GOOD FINE SHAWLS.

GOOD TABLE LINENS.

GOOD NAPKINS, TICKS, &c., &c.

P STAIRS DEPARTMENT.

BOYS' OLOTHING

LADIES' OLOAKS

READY MADE OR MADE TO ORDER.

COOPER & CONARD.

IMPORTERS AND CASH DEALERS, IN

DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

gave just received, and are now offering, magnificen

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS.

OICH AND RELIABLE

FURS

OF OUR OWN

IMPORTATION

AND

MANUFACTURE.

DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL.

FURS MADE TO ORDER.

Cassimeres for Busiuess Suits.
Cassimeres for Dress Suits.
Cassimeres for Boys' wear.
Ciollis adapted to every use.
Boys' Clothing, ready made.
Men's and Boys' Suits made to order.
BLANKETS.
Attactor let at 85.

COWIN HALL & BRO...

26 South SECOND Street, ed the prices of

fancy Silks, tich Printed Dress Goods, baice Shades of Merinoes, kantiful Colors of Reps or Poplins, ll-Wool De Laines,

All-wool De Laines,
kinds of dark dress goods reduced.
Also,
Fine Long Broohe Shawls,
Open Centre Long Cashmere Shawls,
Rich new styleg of Blanket Shawls.
44 Lyons Silk velvets, pure Silk.

RY GOODS FOR WINTER.

roplins,
Golored Mousselines,
Foult De Soies,
Foult De Soies,
Foult De Soies,
Found Stiks,
Balmoral Skirts,
Balmoral Skirts,
Biack Sliks,
Fannoy Sliks,
Black-Bombazines,
Worsted Plaids,
Cheap Delaines,
French Chintzes,
Shirting Flannels,
Broche Shawls,
Tine Elankets,
Crib Blantets,
SHARPLESS Proud

Crib Blankets.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets

HEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL

EAP DRY GOODS, UARFETS, ULL
507HS, AND WINDOW SHADES,—V. E. ARCHAM17. Northeast Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET
18, will open THIS MORNING, from Auction, In18, 51 to 65c. Rag, Hemp, and Yarn Carpets, 20 to 45c.
101 Cloths, 37 to 62c. Gilt Boudered Window
18, 52 to 41.50. Buff and Green Window Holland.
18 de Laines, 18 to 25c. Tlaid Dress Goods, 25 to 45c,
18 Mass Chintzes, 46 to 26c. Frosted Beaver Cloths,
18 Water-proof Cloakings, \$1.25. Fancy Shirting
18 July 18 to 62c. Canton Flannels, 25 to 31c. Shirting
18 Sheeting.

STEEL & SON HAVE A LARGE T PRESENTS.

and Figured Merinoes.

an Solierino Cashmeres, at 37½c, worth 62.

in Solierino Cashmeres, at 37½c, worth 62.

in Her Star May I.S. in great variety,

Edino Scarfs, broche Borders.

ioaks—of New and Fashionable Styles, made of

Black Beaver, Frosted Beaver, and Black Cloth.

all and examine our stock. We guaranty to give sa
selion, as we soll nothing but good articles, and at

i prices than they can be bought elsewhere.

Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH street.

Large Crib Blankets.
Fine Cradle Blankets.
EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH.

THE AND CRADLE BLANKETS.

YRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND

ARCH, have a fine stock of GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTOM.

GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTO Good Large Blankets. Good Linen Sheetings. Good Muslin by the piece. Good Unshrinking Flannels, Good Fast Colored Prints. Good Table Linen and Towels. Good Quality Black Silks. Good Assortment Colored Silks,

CLOTHES-WRINGER.

HE GREAT CLOTHES WRINGER.

ELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER'

is warranted to be superior to any other in use.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

BECAUSE.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD POSSESS A

It is a relief to the hardest part of washing-day. It enables the washing to be done in one-third less

th. It helps to wash the clothes as well as dry thom. E BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE TO PRODURE

last. The rolls being of vulcanized rubber, will that and cold water, and will neither break nor tear

No. The frame being of iron, thoroughly gal-by all danger from rust is removed, and the lia-to shrink, swell, split, &c., so unavoidable in in machines, is prevented.

B. The spiral springs over the rolls render this ma-self adjusting, so that small and large articles, as

Uniform pressure.

Krn. The patent fastening by which the machine then the tub, we believe to be superior in simy and efficiency to any yet offered.

Tal. It will fit any tub, round or square, from oneto one-and-a-quarter inches in thickness, without

RETAIL PRICE:

Agents wanted in every county.
Reliable and energetic men will be liberally dealt

WOODENWARE ESTABLISHMENT"

A. H. FRANCISCUS.

The well-earned reputation of

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

aduced the makers of imperfect balances to offer

on. Fairbanks' Scales are manufactured only by

dapted to every branch of the business, where a

(100 bls., "Lucifer" Burning Oil on hand.

Ruarantee the Oil to be non-explosive, to burn all in the lamp with a steady builtiant fame, with trusting the wick, and but slowly. Barrels lines to stand the stand but slowly.

AMAICA RUM.—18 PUNCHEONS

13; received and for sale, in bond, by OHARLES S. CARSTAIRS 148 WALNUT St. and 21 GRANITE St.

MASONIC HALL, 715 CHESTNUT ST.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

UCIFER" OIL WORKS.

as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have the jumps instances, been subjected to fraud and

AUTION.

0. 433 MARKET St. and No. 5 North FIFTH St.

Wholesale agent for Pennsylvania

ONE OF THIS KIND,

BECAUSE,

"PUTNAM

it PRESENTS.

It research from Silks, choice colors.

It and Figured-Black Silks.

It and Figured Rep Poplins.

It and Figured Merinoes.

A tip top lot at \$5. Damaged Gray Blankets at \$2.50 and \$3.50. Horse Blankets—Army Blankets.

Horse Blankets—Army Blankets,
Domestic Goods at lowest prices,
TABLE LINENS.
Fine Table Damasks and Cloths,
The Ramous power-loom Table Linens.
Bargains in Napkins, &c., &c.,
DHESS GOODS.
2,631 yards newest styles Delaines at 25c.,
Silna Raga Hina Ponlins, Bline Paramatias,
Drown Keps, Brown Poplins, Brown Coburgs.
Balmorals at \$2.75, \$5, \$3.25, and \$3.00.

S. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

DOOK'S BAY SABLE,

DARK SABLE MINK.

REAL CHINCHILLA,

EVERY FASHIONABLE STYLE,

PECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS SEASON.

727 CHESTNUT STREET,

IMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.

AND.

S. E. COR. NINTH and MARKET Sta.

GOOD TOWELINGS.

VOL. 6.—NO. 134. indeed, of the bold and successful attack which 150 FANCY ARTICLES. of them, headed by him, made on 2,000 rebels at CLARK'S Springfield, Missouri. This Guard was a cavalry

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1863.

Guard was mustered out of service. The volume

to the author. The best part of the book is

in a simple and touching manner, her reception in

ten, without cant or exaggeration, tend to do good

to the living, while they are memorials of the dead.

Half of the volume is occupied with extracts from

the private papers, journals, &c., of Mrs. Bethune.

from 1824, when she was made a widow, down to

1847. She died in 1860, aged ninety, and deserves to

be remembered, especially, as the mother of Sunday

Mrs. Richards, sister of Alice B. Haven, (formerly

Mrs. Joseph C. Neal,) has written several agreeabl

and instructive works of fiction. A new book by

her, entitled "Springs of Action," has been published

by Harper & Brothers. It consists of eighteen

essays, or practical and sensible teachings upon

various subjects, illustrated by memoirs, anecdotes

and illustrations of personal character,-the aim,

all through, being to elevate and reach the female

mind. Ethical, without being diffuse or dictatorial,

this little book is probably destined to do good service

among the multitude of youthful female readers

whose minds are now being formed, and may by this

be properly directed.

Henry Thomas Buckle, author of "A History of

Civilization in England," wrote little except that

work-a literary torso, as it stands-a great frag-

were a few essays in Frascr's Magazine, of which the

most important was a long review of Mill's "On Li-

berty,"and a Lecture before the Royal Institution on

"The Influence of Women on the Progress of

Knowledge." A reprint of these, prefaced by a

piographical sketch of Mr. Buckle, has been issued

by Messrs. Appleton, New York. It is a slight but ap-

parently honest sketch, though not very eulogistic.

A photographic portrait of Mr. Buckle-showing

him a middle-aged man with bluff English look, full

face, high forehead, and double chin-illustrates this

A poem, "Salome, the Daughter of Herodias."

published by G. P. Putnam, is an attempt to drama-

tize the fate of John the Baptist. Herodias speak

eloquently, at times; Sextus, a lover, sings very sweetly; the Baptist is religious and resigned

Salome is truthful and tender; but the poem is

bringing in the Saviour as one of the dramati

THE ANDERSON TROOP.

Insubordination Among the Men-A Large

failure. There is something boldly impudent

volume, which is curious to a certain extent.

ment. His contributions to fugitive literatu

Schools in the United States.

family located there.

of the book is chiefly made by letters from General Fremont, Major Zagonyi, and two or three others,

orps, consisting of a class of volunteers of superior

GOV. CURTINANNUAL MESSAGE.

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

GENTLEMEN: Notwithstanding the public calamity which has weighed hear some of eountry during the past year, it has please of the public calamity which has weighed hear some of eountry during the past year, it has please of the yould not only to enable the people of the sylvania to perform in full all their duties to common Government, but to give to this Common Government of the private of the Governor of Maryland William Were Splitted Governor of Maryland Wi status and education. When General Fremont was relieved from his command, in November, 1861, the the fifth chapter, in which the author describes, a country village in Missouri, in 1853, by a German

Of the new translation, by Charles T. Brooks, of Jean Paul's celebrated romance, called "Titan," published by Ticknor & Fields, we have already given a favorable opinion. We now add, what we previously omitted, that the translation is so good hat it might rather be called a transfusion from the Georgia into the English language. The brief explanatory not fix an angle given by Mr. Brooks, help to eluci-Total into Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1861..... And the payments have been as follows:
For ordinary purposes..........\$3,083,110 06 Paid; on State interest as an 146,601 22 planatory not be a made and meaning.
date the author's particles and meaning.
"Memoirs of Mrs. Joanna" Bethune," by her son,
the late Rev. Dr. Bethune, is a valuable and proour religious biography. The memoir is the last duction of a gifted and excellent divine-a heart-tri-1851 - Aut. May 15, Milifary expenses, Act May 15, 16, 1861. bute to the memory and the worth of one who, as wife, mother, and friend, ever showed herself a truly Christian woman, Such biographies, carefully writ-

1,217 25 Military expenses, Act April 16, A 20,607 04 1862 Military Pensions, Act May 15, Commissioners of Sinking Fund.
Domestic Creditors..... 350,000 00 4,590,509 25

Paid for iedemption of tempora-582,781 1 \$195,576 27 Receipts from ordinary sources For year ending Nov. 30, 1892 For year ending Nov. 30, 186 \$1,030,176 82 Payments for ordinary purposes, excepting

Paid for military expenses as

teen dollars and sixteen cents less than the year revious.
The healthy condition of the revenues, and the excess of the receipts over the expenditures, satured by the rigid economy which has been practiced, (especially considering the necessary increase of taxation by the National Government,) seem to invite the attention of the Legislature to a revision of the revenue laws, with a view to lightening the burdens of the people. In this connection it is proper to invite your attention to the justice and expediency of restricting the rate of total taxation, now, in some parts of the State, oppressive

The rebels marched with so much celerity that they did not encounter any of the forces of General Wool, and escaped from the State. I recommend that application be made to Congress for an appropriation to compensate our citizens for the damages which they suffered by the raid.

On the two emergencies to which I have referred, I acknowledge valuable counsel and assistance from Brigadier General Andrew Porter, of the United States army, who thus testified his affection for his native State, and zeal in her service when threatened. And on the same, and other occasions. I am Deduct amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882, viz. 6 per cent. State stocks.

100,000 00

ae Sinano
nillions seven hundreu
dollars, as follows:
Bonds of Sunbüry and Eric Railroad Com\$3,500,000
7,000,000
281,000

Treasury, there can be appropriated from the large balance now on hand, and the increasing revenues, at least a million and a hair of dollars during the coming year towards the payment of the public debt.

The operations of the sinking fund during the last

Griffin rifled cannon, 5-pounders, 2 caissons, and 2 battery wagons, presented to the State by the Committee of Safety of Philadelphia, in September last.

26,492 muskets and rifles, of which 11,614 are ready for issue, 4,460 in the hands of mechanics for repairs, and the balance, having been used by the militis called out in September last, require cleaning.

12,427 sets infantry accourrements complete.

1,238 swords and sabres.

684 pistols.

1,938 rounds artillery ammunition. 1,938 rounds artillery ammunition. 1,522,000 rounds ammunition for small arms. Is will be observed that the fiscal year ends on the The following arms, accourrements, and ammuniion have been furnished according to law, to the border counties, and to volunteer organizations formed under the militia act of 1858: 5,840 muskets and rifles with accourtements 4,053 musicets and rifles, and 2,041 sets of accountements issued to, and now in possession of organized companies. Also, 50,000 rounds of ammunition issued to border counties and organized companies. 1,755 muskets, and 895 sets of accoutrements, were issued to Colonels Brown and Glantz's regiments on going into the

Glants's regiments on going into the service.

32 pieces of artillery, issued to 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, Colonel Charles T. Campbell, commanding, on going into the service.

528 sabres, 1,056 pistols, and 528 sets of accoutrements, issued to organized cavalry companies.

Showing an aggregate of 107 pieces of artillery, 39,045 muskets and rifles, 1,740 pistols, 1,226 sabres, 22,203 sets infantry accoutrements.

and payments.
Including the three-months volunteers, Pennsyl-

vania has furnished to the General Government more than two hundred thousand men since the breaking out of the rebellion, besides some fifty

thousand who were in service, or actually ready for it, as volunteer militia under the call of the 11th of

called into service the Anderson Cavalry, then en-camped at Carlisle, and two companies of regulars at the barracks at that place. These troops were pushed forward in the direction of Chambersburg

pushed forward in the direction of Chambersburg and South Mountain. The cavalry at Camp Curtin, consisting of one full and two imperfect regiments, were aimed as infantry, and, together with two companies of infantry and a battery of volunteer light artillery of Harrisburg, were held in readiness to go forward, when Major General Wool arrived and assumed the command of all the forces. He had previously ordered part of his command from Baltimore, and marched the troops to Gettysburg. The rebels marched with so much celerity that they did not encounter any of the forces of General

ened. And on the same, and other occasions, I am indebted to Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Colonel John A. Wright, and Colonel J. B. Parker, members of my staff, who came promptly on my summons, and

served with their accustomed zeal and fidelity, with-

out pecuniary compensation.

The militia law of this State is greatly defective

The militia law of this State is greatly defective, and I carnestly 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 effectual legislation on the subject, so that our people may be adequately protected.

orotected.

The State is in possession of the following ord-lance, arms, and ammunition:
63 pieces of artillery, of which 22 need repairs.
2 batteries of new cannon, consisting of 12
Griffin rifled cannon, 6-pounders, 2 cais-

22,203 sets infantry accoutrements,
528 sets cavalry accoutrements,
1,603,938 rounds of ammunition,
In addition to the above the following military property of the city of Philadelphia is reported, by the "Home Guard of the city of Philadelphia," to be in its possession—viz:
620-pounder Parrot rifled guns.
2 10-pounder Prussian rifled guns.
1 10-pounder English rifled guns.
2 caissons for 20-pounder Parrot rifled guns,
with tools and stores.
1 12-pounder rifled howitzer, Dahlgren.

1- 12-pounder rifled howitzer, 750 pounds Dahl-

2 small 12-pounder howitzers, with carriages, tools, and stores.

195 saddles.

127 saddles, with traces, breast straps, &c.
68 saddles, incomplete.
2,296 muskets and rifles.
200 vistals and 134 holeters

vice when I required assistance, and in procuring information, and to persons employed when the State was threatened with invasion in September, 1882, and during the raid in October last.

An account of these expenditures will be found on file in the office of the Auditor General.

Under the act of 10th April, 1858, it is my intention to take early measures for the sale of the powder magazine in the city of Philadelphia. The powder magazine at Harrisburg is not judiciously located. A State powder magazine ought, in my judgment, to be erected on a suitable site in the vicinity of this place, and I recommend the attention of the Legislature to the subject.

In September last two batteries of rifled cannon were presented to the Commonwealth by a committee of citizens of Philadelphia, through S. V. Merrick, Esq., which are now in the arsenal in that city. I recommend that provision be made for procuring carriages, calssons, and other equipments for them. The liberal donors are entitled to the thanks of the Commonwealth for their patriotic gift.

Under the joint resolutions of '28th of February, 1862, measures were promptly taken for the relief of our sick and wounded men in the field.

The wounded at Winchester, Strasburg, Front Royal, Williamsburg, and Fair Oaks, and those in the corps of Major General Banks, were duly attended, on the field or in the vicinity, by Surgeon General Smith and a corps of surgeons under his direction, and were brought into this State. The same system would have been continued, but, in June last, I received a letter from the Surgeon General of the 'United States, representing that it was found inconvenient to the service, and must create difficulties in the regular identification of the soldiers for pay and pensions.

In compliance with his views, I was reluctantly obliged to discontinue the system; but I have not ceased to urge on the War Department the propriety of sending our sick and wounded men into the State, where they can be nursed and cared for by their friends, and have to say

town and Boonsboro', in the State of Maryland; ten thousand were posted in the vicinity of Green-castle and Chambersburg, and about twenty-five thousand were at Harrisburg, on their way to Harrisburg or in readiness and waiting for transportation to proceed thither. One regiment, at the request of General Halleck, was sent to protect Dupont's powder mills, in the State of Delaware. On the 24th of September the Volunteer Militia were discharged by me from service, having by their spitied demonstration greatly aided in preventing the intended invasion of this State by the rebels, dain compelling their sudden evacuation of the labour of the Halbor, was the intended invasion of the Governor of Maryland which they had polluted. For mac, vices, the thanks of the Governor of Maryland which they had polluted. For mac, vices, the thanks of the Governor of Maryland which they had polluted. For mac, vices, the thanks of the Governor of Maryland which they had polluted. For mac, vices, the thanks of the Governor of Maryland which they had polluted. For mac, vices, the thanks of the Governor of Maryland which they had polluted. For mac, vices, the thanks of the Governor of Maryland which they had polluted. For mac, vices, the thanks of the Governor of Maryland which the were at Harrisburg, on their was demonstrated to speak of the united States, in an Having accompanied of the call by the President. Enabled to speak of the united States, in an Having accompanied of the call by the President.

On the 44th of Angust last, a dregulations we have a polluted to speak of the united States, in an invalidation of the speak of the united States, in an invalidation of the speak of the united States, in an invalidation of the speak of the united States, in an invalidation of the speak of the united States, in an invalidation of the speak of the united States, in an invalidation of the speak of the united States, in an invalidation of the speak of the united States, in an invalidation of the speak of the united States, in an invalidati I have uniformly, when applied to, allowed the

on. To establish a navy yard for the construction in the construction and the construction of the construction of the construction of any enemy, who may iron, countary superiority to wisdom of Contary superiority to wisdom of Contary superiority to be wisdom of Contary superiority 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 collistments. The draft was generally proceeded with throughout the State on the 18th Eday of October last, and the drafted men were directed to be placed in the several man were directed to be placed in the several camps of rendezvous established under the regulaciants where they were orgenizated and elected their tions, where they were orgenizated and elected their officers, and have since gone to the supplied of the draft was eminently and the field. The draft was eminently and control over the men devolved on the United 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 reposition.

Capt. Henry E ecessary supplies the draught phia at my requestient depth for back by its made a report to me from hostile atta ware, which I herewith the last in July last I received at a city of Phin has an offer from the Pennsylvanisapensation, high of a donation of fifty thousand duof the Delapaying bounties to volunteers. I demation having because I had no authority to accept it egraph, the public, and was unwilling to undertaknany the public, and was unwilling to undertaknany the public and company suggesting other message of disposing of a company suggesting other message money, a copy of which is annexed to this 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 settlement

company suggesting other message of money, a copy of which is annexed to this 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 positions to be allowed by the Government to the majorith enable them to support themselves with comort.

By an act of Congress, passed on the second day it, as volunteer militia under the call of the 11th of September last, making, in the whole, more than two hundred and fifty thousand men.

In October last a body of rebel cavalry, with a battery of artillery, suddenly crossed the Potomac, and made their way as far as Chambersburg, plundering what they found of supplies useful to them, and committing other depredations. They went out of the State by crossing the South Mountain, and thus reaching the Potomac below Harper's Ferry. The troops in the field were not prepared at the moment to punish this attempt on her soil, and it is to be much regretted that efficient measures could not have been taken by the army to capture the rebels on their return to the Potomac. Immediately after I received notice that this force had crossed the line of the State, I called into service the Anderson Cavalry, then enthemselves with comfort.

By an act of Congress, passed on the second day of July, 1862, lands were granted to the several States for the endowment, support, and maintenance, by each State, of at least one college for teaching such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding other selections of the second state of th scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics. I recommend that proper provision be made by the Legislature for having the lands thus granted to this State selected, and the title made to the State, and that Congress be requested to allow the lands and their proceeds to be used by the State in the con-struction and support of such an asylum as I have struction and support of such an asylum as I have above suggested.

The details of the operations of the commonschool system, during the school year that terminated on the first Monday in June, 1862, manifest scarcely any evil effects from the troubled state of the country. Absence of the usual degree of progress in the various departments is the only result observable. To have held its own, however, during the severe ordeal to which in common with all our the severe ordeal to which, in common with all our great social interests and enterprises, it has been subjected, is the strongest proof of its inherent vigor, and of the hold it possesses upon the affec-tions as well as the judgment of the people of the It has come to my knowledge that in some partsof the State a system exists of paying the wages of workmen and laborers not in money, but in orders on storekeepers for merchandise and other articles. This system, by preventing all competition, leaves the men to the uncontrolled discretion of the storekeepers. It is a system most unwise and unjust, and it affects classes of useful citizens, who, as they live by the proceeds of their daily labor, have not adequate means to resist it. I have no doubt that most of the difficulties which occasionally occur between employers and their workmen are due to the prevalence of this system. That every man, for a fair day's labor, should receive a fair day's wages, is but the digetate but the dictate of common

would be most unwise for the State to interfere at all with the rate of wages, it is, in my judgment, incumbent on her to protect her laboring population by requiring that, 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 guidest in the Legislature. which they can be had best am cheapest. I do most earnestly recommend this subject to the Legislature for prompt and effectual action.

I believe that the several charitable institutions to which the Legislature has been accustomed to grant aid have been well managed during the past year. year.
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 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, or 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. In pursuance of the joint resolution passed itth April, 1862, the Attorney General has instituted proceedings on the proper cashier's bonds, to recover

April, 1862, the Attorney General has instituted proceedings on the proper cashier's bonds, to recover the money due to the Commonwealth by the Bank of Commerce, at Erie, and I have employed John H. Walker, Esq., as special counsel for the Commonwealth, in the prosecution of the officers of the bank in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of 6th May, 1862, an information in equity was filed by the Attorney General against the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company. The case was argued before the Supreme Court at Sunbury, in October last.

By an act passed on the 16th day of May, 1861, a company was incorporated by the name of the Navy company was incorporated by the name of the Navy Yard, Broad street, and Fairmount Railway Com-pany. It being alleged that the company, instead of making a railway on the route and in the manner making a railway on the route and in the manner prescribed by its charter, is constructing a railroad of a different character, by a route extending from the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad depot to the Philadelphia and Trenton depot, both within the city of Philadelphia, the Attorney General has proceeded against the company by quo warranto for the violation of its charter, and has also filed an information for the purpose of restraining the company from proceeding in the construction of their road. Both these proceedings are now pending. By the act of 29th 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. This 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, the provision has become unconstitutional. Pennsylvania has been to the constitutional accountered to the second constitutional and the second constitutional constitutional and the second constitutional constitutional constitutional and the second constitutional c 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 progressive right of a citizen. I recommend that the necessar stens be forthwith commenced to amend the C

stitution, so as to give the right of suffrage to the citizens who are thus excluded.

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 most causeless and wicked rebellion which history records, depend the honor, the interests, and the whole future welfare of the Commonwealth. They will never tolerate schemes for destroying the Government of the United States, or for forming separate Confederacies, or any other schemes for creating general confusion and ruin, and aiding 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 or the lyacillations 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 Govenment and to maintain the unity of the country.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Harrisburg, Jan. 7, 1863.

Abstract of Governor Seymour's Message. of national affairs he says: "Not only is the national life at stake, but every personal, every family, every sacred interest involved. The truths of our financial and military situation must not be kept back. There must be no attempt to put down the free expression of public situation must not be kept back. There must be no attempt to put down the free expression of public opinion.

"Affrighted at the ruin they have wrought, the authors of our calamities at the North and South insist that this war has been caused by the unavoidable contest about slavery. This has been the subject, and not the cause of the controversy. We are to look for the causes, of the war, in the pervading disregard of the obligations of the laws and Constitutions, disrespect for the constituted authorities, and, above all, in the local prejudices which have grown up in two parties of the Atlantic States—the two extremes of our country.

"There is no honest statement of our difficulties, which does not teach that our people must reform themselves as well as the conduct of the Government and the policy of our rulers. It is not too late to save our country, if we will enter upon the sacred duty in the right way. Where it is the right of our Government to decide upon measures and policy, it is our duty to obey and give a ready support to their decisions. This is the vital maxim of liberty.

"This war should have been averted, but its floadgates were opened. The Administration could not grasp, its dimensions, nor control its sweep. The Government was borne along with the current, and struggled, as best it could, with the resistless tide. Few seemed able to comprehend its military or financial problems. Hence, we are not to sit in harsh judgment upon errors in conduct or policy.

"But while we concede all these excuses for mistakes, we are not to adopter or nor sanction violations of principle. The same causes which extenuate their faults in judgment must make us more vigilant to guard against their influences."

The Governor urges that economy and integrity in the administration of affairs are vital in periods

The Governor says: The National Constitution must be held inviolate; and he contends that the rights of the States must be respected as not less sacred. There are differences of opinion as to the dividing line between State and National jurisdiction, but there can be none as to the existence of such separate jurisdiction, each covering subjects of legislation and jurisprudence essential to the public security and welfare. (A consolidated Government in this vast country would destroy the essential home rights and liberties of the people.) The soverignties of the States, except as they are limited by the Constitution, can never be given up. Without them our Government cannot stand. It was made and it can be changed by State agency. This is shown by the following provisions of the instrument itself:

"The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient to the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same." Again, three-fourths of, the States can add to or take away from the powers of the General Government, by demanding a Convention in which amendments can be proposed, which, if ratified by three-fourths of the States, become parts of the Constitution.

While they can thus take away or add to its power, STATE RIGHTS.

While they can thus take away or add to its power, I choice of the old officers.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

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the General Government can in no way touch one right of the States or invade their jurisdiction.

The obligations which rest upon-the States to respect the Constitution, laws, and authorities of respect the Constitution, laws, and authorities of the General Government also demand that the General Government shall show equal respect for the rights and constituted authorities of States.

To State legislation and authorities we look for the good order of society, the security of life and property, the protection of our homes and all that is nearest and dearest to us in the relations, duties, and actions of life. It is dangerous and demoralizing to show contempt for State authorities and laws. It undermines alike the foundations of State and National Government, by breaking up the so-ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

are admonished that it is their duty to take can that no persons within their respective counties are imprisoned nor carried by force beyond their limits without due process of legal authority."

"The removal to England of persons charged withoffence, away from their friends, their witnesses, and means of defence, was one of the acts of tyranny for which we asserted our independence. The aboution of citizens from this State for offences charged to have been done here, and carrying them many hundreds of miles to distant prisons in other States or Territories, is an outrage of the same character upon every principle of right and justice.

"This loyal State, whose laws, whose courts, and

Government is a failure. If Presidential proclamations are above the decisions of the courts and the restraints of the Constitution, then that Constitution is a mockery. If it has not the authority to keep the Executive within its restraints, then it cannot retain States within the Union. Those who hold that there is no sanctity in the Constitution, must equally hold that there is no guilt in the re-"We cannot be silent and allow these practices to become precedents. They are as much in violation of our Constitution as the rebellion itself, and more dangerous to our liberties. They hold out to the Executive every temptation of ambition to make and prolong war. They offer despotic power as a price for preventing peace. They are inducements to each administration to produce discord and incite armed resistance to law, by declaring that the condition of war removes all constitutional restraints. They call about the national capital hordes of unprinpled men, who find in the wreck of their country the opportunity to gratify avanice or ambition, or personal or political resentments. This theory makes the passion and ambition of an administration antagonistic to the interest and happiness of the people. It makes the restoration of peace the abdication of more than regal authority in the hands of those to whom is confided the government of our country."

The Governor declares that the President's Emancipation proclamation is impolitic, unjust, and unconstitutional, calculated to create many barriers to the restoration of the Union, and to be misconstrued by the world as an abandoument of the hone of re-

the world as an abandonment of the hope of re-storing it—a result to which New York is unaltera-bly opposed, and which will be effectively resisted. The Union, he says, will be restored by the Central and Western States, both free and slave, who are exempt from the violent passions which control at the extremes. the ordinance of secession, which sought to remain in the Union, and which were driven off: by a conin the Union, and which were driven off: by a contemptious, uncompromising policy, must be brought back. The restoration of the whole Union will be only the work of time, with such an exertion of power as can be put forth without needlessly sacrificing the life and treasure of the North in a bloody, and calamitous contest. We must not wear out the lives of our soldiers, nor exhaust the earnings of labor by war for uncertain ends or carry out vague theories of extermination—means not only, destructive of lives and property in the South, but also a waste of the blood and treasure of the North. The exertion of the armed power must be accom-

influenced by the results of battles. Our army in the field must be supported. All constitutional demands of our General Government must be promptly responded to. Under no circumstances can a division of the Union be conceded. We will put forth every exertion of power. We will use every policy of conciliation. We will hold out every inducement to the people of the South to return to their allegiance, consistent with honor. We will guaranty them every right, every consideration demanded by the Constitution, and by that fraternal regard which must prevail in a common country. But we can never voluntarily consent to the breaking up of the Union of these States or the destruction of the Constitution."

THEIR PATRIOTISM APPRECIATED.—The fame of the Philadelphia Refreshment Saloons extends to all parts of the free States. The Boston Transcript thus speaks of them, in connection with a reference to the 50th Massachusetts Regiment: a reference to the 50th Massachusetts Regiment:

Massachusetts owes a debt of gratitude to the citizens of Philadelphia for the kindness which they have shown her soldiers while remaining in that city. Six companies of the 50th Regiment, now there, were furnished with a genuine New England dinner on New Year's day by the Union Volunteer Refreehment Committee. The above association has issued a card arranged expressly for the 50th, which contains all the places of interest in Philadelphia, and their location; it also contains the names of the field and line officers of the regiment. Upon the card is the following inscription: "The 50th Reg. Mass. Volunteers. Welcome to the city of Brotherly Love—The Union Volunteer Refreshment Committee wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year." An effort is being made to have the regiment detailed for provost-guard duty in that city, city, which speaks well for the discipline and good behavior of our Massachusetts boys.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.-Yester-

The receipts were \$600.93, and the expenditures \$54s, leaving a balance of \$26.92.

The election of officers for 1863 resulted in the

and National Government, by breaking up the so-cial system. If home laws are not respected, the more general authority will not be regarded. On the subject of arbitrary arrests, he says: On the subject of arbitrary arrests, he says:

"Our people, have, therefore, viewed with alarm practices and pretensions, on the part of officials, which violate every principle of good order, of civil ilberty, and of constitutional law. It is claimed that, in time of war, the President has powers, as commander-in-chief of our armies, which authorize him to declare martial law, not only within the sphere of hostile movements, where other law cannot be enforced, but also over our whole land. That, at his pleasure, he can disregard not only the statutor.

be enforced, but also over our whole land. That, at his pleasure, he can disregard not only the statutes of Congress, but the decisions of the national judiciary; that, in loyal States, the least intelligent class of officials may be clothed with power without due process of law, to seize and imprison our citizens, and carry them beyond the limits of or a knowledge of the offences with which they are charged. Not only the passions and prejudices of the entry of the prisons without a hearing charged. Not only the passions and prejudices of these inferior agents lead them to acts of tyranny, but their interests are advanced and their positions becaused by promoting discontent and discord. Even to ask the sid of counsel has been held as an offence. It has been well said that "to be arrested for one knows not what; to be confined, no one entitled to ask where; to be tried, no one can say when, by a law nowhere known or established; or to kinger out life in a cell without trial, presents a body of tyranny which cannot be enlarged. The suppression of journals and imprisonment of persons has been glaringly partisan. Conscious of these gross abuses, an attempt has been made to hield the violators of law and suppress inquiry into heir motives and conduct. This attempt will fail, constitutional acts cannot be shielded by anconuly mallaws. Such attempts will not save the tion stile, they will bring a just condemnation action of the try to pervert the powers of legislavernments, loses of oppression. To justify such

action Stillo try to pervert the powers of legislavernment joses of oppression. To justify such
tive power integram from the practice of Gowhich restrains for is no restraint upon legislacitizens by writtest ho avail under our system,
"I shall not inquivernment and protects the
bellion have forfeited "utions."
can suspend a single right rights the States in reStates. I denounce the beny that this rebellion
in the South takes away is state in the should be neft of one principle of civil trens of the loyal
crime to abduct a citizen of this "I north the
my duty by the Constitution to see very a high
are enforced. I shall investigate every a high
lation of our statutes, and see that the offended
brought to justice. Sheriffs and District Att."
are admonished that it is their duty to take of
that no persons within their respective counties a

character upon every principle of right and justice. The General Government has ample powers to establish courts, to appoint officers to arrest, and commissioners to hear complaints, and to imprison upon reasonable grounds of suspicion. It has a judicial system in full and undisturbed operation. Its own reasonable grounds of suspicion. It has a judician system in full and undisturbed operation. Its own courts, held at convenient points in this and other loyal States, are open for the hearing of all complaints. If its laws are not ample for the punishment of offences, it is due to the neglect of those in of doubtful powers, but by a wise and energetic ex-ertion of those which are incontestible. The former course never fails to produce discord, suspicion, and distrust, while the latter inspires respect and confi-

and public contempt, and whose social order and sacred rights have been violated, was at that very time sending forth great armies to protect the National capital, and to save the National officials from flight or capture. It was while the arms of New York thus sheltered them against rebellion, that, without consultation with its chief magistrate, a subordinate department at Washington insulted our people and invaded our rights. Against these wrongs and outrages the people of the State of New York, a fits late election, solemnly protested.

"The submission of our people to these abuses, for a time only, was mistaken at home and abroad for an indifference to their liberties. But it was only in a spirit of respect for our institutions, that they waited until they could express their will in the manner pointed out by our laws. At the late election they vindicated at once their regard for law and their love of liberty. Amidst all the confusion of civil war, they calmly sat in judgment upon the Administration, voting against its candidates. Nor was this the only striking proof of respect for the Constitution. The minority, of nearly equal numbers, yielded to this decision without resistance, although the canvass was animated by strong partisan excitements. This calm assertion of rights, and this honorable submission to the verdict of the ballot-box, yindicated at once the character of our people and the stability of our institutions. Had the Secessionists of the South thus yielded to constitutional decisions, they would have saved themselves and our country from the horrors of this war, and they would have found the same remedy for every wrong and danger."

"The claim of power under martial law is not only destructive of the right of States, but it overthrows the legislative and judicial departments of the General Government. It asserts for the President more power, as the head of the army, than as a representative ruler of the people. This claim has brought discredit upon us in the eyes of the world. It has strengthened the hopes of rebellion. It has weakened the confidence of loyal States. It tends to destroy the value of our Government in the minds of our people. It leads to discord and discontent at the North, while it has united and invigoated the South.

E"If there is a necessity which justifies that policy, let us openly and honestly say there is a necessity which justifies a revolution. But this pretension is not put forth as a necessity which overleaps for a time all restraints, and which is justified by a great exigency; it is a theory which exalts the military power of the President above his civil and constitutional rights. It asserts that he may, in his discretion, declare war, and then extinguish the State and National Constitutions by drawing the pall of martial law over our vast country.

* * "There is little to fear in periods of peace and prosperity. If we are not protected when there are popular excitements and convuisions, our Government is a failure. If Presidential proclamations are above the decisions of the courts and the restraints of the Constitution then that Constitution them that Constitutions the constitution them that Constitution them that Constitutions them that Constitution them

The exertion of the armed power must be accom-our Union with the tenciliatory policy, to restore The Governor concludes:

"At this moment the fortunes of our country are influenced by the results of battles. Our army in the

day morning the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture held a stated monthly meeting. Among the donations to the society was a sample of rhubarb wine sent by J. M. Williams, of Montgomery county. The wine is manufactured in the following manner: Gather the plant when fit for the table; cut in small slices; to four or five gallons of rhubarb add five or three quarts of water; then steam or boil for fifteen minutes; then strain through a sieve or oullender; place the juice or extract one side in a cool place for twenty-four hours; then pour off without disturbing the sediment at the bottom; then add three pounds of sugar to the gallon; place the whole in a cask for fermentation, at least five days, with the bung uncovered; then place the bung on loose in a cask for fermentation, at least type days, with the bung uncovered; then place the bung on loose until such time as the wine ceases to ferment. Wine made in this way, in one year, will prove to be a good wine, pleasant to the taste.

The report of the treasurer for 1862 was read.

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Charms. Pearl Port Monnaics.

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Pins, do. do.
Scarf Plns, do. do.
Scarf Rings, do. do.
Scarf Rings, do. do.
Scarf Rings, do. do.
Finger Rings, do. do.
Pen and Case,
Pencil, revolving,
Tooth Pick, revolving,
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Chain Hooks,
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1863. The National Almanac. Silver-plated Ware, Jewelry, Photograph Albums, Travelling Bags, Pocket Books, Port Monnaies, Cabas, &c., for 50 to 100 per cent less than the regular prices. The following is a partial list of articles which we sell at ONE DOLLAR EACH. The same goods are sold at Several times, during the last six months, we have mentioned, in our news of literature, that the American Almanac, which died in 1861, would be replaced by a new Annuaire, entitled "The National Almanac," to be issued, at the beginning of 1863, by George W. Childs, 628 Chestnut street. to contain a vast quantity of information respecting this country and the rest of the world, and to be continued yearly. As a general rule, we do not notice proof-sheets, but the work in question is so National that, having seen most of it "in proof," as it is called, we can describe it. It opens, of course, with a Calendar, Astronomical tables, and a record of astronomical progress in 1862. Then come original articles on Meteorology, the United States Coast Survey, Smithsonian Institution. Insanity and Insane Institutions, population of the United States illustrated by a new process, iron-clad vessels, and projectiles, &c. Under the head "Government of the United States," will be given an account of its organization, a list of its leading officers, a full account of all its Departments, statistics connected with every branch of the State, War, Navy, Interior, Post Office, Judiciary, and Congressional Departments; the debt and financial condition of the county, as also statistics of its commerce, navigation, agriculture, manu-Castors with Bottles,
Salt Stands, &c.
YOUR CHOIGE OF ANY OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES
FOR ONE DOLLAR. factures, education, and religion. Full details as to the naval, military, and marine NOTICE.—In order to meet the wants of our numerous customers, we shall keep a stock of the finest Plated and All-Gold Jewelry, together with an assortment of heavy-plated Silver Ware, and a variety of Photograph Albums and Fancy Goods, which we will sell at prices which will defy competition. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine our stock. Every attention paid to visitors whether they wish to purchase or not.

Remember CLARK'S ONE-DOLLAR STORE, noll-2m 602 CHESTNUT Street. forces, including a list of ships, events of the war, table of battles, and comparison of cost of war with those of England and France during the Napoleonic strife, and with our own condition in the war of 1812, will also be given. The articles taxed under the United States tax law will be placed in alphabetical order, and so will the new tariff. History and statistics of the Mint; abstract of the public laws passed in IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF the last three sessions of Congress; results of the census of 1860; diplomatic and consular relations with the world; lists of

postmasters and tax assessors and collectors; statistics of education, of railroads and canals, of each State in detail, of church matters, of foreign Governments. &c., will be fully rendered. Lastly, there will be an obituary, in alphabetical order, and Dr. Allibone, the historian of British and American literature, will give a list of all the works, with their titles, sizes, and price, published in the United States during the past year. The details come down, from authority, to last December. The above will give a general idea of the complete and comprehensive manner in

FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER EMPORIUM. which "The National Almanac" will be produced. There has been nothing at all like it in any country, and the price is put so low that every house may be enriched with a copy. The type is all new, and it is expected to be issued without a solitary error of the press. Of course, such a work as this has involved the outlay of many thousand dollars, but the publisher, we predict, will find himself amply repaid by a very extensive sale, and the establishment of a valuable work of permanent interest, of which a new volume will appear every year.

New Publications. M. Augustan Cochin, ex-maire and municipal councillor of Paris, is now chief editor of La Corresthe party represented by Count de Montalembert, Monseigneur d'Orleans, and Prince de Broglie, in opposition to Louis Veuillot and the Napoleonic party—that is, he is a thorough legitimist. In 1848, when he was only 25 years old, his writings on the Pestalozzian system of education obtained HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—OPENING a splendid assortment of him honorable mention from the Paris Academy of Sciences. In 1862, a work by him, entitled "L'Abolition de l'esclavage" (Abolition of Slavery), was honored with the first prize from the Institute of France. This work is in two parts: 1. The Results of Emancipation. 2. The Results of Slavery. A translation of the first volume, by Mary L. Booth (who so ably rendered Count de Gasparin's works on America into our language), has been published by Walker, Wise, & Co., of Boston. If successful, the second volume, chiefly devoted to the United ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., States, and slavery therein, will soon follow. M. Cochin, albeit somewhat of a doctrinaire, builds his premises upon facts, like Mr. Gladstone, instead of twon fanciful theories, as M. Guizot does. Every where he gives exact data, drawn from authentic and unquestioned records. He takes the fact that England has emancipated 800,000 slaves, France 250,000, Denmark and Sweden 27,000, and laments that, upon such Christian territory as the United States, Brazil, and the Spanish and Dutch colonies, without speaking of the heathen world, there remain nearly seven million baptised slaves. He WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. traces the history of Emancipation, and shows what have been its results every where; not the ruin of he colonies, as was predicted, but their advancement; not the cessation of labor, the return of the blacks, through idleness, to barbarism, and consequent pillage and murder, but their moral, religious, and social elevation as a race. Three-fourths of the facts, as well as of arguments.

volume are devoted, as might be expected, to tracing the history, working, and results of French Emancipation. The remainder is occupied with Emancipation in the colonies of England, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland. In each case the result has been the same. As a work of singular accuracy and interest. FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE, we recommend M. Cochin's "Results of Emancipation" to the public at this moment, when the new year was made memorable by the President's memorable proclamation. It is a storehouse of "Hellas, her Monuments and Scenery," by Tho-Invites an examination of his stock of Carpetings in mas Chase, M. A., exquisitely printed at the University Press, Cambridge, and printed by Sever & Francis, (whose new edition of De Tocqueville is among the handsomest of modern books,) is a well-timed, but very small volume. Mr. Chase evidently is a scholar; and visited Greece from a desire to see a land haunted by so many classical medium, and low-grade Ingrain, Venitian, Hall, and associations: left Naples for Athens in May, 1853. and in the haven of the Peirzeus found the American war-frigate Cumberland, with which are now connected recollections at once mournful and proud, which song has hallowed and Patriotism will cherish. He grew familiar with Athens, of the pastand of the present. He visited Argolis, the site of Argos, the Treasury of Athens, and the Tombs of Agamemnon and Themistocles; he made a pilgrimage to Parnassus, and to Delphi, sacred to poe-PHILADELPHIA. try and prophecy; thence to Leuctra, the acropolis of Enoe, Eleusis, and the ruins of the temple of Demeter; he went to Marathon and to Ægina and have been greatly improved, making it
ENTIRELY, NOISELESS,
and with Self adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for sale
by
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
715 CHESTNUT Street. Pentelicus, and he shows Athens as few tourists have shown it before. Finally he describes the closure to view of the Dionysiac Theatre being one of the greatest archeological events of modern times. The book, small as it is, is filled with the results of scholarly observation, and is made com-CABINET FURNITURE AND BILplete by a good index. The remarks on the political condition and wants of Greece are very interesting at this crisis in her modern history.—Received "Poems," by Richard Coe, published in a small 16mo volume, by Smith, English, & Co., contain numerous effusions, chiefly lyrical, many of which have already been printed in newspapers. The In connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are now manufacturing a superior article of And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

And have already been printed in newspapers. The "Bible Pictures" here are somewhat feeble, but Mr. Coe is more successful in his "Voices from Home." The series comprising My Father, My Mother are earnest and musically expressive. The Angel of work.

Angel of Moore & Campion and Christian value of the series are somewhat feeble, but Mr. Coe is more successful in his "Voices from Home." The series comprising My Father, My Michael My Wife, Our Little Boy, and Our Little Girl, are earnest and musically expressive. The Angel of work. our Home, full of domestic feeling and Christian reliance, is also worth especial commendation. " Lyries of Love" and "Songs for the Times," are scarce-

> ollowing, which is true and terse, would be complete f the author had introduced a line referring to the nature manhood between youth and the old age: LIFE. An infant on its mother's breast-A bouncing boy at play—
> A youth by maiden fair caressed— An old man, silver gray— Is all of life we know: A joy—a fear— A smile—a tear— And all is o'er below!

> v above the merit of the sing-song rhymes usually

eous" poemswe find Mr. Coe's best efforts. The

known as album-verses. Among the "Miscella-

commencing "I love it! I love it! and oft pass it by," will too much remind the reader of Eliza Cook's "Old Arm Chair," in the same metre, and with nearly a similar commencement. We notice to condemn it, Mr. Coe's practice of substituting "Savior," which is not an English word, for "Saviour," which is. The Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, eminent as a writer and preacher, has made a valuable little volume in a very easy manner. It is called "Broadcast," and is published by Ticknor & Fields. Dr. A. "has been in the habit of putting down, in the briefest form, such of his own reflections might serve him for hints in preaching. Having answered this purpose, the thought occurred to him

together, and we assigned by the public.

I remain, yours truly, M. C. P. The lyric, entitled "The Old Farm Gate," and To the Editor of The Press:

of making selections from them, and turning them" into a book. This is, in fact, a volume of religious laconics, made very accessible by a good index. Mrs. J. C. Fremont's "Story of the Guard: a Chronicle of the War," published by Ticknor & Fields, is beautifully got up, with Riverside printing on the finest paper—as a lady's book should be. It is a record of the achievements of the Fremont Body-Guard, commanded by Major Zagonyi-chiefly,

Number Stack their Arms and Refuse to March—Complaints of the Treatment Re-ceived—Dissatisfaction with Officers. We publish this morning two communications, organization. It will be seen that the correspondents take different views of the affair, one justifying the conduct of the troop, while the other as emphatically denounces it. IN CAMP NEAR NASHVILLE, TENN., December 27, 1862. To the Editor of The Press: To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: The readers of the advertising columns of The Press will doubtless recollect an advertisement, which appeared last August and September, among the "military notices," signed by one Captain Winr J. Palmer, by which advertisement he proposed to raise a battalion of four hundred men, to act as an escort or body guard to Major General Buell, who, at that time, was commanding the Department of of the Ohio. When Captain Palmer and the other recruiting officers were interrogated as to the reliability of the advertisement, they unhesitatingly answered that Captain Palmer had the authority of General Buell, sanctioned by the War Department, to raise a battalion of men for the men could rely on their statement, as being correct. They went so far, even, as to require letters of recommendation from those wishing to join the Anderson Cavalry as an earnest of good moral character and general intelligence and respectability, as none, unless well recommended, would be received as they wished young men of this character only. Now, it is a well-known fact that, under these promises, the first battalion of the Anderson Cavalry vars specially recomited.

well-known fact that, under these promises, the first battalion of the Anderson Cavalry was specially recruited. Then came the announcement, in the form of an order from Captain Palmer, read to us at Camp Alabama, Carlisle, that he had received authority from the War Department to increase the command to two battalions; but notwithstanding this increase of numbers, we were still to be used as at first specified. If we were astonished at this announcement, imagine what our feelings were when we were coolly informed that he (Captain Palmer) had been clothed with further authority to increase his command to a regiment of when we were coolly informed that he (Captain Palmer) had been clothed with further authority to increase his command to a regiment of three battalions. Still were we assured, by repeated orders read to quiet our fears, that we were positively to be attached to the headquarters of the major general commanding the Department of the Ohio, to act as an escort, and for special service as an independent regiment. Now, as we were raised expressly for a body guard for Major General Buell, when that general was relieved from his command we should, according to the terms of our enlistment, have been immediately honorably discharged from the service of the United States. But when this subject was broached at Camp Alabama, Carlisle, Pa., an order was read declaring that, notwithstanding the removal of Major General Ruell, we should still act in the capacity of a body guard, and be attached to the headquarters of Major General Rosecrans, as an escort, and for special service as an independent regiment. Under these special promises, made to us, as we supposed, in good faith, we were induced to leave Carlisle for Louisyille; although we had but seventeen regimental and line officers commissioned, including two surgeons and a quartermaster. However, we were told that the members of the old troop were at Louisyille awaiting our arrival in order to take the places assigned commissioned, including two surgeons and a quartermaster. However, we were told that the members of the old troop were at Louisville awaiting our arrival, in order to take the places assigned them as commissioned officers of our regiment. On arriving at Louisville, we expected, of course, that according to promises previously made, we should be officered as required by the army regulations before going into active service. After waiting in vain four weeks for our officers to make their appearance, an order was received ordering the regiment to march to Nashville and Join Rosecrans, forces. But as the promises made to us at Carlisle—that we were to be officered on arriving at Louisville—had not yet been fulfilled, objections to marching further until properly officered were very generally acquiesced in. And when the officers were informed of the nature of the objections, they unhesitatingly declared that, so soon as we arrived at Nashville, our officers would be furnished us; and further, that our fears of being brigated were entirely goundless; that we would undoubtedly act as an escort to Gen. Rosecrans, and do special service as an independent regiment; and further, if we were not so used, they would stand by us. Under these seemingly fair promises the regiment was induced to leave for Nashville, fully expecting, on arriving there, that the promises of our officers would be redeemed. We arrived at Nashville on the evening of December 24, and were ordered to report to Gen. Stanly, chief of cavalry of this department. The next day, instead of receiving more officers, those acting as commissioned officers in our regiment, and belonging to the old Anderson Troop, were ordered to report immediately to their old company, leaving some companies without even an acting commissioned officer, while others have but one commissioned officer and not any company having more than two commissioned officers. The various companies composing the regiment, held meetings and appointed a committee to act for the regiment, and

than two commissioned officers. The various companies composing the regiment held inectings and appointed a committee to act for the regiment, and, if possible, ascertain what disposition was to be made of the regiment, and why the acting commissioned officers had been ordered away, and the commissioned officers were not fortheoming.

Our officers, when interrogated, stated that a list of those recommended for commissions had been furnished to Governor Curtin, and that we were not yet brigaded, and that they supposed we should act in the capacity originally intended. The committee then informed the officers that in case orders to move were received, they were instructed by the comthen informed the officers that in case orders to move were received, they were instructed by the companies to say, "that the men would stack their arms in their company streets, and let them remain there until they were assured beyond cavil or doubt that they were to act as an independent regiment, for the purpose originally specified, and until they were fully officered by able and competent men."

If Thus affairs stood on receiving orders to march, on the morning of December 26th, as a part of Gen. Stanley's command. But the determination not to move until the above-named conditions were complied with, having been agreed to previous to replied with, having been agreed to previous to re-eeiving marching orders, five hundred and thirty-five men, out of seven hundred and fifty, stacked their arms in the streets, refusing to move, preferring to remain and demand from General Rosecrans a

court of inquiry, in order that the grisvances of which the regiment complains might be investigated. As the promises made to us from time to time have never been fulfilled, we deemed it unwise to go further on the mere verbal promises of those whom we have but too much reason to distrust. The officers, on being interrogated, replied that the recommendations for commissions had been sent to Governor Curtin, and that as soon as the commissions were issued the Troop would be fully officered, and assigned to its long-promised duty as body guard to the commanding general. The committee, thereupon, replied that they had been instructed by the several companies of the Troop to say that if this matter was not settled, beyond cavil or doubt immediately, they would upon receiving further on the mere verbal promises of those whom or doubt immediately, they would, upon receiving orders to march, stack their arms, and refuse to go forward.

Thus matters stood when we were ordered to go forward with General Stanley, on December the 26th. Then live hundred of the Troop stacked their arms and refused to march, preferring to remain and await any investigation which General Rosecrans may choose to make.

These are the facts of the case hastily thrown together, and we sak that they may be impartially judged by the mubic.

FRIDAY, December 26, 1882.

SIR: An event of some importance has happened, which I know it will be of interest for our friends at home to know. A great battle is to be fought today, or to-morrow, and our regiment was ordered to leave camp at daylight. I feel sorry to say that a large number of the troops stacked their arms in front of their tents, and refused to move, asserting, as an excuse, that they had been swindled; were not a "body-guard?" had not the right kind of officers, nor enough of them. What do you think of such procedure? I call it cowardice and insurrection. A consultation between some of our officers and Gen. Rosecrans was the result, and a few minutes ago the following order was received:

"That the regiment must move—that the proceeding above mentioned was insubordination—that the officers at present acting over us were acting by his authority, and that a battery of artillery would be ordered out to compel obedience to his orders"—with this addition to the order—"That he thought the Anderson Cavalry was composed of intelligent Union soldiers; who understood their duty and intended to perform it." Almost the entire command are now getting ready to march. Reserve your judgment for awhile until you hear from us again. I am in hopes that all things will ome out right. I am yours, truly, F. R. U. FRIDAY, December 26, 1862.

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

Linder the act of 11th of April, 1862, I appointed William McClelland, R. B. McCombs, and M. Russell Thayer, Esqs., as revenue commissioners, who have printed a report, and will no doubt, submit the result of their labors to the Legislature, to which I invite attention.

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

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

thus raised, the municipal authorities ment there have been raised, and are now in service, five additional regiments, and three companies of cavalry, two batteries of heavy artillery, and one battery of light artillery. A battalion of heavy artillery is being raised by Major Joseph Roberts, U. S. A., with my assent, also under special authority of the War Department.

Early in September last the rebel army crossed the Potomac into Maryland, with the design of invading this State. On the 4th of that month I called the month is a considerable to the people by predamation to organize into

State. There is still due to the State, principally for advances since made for transportation and equipments of volunteers, about three hundred thousand dollars.

On the 20th February last, I issued my warrant authorizing 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 20th of November I issued a similar warrant. Both warrants were granted ofter 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 over this important warts of trade 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 Eric Railroad Company, now forming part of the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth.

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 thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-two cents (\$146,631.22), for the diflars and twenty-two cents (\$146,631.22), for the di ference between specie and paper currency, of which the banks, under the provisions of the act of 11th April, 1882, have already refunded to the State one hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars and thirty cents.

This burden on the banks has become heavier than in my judgment ought to be borne by any special interest.

special interest.

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

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 our citizens to the temptation thus afforded to them to enlist in regiments of other States. There being no appropriation for the payment of bounties, I, of course, could not direct them to be paid out of the treasury, and it was evident that to call the Legislature together and wait for the negotiation of any loan which might be authorized for the purpose would be attended by 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 sum necessary to insure their proporcounties, the sum necessary to insure their proportion of the quota of the State. This appeal was effectually answered. Public meetings were held, and liberal amounts subscribed by individuals. In the city of Philadelphia, besides a very large fund thus raised, the municipal autherities 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. still in progress of organization.
On special requisitions from the War Depart ment there have been raised, and are now in service

ing 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 actual service for the defence of the State. And on the 11th of that month, under authority of the President, I issued orders for fifty thousand volunteer militia, to rendezyous at Harrisburg, for the defence of the State. This call was promptly responded to, and a large force was sent forward to the Cumberland Valley and its vicinity. The first part of this force, consisting of one regiment and eight companies of infantry, moved from Harrisburg on the night of the 12th of September, and were followed by other regiments as rapidly as they could be organized and transportation provided. The command of the whole force was taken by Brigadier General John F. Reynolds, who left his corps in the Army of the Potomac at my urgent request, and hurried to the defence of his native State, for which he is entitled to the thanks of the Commonwealth. Fifteen thousand of the volunteer militia were pushed forward to Hagersdant comforts which the solicitude of their families and friends would rejoice to provide for them. In addition to the expenses of attending and bringing home our sick and wounded, as above stated, I have expended less than \$4,000 in the transportation of friends of sick, killed or wounded volunteers, and other persons sent by me for their care to the several battle-fields and hospitals, and in bringing home for interment the bodies of those slain. The whole expense incurred under the joint resolution was \$5,119.83, the details of which will be found in the report of the Surgeon General and of the chief of transportation.

1 12-pounder rifled howitzer. Dahlgren.

200 pistols and 124 holsters

gren.
2 field carriages for do.
2 small howitzer guns, 12-pounders, with carriages, tools, and stores.
1 12-pounder rified howitzer, Dahlgren.
1 12-pounder smooth bore, 750 pounds Dahlgren. gren. 2 field carriages for do.

672,884 rounds musket and rifled cartridges The foregoing does not include the arms and quipments that have been issued to the several egiments of the Home Guard, and which are in heir possession. For the details of military operations and of statistics I refer you to the reports of the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, and the Chief of Transportation, which accompany this message.

In regard to the election of officers in the reserve corps, and the recruitment of the regiments of that

corps, and the recruitment of the regiments of that corps, and of our other gallant regiments of volunteers, I propose to send a special message in a few days, as I desire to treat these subjects somewhat at large, and to submit to the Legislature some documents relating to them.

By the thirteenth section of the act of May 15th, 1861, I was authorized to draw my warrants on the treasury for a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars for compensation to such persons as might be required to serve the country in a military capacity. At the date of the country in a military capacity. At the date of the country in a military capacity, and had paid out up to the 1st of December, 1861, six thousand four hundred dollars, when my account was settled. Since that time I have drawn two thousand dollars from the treasury, part of which, with the balance in my hands, has been expended in with the balance in my hands, has been expended in the payment of members of my personal staff the ser-vice when I required assistance, and in procuring in-formation, and to persons employed when the State was threatened with invasion in September, 1862,

The Governor urges that economy and integrity in the administration of affairs are vital in periods of war. He says meddling and intrigues have thwarted and paralyzed the valor of our soldiers and skill of our generals, within the influence of the capital; while our armies have gained victories in fields remote therefrom.