The Press.

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THE PRESS,
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THE DAILY PRESS,
To City Subscribers, is TEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance; or TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the city, SEVEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM; FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

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Mailed to Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

THE HOLIDAYS.

HANDSOME CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—
RUSTIC ADORNMENTS FOR HOMES OF TASTE:
WARDIAN CASES, HANGING VASES,
FERN CASES, IVY VASES,
Filled with Rare and Choice Plants.
JARDINETTE POTS, ORANGE POTS,
HYACINTH POTS, FLOWER POTS,
Of Numerous Styles and Patterns.
With Superb Articles for the CONSERVATORY, VESTIBULE, PARLOR, LIBRARY, and BOUDOIR.
Imported and for sale by S. A. HARRISON, No. 1010 CHESTNUT Street.

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CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STREETS.
Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.
Watches repaired and Warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver bought.
HARRISON JARDEN.

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SCARFS, GLOVES, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS, MUFFLERS, HDKFS.,
And every description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
LINFORD LUKENS,
N. W. cor. SIXTH and CHESTNUT.

825 ARCH STREET. 825
G. A. HOFFMANN'S.
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS AND FURNISHING GOODS IN GENERAL.
825 ARCH STREET. 825

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, which they make a specialty in their business. Also, constantly receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continental.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES WAREHOUSE,
715 CHESTNUT STREET.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

EDWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY, TAILORS,
612 CHESTNUT STREET,
Will from this date (October 3d) sell at REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.

STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS.

OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.
We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with all the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding.
STEEL PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
LITHOGRAPHED " "
TRANSFER BOOK,
ORDERS OF TRANSFER,
STOCK LEDGER,
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES,
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK,
BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER,
ACCOUNT OF SALES,
DIVIDEND BOOK.
MOSS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS,
432 CHESTNUT Street.

GOLD'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS
FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
B. M. FELTWELL, Sup't.

REMOVAL.
HARRIS, SHORTRIDGE, & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED
FROM NO. 24 SOUTH FRONT STREET TO THEIR NEW STORE,
Nos. 224 and 226 Chestnut St.,
where they offer for sale, as usual,
AMERICAN, CONESTOGA, AND CITY MILLS PRINTS,
AND OTHER DESIRABLE GOODS.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1865. ja3 3t

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!
Are you a lover of good Coffee? If so, to families who would say, brown your own, in the PATENT AROMA SAVING FAMILY COFFEE ROASTER, which will save more than its cost in six months, and always insure the coffee in its purity and fragrance. As they are simple in construction, and easily and quickly operated, without liability to burn either fingers or coffee, no family should be without one.
PRICES.—No. 1, roasting from ¼ to 1½ pounds, $2.50; No. 2, from ¼ to 4 pounds, $3.50; No. 3, from 1 to 8 pounds, $5.
Families at a distance, by clubbing and sending their orders for not less than three, to be forwarded to one address, shall be entitled to a discount of 20 per cent.
For sale by all leading Hardware, House Furnishing, and Stove Stores, and by the undersigned.
To Hotel Proprietors, Grocers, Hospital Managers, Coffee Manufacturers, &c., we beg to say much of the strength and flavor of coffee is wasted by imperfect roasting, and more by the addition of water to bring up the weight, and of grease (often rancid) to give it a gloss. HYDE'S PATENT COMBINED STOVE AND COFFEE ROASTER is the only machine by which it is possible to roast coffee in quantities, as it should be, and retain all the aroma. From 25 to 40 per cent. is saved by the use of these machines, as we can well substantiate by testimonials from the leading hotels, and from many hospitals and grocers.
Send for a circular and see testimonials from Continental, St. Nicholas, and Fifth Avenue Hotels.
PRICES
No. 1, capacity from 20 to 30 pounds.........$ 40
" 2, hand or power, capacity from 40 to 70 pounds. 60
" 3, power, capacity from 80 to 140 pounds......125
" 4, " " 150 to 280 " 200
N. B.—These machines can in a moment be converted into a Franklin or close stove for heating or other purposes, and are well worthy the attention of grocers as being well adapted for heating their stores.
Agents wanted everywhere.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by HYDE & BURPEE, Sole Manufacturers, FIFTEENTH and WILLOW Streets, Philadelphia.

CARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, AT RINGWALT & BROWN'S, 111 S. FOURTH St.

CURTAIN GOODS.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
MASONIC HALL,
719 CHESTNUT STREET,
OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
WINDOW SHADES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
PICTURE TASSELS AND CORDS,
LACE CURTAINS,
GOLD AND WALNUT CORNICES,
BROCATELLE CURTAINS,
Furnished in latest Parisian designs.
WALRAVEN,
ja3-tf 719 CHESTNUT Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

A GIFT FOR A LADY,
A GIFT FOR A WIFE,
A GIFT FOR A SISTER,
A GIFT FOR A FAMILY.
The most useful HOLIDAY PRESENT that can be made is
THE "FLORENCE."
AMERICAN INVENTOR'S GREAT TRIUMPH.
THE SEWING MACHINE PERFECTED!
All the objections to other Machines are overcome in the FLORENCE. It makes
FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES
with the same ease, and with as little machinery as others make one. Besides, it has the
REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION,
a uniform, self-regulating tension of thread, and no springs, cog-wheels, or cams to get out of order. It does
ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING,
from the heaviest woolens to the most delicate fabrics, using all kinds of silk, cotton, and linen thread, from No. 20 to 200.
NO OTHER MACHINE does so large a range of work as the FLORENCE.
NO OTHER MACHINE pleases the ladies so well as the FLORENCE.
IT IS THE HANDSOMEST AND THE BEST!
More than ONE THOUSAND of the FLORENCE have been sold in Philadelphia within the last few months. The FLORENCE is the only PERFECT FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned. There is no one who owns a FLORENCE that would sell it at cost.
Obliging LADY OPERATORS give instructions at the houses of purchasers free of charge. Every Machine warranted, and kept in perfect order for one year.
Call and see its operations, whether you wish to purchase or not. Samples of sewing, with price list, sent free by mail.
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
630 Chestnut Street.
de13-tf

WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES,
715 CHESTNUT ST.
de7-tf

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS! CLOTHS!
W. T. SNODGRASS' CLOTH HOUSE,
34 South SECOND Street,
AND
23 STRAWBERRY Street.
Has just received per latest importations a great stock of Woolens, including an extensive assortment of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS
AND
GENTLEMEN'S COATINGS.
Also, a full stock of
ARMY AND NAVY GOODS.
AS FOLLOWS:
VELOURS, ALL SHADES AND PRICES.
EGYPTIENNES, VERY BEAUTIFUL.
TRICOTS, DRY AND HIGH FINISH.
CASTORS, DRY AND HIGH FINISH.
CZARINAS, REAL SEDAN.
ESQUIMAUX, SOFT FINISH.
6-4 DOESKINS, HEAVY AND SOFT FINISH.
CHINCHILLAS, ALL COLORS, FROM $6 TO $12.
NOBBY COATINGS, LATEST STYLES.
DARK BLUE CLOTHS.
LIGHT BLUE CLOTHS.
INDIGO BLUE PILOTS.
INDIGO BLUE BEAVERS.
CASTORS, HIGH FINISH.
VELVET FINISH BEAVERS.
SILK BACK BEAVERS.
3-4 and 6-4 INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS.
6-4 LIGHT BLUE FLANNELS.
And all kinds of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, Overcoatings, Cloakings, and all goods pertaining to the cloth trade. de6-1m

CHRISTMAS DRY GOODS.
Merinoes reduced for Christmas.
Poplins reduced for Christmas.
Shawls reduced for Christmas.
Delaines reduced for Christmas.
Calicoes reduced for Christmas.
Balmorals reduced for Christmas.
Gloves and Hosiery reduced for Christmas.
Silk Handkerchiefs reduced for Christmas.
Linen Handkerchiefs reduced for Christmas.
Call and examine—no trouble to show goods, at
JOHN W. STOKES,
de12-tf No. 702 ARCH Street.

VERY RICH AND HEAVY COLORED
Corded Silks, in Wine Colors, Browns, Greens, Blues, Modes, Whites, &c.
Very rich and heavy Plain Silks.
Very heavy Black Corded Silks.
Very heavy Plain Black Silks.
Fancy Silks of various styles.
Very rich Moire Antiques.
Black Watered Silks.
Silks for Evening Dresses.
36, 34, and 32-inch Pure Silk Velvets for Cloaks, real Lyons.
Also, very superior quality Frosted Beaver Cloths.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
de21tf 26 South SECOND Street.

REP POPLINS.
Solid colors, extra fine quality, for $2.
Plaid Poplins of unusual beauty, at $2.
Good quality wide plaid Poplins, $1.25.
Figured reps, Mohairs, and Merinoes.
127 pieces newest unique American Delaines, some of them choice and neat, others very gay stripe.
Over 100 pieces American prints, 31, 35, 38, and 40 cts.
Black Mohairs and Alpacas, 65 cts to $1.75.
Balmorals, fresh lot for misses, maids, and matrons.
Cloaks and Shawls in Cloak room.
Cloak display unusually good. Sales rapid.
COOPER & CONARD,
no26-tf S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts.

BARGAINS! CLOSING OUT! BARGAINS!!
STOCK TO BE SOLD BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1865.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DRESS GOODS,
every variety, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Handsome Silks at low prices.
Silks of all kinds at low prices.
Plain Merinoes and Poplins.
RICH PLAID POPLINS.
Dress Goods of all kinds at low prices.
BROCHE AND WOOLEN SHAWLS.
Linen Hdkfs, Lace Collars,
French and Cambric Lace Veils.
H. STEEL & SON,
de8 Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

VIGOR FOR THE WEAK.
BIOKRENE;
OR,
LIFE REJUVENATOR.
The uses of this powerful invigorant may be summed up in a few words. It relieves, with absolute certainty, all physical disabilities; cures nervous debility of every type, restores the exhausted animal powers after long-continued sickness; prevents and arrests premature decay; is a vitalizing, strength-renewing cordial to the aged; may be relied upon by woman in all her physical difficulties as a harmless and sure restorative; is an antidote to the consequences of early indiscretion in both sexes; can be relied upon as a specific for paralysis, partial or entire; has no equal as a stomachic, in cases of dyspepsia; sustains not only the physical strength, but the constitution itself, and is in all respects the best tonic depurative and anti-bilious cordial in existence.
Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY, & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.
One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.
Sent by Express anywhere, by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
de6-tuthsm-fp No. 81 CEDAR Street, New York.

HENRY HUDDY,
Distiller and Wholesale Dealer in
PURE OLD BOURBON, MONONGAHELA, RYE, AND WHEAT WHISKIES,
145 NORTH SECOND STREET, below Race, Phila.
HENRY HUDDY,
[oc20-3m] ISAAC J. EVANS.

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 5 feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
no4-tf No. 103 JONES' Alley.

FISH AND CANNED MEATS.
500 bbls Mess and No. 1 Mackerel.
2,000 cases canned Meats, Lobsters, &c.
For sale by P. O. BURROUGH,
de29-3m 116 North FRONT Street.

PEACHES.—5,000 DOZEN HERMETICally sealed Peaches of the finest quality, prepared by S. Edwards & Co., Bridgeton, N. J. Salesroom,
RHODES & WILLIAMS,
107 South WATER Street.

The Press.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1865.

New Publications.

Roberts Brothers, of Boston, have published a very neat library edition of "The Seer; or, Common-Places Refreshed," by Leigh Hunt. It is complete in two 12mo. volumes, well printed, and neatly bound. The author collected, selected, and revised his principal prose essays contributed to *The Liberal*, his own *London Journal*, and *Tattler*, and other periodicals, intending this series, which he called "The Seer," to be companion to "The Indicator," the earliest and best-known of his prose works. As it is, here are over 600 pages of some of the most agreeable desultory reading in our language. Leigh Hunt always wrote gracefully, and some of his best things are here. Received from J. B. Lippincott & Co.

"Life Lessons in the School of Christian Duty" is a thoughtful, serious work, consisting of over forty sermons, on the subject of Life and its Duties. Published by Anson D. F. Randolph, New York. Received from T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

W. W. Dodd, New York, has published a revised edition (the 16th) of the Rev. Dr. John Marsh's "Epitome of General Ecclesiastical History," from the earlier period to our own day, including an account of the Jews since the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, in the first century of the Christian era. A Map of Palestine, and one for Ancient Sacred History, suitably illustrate the volume, which, we may add, is written from a Protestant point of view. Received from Ashmead & Evans.

A volume of Sermons, upon Christ and his Salvation, by the Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell, the well-known Congregational divine, has lately been published by Mr. Scribner, New York, and is worthy of being in the hands of all persons who have religious convictions. Like all his previous works, the poetical is mingled with the religious and the catholic spirit in these discourses. He promises a companion volume, on The Vicarious Sacrifices.

We have a brief biography of the late Lieutenant Bryant Gray, a gallant young soldier, who died of pneumonia, brought on by hard service in the war, on New-Year's day, 1863. Published by Randolph, New York; received from G. W. Pitcher, Chestnut street.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Wet Days at Edgewood with Old Farmers, Old Gardeners, and Old Pastorals. By the Author of "My Farm at Edgewood." New York: C. Scribner. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. [This agreeable volume is from the pen of "Ik Marvel" (Donald G. Mitchell), and is a *catalogue raisonné*, with pleasant biographical notes, anecdotes, and genial criticism, upon the crowd of authors, ancient and modern, who have written about agriculture, gardening, and rural life. A charming book it is, for town or country.]

Real and Ideal. By John W. Montclair. Philadelphia: F. Leypoldt. [In this volume of poetry, by far the best, which is also the larger portion, consists of spirited translations from German authors, several of whom are little known in this country. Of Mr. Montclair's original compositions we think less favorably; still, they show genuine feeling and serious thought.]

Idyls of Battle and Poems of the Rebellion. By Howard Glyndon (Laura C. Redden). New York: Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. [The writer of this volume has labored all her life during the greatest physical disadvantages, all of which she may be said to have subdued. Her poems of the war are forcible, touching, and eminently loyal. "The Latest War News," so full of pathos, and that most dramatic lyric, "Bringing him Home," would do credit to any recognized master of the lyre.]

McFingal; an Epic Poem. By John Trumbull, with Introduction and Notes by Benson J. Lossing. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. [This republication, with a preliminary notice of the author and a variety of necessary and excellent notes, of the best satirical poem of the Revolution, will be acceptable to literates as well as patriots, and ought to command a large sale. It is handsomely got up, and was printed at the Riverside Press.]

Hymns of the Ages; third series. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. [All who love Sacred Song will rejoice that a third volume of "Hymns of the Ages" is presented to them. The selection has been made with the editor's accustomed judgment. Watts, Wesley, Cowper, and others not usually drawn upon for Church collections, as well as the mystical songs of Madame Guyar, and the old Latin hymns, have been laid under contribution for the present volume.]

Studies for Stories. By Jean Ingelow. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. [A volume of prose by a true poet. It contains five distinct short stories, which might readily have been expanded into as many novels. Of these, "The Stolen Treasure," a tale of school-life, is by far the best.]

Diary of Mrs. Kitty Trevylyan; a story of the times of Whitefield and the Wesleys, by the author of "Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family." New York: M. W. Dodd. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. [A religious novel, in which we have several glimpses of that great and good man, John Wesley. The time is far back in the last century, and the scene, though mainly in Cornwall, shifts between that place and London. The incidents are well told, and the book is novel and attractive.]

The Immortality of the Soul, considered in the light of the Holy Scriptures, the testimony of Reason and Nature, and the various phenomena of Life and Death. By Rev. Hiram Mattison, A. M., author of "Doctrine of the Trinity," and various astronomical and musical works. Philadelphia: Perkenpine & Higgins. [A thoughtful, earnest, logical book, the style of which is very simple, and the arguments from Scripture numerous and unanswerable.]

The Morrisons; a Story of Domestic Life; by Mrs. Margaret Hosmer. New York: John Bradburn. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. [An American novel, in which the good boy is Berkely Morrison, the *mauvais sujet* being a certain, or rather very uncertain, Larry, his cousin. The author's intention is evidently good, but we cannot say that she has produced a very readable book.]

Moods; by Louisa M. Alcott, author of "Hospital Sketches." Boston: Loring. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. [There is more of promise than ability in this novel, which is also American. The character of Sylvia is well sustained throughout, and the fifth chapter, in which a Golden Wedding is described, is full of nature, spirit, truth, with a glimpse or two of humor.]

Robert Houdin, the Great Wizard, celebrated French Conjuror, Author, and Ambassador. Translated from the French; with a copious index by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. Philadelphia: Charles De Silver. [There are obvious reasons why we should not pass any critical opinion upon this new, neat, and improved edition of a work which is very popular in France, England, and this country. Mr. De Silver displays much taste in getting up his various publications.]

Reflected Light. Illustrations of the Redeemer's faithfulness on the happy death-bed experience of Christians. Philadelphia: William S. & Alfred Martien.

Children in Paradise. By Frederick Howard Wines, late chaplain in the Army of the United States. Philadelphia: W. S. & A. Martien.

Religion and Chemistry; or, Proofs of God's Plan in the Atmosphere and its Elements. Ten Lectures by Josiah P. Cooke, Jr., Erving Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in Harvard. New York: Charles Scribner.

The Fire on the Hearth in Sleepy Hollow. A Christmas Poem of the Olden Time. By Edward Hopper. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The Lady of La Garaze. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton. New York: John Bradburn. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Liberty's Ordeal. By Putnam P. Bishop. New York: Sheldon & Co. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

BREWERS' ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—On Tuesday evening this respectable, influential, and wealthy Association had their annual dinner at Augustine's, Walnut street, above Eleventh, and a sumptuous repast it was. About fifty sat down, with William Gaul, Esq., as chairman, the duties of vice president being executed by Frederick Collins, Esq., of the firm of Massey, Collins, & Co. After a brief address from the chairman, stating the object of the celebration, and especially welcoming the invited guests, the regular toasts of the evening were proposed and responded to—viz: "The President of the United States," spoken to by Mr. Smith, of the *Sunday Morning Times*; "The National Union," by George L. Buzby, Esq.; "The Army and Navy," by Brigadier General O. S. Ferry, now in command of the military district of Philadelphia; "The Associations of Brewers in the United States," by Frederick Collins, Esq.; "The Corn Exchange Association and the Board of Trade of Philadelphia," by Alexander G. Cattell, Esq., President of the Corn Exchange Bank; "The Press," by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, of *The Press*; "The Lager-beer Brewers," by Frederick Lauer, Esq., of Reading, President of the Fourth Brewers' Congress of the United States, which was held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, last September; "The Brewers of New York and New Jersey," by Mr. Valentine, and "The Malsters," by Mr. Sweetman. The health of Mr. Massey, of Philadelphia, was drunk with great acclamation. There was some excellent singing by Mr. W. R. Angier and others. We have to remark that the speaking on this occasion was much better than it usually is at public dinners, and was distinguished, too, for the loyalty and patriotism to which it gave expression. Without being at all invidious, we may be allowed to allude, more particularly, to the eloquent extempore addresses of Mr. Cattell, Mr. Buzby, and General Ferry.

DURING the course of excavations which have been going on for some time in connection with the site of a villa at Belhaven, Scotland, the workmen have come upon a trench full of decayed human and other remains. The *Scotsman* says there can be little doubt that the interesting discovery relates to the times of Cromwell and the famous battle of Dunbar, and that the trench is one which has received "rider and horse, friend and foe, in one red burial blent."

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

A CAREFUL DIGEST OF THE STATE'S AFFAIRS

CONDITION OF OUR FINANCES.

THE NUMBER OF MEN WE HAVE SENT TO THE WAR

OUR QUOTA UNDER THE DRAFT.

Recommendations for the Development of our Internal Wealth.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

During the past year the people of this Commonwealth have had reason to be grateful to Almighty God for many blessings. The earth has been fruitful, industry has thriven, and, with the exception of the injury suffered by the citizens of some of our border counties, through the disgraceful barbarity of the rebel forces which ravaged parts of them, and burned the town of Chambersburg, we have no public misfortune to lament. The year closes with a train of brilliant successes obtained by the armies of the United States, inspiring hope in every loyal mind that the accursed rebellion will soon be crushed, and peace be restored to our country.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

The balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1863, was	$2,147,331 70
Receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864	4,733,313 02
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864	6,880,644 72
The payments for the same period have been	4,038,441 09
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1864	1,942,203 63

The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been shown by my proclamation of the 27th day of September last, as follows:

Amount of debt of Commonwealth reduced		$268,569 50
As follows—viz:		
Five per cent. loan of the Commonwealth	$268,308 03	
Interest certificates redeemed	261 47	
		268,569 50

The fiscal year accounted for in the statement of the Treasury Department embraces the time from the 1st of December, 1863, to the 30th of November, 1864. The sinking-fund year commenced the first Monday in September, 1863, and closed the first Tuesday in September, 1864. This will explain the discrepancy between the statement of the Treasury Department as to the reduction of the public debt of the State, and the statement embodied in the proclamation relative to the sinking fund.

Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the 1st day of December, 1863		$39,496,596 78
Deduct amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending with November 30, 1864, viz:		
Five per cent. stocks	$104,722 78	
Four and a half per ct. stocks	10,000 00	
Interest certificates	2,270 11	116,992 84
Public debt Dec. 1, 1864		$39,379,603 94
Funded debt, viz:		
Six per cent. loans, ordinary	$400,630 00	
Five per cent. loans, ordinary	35,605,263 72	
Four and a half per cent. loans, ordinary	258,200 00	36,264,093 72
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation	97,251 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,086 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	724 32	115,510 22
		36,379,603 94
Military loan, per act 15th May, 1861		3,000,000 00
Total public debt December 1, 1864		$39,379,603 94

The Commonwealth holds bonds received from the sale of Public Works amounting to ten million three hundred thousand dollars ($10,300,000), as follows:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company bonds	$6,800,000
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company bonds	3,500,000
	$10,300,000

These bonds are in the sinking fund, and reduce the public debt to $29,079,603.94.

The tax on tonnage imposed by the acts of 30th April and 25th August, 1864, has yielded something less than $200,000—a much less sum than was anticipated. I recommend a revision of these acts, for the purpose of rendering this source of revenue more productive, and amending other defects in those bills.

The revenue derived from the tax on banks during the year amounts to $539,606.67, but under the enabling act of the State so many of our banks have become national banks under the act of Congress, that this source of revenue may be considered as substantially extinguished, and it will be necessary in some way to make up the deficiency from other sources. The act of Congress authorizes the taxation by the State of the stock in the national banks, in the hands of the holders, not exceeding the rate of taxation imposed on other similar property, and part of the deficiency may be thus provided for.

The amount of debt extinguished by the Sinking Fund during the year is unusually small, which is to be accounted for by the extraordinary expenses which have been incurred. Seven hundred and thirteen thousand dollars ($713,000) have been paid to refund to the banks the money advanced by them to pay the volunteers in service during the invasion of the State in 1863. One hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) have been distributed among the inhabitants of Chambersburg suffering by the rebel destruction of their town. About two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) have been expended under the acts providing for the payment of extra military claims, and, in addition to these extraordinary outlays, the amount appropriated to charities was last year larger than usual.

NO UNDUE APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED.

The national taxation is heavy and must probably be made heavier, and the local taxes authorized by unwise legislation and paid by our people are excessive. In view of these circumstances, we should endeavor to avoid increasing their burdens by making undue appropriations for any purpose.

DONATIONS TO LOCAL CHARITIES.

In my opinion this matter of donations to charities is fast running into a great abuse. Houses of refuge, and insane, blind, and deaf and dumb asylums appear to be proper subjects of State bounty, because their objects are of public importance; and to be useful, and well and economically managed, it seems to be necessary that they should be more extensive than would be required for the wants of a particular county. But in our system ordinary local charities are left to the care of the respective localities, and to give the public money for their support is really to tax the inhabitants of all the counties for the benefit of one.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

It being alleged that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company has not, in various particulars, obeyed the law by which it was incorporated, the Attorney General, on the suggestion of parties claiming to be thereby injured, has filed an information in equity against that company, seeking an injunction to prevent a continuance of its past and the persistence of its intended illegal course.

Since my last annual message, on the report of John A. Wright, Esq., that the Sunbury and Erie Railroad was finished, I ordered the bonds remaining in the treasury to be delivered to the company. It is a subject of just pride to the people of this Commonwealth that this great work is completed, and whilst it opens a large and wealthy part of the State to the commerce of the seaboard, and unites capital and enterprise within our borders, it secures to the Commonwealth the payment of sums due her from the company.

THE PAYMENT OF THE MILITIA.

In my special message of 30th April last, to which I refer, I communicated to the Legislature, in some detail, the circumstances connected with the advance by banks and other corporations of the funds to pay the volunteer militia of 1863.

It is not necessary here to recapitulate them at length. The case was peculiar, and it is believed none quite like it has occurred. The call for volunteers was made by the authorities of the United States, but it being found that men could not be got under that call, the form of a call by the State authorities for the defence of the State was, with the assent of the President, substituted. The United States agreed to furnish the arms, subsistence, and supplies, but it was alleged that Congress had made no appropriation covering the pay. In this state of things, the emergency being great, the Secretary of War telegraphed me thus:

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1863.

To His Excellency Governor A. G. Curtin:

Your telegrams respecting the pay of militia, called out under your proclamation of the 27th of June, have been referred to the President for instructions, and have been under his consideration. He directs me to say, that while no law or appropriation authorizes the payment, by the General Government, of troops that have not been mustered into the service of the United States, he will recommend to Congress to make an appropriation for the payment of troops called into State service to repel an actual invasion, including those of the State of Pennsylvania.

If, in the meantime, you can raise the necessary amount, as has been done in other States, the appropriation will be applied to refund the advance to those who made it. Measures have been taken for the payment of troops mustered into the United States service as soon as the muster and pay rolls are made out. The answer of this Department, to you as Governor of the State, will be given directly to yourself, whenever the Department is prepared to make answer.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The banks and other corporations refused to advance the money unless I would pledge myself to ask an appropriation from the Legislature to refund it. It will be noticed that the pledge of the President is clear and distinct, but, notwithstanding the money was paid and the accounts settled and placed in the hands of the President before the meeting of Congress, no recommendation as promised me was made, and for that reason the bill introduced for that purpose failed. The men were raised and placed under the command of Major General Couch and the other United States officers in this Department. The troops were held in service longer than the emergency for which they were called out required. Several of the regiments were marched immediately into distant parts of the State, by order of the officers of the army stationed in Pennsylvania, against my repeated remonstrances. They were retained, as was alleged, to preserve the peace and enforce the draft. Nearly, if not quite, one-half the money was paid to troops thus held, and after the emergency had expired. Finding that the appropriation was likely to fail in Congress, I laid the matter before the Legislature, just prior to their adjournment, in May last, and an act of Assembly was immediately passed to refund the money out of the State treasury, which, as above stated, has been done. I ought to say that the appropriation by Congress was vigorously supported by all the members from this State in both branches. Having done everything in my power to procure the payment of this just claim of the State, I now recommend that the Legislature take the subject into consideration, with a view to induce proper action by the President and Congress.

THE ENROLMENT OF THE MILITIA.

By the act of 22d of August, 1864, I was authorized to cause an immediate enrolment of the militia to be made, unless that recently made by the United States should be found sufficient, and to raise by volunteering or draft a corps of fifteen thousand men for the defence of our Southern border. The United States enrolment being found very defective, I directed an enrolment to be made, which is now in progress under the charge of Colonel Lemuel Todd, whom I appointed inspector general. A draft by the United States was then in progress, and it was not thought advisable to harass our people by a contemporaneous State draft, even if a draft had been practicable under the present law. Volunteers could not be obtained, there being no bounties, and the men not being exempted by their enlistment in that corps from draft by the United States. Fortunately the United States placed an army, under General Sheridan, between us and the enemy, and thus provided effectually for our defence. With such adequate protection, as proved by the brilliant campaign of that army, I did not think it right to incur the expense to the State of an independent army, and the withdrawal of so many of our people from their homes and pursuits. Meanwhile arrangements have been made with the authorities at Washington for arming, clothing, subsisting, and supplying the corps at the expense of the United States, and an order has been given by the authorities of the United States to furlough such volunteers in the corps as may be drafted by the United States, the corps so privileged not to exceed 5,000 men. It is my intention to raise 5,000 men during the winter, and I have already adopted measures to that end. There may occur irruptions of irregular bodies of the rebels, and it is well to be provided against them. The number proposed to be so raised and put into actual service will, in my judgment, be sufficient, and a regard to due economy requires that no more than are sufficient should be placed on pay. The remaining 10,000 will be organized and ready for service in case of necessity. I invite your immediate attention to the very able report of the Inspector General, which sets forth the defects in the law which he has discovered in his preparation for carrying it into practical effect.

OUR STATE AGENCIES.

The State agencies at Washington and in the Southwest are in active and successful operation. I communicate herewith the reports of Colonel Jordan, at Washington, and Colonel Chamberlain, Agent for the Southwest. The provisions of the law requiring the agents to collect moneys due by the United States to soldiers have been beneficent. A reference to their reports will show the magnitude and usefulness of this branch of their service. I desire to invite the attention of all our volunteers, officers, soldiers, and their families to the fact that the State agents will collect all their claims on the Government gratuitously, as I have reason to believe that many are still ignorant of that fact, and are greatly imposed upon by the exorbitant commissions charged by private claim agents.

EDUCATION OF SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Under the act of the 6th of May, 1864, I appointed Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes to take charge of the arrangements for the education of the orphans of soldiers. I communicate herewith a copy of this report on the subject. He has discharged his duties with commendable zeal, fidelity, and efficiency. I earnestly recommend that a permanent and liberal appropriation be made to support this just and worthy scheme of beneficence.

PENSIONS FOR INJURED AND DEAD MILITIAMEN.

I recommend that an appropriation be made for pensions to the volunteer militiamen (or their families), who were killed or hurt in service in the years 1862 and 1863. As soldiers sometimes arrive here who are insane, and who should be protected and cared for, I recommend that provision be made for their being placed in the State Asylum for the Insane, at this place, and kept until notice can be given to the authorities of their respective counties, who should be required to remove and care for them.

IRREGULAR ACTS OF INCORPORATION.

I feel it to be my duty to invite your serious attention to the evils growing out of the system of passing acts of incorporation for purposes which are provided for by general laws. We have passed acts authorizing charters to be obtained without special legislation. These acts have been generally prepared with great care, and contain the provisions which the Legislature thought necessary to protect the Commonwealth and her citizens. If these general laws are not found to answer such purposes, they should be amended and perfected. If any company desires to be incorporated with greater privileges than are conferred, or to be relieved from any of the conditions imposed by these acts, it appears to me that it should be required first to obtain a charter under the general laws, and then apply to the Legislature for an act making the changes which are desired. The attention of the Legislature will thus be drawn to the specific object, and a judgment can be formed of its propriety. I would also observe that great evil results from the habit of granting privileges to a corporation by a mere reference to some former private act relating to other corporations, sometimes without even giving the date of these acts. All these practices are bad, and although they may sometimes be pursued by parties having no bad intention, yet they certainly originated in the design of surprising the Commonwealth into grants of privileges which it was known could not be obtained if their extent were understood, and they are often followed now for the same fraudulent purposes.

REPEALS RECOMMENDED.

I strongly recommend the repeal of the act passed the 18th day of July, A. D. 1863, entitled "An act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining, and quarrying purposes." Its provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the citizens and with the just policy of the Commonwealth, that it ought not to be allowed to stand longer on our statute book. I approved the act in question with great reluctance, and subsequent reflection and observation have satisfied me of its mischievous character.

I also recommend the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, entitled "A further supplement to an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to manage and develop the same." This act allows foreign corporations to hold three hundred acres of land in this State for mining purposes. It was passed, it is believed, for the purpose of enabling companies near our border, engaged in the manufacture of iron, to hold land as ore banks. But under the idea that the sinking of an oil well is mining, it is believed that companies have already been organized under the laws of other States, and that more will be, for the purpose of holding lands and carrying on the oil business in this State. It would be better to remove all doubt on this question by repealing the act. These companies, being foreign corporations, are not within the control of our laws to the extent that they ought to be for the purposes of taxation and regulation.

DEVELOPMENT OF OUR INTERNAL RESOURCES.

The immense development of wealth in some of our western counties by the discovery of oil has added vastly to the resources of the Commonwealth. I have made efforts to ascertain the value of this product during the last year, but have failed in procuring information sufficiently accurate to justify me in estimating its amount. It is already vast, and is rapidly increasing.

A COMMISSIONER OF STATISTICS.

The productions and manufactures of the State have become so diversified and abundant that some measure should be taken for an accurate ascertainment of them, so that their extent may be generally known, and also that the necessary taxation may be intelligently imposed. I recommend for these purposes the creation of a bureau, of which the Auditor General and the State Treasurer shall be members, and the head of which shall be a new officer, to be styled Commissioners of Statistics, or designated by any other appropriate title.

REFORM IN THE METHOD OF SOLDIERS VOTING.

The act of 25th August, 1864, providing for the voting of soldiers, should be carefully examined, with a view to its amendment, and, indeed, a revision of our whole election laws would seem to be desirable, with a view to the two essential objects of: 1. The admission of the legal and exclusion of illegal votes at the polls; and, 2. Faithful and correct returns of the votes actually polled. I communicate herewith the opinion of the Attorney General on the conflicting returns for the Sixteenth Congressional district, which will show some of the practical difficulties which arise under the existing system. Without undertaking to recommend the adoption of any particular plan, I submit the whole subject to your careful and earnest consideration, in the hope that in your wisdom you will be able to devise some measure which will produce the result so essential to the existence of a free government: that votes shall be fairly taken in the first instance, and fairly counted and returned afterwards. I have endeavored since I came into office to exercise as cautiously as possible the powers confided to the Executive, and avoid usurping any. I shall endeavor to persist in this course to the end.

THE DRAFT—CONDEMNATION OF LOCAL BOUNTIES.

A new call has been made by the President for three hundred thousand men. This renders it proper that I should invite your attention to the evils which have resulted, from abuses of the system of local bounties which was begun in an emergency, by the voluntary and generous loyalty of our citizens, before the passage by Congress of the enrolment act, and has since been continued by sundry acts of Assembly. The result has been to the last degree oppressive to our citizens, and unproductive of corresponding benefit to the Government. In some counties and townships, it is believed that the bounty tax during the last year exceeded the average income derived from the land. The large sums offered in some places in the competition for men have demoralized many of our people, and the most atrocious frauds connected with the system have become common. The men of some of the poorer counties have been nearly exhausted by their volunteers being credited to richer localities paying heavier bounties. The system, as practiced, lowers the *morale* of the army itself, by putting into the ranks men actuated by merely mercenary motives, and who are tempted to desert by the facility of escaping detection, and the prospect of new gains by re-enlistment—a process which they expect to be able to repeat an indefinite number of times. Of the number of men for whom bounties have been paid, it is believed that not one-fourth have been actually placed in the ranks of the army, and even those who have joined it have probably not on an average received for their own use one-half of the bounty paid for them. Immense sums have thus been appropriated by cheats and swindlers, in many cases believed to be acting in complicity with agents of the Government. An effort was made to prosecute some of the parties concerned in such frauds under the act of Assembly of 14th August last, and they were bound over by the Mayor of this city, but after the witnesses had come here, on the meeting of the court, they disappeared from the public eye. I recommend the whole subject to your careful consideration, that the system may be purged of these evils.

OUR STATE QUOTA 66,999.

I am officially informed that the quota of this State, under the recent call, is 66,999, but I am not informed of the principle on which the draft is to be made. It appears from the President's proclamation that it is made chiefly to supply an alleged deficiency in former calls. I am surprised at the amount of this large deficiency, and can only account for the difference between the number of men furnished by the State and the deficiency alleged to exist in the assignment of the present quota by the assumption that the men never entered the army, although enlisted and mustered after the payment of bounties by the localities to which they were supposed to be credited. It is probable that there are very few counties in the State which have not paid large bounties for a number of men sufficient to fill their former quotas. Taking the local bounties at the low average of four hundred dollars, it is believed that it can be demonstrated that the people of Pennsylvania have been thus robbed of more than twelve millions of dollars during the past year.

THE BOUNTY SYSTEM NOT TO BE TOLERATED.

This estimate does not include the money fraudulently taken from men who have actually gone into the service. The continuance of these monstrous and unparalleled abuses cannot be tolerated.

Certainly more men are required to aid our gallant soldiers in the field in crushing this rebellion, and every consideration of patriotism and of regard for our brothers who are now in the face of the enemy, obliges us to spare no effort to raise the necessary force.

VISITORS IN THE STATE PRISONS AND THE POOR-HOUSES.

In June last I gave letters to a committee of the Prison Society of Philadelphia, requesting that the members of the committee might be allowed to visit and examine the prisons and poor-houses throughout the Commonwealth. I transmit with this communication a copy of the report made to me by the society of the results of their labors, and commend the same to your attention, with a view to the adoption of proper measures to reform the abuses which have been found to exist.

PROVISION FOR RESPITED PRISONERS.

In connection with this subject, I again call your attention to the expediency of providing for the reception in the penitentiaries of persons convicted of murder in the first degree, and who may be pardoned on condition of serving a limited term therein. It has become the custom that an incoming Governor should not issue a warrant of execution in cases left unacted on by his predecessor, and it not unfrequently happens that even in cases which are recent, while some punishment should be inflicted, that of death may appear to the Executive to be too severe. The result is that there are at this time, in the various prisons, some eighteen or twenty persons under sentence of death, and who may lie there for an indefinite period of time.

CLERKS FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

The vast amount of additional labor which has been imposed upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth by the existing state of affairs renders it absolutely necessary that the clerical force of his department should be increased. The making out of commissions for our large army of volunteers in the field, and the preparation of election blanks required by law to be sent to the army; the receipt, filing, and recording the returns of the soldiers' votes; the enrolment of the yearly-increasing number of acts of Assembly, and of charters obtained under general laws and the making out of letters-patent for them—all these, together with the previous heavy duties of the office, form an aggregate the weight of which must ultimately break down his few subordinates, diligent, faithful, and enduring as they are. I recommend, therefore, that provision be promptly made to meet the necessities of this case.

FLOURISHING CONDITION OF OUR SCHOOLS.

It is a subject of just congratulation that, notwithstanding the distracted condition of the country, our system of common schools continues to flourish. The report of the Superintendent, which I herewith transmit, shows that there has been an increase of scholars during the past year. It is important to secure as teachers a sufficient number of men of suitable education and ability, and with a view to this object, I suggest for your consideration the expediency of making out of the school fund itself some provision for the support of such teachers as shall, after a given term of service, become superannuated or disabled while in the performance of their duties.

FUNDS FOR MILITARY CONTINGENCIES.

Of the fund placed in my hands by the acts of the 16th May, 1861, and of the 4th of May, 1864, and to be appropriated in my judgment in military service, I have expended in the last year $6,124.63 in support of the agency at Washington, up and until the 30th of May last, for my personal staff and other military service, an account of which is settled in the office of the Auditor General. No similar appropriation will be required at this session.

DAMAGES BY THE REBEL RAID.

A bill was introduced and passed the House at the last session of the Legislature providing for the appointment of a commission to ascertain the damages done in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Cumberland, York, and Adams, by the rebel army in 1863, which failed in the Senate for want of time. I commend to your consideration the propriety of the passage of such a bill during the present session. It is just to the people of these counties who have suffered, as well as to the Government, that these damages should be fairly ascertained, and the evidence perpetuated, whatever may be the view to be taken, on future consideration, by the United States or State Government, as to the propriety of paying such claims.

HANCOCK'S NEW CORPS.

Major Gen. Hancock has been authorized by the War Department to raise a corps of veterans, to be called the 1st Corps. One of the regulations is that on application by the Governor of any State recruiting officers will be designated for such State. I have been requested by General Hancock to make such application, but have hitherto declined to comply with the request. It appears to me that the families of men raised on the plan adopted by the War Department would probably not be entitled to the relief provided by our own laws for the families of volunteers. I have inquired of General Hancock whether the proposed corps is to form part of the regular army, or of the volunteer force, and if the latter, under what act of Congress it is to be raised. He has referred that communication to the War Department, from which I have as yet received no answer to it.

The following letters have passed between Gen. Hancock and myself on this subject:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Pa., December 29, 1864.

GENERAL: I received your letter at the moment of my departure for Philadelphia on Monday last. I returned this morning, and hasten to reply. Having no knowledge of the organization of the corps you are to command than what appears in the newspapers and orders, I will be obliged if you will inform me if it is to be regarded as a part of the regular army of the United States, or as part of the volunteer service. If it is part of the army of the United States, I certainly have no connection with it as Governor of the State. If it is organized as volunteers, be pleased to inform me under what act of Congress. I need not say, General, that I would be most happy to do all in my power personally and officially to raise a force to be commanded by you. Can we not raise you two or three regiments in Pennsylvania, in the usual manner and according to the act of Congress, for your corps? Of course I would consult you in the selection of officers, and only commission whom you approved. I cannot understand the importance of my asking that persons be sent to Pennsylvania to induce veterans to go to the District of Columbia to enlist: I certainly will do nothing to embarrass the plan proposed. We have benefits, by general and special legislation in Pennsylvania, which attach to the volunteer and his family. While I will do nothing to deter the veterans of the State from entering your corps, I hesitate to connect myself with a mode of enlistment which may deprive them of such benefits, unless it is my duty under the law. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

Major General WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 31, 1864.

To His Excellency Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th instant, and have referred the same to the War Department. I thank you for your kind expression of personal good will, and regret that there should be any occasion for hesitation on your part to lend your official influence, as Governor, to the raising of the corps as proposed by the War Department. It is not within my province, perhaps, to discuss the plan of organization, as I am acting under the direct orders of the War Department, and my own views, therefore, are of no practical moment. I may say, however, that I have no knowledge of the organization other than what I have derived from the orders and circulars of which I mailed you official copies December 5. I cannot see how volunteers for this corps from your State lose any of the advantages attaching to those for other organizations. They are credited to the localities where they or their families are domiciled, and count on the quota of your State. It should be borne in mind that this is an effort to get men into service who are not subject to a draft. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Maj. Gen. U. S. Vols., commanding 1st Corps.

OBJECTIONS AGAINST THE CORPS.

The only act of Congress for raising volunteers, that I am aware of, requires that the field and line officers shall be commissioned by the Governors of the several States. The men in this corps are not to be formed into organizations of the respective States, and it is proposed that its officers shall be appointed by the General Government. I know of no act of Congress or of Assembly under which men so raised will be entitled to pensions or their families to benefits from the United States or State Government. In addition, I will observe that, without any feeling of jealousy, I am still not ready to participate actively in transferring to the United States illegally the right of appointment vested in the State, and which the State authorities can exercise with more discrimination, by reason of having a greater familiarity with the merits of the citizens of their own State than the United States authorities can possibly have. I will transmit any further communication that I may receive on this subject. It will be perceived by reference to the correspondence that I have offered to raise, in the manner provided by law, two or three regiments of veterans for Hancock's corps. My desire is to assist the Government in every legal mode in raising men, and especially to facilitate an officer—a native Pennsylvanian—so distinguished as General Hancock, in his efforts to organize a new corps.

I shall throw no obstacles in his way on the present occasion, but I cannot, certainly, be expected to invite a violation of law in carrying out a plan which sacrifices the rights of the State under existing laws, and would leave the men unprotected by them, so far as concerns future provision for their comfort and that of their families.

NUMBER OF STATE SOLDIERS IN SERVICE.

I will further observe that it appears by the report of the Adjutant General, herewith transmitted, that the State, under the system established by law, has put into the military service of the United States, since the commencement of the war, the following number of men, viz:

TROOPS SENT INTO SERVICE DURING 1864.

Organizations for three years' term		9,867
Organizations for one hundred days' term		7,675
Organizations for one year term		16,094
Volunteer recruits		25,567
Drafted men and substitutes		10,651
Recruits for regular army		2,974
Re-enlistments of Pennsylvania volunteers:		
Infantry	13,862	
Cavalry	2,634	
Artillery	799	
Accredited to other States	359	17,876
		91,704

Troops sent into the service of the United States since the commencement of the rebellion, including the ninety days' militia in the Departments of the Monongahela and Susquehanna in 1863:

During the year 1861	130,594
Do. do. 1862	71,100
Do. do. 1863	43,046
Do. do. 1864	73,828
Re-enlistment of Pennsylvania volunteers	17,876
Total	336,444

The twenty-five thousand militia of 1862 are not included in this statement.

THE REPORTS OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL AND THE DEPARTMENTS.

I call the attention of the Legislature to the report of the Surveyor General, herewith presented, and commend the suggestions made by that officer to your consideration.

This message is accompanied by full reports of all the military departments. They exhibit the large amount of service performed during the past year, and contain a full history of all the military operations of the State. Many valuable recommendations are made in them to promote the efficiency of our volunteers, and the comfort of the sick and wounded, which I commend to your earnest and immediate attention. It affords me great satisfaction to bear my testimony to the ability, diligence, and fidelity of all the officers in these several departments.

REMARKS IN CONCLUSION.

Before closing this message I desire to advert to the delay which has sometimes occurred in the passage of the general appropriation bill. It is necessary that this bill should become a law, as otherwise the action of Government would be stopped. To delay its presentation to the Executive—as was done at the last regular session—till a late hour of the night before the morning fixed for the final adjournment, is to deprive the people of their right to have all bills submitted to the revision of the Legislature before becoming laws, in case the Executive should not approve them. If there had been time, I should probably have returned the appropriation bill of last year for such revision, as when I had the opportunity of deliberately examining it, I found provisions which I could not have approved; but that opportunity was denied me before the bill had become a law, and, in fact, as the Legislature was on the point of adjournment, the only question presented to me was whether that bill should become a law without amendment, or the necessities of the Government remain unprovided for. The gallantry of our soldiers in the field still sheds lustre on the Commonwealth, and that their merit is appreciated by a generous people is shown by the continued and cheerful liberality with which the men and women of the State contribute of their means for their comfort and welfare. May the blessing of God be on those brave men who have stood by the country through the dark hours of her trial!

A. G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Jan. 4, 1865.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, January 4, 1865.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M.

A motion was made, and carried, to adjourn (if the House concur) from to-day until Tuesday morning next at 8 o'clock.

The message of Governor Curtin was read, and, on motion of Mr. NICHOLS, 10,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALL, referring to that portion of the message which alluded to the large quota of Pennsylvania, said that the State was always willing to supply her share of soldiers, but should not be compelled to furnish more than her just proportion. He therefore moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Governor on the subject.

Mr. BIGHAM said that the quota was about double what it should be if properly calculated. He had been informed that in reality it was only a little over 30,000.

Mr. ST. CLAIR moved to amend by authorizing the committee also to consult with the President and Secretary of War.

Mr. FLEMING recognized the fact that Pennsylvania was an important State, but did not think that she was quite so important as to be required to furnish one-fourth of the entire number of men called for.

Mr. CLYMER said that we had furnished 87,000 men from Pennsylvania in 1864, and he could not understand how we could possibly be 60,000 short.

Mr. LOWRY apprehended that it would be found that the State had put many short-term men into service. This fact might account for the deficiency, for we had a just Government, which would not call on a State for an undue number.

Mr. HALL disclaimed any intention of reflecting on the Government officers. All departments were liable to mistakes. The New York quota had been reduced after the errors were discovered. All that was needed was an inquiry.

Mr. WILSON said that the people would be better satisfied if there was an inquiry.

The amendment (to consult with the President and Secretary of War) was agreed to, and the original resolution, as thus amended, was passed. The committee consists of Messrs. Hall, Lowry, and Wallace.

Mr. HOPKINS announced the death of a member of the House of Representatives from his own county—viz: Dr. Robert R. Reed. He accorded to the deceased all the attributes of a Christian gentleman, and paid an earnest tribute to his private and public worth.

Mr. BIGHAM offered the usual resolutions of condolence, and on his motion the Senate adjourned until Tuesday next.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 A. M.

Mr. RHOADES offered a resolution inviting the Harrisburg clergy to open the daily sessions with prayer.

Mr. BOYER called for the reading of a communication which the clergy had sent to the House in 1864, in which they declined to extend their services unless some particular person was designated as chaplain, under pay.

The invitation of Mr. Rhoades was postponed.

A long discussion took place upon the publication of a daily *Legislative Record* of the proceedings, and upon the manner and time after delivery in which speeches, etc., were to be printed. A committee was appointed to adjust the matter.

Mr. GLASS offered the usual annual resolution giving the retiring officers ten days' pay and mileage (pay $7, mileage 30 cents per mile). Agreed to.

Mr. JOSEPHS offered a resolution giving "Purdon's Digest" and "Ziegler's Manual" to each member. Agreed to.

Mr. FOSTER introduced an act relative to the Point Breeze Park Association, authorizing an assessment of $10 on the members, instead of $5, provided a majority of the members shall so agree at a public meeting. Passed.

The message of the Governor was received and read.

Mr. SLACK moved to print 15,000 copies in English and 5,000 in German of the message. Agreed to.

Mr. JOSEPHS offered a resolution ordering 3,000 diagrams of the House and 1,000 of the Senate to be printed.

Mr. BOYER hoped the full-sized portrait of the gentleman from Philadelphia would be printed in the centre.

Mr. SMITH suggested photographs of all the members, with suitable embellishments. [Laughter.]

The resolution was lost.

The House then proceeded to choose a committee to try the contested-election case of Charles Wilson, from the district composed of the counties of Lycoming, Union, and Snyder. Adjourned until Tuesday next.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

There was a slight demand for money to-day, and seven per cent. is the minimum rate for call loans. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following notice, permitting payments on the ten-forty loans to be made in three equal instalments, on the 7th, 14th, and 21st instant:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 2d January, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that any subscription for ten-forty bonds, made during the current week amounting to $15,000 and upwards, may be paid in instalments of not less than one-third on the 7th instant; not less than one-third on the 14th instant, and the balance on the 21st instant.

Each instalment must be some multiple of one hundred dollars.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

It is generally expected that the whole balance of ten-forty bonds, $85,000,000, will be subscribed for. In this case, the payments on so large a sum, within the period of three weeks, are likely to make the money market stringent, and loans on other than Government securities difficult to negotiate. As this notice will postpone payments for the loan until January 7, the bull operators in stocks are availing themselves of the interval of ease in money to run up prices for the purpose of selling. The market exhibited renewed activity yesterday, and there was a spirited demand for all descriptions of securities. The oil stocks, comparatively speaking, were inactive, and prices generally were slightly off. Government bonds were higher, excepting only the 7.30s, which remained at 99¾. The 1881 loan sold freely at 110¾—a rise of ¾; the 10-40 bonds at 102¼—a rise of ¼, and the 5-20s at 109—an advance of ¾. There was nothing said in State loans, and the City 6s sold down 1 for the new, the old being steady at 95. There was a good demand for company bonds at steady prices. Schuylkill Navigation 6s sold at 96; Chesapeake and Delaware 6s at 70; Sunbury and Erie 7s at 107; Camden and Amboy 6s of '83 at 101, and do. of '89 at 99; North Pennsylvania 6s at 94. There were no special changes to notice in the share list. Reading, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Erie, and Camden and Amboy sold at Tuesday's prices. Northern Central was steady at 53¾, and Norristown at 58. Bank stocks were quiet, the only sales reported being of Consolidation at 49, and Girard Bank at 51. There was more inquiry for coal stocks, with sales of Swatara at 6¾; Big Mountain at 6; New York and Middle at 9¾, and Fulton at 7½. Passenger Railroads were very dull.

The following were the closing quotations for the navigation, mining, and oil stocks:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Schuyl Nav		32	Globe Oil	1	1 31
Schuyl Nav pref	35¾	36¾	Howe's Eddy Oil	1¾	1¾
Susq Canal	15	16	Hibbard Oil	1¾	2
Big Mount Coal	5¾	6¾	Hoge Island	1 1-16	1¼
Butler Coal		12	Hyde Farm	4¾	5
Fulton Coal	7¾	7¾	Irwin Oil	10	11
Feeder Dam Coal	¾	¾	Keystone Oil	1¾	2
Green Mt Coal	4		Krotzer	1¾	
Keystone Zinc	1¾		Maple Shade Oil	33¾	34
N Carbondale	2	1-16	McClintock Oil	5¾	5¾
New Creek Coal	1	1¾	Mineral Oil	2	2¾
Penn Mining	1½	5	Mingo	4 3-16	4¾
Swatara Falls Coal		6¾	McElheny Oil	5¾	6
Atlas	1¾	1 91	Noble & Del	10	10¾
Allegh & Tidoute	1¾	2	Oil Creek	7	7¾
Big Tank	2¾	2¾	Olmstead Oil	2¾	3
Branden Island	1¾	1¾	Perry Oil	4	4¾
Beacon Oil	1		Phila & Tidioute	3¾	4
Bruner Oil	1¾	1¾	Pope Farm Oil	1	1¼
Bull Creek	3	4	Petroleum Centre	3	
Briggs Oil	6		Phila. & Oil Cr.	1¾	
Continental Oil		3¾	Phillips	2	
Crescent City	2¾	2¾	Revenue	2¾	3
Curtin		14¾	Roberts Oil	3	
Corn Planter	7	7¾	Rock Oil	4 1-16	4¾
Caldwell	7¾	8	Rathbone Pet	1	2
Cow Creek	2¾		Seneca Oil	2	
Cherry Run	30	30¾	Story Farm Oil	2¾	2¾
Dunkard Oil	1¾		Sch & Oil Creek		1¾
Dunkard Creek Oil	1¾	1¾	St Nicholas	4	4¾
Densmore Oil	6¾	6¾	Sunbury	1¾	
Dalzell Oil	9¾	9¾	Tarr Farm	3¾	3½
Excelsior Oil	1¾	1¾	Tarr Homestead	4¾	4¾
Egbert	3¾	3¾	Union Petroleum	2 1-16	2¾
Eldorado	1¾	2	Upper Economy		1
Farrel Oil	1¾		Venango Oil	2	
Franklin Oil	2½	2 44	Walnut Island	2¾	2¾
Great Western	3¾		Watson	2¾	
Germania	1				

The Board of Directors of the Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company have declared a dividend of $1.50 per share, subject to United States and State taxes, payable on and after the 12th inst.

The Mineral Oil Company have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 12th inst.

The Managers of the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months, and an extra dividend of 6 per cent. on the capital stock, payable, clear of the State and United States taxes, on demand.

The Board of Directors of the Huntingdon and Broad-Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on their preferred stock for the past six months, payable at their office on and after the 17th inst.

The Board of Directors of the Mingo Oil Company have declared their second monthly dividend of two per cent. (twenty cents per share) out of the net earnings of the company for the month of December, payable, clear of State tax, on and after January 20th.

The Lehigh and Luzerne Railroad Company yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 18th inst.

The Board of Directors of the Union Improvement have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4½ per cent., payable on and after the 18th inst.

The following were the quotations for gold yesterday at the hours named:

9¾ A. M.	231
11 A. M.	233¾
12 M.	233¾
1 P. M.	232¾
4 P. M.	232

A new banking firm, under the copartnership title of Hewes, Miller, & Co., commenced business yesterday at No. 50 South Third street. The partners are gentlemen well known on Third street, and for business tact and integrity cannot fail to give satisfaction to all who desire the purchase or sale of stocks of all kinds.

The returns of the associated banks of New York, at the close of the old year, shows a large decrease from the previous Saturday in the lines of loans and deposits. The specie average is also down about six hundred thousand dollars. The aggregate stock of specie in the associated local banks and the New York Treasury office is larger by a million and a half dollars than at the close of November:

	Dec. 1, 1864.	Jan. 1, 1865.
In Bank	$20,273,919	$19,966,661
Treasury Office	8,687,349	10,494,258
Total	$28,961,268	$30,460,920

Of the gold and silver balances in the treasury office, at the close of the old year, $5,231,726 stood to the credit of gold interest due and ordered to be paid, but not called for by the holders of United States coupons. The treasury office, therefore, comes into the new year with an unappropriated balance of $5,262,532, and interest appropriated, $5,231,726; total gold in New York treasury office, $10,494,258. Of the increase in December, $1,000,000 came from the San Francisco office, the remainder from customs over and above the amount paid out for gold interest.

In all the month of December the treasury received

for internal revenue the sum of	$20,249,983
And for 5-20 loan	25,000,000
For 10-40 loan	33,042,250
Together	$88,292,233

And these receipts over the ordinary subscriptions to the 7-30 per cent. popular loan not only enabled the Department to pay off the audited requisitions standing over on the 30th November, *without adding a dollar to the legal-tender currency*—either on plain or interest-bearing notes—but to carry a balance of about $35,000,000 to the payment of the current accounts of the month of December.

Drexel & Co. quote:

United States bonds, 1881	110½@110¾
United States Certif. of Indebtedness	96¾@ 97
Quartermasters' Vouchers	93 @ 94
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness	2 @3dis.
Gold	231 @233
Sterling Exchange	253 @255½
Five-twenty Bonds	108½@109

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE, JAN. 4, 1865.

BEFORE BOARDS.

500 Caldwell ... b30 8	100 Curtin ... b30 15
100 Curtin ... b5 14¾	400 Perry Oil ... 4¾

FIRST BOARD.

1000 U S 6s '81 ... 110¾	200 Excelsior ... 1¾
1000 do ... 110¾	200 Blue Crk ... 4¾
4000 do ... lts.110¾	400 Howe's Eddy ... 1¾
1000 U S 5-20 Bds. csh.108¾	100 do ... 1 44
1000 do ... lts.108¾	100 Noble & Del ... lts 10
2000 do ... csh.108¾	100 do ... 10
5000 do ... lts.109	500 Perry Oil ... b30 4¾
3000 do ... reg.108¾	300 do ... b30 4¾
1000 do ... 108¾	200 do ... lts b30 4¾
1000 do ... 108¾	500 Story Farm ... 2¾
2000 U S 7-30 Treas Nts new ... lts 99¾	200 Reading R. due bill 59
8600 City 6s new ... lts 99¾	100 do ... O&P ... cash 59¾
1000 do. new munl ... 100	100 do ... 59¾
1000 Sch Nav 6s '72 ... 96	300 do ... Int ... lts 59¾
300 Bull Creek ... lts 3¾	100 do ... C&P ... 59 3-16
200 do ... b5 3¾	100 do ... C&P ... csh 59 3-16
100 Caldwell ... 8	100 Caldwell ... 8
200 do ... b5 8	600 Penna R ... lts.b30 64¾
200 Oil Crk & Cherry Run ... b5 4 5-16	100 do ... lts 64¾
200 Dalzell Oil ... b30 9¾	100 Fulton Coal ... 7½
100 do ... 9¾	50 Sch Nav ... pref 35¾
100 do ... b30 9¾	200 Morris Cnl. lts. pref. 125
	100 Phila & Erie R ... 28¾
	100 Arch-st R ... 19

BETWEEN BOARDS.

400 Dunkard Creek ... 1¼	500 Walnut Island ... s5 2¾
100 Dunkard Oil ... 15-16	200 McIlheny Oil ... lots. 6¾
100 Schuyl Nav pref ... 35¾	300 Dalzell Oil ... cash 9¾
100 do ... pref ... cash ... 35¾	100 do ... b30 9¾
5 Cam & Amb R ... 148¾	50 Northern Cen. opg 53¾
50 Junction ... 2	1000 North Penna 6s ... 94
5 Girard Bank ... 51	100 Penna R ... cash 64¾
38 Norristown R lots. 58	14 do ... 64¾
100 Egbert Oil ... 3½	200 Phila & Erie R b30 28¾
200 do ... b30. 4	100 Cam & Amb 6s '89. 99
200 Oil Cr & Ch R b30. 4¾	300 Read. R opg & int lts 59¾
200 do ... 4¾	400 do ... lts 59¾
100 Caldwell Oil ... b5. 8	3000 U S 5-20 bds. New. 109
300 do ... 8	5000 do ... New. 108¾
2000 City 6s New ... 98	100 McClintock Oil ... 5¾

SECOND BOARD.

100 Bergen ... 4¾	550 McClintock ... lots. 5¾
100 Caldwell ... b10flat. 8	200 do ... b30. 5¾
100 do ... lots 8	200 Oil Ck & Chy Run 4¾
300 City 6s new ... lots. 99	200 Walnut Isld ... s5 2¾
50 Atlas ... 2	200 Union Petroleum ... 2¾
200 do ... lots. 2	100 Briggs Oil ... 6
700 Continental Oil lts 3¾	1000 Cam & Am 6s '83 ls 101
20 Penna R ... lots. 64¾	100 City 6s ... new. 98
100 Mingo ... 4¾	100 Sunbury & Erie 7s 107
100 Dalzell Oil ... 9¾	10 Ches & Dela 6s ... 70
200 Oil Creek ... 7	

AFTER BOARDS.

200 McClintock Oil b30 5¾	200 Hunt & B Top 30dys 30
100 do ... 5¾	50 Maple Shade. s5wn 33¾
100 Noble & Del ... 10	300 Crescent City. s5wn 2¾
75 Penna R ... lots 64¾	900 City 6s ... over '70 90
9 do ... 2dys 64¾	100 Reading ... lots 58¾
100 Blue Creek ... 4¾	100 Continental ... 3¾
100 N Y & Middle ... 9¾	26 Penna R ... 64¾
200 Maple Shade ... lots 33¾	100 Reading ... s5 58¾
25 Cam & Am R ... lots. 148¾	64 Penna R ... 64¾
100 Oil Ck & Cher R. 2ds 4¾	5 Schl Nav com ... 31
400 St Nicholas Oil ... 4¾	

THE WAR PRESS,
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at $2 00
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Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the paper will be given.

2000 U S 5-20 Bonds ... 108¾	50 Big Mountain ... 6
600 Keystone Oil ... 1½	20 Erie R ... 84
50 Consolidation Bk. 49	100 Swatara ... 6½
9 Wilmington ... 67¾	100 Atlas ... 1.94
100 Reading R ... c&p 58¾	200 Reading ... 58¾
100 Atlas ... 1¾	100 Franklin ... 2½
300 Hunt & B Top 3dys 30	100 Dalzell ... 9¾
100 do ... b5 30	400 Franklin ... 2 5
300 New Creek. lts. b30 1½	200 do ... b5 2 44
200 Reading ... b5 58¾	200 Great Western ... 3½
600 Keystone Zinc ... 1¾	100 Hibbard ... 2
100 Reading ... C & P 58¾	500 Bruner ... b30 1¾
100 Atlas ... 1½	300 US 10-40s ... s5w 101¾
60 do ... 1-9¼	100 Reading ... C & P 58¾
100 Mingo ... 4¾	100 do ... b30 58¾
100 Noble & Dela ... 10¾	50 do ... opg & 1st 58¾
200 Perry ... 4	100 Mingo ... 4-31
100 Rock ... 4 1-16	500 do ... b11 4¾
200 St Nicholas ... b30 4½	100 St Nicholas ... 4 1-16
400 Union Pet ... b30 2½	100 Hibbard ... 2
100 Walnut Island b30 2¾	100 Reading ... opg 58¾
500 Bruner ... 1-56	100 Franklin ... 2¾
600 Franklin ... 2½	800 U S 5-20s ... 109
200 McClintock ... 5¾	800 Briggs ... 6
400 Howe's Eddy ... 1½	450 Hibbard ... 2
32 Dalzell ... 9¾	100 Dalzell ... b30 9¾
100 Perry ... b30 4	600 Watson ... b5 2¾
100 Noble & Dela ... 10	600 do ... b30 2-69
400 Walnut Island ... 2¾	100 Reading .. b5 C & P 58¾
100 Tarr Homestead .. 4¾	100 Caldwell ... 7¾

"OUTSIDE ROOM" SALES.

100 Reading 2dys C&P 59	100 Rock ... 4
100 Mingo ... b15 4¾	100 Hibbard ... 2½
100 Reading opg & int. 59	100 US 5 20s ... c 108¾
100 do ... b5 C&P 59¼	200 Atlas ... b3 C & P 2
100 do ... C&P 58¾	500 Hibbard ... c 2½
200 Walnut Bottom ... ¾	

The annual report of the "Mercantile Agency," made up to December 31, 1864, shows during the past year only 510 failures, with liabilities amounting to $8,579,700, which, by comparison, exhibits a remarkably healthy state of the trading community. The number and liabilities of failures for the past eight years are as follows:

	Number.	Liabilities.
Total Northern States..1857	4,257	$265,818,000
Total Northern States..1858	3,113	73,608,747
Total Northern States..1859	2,959	51,314,000
Total Northern States..1860	2,733	61,739,474
Total Northern States..1861	5,935	178,632,170
Total Northern States..1862	1,652	23,049,300
Total Northern States..1863	495	7,899,900
Total Northern States..1864	510	8,579,700

The greatest number of bales of cotton that ever arrived in New Orleans in any one year was in 1859, when 1,067,099 bales reached that city. At the then valuation that amount was worth, in round numbers, about fifty-one millions of dollars. In 1864 about 142,000 bales were landed at New Orleans, which could not be moved for a less sum than fifty-seven millions.

In reference to the money market of Cincinnati, the *Commercial* of 2d inst. says:

The discount demand for money was rather less pressing to-day, for the reason doubtless, that the day's business had been previously arranged for. Its movements, however, on checks and payments necessary to reach over till Tuesday, were very large, and kept sellers unusually busy. The local exchanges now are of a magnitude that five years ago would have seemed scarcely possible. Of the paper maturing, nothing was left, so far as we learned, unprovided for. The disbursements of the quartermaster, to-day, did much to relieve some weary holders of Vouchers, and rendered the day's business in money much more easily compassed. Though we learn that the estimate made at the quartermaster's office, of the amount required to pay up to October 1, the time designated, fell short of the amount actually due, and that some heavy holders of vouchers were disappointed in their calculations. This payment was particularly opportune, inasmuch as it was a set-off to the heavy amount of Currency that went into the Government depositaries, on account of the excise tax on whisky.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* of yesterday says:

Gold opened at 232½, and after selling up to 234⅝, closed at 232¾. Exchange is quiet at 109⅝ for gold. The loan market is well supplied at 7 per cent. In consequence of the disturbance of some heavy loans, several of the brokers report considerable activity. The difficulty has, however, been quite limited in area. The stock market opened steady and closed strong. Governments are quiet. Five-twenties at 108¾, new loan at 108¾.

Before the first session American gold was quoted at 232½, Reading at 116.

The following quotations were made at the board, compared with those of the first board of Tuesday:

	Wed.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
United States 6s, 1881, ex-coup.	110¾	110	¾	
United States 5-20 coup	108¾	108¾		
United States 5-20 coup, new	108¾	108½		½
United States 10-40 coup	101¾	101¾		
United States certificates	97	96¾	¾	
Reading Railroad	116	117		1
Pittsburg Railroad	100¾	99½	1¼	

After the Board there was considerable activity, Reading closing at 119, Pittsburg at 101¼.

Philadelphia Markets.

JANUARY 4—Evening.

The Flour market is rather firmer, and there is more doing in the way of sales. About 300 bbls superfine sold at $9.90@10; 600 bbls extra at $10.75@11, and 2,600 bbls extra family at $11 37@11.50 for Northwestern, and $12@12.25 ⅌ bbl for good and choice. The retailers and bakers are buying at from $9 75@10 for superfine; $11@11.25 for extra; $11.50@12 25 for extra family, and $12.50@13 ⅌ bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $9@9.25 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, and we hear of no sales. Buckwheat Meal is selling at $5@5.25 the 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—There is very little demand for Wheat, and prices remain about the same as last quoted. 6,000 bus sold at 263@265c for Pennsylvania and Western reds, and white at from 275@300c ⅌ bu, the latter rate for prime Kentucky. Rye is selling in a small way at 173@175c ⅌ bu. Corn is rather firmer. Small sales are making at 168c for new, and 187@188c ⅌ bu for old yellow. Oats are in good demand, and selling at 92c ⅌ bu.

BARK.—Quercitron is very dull, and held at $42 ⅌ ton, but we hear of no sales.

COTTON.—The market is very firm, and prices are rather better. Small sales are making at 122@123c ⅌ lb, cash, as to quality.

GROCERIES.—Sugars are in demand and the market is active, with sales of 1,100 hhds Cuba at 8@8¾c ⅌ lb, in Gold, and 500 boxes Nos. 10@12 at 19¾@21¾c ⅌ lb, in currency. Coffee is firmly held, with sales of 125 bags Laguayra at 46¾c ⅌ lb, cash.

PETROLEUM is firmly held, but the sales are limited; we quote crude at 51@51c; refined, in bond, at 73@75c, and free at from 93@95c ⅌ gallon.

SEEDS.—Flaxseed is held at $4 ⅌ bushel, and Timothy at $6@6.50 ⅌ bushel. Cloverseed is in demand at $15@15 50 ⅌ 64 lbs for prime.

PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing in the way of sales, but prices remain about the same as last quoted. Mess Pork is selling, in a small way, at $40@42 ⅌ bbl. Bacon is rather scarce; small sales of Hams are making at 20@24c ⅌ lb for plain and fancy canvassed.

WHISKY.—There is less activity; about 400 bbls Penn'a and Western have been disposed of, at 225@230c ⅌ gallon.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

Flour	1,900 bbls.
Wheat	5,700 bus.
Corn	3,600 bus.
Oats	4,200 bus.

New York Markets, Jan. 4.

FLOUR, &c.—The market for Western and State Flour is decidedly more active, and prices are fully five to ten cents ⅌ bbl better. Trade and family brands are quiet, but firmer. Canadian Flour is more active, and prices have advanced 5@10c ⅌ bbl. Southern Flour is more active, and the low grades are 10c ⅌ bbl higher, and $12 45@15 for trade and family brands.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is 2 to 3c better, in sympathy with gold and exchange. The demand is chiefly for export. The arrivals are light and holders generally refuse to sell at the close. Barley is steady and more active. Sales of 17,300 bus at $2 05@2.06 for Canada West. Oats are fairly active and firm. The sales are 60,000 bus Canadian at $1, in store; Western at $1 03@1 05, inside price for old; and $1.03@1.05½, afloat. Rye—we hear of one sale of Western at $1 72. Corn is firmer and more active. The sales are 20,000 bushels new yellow Jersey at $1.80@1.81; Western mixed at $1.89@1.90 afloat; Western white at $2.05; old and new mixed Southern yellow, part inferior at $1.83.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market has been quite active, but unsettled, closing at our extreme figures, but closing dull and heavy at inside rates.

Beef is fairly active and firm; sales of 450 bbls at $22@22 50 for plain mess; 21 50@24.50 for extra do.

Tierce Beef is in good demand for shipment and steady; sales of 1,000 tcs on private terms, and 400 tcs at $36 for Western prime mess; $41@44 for India mess, the latter a favorite brand.

Lard is firmer and in demand; sales of 2,800 bbls and tcs at 20¾@22¾c for No. 1, and 22¾@23¾c for fair to prime steam; 24½@24¾c for kettle; and 25@25½c for very choice.

ASHES.—The market is quiet and prices are nominal at $11.75 for pots, and $12.75@13 for pearls.

COFFEE has been in good demand since our last, and prices have improved; sales of 4,500 bags Rio, ex Hiram, on private terms, and 100 bags Maracaibo at 20c, in gold.

COPPER.—American ingot is moderately active and firm at 49@50c for Lake and Baltimore. New sheathing and yellow metal are steady. The stock on hand is 2,900,000 lbs, including 2,000,000 Lake, 300,000 Baltimore, and 600,000 Chili.

HEMP.—Manilla has been in more active demand, and prices have advanced: sales at 18¼@18¾c. Sisal is firmer and more active; the stock is much reduced; sales at 17@17½c. Jute is firmer; sales at $330@335; now held higher. The stock on hand is 175 tons Russia clean, 1,309 bales American undressed, 760 do do dressed, 22,000 Manilla, 6,250 do Jute, 11 do Italian, and 250 do Sisal.

HOPS are in good demand and firmer; sales at 20@54c for common to choice old and new.

COTTON.—The market is more active and firmer; sales of 1,000 bales at $1.20 for middlings.

MOLASSES is quiet, but without material change in prices. The stock on hand is 3,478 hhds Cuba Muscovado, 1,163 hhds clayed, 576 do Porto Rico, and 259 bbls New Orleans.

RICE inactive, and prices are nominal.

SUGAR.—Raw Sugars have been in good demand since our last, and the market rules very firm. Sales 400 hhds at 18@20c for Cuba, 48¾ for Porto Rico, and 1,500 boxes Havana at 17@22c. Refined are dull, at 28¾c for hards.

WHISKY.—The market is firm and fairly active; sales of 700 bbls at $2.24@2.24½ for Western, chiefly at the inside price.

Boston Markets, Jan. 3.

FLOUR.—The receipts since Saturday have been 5,22 bbls. The market is rather dull. Sales of Western superfine at $10@10.50; common extra $10.75@11.25; medium do $11.50@12; good and choice do $12.25@14.25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN.—The receipts since yesterday have been 15,067 bus Oats, 86 do Rye, 3 200 co Shorts. Corn is dull, and the demand very limited; sales of Western mixed at $1.88@2 for new Southern yellow 90@93c ⅌ bus. Oats are without change; sales of Northern and Canada at 95@98c ⅌ bus. Rye is firm at $1 93 ⅌ bus. Shorts are scarce at $50@52; Fine Feed $55@56; Middlings $63@65 ⅌ ton.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is dull; sales of prime at $38.50@39 50; mess $42 50@43.50; clear $48@50 ⅌ bbl, cash. Beef is steady; sales of Eastern and Western mess and extra mess at $25@24 ⅌ bbl, cash. Lard is dull and a shade lower; sales in bbls at 24½@25c ⅌ lb, cash. Hams are selling at 20@22c ⅌ lb, cash.

Arrival and Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

TO ARRIVE.

SHIPS	FROM	FOR	DATE
City of London	Liverpool	New York	Dec 21
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec 22
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Dec 24
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Dec 24
Edinburg	Liverpool	New York	Dec 28
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Dec 28
St. David	Liverpool	Portland	Dec 29
China	Liverpool	New York	Dec 31

TO DEPART.

SHIPS	FROM	FOR	DATE
City of London	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 7
Evening Star	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 7
C. of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	Jan. 7
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Costa Rica	New York	Aspinwall	Jan. 11
New York	New York	Bremen	Jan. 14

LETTER BAGS,
AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.
Ship Coburg, Gibson .... Liverpool, soon.
Brig Ella Reed, (Br), Tuzo .... Havana, soon.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
SAML. E. STOKES, GEO. N. TATHAM, BENJ. MARSHALL, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1865.

SUN RISES...7 23 | SUN SETS...4 37 | HIGH WATER...8 49

ARRIVED.

Schr R W Tull, Haley, 7 days from Beaufort, in ballast to captain.
Schr S T Wines, Hulse, 5 days from New York, with barley to Massey, Collins, & Co.
Schr Sarah, Warren, 1 day from Camden, Del, with grain to James Barratt.

CLEARED.

Brig Sea Lion, Low, Port Royal.
Brig E H Fittler, Holmes, New Orleans.
Schr J S Aright, Shaw, Fortress Monroe.
Schr S T Wines, Hulse, New London.
Schr Ella F Crowell, Stevens, Boston, via New Castle, Del.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del., Jan. 2—P M.

Barks Houston, for Port Royal; Oraville, for New Orleans; Mary Ann, for do; brigs Marie Louise, for Barbadoes; E A Bernard, for do; Itasca, for New Orleans; schooner Argus Eye, for S W Pass, with several other brigs and schooners, all from Philadelphia, went to sea this morning. The bark Alexander McNeill, for Philadelphia, is at the Breakwater. Wind West; weather pleasant.

Yours &c., AARON MARSHALL.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Victoria (Br), Christian, hence at Port-au-Prince 5th ult, and remained 17th.
Brig Philip Larrabee, Head, from Providence, sailed from Bristol 1st inst from this port.
Schr J P Kirtland, Besse, hence at New Bedford 1st instant.
Schr Wm H Rowe, Harris, hence at New Bedford 2d instant.