

2 caissons for 10-pounder Prussian rifled guns, with tools and stores.  
1 12-pounder rifled howitzer, Dahlgreen.  
1 12-pounder rifled howitzer, 750 lbs. Dahlgreen.  
2 field carriages for ditto.  
2 small howitzer guns, 12-pounders, with carriages, tools and stores.  
1 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.  
135 saddles.  
127 saddles with traces, breast strap, &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 equipments that have been issued to the several regiments of the Home Guard, and which are in their possession.  
For the details of military operations and 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 our 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 paid out up to the 1st day of December, 1861, six thousand four hundred 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 payment of members of my personal staff in 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.

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 the 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 to the subject.

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

Under the joint resolutions of 28th of February, 1862, measures were promptly taken for 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 Maj. Gen. 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 of the United States, representing that it was found inconvenient in the regular identification of the soldiers for pay and pensions.

In 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 repeat to say it) frequently at points in the immediate vicinity of all the abundant comforts which the solitudes 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 \$4,000 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 internment the bodies of those slain. The whole expense incurred under the joint resolution was five thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty three cents, the details of which will be found in the report of the Surgeon General and of the Chief of Transportation.

I have uniformly, when applied to, allowed the expense of transportation of one person to the field to bring home the body of his friend or relation, and the expense of his return with the body. The cost of this has not exceeded \$600, which is included in the sum of less than \$4,000, above stated.

In this connection I must speak with applause of the active benevolence of our citizens, who have without compensation devoted their time and care to their suffering fellow citizens, disabled by the casualties of war. Not only have many gone to the field, to administer their kind offices, but in every part of the Commonwealth thousands have applied their means and exertions to the same end; and especially have the women of Pennsylvania, obeying their true womanly instincts, shown that they are worthy to be the mothers, wives and sisters of the brave men whom they have stimulated to their duty, and soothed and nursed in the sufferings that have ensued the performance of it.

The city of Philadelphia having patriotically offered to the United States League Island as a donation for a Navy Yard, Congress directed a commission to report upon the availability of that site, and also of New London. To the general astonishment, a majority of the commission have reported in favor of New London, but the minority has presented a report, which is fortified by the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, showing so conclusively the superiority of League Island, that it is scarcely possible that Congress should hesitate to select that location. To establish a Navy Yard for the construction of iron clad vessels at a point remote from all necessary supplies, situated on salt water, and accessible by more than one route to any enemy, who may have a momentary superiority at sea, would appear to be quite inconsistent with the wisdom of Congress, especially when a site is offered convenient to coal and other necessary supplies, situated on fresh water, with a sufficient depth for the draught of large vessels, and safe from hostile attacks by its position.

Capt. Henry E. Wrigley, of the city of Philadelphia, at my request, and without compensation, has made a report to me on the defenses of the Delaware, which I herewith transmit for information.  
In July last, I received, at Pittsburgh, by telegraph an offer from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of a donation of fifty thousand dollars to assist in paying bounties to volunteers. I declined this offer, because I had no authority to accept it on behalf of the public, and was unwilling to undertake the discharge of the fund in my private capacity. I have since received a letter on the subject from the company suggesting other modes of disposing of the money, a copy of which is annexed to this message.

If the Legislature should accept the donation, I recommend that it be applied towards the erection of an asylum for our disabled soldiers, and that the trustees appointed to superintend the erection and management of the asylum, be authorized to accept such further contributions as our citizens may offer. In a well managed establishment of that kind, it is probable that the pensions to be allowed by the Government to the men, will enable them to support themselves with comfort. By an act of Congress passed on the second day of July, 1862, lands were granted to the several States for the endowment, support and maintenance by each State, of at least one college for teaching such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics.

I recommend that proper provision be made by the Legislature for having the lands thus granted to this State selected, and the title made to the State, and that Congress be requested to allow the lands and their proceeds to be used by the State in the construction and support of such an asylum as I have above suggested.  
The details of the operations of the common school system, during the school year that terminated on the first Monday in June, 1862, manifest scarcely any evil effects from the troubled state of the country. Absence of the usual degree of progress in the various departments is the only result observable. To have held its own, however, during the severe ordeal to which, in common with all our great social interests and enterprises, it has been subjected, is the strongest proof of its inherent vigor, and of the hold it possesses upon the affections as well as the judgment of the people of the State.

It has come to my knowledge that in some parts of the State a system exists of paying the wages of workmen and laborers not in money, but in orders on store keepers for merchandise and other articles. This system, by preventing all competition, leaves the men to the uncontrolled discretion of the store keepers. It is a system most unwise and unjust, and it affects classes of useful citizens, who, as they live by the proceeds of their daily labor, have no adequate means to resist it. I have no doubt that most of the difficulties which occasionally occur between employers and their workmen are due to the prevalence of this system. That every man, for a fair day's labor, should receive a fair day's wages, is but the dictate of

common honesty; and while it would be most unwise for the State to interfere at all with the rate of wages, it is in my judgment incumbent on her to protect her laboring population by requiring that whatever may be the wages stipulated, they shall be so paid that the recipient may purchase necessaries for himself and his family, where they can be had best and cheapest. I do most earnestly recommend this subject to the Legislature for prompt and effectual action.

I believe that the several charitable institutions to which the Legislature has been accustomed to grant aid, have been well managed during the past year.

The Wyoming Canal is still in the hands of the receiver. Certain creditors of the company having instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court for selling the canal under the mortgage, the Attorney General has intervened in the suit to oppose the making of a decree of sale. No decree has been made, and the proceedings are yet pending. Meanwhile, it being alleged that the subscribers and stockholders have paid up but a small part of the nominal capital of the company, an information has been filed in the Supreme Court by the Attorney General, to compel them to pay up the capital, or such charges and assessments as may be necessary to extinguish the debt due to the Commonwealth. This proceeding is also still pending. It is understood that the gross receipts of the canal during the last season have been about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and the annual interest on the mortgage bonds of the company a little over fifty-one thousand dollars.

In pursuance of the joint resolution passed 11th April, 1862, the Attorney General has instituted proceedings on the proper cashier's bonds, to recover the money due to the Commonwealth by the Bank of Commerce, at Erie, and I have employed John H. Walker, Esq., as special counsel for the Commonwealth, in the prosecution of the officers of the bank in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of 6th May, 1862, an information in equity was filed by the Attorney General against the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company. The case was argued before the Supreme Court at Sunbury, in October last. By an Act passed on the 16th day of May, 1861, a company was incorporated by the name of the Navy Yard, Broad street and Fairmount railway company. It being alleged that the company, instead of making a railway on the route and in the manner prescribed by its charter, is constructing a railroad of a different character, by a route extending from the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad depot to the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad depot, both within the city of Philadelphia, the Attorney General has proceeded against the company by *quo warranto* for the violation of its charter, and has also filed an information for the purpose of restraining the company from proceeding in the construction of their road. Both these proceedings are now pending.

By the Act of 29th March, 1813, it was provided that citizens absent from home in actual military service, might exercise their right of suffrage as if they were present at the usual places of election. This act was substantially re-enacted in the general election law passed on the 24th of July, 1839. The Supreme Court has recently decided that by reason of a phrase in the constitutional amendments of 1838, this provision has become unconstitutional. Pennsylvania has sent to the constitution about two hundred thousand citizens, who, by this decision, are disfranchised. This seems to be a hard measure—that men who testify their devotion to the country by going to the field should thereby lose the most inestimable right of a citizen. I recommend that the necessary steps be forthwith commenced to amend the constitution, so as to give the right of suffrage to the citizens who are thus excluded.

I cannot close this message without speaking of the unbroken loyalty and spirit of the freemen of Pennsylvania. They feel that on the preservation of the Union and the suppression of the most senseless and wicked rebellion which history records, depend the honor, the interests and the whole future welfare of the Commonwealth. They will never tolerate schemes for destroying the Government of the United States, or for forming separate Confederacies, or any other schemes for creating general confusion and ruin and aiding and comforting the traitors who are in arms against their country.

This State has furnished more men for the defence of our institutions, and has lost more by the casualties of war than any other State. She has given her blood and treasure freely, and is ready to give as much more of both as may be needful. Her people intend that by the blessing of God, this rebellion shall be suppressed, and will not be turned from their settled purpose by the wiles of masked enemies or the vacillations of feeble friends. On the contrary, they will, (as is their right) insist that competent Integrity, Earnestness, Intellect and Vigor shall be employed in the public service, to preserve the Government, and to maintain the unity of the country.

A. G. CURTIN.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Harrisburg, Jan. 7, 1863.

The State Legislature, which met at Harrisburg on Tuesday of last week, effected an organization by the election of Hon. George V. Lawrence, Republican, of Washington county, as Speaker of the Senate, and John Cessna, Democrat, of Bedford, Speaker of the House.

## The Alleghanian.



RIGHT OR WRONG.  
WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT,  
WHEN WRONG, TO BE SET RIGHT.

EBENSBURG:  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 15.

### The Governor's Message.

To the exclusion of our usual variety, we this week give place to the Annual Message of Governor Curtin, delivered on Tuesday of last week. Considering the importance of the topics discussed—the position which our Commonwealth, from whatever stand-point we view it, now occupies—the crisis in which the Union is involved—the Message deserves a double importance, both as a State paper and the enunciation of the Chief Magistrate of one of the, if not of the most powerful Commonwealth in the Union.

The strictures of the Harrisburg Telegraph on this subject are so pertinent and to the point that we adopt them as our own: The first topic touched is of course one relating to the peculiar interests of the State. Those interests are involved in the business prosperity of the people, and this prosperity is of course more or less controlled by the financial health and security of the local state government. In this particular, the message presents a spectacle of security and success which seems almost fabulous.

From tables embraced in the message, we derive the information that 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-two dollars and eighty-two cents, [the excess of interest paid in 1862 over that in 1861 being \$144,095 37;] and that the ordinary expenditures for 1862 were ninety five thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars and sixteen cents less than the year previous. What other state can present a similar account of its finances? None certainly, in this Union, and of course none out of its limits on either side of the Atlantic. And with this spectacle of the health of our finances, while the nation is devising plans for the increase of its revenues, the Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania deems it just to recommend a reduction of the burdens of taxation, because the resources and the finances of the Commonwealth are such as to enable the State Government to sustain itself, to a certain extent, without direct aid from the people. We deem this bare fact, extracted from the figures with which the message sets forth the financial condition of the State, sufficient to elicit our warmest congratulations, not only for the people, who are so largely benefitted by the result, but also for the Executive, who has so steadily and zealously labored for its realization.

The message in detail refers to other interests affecting the credit of the State, and contributing to its resources, all of which are in a healthy and prosperous condition. In reference to the military operations of the Commonwealth, the message conveys facts which have already found their way to the public in unofficial shape. These facts are now the fair boast and honest pride of every true Pennsylvanian, if not of every loyal man and patriotic lover of the Union. Every call made for troops was promptly answered, and the men, without a murmur or expression of dissent, were mustered into the service of the Government, and are now either bravely battling in defence of the Union, or after having fought the good fight, are resting in graves covered with the glory of the deeds in which they participated.

It is best that the reader reviews for himself the history and the figures which the message presents. When these are fairly weighed and digested, when the local government of the Commonwealth is tested by the force which these present, Pennsylvania will be found in a position at once prosperous and impregnable—prosperous when considered in reference to her internal trade and resources, and impregnable when contemplated as a life-giving power to the existence and stability of the American Union.

Hon. Zachariah Chandler has been re-elected United States Senator from Michigan for six years from the 4th of March next. James A. Bayard is elected United States Senator from Delaware for the same period.

### Summary of War News.

By the arrival of the gunboat Clifton from the mouth of the Mississippi, we learn that the rebels, on the morning of the 1st of January, made an attack upon the federal forces at Galveston, resulting in the capture of that place. Our gunboats were attacked by five rebel steamers, loaded with troops armed with rifles, muskets, shot guns, &c. The Harriet Lane was captured, after all but about fifteen of her entire crew were killed. The gunboats Clifton and Owaseo were engaged, but escaped. The Westfield was not engaged, being ashore in another channel, but Commodore Renshaw fearing she would fall into the hands of the rebels blew her up. By some mismanagement or accident the explosion took place before a boat containing Commodore Renshaw, First Lieut. Zimmerman, and the boat's crew got away, and they were blown up with the ship.

The rebel force is estimated at 5,000, under command of Gen. Magruder. Our land force, under command of Col. Barrel, of Mass., did not exceed 300. Our loss is estimated at 150 killed, and 200 taken prisoner. The navy suffered most.

A disaster at Springfield, Missouri, is reported by telegraph from St. Louis.—Communication with Springfield ceasing at 5 yesterday morning, Friday, 9th inst., the enemy are apparently in full possession. The rebels have certainly captured a large amount of arms, ammunition and stores, for which Springfield was a considerable depot. It appears to be uncertain whether the 2,000 men and two guns of Gen. Brown were taken in whole or part; nor have we any details concerning the defeat of our forces, except that Gen. Brown is badly wounded.

Authentic accounts from the mouth of the Yazoo, dated January 11th, report the repulse of Gen. Sherman, at Vicksburg, as complete. The entire force under the direction of Gen. McClernand, re-embarked on Saturday on transports, closely pressed by the rebel advance, which on coming within range of the gunboats, were driven back, with severe loss. At last accounts the entire fleet of transports, with troops, had arrived at Island No. 82, on the way to Napoleon.

Capt. Moore, with about 100 men, attacked a camp of 300 rebels at Hinton's Mills, thirty five miles east of Fort Pillow, on the morning of the 5th.

Southern advices report that Rosecrans was following up his success at Murfreesboro, and that the Union army was preparing for an advance into North Carolina. The Rebel army of the West is reported at Tallahassee.

A Baltimore paper says that Gen. Corcoran has advanced on the Rebels on the Blackwater in force, and will give Gen. Pryor an opportunity for a fight if he so desires.

Gen. Halleck, in an official bulletin, thanks Gen. Rosecrans and his army for their victory at Murfreesboro. He says: "The victory was well earned, and is one of the most brilliant of the war. You and your brave army have won the gratitude of your country and the admiration of the world."

### General Butler on Slavery.

Gen. Butler, in his farewell address to the people of New Orleans closes with this important testimony against slavery:

"I conjure you, if you desire ever to see renewed prosperity, giving business to your streets and wharves—if you hope to see your city become again the mart of the western world, fed by its rivers for more than three thousand miles, draining the commerce of a country greater than the mind of man hath ever conceived—return to your allegiance.

"If you desire to leave to your children the inheritance you received of your fathers—a stable constitutional government—if you desire that they should in the future be a portion of the greatest empire the sun ever shone upon—return to your allegiance.

"There is but one thing that stands in the way. There is but one thing that at this hour stands between you and the government, and that is slavery.

"The institution, cursed of God, which has taken its last refuge here, in His providence will be rooted out as the tares from the wheat, although the wheat be torn up with it.

"I have given much thought to this subject. I came among you, by teachings by habit of mind, by political position, by social affinity, inclined to sustain your domestic laws, if by possibility they might be with safety to the Union.

"Months of experience and of observation have forced the conviction that the existence of slavery is incompatible with the safety either of yourselves or of the Union. As the system has gradually grown to its present huge dimensions, it were best if it could be gradually removed but it is better, far better, that it should no longer vitiate the social, political and family relations of your country. I am speaking with no philanthropic views as regards the slaves, but simply of the effect of slavery on the master. See for yourselves.

"Look around you, and say whether this saddening influence has not all but destroyed the very framework of your society.

"I am speaking the farewell words of one who has shown his devotion to his country, at the peril of his life and fortune who in these words can have neither hope nor interest save the good of those whom he addresses; and let me here repeat, with all the solemnity to Heaven to bear me witness, that such are the views forced upon me by experience."

### Letter from "Occasional."

"Occasional," the patriotic and well-informed Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writes as follows: "The tirade of George N. Sanders, in which he congratulates the 'triumphant' revolutionary party of New York' upon the result of the recent election in that State, in the letter dated December 24th 1862, must not be understood as the insane ravings of a banished politician, who, for the last fifteen years, has been the turbulent organ and advocate of every anarchical and aggressive scheme looking either to the extension of slavery or to the destruction of the settled peace of the Union. There is a certain method in this Sanders' madness. Stripped of its obnoxious, falsehood, and calumny, his phrenzied rhetoric contains one thought which proves that he not only understands the real purposes of the demagogues who are arrayed against the Administration and the war but that he believes that the time is coming when this purpose will be sought to be carried into practical effect. I allude to that passage in which he says to Messrs. Seymour, Van Buren, O'Connor, Fernando Wood and James Brooks: 'Not only do you owe it to yourselves to repudiate every dollar of this unconstitutional debt, but you owe it equally to your posterity to pay the half, if not all, the debt the people of the South have had to incur to maintain the rights of citizens and of States in the establishment of free trade. Had this dreadful remedy been alone suggested by a hot-brained fanatic like Sanders, it might have been set down to his own discredit, and so forgotten; but when we know and recollect that it is but a repetition and re-echo of the theory foreshadowed by such Democratic leaders as Horatio Seymour and William B. Reed—the one, several months ago, in a speech universally condemned, and the other, in his suppressed pamphlet of December—when the fact stands out so palpable to deny that the same idea has found a lodgment in the brains of the same class of politicians in other States, we may well pause before the new and atrocious crime now formally added to the ritual of the sympathizers with Secession. The capitalists and business men of the country; the farmers and mechanics who have been voting the Democratic ticket under the impression that that was the best way to bring the Administration to what they conceived to be the right course, and who have allowed themselves to be terrified by the scandalous falsehoods that the object of the war was not to save and reunite the country, but to sever and disunite it, will now be compelled to confess that, in proportion as they have encouraged and strengthened the Democratic leaders, so have they encouraged and strengthened doctrines and designs which contemplate the disintegration of the Republic—the destruction of national credit—the overthrow of private and domestic interests, and a grand and sweeping system of reprobation. These classes have all revolved at the surmise that they are doubtful in their loyalty; have indeed insisted that the war must be prosecuted to the bitter end, and have only excused their partisanship upon the absurd ground just above stated. What will they think when they see, not simply in the appeal of George Sanders, but in nearly all the votes sad words and acts of the majority of the Democratic leaders, that their support of these leaders is now construed into an endorsement of such a system of Social and individual reprobation as the world has never seen?"

**AUDITOR'S NOTICE.**—The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to distribute the money in the hands of Jane Rodgers, (late Jane Makin), Executrix of John Makin, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Ebensburg, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of FEBRUARY, next, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.

J. E. SCANLAN, Auditor.  
Jan. 15, 1863-4t

**AUDITOR'S NOTICE.**—The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to report distribution of the funds in the hands of William Kinn, Adm'r. &c. of the estate of Robert Kinn, dec'd., upon his account filed, hereby notifies all parties interested in said fund that he will attend to the duties of his said appointment, at his office, in the borough of Ebensburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of FEBRUARY, next, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where they can attend if they think proper.

P. S. NOON, Auditor.  
Jan. 15, 1863-3t

**AUDITOR'S NOTICE.**—The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to make distribution of the proceeds of the real estate of Thomas Taylor, sold by the Sheriff on Vend. Expon. No. 48, Dec. 7, 1862, at the suit of J. Blair Moore, for use of Bridges & West, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in the borough of Ebensburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of FEBRUARY, next, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where they can attend if they think proper.

M. HASSON, Auditor.  
Jan. 15, 1863-3t

**TWO LUMBERMEN!**—Wanted, at C. ALBRIGHT & CO.'S United States Bakery, Nos. 5, 7 and 9 Dock St., Philadelphia, Two Million feet SPRUCE, LIX, POPLAR or BEECH LUMBER, and One Million feet SPRUCE, LIX, POPLAR or BEECH BOARDS, ten inches wide and one inch thick. Also, Two Million LIGHT BOX STRAPS, five feet six inches long, sived ready for use. Persons proposing for the above or any part of it will state price on cars, and their railroad station, or in raft at Dock Street Wharf.

Address—C. ALBRIGHT & CO.'S  
U. S. Bakery, 5, 7 and 9 Dock St.,  
Jan 15, 1863. PHILADELPHIA.

Blank Summons, Blank Subpoena, Blank Execution, Constable's Returns, &c. for sale at this office.