

UNITED STATES SENATOR. The indications are that Gen. Cameron will be our next United States Senator...

Some of the very arguments used against him, will stand as enduring monuments to his foresight and sagacity. The charge that he was compelled to leave President Lincoln's Cabinet only shows that he was ahead of the times...

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. We are indebted to Gov. Curtin for an advance copy of his last message. It is a brief, but important and interesting document. The Governor sums up, in a business way, the affairs of the Commonwealth...

WE observe by the last Democrat that our neighbor, Truman H. Purdy, Esq., has retired from the publication of that paper. We trust that in other pursuits he may find more pleasant and profitable employment than ever could be found in conducting a strictly partisan journal...

The New Orleans Riot Committee. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—The investigation committee are laboring incessantly, making evidence fully twelve hours per day. Today they have taken very important evidence from Mayor Monroe, Chief of Police Adams and prominent citizens...

The Wheat Crop of Kansas, this year, in the opinion of the Kansas Farmer, has never been so good. Gen. Seligwick made the mistake of thinking that the occupation of Mexican cities was his proper occupation...

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: We have reason to be thankful to God, for the blessings of peace, abundant crops, that industry has been rewarded, and that thus the Commonwealth has been able to do her full duty to herself, to the country and to posterity...

Table with financial data: Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1865; Receipts during fiscal year ending November 30, 1866; Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1866; Amount of the public debt as it stood on the first day of December, 1865; Amount reduced at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1866; 4 per cent loan; 5 per cent loan; 6 per cent loan; Unfunded debt, relief notes; Interest certificates outstanding; Do unclaimed; Domestic creditors' certificates; Public debt Dec. 1, 1866.

Table with financial data: To wit, funded debt: 6 per cent loan; 5 per cent loan; 4 per cent loan; 6 per cent loan, military; Unfunded debt, relief notes; Interest certificates outstanding; Do unclaimed; Domestic creditors' certificates; Public debt Dec. 1, 1866.

Table with financial data: Assets in Treasury; Bonds Pennsylvania railroad company; Do Philadelphia and Erie railroad company; Interest on bonds of Phila. and Erie railroad company; Cash in Treasury; Liabilities in excess of assets; Nov. 30, 1861; do; Nov. 30, 1866; Improvement in Treasury since 1861.

The extraordinary expenditures during the war since its close, in payments growing out of it by authority of acts of Assembly, have amounted to upwards of five millions of dollars, which, added to the actual payment of the indebtedness of the State, and money in the Treasury for that purpose, shows the revenues, above the ordinary expenditures, to have amounted to \$10,612,000, which would all have been applied to the payment of the debt of the Commonwealth in the last six years...

The time fixed for the redemption of \$28,108,624 of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth having expired, I recommend that provision be made for its redemption, by making a new loan for that purpose payable at such periods as the prospective revenues will justify.

I present, for your consideration, the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by a resolution of both Houses of Congress, passed on the 13th day of June last. It would be desirable, if possible, without delaying the final adoption of these amendments, to ascertain the opinion of our people upon them, at the general election, in October last.

The right of prescribing the qualifications of voters is exercised by the respective States under the Constitution of 1787; five-fifths of the slaves were counted in ascertaining the representative population of the several States. The amendment to the constitution abolished slavery in all the States and Territories. Though it was formerly otherwise in most, if not all, of the old Southern States, yet for many years past free Negroes have not, in any of these, been permitted to vote. At present, therefore, the late slave States would be entitled to count the whole of their former slave population, as a basis for representation, instead of three-fifths thereof...

The fourth clause affirms the validity of the debt of the United States, and prohibits the assumption or payment of the rebel debt, or of any claims for the loss or emancipation of any slave. The fifth clause provides that Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the other clauses by appropriate legislation.

That these wise and moderate provisions will meet the hearty approbation of the Legislature, I cannot doubt. If proposed by two-thirds of each House of Congress and ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States, the Constitution provided that they should stand as adopted amendments of that instrument.

A question has been raised whether the States lately in rebellion, and not yet restored to their privileges by Congress, are to be counted on this vote—in other words, whether those who have rebelled and been subdued shall be entitled to a potential voice in the question of the ratification, or be required of them for future obedience to the laws. So monstrous a proposition is, it appears to me, not supported by the words or spirit of the Constitution. The power to suppress insurrection, includes the power of making provision against its breaking out afresh. These States have made an unjust war upon our Common Government and their Sister States, and the power given by the Constitution to make war on our part, includes the power to dictate, after our success, the terms of peace and restoration.

The power of Congress to guarantee to every State a Republican form of Government, would cover much more cogent action than has yet been had. The duty imposed upon Congress, to provide and maintain republican governments for the States, is to be accepted in the broadest meaning of the term. It is not a mere formal or unnecessary provision. The power was conferred, and the duty enjoined, to preserve free institutions against all encroachments, or the more violent elements of despotism and anarchy. They are without lawful governments—they are without municipal law, and without any claim to participate in the government. On what principle of law or justice can the rebellious States complain, if after they have rejected the fair and magnanimous terms upon which they are offered brotherhood with us, and a participation in all the blessings of our freedom, and they have refused to be represented in the exercise of their powers, should enter anew upon the work of re-construction at the very foundation; and then the necessity will be forced upon us to discard all discrimination in favor of the enemies of our nationality, to give us and them enduring freedom and impartial justice. The Constitution has defined treason, and has given express power to suppress insurrection, by war, if necessary. It has not provided, in detail, the terms to be granted after such a war. How could it do so? It would probably not be contended by the wildest partisan, that these States have a right to be represented in Congress at a time when they were carrying on open war against the government, or that Congress was not then a lawful body, notwithstanding the fact that the right of representation is Surely not by simply laying down their arms when they could no longer hold them. The United States have the right, and it is their duty, to exact such securities for future good conduct as they may deem advisable, and the offenders, from whom they are to be exacted, can have no right to participate in our councils in the decision of the question of what their punishment shall be.

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We ought to go on resolutely and rapidly, with all measures deemed necessary to the future safety of the country, so that all parts of it may, at the earliest day, be restored to just and equal political privileges. The annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, Superintendent of the maintenance and education of the soldiers' orphans, will exhibit the present condition and the result thus far of that undertaking. Nearly three thousand of the destitute children of the brave men who laid down their lives that the nation might live, are now not only comfortably provided for and guarded from temptation, but receiving an education which will fit them to re-pay the care of the State. The appropriation made for this purpose, at the last session, has been sufficient to meet all expenses of the financial year just closed. And I recommend whatever appropriation may be necessary, to continue and perfect the system under which the schools are conducted.

There can be no doubt that the appropriation will be made. Were it to select an agent, I would more warmly commend to your prompt attention and liberality than another, it would be this—All Pennsylvanians are proud of it, and it lies near the hearts of all true men. Owing to their greater destitution and want of information on the part of their representatives, it will be necessary to require some special attention. Perhaps authority to the State Superintendent, to use, for a short time, the services of an agent, to ascertain their number and claims, and bring them into the schools that may be provided for them, will be sufficient. The whole number in the State is not large, of whom a few have already been temporarily provided for.

I recommend that provision be made for the maintenance of such of our soldiers as are in poverty, and have been so maimed as to prevent them from securing a livelihood by their labor, by renting buildings at once, or such other means of support, as may be deemed proper until the arrangements proposed by the National Government for their support are completed. They are probably few in number, and it is due to the character of the Commonwealth, that they should not remain in, or become the inmates of, poor houses, or pick up a precarious livelihood by begging. Patriotic and charitable citizens have done much for them, but speedy and proper relief can only be given them by the systematic and continued benevolence of the Commonwealth. The Legislature can alone afford immediate relief to all of this class of our citizens, and in thus exhibiting gratitude to heretofore faithful and patriotic citizens for their support, and in so much for the country, the burden will fall equally on all her people.

By our existing laws, juries are selected by the sheriff and commissioners of the respective counties. As these officers are generally of similar political affinities, the system has always been a source of complaint, and for partisan purposes. During the last six years, it has been frequently so abused, in many of the counties. To secure, as far as possible, the administration of equal justice hereafter, I recommend that jury commissioners shall be elected in each county, in the same manner as heretofore, and that the number of such citizen voters for one jury commissioner, and the two persons having the highest number of votes to be the jury commissioners of the respective county, to perform the same duties, in the selection of jurors, that are now imposed upon the sheriff and county commissioners.

It is impossible to provide, in all respects, for the increasing and changing interests of our people, by the enactment of general laws, but to a large extent it is practicable to relieve the Legislature from special legislation which is demanded and occupies so much of its sessions. Special legislation is generally passed without due consideration, much of it at the close of the session, and is chiefly objectionable from the partiality with which powers and privileges are conferred. I again recommend the passage of general laws, when it is at all practicable, and in this connection, recommend the passage of a general law, relating to the manner of selecting and the incorporation of new companies, so that so far as possible there may be just uniformity in the franchises granted, and equal facilities afforded to the people of all sections of the Commonwealth.

There are at this time, in the various prisons, a number of persons under sentence of death, the result of the war, and as it has become a custom that an incoming Governor should not issue a warrant of execution in cases unacted on by his predecessor, it not unfrequently happens that in many cases, some of which are recent, while some punishment should be inflicted, that the reports of the Executive are not so severe. I earnestly repeat my recommendation heretofore made, that provision be made for the reception of such persons into the penitentiaries, who may be pardoned on condition of remaining a limited time therein.

I re-appointed Hon. C. R. Coburn, Superintendent of Common Schools, and the expiration of his term in June last, and he continued at the head of that Department until the first of November, when he resigned, and I appointed Col. J. P. Wickersham. It is due to Mr. Coburn to say, that he fulfilled all the duties of his office faithfully and efficiently. It appears from his report, that there were, in the year ending 1865, 1,863 school districts in the State; 13,146 schools; 16,141 teachers, and 725,312 pupils, with an average attendance of 478,066. The total cost of the school system, for the entire State, including taxes levied and State appropriation, was for the year 1866, \$4,195,458.27. In the number of children attending school, 19,932; in the average attendance at school, 19,945; and in the total cost of the system, \$581,020.93. I invite your attention to the valuable suggestions made in his report, and that of Col. Wickersham, and commend our system of public instruction to the continued fostering care of the Legislature.

I herewith present the reports of Col. F. Jordan, Military Agent of the State, at Washington; of Col. H. E. Gregg, Chief of Transportation; of S. P. Baggs, Chief of history of our volunteers; and the reports of the Surveyor General and Adjutant General. The Agency at Washington should, in my judgement, be continued. It has proved very useful in all respects, and especially to our volunteers and their families. Four thousand six hundred and ninety claims have passed through the Agency during the past year, and three hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and three dollars has been collected from the Government and transmitted to the claimants free of charge. It will be necessary to continue the office of the Agency for Transportation, as there are unsettled accounts with railroad companies

and the National Government, and duties to be performed in the removal and care of bodies of the dead, which require it. An additional appropriation will be required for this Department. I earnestly recommend, in justice to the living and the dead, that our military history be pushed forward vigorously, and that money for that purpose be appropriated. The trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital represent that it is impossible for them to accommodate and care for the number of patients committed to them under the laws regulating admissions into the hospital, and earnestly recommend that provision be made for increased accommodation. I need not say that the institution is carefully and economically managed, or to refer to the great good it has produced; and that I cordially unite in the statement and recommendations of the memorial herewith presented.

I invite your attention to the condition of the Arsenal. It is too small—unsafe as a depository for the large amount of valuable military material to be kept in it, and is, in all respects, inconvenient and not adapted to its purpose. Much inconvenience was experienced during the war for want of sufficient ground and safety, and I recommend that ground be procured and a new and commodious arsenal be erected in or near the Capital of the State.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature I drew my warrant on the Treasury for five thousand dollars, appropriated to the National Cemetery at Antietam, and appointed Major General Jno. R. Brooke, trustee to represent the State. Before the warrant was drawn I appointed Colonel Wm. H. Blair and Captain J. Merrill Linn, who examined the ground and made a full investigation, their report of which accompanied this message. It will be noticed that they report seven hundred and ninety-seven bodies of Pennsylvanians that will be removed into the cemetery, and recommend an additional appropriation, in which I most cordially unite.

I cannot close my last Annual Message, without the expression of my gratitude to the freemen of the Commonwealth, for the hearty approval with which they have cheered the labors of the Executive Office. To have earned such approval by my official conduct, during the last six years, must always be a source of pride to myself and children. Without the consciousness that I was depending on their approval, and without the hope that I should succeed in attaining it, I must have sunk under the responsibilities of my position. It was only a reliance on Divine Providence, and the active, resolute, hearty support and zeal of the people, and their representatives, that enabled me to endure the dark and terrible crisis through which the country has passed. I tried to do my duty to my country, and know I was at least faithful to her deep distress, and I conceived that duty not to be limited to the merely putting of men into the field to suppress treason and rebellion, and to maintain heretofore the confidence and affection of my people and their representatives, are quite enough to satisfy the highest ambition and in my retirement from the high trust given me, I pray God that the State may continue to grow in power and strength, and her people in prosperity and happiness.

To have been the Chief Magistrate of this great Commonwealth, during the period through which we have passed, and to have earned and maintained (I indeed I have done so) the confidence and affection of my people and their representatives, are quite enough to satisfy the highest ambition and in my retirement from the high trust given me, I pray God that the State may continue to grow in power and strength, and her people in prosperity and happiness.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, January 2, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mount Carmel Hotel. MT. CARMEL, Northumberland Co., Pa. THOS. BURKET, PROPRIETOR. This large and comfortable Hotel is located near the depot of the Shamokin Valley and the Shamokin & York Roads, and is conveniently situated for business and pleasure.

BENJAMIN BAHNER, DEALER IN Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, &c. THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Northumberland and adjoining counties, that he is prepared to furnish all varieties of Fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, &c., of the best quality, which he will warrant to be healthy and vigorous, from the most responsible nurseries in the country.

New York & Middle Coal Field Rail Road & Coal Company. PHILADELPHIA, December, 22d 1866. THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the above named company will be held at their office, No. 226 Walnut Street, (Room No. 3,) on Tuesday, January 8th, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.

Estate of Henry Heckert, Dec'd. NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Henry Heckert, late of Lower Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, Pa., deceased. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LAST NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given to all creditors that I have placed my accounts in the hands of L. H. Rose, Attorney for collection. Persons owing me will save costs by coming forward and paying their indebtedness immediately. JOHN WILVER. Sunbury, January 5, 1867—3t.

BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS! H. G. THACHER, Successor to W. W. A. BENNETT. In addition to our large stock, already on hand, we are now receiving a full supply of Fall and Winter goods for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and Children.

A UNIVERSAL DINNER FILL. For Nerves and Sick Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Consumption, Diarrhoea, Colic, Cholera, Fever, and general derangement of the Digestive System. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. And by HENRY R. COSTAR, Depot 484 Broadway, New York.

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Price of Certificates, Five Dollars. A Christmas Present for your Parent! one certificate, with "The Apple Gatherer," and the chance of a Premium worth \$100.00!!!

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R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., No. 31 NASSAU ST. W. K. O'BRIEN & BRO., 77 THIRD AVENUE. Brooklyn Agency, J. MORRIS & CO., No. 194 FULTON STREET. JACOB SHIPMAN, Agent, Sunbury, Pa., where specimens of the engraving can be seen. January 5, 1867.

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The largest stock of Toys ever brought to this place, consisting in part of Dolls, Doll Heads, Doll Bodies, Perfumes, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c. A large stock of Sleds, Wagons, China Tea Sets, all sizes, Battles, Shields, Harmonicas, Tin and Wooden Toys of all kinds, &c., &c.

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THE MONOMETERS, &c., &c. Call and see our stock. Everything kept in a Book, Stationery and notions, to be had by calling at N. FERREE LIGHTNER'S NEWS AND PERIODICAL DEPOT, Market Square, Sunbury, Pa. Dec. 15, 1866.

HOLIDAY GIFTS! FOR YOUR HOLIDAY SELECTIONS GO TO MISS ANNA PAINTER'S FANCY GOODS STORE, Two doors West of the Post Office, SUNBURY, PENNA. JUST OPENED

A general assortment of FANCY GOODS useful and acceptable for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS For Ladies and Gentlemen. CALL AND SEE THEM. Also, New Gift Books especially designed as Gifts for the coming Holiday Season. Sold at Moderate Rates. Sunbury, Dec. 22, 1866.

DIARIES for 1867. All kinds and quantities cheap, at LIGHTNER'S. WATCH Chains, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, &c., at LIGHTNER'S. HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT LIGHTNER'S.

"The First National Bank of Sunbury, Penna." NOTICE IS hereby given, that the regular annual election of Directors of "The First National Bank of Sunbury, Pa.," will be held on TUESDAY the 22d day of JANUARY, A. D. 1867, at the Banking House in the Borough of Sunbury, Pa., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., of said day, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress.

S. J. PACKER, Cashier. Sunbury, Pa., Dec. 18th, 1866.

BOARDING HOUSE! CHESTNUT STREET, SUNBURY, PA. NEAR THE DEPOT. Mrs. MARIA THOMPSON, Proprietress. Regular and Transient boarders kept on the most reasonable terms. Persons attending Court will find it a desirable Boarding-House, and will do well to call. Sunbury, Dec. 22, 1866—3t.

SHERIFF'S SALES. By virtue of certain Alia writs of Ven. Exponas, Ven. Exponas, Pluribus Lovari Facias, Fieri Facias, and alias Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, to me directed, I will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Sunbury, on Monday, the 7th day of January, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M. the following property, to-wit: S. J. PACKER, Cashier. Sunbury, Pa., Dec. 18th, 1866.

A certain lot or piece of ground, situated in the Borough of McEwensville, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: on the north by lot of David Eckert, east by an Alley, south by Mechanic street, and on the west by Main street, containing 50 feet in front and 160 feet deep, whereon are erected a two and a half story brick dwelling house, frame pig stable and outbuildings.

Also, a certain other lot or piece of ground, situated in said Borough, County and State as above stated, bounded north by an Alley, east by Main street, south by lot of S. W. McHill and Hannah Hood, and on the west by an Alley, containing 90 feet in front and 160 feet deep, whereon are erected the wood carriage shops, Lumber shops, &c.

Also, a certain other lot or piece of ground, situated in the Borough of McEwensville, County and State as above stated, bounded north by an Alley, east by an Alley, south by Main street, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 190 feet, whereon are erected the brick Blacksmith shop, carriage house, frame stable, well of water, with pump, &c.

Also, a certain other lot or piece of ground, situated in said Borough, County and State as above stated, bounded north by an Alley, east by an Alley, south by Main street, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 190 feet, whereon are erected the brick Blacksmith shop, carriage house, frame stable, well of water, with pump, &c.

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