

The saving of fifteen per cent. to the people of the State by the assumption is a matter worthy of thought; but a more important consideration is, that it will enable you who represent all the varied interests of the Commonwealth to apportion the tax in such manner as to bear equally upon all. Our revenue laws had imposed on real and personal property, as its full proportion, but little more than one-third of the taxes needed for the ordinary expenditures of the Government. By the act of the 15th May last, the tax on this species of property has already been increased one-sixth. Should the State refuse to assume the United States tax, the whole burden of it will fall upon these interests, too, most unfavorably affected by the war—while other kinds of property and other sources of revenue, judged by our laws able to pay nearly two-thirds of the present revenues of the State, would not be called on to contribute one dollar of additional tax.

The militia system of the Commonwealth is very imperfect. I recommend the establishment of a commission to frame and report a system more adequate to the exigency of the times.

I earnestly recommend to the Legislature that provision be made for the military instruction of youth. The appointment of a military instructor in the normal schools would, in a short period, give teachers to the common schools, who would be competent to train the boys in attendance on them. It would, in my opinion, be wise also to provide for the purchase or leasing by the Commonwealth of a building for a military school, and for employing suitable instructors at the expense of the State, requiring the pupils to defray the other expenses. No pupil should be admitted to this school without having passed a thorough examination in mathematics, and all fitting subjects of instruction, except the military art proper. I respectfully urge this subject on your early consideration as one of material, perhaps vital, importance.

I have taken measures to direct the efficient attention of the General Government to the fortification of the water approaches on the seaboard and the lakes, and arrangements are in the course of being effected which it is hoped will be satisfactory in their result.

I send with this message a copy of a communication from General Totten, chief of the Military Engineer Department at Washington. I have also represented to the Secretary of the Navy the necessity for floating defenses on the Delaware, and have his assurance that they shall be prepared at the earliest moment.

I have had a correspondence with the authorities and some of the citizens of Erie on the subject of the defenceless condition of that city, and the part of the State bordering on the lake. On examination it is found that there are no defenses on the lake, and that the ordinance at the city of Erie was withdrawn by the National Government in the summer of 1861. The Secretary of the Navy, on a request made, directed that the crew of the United States steamer *Michigan* should not be disbanded, as has been usual, and that vessel will remain in the harbor of Erie during the winter. Should the National Government unexpectedly fail in its duty of providing adequate defenses at our assailable points, east and west, I earnestly recommend that the Legislature take prompt means for that purpose. We should be admonished by recent indications from abroad, to be prepared for our own defence, as well as for the suppression of domestic insurrection.

In selecting a site for a national armory, if the public good be alone considered, Pennsylvania will be preferred, as she affords the combined advantages of a central position, abundance of material, and skilled mechanics, and a people of undoubted loyalty.

I commend to the attention of the Legislature the report of the Superintendent of the Public Schools, the flourishing State of which, and the rapid progress of education, are subjects of just congratulation.

The reports of the Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, and of Western Pennsylvania, of the houses of refuge, at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, of the institutions for the deaf and dumb, and for the blind, and the Northern Home for Friendless Children, at Philadelphia, and of the Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children, at Media, show that these meritorious charities are well administered, and I recommend that the maintenance and aid of the Commonwealth be continued to them.

Under the joint resolution of 16th May last, commissioners have been appointed to revise the revenue laws, whose names will be forthwith submitted for the advice and consent of the Senate. It is hoped that the commissioners will be able to report during the present session of the Legislature. Considering the great labor imposed on them, and the vast importance, at the present time, of an able and efficient performance of the duties of the commissioners, I suggest that the compensation provided for by the joint resolution should be increased to an adequate amount.

It was evident, long since, that it would be impossible for the banks to redeem their obligations in coin, in the face of the large issues of paper, the necessity for which was imposed on them and the Government by the exigencies of the times. No surprise, therefore, was felt at the suspension of specie payment, by the banks, which took place on Monday, the 30th of December last. Under the circumstances, I recommend that they be relieved from all penalties for this breach of the law.

Pennsylvania has made great efforts to support the Government. She has given more and better clothed, and better equipped men than any other State, and has far exceeded her quota of military levies. The sons of her best citizens, young men of education and means, fill the ranks of her volunteer regiments. Their gallant conduct, whenever an opportunity has been offered them, has done honor to the Commonwealth. The universal movement among our people signifies that they are loyal to the Government established by their fathers, and are determined to quell the present insurrection and preserve the Union, and that they will not tolerate any plan for either the dissolution or reconstruction of it.

A. G. CURTIN.

JOSEPH CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Jan. 8, 1862.



WEDNESDAY MORNING JAN. 15, 1862.

THE MESSAGE.—The Annual Message of Gov. Curtin will be found at length in our columns this week. It is almost exclusively devoted to the part Pennsylvania has performed in the efforts to put down the great Southern rebellion, and in this respect is highly interesting. Apart from the expenses thus incurred the financial affairs of the State are in a flourishing condition. The most important recommendation the Governor makes is that the State shall assume and pay her portion of the direct tax to be levied by the General Government, instead of having it levied and collected as a special tax by the National authorities. We hope the Legislature will adopt whichever plan promises to be the least expensive; but in doing so, they must be careful not to increase our present State debt, without providing promptly for its liquidation.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature met at Harrisburg, on the 8th instant. In the Senate, L. W. HALL, Esq., of this district, was re-elected Speaker, and Mr. Hammeraley, of Lancaster, Clerk. As the Republicans compose over two thirds of the Senate, of course they were expected to have everything in their own hands.

In the House, John Rowe, of Franklin, was elected Speaker, and Mr. Rauch, of Carbon, was elected Clerk. Mr. Rowe was elected as a Union Democrat. Mr. Rauch, and all the other officers are Republicans—whom Mr. Rowe, and his brother Union Democrats assisted to their places. Hon. Wm. Hopkins, of Washington, was the Democratic candidate for Speaker, receiving 46 votes, to 51 for Mr. Rowe.

Eleven members of the present Legislature were elected upon what was called Union tickets, to wit, Busby, of Adams; Chatham, of Clinton; Gross and Shannon, of Allegheny; Smith, of Chester; Scott, of Huntingdon; Peters and Worley, of Lancaster; Ross, of Luzerne; and Crane of Wayne. The straight-out Democrats, 46 in number—were unanimously agreed to take Mr. Rowe for Speaker, as a Democrat. But he and his colleagues would not agree to this unless the Democrats would consent to a general fusion with the Republicans in the selection of other officers. Of course such a proposition could not be listened to by the Democrats, and these Union men—half Democrats and whole Republicans—were given full liberty to join the Republicans in a body—and which they did, with the single exception of Mr. Peters, of Lancaster.

These are the plain facts in the case, and we think the noble bearing of the true Democrats in that body deserves the highest praise for their firmness in thus maintaining the integrity of the Democratic party. Their constituents will honor them, and their party will profit by it. On the other hand, the conduct of the Union Democrats affords another proof to Democrats everywhere that to vote for candidates who are not out-and-out Democrats is to vote against their party.

Congress is still doing nothing for the relief of the Government finances. According to the New York Herald of the 9th instant, the treasury had only funds to last six days longer. Those six days expire to-day. Whether the Banks have again come to the relief of the Government and supplied Mr. Chase with another loan of fifty millions we have not heard. They are inclined to hold off until Congress shall provide means for the payment of the interest—which can only be done by the assessment of a direct tax, a tax upon stamps, reaching all papers of value, &c. This Congress is by no means inclined to do. In the meantime the Government bonds are 4 per cent. discount, and contractors are howling their claims through the streets at a discount of ten and twelve per cent. Unless a decisive victory, and an unmistakable advantage is obtained over the Confederates—giving certain promise of the speedy crushing of the rebellion—or some salutary measure is adopted by Congress within a very few days, such a time in money matters as we will have been never heard of before.

Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts addressed the Senate at great length on the 9th instant, in defending the Administration in the release of Mason and Slidell. Mr. S. is chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and his argument, as might be presumed, was very able, although he could not discuss this very delicate national question without betraying his offensive Abolition fanaticism. In speaking of Capt. Wilkes he said he "had obeyed the impulse of patriotism, and under British examples which he could not forget, had fallen, it seems, into a violation of National law." And again, "that the seizing of the emissaries, without taking the ship into port, was wrong, inasmuch as a navy officer is not entitled to substitute himself for a judicial tribunal."

This, we take it, is a pretty distinct condemnation of Captain Wilkes, to whom, at the time, Congress unanimously voted their thanks!

THE NEWS.

Senators Johnson and Polk of Mo. were both expelled from the United States Senate on Thursday last.

The Burnside expedition, consisting of some fifty vessels set sail from Annapolis on Thursday last. A boat, containing seven soldiers, was swamped in the embarkation all of whom were drowned. They all belonged to a Massachusetts regiment.

Advices from Port Royal, S. C., are to the effect. Gen. Stevens had a brush with the rebels a few days previous in which it was said the latter had been repulsed.

The Provost Marshal General, at St. Louis has issued an order requiring all the publishers of papers in Missouri (St. Louis excepted) to furnish him with a copy of each publication for inspection under the penalty of suppression.

The Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis was disrupted on the 9th inst., by the withdrawal of the Union members, in consequence of the secession members refusing by their votes to admit Union applicants for membership.

The armed expedition down the Mississippi left Cairo on Friday morning last. It was composed of a large number of gunboats and from 75,000 to 100,000 men. Altogether it was by far the most formidable expedition yet put in motion in any quarter, and if it cannot open the way to New Orleans, and suppress rebellion in that quarter there is no use in making any further efforts.

It was reported and believed at Frederick, Md., on Friday last, that the rebels under Jackson were about to attack Gen. Kelly at Romney, Va. It is thought that the latter would be reinforced by the 84th and 116th Pennsylvania regiments.

The Pittsburg papers of Monday contain a report that Humphrey Marshall, at the head of rebel forces in Kentucky being hard pushed by the Federal troops, had burnt and destroyed all his wagons, munitions, &c., and disbanded his men.

The town of Carbon, New Foundland, was in a state of siege at last dates, a fierce riot having raged for several days, between the Protestant and Catholic portions of the inhabitants, which could only be kept under by the presence of a large military force.

The Democrats of Indiana held their State Convention on the 8th instant, and nominated a full ticket of straight-out Democrats. The resolutions are highly conservative. They set forth that the restoration to power of the Democratic party can alone preserve the Union; endorse the principles heretofore put forth by the National Conventions of the party; declares the present civil war mainly resulted from the slavery agitation, and the consequent organization of a geographical party in the North, producing its counterpart in the South of secession, disunion and armed resistance to the Government; condemning the course of the Republicans in the last Congress, for the rejection of all peace propositions; that peace and harmony would now reign had the party in power shown the same desire to settle the internal dissensions that it recently exhibited to avoid a war with England; that the Republicans had exhibited their inability to conduct the government through the present difficulties; denouncing all the violations of the Constitution as usurpations of power; that the disregard of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the imprisonment of citizens in the loyal States, and flagrant violations of the Constitution, that the seizure of Mason and Slidell was either legal or illegal—if the former, neither nation had been humiliated by their surrender under threats—if the latter they should have been delivered up before imprisonment.

THE LATEST.—The Philadelphia Evening Journal of Monday last contains a report from Washington that Gen. Cameron had resigned, and was appointed Minister to Russia, and that E. M. Stanton of Pittsburgh is appointed Secretary of War.

The reported disbanding of the forces under Humphrey Marshall was discredited at Louisville.

The committee representing the Boston, New York and Philadelphia Banks, who have been in consultation with the Secretary of Treasury for the purpose of making arrangements for the further supply of the government with funds, failed to come to an amicable understanding, and the prospect now is that the Treasury will be authorized to issue Treasury notes, and perhaps make them the basis of a new system of banking, having our national indebtedness for capital.

The Committee of the United States Senate, to whom was referred the resolution expelling the two Missouri Senators from that body, have reported in favor of their expulsion. In the case of Jesse D. Bright Senator from Indiana, the committee report against his expulsion.

A Mr. Smithson, a banker of Washington city, was arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette last week on suspicion of corresponding with the enemy. The evidence against him is said to be of the most positive character.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Harrisburg yesterday, for the purpose of making arrangements for holding the next State Convention.

THE WAR NEWS.

Trial of North Missouri Bridge-Burners.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune (rep.) writing from Palmyra, Mo., December 30th says: The military court for the trial of the bridge-burners convened to-day. It holds secret sessions, admitting only one prisoner and the witness in his case. The number of prisoners charged with the loss of bridge-burnings is thirty. They were all brought out in front of the court-house for identification, and again returned to the jail, from which they will pass out singly for trial, and if found guilty will be shot, so soon as the finding of the court is approved at headquarters. No attorneys are engaged on either side, to mystify the case, but the facts will be carefully elicited.

Most of the prisoners are farmers, as we learned from a personal visit to them to-day. Many of them are reputed wealthy, several claim to be Price's men, though all deny the charges against them. All are dressed in their everyday suits, twenty-six wearing the buttoned colored jeans of the country, one blue jean, two hard times, and one, a sort of dandy, has on a light stuff.

From conversation with the prisoners we learned, first, that there were no bridges to burn. Second, that they did not burn them, but that it was done by the other men. Third, that if they did burn them it was by order of General Price, their superior officer and country's savior, and as a military necessity; all of which they propose to make apparent if they are allowed a fair trial. Fourth, that they are prisoners of war, and if they are shot it will at once raise the black flag of republicanism and drive out the whole black republican race of Yankee outmuggers.

They are positive that Halleck does not order them shot, and will treat them as prisoners of war, to be fairly and honestly exchanged.

Four of the prisoners are boys, one of them not over sixteen, while the others range from twenty-five to fifty-seven.

Generals Price and McCulloch.

A letter from St. Louis says that Price has been underrated as a General, and that the mischief he has done since the commencement of the war is incalculable. His capture of Mulligan's batteries by advancing his men on them under cover of batteries of men, rolled along before the men until they were able to enter Mulligan's entrenchments, was a skillful and original feat which has no parallel in any other General on either side.

Price and McCulloch have raised an almost incredible number of men in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, and their armies have been composed of men and boys, from four score down to fourteen—all kinds of weapons, from pistols to pitchforks—infantry without drill, clothing or arms—cavalry mounted on stallions, geldings, mares, mules and jackasses—with air for food, and the naked earth for a tent; and yet his industry and generalship have given him control of more than half the State, and enabled him, until within the past few weeks, to hold at bay all his opponents and maintain his position. What he may do in Southern Missouri and Arkansas, by way of recruiting and making head again, we have yet to see.

Latest from Missouri—Price Reinforced—A Battle Imminent.

St. Louis, Jan. 9.—A messenger arrived at Rolla yesterday from Col. Carr's expedition. He says that Col. C. captured four rebel officers, a lot of horses, sheep, hogs, &c. He also states that Price had been reinforced by 2,000 troops from Arkansas, under General Mcintosh. It is said at Rolla that the prospects of a fight are good.

An Advance Movement from Cairo.

St. Louis, Jan. 9.—A special dispatch from Cairo to the Democrat says: Twenty-five thousand troops are now on their way from different points, and as soon as they arrive here a column of from sixty to seventy-five thousand strong will march from here and Paducah, under Gen. Grant. Destination, Nashville, whence, if a junction can be made with Gen. Buell's command, the entire army will proceed to New Orleans.

The War in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 8.—The Democrat is informed that a Federal scouting party brought five prisoners into Columbia, who were endeavoring to join Gen. Zollicoffer. The party report Gen. Zollicoffer, with four thousand men, between Greelboro' and Columbia. Greelboro' had been almost depopulated by the rebels, but Gen. Wade's Federal brigade had gone there to take possession.

The rebels captured five soldiers who were guarding Borah Ferry, killing a man named James, and taking fifteen or twenty guns. The guard were surprised by rebel detachments on each side of the river.

Released Prisoners at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—One hundred and ninety of the prisoners recently released from Richmond arrived here to-day, and were comfortably provided for at the government Volunteer Receiving House, near the railroad station. Dr. A. Tripp, of Stanton, Pa., is among these arrivals. The remainder of the party either went home after arriving in Baltimore from Old Point, or are detained there at the government hospitals owing to their wounds breaking out afresh. The object of the party now here is to receive their pay and to ascertain the disposition of the government concerning them.

We have read a letter from an officer in the 84th (Col. Murray's) regiment, and to which Capt. Ogden and Curby's Companies are attached, dated Hancock, Md., Jan. 6th, describing the marching and countermarching of the regiment as far as Bath, on their way to Romney, Va. At Bath they met the enemy in far superior numbers, when they fell back to Hancock, where they were in momentary expectation of an attack. In re-crossing the Potomac we regret to learn that a member of Capt. Curby's Company was drowned.

Brigadier-General Sigel, he who was undoubtedly, next to Gen. Lyon, the best fighting man in Missouri, has resigned his commission, followed, it is said by a large number of the officers who served with him.

[For the Republican.]

Reply to the Editor's Apology.

I was considerably surprised to see in your paper of the 1st inst., an apology for insulting your readers with a communication of mine. I am very sorry that your readers are so sensitive as to require an apology from the editor for presenting the honest opinion of one of their fellow creatures before them. But you and I meet on common ground in respect to the "freedom of the press," and the imbecility of error when truth is left free to combat it. "Truth is mighty and will prevail," is a maxim universally respected—and for my part I am willing to trust to its arbitrament. But why is it that you editors attempt to raise a hue and cry against infidelity, and the religious sentiments of your correspondent; instead of meeting and refuting his arguments? This method has long been predicted by disputants when they can find no arguments to meet an opponent. You have not shown one reason why my position was untenable; yet, you confidently and apparently sincerely apologize to your readers for imposing my communication upon them.

But Sirs, you make my religion one of the greatest growing sentiments of the age, by asserting that "Abolitionism and Infidelity are twin sisters."

For you know that, at the time of our Revolution all the colonies except one were slave colonies. But now seven out of the original thirteen are free States. Consequently the people of these six States must have become Abolitionists, i.e. Infidels—else they would never have permitted the "divine institution" to be torn from them. England too, has abolished her slavery, and now instead of classing her among, or rather at the head of all christian governments—we must call her a great Infidel power. So also of half-barbarous Prussia.

This makes a most pitiable representation of the "followers of the Lamb"—note but Southern aristocrats, and the editors of the *Clearfield Republican* are eligible to salvation. How but blating to those that have been so very sanguine about christianity becoming universal! But enough. Yours for the development of Truth.

WM. CARP.

Liberty Hill Jan. 2, '62.

Will the Contrabands Work?

This is the question propounded by several of the southern correspondents of northern journals, and while many of them answer in the affirmative, others reply in the negative. A Port Royal correspondent of the *Manchester (N. H.) American*, we see, is furnishing some telling evidence on the subject. The writer says:

Mr. D. M. Robinson, of Manchester, has a large number of the subjects of strife under his charge, near Beaufort, ginning cotton. They are to be paid eight dollars per month for their work, and have the same rations furnished them as are given to all our troops. Some of these fellows work very well, but generally they are on the watch to escape the eye of the overseer, and be off out of way of all work. They seem to be no inducement. They are born slaves, are ignorant and indolent, and the philanthropist will have a broad field to work in to bring them to a proper state of industry. Certain emancipationists ought to travel among negroes south of Washington, to know what negroes are. Hearing will perplex, and seeing obfuscate the whole who are over-worried.

This is a flat contradiction, says the N. Y. Express, to many a statement previously published. Nobody, we suppose, will doubt that a man "who has a large number of the subjects of strife under his charge" is a more reliable witness than the newspaper correspondent.

The Bucktail Action.—We find the following among the special dispatches to the Philadelphia papers:

"It was left to the Pennsylvania Reserves to gain the only victory which the army of the Potomac has gained in the many skirmishes that have occurred with the Rebel reconnoitering parties. Their coolness and bravery, as displayed in the action at Drainsville on Friday last are the theme of universal praise. The 'Bucktails,' as Col. Kane's rifles are styled, were deployed as skirmishers. They were composed of men from the lumber regions of Pennsylvania, who have spent their lives in hunting the deer. Their fire on the Rebels was terrific. On examining the killed and wounded after the affair was over, it was found that about forty of the Rebels had received their death wounds from Enfield rifle shots, with which the Bucktails are armed, on a line between the breast and head."

A Singular Case.—A man died in Lowell, Mass., on Monday, from a cause termed by physicians hereditary hemorrhage. On Friday, 27th ult., the deceased commenced bleeding from his gums, and the application of appropriate remedies at one point seemed only to force the blood from other parts, and also from the roof of the mouth, which continued until his death. There was also a violent rush of blood to the head.

The British Troops in Portland.—It is stated that permission has been given by our Government, in a very courteous manner, to pass the British troops through Maine into Canada. As the navigation of the St. Lawrence is closed, and the transportation of troops inland from Halifax to Canada, in midwinter, would be expensive, tedious and hazardous. England will appreciate this courtesy as one of no ordinary importance.

The Clearfield County Agricultural Society held their annual meeting last night for the election of officers. The attendance was large, and the best spirit manifested. Proceedings next week.

New Advertisements.

R. MALONEY & CO.
PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PENN.
COPPER, TIN AND SHEET-IRON
WARE MANUFACTURERS.

All orders for work attended to with the utmost promptness, and all sales warranted to render entire satisfaction. [Jan. 15, 1862-1f]

DRIED APPLES.
The subscribers have a few barrels of DRIED APPLES, which they will dispose of on fair terms. MERRELL & BIGLER.
Jan. 15, '62.

Wanted.
All kinds of GRAIN AND LUMBER and SHINGLES wanted in exchange for goods by Jan. 15, '62. MERRELL & BIGLER.

Clearfield Markets.

Corrected weekly by J. P. Kester, Editor.

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Provision, &c.	
Apples, (green) 10 Bu.	1.10
Barley per Bu.	1.00
Buckwheat 10 Bu.	1.00
Bushels 10 Bu.	1.00
Butter 10 Bu.	1.00
Beef 10 Bu.	1.00
Bacon 10 Bu.	1.00
Corn 10 Bu.	1.00
Cloves 10 Bu.	1.00
Eggs 10 doz.	1.00
Four 10 Bu.	1.00
Flaxseed per Bu.	1.00
Hops 10 Bu.	1.00
Hams 10 Bu.	1.00
Hay 10 Bu.	1.00
Lard 10 Bu.	1.00
Onions 10 Bu.	1.00
Pork per Bu.	1.00
Rye per Bu.	1.00
Shingles per M.	1.00
Timothy Seed 10 Bu.	1.00
Wool per Bu.	1.00
Wheat per Bu.	1.00

MARRIED.—On Dec. 15th, 1861, by S. K. Hegarty, Esq., Mr. John D. Hoover to Mrs. Mary D. Hoover, both of Beccaria township Clearfield county.

On Wednesday the 1st instant, by S. K. Hegarty, Esq., Mr. Michael Brundish to Miss Elizabeth Branton, both of Beccaria township Clearfield county.

On the 7th inst., by Wm. Porter, Esq., at the residence of Wendell Knerr, Mr. Thos. Knerr, of Brookville, to Miss Catherine Fleckenstein, of this place.

On Saturday the 11th inst., at the residence of Wm. R. Dickinson, by John W. Wright, Esq., Mr. Robert Cowan to Miss Jennie Huntzberger, both of Beccaria Mills.

The Young Ladies well may miss him, And in their dear remembrance place him. The Widows, Wives, and all may bless him, For well I know they'll surely miss him.

In Bradford, on the 20th of December last, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Thomas Ross, leaving five children.

DIED.—At his residence in Jordan township on Sunday last, Nicholas Schenck, at an advanced age.

At his residence in New Washington on the 9th inst. of heart disease, Joseph McMurray, Esq., in the 73rd year of his age.

The deceased lived in this county many years ago from Lycoming county—he was an active and exemplary member of the M. E. Church; and was one of our most respectable and useful citizens—having filled the office of County Commissioner, and died, as he had lived, universally esteemed by all his neighbors and acquaintances.

Dedication.—The new Methodist Church, at Clearfield, will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on Sunday the 26th instant. The services of Dr. Rosen, of Baltimore; Rev. W. L. Spotswood, and Rev. Geo. D. Chenoweth, P. E. are expected to be present on the occasion. The public are invited to attend. Dedictory services at 10 A. M.

JACKSON ROBINSON, JNO. D. THOMPSON, J. R. REED, DAN'L LIVINGSTON, H. P. THOMPSON, Building Comtee.

Light! Light!

MERRELL & BIGLER keep constantly on hand the most approved pattern of OIL LAMPS

which they sell as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere in the county. Persons purchasing of them will have the advantage of having their lamps repaired without COST, as their sales are warranted.

Jan. 15, '62.

OIL! OIL!

For the best and cheapest KEROSENE OIL, LAMP OIL, or LUBRICATING OIL, call at the Store of MERRELL & BIGLER.

HARDWARE. such as STOVES, Cook, and Wood Stoves of various patterns, BAR IRON, SHEET IRON, STEEL, &c., &c., can be purchased of the subscribers on the most reasonable terms.

Jan. 15, '62. MERRELL & BIGLER.

FOUR of best quality always kept on hand for cash or in exchange for Grain, Lumber or Shingles. MERRELL & BIGLER.

Jan. 15, '62.

LIQUORS of various kinds and best quality constantly kept on hand by MERRELL & BIGLER.

Jan. 15, '62.

ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—The Best Mechanical Paper in the World.—SEVENTH YEAR.—VOLUME VI.—New York.

A new volume of this widely-circulated paper commences on the first of January. It is published weekly, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

To the MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.—No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing without" the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. It costs but four cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which are not found in any other publication. It is an established rule of the publishers to insert one hundred original engravings, and those of the first in the art, drawn and engraved by experienced persons under their own supervision.

To the INVENTOR.—The Scientific American is indispensable to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the previous week; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving every week the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France and Germany; thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

CHURCHES, ARCHITECTS, MILLWRIGHTS, AND FARMERS.—The Scientific American will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and mill owners will be found published in the Scientific American, which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the Scientific American; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS.—To mail subscribers: \$2 a year, or \$1 for six months. \$1 pays for one complete volume of 416 pages; two volumes comprise one year. The volumes commence on the 1st of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country. Also a pamphlet of instruction to inventors about obtaining patents sent free.

Western and Canadian money or Post-Office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra on each year's subscription to prepay postage. MUNN & CO., Publishers.
Jan. 15, 1862. 27 Park Row, N. Y.