

taxation under our present system is certainly unequal and unjust. Whether this arises from the inefficiency of our laws entirely, or a laxity on the part of assessors, collectors, and other officers in enforcing their provisions, I am unable to say. When the fact is stated (which was alluded to by my predecessor in his last report) that the valuation of property of all kinds in our State, including money at interest, tax on offices, &c. is one third less than that of Ohio, and two thirds less than New York, it must be evident to every one, that property in our State is either assessed at a mere fraction of its value or else that a very large proportion of property escapes taxation altogether. It has been the boast of Pennsylvania for years, that our rich agricultural domain and our immense mineral wealth and resources, constitute us one of the richest States in the Union, and yet according to the valuation of our property for taxable purposes, we are comparatively one of the poorest. From facts which have come under my own observation, I am satisfied that a large number of our wealthy citizens escape taxation almost entirely by reason of having their wealth mainly, if not exclusively in bonds and mortgages, ground rents, and other securities which fail to return for taxation, and which cannot be discovered by our assessors under the present system, thus throwing an unjust and unequal amount of taxation upon real estate and other tangible property, and upon those citizens who are faithful and just in the returns they make of their means and wealth. This state of things should not exist; every citizen of this Commonwealth is protected alike in his property by our Government and its laws, and should pay a fair proportionate share of the expense of the Government from which he receives such protection. By a joint resolution of the last Legislature the Governor was authorized to appoint a board of commissioners "to revise, collate, and digest all acts and statutes relating to or touching the revenue laws," that commission was appointed, and it is to be hoped they will be ready to report some basis of action during the present session.

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

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

My predecessor has truly said, "It would greatly simplify the accounts in this department if the amount of State taxes assessed was charged directly to the equity," and he might have added it would also save a large amount to the State, for in some counties the taxes have been accumulating for years, until in the aggregate over a half a million remain unpaid. These taxes are banded down from year to year to new Treasurers as they are appointed, and some counties are now behind more than a whole year's assessment. It is to be hoped that this subject will also receive the attention of the Board of Commissioners appointed on the revenue laws.

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

HENRY D. MOORE,
State Treasurer.
January 7th, 1862.

A Yankee Trick in Missouri.
The following is told of Major Hovey, of the Twenty-fourth Indiana, in connection with General Pope's recent exploits in Missouri:
While at some point near Clinton, Major Hovey took 100 men, put them in wagons, so as to hide them from view, and then putting a few stragglers to walk, as if guarding the train, he started out. Secession, shot gun in hand, hiding in the brush, saw the cortege, and supposing it Federal wagon train, poorly guarded, and hence an easy as well as legitimate prize. Reasoning thus, Secession walked from the brush, presented his shot gun, and demanded a surrender, which demand was instantly met by fifty men rising from the wagons, presenting a row of glittering muskets, and requesting a similar favor of astonished and now mortified Secession. Secession generally complied, and worked off all its ill-humor by cursing such "mean Yankee tricks," unknown to all honorable warfare, and unworthy of civilized hearts. In this way many a petulant rebel was confounded, and in two cases, where fight was preferred rather than surrender, two rebel sons of ebullient but the dust from the effects of minnie bullets, which left easier like sugar-balls clear through their heads. Before his return, Major Hovey captured a large number of prisoners, and burnt one will which was grinding for Price.



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1862.

Col. H. S. Mott, of the Senate, and George H. Rowland, of the House, have laid under continued obligations for legislative documents.

The Hon. Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia, was re-elected State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday last.

The Fort Penn House.

Col. M. B. Posten's numerous friends will be pleased to learn that he has taken the building recently erected by the late John Melick, for Hotel purposes, and opened it as the "Fort Penn House." The Col. is a clever, whole-souled fellow, and we think, will soon convince all who sojourn with him, that he is one of the few men "fit to keep a hotel." Strangers and other coming to town should stop in at the "Fort Penn." Brown will always be on hand to attend to their wants.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. N. Sargent, of the Treasury Department, for a pamphlet copy of "Notes Explanatory of Secretary Chase's plan of National Finance."

We may take occasion to draw largely from this pamphlet on our next week's paper. There is nothing, next to the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, in which our people have so great an interest as in a safe currency. Under the present system of banks and banking, we have but few of the benefits of a good currency, while we are compelled to endure all the evils which expansion and contraction caused by over or under-banking, the breaking of banks and the depreciation of bank paper fasten upon the country.

In the present state of our currency there is no such thing as uniform credit attached to the numerous promises to pay, issued by almost as many different associations of persons united for purposes of speculation, scattered all over the country. Except in rare instances a bank note issued at once place is never at par in another. The banks of large cities arrogate to themselves the setting up of a standard of values, and to this all other banks must succumb, or the "war" begins.

We like the system proposed by Secretary Chase. Under it all the evils growing out of a depreciated currency, from merely local causes, would be obviated, and the government would reap the benefit or profit from the circulation of paper currency, which now goes to banks and bankers. The probable action of the system is elaborately set forth, and its feasibility ably argued in the pamphlet before us, and hence our desire to treat our readers to at least a portion of its contents.

The plan proposed by Secretary Chase, is to give the banks of the country a national character, by issuing to them for circulation Treasury Notes based on government stock. This would necessarily give us a circulation uniform in value all over the country, and as the notes would be received in payment of monies due the government, the people would be spared the losses which they are so frequently compelled to sustain from broken banks and depreciated paper. A bank note thus endorsed by the Treasury Department, would represent and receive credit for its claimed value all over the country; and such uniformity in the currency could not fail to exert a most happy influence in maintaining the business prosperity of the country.

To the Editor of the Jeffersonian:

Dear Sir:—The undersigned, Auditors of Monroe County, would respectfully state, in reply to the communication of your correspondent "Tax Payer," published in the Jeffersonian of October 24, 1861, that the statement which appeared in the Auditors' settlement of last year, wherein Robert Brown is charged with having received interest on checks amounting to \$31 70, was an error, made in copying the statement from the rough draft made by the Auditors in the course of settling with the Treasurer. It should have read:

"Paid Robert Brown and others interest on money and checks, \$31 70"

Of this sum Mr. Brown received \$18 interest on money loaned the county as "Tax Payer" states. By publishing this you will enable us to do an act of justice to Mr. Brown, relieve the late County Treasurer, Mr. Smith, from the imputation which "Tax Paper" unwittingly attempted to heap upon him, and much oblige
Yours, truly,
ED. L. WOLF,
PETER GILBERT, } Co. Auditors.
W. R. VAN VLIET, }

Missing.

A young lad about 16 years of age, named Henry Keen, dark complexion and dressed in black clothes, with a military cap, is missing since January 1, 1862. He was an intelligent lad, and had been engaged in selling newspapers for Harvey Birch & Bro., who will receive any information as to his whereabouts with gratitude. Exchanges generally, are requested to copy this; as by so doing they will confer a favor upon his widowed mother.—Reading Daily Times.

The mints of the United States have coined since they commenced operations—a period less than seventy years—the large amount of eight hundred million dollars, about one fifth of the whole metallic currency of the world. Of this amount five hundred and twenty million of dollars were derived from the mines of the United States.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE PRESENT SESSION.

- Ways and Means**—Messrs. Armstrong, Smith (Chester), Bigham, Abbott, Ross, (Luzerne), Alexander, Perching, Chatham, Craig, Windle, Zeigler, Gable, Beaver, Brown, (Mercer) and Hofer.
- Judiciary (General)**—Messrs. Scott, Williams, Smith, (Chester), Shannon, Strang, Banks, Vincent, Brown, (Northumberland), and Dennis.
- Judiciary (Local)**—Messrs. Bingham, Duffield, Pershing, Chatham, Zeigler, Cochran, Ryan, Greenbank, and Bliss.
- Pensions and Gratuities**—Messrs. Bliss, Graham, Grant, Ross, (Mifflin), Bates, Potteiger and Russel.
- Estates and Escheats**—Messrs. Strang, Keane, Vincent, M'Calloch, Quigley, Blanchard and Beche.
- Agriculture and Manufactures**—Messrs. Gross, Caldwell, Windle, Thomson, Barrow, Huthabam and Lehman.
- Education**—Messrs. Elliott, Duffield, Bliss, Divins, Donly, (Greene), Boileau, Early, M'Clellan, Titchell, Householder, Fox, Kline, Rowland, Hopkins, (Philadelphia), and Wimley.
- Banks**—Messrs. Crane, Ross, (Luzerne), Abbott, Tracy, Worley, Rhoads, Brown, (Northumberland), Cochrane, Gross, Neiman, Dennis, Chatham and Hofer.
- Accounts**—Messrs. Schrock, Gaskill, Titchell, Rex, Kennedy, Labar and Fox.
- Vice and Immorality**—Messrs. Wakefield, Donly, (Greene), Dennis, Warner, Vincent, Peters and Hutham.
- Election Districts**—Messrs. Happer, Totton, Bates, Labar, M'Coy, Hall and Delone.
- Claims**—Messrs. Tracy, Worley, Gaskill, Cowan, Greenbank, Gable, M'Calloch, Beete and M'Clellan.
- Roads, Bridges and Canals**—Messrs. Liebenwallner, Hopkins, (Philadelphia), Russell, Hess, M'Manus, Peters, Ramsey, Rhoads, and Potteiger.
- Corporations**—Messrs. Banks, Cowan, Shrock, Witley, Kaine, Smith, (Philadelphia), Henry, M'Manus, Ross, (Mifflin), Ritter M'Clellan, Kennedy, Rex, Busby and Quigley.
- Library**—Messrs. Williams, Smith, (Chester), and Armstrong.
- New Counties and County Seats**—Messrs. Blanchard, Happer, Beaver, Elliott, Ramsey, Hoover, Wolf, Josephs, Lehman, Totton and Hall.
- Compare Bills**—Messrs. More, Lichtenwallner, Early, Rowland and Busby.
- Militia System**—Messrs. Shannon, Hopkins, (Washington), Smith, (Philadelphia), Scott, Wimley, Crane and Myers.
- Railroads**—Messrs. Hopkins, (Washington), Alexander, Sellers, Moore, Dougherty, Myers, Tate, Craig, Barrow, M'Kain, Freedland, Donnelly (Philadelphia), and Grant.
- City Passenger Railroads**—Messrs. Willey, Happer, Divins, Graham, M'Coy, Caldwell, Weidner, Ritter, Brown, (Mercer), Thompson and Warner.
- Mines and Minerals**—Messrs. Ryan, Boileau Householder, Wakefield M'Kain, Hess, Wolf, Hoover, Delone, Josephs, Donnelly, (Philadelphia), Kline and Weidner.
- Printing**—Messrs. Cowan, Neiman, Sellers, Tate and Henry.
- Public Buildings**—Messrs. Duffield, Dougherty and Freedland.
- A Case of Wife Shooting.**
Stephen Ely, the constable of New Hope borough, yesterday brought to the Doylestown jail, Thomas P. Dilworth, residing in the vicinity of Centre Bridge, in Solebury township, charged before Esquire Mellan, on the solemn affirmation of Chas. Foulke, Hugh Major and Henry J. Martindale, with assaulting and shooting Urania Dilworth, wife of the said Thomas P. Dilworth, with a gun loaded with shot, on the 19th of January, 1862. It appears that Dilworth became provoked at his wife because she would persist in attending a religious meeting held in the neighborhood, where she had recently espoused religion. On the day in question, it being Sunday, he forbid her to attend the meeting, and threatened to shoot her if she did. She paid no attention to his threats, but attended herself and started for the place of meeting. She had not proceeded many steps from the house when her unattractive husband deliberately took down his gun and shot her, a number of the shot taking effect in her thigh, side and arm, wounding her quite severely. Dilworth formerly was a very intemperate man, but latterly he has abstained from the use of intoxicating drinks. He said that he was sober at the time of this occurrence. He says that it was purely accidental—that he took down the gun and pointed it at his wife in fun, just to scare her, but unfortunately the piece went off. He did not intend to shoot her.—Bucks County Intelligencer.
- Productiveness of California.**
California is a wonderfully productive State. Cattle have got to be so numerous as to be almost worthless, and every kind of fruit and farm produce is abundant and cheap. During the autumn fall, grown fat cattle have been sold for \$3 to \$5 per cwt; horses from \$10 to \$50; hogs at all prices; sheep from 75 cents to \$1.50. Contracts for good fat beef with the necks and legs cut off, have been made for the army at \$1.50 per 100 lbs; and still, such are the facilities for raising stock in that climate, money can be made at the above prices. Good, clean barley, in 100 lb. sacks, is selling at \$15 per ton. Wheat at \$30 to \$35 per ton. Excellent grapes, at \$20 to \$30 per ton. Potatoes this year are unusually high—there having been but a short supply planted. They sell at 2½ cents per lb.—twice as high as grapes.
- Gen. Buckner is reported to have said recently that he is "between hell and damnation." We guess that like an awkward teamster driving through a gate, he will hit both sides.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.
Our news concerning the brilliant victory at Somerset is still very meager. Such intelligence as we have, however, establishes the truth of our first advice. The rebels ran like sheep, lying on the bank of the river most of the night of Sunday, and then getting across as rapidly as possible, and still more wildly scattering over the country. Eighty wagon loads of Quartermaster's and medical stores fell into our hands, 200 dead and wounded were found on the field; Gen. Zollicoffer was taken mortally wounded; he soon expired. Our loss is not definitely stated; in fact, we have no further details concerning it than we published yesterday, which were to the effect that the 10th Indiana Regiment lost about 70 in killed and wounded. As to the composition of Gen. Zollicoffer's force we learn that the 9th Ohio, 10th Indiana, 24 Minnesota, 18th Regulars, 4th Kentucky, and 10th Kentucky Regiments were engaged. A large part of these came in on Saturday night, after a forced march of 25 miles over heavy roads. Gen. Thomas captured the steamboat and barges by means of which the retreating rebels crossed the river.

The story that the rebels had evacuated Manassas was so absurdly improbable, that it is hardly worth the while to point out its weakness. When they leave their stronghold it will be because we have beaten them out.

From Santa Fe we learn that 1,500 Texans, raving for food, and of course, prepared to fight desperately, were on, or about 4th inst., on the point of attacking Fort Craig, at Mesilla. A later report states that this design was abandoned, and that the Texans had retreated. This wants confirmation, however. Martial law has been declared.

The last of the expedition of reconnaissance from Cairo into Kentucky has returned to the former place, having seen nothing of the rebels.

We have apparently some news from the Burnside expedition, though it is not of a very explicit character. By way of Fortress Monroe, the channel through which we should expect information, we have nothing; but a report from Washington, N. C., states that there were fifty-seven Union vessels at Hatteras on the 16th.

We hear from New Orleans that the French residents in that city are anxious to escape; that they have held a meeting to take measures to effect this; and that they have put themselves in communication with the Union troops at Ship Island.—Tribune.

Our State Legislature, for the past week, has been engaged in business of little moment. The Standing Committee of both Houses were announced early in the week, and by this time they ought to have the machinery of the legislation in active operation. The House Committee, as appointed by Speaker Rowe, are equitably distributed, the political ascendancy being rather on the side of the Republicans and Union Democrats. The partisan Democrats, however, have several important chairmanships—a privilege they never allow to political opponents. A good deal of time has been consumed in settling claims to various contested seats, of which there appears to be an unusual number—mostly owing to the uncertainty of the army vote. John Cessna has been admitted from Bedford county, in place of Mr. Householder, of Somerset, in accordance with a constitutional provision that each of the old counties shall enjoy separate representation. The apportionment law will have to be amended accordingly. Cessna is a rabid partisan. Most of the other cases remain unsettled. Three Republicans and Union men from Luzerne were elected by the army vote; their Democratic opponents are trying to oust them by having the soldiers' vote set aside, or declared unconstitutional, but it is not likely that they will succeed. Propositions to tax the passengers and tonnage of the various railroads of the State have been introduced, and there appears to be a disposition to rake up the dry bones of the bill passed last winter repealing the tonnage tax formerly paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

To Preserve Smoked Meat.
How often are we disappointed in our hopes of having sweet hams during the summer, after carefully curing and smoking, and then sewing them up in bags, and white washing them. Now this can be avoided by packing them in pulverized charcoal. No matter how hot the weather, nor how thick the flies, ham will keep as sweet as when packed, for years.

A Massachusetts firm engaged in the manufacture of shoes is now filling an order for three thousand pairs of brogans, to be forwarded to Fortress Monroe for the use of the contractors at that station. The sizes for men range from eleven to sixteen, and in one instance a special order was given for a pair of twenties.

Civil war has affected St. Louis like a stroke of palsy. More than 60,000 inhabitants have left that city within a year; an immense number of houses and stores are vacant, and all business except Government work is at a dead stand.

The Story of an Escaped Jerseyman.
Philadelphia, Monday, Jan 20, 1862.
Johnson, a Jerseyman, impressed into the rebel service in New Orleans in April last, escaped from Manassas ten days since, and has arrived here on his way home. He estimates the forces at Manassas at 40,000, at Leesburg 30,000, and at Occoquan at 15,000. He did not hear of the Port Royal victory until he got within the Union lines. The defeat of the rebels at Dranesville had a depressing effect on the rebel army. The loss was conceded at 800 killed, wounded and missing. He says the Louisiana Regiment to which he was attached contains a large number of steamboat men anxious to escape to the Union lines.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.
Two Great Battles in Kentucky.
FIGHTING ALL DAY.
Defeat of Zollicoffer's Army—Gen. Zollicoffer Killed—Gen. Baillie Peyton Killed—Uiter Rout of the Rebels—Heavy Loss on Both Sides—Generals Buell and Scheyff in command of our Army—The Battle renewed next day—Attack on their stronghold—Their fortifications carried—Capture of all their Camp Property—A large number of Prisoners taken—East Tennessee Rescued.
CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan 20, 1862.
A battle took place at Somerset, Kentucky, on Saturday, between Gen. Scheyff's and Gen. Zollicoffer's forces. The battle lasted from early in the morning till dark.
Gen. Zollicoffer was killed, and his army entirely defeated.
The loss is very heavy on both sides.
The Lexington correspondent of The Commercial gives the following account of Saturday's battle:
Gen. Zollicoffer, learning that the Union forces had appeared in his rear, marched out of his entrenchments at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, and attacked Gen. Scheyff in camp. The pickets were driven in at an early hour, and the attack was made before daylight. The battle is reported to have raged with great fury until 3 in the afternoon, when Gen. Zollicoffer having been killed, the whole force of rebels fled in confusion to their camp. The loss is not stated, but it is thought to be heavy.
The Baillie Peyton killed is a son of the ex-member of Congress from Tennessee of that name.
Our victory was very decisive, and will result in a rout of the whole force defending the right flank of Bowling Green.
LOUISVILLE, Ky, Jan. 24, 1862.
Gen. Thomas telegraphs to Headquarters that on Friday night Gen. Zollicoffer came up to his encampment, and attacked him at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, near Webb's Roads, in the vicinity of Somerset.
At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon General Zollicoffer and Baillie Peyton had been killed, and the rebels were in full retreat to their intrenchments at Mill Springs, with the Union troops in hot pursuit.
No further particulars have been received in regard to the losses on either side.
CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 20, 1862.
A combined attack was made to-day on Gen. Zollicoffer's intrenchments at Mill Springs, Wayne County, Kentucky, resulting in a complete victory. The Stars and Stripes now float over the fortifications. We captured all their camp property and a large number of prisoners.—Our loss is heavy. Gen. Zollicoffer's dead body is in our hands.
LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 20.
The recent fight took place on Sunday instead of Saturday morning. Gen. Thomas on Sunday afternoon followed up the rebels to their intrenchments, 6 miles from his own camp, and when about to attack them this morning he found their intrenchments deserted, the rebels having left all their cannon, quartermaster's stores, tents, horses and wagons, which fell into our hands.
The rebels dispersing had crossed the Cumberland in a steamboat and nine barges at White Oak creek, opposite their encampment at Mill Spring, 275 rebels were killed and wounded, including Gen. Zollicoffer and Baillie Peyton, dead, who were found on the field.
The 10th Indiana lost 75 killed and wounded. Nothing further of the Union loss is reached here.
Washington, Tuesday Jan. 21, 1862.
The Government this morning received official intelligence of the victory in Kentucky, similar to that previously received by the press.
Cincinnati, Tuesday Jan. 23, 1862.
The Commercial has a dispatch from Louisville, which says:
Dispatches have been received at headquarters announcing that the battle at Somerset did not take place on Saturday, but on Sunday morning, and that Gen. Thom's continued the pursuit of the rebel until night.
Our forces followed the rebels, who ran before them in the wildest confusion like a flock of sheep, close up to their intrenchments on the north bank of the river.
In front of their intrenchments the rebels lay all night expecting that we would storm them in the morning, but with the aid of their boats and barges they managed to get across the river before day light.
They left behind all their artillery, ammunition, horses and tents. Eighty wagon loads of quartermaster's and medical stores fell into our hands.
Our troops had possession of their intrenchments early this morning.
After reaching the opposite side of the river, the rebels dispersed in every direction.
Two hundred dead and wounded rebels were picked up on the field.
Zollicoffer was found in a wagon, mortally wounded.
Our loss is not definitely ascertained, but it must be considerable.
The surgeon of the tenth Indiana Regiment telegraphs that his regiment had seventy killed and wounded.
Gen. Thomas's Division embraces some of the best regiments in this Department. As far as I can learn, the 9th Ohio, the 10th Indiana, the 2d Minnesota, the 18th Regulars, the 4th Kentucky and the 10th Kentucky regiments, were among those engaged.
Col. Manson's brigade, including the 10th Indiana, the 18th Regulars and some Kentucky regiments, re-joined Gen. Thomas during Saturday night.—They made a forced march of 25 miles

through heavy roads, and managed to arrive three hours before the commencement of the fight, in which they took a glorious part in spite of their fatigue.

The tenor of all the official dispatches received goes to show that the affair resulted in the most brilliant victory of the war.

No prominent officers are said to be killed on our side.

Gen. Scheyff was unable to cut off the retreat of the enemy owing to the bluff character of the country and the obstruction of all the roads by felled timber.

Louisville, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1862.

There is no news from Gen. Thomas to day. No details of the Union loss has yet been received. Gen. Thomas has taken the steamer and the nine barges in which the rebels conveyed their forces across the Cumberland, and in which, in their precipitate flight, they failed to destroy. The theory at headquarters is that using that boat to convey his troops across the river southward, and providing other means of transportation, General Thomas has been busy to send the details of the recent fight. No private telegrams of military matters can come over the Southern line to Louisville, and no private information has been received.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The official dispatch confirming the Kentucky victory is brief, containing no more information than is already known to the public.

What the "Louisville Journal" says.

"We do not believe that even in this age of cheap publications any work can be more reasonable than the terms of the Scientific American at \$2 per annum, with twenty per cent discount for clubs of ten. It forms a yearly volume of 832 pages quarto, with an immense number of original engravings of patented machines, valuable inventions, and objects of scientific interest. There is not an industrial pursuit which does not receive a share of its attention. It contains official lists of patent claims, important statistics, practical recipes for useful domestic purposes, and has long stood, both in this country and Europe, as the highest authority in the mechanic arts and sciences. There is no publication more valuable to the farmer, the miller, the engineer, the iron founder, the mechanic, or the manufacturer. We have never opened a number without learning something we never knew before, and obtaining valuable information for the benefit of our readers. The publishers, Messrs. MUNN & Co., of 37 Park Row, New-York, have deserved the success which they have achieved. No one should visit that city without calling at their palatial establishment, which is a museum of inventive genius, collected from the entire world. If any of our friends away off in the country do not know this work, and will take our advice, they will mail \$2 and become subscribers immediately, or by applying to the Publishers they can obtain a specimen copy gratis, which will be sure to confirm the truth of our recommendation."

We fully endorse the above, and would recommend our readers to take Pringle's advice, and subscribe for the paper. A new volume commences on the first of January, and it being a valuable work of reference, containing, as it does, the only official list of patent claims published in the country, every number should be preserved. The paper is published every Saturday, by the well known patent agents, Messrs. MUNN & Co., who have conducted the paper during the past sixteen years.

In addition to furnishing specimen copies of the paper gratis, the publishers will send a pamphlet of advice to inventors free of charge.

Address, MUNN & CO.,
47 Park Row.

Cassius M. Clay a Major General.
Cassius M. Clay was on Tuesday confirmed as Major General of Volunteers, and Abner Doubleday as Brigadier General.

Presents from Japan.
The Government received, on Tuesday, as presents from the Emperor of Japan, two elephant tusks, eight feet in length; a sword, inlaid with gold and pearls, and other articles of minor value, including a handsome box, containing a brief address or letter to the President.

Court Proclamation.
Whereas, the Hon. GEORGE R. BARRETT, President Judge of the 22d Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Carbon, and Abraham Levering and Michael H. Dreher, Esqrs., Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, and by virtue of their offices, Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery and Court of General Quarter Sessions in and for the said County of Monroe, have issued their precept to me commanding that a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas, and Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Orphan's Court, for the said County of Monroe, be held at Stroudsburg, on the 24th day of February next, to continue one week if necessary.

NOTICE.
Is hereby given to the Constable, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Monroe, that they be then and there ready with their rolls, records, inquiries, examinations and other remembrances to do those things which their offices are appertaining, and also that those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute and give evidence against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of the said county of Monroe, or against persons who stand charged with the commission of offences to be justly prosecuted or testify as shall be just.

(God save the Commonwealth.)
HENRY C. WOLFE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office Stroudsburg, }
January 23, 1862. }