, at least a million and a half of dollars during the coming year towards the payment of the public debt.

In regard to Pennsylvania's quota of the direct tax amounting to $1,946,719 was paid in June, and that before any other State. There is still due to the State, principally for advances since made for transportation and equipments of volunteers, about three hundred thousand dollars.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

Regarding the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, the Governor says he has authorized the State Treasurer to deliver to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company one thousand of the bonds deposited with the State in conformity with the Act of May 7, 1861. On the 25th of November, he issued a similar warrant. Both warrants were granted after receiving reports from John A. Wright, Esq., the commissioner appointed for the purpose, that the proceeds of the bonds previously issued had been appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the law. The company has now received three of the five millions of bonds deposited in the State Treasury. With the proceeds of the bonds issued, fifty-two miles of road have been completed, making with what had formerly been finished, a total of one hundred and ninety-nine miles, leaving eighty-nine miles unfinished, of which, nearly all is graded and ready for the iron. The bonds still in the Treasury will yield an amount ample to complete the road, and thus open this important route of trade and commerce. The development of the vast mineral and other resources of our northwestern counties by this means, will undoubtedly in a few years render valuable the securities of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, now forming part of the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth.

BANKS AND INTEREST ON STATE DEBT.

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 and forty-six million seven hundred and thirty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars for the difference between specie and paper currency, of which the banks under the provisions of the Act of 11th April, 1862, have already refunded to the State one hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars and thirty cents. This on the burden banks has become heavier than in my judgment ought to be borne by any special interest.

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

THE LAST SUPPLY OF VOLUNTEERS.

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 bounties would be necessary to induce the men of Pennsylvania to enter the service of their country on such an occasion, yet as some of the neighboring States offered large bounties, it was thought not right to expose out citizens to the temptation thus afforded them to enlist in regiments of other States. There being no appropriation for the payment of bounties, I, of course, could not direct them to be paid out of the treasury, and it was evident that to call the Legislature together and wait for the negotiation of any loan which might be authorized for the purpose, would be attended with injurious delay.

Under these circumstances I confidently appealed by proclamation to a people who have never faltered in the performance of any duty of patriotism, calling on them to raise in their several counties the sums necessary to insure their proportion of the quota of the State. This appeal was effectually answered. Public meetings were held, and liberal amounts subscribed by individuals. In the city of Philadelphia, beside a very large fund thus raised, the municipal authorities contributed heavily from their common treasury and in several counties the county commissioners, generally under the guarantee of a few of their eminent citizens, devoted county funds to the same purpose.

I 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 all classes of people throughout the State. The result of this manifestation of public spirit was that thirty-eight new regiments and three unattached companies of infantry were raised; four other regiments, which, previous to this call had been authorized by the War Department to be raised, are still in progress of organization.

THE CALL FOR THE MILITIA.

Early in September last the rebel army crossed the Potomac into Maryland, with the design of invading this State. On the 4th of that month I called upon the people by Proclamation to organize into companies and hold themselves in readiness to be ordered into active service for the defence of the State. And on the 14th of that month, under authority of the President, I issued orders for fifty thousand volunteer Militia, 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 Jno. 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. Fifeen thousand of the Volunteer Militia were pushed forward to Hagerstown and Boonsboro', in the State of Maryland, ten thousand were posted in the vicinity of Greencastle and Chambersburg; and about twenty-five thousand were at Harrisburgh, 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 Mills in the State of Delaware.

On the 24th September the Volunteer Militia were discharged by me from service, having by their spirited demonstration greatly aided in preventing the intended invasion of this State by the rebels, and in compelling their sudden evacuation of the portion of Maryland which they had polluted. For these services the thanks of the Governor of Maryland and of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac were tendered to our patriotic troops through me. Measures have been taken to procure the payment in full of these troops, and of the expenses attended their services, by the United States, in accordance with the terms of the call by the President. A large portion of the amount has already been paid. Having accompanied this force to Hagerstown, I am enabled to speak of courage, fidelity and cheerfulness with which the men suffered, unaccostomed privations, and bore the fire of the rebel force, performing with alacrity all the service, that was required of them.

THE THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DRAFT.

On the 4th of August last, a draft of 300,000 militia, to serve for nine months, was ordered by the President under the act of Congress of 17th July, 1862, and regulations were made by his authority in pursuance of that act, under which regulations the enrollment and draft were conducted in this State, our militia laws being found to be defective. Several counties and districts having already supplied by volunteers their proportion of the quota of this State, were exempted from the draft, and time was given to enable others to raise the required number of men by voluntary enlistments.

The draft was generally proceeded with throughout the State on the 30th day of October last, and the drafted men were directed to be placed in the several camps of rendezvous established under the regulations, where they were organized and elected their officers, and have since gone forward to the 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 requirements of the Government on this occasion. All the expenses of the draft are, of course, to be paid by the United States and I learn that officers are now in the State charged with the sentiments and payments.

Including the three months volunteers, Pennsylvania has furnished to the general government more than 200,000 men since the breaking out of the rebellion, besides some 50,000 who were in service, or actually ready for it, as volunteer militia under the call of 11th of September last, making in the whole more than 250,000 men.

DEFECTS OF OUR MILITIA LAW.

The Governor then speaks of Stuart's cavalry raid into this State and adds: The militia law of this 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 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 of effectual Legislation on the subject, so that our people may be adequately protected.

The Governor then gives a list of the ordnance, arms and ammunition in possession of the State, and adds:—In regard to the election of officers in the Reserve Corps and recruitment of the regiments of the corps, and of our other gallant regiments of volunteers, I proposo to send a special message in a few days, as I desire to treat these subjects somewhat at large, and to submit to Legislature some documents relating to them.

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 Commonwerlth by a committee of citizens of Philadelphia, through S. V. Merrick, Esq., which are now in the Arsenal in that city. I recommend that provision be made for procuring carriages, caissons and other equipments for them. The liberal donors are entitled to the thanks of the Commonwealth for their patriotic gift.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL OFFER DECLINED.

The Governor then recounts his endeavors to have the sick and wounded Pennsylvanians cared for in their own state, and pays a merited compliment to the benevolence of our people, and adds: In July last, I received, at Pittsburg, by telegraph, an offer from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of a donation of fifty thousand dollars to assist in paying bounties to volunteers. I declined 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. 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.

PAYING WAGES BY ORDERS.

It has come to my knowledge that in some parts of the State a system exists of paying the wages of workmen and laborers not in money but in orders on store-keepers for merchandise and other articles. This system, by preventing all competition, leaves the men to the uncontrolled discretion of the store-keepers. 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. That every man, for a fair day's labor should receive a fair day's wages, is but the dictate of common honesty; and while it would 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 whatever 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 earnestly recommend this subject to the Legislature for prompt and effectual action.

THE WYOMING CANAL TO PAY UP.

The Wyoming canal is still in the hands of the receiver. Certain creditors of the company having instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court for 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 has been made, and the proceedings are yet pending. Meanwhile, it being alleged that the subscribers 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, for such charges and assessments as may be necessary to extinguish the debt due to the Commonwealth. This proceeding is also still pending. It is understood that the gross receipts of the canal during the last season have been about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and the annual interest on the mortgage bonds of the company a little over fifty-one thousand dollars.

SOLDIERS AND THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

By the act of 20th March, 1813, it was provided that citizens absent from home in actual military service, might exercise their right of suffrage as if they were present at the usual places of election. The act was substantially re-enacted in the general election law passed on the 2d of July, 1839. The Supreme Court has recently decided that by reason of a phrase in the constitutional amendments of 1838, this provision has become unconstitutional. Pennsylvania has sent to the service about two hundred thousand citizens, who, by this decision, are disfranchised. This seems to be a hard measure—that men who testify their devotion to the country by going to the field should thereby lose the most inestimable right of a citizen. I recommend that the necessary steps be forthwith commenced to amend the constitution so as to give the right of suffrage to the citizens who are thus excluded.

CONCLUSION OF THE MESSAGE.

I cannot close this message without speaking of the unbroken loyalty and spirit of the freemen of Pennsylvania. They feel that on the preservation of the Union and the suppression of the causeless and wicked rebellion depend the honor, interests and the whole future welfare of the Commonwealth. They will never tolerate schemes for destroying the Government of the United States, for forming separate Confederates, or any other schemes for creating general confusion and ruin, and niding and comforting the traitors who are in arms against their country.

This State has furnished more men for the defence of our institutions, and has lost more by the casualties of war, than any other State. She has given her blood and treasure freely, and is ready to give as much more of both as may be needful. Her people intend that, by the blessing of God, this rebellion shall be suppressed, and will not be turned from their settled purpose by the wiles of masked enemies, on the vacillations of feeble friends. On the contrary, they will, (as is their right,) insist that competent Integrity, Earnestness, Intellect and Vigor shall be employed in the public service, to preserve the Government, and maintain the unity of the country.

A. G. CURTIN.

List of Jurors.

For Adjourned Court, January 19th, '63.

Borough township: Daniel Reisenger, Socrates Johnston, Wm. H. M'Kenzie.
Bridgewater: James Porter.
Brighton tp: Pitney Eakin, Jonathan M'Kenzie.
Big Beaver: Wm. Beaty James Scott.
Freedom Borough: J. Bettz.
Hookstown: T. Blackmore.
Hanover tp: Wm. Carothers, David Little.
Economy: Simon Cottom, Wm. C. Dunn.
Industry tp: George Engle.
New Sewickly: Wm. Frampton, George Teets.
Franklin tp: Simon Fisher, Wm. Pence, John G. Nelson.
New Brighton: George W. Fulton, Samuel Kelly.
North Sewickly tp: Samuel C. Clow, John Frazier, James Marshall.
Raccoon tp: Jacob Fronk.
Hopewell: Jacob Hook, Wm. Johnston.
Ohio tp: John Johnston.
South Beaver: James Lyon, James M'Geehan
Rochester borough: John M'Koun.
Dr. A. T. Shallenberger, John Wilson.
Marion tp: Sampson M'Daniel.
Chippewa tp: David M'Lean.
Greene tp: Adam Poe, John Vance.

From Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. '63

Richmond papers contains the following:

VICKSBURG, Friday, Jan. '63.

This morning our forces advanced against the enemy, who were erecting works on the lake, causing them to evacuate the place, leaving all their implements for erecting fortifications, etc. Our forces now occupy the whole country bordering on the lake, the enemy having returned to their transports and gone down the Yazoo.

Latest.—The enemy have left Chickasaw Bayou and are reported going in their transports to Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo, where it is supposed they will make an attempt to storm our works. Our forces are well advised of their movements.

CAIRO, Ill, Thursday, Jan. 2, '63.

The steamer from Memphis has arrived. There is nothing later from Vicksburg. The reason assigned by the passengers for the non arrival of the steamer from Vicksburg is that the Rebels have planted batteries at Cypress Bend, and thus prevented intercourse for the present. These will be easily cleared by our gunboats when communication becomes necessary. By way of Grenada a report had reached Memphis that there had been no fighting since the 29th ult.

Maj. Isaac N. Cook, paymaster, has been arrested for a defalcation of a quarter of a million of dollars. The money is said to have been lost by gambling. Arrests were made at the same time of a number of gamblers at Cincinnati, Cairo, Chicago, Louisville, and other places, and about $70,000 of the money recovered.

BEAVER ARGUS.

BEAVER, PENN'A.

Wednesday, Jan. 14th, 1863.

T. C. Nicholson, - - - Editor

TO OUR PATRONS.

We make an earnest appeal to those of our subscribers who are in arrears for their paper, to come and pay up. Now is the time. By so doing you can save *Fifty Cents*, as after the 1st of January we will charge all who have paid us nothing yet, Two DOLLARS.

After the 1st of January, 1863, we will also raise the price of advertising We are compelled to do this on account of the advance in paper. Paper that we paid $5,00 for last summer now costs us nearly $10,00. Our advertising rates will be as follows:

1 square, first insertion	$0 75
Each subsequent insertion	0 25
Administrator's and Ex'rs Notices	2 00

The *Star* will adopt the above rates of advertising, being compelled to do so from the same cause that we are. Almost all other papers in the country have increased the price of their subscription and advertising.

There will be a meeting of the Teachers, of this place and vicinity, on Saturday next, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Union School house, in this borough, for the purpose of forming a Teachers' Institute. We hope the teachers generally, will be present.

We publish the Governor's Message in our issue of this week, which has crowded out much matter that would otherwise have been published. It is a document that should be carefully read by all.

JOHN CUTHBERTSON, ESQ.—We learn that this gentleman—who served his country so faithfully in the capacity of Captain, in the 9th Pa. Reserves, and was wounded in the seven days' fight before Richmond—has resigned his commission and arrived at his home in New Brighton. His numerous friends will, doubtless, be pleased to hear that he has so far recovered his wounds that he is now out of danger, and will, we presume, resume his old vocation, and make one in our midst. Welcome home.

In our paper of this week we commence the publication of the Tanksgiving Sermon (of which we spoke last week) delivered in the Locust street M. E. Church, Harrisburg, Pa., by Rev. Franklin Moore, D.D., to which we call the attention of our readers. Let it be read by every Christian and Patriot into whose hands it may fall. We also commend it to the special notice and consideration of the editor of the *Star*, hoping that he may be greatly profited thereby. We have our neighbor of the *Star* under our especial care and attention, and sincerely desire his reformation; therefore we will endeavor to throw all the light upon his darkened understanding within our power. If we fail in our efforts, we trust no blame will be attached to us.

We learn, from the New Brighton *Times*, of the death of Mr. Dan'l Boyle, which occurred at Virginia City, Nevada Territory, Washoe Silver Mines, on the 10th of December last. Mr. Boyle was formerly a citizen of this county. Accompanying this letter to his mother, announcing the death of Mr. B., was an old-time pocket-piece, a five franc, bearing date 1821, being the same year of his birth, presented to him, when a small boy, by Archibald Robertson, Esq. The piece is worn so smooth, from constant friction, that most of the inscription is obliterated. Mr. B. carried it about his person from the time of its receipt till his death.

EXECUTION POSTPONED.—The execution of Robert Pool, which was fixed to have taken place on Friday last, at Wheeling, Va., has been postponed by Gov. Pierpont, until Friday, the 13th of March. This respite was granted upon the petition of the ministers of Wheeling, who have been conversing with Pool, and who represented that he was not prepared to die, but tho't he exhibited signs of a change of heart that might be fully brought about if a little time were given.

We have been handed a letter, by a friend, from Lieut. Joseph Reed, commanding Co. F, 10th Pa. Reserves, giving a correct list of the killed, wounded and missing of his company, with a request to publish it for the satisfaction of their friends in Beaver county:

Killed—Henry Gull, Beaver; John Edgar, Darlington; Christian B. Holland, Rochester—3.

Wounded—1st Sergt. Geo. S. Lehmer, Rochester; Henry Pfeifer, Rochester; Wm. Swager, Mercer; Alex. Dawson, Ohio tp.; John Purvis, Rochester; Daniel Barto, Baden; Clark M'Connell, Freedom, Edward Neville, Brighton tp.—8.

Missing—John P. Wilson, Beaver; James L. Wilson, Beaver; Casper Gull, Bridgewater; Wm. Kettlewood, Rochester; Hiram S. Reno, Rochester; Ira Neville, Brighton tp.; Jas. P. McGaughey, New Brighton; Samuel Hamilton, Ohio tp.—8.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 10, 1863.

Mr. Editor: The Legislature has been organized in both branches. In the Senate, Geo. V. Lawrence was elected Speaker. The Clerk and other officers nearly the same as last session. In the House, John Cessna, of Bedford, Union Democrat, was elected Speaker. This is a sore hit at the Hughes-Vallandigham faction. In caucus, Cessna had about two-thirds of the votes, though every possible exertion was made by the Hughes men.

The Governor sent in his Message on Wednesday. I presume you have read it, which precludes any necessity for my referring to it here. It is a truly loyal document, and will speak for itself.

The Report of the State Treasurer was received same day. As this document refers solely to the finances of the Commonwealth, I will call your attention to a few items in it:

The balance in Treasury on 30th Nov. 1861	$1,551,605 72
Receipts during the year 1861	5,211,747 63
	$6,763,353 35
Payments during the year end'g Nov. 30, 1862	4,590,509 25
Balance in Treas'y, Nov. 30, '62	$2,172,844 10
Of this bal. there is remaining of the War loan of May 15, '61	195,576 27
Nett balance applicable to ordinary purposes, payment of public debt, etc., etc	$1,977,267 83
Ordinary receipts of 1862	$4,047,822 39
" " 1861	3,017,645 57
Excess of receipts for 1862	$1,030,176 82
Paym'ts for ordinary purposes '61	$1,118,662 98
" " " '62	1,023,345 77
Decrease in expendt'rs of '62	$ 95,317 16

I will send you a copy of the Report as soon as I can obtain it.

A. B. C.

We are informed by the U. S. Collector for this Collection District, that he will be at the office of Mr. Davenport, the Assessor for the District, during the week of the Court in this place, which commences on the 19th inst. Persons having business with him can avail themselves of that opportunity to see him. We have no doubt he will be pleased to meet such, and that it will be profitable to such as may have taxes to pay.

Agricultural Notice.

The Board of Managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society, are hereby requested to meet at the Court House, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, p. m., as business of importance to the Society will be brought before the Board. A full meeting of the Board of Managers is respectfully solicited. By order of President.

A. G. M'CREARY, Rec. Sec'y.

The Two New Speakers.

The new Speaker of the Senate, Mr. George V. Lawrence, is from Washington county. Certain traits, it is said, are inherent in certain families. If this is the case, an aptness for parliamentary business must be the characteristic of the Lawrences. The father of the present Speaker (Joseph Lawrence) was for nine years in the Legislature, and also served as State Treasurer and member of Congress. The brother of the Speaker (now deceased) was the presiding officer of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives for two years.

The Speaker himself is a native of the county which he represents, is about forty-five years of age, and almost as tall as President Lincoln.—He was first elected to the Legislature in 1844, and served two sessions; was elected to the Senate in 1848, and then again served two terms in the lower House. Finally he was chosen for the Senate in 1860.

These genealogical and personal facts are presented in order that the public, in the event of the death of the present Governor, (who never was in better health in his life than at present,) may known something about his temporary successor.

Mr. John Cessna, of Bedford county, who assumes the duties of Speaker of the House, has borne the reputation of being learned in parliamentary law. He held the same position in 1851 as at present, and enriched the Legislative manuals with a number of valuable decisions. He has been prominent in political life for a number of years, and is a man whose peculiar ability is admitted even by his political opponents.

We have by telegraph from Washington, says the *Tribune*, a most important disclaimer by M. Mercier, Embassador, of Napoleon III., on behalf of his Imperial master, of any designs or purpose adverse to the reoration of the integrity and authority of our Federal Union. We make the single comment thereon that His Majesty's intentions have hitherto been imperfectly undestood or imperfectly indicated by the journals—whether Parisian or American—which speak as though in his interest if not from his inspiration. But then even Europeans may sometime change their winds, and not always see things in the same light this year as they did last.

ANOTHER WARNING.—The wife of Rev. H. M. Manson, of Easton, was burned to death last week, having set her clothing on fire by attempting to fill a lighted lamp with oil. When will the people take warning and abandon a practice so dangerous? *Lamps should invariably be filled and trimmed when cold.* It is dangerous even to fill, with carbon oil, a lamp which has just been extinguished, and which may be heated to such degree as to ignite the vapor of the oil.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Advices from New Orleans report that the rebels have 12,000 men and thirty guns at Fort Hudson. The earthworks are said to be twelve miles in extent.

We publish the following letter taken from the Pittsburg papers, headed at the request of the writer:

168th Regt. SUFFOLK, VA.
Dec. 21st, 1862.

Editor New Brighton Times—Dear Sir:—I have read an article taken from the Pittsburg papers headed "our drafted men in Washington," which reads as follows:

"On Thursday last quite an amusing scene was witnessed in Washington. The 168th and 169th Pennsylvania Regiments, (the Drafted men from Camp Howe,) had been ordered to embark at the seventh street wharf for Fortress Monroe. There appeared to be a great lack of discipline in the Regiments, and as some mutinous conduct seemed to be brewing; an aid to Gen. Casey, Capt. Church, was dispatched to the spot, who reported that the regiments were disorganized and scattering over the neighborhood. About twenty of Scotts Nine Hundred (Cavalry) were dispatched to the ground under command of Capt. C, who collected the insurgents and with the aid of the Colonel of one of the regiments the men were driven on board like sheep."

Now the truth of the matter is that a small squad was sent down to the wharf to guard some government stores that were to be shipped on the steamer; having no orders to interfere with the militia whatever.

Both regiments had embarked on the steamers South America and Hero the day before, and that morning about fifty or perhaps a hundred were loitering about on shore awaiting the departure of the boats. There was no lack of discipline—no mutiny apprehended, nor even thought of; neither were the men strolling over the neighborhood; but the gallant and chivalrous Captain and Bull Run skedaddler—to show his contempt for drafted men, transcended his authority by interfering with and trying to drive the men aboard of the boats.—The men thinking it an imposition and assumption of authority on the part of the Cavalry, resisted and refused to go on board, when quite an excitement was raised, the men on the boats telling those on the wharf to throw the Cavalry in the river, and to charge bayonet on them. The Cavalry with drawn swords seemed determined to drive them aboard, when the Militia made a rush for the guns. Here upon Colonel Jack stepped between the two parties, and ordered the Cavalry to leave the Captain then told the Colonel that he would have him arrested, which raised the dander of our Colonel who turned round and told them to bring out their muskets and he would see who would be arrested first. The brave and daring Bull Run skedaddler thought discretion the better part of valor, gave the order to right about, double quick, march; and away they went in regular Bull Run style, amid the shouts, hisses, groans and jeers of both regiments and the citizens on shore, after which our Colonel who by the way is every inch a man, reported the Captain to the proper authorities and he was placed in the guard house for twenty-four hours "like a sheep." After this the men quietly went aboard of their respective boats and took their departure for Fortress Monroe from thence to Newport News, where we remained ten days and then removed to Suffolk. The health of the regiment is good, the boys from New Brighton are well. It is reported that from thirty to forty thousand men are at this place. The 168th received their tents to-day. The weather is warm and pleasant.

Yours truly,
HARRIS E. SMITH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The Crescent arrived to-night from New Orleans with dates to the 3d inst. She was towed by Gen Banks to bring dispatches for Gen. Halleck.

Purser Cook, of the Creole, reports by the arrival of the gunboat Clifton, at Southwest Pass, on the evening of the 3d: I learn that early on the morning of the 1st inst. the rebels made an attack by land and water on the Federal forces at Galveston. The gunboats were attacked by the rebel steamers, protected by double rows of bales of cotton, and loaded with troops armed with rifles, muskets, &c.

The Harriet Lane was captured by boarding, after about all her officers and men, including Captain Wainwright and Lieutenant Lee, and about 130 all told, had been killed in the ketry firing from the rebels. My informant states that only two of the officers and about fifteen of the crew escaped on the gunboats Clifton and Owasco, which engaged and escaped, the former with no men and but one wounded. The Owasco lost one killed and three wounded. Two barks, loaded with coal, fell into the hands of the enemy. The flagship Westfield being aground, in another channel, her crew were transferred to the transports, and Commander Renshaw fearing that she would fall into the hands of the rebels, blew her up. By some mismanagement or accident, the explosion occurred before the boat containing Com. Renshaw, Lieut. Zimmerman and the boat's crew got away, and they consequently were blown up with the ship.

The crew of the Westfield arrived at New Orleans in transports, and the remaining troops are on their way back, as they did not arrive until the place had been evacuated. All the fleet is on the way to New Orleans.

The rebel force is estimated at five thousand, under command of Gen. Magruder. Our land force, under Burdell, of Mass., did not exceed 3,500, the residue not having arrived at the time of the fight.

Our loss is estimated at 150 killed, and 200 taken prisoners, the navy suffering the most. It is thought that the rebel loss is much more than our own.

The Federal troops were on the long wharves of Galveston, and repulsed the charges of the rebels before they surrendered.