

BY S. J. ROW.

RELIEF NOTICE .- The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 25th and 29th days of January

The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the board, and produce her sworn statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, and when enlisted; the number of children, with age and sex of each; the t waship in which they resided at the time of enlistment, and their present residence; and that she is without the means of support for herself and children who are dependent upon her. Two witnesses of credibility from the township in which she resides, must also be produced, whose certificate (sworn to before the Board of Relief) must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be, that the statement of the number and age of her family is true, that she is in destitute circumstances and her family in ac-tual want, and that all the facts set forth in her application are correct and true.

Forms containing these requisitions can be ob-tained at the Office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses appear. N. B. Illness of the applicant, properly proven will excuse personal attendance WM. S BRADLEY, Clerk. Jan 7. 1863.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD .- With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you must be sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless. depressed and good for nothing. you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Aver's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula or Kings' Evil. Tu-mors, Uleers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches. Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm. Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Sup-pression, Whites, Sterility, Syphilis or Veneral Diseases Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases. Try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and see for yourself the eurprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages f the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows

AVER'S CATHARTIC PILLS-for Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach. Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumstism, Dropsy, Worms, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine. Prepared by Dr. J C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Nass and sold by

C. D. Watson, Clearfield, Wm. Irvin, Curwensville, S. Arnold, Luthersburg, Eliza Chase, Ansonville, J. C. Benner, Morrisdale, C. R. Foster, Philinsburg, and Dealers everywhere.

CHICKORY-AND ITS USES. Chickory has been considereably cultivated

the past season in some portions of the West as a substitute for coffee. It has been used, several years by coffee grinders for the purpose of adulteration. The root is the part used for this purpose. The roots resemble the parsnip in color and shape, but do not grow quite so large. The roots are dug the first Autumn after sowing, cleaned, and partially dried, or cut up at once and kiln dried, depending upon the character of the market and condition in which they are best sold. The manufacturers cut up the roots in small pieces, roast 30th, 1861, was \$1,551,605 72. The Receipts them, and grind to powder between fluted during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1862, rollers. The tops are also acceptable food to cows and sheep. It is said when cows are fed upon it, the quality of the millk is improved. as an equivalent for coin for the payment of It may also be used as salad. Its leaves blanched, are sold in the market of the Netherlands very early in the Spring as saladlong before lettuces are to be had. The roots are taken up on the approach of Winter, and packed in cellars in alternate layers of sand, so as to form ridges with the crowns of the plants on the surface of the ridge : Here if the frost be excluded, they soon send out leaves in such abundance as to afford a supply of sallad during the Winter. If light be excluded the leaves are perfectly blanched, and in this state are known under the name of Barbe de Copucin.

The plant is not without its faults. If all the roots are not taken from the ground the first season, it springs up and spreads the next like a Canada thistle. It is also very exhaustitive of the soil.

The presence of chicory in coffee may be detected in the following manner; If a little genuine ground coffee be thrown in a glass full of water, it mostly floats, and slowly moistens, communicating scarcely any color to the liquid. Powdered chickory tested in the same way very speedily absorbs moisture, communicates a deep reddish brown tint to the water, and in a few ninutes falls to the bottom.

THE BEGGARS OF MOSCOW.

In Moscow exist about forty thousand beggars by profession-rather a strong proportion in a total of three hundred and eighty thousand inhabitants-who chieffy ply their trade in the shops and galleries of the Gostinnoc Dibor, a kind of Oriental bazaar. On every step you will fall in with women carrying their children with them, with persons dismissed from the hospitals, with burnt-out people from the neighborhood, and that particular species of the Russia beggar who appeals to your generosity on behalt of recruits and the starving families they hav ; left behind them. The most impudent of all are discharged officials and soldiers, who are generally drunkards, covered with rags, and decorated with orders and clasps. Then, again, you meet old women carying open coffins with them, and begging alms to defray the cost of burial. Other women of the stamp, applying to you in the expediency of restricting the rate of local taxname of a bride who would like to be married, but wants a dowry. Peasants will stop you, to enable them to buy a new horse, the old one \$40.580,666 0S; additional amount received having gone to the wall by some accident at the State Treasury during the fiscal year or other ; soldiers in full uniform, who have broken a glass in the barracks, clamor for a trifle to replace the departed one. To the secular members of the fraternity is admixed a strong portion of monks and nuns, walking in the sober garments of their order, and asking a mite for the crection of a new church, the restoration of a chapel, or such like purposes. All point imperatively to the boxes, plates, coffins, prayer-books, and altar-covers they present to you with an entreating gesture. Pilgrims and pilgrimesses, too, who have vowed to go to Palestine, to the Solovizki Monastery, or to the grave of the sacred Tychon, will accost you, each enlarging with great emphasis and considerable fluency upon the holy object of their journey .- Letter from

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

GENTLEMEN-Notwithstanding the pressure of public calamity which has weighed heavily on the country during the past year, it has pleased Divine Providence not only to enable the people of Pennsylvania to perform in full all their duties to our common government. but to give to this Commonwealth domestic peace, plenty and prosperity.

The balance in the Treasury on November were as tollows : From ordinary sources \$4,-047.822 39; from 6 per cent. loan act of May 15th, 1861, \$387.850 00; from various banks interest on public debt \$140,768 30; Refunded cash, military, \$29,566 42; from U. States Government \$605.740 52--making \$5,211,747 63 .- Total receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending Nov.30, 1862, \$6,763,353 35. And the payments have been as tollows : For ordinary purposes, \$3,083,110 06; Paid on State interest as an equivalent for com \$146,-631 22; Military expenses, act April 12, 1861, \$7 62; Military expenses, act May 15, 1861, \$460,548 68; Military expenses, act May 16, 1861, \$1,217 26; Military expenses, act April 16, 1862, \$20,607 04; Military pensions, act May 15, 1861, \$400 54; to Commissioners of Sinking Fund, \$427,881 51; Domestic creditors, \$105 32; to Temporary loan, redeemed, \$100,000 00; to United States Government, direct tax, \$350,000 00-making total expenditures \$4,590,509 25,-Leaving a balance in the Treasury on Nov. 30th, 1862, of \$2,172,-844 10, of which amount \$195,576 27 cents is the balance of unexpended military loan, as follows:

Balance of said fund on Nov'r 30th, 1861, \$390.507 41; receipts under act of May 15th. 1861, \$387,850 00-making \$778,357 41. Of this fund was paid for military expenses, as above named, \$482.781 14, and for redemption of temporary loan \$100,000,00, making amount paid out \$582.78114-leaving a balance of \$195.576 27 of the military fund in Treasury.

Receipts from ordinary sources for the year ending Nov. 30, 1862, \$4,047,822 39. From same sources for year ending Nov. 30, 1861, \$3,017.645 57. Excess of receipts for 1862, \$1,030,176 82. Payments for ordinary purposes, excepting interest, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1861, \$1,118,662 93. For year ending 1862, \$1.025.345 77. Decrease in expenditures of 1862, \$95,317 16.

From the tables exhibited it will

allowed by the act of Congress for prompt payment. Pennsylvania thus paid her quota of the direct tax before any other State. There is still due to the State, principally for advances since made for transportation and equipments of volunteers, about, three hundred thousand dollars. On the 20th of February last, I issued my

warrant authorizing the State Treasurer to deliver to the Philadelphia and Erie Rarilroad Company one thousand of the bonds deposited with the State in conformity with the Act of May 7, 1861. On the 20th of November I issned a similar warrant. Both warrants were granted after receiving reports from John A. Wright, Esq., the commissioner appointed for the purpose, that the proceeds of the bonds previously issued had been appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the law. The company has now received three of the five millions of bonds deposited in the State Treasury. With the proceeds of the bonds issued, fifty-two miles of road have been completed, making with what had formerly been finished, a total of one hundred and ninety-nine miles, leaving eighty-nine miles unfinished, of which, nearly all is graded and ready for the iron. The bonds still in the Treasury will yield an amount ample to complete the road, and thus open this important route of trade and commerce. The development of the vast mineral and other resorces of our north-western counties by this means, will undoubtedly in a few years render valuable the securities of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, now forming part of the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth.

The interest on the State debt was paid in August last in specie or its equivalent, in conformity with the existing law, at the cost of one hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-two cents for the difference between species and paper currency, of which the banks under the provisions of the Act of 11th April, 1862, have already refunded to the State one hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirty cents.

This burden on the banks has become heavier than in my judgment ought to be borne by any special interest.

Unless the Legislature should otherwise provide it will be the duty of the State Treasurer. to pay in like manner the interest which will fall due hereafter. We should all be careful not to violate the faith or impair the credit of the commonwealth. The serious and early consideration of the Legislature is invited to the whole subject. In my opinion there are already more incorporated banks in the Commonwealth than are at present required for the public convenience, and I therefore recomrend that no more shall be incorporated. On the 7th of July last, a call was made by the President for three hundred thousand volunteers. This State had already supplied nearly one hundred and ten thousand men, yet her people promptly bestirred themselves to respond to this new requirement. Although it was believed that no bounties would be necessary to induce the men of Pennsylvania to enter the service of their country on such an occasion, yet as some of the neighboring States offered large bounties, it was thought not right to expose our citizens to the temptation thus afforded to them to enlist in regi ments of other States. There being no appropriation for the payment of bounties, I, of course, could not airect them to be paid out of the treasury, and it was evident that to call the Legislature together and wait for the negotiation of any loan which might be authorized for the parpose, would be attended by injurious delay. Under these circumstances I confidently appealed by proclamation to a people who have never faltered in the performance of any duty of patriotism, calling on them to raise in their several counties, the sums necessary to issue their proportion of the quota of the State. This appeal was off ctually answered. Public meetings were held, and liberal amounts subscribed by individuals. In the city of Philadelphia, besides a very large fund thus raised, the municipal authorities contributed heavily from their common treasury, and in several counties the county commissioners, generally under the guarantee of a few of their eminent citizens, devoted county funds to the same purpose. I recommend that these proceedings be legalized, and submit to the wisdom of the Legislature the question of what legislation would be just and proper on the whole subject that the burden of this patriotic effort may fail equally on all classes of people throughout the State. The result of this manifestation of public spirit was that thirty-eight new regiments and three unattached companies of infantry were raised; four other regiments, which, previous to this call, had been authorized by the War Department to be raised are still in progress of organization. On special requisitions from the War De partment there have been raised and are now in service five additional regiments, and three companies of cavalry, two batteries of heavy artillery, and one battery of light artillery. A battalion of heavy artillery is being raised by Maj. Joseph Roberts, U. S. A., with my assent, also under special authority of the War Department. Early in September last the rebel army cros sed the Potomac into Maryland, with the design of invading this State. On the 4th of that month I called upon the people by Proclamation to organize into companies and hold themselves in readiness to be ordered into actual service for the defence of the State. And on the 11th of that month, under authority of the President, I issued orders for fifty thousand volunteer Militia, to rendezvous at Harrisburg, for the defence of the State. This call was promptly responded to, and a large force was sent forward to the Cumberland Valley and its vicinity. The first part of this force, consisting of one regiment and eight companies of infantry, moved from Harrisburg on the night of the 12th of September, and were followed by other regiments as fapidly as they could be organized and transportation provided. The command of the whole force was taken by Brigadier General John F. Reynolds, who left his corps in the Army of the Potomac at my urgent request, and hurried to the defence of his native State, for which he is entitled to the thanks of the Commonwealth. Fifteen thousand of the Volunteer Militia were pushed forward to Hagerstown and Boonsboro', in the State of Maryland; ten thousand were posted in the vicinity of Greencastle and Chambersburg; and about twenty-five thousand were at Harrisburg, and on their way to Harrisburg, or in readi-

in cash, after deducting the fifteen per cent, | ceed thither. One regiment, at the request of | issued to border counties and organized com-Gen. Halleck, was sent to protect Dupont's Powder Mills, in the State of Delaware. On the 24th September the Volunteer Militia were discharged by me from service, having by their spirited demonstration greatly aided in by the rebels, and in compelling their sudden evacuation of the portion of Maryland which they had polluted. For these services, the thanks of the Governor of Marvland and of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac were

rendered to our patriotic troops through me. Measures have been taken to procure the payment in full of these troops, and of the expenses attending their services, by the United States, in accordance with the terms of the call by the President. A large portion of the amount has already been paid. Having accompanied this force to Hagerstown, I am enabled to speak of the courage, fidelity and cheerfulness with which the men suffered unaccustomed privations, and bore the fire of the rebel force, performing with alacrity all the service that was required of them.

On the 4th of August last, a draft of three hundred thousand militia, to serve for nine months, was ordered by the President under the act of Congress of 17th July, 1862, and regulations were made by his authority in pursuance of that act, under which regulations the enrolment and draft were conducted in this State, our militia laws being found to be defective. Several counties and districts having already supplied by volunteers their proportion of the quota of this State, were exempted from the draft, and time was given to enable others to raise the required number of men by voluntary enlistments. The draft was

generally proceeded with throughout the State on the 16th day of October last, and the drafted men were directed to be placed in the several camps of rendezvous established under the regulations, where they were organized and elected their officers, and have since gone forward to the army in the field. The draft was eminently successful, and when the men had been marched to the rendezvous, my agency in the matter ceased, and all authority and control over the men devolved on the U nited States officers. I cannot but commend the people of Pennsylvania for their cheerful obedience to the requirements of the Government on this occasion. All the expenses of the draft are, of course, to be paid by the United States, and I learn that officers are now in the State charged with the settlements and payments.

Including the three months volunteers, Pennsylvania has furnished to the general government, more than two hundred thousand men since the breaking ont of the rebellion, besides some fifty thousand who were in service, for it, as volunteer militia actually under the call of 11th September last, making in the whole more than two hundred and fifty thousand men. In October last, a body of rebel cavalry with a battery of artillery, suddenly crossed the payment of members of my personal staff in Potomac and made their way as far as Chambersburg, plundering what they found of sup-plies useful to them and committing other depredations. They went out of the State by crossing the South Mountain, and thus reaching the Potomac below Harper's Ferry. The troops in the field were not prepared at the moment to punish this attempt on her soil, and it is to be much regretted that efficient measures could not have been taken by the army to capture the rebels on their return to the Potomac. Immediately after I received notice that this force had crossed the line of the State, I called into service the Anderson Cavalry, then encamped at Carlisle, and two companies of Regulars at the Barracks at that place. These troops were pushed forward in to the subject. the direction of Chambersburg and South Mountain. The cavalry at Camp Curtin, consisting of one full and two imperfect regiments, were armed as infantry, and, together with two companies of infantry and a battery of volunteer light artillery of Harrisburg, were held in readiness to go forward, when Major General Wool arrived and assumed the command of all the forces. He had previously ordered part of his command from Baltimore and marched the troops to Gettysburg. The rebels marched with so much celerity that they did not encounter any of the forces of General Wool, and escaped from the State. I recommend that application be made to Congress for an appropriation to compensate our citizens for the damages which they suffered by the raid. On the two emergencies to which I have referred, I acknowledge valuable counsel and assistance from Brigadier General Andrew Porter, of the United States Army, who thus testified his affection for his native State, and zeal of the United States, representing that it was in her service when threatened. And on the same, and other occasions, I am indebted to create difficulties in the regular identification Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Colonel John A. of the soldiers for pay and pensions. Wright, and Colonel J. B. Parker, members of my staff, who came promptly on my summons and served with their accustomed zeal and fidelity, without pecuniary compensation, The militia law of this State is greatly defective, and I earnestly recommend the appointment of a commission to prepare and submit an efficient system, to be reported before the adjournment of the Legislature, so that action may be had on the subject at the present session. In the hurry of ordinary business the Legislature might not be able to give the necessary attention to the preparation of a proper measure, and events which have already occurred prove the necessity of some effectual Legislation on the subject, so that our people may be adequately protected. The State is in possession of the following Ordnance, Aims and Ammunition : 63 pieces of artillery, of which 22 need repairs ; 2 batteries of new cannon, consisting of 12 Grittin rifled cannon, 6-pounders, 2 caissons and 2 battery wagons, presented to the State by the Committee of Safety of Philadelphia, in September last; 26,492 muskets and rifles, of which 11.614 are ready for issue, 4,460 in the hands of mechanics for repairs, and the balance, having been used by the militia called out in September last, require cleaning : 12,-427 sets of infantry accoutrements complete; 1.298 swords and sabres; 684 pistols; 1.938 rounds artillery ammunition; 1,522,000 rounds ammunition for small arms. The following arms, accoutrements and ammunition have been furnished according to collars and eighty-three cents, the details of law to the border counties, and to volunteer which will be found in the report of the Sur-organization formed under the Militia Act of geon General and of the Chief of Transpor-1858 : 5.840 muskets and rifles with accoutrements complete, were issued to and are now in possession of border counties; 4,958 musin possession of border counties; 4,958 mus-kets and rifles, and 3,041 sets of accoutrements the field to bring home the body of bis friend issued to and now in possession of organized or relation, and the expense of his return with companies-also 89,000 rounds of ammunition the body. The cost of this has not exceeded

panies ; 1,755 muskets and 895 sets of accoutrements, were issued to Colonels Brown and Glantz's regiments on going into the service ; 52 pieces of artillery, issued to First Pennsylvania Artillery, Colonel Charles T. Campbell, preventing the intended invasion of this State commanding, on going into the service; #28 sabres, 1,056 pistols and 528 sets of accoutrements, issued to organized cavalry companies. Showing an aggregate of 107 pieces of artillery; 39,045 muskets and rifles; 1,740 pistols; 1,826 sabres; 22,203 sets infantry accoutrements; 528 sets cavalry accoutrements; and 1,603,988 rounds of ammunition.

In addition to the above, the following military property of the city of Philadelphia is reported by the "Home Guard of the City of Philadelphia," to be in its possession, to wit : 6 20-pounder Parrot rifled guns ; 2 10-pounder Prussian rifled guns ; 1 10-pounder English rifled gun; 12 caissons for 20-pounder Parrot rified guns; 2 caissons for 10 pounder Prussian rifled guns, with tools and stores; 1 12pounder rifled howitzer, Dahlgreen; 1 12-pounder rifled howitzer, 750 lbs. Dahlgreen ; 2 field carriages tor ditto; 2 small howitzer guns. 12 pounders, with carriages, tools and stores; 12-pounder rifled howitzer, Dahlgreen; 1 12-pounder smooth bore, 750 lbs. Dahlgreen ; 2 field carriages for ditto; 2 small 12-pounder howitzers, with carriages, tools and stores; 195 saddles; 127 saddles, with traces, breast straps, &c.; 68 saddles, incomplete ; 2,296 muskets and rifles; 200 pistols and 124 holsters; 1,997 rounds of shot and shell; 672,884 rounds musket and rifle cartridges.

The foregoing does not include the arms and equipements that have been issued to the several regiments of Home Guard, and which are in their possession.

For the details of military operations and of statistics, I refer you to the Reports of the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, and the Chief of Transportation, which accompany this message.

In regard to the election of officers in the Reserve Corps and the recruitment of the regiments of that corps and of other gallant regiments of volunteers, I propose to send a special message in a few days, as I desire to treat these subjects somewhat at large, and to submit to the Legislature some documents relating to them.

By the thirteenth section of the act of May 15th, 1861, I was authorized to draw my warrants on the treasury for a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars for compensation to such persons as might be required to serve the country in a military capacity. At the date of my last annual message, I had drawn from the treasury eight thousand five hundred dollars, and had paid ont up to the 1st of er, 1861, six the dollars, when my account was settled. Since that time I have drawn two thousand dollars from the treasury, part of which, with the balance in my hands, has been expended in the service when I required assistance, and in procuring information, and to persons employed when the State was threatened with invasion, in September, 1862, and during the raid in October last.

May 7, 1862

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army and Navy should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have acglected to provide themselves with them, no ter present can be sent them by their Friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's neverfailing friend in the hour of need

Coughs and Colds Affecting Troops. Will be speedily relieved and effectually eured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick He.dache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

These feelings which so sadden us usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the laver and Stomach. These organs must be relieved. if you desire to be well. The P IIs taken according to the printe, instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both Liver and Stomnch, and as a natural consequence, a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by Over Fatigue Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange, that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the Liver and Stomach, and thus remove all the aerid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system. owever deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this medicine.

Volunteers, Attention !- Ind soretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured, if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. St. Petersburg. If treated in any other manner, they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this ent will remove the humors from the system. and leave the Patient a healthy and vigorous man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either orcasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every Soldier or Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure, and convenient, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounds ed and almost dying sufferer might have hiswoundressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchlessOintment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning, 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

CAUTION .- None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernable as a WATER-MARK in every leaf of the same may be plainly seen by HOLDING THE LEAF TO THE LIGHT A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

"Sold at the manufactory of Professor Hot-LOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and \$1 each

". There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. B .- Directions for the guidance of patients

in every disorder are affixed to each box. New York, January 7, 1863

DISHES AND PLATES -Just received 500 dozen of dishes and plates, all of which will be sold at half price. Wholesale dealers are invited to call at the cheap Cash Store of Oot 22, 1862 B. MOSSOP

Let every man avoid all sort of gambling as he would poison. A poor man or boy should not allow himself even to toss up a half-penny, for this is often the beginning of a habit of gambling, and this ruinous crime comes on lamation of the 8th of September last, as folby slow degrees. Whilst a man minds his work he is playing the best game, and he is sure to win. A gambler never makes a good use of his money, even if he should win.

When the celebrated Hayden was asked how all his sacred music was so cheerful, the great composer replied :- "I cannot make it otherwise. I write according to the thoughts I feel; when I think upon God, my heart is so full of sioners of the Sinking Fund. joy that the notes dance and leap as it were from my pen; and since God has given me a book of directions around each pot or box; the cheerful heart, it will be pardoned in me that I serve him with a cheerful spirit.".

> It is a vain thing for you to stick your finger in the water, and, pulling it out, look for a hole; it is equally vain to suppose that, however large a space you occupy, the world will miss you when you die.

In the second half of the 15th century, Russia was but 18,000 square miles in extent. Now it covers 392,000 square miles. In 1722 the population of the empire was 14 milhons ; now it is 65 millions.

The women must think that we men are great robbers! We are all the the time going about robbing them of their very names !

the receipts from ordinary sources of revenue for the year 1862, are in excess of the receipts of the year 1861 one million thirty thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-two cents, [the excess of interest paid in 1862 over that in 1861 being \$144.095 37 ;1 and that the ordinary expenditures for 1862 were ninety-five thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars and sixteen cents less than the year previous.

The healthy condition of the revenues, and the excess of the receipts over the expenditures, secured by the rigid economy which has been practiced (especially considering the necessary increase of taxation by the National Government.) seem to invite the attention of the Legislature to a revision of the revenue laws, with a view to lightening the burthens of the people. In this connection it is prop er to invite your attention to the justice and ation, now, in some parts of the State, oppressive. Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the 1st day of December, 1861, ending Nov. 30, 1862, on Military Loan, authorized per act of May 15, 1861.\$387,850 00making \$40.968.516 08. Deduct amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1862, viz: 5 per cent. State s'ocks \$268,809 49, 41 per cent. State stocks \$50,000 00, 4 per cent. State stocks \$100,000 00, interest certificates \$17 25. Relief notes \$1,411 00, Domestic creditors certificates \$64.52. Military Loan, per act of April 12, 1861, redeemed \$100,000 00-making \$520,302 26. Leaving Public debt Dec. 1, 1862 \$40,448,213 82.

Towards the extinguishment of the public debt, the Sinking Fund holds securities amounting to ten millions seven hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars, as follows : Bonds of Sunbary and Erie Railroad Company \$8,-500.000 Bonds of Pennsylvania Bailroad Company \$7,000.000, Bonds of Wyoming Canal Company \$281,000-making \$10,781,000.

Should there be no extraordinary demand on the Treasury, there can be appropriated from the large balance now on hand and the increaaing revenues, at least a million and a half of dollars during the common year towards the payment of the public debt.

The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been, as shown by my Proclows : Amount of debt of Commonwealth reduced \$262,801 67, as follows, viz : State loans \$261,178 74, Interest certificates \$370 41, Domestic creditor's certificates \$64 52, Relief notes cancelled \$11 88-making \$262,801 67.

It will be observed that the fiscal year ends on the thirtieth of November, and the Sinking Fund year on the first Monday of September. This is the reason for the apparent deficiency in the amount of debt paid as stated in the Treasurer's Report and by the Commis-

Under the Act of 11th of April, 1862 I appointed William McClellan, R. B. McCombs and M.Russell Thayer, Esquires, as Revenue Commissioners, who have printed a report, and will no doubt submit the result of their labors to the Legislature, to which I invite attention.

I refer to the reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General for the details of the financial affairs of the Commonwealth. The reports of the Surveyor General, Superintendent of Common Schools, and State Librarian will exhibit the state of the department under

their care. In accordance with the Act of 10th February 1862, the quota of this State of the direct tax of the United States, amounting to one million nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty-three cents, was on the 14th June, 1862, paid to the United States, partly by a relinquishment of a portion of the sums claimed by this State from the government and partly ness and waiting for transportation to pro-

An account of these expenditures will be found on file in the office of the Auditor General.

Under the act of 20th April, 1858, it is my intention to take early measures for the sale of the powder magazine in city of Philadelphia. The powder magazine at Harrisburg is not judiciously located. A State powder magazine ought, in my judgment, to be erected on a suitable site in the vicinity of this place, and I recommend the attention of the Legislature

In September last two batteries of rifled cannon were presected to the Commonwealth by a committee of citizens of Philadeldhia, through S. V. Merrick, Esq., which are now in the Arsinal in that city. I recommend that provision be made for procuring carriages. caissons and other equipments for them. The liberal donors are entitled the thanks of the Commonwealth for their patriotic gift.

Under the joint resolutions of 28th of February, 1862, measures were promptly taken tor the relief of our sick and wounded men in the field.

The wounded at Winchester, Strasburg, Front Royal, Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, and those in the corps of Major General Banks were duly attended on the field or in the vicinity by Surgeon General Smith and a corps of surgeons under his direction, and were brought into this State. The same system would have been continued, but In June last, I received a letter from the Surgeon General found inconvenient to the service, and must

I compliance with his views, I was reluctantly obliged to discontinue the system, but I have not ceased to urge on the War Department the propriety of sending our sick and wounded men into the State, where they can be nursed and cared for by their friends, and have to say that at length such an arrangement was made with the authorities at Washington, which it was hoped would be effective. but there has been such tardiness in putting it into practical operation, that I recommend the Legislature to invite the attention of the War Department to the subject. Our suffering men have a right to the sympathy and aid of their State, to be so rendered as not to injure the service. If the bringing them home to be attended could produce even inconvenience to that, I would not urge it. But it is cruel to leave them to the care and (I regret to say it) frequently to the neglect, or worse, of strange officials, at points in the immediate vicinity of all the abundant comforts which the solicitnde of their families and friends would rejoice to provide for them.

In addition to the expenses of attending and bringing home our sick and wounded as above stated, I have expended less than \$4000 in the transportation of friends of sick, killed, or wounded volunteers, and other persons sent by me for their care to the several battle fields and hospitals, and in bringing home for interment the bodies of those slain. The whole expense incurred under the joint resolution was five thousand one hundred and nineteen tation.

I have uniformly, when applied to, allowed

