State Treasurer.

READ JANUARY 8, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:—
Gentlemen:—In obedience to the require

ments of the Act of 16th March, 1832, in reference to this Department, I herewith submit the following report for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1861:—

The disbursements and general duties of the Department for the past year have been largely in excess of those of any previous year in the hist ry of our State. An unholy war and re-bellion against the General Government, upon the part of a number of the Southern States of the Union, rendered it necessary for the Presi dent to call upon the loyal States for aid to assist him in sustaining the Government, maintaining the Union, and upholding the Constitu tion and the laws. In response to that call, Pennsylvania has most nobly done her duty, as is attested by a hundred thousand of her brave and loyal sons who are now in the field, sustaining her honor and assisting the Government in crushing out this traitorous rebellion.
The arming, equipping, and sustaining such a
large force as this by our State, has necessarily
involved a large expenditure of money, and caused the vast increase of labor and expendi-ture of this Department to which I have alluded.

Presuming that it will be more satisfactory to have the ordinary receipts and disbursements of the Department shown separate and distinct, from the war expenses, I respectfully report-Available balance in the Treasury

at the close of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1861.... .. \$681,433 08 Receipts into the general fund for 3,017 645 57 the last fiscal year .....

\$8,699,078 65 Payments of the ordinary appropriations and general expenses of the State from December 1st 1860, to November 30th, 1861,

inclusive ... Available balance of the general \$554,598 31 fund, November 80, 1861..... \$554,598 31 By comparing the receipts into the general

fund for the last year, with the receipts for the preceding year, it will be seen there is a falling off or deficiency of \$461,611 74. This deficiency is mainly on the following

items, viz: Tax on bank dividends.

Tax on real and personal estate. Interest on railroad and canal bonds. The deficiency on account of taxes is to be attributed to financial embarrassments and great depression of business, caused by the war in which our Government is engaged.

On the 12th of April last, the Legislature by 'An Act for the better organization of the Militia of the Commonwealth," authorized the Governor to negotiate temporary loans to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars to carry out the provisions of that act. Under this act temporary loans were obtained from the banks in Philadelphia to the amount of \$475, 000. On the 15th of May following, another act was passed, "to create a loan and to provide for arming the State." By the provisions of this act the Governor and State Treasurer were authorized "to borrow on the faith of the Commonwealth any sum not exceeding three millions of dollars, and to issue the bonds of the Commonwealth for the same at six per centum interest per annum, and reimbursable at any time after the expiration of ten years from their date Provided, That no certificate should be negotia ted at less than its par value." There being doubt upon the minds of some of the members

of the Legislature, as also of the officers of the State government, whether a six per cent loan could at that time be negotiated at par, the Governor was authorized by the sixth section of the Act of 16th of May, "for the payment of members, &c., to advertise for proposals for the loan or any part thereof, and allot the loan to the highest and best bidders." On examination of ing against the Government, its very existence. as well as the capital of the nation threatened, Government sixes under the panic then ex isting, selling in the market at 15 per cent be-low par, it seemed almost useless to undertake the negotiation of our State loan at its par In this emergency, by the consent of the Governor, I called upon two of the prominent Banking Houses of Philadelphia, Messrs. Drexel, and Jay Cooke & Co., and after consultation with them, they agreed, with the assistance of this Department, to undertake the negotiation even in the face of all the difficulties surrounding it; and to the the credit of Pennsylvania be it said, that in this dark hour of our country's trial, and in the midst of an excitement such as the country had never before known, with the credit of the General Government rapidly falling in the mar ket as it then was, the citizens and corporate institutions of our Commonwealth most nobly responded to the fervent and patriotic appeal of those gentlemen, and vindicated the loyalty follow her in like appeals to their own citizens. In this connection I cannot forbear expressing the thanks which are due to the banks of the Commonwealth for the promptness and liberali-ty with which they responded to the call for this loan. But for their subscriptions the loan never could have been negotiated, and I deem it but an act of justice that this acknowledg. ment should be made of their valuable assist ance to the State in the emergency then existing. I conceive it also to be my duty to say that in consequence of a doubt existing as to the power of the Governor under the Act to pay the gentlemen who rendered such eminent service in the negotiation of this loan, they have never received any commission or remu-

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his warrant for the same.

The receipts and expenditures for Military or War purposes up to the end of the fiscal year, November 80, 1861, are as follows, viz:

Amount received under temporary loan, Act of 12th April, 475,000 00 Amount received under Act of 2,612,150 00

and others . . . Total..... \$8,119,379 45 Expended Act 12th April, 1861..... Expended under 474.878 85 Act 15th May, 1861. 1,708,462 68 Act 16th May,

1861......... 170,585 51 Amount of temporary loan of 12th April, 1861, repaid ..... 375,000 00 \$2,728,872 04

Belance on hand unexpended, \$890,507 41 November 30th, 1861.....

A detailed account of receipts and expenditures will be found in the report of the Auditor General. Amount outstanding against the Commonwealth, November 80th, 1861, of the been fulfilled by the respective parties, and the war loans, viz:

Temporary loan, Act 12th April, 1861.... War loan, Act 15th May, 1861.

Amount of public debt funded and unfunded, November 80, 37,969,847 50 Amount paid during the fiscal year ending November 80th,

Amount of public debt exclu-

sive of war loan, Nov. 30th, \$37,868,516 08 1861.....\$37,868,516 08 By reference to the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it will appear that \$300,801 01 of the public debt was paid during the year ending on the first Monday of September, 1861, at which time they are required by

law to report to the Governor.

On the 12th of Se tember an account was to the 1st of that month, amounting to about \$1,515,000.00. On the 25th of November following \$606,

000 00 was refunded to the State, being 40 per cent. on the amount of account thus presented. There was therefore in the Treasury on the 30th of November, 1861, as follows, viz Balance of general fund ....... Unexpended balance war loans... 554.598 81

390,507 41 Amount refunded by General 606,000 00 500 00 nati ...

Balance in Treasury . . . . . \$1,551,605 72

The semi-annual interest on the State debt which will be due and payable on the 1st of next month will amount to nearly one million of dollars.

It is gratifying to know that the State will be ready and prompt as usual to meet the interest on her obligations.

How much of the balance in the Treasury may yet be required to meet expenses of our military operations is impossible to say, but the probability is that the *unexpended* balance will be sufficient for all those purposes, unless the State should receive a future requisition from the General Government for more troops. If no further requisition shall be made un the refunded balance in the Treasury will then be applicable to the defenses of our State, the redemption of her loans, meeting the direct tax of the General Government, or such other purposes as in the wisdom of the Legislature may

eem most proper.
By an act of Congress, approved August 5th, 1861, a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars was levied against all the States of the Union. The quota of Pennsylvania, under that Act, is \$1,946,719.33. Two modes of pay-ment of this tax to the General Government are presented by the provisions of the Act. One that it may be paid by the citizens of each State direct to collectors to be appointed by the General Government; and the other mode, that the State may assume and pay the tax and ollect it herself from her own citizens.

I would respectfully urge upon the Legislaure the assumption and payment of this tax by our State, for two reasons: — First. The innovation of Government tax collectors among our people would be distasteful to our citizens, who would undoubtedly much prefer to pay the tax to our own State collectors in the usual manner. Secondly, Because the adoption of that course will save about three hundred thou sand dollars to the State, as an allowance of fifteen per cent. is made by the Act to all States who will assume the collection of said tax.

Under the supposition that the State will assume the tax, I would respectfully suggest a mode by which our citizens may be relieved from the payment of it for the coming year. By a proviso in the 53d section of the Act afore-said, it is allowed that this tax may be "paid and satisfied in whole or in part by the rel these two acts by gentlemen conversant with financial matters, as well as by the Hon. At- of any liquidated and determined claim of such of any State duly executed to the United States, torney General of the Commonwealth, it was State of equal amount against the United decided that they did not confer any power to States." It is further provided "that in case negotiate the loan at less than its par value. In of such release, such State shall be allowed the this situation of things, with a civil war exist- same abatement of the amount of such tax as would be allowed in case of the payment of the

> that the claim of military expenses be "determined" as soon as it can be done, and that the Legislature shall authorize a release to be made of such claim to pay the amount of our State tax aforesaid.

same in money.'

This would relieve us from imposing this tax ipon our citizens for the present year, and it is to be hoped that by the time it would be necessary to levy such tax for any succeeding year, that the existing war and rebellion may be crushed out and the general business of the country will have recovered from its present de-pression and financial embarrassment, and our citizens be better able to sustain the burthen of

In this connection I cannot but express the ope that our Representatives in Congress may be requested by the Legislature to take such action as shall put the expenses of this unholy war and rebellion upon the traitors who comand patriotism of our people by subscribing to this loan at its par value, and setting a most noble example for her sister States, who were to as shall authorize the seizure and confiscation so far as it can be done constitutionally, of the property of the rebels engaged in this rebellion, to pay the war debt of the Government, and thus relieve the loyal citizens and their children from the onerous burden of taxation which dren from the onerous burden of taxation which tive born Kentuckians, who all their lives have they will otherwise have to sustain for years to been the ornament and the strength of this

The State is holder of bonds of the Wyom Canal Company to the amount of \$281,000 00. Upon these bonds the interest was punctualpaid up to the 15th of January last .-In July the company defaulted in its in-terest due at that time and it yet remains unpaid. Being informed that some action was about to be taken by the bondholders to reorganize the company by a sale of the canals under the mortgage, I addressed a letneration for their expenses or services. In view canals under the mortgage, I addressed a letter to the trustees of the mortgage on the 80th vuluable services rendered the State by them, it of September, requesting that they would take is to be hoped that the Legislature will make no action in reference to a sale without first prompt provision for the payment of their commission by authorizing the Governor to draw est of the State in the matter. They referred my letter to C. H. Clark, Esq., attorney for the bond-holders, who informed me by letter that was "fully authorized by the large bondholders to treat with the State for the bonds holders to treat with the State for the bonds she holds, and that it was his and their desire that the interests of the State should be properly protected to the same extent as other bondholders." I subsequently had an interview with Mr. Clark, and ascertained from him that in consequence of suits having been instituted against the company, a receiver had been appointed, and a plan matured between the stock inted, and a plan matured between the stock and bond-holders to reorganize the company, and that application would be made to the Court to grant a decree of sale. The action contemplated would result in a substitution of stock for the bonds held by the State, and a reduction or loss of about ten per cent. of the amount of her bonds. I declined to act for the State in the matter, for the reason, that I had no authority to compromise or make any settle-ment which would not realize to the State the full amount of her claim. Under these circum tances, I would respectfully recommend imme-

All the provisions of this act binding upon State now holds all the bonds of the company as specified in said act, excepting one million of \$ 100,000 00 the bonds authorized by the second section, 2,612,150 00 which were delivered to the Philadelphia and Erie Kailroad company on the 9th of May last, under a warrant of the Governor as authorized

by the sixth section of the act aforesaid My experience in this Department for the last year has satisfied me of the necessity of a thorough alteration and revision of our revenue laws. The burthen of taxation under our laws present system is certainly unequal and unjust.
Whether this arises from the inefficiency of our laws entirely, or a laxity on the part of assessors, collectors, and other officers in eufor their provisions, I am unable to say. the fact is stated (which was alluded to by my predecessor in his last report) that the valuation of property of all kinds in our State, including money at interest, tax on offices, &c , is one third less than that of Ohio, and two thirds less than New York, it must be evident to every one, that property in our State is either assessed at a mere fraction of its oresented to the General Government of expen-es incurred by our State for war purposes, uρ of property escapes taxation altogether. It has been the boast of Pennsylvania for years, that our rich agricultural domain and ou mineral wealth and resources, constitute us one of the richest States in the Union, and yet ac-cording to the valuation of our property for taxable purposes, we are comparatively one of the poorest. From facts which have come un-der my own observation, I am satisfied that a large number of our wealthy citizens escape taxation almost entirely by reason of having their wealth mainly, if not exclusively in bonds and mortgages, ground rents, and other se-curities which they fail to return for taxation, and which cannot be discovered by our assessors under the present system, thus throwing an unjust and unequal amount of taxation upon real estate and other tangible property, and upon those citizens who are faithful and just in the returns they make of their means and wealth. This state of things should not exist; every citizen of this Commonwealth is protected alike in his person and his property by our Government and its laws, and should pay a fair propor tionate share of the expenses of the Government from which he receives such protection. By a joint resolution of the last Legislature the Governor was authorized to appoint a board of commissioners "to revise, collate, and dijest all acts and statutes relating to or touching the revenue laws," that commission was ap-pointed, and it is to be hoped they will be ready to report some basis of action during the present

I beg leave respectfully to refer to a matter affecting the honor and credit of our State, and to which reference was made by my predecessor in his last report; I refer to the law taxing her own loans At the time our citizens responded to the call of the State and gave her the use of their money, it was with the express agreement and understanding that they were to receive interest for the same at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Surely this obligation on the part of the State should have remained sacred and inviolable, and I cannot but think that she suffered in her character and reputation, when, without consent of the parties whose money she thus obtained, she repudiated her obligation by reducing that low rate of interest still lower by I cannot but express the hope that the State will do that, justice to her creditors which they have a right to expect by repealing the law which is thus affecting her own honor and credit.

The subject of guaranteed interest on loans to the Danville and Pottsville Railroad Compa ny is one which should also receive the atten tion of the Legislature. A balance of interest s yet due to the holders of that loan, and the faith and honor of the State having been pledged for it, she should in this, as well as in all other matters, set her citizens an example of unim peachable good faith, by making an appropriation to pay the balance of that interest.

My predecessor has truly said, "It would reatly simplify the accounts in this department if the amount of State taxes assessed was charged directly to the county," and he might have added it would also save a large amount to the State, for in some counties the taxes have been accumulating for years, until in the aggregate over a half a million remains unpaid. These taxes are handed down from year to year to new Treasurers as they are appointed, and some counties are now behind more than a whole years assessment. It is to be hoped that this our State against the General Government for Board of Commissioners appointed on the reve-

nue laws. I herewith submit tables giving in detail the operations of this department for the last fiscal year, together with estimates of the receipts and expenditures for the present year; all of which are respectfully submitted.

HENRY D. MOORE,

State Treasurer

January 7th, 1862.

of General Buckner.

Distress in Southern Kentucky -- Rebel Outrages.

The Louisville Journal says: "Although we have from time to time published abundant and painful testimony of the galling oppression suffered by the loyalists of Southern Kentucky, we believe that those of us who are happily at a distance from the rebel force, and the government whose high and solemn office it is to relieve its suffering friends should have their memories vividly refreshed by a renewal of the sad story of the robberies outrages and desolation which exists in the lower portions of our State. Thousands of na-Commonwealth, and whose only offence is their love of country, have been chased, like wild asts, from their homes by the blood-hounds

"A signal instance of rebel inhumanity recently occurred in Cadiz, the county seat of Trigg Major Matthew Moyes, an aged citizen of irreproachable and exalted character, and one of the ablest jurists in the State, was lately compelled to fly from his home, in consequence of the threats of Henry Burnett's ruffians, to protection from the Union troops at Smithfield. The scoundrels, chagrined at the unexpected flight of the old patriot, instantly dispatched a messenger, who overtook him within a few miles of Smithfield, and assured him that the secessionists had no intention of molesting him, and that they would give him the most solemn pledge of protection. Major Moyes paid no attention to these fair speeches, and in a short time another messenger arrived, who warned him not to return, as the first messenger had been sent by some bitter enemies, who would make quick work of him should he fall into their hands. He pursued his journey to Smithfield hands. He pursued his journey to Smithfield. He is a man of large property, and has been guilty of loaning large sums of money to seces-sionists, who wish to conceal their debts by lynching the creditor.'

MR. WEED writes from Paris to the Albany Evening Journal: "After breakfasting with Archbishop Hughes, I went with Mr. Sanford, who came up from Belgium in the night to the residence of the Consul, Mr. Bigelow, for con residence of the Consul, Mr. Digelow, for Consultation. What struck us all, in comparing notes, with surprise, was the fact that nobody at home seems to regard the new trouble with England as serious; or else, if you do underdiate action upon the part of the Legislature to protect the interests of the State in this matter. At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed "to change the name of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company and to facilitate the completion of a railroad from Sunbury to Erie". completion of a railroad from Sunbury to Erie." England."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA First District, Philadelphia. - Jeremiah Nich-

ls, C. M. Donavan, George R. Smith, George 2d. Chester and Delaware.—Jacob S. Serrell.
3d Montgomery.— Jacob C. Smith.
4th. Bucks.—William Kinzey.

Lehigh and Northampton .- OG. 6th. Berks - Hiester Clymer. 7th. Schuylkill. - B. Reily. 8th. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne. - Henry

Mott 9th. Bradford, Susquehanna, Sulivan and Wyom ng.—G. Landon. 10th. Luzerne.—W. W. Ketcham 11th. Troga, Potter, M Kean and Warren .- I.

Be son 12th. Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union. 13th. Snyder, Northumberland, Montour and Columbia. - F. Bound.

14th. Cumberland, Perry, Juniata and Mifflin E. D. Crawford. 15 Dauphin and Lebanon. A. R. Boughter. 16th. Lancaster .- John A. Hiestand, William Hamilton. 17th. York.—®A. H. Glatz.

18 h. Adams, Franklin and Fulton - A. K. M' 19th. Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon. - S. S. Wharton 20th. Blair, Cambria and Clearfield .- Louis W.

21st. Indiana and Armstrong .- J. E. Meredith 22d Washington and Greene.—G. V. Lawrence. 24th. Allegheny.—Glob P. Penny, Elias H.

25th. Beaver and Butler .- De L. Imbrie. 26th. Lawrence, Mercer and Ven

27th. Erie and Crawford.— M. B. Lowry. 28th. Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk.— C. L. amberton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia-1st District-Joseph Caldwell, 2d District—Thomas Gaskill, 3d District—S. Josephs, 4th District—S. E. Thompson, 5th District—Jos. Moore, Jr., 6th District—John M'Mackin, 7th District—Thos. Cochran, 8th District—W. L. Dennis, 9th District—G. A. Quigley, 10th District—Thomas Greenbank, 11th District. Quigley. 10th District—Thomas Greenbank 11th District—J. W. Hopkins, 12th District— Richard Wildey, 13th District—F. M'Manus, 14th District—James Donnelly, 15th District— W. F. Smith, 16th District-T. W. Duffield, 17th District—C. F. Abbott.

Adams - J. Buzby.

Allegheny - Thomas Williams, T. J. Bigham, A. H. Gross, Peter C. Shannon, William Hutch

Armstrong and Westmoreland-J. A. M'Culloch, R. Graham, S. Wakefield.

Beaver and Lawrence—William Henry, J. W.

Bedford and Somerset -G. W. Householder, E. Berks-C. A. Kline, D. K. Weidner, W. N.

Blary—Thaddeus Banks.

Bradford—H. W. Tracy, C. T. Bliss.

Bucks—L. B. Labar, J. R. Boileau.

Buller—H. W. Grant, W. C. M'Coy. Cambria-C. L. Per-hing. Carbon and Lehigh-T. Craig, Jr., W. C. Lichenwallner.

Chester—P. Frazer Smith, —— McClellan, W

Windle Clarion and Forest-W. Divins. Clearfield, Jefferson, M Kean and Elk-Dr. C. Early, G. W. Zeigler. Clinton and Lycoming-J. Chatham, W. H. rmstrong. Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan-L.

Tate, G. L. Tutton. Cawford and Warren-E. Cowan, S. S. Bates. Centre-R. F. Barren. Cumberland and Perry-J. B. Rhoads, J. Ken-Dauphin-James Freeland, Thomas G. Fox.

Delaware—William Gamble. Erie — J. B. Vincent, E. W. Twitchell. Fayette.-D Kaine. Franklin and Fulton .-- John Rowe, W. W.

Greene-P. Donley. Huntingdon.-John Scott. Indiana - James Alexander. Juniata, Union and Snyder .- J. Beaver, H. K. Ritter. Lancaster .- H. C. Lehman, Nathan Worley,

ames Myers, Abraham Peters. Lebanon .- Isaac Hoffer Luzerne.-W. S. Ross, H. V. Hall, R. H. Russell. Mercer and Venango .- M. C. Beebe, J B.

Mifflin.—J. W. Ross.

Monroe and Piks.—G. H. Rowland. Montgomery .- Joseph Rex, H. C. Hoover, Geo.

W. Wimley. Northampton .- D. H. Neiman, Aaron Hess. Northumberland.—J. W. Brown.
Potter and Tioga.—S. B. Elliott, B. B. Strang. Schuylkıll.-James Ryon, Lewis C. Dougherty dam Wolf.

Suzquehanna.—D. D. Warner.
Washington —John A. Happer, William Hop-

Wayne .- F. M. Crane. York.—Joseph Dellone, A. B. Ramsey.

\*Newly elected members

Taxation in the United States.

It appears from the census returns that there was, in all the States in 1860, real and personal estate to the aggregate value of sixteen billions, one hundred and fifty millions, six hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, on every dollar of which the government has a lien, for the purpose of maintaining itself against all foes, for eign or domestic—or for any other governmental purpose. Not a dollar of this vast sum that is not subject to taxation, and to sale for taxes, if the exaction is not promptly paid. But vast as the sum is, it is only part of the taxable wealth.

Another unpublished table of the last census shows the value of personal property in the United States to be five billions, eighty-one millions, six hundred and sixty-one thousand lollars-giving an aggregate of over twelve billions of taxable property.

A well known financier and property owner

of New York, writes to the Committee on Ways and Means the following proposition for taxation, expressing his own conviction of its wis om, and its entire willingness to abide by it, so far as he and his estates are concerned. A tax of 1 per cent. on all real and personal property to produce,

\$110,000,000 The tariff—readjusted, 80,000,000 Excise (ales, cider and liquors),
Tonnage of \$1 per ton on all vessels, canal boats and railroad 25,000,000 companies, (annually), Stamps, Income tax, Legacies, transfers of real estate and of corporate stocks,
Tax on soap, candles, oil, gas, salt
and other articles, on which it

is easy and convenient to collect, 25,000,000 Aggregate (annually),

THE Lowell Citizen says that it has been ecided to start up the entire works upon the Merrimac corporation as soon as the necessary repairs to the machinery, now under way, can be completed. One or two mills will probably fully under way, employs about 1,700 females, and between 700 and 800 males. From Port Royal and Beaufort.

By the arrival at New York yesterday of the Catawha and Roanoke, we learn that Commo dore Dupont was evidently preparing for a new strike at the rebels. Arrangements were mak ing at Hilton Head, in the last week of Decem ber, for a naval demonstration, the details of which cannot be published in full; the frigate Wabash and a large number of armed launches having been put in order and the latter tested, in the work of assisting and covering the land ing of troops. The practice in the boats had been quite extensive, and it was fully understood that a new de-cent was about to be made on the enemy's coast. The gun-boats were concentrating; and so far as the naval part of the expedition was concerned, the preparations for an offensive movement were nearly, if not quite,

In this connection the facts concerning the ability of General Sherman's forces to follow up and was therefore regarded by me as a direction any attack of the armed vessels are interesting to collect the duties prescribed on all such im-The General has kept his men busily at work

upon THE FORTIFICATIONS AT HILTON HEAD These defences are now nearly perfected.— The entrenchment back of Fort Walker is desscribed as a splendid work, capable of protectforces against very great odds. One thousand men in the fort and along the line of the works together with such assistance as could be ren-dered by a few gun-boats, could defend our po-the dues thus estimated for their payment, and there is a general opinion among merchants dered by a few gun-boats, could defend our po-sition against any force the rebels are able to that the faith of the Government is engaged for bring against it. As the force at Hilton Head, the delivery of such goods to the merchants on (independent of that at Beaufort and Tybee payment of the duties imposed by law at the Island,) is about twelve thousand men, at least ten thousand men could be spared from Hilton Head; a force which, with General Steven's not, there is certainly something in the nature brigade at Beaufort, would be sufficiently for-midable to accomplish the reduction of either is my duty doubtless to execute the Savannah or Charlestor, or (what is more like law as it is written, but in view of this ly to be done) defeat the considerable force of rebels assembled at Coosawhatchie, a place fa-

THE OCCUPATION OF BEAUFORT. Although large quantities of provisions have been landed at Beaufort from the transports, nuch more, indeed, than General Steven's brigade of four thousand men, would be likely to goods already withdrawn. With great respect. need for a long time to come—no fortifications have been erected near the town. The soldiers are regularly encamped, occupying only their Too Poor to TAKE A PAPER.—We have see tents. The officers are quartered in the houses of the town. There is no evidence that Beau-fort is to be defended by our forces as a perma-were passing a bar room and had the curiosity nent position. The indications are that some to see how he economized in that pl ce.

with a pass from the General or the officer of These two items would have paid for his paper the day. The destruction of property in the two months and would prove a benefit in tead town has entirely ceased.

many of which are extended to the main land. In one of these the Eighth Maine regiment, early last week captured six rebel pickets, from friends. He is also a chewer and will average whom, however, little information in regard to the rebel force between that point and Charlesbill would be, ton could be obtained. The men were taken to Beaufort and plac d under confinement.

The Departure of Mason and Slidell This is what this poor man spends for what is

[From the Boston Traveler.]

The departure of Mason and Slidell from Fort Warren yesterday was conducted as quietly as possible. The garrison, with the exception of off in good humor. Indeed, he has recently Rock Creek Bridge near Chambersburg.

Com. Hudson, who was in charge of the arngements, went with them on board the English war vessel, and remained on board for about fifteen minutes, when he returned to the

At about six P. M., the Rinaldo got under way and proceeded on her voyage In about two hours afterwards a violent gale commenced, and blew all night at Provincetown, with alof the Rinaldo at Provincetown no communication was allowed with the shore, nor was any boat allowed to come alongside.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- A most spender ful Escape. - Another accident occurred at a railroad crossing near the Green Tree on the Pennsylvania road, on Tuesday last. Mr. David C. Lee, accompanied by his daughter, was crossing the track near the Green Tree, when, just as the horse had passed over, the engine struck the carriage, crushing it into fragments. Lee was thrown on to the cow catcher with the door at the carriage where, in a state of insen door at the carriage where, in a state or insensibility, he was carried about four hundred yards. The engineer did not even know his whereabouts. The cars were stopped and Mr. Lee was taken off and carried to the Green Tree where he remained insensible for some time. His chief injuries seemed to be about the throat and jaws but no bones were broken. The daughter was thrown off the track, but so close that the wheels passed over a portion of her clothes and her muff. She supposed herself under the cars and lay with her face close to the ground till they had pa-sed along. She had a severe flesh wound on her arm and was badly bruised about the face. This is one of the most singular accidents and wonderful escapes ever chronicled in the history of railroad casualities. Both the injured persons are doing well and have every prospect of entire recovery.

Of the wagon, nothing remains to tell that it was a wagon. The horse was not injured.

THE newspapers state that a sketch of the battle of Bull Run has just been published in Richmond, being lithographed in Charleston, It was drawn by Captain Samuel P. Mitchell, of the First Virginia regiment. It is not much in the matter of art, being but poorly printed; but it illustrates the plan of the battle, and confirms the fact that Gen. McDowell's plan was both admirably formed and executed. The Confederates acknowledged that they were attacked on their weak part and outflanked, when some unaccountable panic seized upon the Federalists. As a matter of justice to an able general, this evidence from the enemy is invaluable. uable.

A curious theory relative to the Trent affair has been started in France. It is that the sci-zure of Mason and Sidell entered into a general plan of rebel tactics for the success of secession. In other words, that it was a trap laid for our government, into which it incontinently fell. In proof of this, it is asserted that Capt Pegram, of the rebel s'eamer Nashville, an-nounced in England that Mason and Slidel two or three weeks. This corporation, when the La Plata would brings news of ther arrest. It is also contended that the British government of the United States steamship San Jacinto, was in the plot.

## IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SECRETARY CHASE.

Washington, Jan. 4.

The following letter has been addressed to Hon. W. P. Fessenden, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce of the Senate, and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Jan. 3d, 1862. SIR:-The Act of Congress passed on the

26th of December, 1861, directing that from and after the date of its passage certain duties, in lieu of the duties before imposed, should be levied, collected and paid on tea, coffee and sugar imported from foreign countries, d d not exempt from its operation tea, coffee and sugar previously imported and warehoused, portations without exception, and instructions were issued to the collectors accordingly. I beg leave, however, to direct your attentifact that where goods imported have been placed iu warehouses under the law and depart-mental regulations, the amount of duties has in time of the warehouseing.

If this opinion be absolutely well founded or miliarly known as the "junction," situated on adoption of a joint resolution directing the Secthe Charleston and Savannah Railroad. goods to be withdraw on payment of the imposed by the act of August 2nd, 1861, and to refund any excess of duties above those thus imposed which may have been collected on Signed, S. P. Chase, Sec'y of the Treasury.

Too Poor to TAKE A PAPER .- We have seen point nearer Charleston will be chosen.

On the 27th ultimo, an order was issued by to the general Stevens directing that the town and all the property within its limits be protected by a military force, and forbidding the passage of any person through the lines unless provided a large quid of tobacco from his mouth. For the whiskey, he put down twenty five cents. Then he called for cigars and "handed them of any person through the lines unless provided around" for which he paid another quarter. Reconoissance are making by our forces, many of which are extended to the main land. an one of these the Eighth Maine regiment, week for whiskey and cigars for bimself and words week for whiskey and cigars for bimself and words week for whiskey and cigars for bimself and words week for whiskey and cigars for bimself and words who have been to read the benefit in tead of an injury. In the benefit his whole family might participate. Let us suppose that he spends as he is a social man, only fifty cents a week for whiskey and cigars for bimself and

worse than nothing; but he is "too poor to take a newspaper.

A SOLDIER KILLED. - The saddest accident the guards of duty, were kept from the side of that we have been called upon to record for the fort where the prisoners' quarters are, and some time, occurred on Saturday last. J. W. there were but few persons upon the wharf when they embarked. The other political prisoners, as they bade then good bye, congratu-soners, as they bade then good bye, congratu-lated them on their release. Mr. Mason went Railread as the noon train was passing over the been in good spirits, and has borne his impris- with several others, had been left behind on nment with the air of a philosopher.

Mr. Slidell was somewhat sulky, and not at to be able to rejoin his regiment. Coming in all pleased at going in such an unostentations sight of the camp, and seeing a number of his manner, and in such a vessel. He evidently comrades in the distance, he stepped upon the expected that a steamer would come here especially for them. Part of his ill-nature may be joy by waving his hat, when his head struck owing to his health, which has not been good the timbers of the bridge. He fell from the for some weeks, keeping him pretty close to his cars through the bridge into the water, from room, although he has not called for medical which his body was immediately recovered and tken to Chambersburg. Mr. Congdon, we The tug Starlight, with the four rebels, reach- understand, was among the tallest men of the ed Provincetown a little before five P. M., and Regiment, and was universally loved by the immediately proceeded to the English sloop-of-war Rinaldo, and transferred her passengers. Y., about three months ago. His residence we believe, was Red Creek, Wayne county, New

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The long contested and claim between James H. Lane and Gains Jenkins, involving the title to a valuable quarter section adjoining Lawrence, Kansas, has been finally decided by the Commissioners of the Land Office, Indian Department, and Secmost the violence of a hurricane, but, as the wind was off shore, probably the safety of the Lane. The merits of the case have been vessel was not endangered. During the stay neut legal advisers, and involved the original parties in a personal conflict on the claim, resulting in the wounding of Gen Lane and the death of Mr. Jenkins. The case has excited great interest in legal circles, the various Departments, and the country at large. The final decision, vindicating Gen. Lane in his right to the property, and in his identification with the Jenkins tragedy, was rendered Dec 31, 1861. The following day Gen. Lane presented to the attorney of Mrs. Jenkins the sum of fifteen hundred dollars as a free-will New Year's offering of kindness and sympathy.

> ARRESTED FOR SEDUCTION AND MURDER .-- Prof. Austin, formerly Principal of Boalsburg Acade my, a Minister of the Seceder Church, and latterly a prominent teacher of Common Schools, was on last Sunday arrested at Boals ourg, in this county, by a shrewd detective police officer from the State of Michigan, on the charge of having seduced two females, and finally effecting the death of the one, while the other is in dangerous situation. If the charges be true, which we trust is not the case, and the diabolical means by which he consummated the deeds, he cannot escape from being indicted for perpetrating an offense which seeks a parallel in the criminal records. We do not now feel inclined to give further details concerning the history of this horrible affair further than to state the fact of his arrest on these charges .- B. llefonte, Centre Co., Press, Jan. 3.

KING COTTON IN PERU. -The South American ws by the Northern Light is calculated to make the Cotton Lords of the C. S. A. feel uncomfortable. The British steamer Callao, at Panama, from Valparaiso, brought up a large uantity of cotton from Peru, consigned to England, with the announcement that a much larger amount is going round Cape Horn. This cotton is said to be of superior quality, and no efforts to raise a very large crop on the Peruvian coast, the ensuing year, will be spared. The rebellious American "King Cotton" is thus threatened with a powerful rival in a new

WITHIN the past three weeks some of the southern cities have sufered from configragive below the most disastrous fires, with the lates of their occurrence : \$8 000 000

Dec. 12—Charleston, Dec. 17—Greenville, Ala, 50,000 Dec. 22-Nashville, Tenn Jan. 1-Richmond,

Total

lnow at Beston.

\$8.915.000 COMMANDER William Ronckendorf, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed to the command