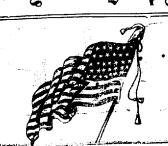
Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet Where breathes the foe but falls before us With Freedom's soll beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er

OUR PLATERURM

THE UNION-THE CONSTITUTION-AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG (PAG)

Thursday Morning, January 9, 1862,

PEOPLES' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. A meeting of the members of the Peoples' State Central Committee will be held at Covorly's Hotel, Harrisburg, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22d, 1862,

to determine the time and place for holding a State Convention to nominate State candidates, and to transact such other business as may be presented. A full attendance is requested.

ALEX K. McCLURE, Chairman. GEO, W. HAMMERSLY, Secretaries.

FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE OF GOV. ANDREW G. CURTIN.

A plain and practical public document, such as is the first annual message of the Governor of Pennsylvania, admits of no review. It is a statement of facts, which cannot be criticised; an elaboration of truths and principles which can be pondered with more benefit by the pub-He when left to their own judgment, than if we were to indulge in a lengthy analysis of all its points and arguments. In the entire message, Gov. Curtin confines bimself exclusively to the official business of Pennsylvania. The financial affairs of the state are healthy, and the fact that, in the midst of the pressing demands on the Treasury, it has not been found necessary to call in all the loan effected under the act of last May, and that the ordinary resources of the year 1862 were in excess of those of 1860, is a cheering evidence of the econemy of the administration, and the watchful care with which its resources are guarded. In this connection we may also state, that the operations of the sinking fund for the past year ending with September, have been very satisfactory, and that \$300,801 of the public debt have been paid.

The sale of the public works, with the receipts in money and bonds, is also a subject for detailed statement in the message, and one too, which is presented in a lucid and comprehensive style. These works were long a source of carruption in the government of the state; inviting fraud in procuring, and malfeasance in, office, so that their sale not only put an end to the most notorious system of robbing the dreasury, but it has also to some extent rid the politics of the state of a nuisance in the shape of mean contests for patronage.

The great business feature of the message, i its reference to the slaveholders' rebellion in the south, and the connection of the people of Pennsylvania with the efforts of the national Administration to crush that rebellion and bring its guilty participants to punishment. The devotion of the people of Pennsylvania in this particular, is now made a matter of docu mentary history, and this message of Governor O Curtin will be preserved among the archieves of the state as the proud record of the chivalry of its citizens their dauntless adherence to the nation in the hour of its danger, and their --- boundless enthusiasm when called on to defend the honor, the authority and the perpetuity of the national government. No Pennsylvanian can peruse the facts of this portion of the message, without an emistion of pride, and the fact that the first military aid which the government received when the capital was managed by a traitor foe, was hurried forward by the enthusiasm of the people of Pennsylvania, will also hereafter be regarded as one of our proudest boasts. The main facts of this feature of the messare have already appeared in unoffic al statements in these columns, but the figures as they are now presented in an official shape in the message, are made more interesting and this portion of the message would be jealously scanned by the authorities, satesmen and soldiers of other states, its preparation is marked with much care and ability. It shows in its conclusion that Pennsylvania has actually in service ninety-three thousand five hundred and seventy-seven men, with sixteen thousand and thirty-eight men being disciplined, making a total of one hundred and nine thousand six hundred and fifteen men, exclusive of twenty thousand one hundred and seventy-five men now disbanded. These are gratifying results, but there are details connected with their establishment presented by the message, which must be carefully examined to arrive at a just appreciation of what has been accomplished by Pennsylva-

main this junctures and To and It is not necessary for us to enter further on an exhibition or condensation of the details of the message, because it is damaging to the truth to attempt the abridgement of official facts and figures. We therefore must content ourselves by repeating that the message is a just tribute to the imposing position of Pennsylvania in this crisis, and that, as a state paper, it will attract the attention of the people beyond, as it will command the respect and admiration of those within the limits of Pennsylvania. It is equally vigorous as the subjects it discusses—plain and practical as the facts it presents and distinguished for a patriotism of tone and temper, which accord well with the loyalty and enthusiasm of the people of the Keystone State

Hunty J. RAYMOND, the editor of the New

REPORT OF THE STATE TREASURER. The most difficult, responsible and laborious ocition in the government at the present time, is that which imposes the care of public funds and the duty of financeering for the safety of public credit. To recruit armies, construct navies and make war, are all merely the accomplishment of physical effort, easily achieved when the essential means of money are provided. Without credit or money, nothing that is practical can be achieved. Soldiers may plad and statesmen devise; but all is to no purpose for actual results, unless the essential, money, is forthcoming or in sure prospect, to give encour agement and impetus to those engaged in the service. In this respect and at this time purticularly, the duties of hose who guard the treasuries of the states and the nation have been greatly increased within the last year. Not been greatly increased within the last year. Not dent to call upon the loyal States for aid to only the nation, but the states have added immensely to their expenses and expenditures, thus training the Union, and upholding the Constitution and the laws. In response to that call, increasing the dulies of the Treasurers of all, and making the business of financeering one of great responsibility and labor:

We print the report of the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, this afternoon, and ask for it the careful perusal of the people not because it is a mere exposition in figures of the financial condition of the state, or that it describes the extent of the public credit and the public resources, but because it is in every particular such an exposition of the financial condition of the state, as to show the creditor of the commonwealth the safety of his investment, and guard those who have the authority to use those re ources by appropriation and disbursment.

We cannot refrain from alluding, personally to Hon. Henry D. Moore, while thus briefly referring to the able report of the State Treasurer, and in this allusion we do not presume to interfere with the duty of the Legislature any farther than to observe, that the selection of the present state treasurer is as essential to the success and prosperity of the state, as is the healthy condition of its finances or the sacred protection of its credit.

OLD SPLEEN ON NEW SUBJECTS.

The old Breckenridge Digan in this city, not satisfied with having exerted all its influence in behalf of the rebels, is now determined to vent its spleen on those independent Demo crate of the House who have been true to their obligations and their pledges, in uniting with the gations and their pledges, in uniting with the great depression of business, caused by the war Republicant to organize the Huuse on a Union in which our Government is engaged. basis. In a characteristic article, the Patrio and Union assails honest men because they re fused to obey the mandates of a small though desperately corrupt clique of Democrats in the men who sought the power that they might 000. On the 15th of May following, anoth

dit of the truth, that the organiz ces alike honorable and just. John Rowe was elected Speaker because he is an honest man and an experienced legislator. His record is afford to treat the secret sympathizers with treason, who attempt to impugn his Democracy, with contempt.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

The re-election of Capt. E. H. Rouch this sentatives, was a triumph of which he can be important. As it was no doubt presumed that personally proud and politically gratified. His the war to crush out the slave holder's rebellion. feared would injure Capt. Rouch, have tended deration for their expenses or services. In view of these facts, and in consideration of the in-House, and after a spirited contest, he finds is to be hoped that the Legislature will make himself the Chief Clerk of the House of Representation for the payment of their com-House, and after a spirited contest, he finds sentatives, if anything, with renewed honors, and the increased confidence of its members. As a personal friend, we highly rejoice at the As a personal friend, we highly rejoice at the War purposes up to the end of the fiscal year, election of Capt. Rouch; as a triumph, it does November 30, 1861, ate as follows, viz: him great personal credit, and as a result, it Amount received under tempowill add greatly to the success and the economy of legislation, during the session just organ-

THE WASHINGTON STAR asserts that the report of the disloyalty of Ad. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, which filled that city with dismay and Expended under consternation a few days since, was concocted by the friends of Gen. Fremont, as a revenge on the Adjutant General for the part he played in the recent investigation and exposure of the frands in the Western Military Department. A large number of speculators and contractors. who have been frustrated in their speculations on the National Treasury by the vigilance of the Adjutant General, are now in Washington city determined to destroy him, and to accom-Hunny J. Raymond, the editor of the New plish this evil resolution have started stories York Daily Times, has been elected Speaker of in regard to his treasonable tendencies. Their the lower House by the New York Assembly: first effort, however, was a signal failure.

Other regions of languages were collected.

ANNUAL REPORT HENRY D. MOORE, State: Treasurer.

READ JANUARY 8. 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. GENTRALIEN:—In obedience to the requirements of the Act of 16th March, 1832, in reference to this Department, I herewith submit the following report for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1861:—

The disbursements and general duties of the Department for the past year have been largely

in excess of those of any previous year in the history of our State. An unboly war and rebellion against the General Government, upon the part of a number of the Southern States of the Union, rendered it necessary for the Presi Pennsylvania has most nobly done her duty, as is attested by a hundred thousand of her bases attested by a number taquashed of her brave and loyal sons who are now in the field, sustaining her honor and assisting the Government in crushing out, this traitorous rebellion. The arming, enuipping, and sustaining such a large force as this by our State, had necessarily involved a large expenditure of money, and caused the logarithment of horse alludes the logarithment of the horse alludes. catied the rast increase of labor and expenditure of this Department to which I have alluded.

Presuming that it will be more satisfactory to, have the ordinary receipts and disbursements of the Department shown separate and distinct, from the war expenses, I respectfully report.

Available balance in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1861. \$831,483'08.

Receipts into the general fund for the last fiscal was the last fiscal year 8,017,645 57

Total \$3,699,078 65 priations and general expenses of the State from December 1st, 1860, to November 80th, 1861 . \$3,144,480 84 inclusive.....

vailable, balance of the general s664,698 3 By comparing the receipts into the general fund for the last year, with the receipts for the preceding year, it will be seen there is a falling off or deficiency of \$461,611.74.

This deficiency is mainly on the following items. Viz 🖽 🖰 Tax on bank dividends.

Tax on real and personal estate. Interest on railroad and canal bonds. The deficiency on account of taxes is to be attributed to financial embarrassments and

On the 12th of April last, the Legislature by

Militia of the Commonwealth," authorized the Governor to negotiate temporary loans to the desperately corrupt clique of Democrats in the amount of five hundred thousand dollars to House, thereby saving the organization of that carry out the provisions of that set Under body from falling into the hands of a set of this act temporary loans were obtained from the banks, in Philadelphia to the amount of \$475, use it to desparage the efforts of the people of act was passed, "to meate a lean and to provide Pennsylvania to crush rebellion, if not act was passed, "to meate a lean and to provide Pennsylvania to crush rebellion, if not act to graining the State." By the provisions of this tually to wield the influence of fegislation in thorized "to borrow on the faith of the Common. giving aid and comfort to their old allies, the wealth any sum not exceeding three millions of traitors of the south and the common enemies dollars, and to issue the bonds of the Common. charges John Rowe with being no Democrat because he accepted the support of a body of men elected on Union principles, and boastingly claims, that the men who arrogantly refused to accept any union with their colleagues of the House to effect an organization of the Legislative, as also of the difference of the could at that time be negotiated at particular, who it applieds for their courage. No respectable man in this community regards the utterances of those who control the Patriot and Union as a of the the least importance. Patriot and Union as of the the least importance, financial matters, as well as by the Hon. At the but for fear that its base misrepresentations in reference to the organization of the House may negotiate the loan at less than its payvalue. In have any influence in circles where its menda. city is not known, we will mention for the ing against the Government, its very existence, credit of the truth that the overnivation of as well as the capital of the nation threatened, and Gov sizes, under the panic then ex the present Legislature was effected by influenisting, selling in the market at 15 per cent because alike honorable and just. John Rowe was low par, it seemed almost useless to undertake the negotiation of our State loan at its par-tales. Initials energency, by the consent of the Governor, I called upon two of the promi-nent Banking Houses of Philadelphis. Mesars. and an experienced legislator. His record is as fair as that of the men who control the Breckinridge organ—his teputation as pure as Drexel, and Jay Cooke & Co., and after that of those who now deninnee him, and his that of those who now deninnee him, and his patriotism and devotion to the American Union, agreed that of those who now deninnee him, and his patriotism and devotion to the American Union, qualities more eminently worthy of the em nall the difficulties surrounding it; and to the credit of Pennsylvania be it said, that in the country will have recovered from its present description and financial embarrassment, and our midst of an excitement such as the country had the present all the present description. The representatives of the people that the credit of the case of the people that the representatives of the people that the credit of the credit of the case of the people that the representatives of the people that the credit of the credit of the case of the people that the credit of the case of the people that the credit of the credit of the case of the people that the credit of the case of the people that the credit of the credit of the case of the people that the credit of the credit of the credit of the case of the people that the credit of set as it then was, the citizens and corporate institutions of our Commonwealth most nobly responded to the fervent and patriotic appeal of those gentlemen, and yindicated the loyalty war and rebellion upon the traitors who comand patriotism of our people by subscribing to
this loan at its per value, and setting a most requested to support such measures in Congress
noble example for her sister States, who were to
las shall authorise the seture and confiscation
follow her in like appeals to their own citizens so far as it can be done constitutionally, of the morning, as the Clerk of the House of Repre- In this connection I cannot forbear expressing the thanks which are due to the banks of the personally proud and politically gratified. His known Republican enthusiasm—his ardent attachment for the Union—his uncompromising inever could have been negotiated, and I deem hostility to those who, in any manner oppose it but an act of justice that this acknowledge ment should be made of their Yaluable assistance to the State in the emergency then exist have made him a man of such positive mark, ing. I conceive t also to be my duty to say by paid up to the 15th of January last.—
that my were almost fearful of his re-election, that we never the compromises might be, which were to be made on other candidates. But the power of the Governor, under the last to the company the gentlemen who rendered such ambient to be made on other candidates. But the power of the Governor, under the last to the company the section was about to be taken by the bondholders were judgenedated and radicalism, which we have never easier of a section of this loan, they was about to be taken by the bondholders were judgenedated and calculation of the company by a sale of the

mission by authorizing the Governor to draw his warrant for the same. The receipts and expenditures for Military or

rary loan, Act of 12th April. 475,000 00 15th May, 1861.

Sah refunded by Paymaster and others. 2.612,150 00 32,229 45

Total \$8,119,879 45 Act 12th April, 1861..... Expended under 474,873 85 " Expended under 1861 1,708,462 68 Expended under 11,708,462 68 170,585 51

Medica de la contra la con

A detailed account of receipts and expenditures will be found in the report of the Auditor General: Amount outstanding against the Commonwealth, November 30th, 1861, of the war losos, viz:

\$2,712,150 00

Amount of public debt funded and unfunded, November 30, 1861 Amount paid during the fiscal 37,969,847 50 year ending November 80th, 1861....

mount of public debt exclu-hive of war ban; Nov. 80th 1861.

ers of the Sinking Fund, it will appear that \$800,801 01 of the public debt was paid during he year ending on the first Monday of Septem-of 1861 attached directine required by aw to report to the Governor.
On the 12th of Se tember an account was

resented to the General Government of expenses incurred by our State for war purposes, up to the 1st of that month, amounting to about

000.00 was refunded to the State, being 40 per cent, on the amount of account thus presented. There was therefore in the Treasury on the 80th:of:November, 1861, as follows, viz: Balance of general fund
Unexpended balance war loans . 554.598 31

Amount refunded by General 608,000 00 Government.

Cash from the society of Cincinnati.....

Balance in Treasury \$1,551,605 72

The semi-annual interest on the State debt which will be due and payable on the 1st of next month will amount to nearly one million

It is gratifying to know that the State will be ready and prompt as usual to meet the interest on her obligations. How much of the balance in the Treasury

may yet be required to meet expenses of our may yet be required to meet expenses to but military operations is impossible to say, but the probability is that the unexpended balance will be sufficient for all those purposes, unless the State should receive a future requisition from the General Government for more troops. If no further requisition shall be made upon us, the refunded balance in the Treasury will then be applicable to the defenses of our State, the redemption of her loans, meeting the direct tax

redemption of het loans, meeting the direct tax of the General Government, or such other purposes as in the wisdom of the Legislature may seem most proper.

By an act of Congress, approved August 5th, 1861, a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars was levied against all the States of the Union. The quota of Pennsylvania, under that Act, is \$1,948,719.33. Two modes of payment of this tax to the Canana Congress. ment of this tax to the General Government are presented by the provisions of the Act. One is, that it may be paid by the citizens of each state direct to collectors to be appointed by the deneral Government; and the other mode, that the State may assume and pay the tax and collect it herself from her own citizens.

I would respectfully urge upon the Legislature the assumption and payment of this tax by our State, for two reasons:—First: Mhe innovation of Government tax collectors among our people would be distasteful to our citizens, who would undoubtedly much prefer to pay the tax to our own State collectors in the usual manner. Secondly, Because the adoption of that course will save about three hundred thou sand dollars to the State, as an allowance of fifteen per cent. is made by the Ada to all States who will assume the collection of said tax. Under the empression that the State will assume the tax, I would respectfully suggest a mode, by which our citizens may be relieved

from the payment of it for the coming year.
By a proviso in the 58d section of the Act aforesaid, it is allowed that this tax may be paid
and satisfied in whole or in part by the release
of any State duly executed to the United States, same abatement of the amount of such tax as would be allowed in case of the payment of the

same in money." our State against the General Government for military expenses be "determined" as soon as it can be done, and that the Legislature shall authorize's release to be made of such claim to pay the amount of our State tax aforesaid.

hope that our Representatives in Congress may be requested by the Legislature to take such action as shall put the expenses of this unholy war and rebellion upon the traitors who comproperty of the rebels engaged in this rebellion, to pay the war debt of the Government, and thus relieve the loyal citizens and their children from the onerous burden of taxation which they will otherwise have to sustain for years to

come.
The State is holder of bonds of the Wyoming Canal Company to the amount of \$281,000 00. Upon these bonds the interest was punctually paid up to the 15th of January last. was about to be taken by the bondholders to reorganize the company by a sale of the tanals under the mortgage, I addressed a letter to the trustees of the mortgage on the 30th of September, requesting that they would take no action in reference to a sale without first shall appoint such committee;) to contract for notifying me as the representative of the interdeemed advisable, at a price not to exceed that paid for similar publications at former sessions, and that it wild half to the State for the she holds, and that it wild half. See half and the same publication of a Daily Legislative Record, if deemed advisable, at a price not to exceed that paid for similar publications at former sessions, and that the contract, if made, be submitted to the Senate for approval.

Mr. CRAWFORD she holds, and that it was his and their desire that the interests of the State should be properly protected to the same extent as other bondholders." I subsequently had an interview with Mr. Clark, and ascertained from him that in consequence of suits having been instituted pointed, and a plan matured between the stock and bond-holders to reorganize the company, and that application would be made to the Court to grant a decree of sale. The action contemplated would result in a substitution of stock for the bonds held by the State, and a reduction or loss of about ten per cent. of the amount of her bonds. I declined to act for the State in the matter, for the reason, that I had

no anthority to compromise or make any settle-mode which would not realize to the State the Amount of temporary loan of 12th

Amount of the House as the representative for the State in this matter.

Amount of temporary loan of 12th

Amount of temporary loan of 12th

Amount of the House as the representative for the State in this matter.

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Amount of the House as the representative for the State in this matter.

Amount of the House as the representative for the House as the representative for the House of Mr. House of Mr.

All the provisions of this act binding upon either the State or Company relating to the issuing, delivery, and cancellation of bonds, have been fulfilled by the respective parties, and the State now holds all the bonds of the company as specified in said act, excepting one million of the bonds authorized by the second section. The remainder which were delivered to the Philadelphia and On m Erio Railroad company on the 9th of May last, under a warrant of the Governor as authorized

by the sixth section of the act aforesaid.

My experience in this Department for the last year has satisfied me of the necessity of a thorough alteration and revision of our revenue laws The burthen of taxation under our present system is certainly unequal and unjust. Whether this arises from the inefficiency of our laws churchy, or a laxity on the part of assessors, collectors, and other officers in enforcing their provisions, I am unable to say. When 1861.

\$37,868,516 08 the fact is stated (which was alluded to by my preference to the report of the Commission predecessor in his last report) that the state of the commission predecessor in his last report) that the state of the commission predecessor in his last report) that the state of the commission predecessor in his last report) that the state of the commission predecessor in his last report) that the state of the commission predecessor in his last report. 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 less, than that a very large proportion bar, Lichtenwallner, M Called, bar, of property of all kinds in our State, including of property escapes taxation altogether. It has been the boast of Pennsylvania for years, that our rich agricultural domain and our immense mlueral wealth and resources, constitute us one

of the richest States in the Union, and yet ac cording 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 large number of our awealthy citizens escape taxation almost entirely by reason of having their wealth mainly, if not exclusively in bond and mortgages, ground rents; and other se-curities which they 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 fangible 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 person and his property by our Govern-ment and its laws, and should pay a fair propor-tionate share of the expenses of the Govern-ment 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 dijest all acts and statutes relating to or touching the revenue laws," that commission was ap-pointed, and it is to be hoped they will be ready

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 predec 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 par of the State should have remained sacred and inviolable, and I cannot but think that she suffered in her character and reputation, when, vithout consent of the parties whose money sh 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 this affecting her own honor and credit

to report some basis of action during the present

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

My predecessor has truly said. "It would reatly simplify the accounts in this department if the amount of State taxes assessed was charged directly to the county,"and he might have added it would also save a large amount to the State of any state duly executed to said office bears, for in some counties the taxes have been accurate of equal amount against the United mulating for years, until in the aggregate over States." It is further provided "that in case shalf a million remains unpaid. These taxes of such release, such State shall be allowed the are handed down from year to year to new. Treasurers as they are appointed, and some counties are now behind more than a whole years assessment. It is to be hoped that this Board of Commissioners appointed on the reve

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,

January 7th, 1862.

Pennsylvania Legislature

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8. SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock

Mr. PENNY read in place a bill entitled a supplement to an act relating to an act extending the charter of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company.

Mr. BOUGHTER, one to authorize Wm. G.

Freeman, administrator of the estate of Wm. Coleman, late of Cornwall township, Lebanon county, to sell certain real estate.

Both the above bills were laid on the table,

no standing committees having yet been a pointed.

A joint resolution to purchase Legislative
Manuals and Purdon's Digests was considered

and adopted.

Mr. FULLER offered, the following resolu-

pointed in conjunction with a similar committee of the House to inform the Governor that the General Assembly was organized, made a report after which the Governor's annual message was read, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House was called to order at 11 o'clock

After the adoption of a few business resolutions Mr.) Paismis presented the petition of citizens of Redford county contesting the right of Geo. W. Householder to a seat in the House by the rightsentative from sald county.

Mr. RHOADS presented the petition of citizens of Adams county contesting the right of John Bushy to a seat in the House as the representations.

JOHN BUSEY to a seat in the House as the repre-tative from said county.

Mr. RYON. (Dem.) introduced a scint Air. Across, term is introduced a solar lution providing for the appointment of a mittee of three by each House to tooking a trailer three by the solar location of a Trailer Location of a Trailer Location. the publication of a Daily Legislativ. and report the same for the action

10use. The resolution was laid over under the On motion, the House then proceeded election of Chief Clerk, which resulted

Messrs. Abbott, Alexander, Armstrage Bar. Beaver, Beebe, Bigham, Blanchard, Blass, (Mercer), Busbey, Chatham, Cochia, (Mercer), Busbey, Chatham, Cochran, Cane, Dennis, Dougherty, Elliott, Fox Faland, Gamble, Grant, Gross, Hall, Happer, E. ry, Hoffer, Householder, Hutchman, Kellellan, M. Collian, M. Woy, Moore, More, More, Lehman, M. Clellan, M. Oy, Moore, More, More, L. Roya, Phys. Lehman, M. Clellan, M. Oy, Moore, More, More, M. Collian, M. Chang, M. C. Roya, Phys. Rev. B 1988, 11 (1998), 11 (1998), 12 (1998), 12 (1998), 13 (1998 ter, Ross, (Luzerne.) Rowe, Russ II. ter, moss, (Luzerne,) nowe, musell, & Sellers, Shannon, Smith, (Chester, Smith, Sellers, Diamon, Sincer, 18 acser, Samuel adelphia, Strang, Tracy, Twicerell Warner, Wildey, Williams, and Wil

voted for Mr. RAUCH thumberland,) Caldwell, Craig, Dellown, thumberland, Donley, (Greene,) Donnelly, (Ph.)
Duffield, Early, Gaskill, Graham, G bar, Lichtenwallner, M'Culloch, M.) Manus, Nieman, Pershing, Peters Quigley, Ramsey, Rex. Rhoads, E. Rowland, Ryon, Tate, Thompson, Wakefield, Weidner, Wiml y. W. ler-46, voted for Mr. Zeigles

Mr. Scott--1, voted for Mr. Care Mr. Worley--1, voted for Mr. H.: Mr. Rough having received the a ber of votes cast, was declared elect. sworn into office.

The Secretary of the Common, we give troduced, and presented the annual the Governor, which was read by the The Chief Clerk annual that he had a superior that he had a superior that he had a superior to the chief Clerk annual control that he had a superior to the chief Clerk annual control that he had a superior to the chief Clerk annual control t the following appointments: he following appointment.

Assistant Clerk—E. S. Capron.

Clerks—C. W. W. d. et

Niles, Robert Brown, James Contactly The above named gentlehen appropri were duly sworn into office. The House then resumed the election officers, which resulted as follows Sergeant at Arms - E. B. Picket pointed the following assistants James Sulers, J. C. Sturdevant Hutchens, John W. Wright Door-Keeper—Casper Gang : when the life

the following assistants Geo. W. Gettys, Lewis Frederick, I. W. A. B. Fox. Messenger.—S. G. Blanchard Postmaster-H. A. Woodhonse All the above named officers, with the tion of the Messenger, Mr. Blanch of Lapter and were duly sworn into office The resolution from the Senate is

to the appointment of a joint committract for the publication of a 114 Record, was taken up and con-Speaker announcing that the name mittee on the part of the House w. on the journal. The House then of

Married

In this city, January 6th, 1862, it St. by the Rev. P. Maher, Mr. Vivilia beth own, to Wiss MARY MARGARET Hours

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A Grand hattinee will be given on Satures and for the accommodation of Families and Condendern admitted to the Mattine Or TEN CENTS Busines Manager

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