

of government, more than two hundred thousand men since the breaking out of the rebellion...

In October last, a body of rebel cavalry with a battery of artillery suddenly crossed the Potomac and made their way as far as Chambersburg...

The rebels marched with so much celerity that they did not encounter any of the forces of General Wood, and escaped from the State...

On the two emergencies to which I have referred, I acknowledge valuable counsel and assistance from Brigadier General Andrew Porter...

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...

The State is in possession of the following Ordnance, Arms and Ammunition: 63 pieces of artillery, of which 22 need repairs...

The following arms, accoutrements and ammunition have been furnished according to law to the border counties, and to volunteer organizations formed under the Militia Act of 1858:

5,810 muskets and rifles with accoutrements complete, were issued to and are now in possession of border counties. 4,938 muskets and rifles, and 3,011 sets of accoutrements issued to and now in possession of organized companies...

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, viz:

6-20 pounder Parrot rifled guns. 2-10 pounder Prussian rifled guns. 1-10 pounder English rifled gun. 12 caissons for 20 pounder Parrot rifled guns. 2 caissons for 10 pounder Prussian rifled guns, with axles and stoves. 1-12 pounder rifled

howitzer, Dahlgren. 1-12 pounder rifled howitzer, 750 pounds, Dahlgren. 2 field carriages for ditto. 2 small howitzer guns, 12 pounders, with carriages, tools and stoves. 1-12 pounder rifled howitzer, Dahlgren. 1-12 pounder smooth bore, 750 lbs. Dahlgren. 2 field carriages for ditto. 2 small 12 pounder howitzers, with carriages, tools and stoves. 195 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 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 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 warrant 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.

Under the act of 29th April, 1858, it is my intention to take early measures for the sale of the powder magazine at Harrisburg is not judiciously located.

In September last two batteries of rifled cannon were presented to the Commonwealth by a committee of citizens of Philadelphia, through S. V. Merrick, Esq., which are now in the Arsenal in that city.

The wounded at Winchester, Strasburg, Front Royal, Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, and those in the corps of Maj. 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.

I received a letter from the Surgeon General of the United States, representing that it was found inconvenient to the service, and must create difficulties in the regular identification of the soldiers for pay and pensions.

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.

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.

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.

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 the war.

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 availability of that site and also of New London.

In pursuance of the joint resolution passed 11th April, 1862, the Attorney General has instituted proceedings on the proper holder'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.

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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 2d of July, 1839.

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 causeless and wicked rebellion which history records, depend the honor, the interests and the whole future welfare of the Commonwealth.

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 storekeepers for merchandise and other articles. This system by preventing all competition, leaves the men to the uncontrolled discretion of the storekeepers.

It is a system most unjust and unjust, and it affects classes of useful citizens, who, as they live by the proceeds of their daily labor, and have not 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.

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 necessities for himself and his family where they can be had best and cheapest.

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.

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 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.

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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



J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY JAN 14, 1863

Just before going to press, we received information that Hon. CHARLES R. BRUCE has been chosen U. S. Senator, to fill the place of Hon. David Wilmot, whose term expires on the 4th of March, next.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg on Tuesday the 6th inst. The Senate organized by electing John V. Lawrence, of Washington, Speaker; G. W. Hammersley, Clerk; Gordon S. Berry, Assistant Clerk; and John F. Cochran, Sergeant-at-arms, with the usual number of Transcribing Clerks, door-keepers, &c., all being Republicans.

The House organized by electing John Cassin, of Bedford, Speaker; Chief Clerk—Jacob Zeigler, of Butler; Assistant—R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon; Transcribing Clerks—William S. Ralston, of Armstrong; William Gregory, of Philadelphia; A. J. Sanderson, of Lancaster; Hiram C. Keyser, of Franklin; Sergeant-at-Arms—Benjamin F. Kelly, of Philadelphia; Doorkeeper—Sebastian Schlar, of Berks; Messenger—James R. Temple, of Northampton; Postmaster—A. J. Gerritsen, of Susquehanna. All the officers of the House are Democrats.

On Wednesday the Governor's message was received and various bills and resolutions introduced, none of which, however, were of public interest. A report was received from the State Treasurer, but all its chief features are embodied in the Governor's message. In both Houses, on Friday, nominations were made for United States Senator. The prominent Democratic candidates were Judge Campbell, of Philadelphia, Hon. E. W. Hughes, Henry D. Foster, and Hon. Charles R. Buckalew; Hon. Simon Cameron was the prominent candidate of the Republicans. The election took place yesterday.

Dr. W. Lennion, Geo. C. K. Zahn and Jas. J. Kaylor, have been re-appointed by the Poor House Directors to fill the same respective station that each has heretofore occupied. It is here a matter worthy of note that W. Lennion, Surgeon of our Poor House, has from the commencement, with honor to himself and credit to the County, filled that important office, to the entire satisfaction of the people of this county. Geo. C. K. Zahn, Treasurer of the Poor House funds, has been equally successful; and the fiscal reports of the County Auditors have satisfactorily shown Mr. Zahn to have honorably and faithfully performed his duty in that office. Jas. J. Kaylor too, by his good management of Poor House affairs, has merited a re-appointment to the Stewardship. So long as the present incumbents continue, we have ample assurance, from the records of the past, that our Poor House, and its unfortunate inmates will receive, through the complaisance of these gentlemen, every possible attention.

When it was learned that General McClellan was in Philadelphia last week, the crowd crowded around in so great numbers as to entirely blockade the street, whereupon his friends were obliged to get him a carriage before he could get away. While the young hero rode away, amidst the deafening cheers of his many friends, a large game-cock, from one of the neighboring parks, flew over the immense multitude and lit upon the top of the General's carriage, with an evident intention of crowing, but was prevented by the renewed cheering from the thronged sidewalks.

A HAPPY TIME.—A gay party of young men and Ladies, numbering about fifteen couples, from Carrolltown, comfortably muffled in furs and robes, slighed up to the Union House, on last Sunday evening, where they alighted and took supper. Carrolltown is a place for genuine sociability, and judging from the "whole souled" fellows and the fascinating belles who constituted the party, they must have had a good time of it.

Major General JOHN G. PAENEL, OF STAFF, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, HEAD QUARTERS 3d Div. 5th Corps, January 4th 1863. GENERAL.—In the battle of Fredericksburg Lieut. Noon, Adjutant of the 2d Regt. Pa. Vol., (one of the Regts. of the 2d Brigade of my Division) was killed while gallantly aiding the Colonel in the charge of the Regiment in the charge. He was an intelligent, active, energetic and gallant officer, and had been elected Col. of the Regiment. His loss will be severely felt by the Regiment. His remains were interred in one of the burial grounds of the town, and his father, Mr. Noon, is now here a second time with the hope that he may be able to cover the remains and take them home in Pennsylvania.

If flags of truce are granted for the purpose, I will esteem it a personal honor if you will further the wishes of Mr. Col. Speakman commanding the 2d Regt. Pa. Col. should, if possible, cover the remains of himself, or some one who could do so the spot.

Very Respectfully, Your Obedt. Servant, A. A. HUMPHREYS, Brig. Gen. Commanding Division.

Civil War in Washington

We learn from a Washington correspondent of the Potomac and Chesapeake the "called brevern" of Washington assembled en masse for the purpose of liberating upon business, to suggest change in the Cabinet and to demand more vigorous prosecution of the war when Mr. Lincoln's coachman, who the way is a white man, thinking

to distinguish himself or immortalize his name, attended the meeting without invitation and made his debut in a speech in defence of his master's colonization policy, telling the sable audience of the advantages to be gained by colonization, assuring them that if they refused to do so they would soon have to leave for their own living and that the Administration was going to be Democratic, and that the "damned abolition sympathizers" would not then have much as a "grease spot of the name" when sambo taking offence at the city of the speaker, demanded why he intruded himself upon a "white man's meeting," but before the devoted abolitionist had time to explain he was assailed by the whole assemblage of warm breverns, who blew out the lights and amid the cries of the called sisters, "put him out" "kill the nigger trash," whereupon the intruder was knocked down, shot through the legs, beaten in such a manner as to be left dead. The Provost Marshal having tumult rushed to the scene, he found that nothing but a "white man" killed, walked quietly away, armed nobody. The coachman is now in a most critical condition at the White House.

We refer our readers to a later column, from the 11th of January, which details some of the misery and variations endured by the army, from neglect and dishonesty of those in power. It is a shameful outrage upon our soldiers, that they cannot get their pay. Paymaster Cook of the army has gambled away at faro, in Louisville, one hundred thousand dollars that he has been paid to the volunteers. Thus that officers, and those in charge of the Government, are robbing and defrauding upon the public tax, while private soldiers go unpaid of their wages.

While it is mortifying to the relatives of Jas. C. N. on that the effect his affectionate brother, Philip, to his remains have so far gone, we are glad, it will be gratifying to them to see that high officials have not been silent to their sorrows. We published a letter from Brig. Gen. Humphreys, Maj. G. N. Park, which explains and which reflects honor to the memory of the deceased, whose rare virtues, unadulterated patriotism in the hour of the nation's peril, which in life and in death will serve to immortalize his name, and whose untimely death will be a loss to the country. We refer to the resolutions of the committee, in another column, as well to the following letter, which in due praise, speak an eulogium over the departed, stronger and more beautiful than we could write.

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Farmers would do well to be their marketing to the store of E. J. & Co., where they can trade to their better advantage, at least that is everybody who has dealt there says.