From the Chronicle.

Abstract of Governor's Message.

The Governor's Message to the Legislature of 1862, was to have been read to-day at 12 o'clock. Through the thoughtfulness of Mr. A. L. Russell, our new Adjutant General, we have been furnished an advnced copy ~~which we received~~ by noon mail. We need not give it in full, but present the following ample abstract. The Governor first notices the State finances. The balance in the Treasury on November 30th, 1861, was $680,433. Receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1861, were $6,743,525.—Total into Treasury $7,424,958. Of this, including $2,353,872 for military purposes, there has been paid out $5,873,352. Leaving a balance in the Treasury on November 30th, 1861, of $1,551,605. Our public debt, funded and unfunded, amounts to $37,868,516. The receipts of military loans were $3,119,379. The expenditures were $2,728,872. Leaving $390,507 unexpended. The State has on hands a surplus of uniforms and equipments which cost about $190,000, which the United States have agreed to take and pay for at cost. Arrangements have been made with the General Government for the reimbursement of the military expenses of the State since the 27th of July last. The bills, as paid, are forwarded to Washington, and partial re-payments have already been made.

The receipts from ordinary sources of revenue for 1861 have decreased, but as payments have been made on some of them since the settlement at the end of the fiscal year, on the 1st of December, and more may reasonably be expected, in addition to the payments to be made by the National Government as hereinafter stated, the balance available in the Treasury will be largely increased. It will also be observed that it has not yet been found necessary to call in all of the loan effected under the act of the 15th of May last. In some items the ordinary revenue of 1861 was in excess of that of 1860. The loan authorized by the act of May 15, 1861, was taken at par. This is lauded as a gratifying circumstance. The operations of the sinking fund to Sept. 1st, 1861, show that the debt redeemed by stock loans, interest, certificates and relief notes to be $300,80.

The Sunbury and Erie Rail Road.

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad next receives attention. Last spring the Sinking Fund Commissioners received from the Philadelphia and Erie, (late Sunbury and Erie) railroad company, forty bonds of $100,000 each, and a mortgage. The company has also deposited its bonds to the amount of $500,000,000. The Governor, on May 9th, authorized the State Treasurer to deliver to said company one thousand of said bonds amounting to $1,000,000, the bonds required by law having been previously surrendered and cancelled, and satisfaction entered. By act of April, 1858, for sale of State canals to said company, it was provided that if said company should sell said canals for a greater sum, in the aggregate, than $3,500,000, seventy-five per centum of such excess should be paid to the Commonwealth by a transfer of so much of such bonds and securities as said company should receive for same, and payable in like manner. The company sold, and reported the Commonwealth's share of the profit was $281,250, of which $250 has been paid, and coupon bonds of Wyoming Canal Company, bearing six per cent. interest, secured by mortgage, given for the balance. The interest due July last has not been paid, and judgments have deen obtained against the company, and their property placed in hands of a receiver.

"A plan has been suggested for the assent of the stock and bondholders which contemplates a sale of the canal under lawful process, and a purchase of the same for the purpose of forming a new company, of which the capital stock shall be one million of dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of fifty dollars each, of which each assenting holder of a mortgage bond for one thousand dollars shall be entitled to eighteen shares, and each assenting holder of fifty shares of stock of the Wyoming Canal Company shall be entitled to nine shares. Of course no officer of the Commonwealth had authority to assent to the proposal, or in any way to affect her position. It is believed, also, that the plan is not one that ought to be assented to by the Commonwealth, and that, under all the circumstances, if the convenience of individual parties requires a change such as proposed, the debt due the Commonwealth ought to be first paid, or fully secured," and the Governor suggested that, as an effort may be made, at an early day, to enforce a sale of the canal, some provision by law to protect the interests of the State would, in that case, be necessary; that the act passed on the 8th of April, 1861, entitled "An act concerning the sale of railroads, canals," &c., should be modified, so that, in all cases in which a debt may be due to the Commonwealth by the company as whose property a public work may be sold, the purchasers thereof shall not be entitled to the benefits and privileges conferred by the act, unless they shall have first paid the debt due to the State, or secured the same by their bonds to the Commonwealth, secured by a first mortgage on the work itself.

The Wicked Rebellion now Pending.

The Governor now turns to the rebellion, the effectual suppression of which is demanded by every sentiment of loyalty and patriotism.—The material interests of our State also demand it. Since "she cannot afford to have a foreign power below or above or bounding her on the Delaware, the Chesapeake or the Mississippi, she will never acquiesce in such a result, whatever may be the cost in men and money of her resistance to it."

An Improved Military Organization.

The Governor reviews the history of the organization of troops from our State; says the first aid which the Government received was a Penna. corps, which arrived there prior to April 19th. Twenty-eight regiments, being eleven regiments beyond the quota called for, were sent under the first requisition, and served three months. As complaints were made of frauds in clothing, &c., a Board of Commissioners was appointed to investigate the subject. The accounts of those who have been over-paid, according to testimony, are to be again opened.

On the expiration of the term of the three months' men in July last, some eight or ten thousand discharged Pennsylvania volunteers were thrown into Harrisburg without notice, and detained there, waiting to be paid, for an average time of some ten days. Their tents, camp equipage and cooking utensils had been taken from them at Williamsport, and they arrived destitute of all means of shelter and of preparing their food. The Commissary of the United States furnished uncooked rations, and under the circumstances of emergency the Governor deemed it necessary to make arrangements for aiding in the cooking and baking of the rations, and also for furnishing meals to such of the regiments as arrived during the night or under circumstances requiring instant relief. The expenses attending these operations amounted, so far as ascertained, to $744,20. These expenses would have been much larger but for the liberal and patriotic efforts of the citizens, and especially the ladies of Harrisburg.

Organization of the Reserve Corps.

The Reserve Corps ordered by act of May last were promptly raised, and Gen. McCall assigned to the command. The regiments composing the Reserve Corps were instructed in four camps in different parts of the State, until they were taken into the service of the United States. Two of these regiments, under the commands of Colonels Charles J. Biddle and Seneca G. Simmons, and two companies of artillery, under the command of Colonel Charles T. Campbell, at the pressing instance of the War Department, were sent, on the 22d of June last, to the relief of Col. Wallace, at Cumberland, and remained for about six weeks there, and in Western Virginia, engaged in active operations. Towards the close of July the whole corps was called for under requisition, and taken into the service of the United States. Within four days after the disaster at Bull's Run, eleven regiments of this fine body of men (armed, drilled, clothed, equipped, and in all respects ready for active service) were in Washington. The regiments and companies from Western Virginia and the remaining two regiments, making the whole number of fifteen, soon joined them there, and they are all now in service under the command of Gen. McCall, who has been commissioned as a Brigadier General by the United States.

These fifteen regiments contain 15,856 men, and constitute a division comprising three brigades, a regiment of artillery and one of cavalry. The whole expense of raising, clothing, equipping, subsisting and paying the Reserve Corps (including the expense of establishing and fitting the camps of instruction, of recruiting and supplying regimental flags, and the expenses of the campaign of the two regiments and companies in Maryland and Western Virginia,) has amounted to $855,444; but it does not include all the expenses, which were heavy, of teams and transportation (not on railroads) for the two regiments mentioned. Twelve regiments of the Reserve were paid and subsisted, &c., by the State to July 22. The two regiments in Western Virginia were paid by the State to date of departure from Harrisburg. The Cavalry regiment was not paid by the State. The whole average expense per man was $53, 95.

The Erie regiment was ordered to encamp at Pittsburgh, where it remained until June 30th. The National Government declined to muster the regiment into service—as all existing requisitions made on the State were more than filled. Much apprehension existed in the Western or South-western borders of the State, and it was deemed prudent to retain the regiment at Pittsburg to meet any emergency that might arise.—After the passage of the act of 15th May, 1861, it was expected that this regiment would form part of the Reserve Volunteer Corps; but as the men had been a long time from home, and remained inactive in camp, they declined entering the service, and were subsisted and paid up to the 30th of June by the State. Two regiments have since been enlisted from ths same part of Pennsylvania at the city of Erie, one of which has been at Washington in service since Sept., and the other is now ready for marching orders; and it is due to the first Erie regiment to say that most of the men are now in service.

Further Requisitions Made.

Further requisitions for sixteen regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry were shortly afterwards made by the War Department. Of these, sixteen have already been raised and are in the service of the United States, and the remaining two are in the coarse of organization and nearly ready to march.—In addition to the requisitions on the State, the War Department had given authorities to numerous individuals to raise volunteers in Pennsylvania, but as that system was found to create much embarrassment, a general order was issued by the War Department on the 25th of September last, placing all such organizations under the controll of the Governor, and shortly afterwards a requisition was made on the State to increase her quota to seventy-five thousand men. Those independent organizations, as they were called, thus became Pennsylvania regiments, and as completed and sent forward form part of the quota of the State.

The State regiments have been numbered, and the last to this date is numbered one hundred and fifteen. Two of the three months' regiments have continued in service under the later requisitions, and retain their original numbers. Deducting the remaining twenty-three three months regiments, there are *ninety-two regiments in service and preparing for it.*—We have also in service and preparing twenty-four companies.

Pennsylvania Volunteer Forces Raised.

The following table of the existing Pennsylvania force is given for information:

REGIMENTS IN SERVICE.

66 regiments of infantry of which 6 were rifle regiments	71,189
11 regiments of cavalry	12,690
4 regiments of artillery	1,077
	84,956

COMPANIES IN SERVICE.

7 companies of infantry	707	
6 companies of cavalry	578	
6 companies of artillery	936	
		2,221
		87,177
Enlistment in other than Pennsylvania organizations, estimated (the officers of which are in course of being commissioned)		6,400
Toial in service		93,577

REGIMENTS PREPARING FOR SERVICE.

12 regiments of infantry		13,092
1 regiment of cavalry		1,136
1 regiment of artillery		1,077
		15,305

COMPANIES PREPARING FOR SERVICE.

1 company of cavalry	*109*	
4 companies of artillery	624	
		733
		16,038
In service		93,577
Preparing for service		16,038
Pennsylvania's contribution		109,615

Exclusive of 20,175 three months' men, now disbanded.

Whereabouts of the State Troops.

The regiments preparing for service are incomplete. Those that may not be filled by the 16th inst., will be consolidated and sent forward.—Of the regiments in service, the 11th and 15th regiments of infantry are at Annapolis; the 28th, 29th, 21st, 66th, 69th, 71st, 72nd, and 106th regiments, and one company of infantry, are in the command of Major-Gen. Banks, the 45th, 50th, 55th 76th and 100th regiments of infantry are in South Carolina; the 48th infantry are at Hatteras Inlet; the 108th infantry and 11th cavalry are at Fortress Monroe; the 77th, 78th and 79th infantry, the 7th and 9th cavalry, one troop of horse, one squadron of cavalry, two battallions of artillery are in Kentucky; the 84th and 110th infantry are in Western Virginia, as are also three companies of infantry four companies of cavalry, five companies of light artillery; the 87th infantry are at Cockeysville, in Maryland; one company of artillery is at Fort Deleware; all the remainder of the volunteers are at or near Washington. Upwards of three hundred volunteers from Pennsylvania are now prisoners, but as arrangements have been made for the exchange of prisoners, it may be expected that they will soon be released.

In compliance with the joint resolutions of the 16th May last, I have procured regimental flags for the Pennsylvania Volunteers, and have presented them in person to most of the regiments. In other cases, the regiments being on or near the Potomac, I have requested Mr. Cowan, Senator, and Messrs. Grow and Wright, members of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, to present them in the name of the Commonwealth.

The Purchase and Collection of Arms

At the request of government, the Govenor did not purchase any arms as authorized by the Legislature.—The State has now quite as many arms as are neccessary to arm all her volunteer organizations in existence; but, influenced by the threatening aspect of our relations with foreign governments, I have directed the Adjutant General to procure arms as soon as it can be done on reasonable terms and without injurious competition with the National Government. Arms have been distributed among the border counties to all the organizations that have been formed to receive them. One thousand nine hundred and thirty arms have been thus distributed. I have also addressed a letter to the commissioners of all the border counties, offering arms to them as soon as military organizations shall be formed to receive them. Besides thus complying with the requirement of the twenty-seventh section of the act of 15th May last, I have deemed it prudent to offer five thousand arms to such military *organizations as may be formed* in Philadelphia on a plan to be approved by me as Commander-in-Chief. Muskets and rifles to a considerable extent have been furnished to the Pensylvania volunteers from the State arsenal. Others have been sent by the United States authorities to arm them before leaving the State.

In some cases regiments have gone without arms, under assurances from the War Department that they would be armed at Washington or other near designated points, and that their immediate departure was required. It was thought wise in these cases not to insist on the arms being sent before the regiments marched, as this would have imposed on the Government and unneccessary expense in freight, and would have been productive of delays which might have been seriously detrimental to the public service. Forty-two pieces of artillery, with limbers, cassions forges ammunition wagons, harness and all the necessary implements and equipments, were furnished by the State to the artillery regiment of the Reserve Corps. Ten of these were purchased by the State, and their cost has been refunded by the United States. Diligence has been used in collecting arms throughout the State and repairing and altering them in the most approved manner.

The Arms now Owned by the State.

The State has now 62 pieces of artillerry, of which 17 need repairs.—26,753 muskets and rifles, some of which are in the hands of mechanics, being repared; 1,910 are in the hands of volunteer corps throughout the State; 1,930 in the possession of county commissioners, and 1,000 with the Reserve Corps of Philadelphia.—In addition to this the city of Philadelphia has 9 pieces of rifled artillery, and 4,976 muskets and rifles. The State has also in the arsenal at Harrisburg 1,966 sabres and swords, and 1,957 pistols, and the city of Philadelphia has 440 sabres and 326 pistols with the necessary accoutrements.—There is also in the arsenal at Harrisburg a large amount of accoutrements, and ammunition for artillery and small arms. The Adjutant General is successfuly engaged in collecting arms throughout the State, and it is expected that the number above stated will be largely increased.—Probably, at least, 5,000 muskets and rifles, and several pieces of artilery, will still be collected.

Medical Department—Pay Allotments, &c., &c.

The Govenor compliments the supply arangements, and the medical department under Surgeon Gen. Smith, and says that more than 60,000 men have been for various (generally short) periods at Camp Curtin since the 9th of April last, and that down to the first of January instant, there died but forty-nine men in camp, viz: forty-four men from sickness, two (*belonging to regiments* from other States) who had been injured on railroads, two accidentally killed in Camp Curtin, and one shot in Harrisburg.

The Governor alludes to the appointment of Messrs. Cowan, Franklin, Park, Beltzhoover, &c., to visit Pennsylvania camps to make arrangements for allotments of pay, and alludes to the reports of these Commissioners as highly satisfactory. He also alludes to reports of Adjutant, Surgeon, Quartermaster, Commissary and Paymaster Generals for full particulars of what he has alluded to.

The Governor also alludes to the valuable services of his aids and assistants in all departments. The State's quota being filled, he was able to dispense with his personal staff. Of the $20,000 allowed him for these aids and assistants, for military patrol on Maryland line, and for secret service, &c., he had drawn but $8,500, the balance remaining in his hands.

State Account With the Government, &c.

The account with the Government has been made up to September 1st, 1861, and presented on Sept. 12th.—$606,000 have been received from the Government on that account. The re-payment for the Reserve Corps by the Government may not be, but should be provided by Act of Congress. The attention of Congress should be drawn to the subject by the legislature. Secretary Chase promises an early settlement, so that our State may receive credit for the balance due, to be applied to the payment of its quota of the direct tax and thus saving fifteen per cent. and *requiring no present increase of taxation.* The assumption of the payment of the direct tax is recommended, whether this credit be given or not.

Revision of the Tax aws.

In case the State assumes the payment of this tax, a revision of the tax laws is urged, apportioning the burden more equally. Our revenue laws had imposed on real and personal property as its full proportion, but little more than one-third of the taxes es needed by the ordinary expenditures of the Government. Ry the act of 15th May last, the tax on this species of property has already been increased one-sixth. Should the State refuse to assume the United States tax, the whole burden of it will fall upon these interests, interests, too, most unfavorably affected by the war, whilst other kinds of property and other sources of revenue, judged by our laws able to pay nearly two-thirds of the present revenues of the State, would not be called on to contribute one dollar of additional tax.

A Better Militia System Urged.

The Governor recommends the establishment of a commission to frame and report a militia system more adequate to the exegency of the times. Our present one is very imperfect. He earnestly recommends to the Legislature that provisions be made for the military instruction of youth. The appointment of a military instructor in the Normal shools, would, in a short period, give teachers to the common schools, who would be competent to train the boys in attendance on them. It would in his opinion, be wise also to provide for the purchase or leasing by the Commonwealth of a bulding for a military school, and for employing competent instructors, at the expense of the State, requiring the pupils to defray the other expenses. No pupil should be admited to this school without having passed a thorough examination in mathematics, and all fitting subjects of instruction except the military art proper. He respectfully urges this subject for early consideration, as one of material, perhaps vital, importance.

The Defences of our State.

The Governor has taken mesures to direct the efficient attention of the General Government to the fortification of the water approaches of the seaboard and the lakes, and arrangements are in the course of being effected which it is hoped will be satisfactory in their result. He sends in a copy of a communication from General Totten, Chief of the Military Engineer Department at Washington. He has also represented to the Secretary of the Navy the necessity for floating defences on the Delaware, and has his assurance that they shall be prepared at the earliest moment. He has had a correspondence with the authorities and some of the citizens of Erie on the subject of the defenceless condition of that city and the part of the State bordering on the lake. On examination it is found that there are no defences on the lake, and that the ordnance at the city of Erie was withdrawn by the National Government in the summer of 1861. The Secretary of the Navy, on a request made, directed that the crew of the United States steamer Michigan should not be disbanded, as has been usual, and that vessels will remain in the harbor of Erie during the winter. Should the National Government unexpectedly fail in its duty of providing adequate defences at our assailable points, East and West, the Govenor earnestly recommends that the Legislature take prompt means for that purpose. We should be admonished, by recent indications from abroad, to be prepared for our own defence, as well as for the suppression of domestic insurrection.

National Armory, Schools, Revenue, Banks.

In selecting a site for a national Armory, if the public good be alone considered, Pennsylvania will be preferred, as she affords the combined advantages of a central position, abundance of material and skilled mechanics, and a people of undoubted loyalty. The Public Schools are reputed to be in a flourishing state; also the hospitals, penitentaries, and other State institutions.

The names of the Commissioners to revise the revenue laws will be forthwith submitted, and it is to be hoped that they will report at an early day, and be well compensated.—The suspension of the Banks is considered to have been necessary, and it is urged that they be relieved from legal penalties for their breach of the law.

The message appropriately ends thus: Pennsylvania has made great efforts to support the Government.—She has given more, and better clothed and better equipped men than any other State, and has far exceeded her quota of the military levies.—The sons of our best eitizens, young men of education and means, fill the ranks of her volunteer regiments.—Their gallant conduct, whenever an opportunity has been afforded to them, has done honor to the Commonwealth. The universal movement among our people, signifies that they are loyal to the Government established by their fathers, and are determined to quell the present insurrection and preserve the Union, and that they will not tolerate any plan for either the dissolution or reconstruction of it.

News of the Day.

Gen. McClellan's Illness.

A dispatch from Washington, to the New York Tribune, dated Tuesday evening, says:

Gen. McClellan is worse to-day, quite worse. The danger of a typhoid fever is now unconcealed. His case excites a very general interest—exaggerated, perhaps, from its importance and its untimeliness, but so thorough as to provide speculatively even for his successor. Ben. Wade of Ohio, is the popular preference.

Gen. McClellan was better this morning, but too much attention to business caused a slight change for worse towards evening. It is hoped, however, that notwithstanding the efforts of the brass band, which had the folly to give him to-night, the only serenade he had since he felt ill, he will soon be out.

Gen. McClellan possesses a very vigorous constitution, and there is reason to expect that he will weather through the disease, if he can have the mental quiet essentially necessary to his recovery, if he really has the typhoid fever. The country will anxiously await the result.

Cotton from Port Royal--The Negroes Busy at Work.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.—A letter from Hilton Head says that the negroes everywhere in two districts are at work collecting, baling and rolling cotton. Thousands have been set at their task, for which they are paid at the rate of one dollar for every hundred pounds.

They labor with alacrity under this unwonted stimnlus. Various assistants and clerks have been appointed to oversee their performances, and though they need to be constantly directed and skillfully managed, yet a good degree of work is really gotten out of them.

This is proved by the fact that in less than three days over fifty thousand dollars worth of cotton was put aboard the steamboat which accompanied Col. Nobles. All this cotton had been baled by the negroes themselves, and the bags made by them.

The amount of cotton taken from each plantation is carefully ascertained. Each bag is marked with the former owner's initials, and an account kept, both with the estate and with the negroes, so that at any time the Government will be able to compensate any of the owners who shall prove themselves to have been loyal.

No Prospect of a Fight in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, January 4.—The bridge over the Green river will be completed to-morrow. Federal reconnoissances are made almost daily south of the river. The rebels have retired before Colonel Garfield in Eastern Kentucky. Colonel Garfield is advancing on Prestonsburg Gen. Schoepff made several ineffectual attempts to draw Zollicoffer from his Somerset entrenchments. There is no prospect of an immediate general engagement.

All the Kentucky banks located where rebel domination prevails, have been consolidated, under Henry D. Lyons, formerly of Louisville, as President, who has authority to run them for the Southern Confederacy.

The War Fairly Begun between the Indians and Texans.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 4.—Reports from Indiana county show that the war has fairly begun between loyal Indians against Texans and rebel half breeds. In a fight in Cherokee county, it is reported that Cooper, a Texan General, and McIntosh, the leader of the rebel Creeks, were killed. Loyal Indians' loss fourteen.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2—Dispatches received at headquarters announce the capture of notorious Jeff. Owens, Col. Jones and fifty of their bridge burning gang, near Martinsburg, Andrain county, by Gen. Schofield, commander of the State Militia.

Six regiments of Federal troops have left Ottoville and Tipton for Weston on an unknown expedition.

Recent developments disclose embezzlements in the county Collection office amounting to $30,000. These frauds were committed by Stephen D. Axtell, chief clerk, and extend back for a series of years.

Departure of Mason and Slidell.

BOSTON January 1.—The steamtug Starlight left Fort Warren at 11 o'clock this morning with Mason and Slidell and their Secretaries, for Princetown, where they will be transferred to the steamer Rinaldo, now lying there.

PRINCETOWN, Mass., Jan. 2.—The British steam gun-boat Rinaldo left at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with Mason and Slidell and their Secretaries aboard. The wind blew a hurricane all night.

From Port Royal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Letters from Port Royal to the 3d ult., state that Commodore Dupont is preparing for a new naval demonstration. The gun boats are concentrating there, and the sailors are practicing with a large number of launches in the work of landing troops. About 10,000 soldiers could be spared from Hilton Head, in addition to General Stevens' brigade, to operate against Charleston, Savannah, or the rebel force at Cossawochie. The latter is most likely the point to be attacked.

Latest from Port Royal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The steamer Vanderbilt has arrived with Port Royal advices to the morning of the 3d inst. She brings 3, 697 bales of Sea Island Cotton.

Gen. Stevens' brigade advanced on the 1st inst., and took posession of the rebel batteries, after a short resistance, in which the troops were aided by the gun-boats sn shelling them. Gen. Stevens followed up his success to within six miles of the Charlesleston Railroad. A flag of truce was received from the rebels requesting permission to bury their dead, and an hour was granted for the purpose, when they fell back upon their fortifications, which are said to be very extensive and defended by from 11,000 to 12,000 men under Gen. Pope. Their loss is unknown Our force was 4,500 men, and we had only eight wounded, including Major Watson, of the 8th Michigan regiment, mortally.—Gen. Stevens now holds posession of the main land, and awaits reinforcements.

From the Upper Potomac.

POINT OF ROCKS, MD., Jan. 5.—6,000 rebels attacked the 5th Connecticut regiment, near Hancock, yesterday, while protecting the railroad. After a slight skirmish our men retired to this side of the Potomac, to await reinforcements. Meanwhile the rebels destroyed the railroad and telegraph lines, breaking our communication with Cumberland. Gen. Sardner is marching to the relief of the Fifth regiment with a sufficient force. The loss on either side is unknown, but believed to be trifling.—The rebels have been shelling our position, at intervals, all day. Our artillery has been responding. The rebel shells did no mischief.

Skirmish in Western Virginia.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette* from Huttonville, Va., says that an expedition consisting of 400 of the 25th Ohio, 300 of the 2nd Virginia, and 40 of Bricken's Cavalry, sent out by Gen. Milroy to attack Huntersville, was a complete success. They attacked the enemy on Saturday morning, consisting of 400 cavalry and 350 militia. After skirmishing about an hour, the enemy retreated with the loss of eight killed and wounded. On our side there were none. Eighty thousand dollars worth of army store and clothing were captured and destroyed.

Affairs at Romney.

A letter from Romney states that there are now some seven thousand troops at that point, including six companies of cavalry and two of artillery, all thoroughly equipped and in a most efficient state. There has been no advance yet, nor will there be until large reinforcements are received. Gen. Rosecrans was expected at Romney daily, and, on his arrival, it was thought that active operations would be resumed. Gen. Kelley is at Cumberland, and is still very low from the effect of his wound. He has never quite recovered since he was struck down at Phillippi, and months may elapse before he will again be able to take the field.

Married,

On Thursday, the 12th day of December, by the Rev. C. Tilton, Mr. ANDREW SIBERT to Miss MARY HUFFMAN, both of Washington county, Pa.

On Thursday, 26th, by the same, Mr. BENJAMIN DUNSTAN to Miss SARAH JANE NICKINSON, both of Greene county, Pa.

On Thursday evening, the 9th ult., by the Rev. C. Tilton, Mr. HOULSWORTH HARPER, of Cumberland township, to Miss REBECCA M. JOHNSTON, of Carmichaels.

On the same evening, by the same, Mr. WM. BLACK to Miss H. E. BOWEL, both of Jefferson.

On January 9th, 1862, at the residence of the bride's father, by John Mitchener, Esq., Mr. GEORFE HARDEN to Miss MARY JANE JEWELL, both of Washington township, Greene county.

On January 11th, 1862, at the residence of the bride's father, by Elder W. W. Leonard, Mr. GEORGE FRY, of Centre township, Greene county, to Miss SARAH M. VANDEGRAFT, of East Bethlehem township, Washington county.

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P. DUFF & SON, Principals.
Nov. 12, 1861.

HOWE'S IMPROVED

SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.

THESE Machines are peculiarly adapted to all the different varieties of family sewing, as well as manufacturing -- working equally well on the lightest and heaviest fabrics, making the celebrated lock stitch seam, (alike on both sides,) of great beauty, strength and elasticity, which cannot be ripped, raveled, or pulled out; will stitch, hem, quilt, tuck, gather, cord and bind, without basting, and for tailors, shirt makers, gaiter fitters and shoe binders, they have no superior ☞ and will be sold for one half the money charged for any other Machine capable of doing as large a range of work in as good a manner. ☞ Every Machine is warranted fully for three years. The celebrated Magic Ruffling can be done on this Machine at the rate of two yards in five minutes. This Machine is the latest and greatest triumph of the original inventor of the Sewing Machine, and should be seen by every person contemplating purchasing a Machine.

Agents wanted everywhere. For particulars of agency, or samples of work, please address the General Agent.

W. B. LASSCELL,
No. 26 *Fifth street, Pittsburgh*, Pa.

N. B.—Needles for all kinds of Sewing Machines, and a superior Machine Oil constantly on hand.
Nov. 13, 1861.

LIGHT! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!!

LAMP AND OIL STORE,

NO. 88 FOURTH STREET PITTSBURGH, PA.

I AM prepared to furnish dealers with the best quality of refined Carbon Oil, at the lowest market price; also Burning Fluid, Camphene, Benzole, Alcohol, &c. I have also on hand and for sale at wholesale, and retail, a great variety of Lamps, Chandeliers Pendants, Brackets, Globes, Chimnies, Shades, Wicks, Cans, &c., together with everything pertaining to the Lamp trade. Churches supplied with fixtures and oil on the most favorable terms. Orders respectfully solicited.

P. HAYDEN.
Nov. 20, 1861-6m.

S. B. & C. P. MARKLE,

MAMUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BOOK, CAP, LETTER,

AND all kinds of WRAPPING PAPER have removed from NO. 27 WOOD STREET to

No. 33 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Cash or Trade for Rags. Nov. 13, 1861-1y.

GREENE COUNTY, ss.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Henry Kroner & Co. for benefit of their creditors &c. to Wm. T. E. Webb, Esq. Insolvent Docket No. 1 June Term, 1861.

L.S. And now to-wit: December 19, 1861. Account of Wm. T. E. Webb, Esq., assignee as above confirmed showing a balance of five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eleven cents, $539 11, in accountant's hands, and Samuel Montgomery, Esq., appointed auditor to distribute balance in accountant's hands.

By the Court,
D. A. WORLEY, Prothonotary.

I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at the office of Buchanan & Lindsey, in Waynesburg on the last Saturday in January, 1862.

SAMUEL MONTGOMERY, Auditor.
Jan. 1, 1861.

GREENE COUNTY, ss.

Henry Sharpneck vs. Benjamin Altman, } In the Court of Common Pleas of said County of June Term, 1861, No. 104.

Ejectment for a lot of ground situate on Main street, in the borough of Carmichaels, bounded by lots of Wm. Crawford's heirs on the north, by alleys on the east and south, and by Main street on the west, and numbered 48 in the plan of said borough.

L.S. And now, to-wit: December 19th, 1861, upon motion of Black & Phelan, Counsel for Plaintiff, the Court grant a Rule upon the Defendant to appear and plead, on or before the first day of next Term or Judgment, to be published three times in Waynesburg Messenger, the last of which to be 60 days before the return day thereof. By the Court,

Jan. 1, 1862. D. A. WORLEY, Prothonotary.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Isaac McCullough having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Jan. 1, 1861. JOHN SCOTT, Adm'r.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of John Clymer, late of Greene township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate are *required to present them properly authenticated* for settlement.

LINDSEY CLYMER,
Jan. 1, 1861. Executor, of Greene township.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of GRAFTON GRIDLEY, late of Jackson township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GEO. SELLERS,
January 8, 1862. Administrator.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned this day, upon the estate of Isaac Shriver, late of Whitely township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebiet to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB COLE,
January 8, 1862. Executor.

ADMINISRTRATO'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration, *De Bonis Non*, upon the Estate of EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, late of Perry Township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
January 1, 1862. Administrator, D. B. N.