

employers and their workmen are due to the prevalence of this system. That every man, for a fair day's labor, should receive fair 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 necessities for himself and family where they can be had best and cheapest. I do most earnestly recommend this subject to the Legislature.

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 a joint resolution passed 11th April, 1862 the Attorney General has instituted proceeding 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.

By the act of 20th of 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. The Supreme Court has recently decided that by reason of a phrase in the constitutional amendments of 1835, this provision has become unconstitutional. Pennsylvania has sent to the service about two hundred thousand citizens, who, by this decision, are disfranchised. This seems to be hard measure that men who testify their devotion to the country by going to the field should thereby lose the most inalienable 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 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 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 needed. Her people intend that by the blessing of God, this rebellion shall be suppressed, and will not be turned from their 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. CURTIS.  
Harrisburg, Jan 7, 1863.

Only about 200 of the Anderson Troop took part in the Murfreesboro fight, the main portion, about 500, having been killed, and would not go under fire. This troop was principally recruited at Philadelphia. The gallant 200 lost two good officers, Maj. Rosengarten and Ward, and several men.

Parson Brownlow writes: The "East Tennesseans are perfectly delighted with the idea of going under Rosecrans, and of his leading them into East Tennessee! And as they approach that country, I advise all secessionists who have not made their peace with God to leave for parts unknown."

The Richmond Examiner mournfully acknowledges the utter defeat of the Rebels at Murfreesboro, and says that East Tennessee is laid open to Rosecrans, and should he enter it, 200,000 men would be required to drive him out.

Three hundred and eighty-six thousand hogs have been packed at Cincinnati, thus far. The Gazette thinks the number for the season will reach about half a million, and larger than any previous year.

### A New South Side View.

It is cheering to discover even a glimmer of the light of sound sense shining out from the darkness of the slave region. Ex-Governor Hicks who has recently been appointed as U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Kearse, deceased, is reported to have recently expressed the opinion, very decidedly, that there can be no peace where there is slavery. The Cambridge Intelligencer, published at the place where Gen. Hicks resides, reports his opinions as recently expressed. We extract the following from the able article in the Intelligencer:

It must be clear to any ordinary intelligence that, whatever may have been the aspirations of the leaders of the Rebellion for position and power, they never could have plunged the people of the South into this diabolical Rebellion but for the institution of Slavery. It is true that Slavery may have been the more pretext, but it was a sure and successful pretext. It secured the inauguration of the present Rebellion. And not only so, but it is now the greatest strength of the Rebellion. By the labor of the slaves, the Rebels are enabled to fight. The masters can fight all their lives long, if their slaves furnish them with food. When the slaves cease to do this, the masters must cease to fight. A blow, then, at the labor of the Rebels, will be a blow at the heart of the Rebellion. With this view of the case, no true Unionist would arrest the arm that would strike the death blow to Slavery. Its death will be the death of the Rebellion; and the death of the Rebellion will be the life of the nation. Thousands of our best citizens have died in the effort to suppress the Rebellion. There must be an end to this slaughter. We spare the lives of our brethren. We must strike the Rebels at their strong point. Slavery is their strength. Then let slavery fall! In this way, we shall save the lives of thousands of our brethren in the field.

"The events of each day induce us to believe that Slavery must fall with the Rebellion; or, we should rather have said, the Rebellion must fall with Slavery. It becomes more and more apparent that Slavery must be destroyed, to save the Union, and secure peace to the nation. In this view, we are happy to be sustained by so distinguished a patriot as ex-Gov. Hicks. Only a few days since he remarked within our hearing, that, 'We can never have a stable Government and a peaceful Union, as long as Slavery exists in the country.' Such is the intelligent view of that enlightened statesman. And it cannot be questioned that current events sustain his opinion."

Tom Thum's Marriage to little Lavinia Warren, as invented, ordered prescribed, and engineered by the all-pervading Barnum, is officially announced to take place on the 10th of next month, in New York. Gorgeous cards of invitation will be issued to local aristocracy and to the friends and relatives of the parties, admitting them to the banquet, and also to the subsequent "reception" of the happy pair at one of the hotels. After the reception, the bridal party will start for Philadelphia, there to rest themselves, until they will be ready for Baltimore and Washington. To make the "sensational" particularly striking, the ceremonies will be conducted with all the pomp and circumstances of a full-grown "diamond wedding." Special Jenkinses being employed to extol the beauty of the bride's complexion, dress, and ornaments, the magnificence of the bridegroom, and the superlative aristocracy of the equipages attendant.

The New York Herald in one of its tirades against law, liberty and order, intimates that New York and New Jersey are about to assume dictatorial power in the control of the national government. This is equal to the Herald's suggestion to make McClellan military dictator. It is a fact not generally known to the public, but still incontrovertible, that the editorial columns of the New York Herald are controlled entirely by unaturalized Englishmen. This accounts for the bitter fulminations which are so persistently put forth in the columns of the Herald, to embarrass the operations of the war to crush the rebellion. Englishmen, with few exceptions, hate the Union, and by the labors of this class the New York Herald has become one of the most dangerous enemies with which loyal men have to contend in this struggle.

Our blockading fleet has captured about \$50,000,000 worth of prizes, mostly English. No wonder Johnny Bull bellows and paws the dirt. He feels the blockade almost as much as the South does. His flag is the only one of any foreign nation that has covered a traffic calculated to strengthen slaveholders.—What miserable hypocrisy were British anti-slavery professions!

John A. Tainter, who died in Hartford Conn., a few days ago, left all his property, about \$1,000,000, to his wife and two daughters. In his will he forbids either of his daughters to marry a foreigner, or a native of a Southern or slaveholding State, under penalty of forfeiting her interest in the property.

The Richmond Examiner pronounces Gen. Butler's being permitted to leave New Orleans alive, a stain upon the character of every man in that city who has the strength to raise a weapon.

THE SITUATION IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.—The latest advices from Middle Tennessee indicate just another struggle between the armies of Gens. Rosecrans and Bragg will be necessary to clear that part of the country of the Rebel forces. If the Rebel General proposes to make good his assurances, and ventures upon another trial of arms before surrendering the State to our troops, at his present position in the vicinity of Tullahoma, another battle is likely to take place within two days' march of the fighting ground before Murfreesboro. Gen. Rosecrans seems to appreciate the necessity of the destruction of the hostile armies as a vital condition of the suppression of the Rebellion, better than any other commander, and hence we are inclined to think that should the enemy again accept battle, the nearer it is to his base of operations the more welcome it will be to him. It is true the section held by the enemy abounds with positions most advantageous for warfare. But, as General Rosecrans has been reinforced by at least 20,000 men, relieved from guard duty along the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, by the opening of a new and secure line of communications via the Cumberland River, and re-supplied with artillery, more than sufficient to make up for the losses sustained, we have no fears as to the result of the renewal of the strife.

"WHAT BECOMES OF ALL THE CHANGE?"—This question, so often asked and so seldom satisfactorily answered, the Lancaster Express now settles beyond cavil, at least to the amount of \$50,000. Recently Abram Horshey, an old bachelor residing in West Hempfield township, in that county, departed this life, but, like other accumulators of that theodolite which is the root of all evil, had to leave his worldly wealth behind. The heirs of the deceased, in overhauling his effects discovered, stowed away in match boxes, night caps, old stockings, and all sorts of queer repositories, over fifty thousand dollars in gold and silver. They deposited it in the Lancaster County Bank, the transfer employing several carriages. The entire pile amounted to \$30,000 in gold and over \$20,000 in silver. This has of course, been the accumulation of years. When the deceased got a bank note, he lost no time in going to the bank to demand its equivalent in specie, which he carefully stowed away. He was no doubt afraid to trust the banks during life, but, alas! the vanity of human precaution, the banks became the custodians of it at last! It would be interesting to know how many more thousands are hid away in the country in like manner, and that too by people who "have no change" when you offer them a note in payment.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Gen. Butler had a great and most enthusiastic reception to-day. The route of the procession was lined with multitudes of people, and Fanueil Hall was overflowing. He spoke with great feeling and emotion. He announced his readiness to go wherever his duty called him. In his judgment we had exhausted conciliation, and there should be no peace till the rebels were content to receive it as part of the Union. His plan for paying the war debt was the introduction of free labor at the South, whereby labor would become honorable, and by which more abundant crops of cotton could be raised with profit, at less cost than by slave labor. Cotton could be raised with profit at less than ten cents per pound. Put a ten per cent tax per pound for it. We are now paying fifty to sixty cents a pound upon cotton, and we have an internal revenue from this source alone enough to pay the interest on a war debt twice as large as that we now have. Besides, England and France, who have done so much to prolong this war, would thus be obliged to pay a large proportion of the debt.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.—Congress moves onward intrepidly in the great work of consolidating and defending the nationality and freedom of the republic, which it began so vigorously at the opening of the session. Already, since it resumed work this winter, it has admitted West Virginia as a State, and the House has passed finally the bill to extend the requisite financial aid to enable Missouri to get rid of slavery forever. This is one of the most important acts ever passed by Congress, and will have the effect to settle the question, as regards Missouri, past all doubts—the Governor and Legislature of that State being emphatically in favor of emancipation immediately. We entertain no doubt that this act will be promptly passed by the Senate and be signed by the President. Missouri is now fully embarked on the great experiment of emancipation. Her fortunes henceforth are no more identified with the south, but with those of the free north, with whose institutions and prosperity she becomes blended. This measure is in the interest of nationality, and we trust that similar bills may soon be passed to enable West Virginia and all the other border slave states to get rid of the burthen of slavery. Let us show the world that we are determined to be one nation forever, and to consolidate our nationality against all future dangers.

The bill authorizing the issue of one hundred millions in legal-tender notes has been signed, and is now a law. The notes are particularly for the pay of the army.

James W. Wall, Democrat, was elected by the New Jersey Legislature as United States Senator from that State.

The Rebels have their troubles with Generals just the same as loyal people.—Bragg has been removed and Longstreet takes his place. If Bragg's late battle was such a victory for the Confederates, why is he removed? And Echo answers, because his boasted victory was a disastrous defeat.

We have New Orleans dates to the 9th, with further particulars of the affair at Galveston. The expedition from New Orleans up the Mississippi had not started, nor was it known when it would be off. The Rebels were encroaching upon the Union lines in the neighborhood of Donaldsonville, but no danger was apprehended therefrom. Admiral Farragut had sent the Brooklyn, the Sciota, and half a dozen of his best ships to recapture the Harriet Lane at all hazards, and, if possible, to destroy the Rebel gunboats in Bayou Buffalo. Of this expedition nothing has been heard in New Orleans up to the 8th inst. Gen. Banks has been in command a month, but nothing of his plans had transpired. It was known, however, that he was not idle.—Most of his troops had gone to Baton Rouge. The disaster at Vicksburg was already known at New Orleans.

Jeff. Davis's Message to his Congress is printed in the Richmond papers. Its key-note is the entire independence of the so-called Confederacy, and upon that stipulation only can there be any attempt at peace. He has no idea of amities or arrangement on any other basis.

The bill authorizing the issue of one hundred millions in legal-tender notes has been signed, and is now a law. The notes are particularly for the payment of the army.

Administrators' Sale. BY VIRTUE of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Potter county, Penn'a, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry at the Court House, in the borough of Coudersport, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, February 18th, 1863, the following real estate, bounded and described as follows:

A certain tract of land situate in Coudersport, Potter county, Penn'a, bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by lot owned by S. P. Johnson, on the west by main street, and on the south by Third Street, being the south-west corner of square No. 18, and being about forty-eight feet on Third street and one hundred and twenty-five on Main street. Terms made known on day of sale. H. J. OLMSTED, Administrator. Jan. 20, 1863.

### SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Potter County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House in Coudersport, on MONDAY, the 16th day of Feb. 1863, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described tracts or parcels of land to wit:

Certain real estate beginning at a post corner standing in the south line of Wm. T. Lane's Land and the north-east corner of a lot sold by the Oswayo Lumbering Association to James H. Wright, thence by a line of survey east two hundred and twelve perches to a post corner in the west line of Joseph Knight's land, thence by said line and Weston & Mercereau's land south one hundred and seventy-seven perches to a post corner, thence along the line of Weston & Mercereau's land west two hundred and twelve perches to a post corner, thence along the line of James H. Wright's land north 107 perches to the place of beginning, containing 234 acres strict measure, being part of warrants 5855 & 5878, in Sharon tp. unimproved.—ALSO—Another lot described as follows: Beginning at the south-west corner of Peter B. Dedrick's land in warrant No. 5867 in Sharon tp. and being the north-east corner of a lot owned by Frederick S. Martin, of Olean, thence by the line of said Martin's lot west 338 perches to a post corner, being the corner of L. H. Kinney's land, thence by said land and other lands north 137 perches to a post corner, thence east 216 perches along the south line of lands of M. H. Nichols and others, thence by the line of M. A. Nichols' land and other lands north 148 perches to a post corner in the line of the State of New York, thence along said line east 130 perches to the north-east corner of Peter B. Dedrick's land in said warrant No. 5867, thence by the east line of said lot south 310 perches to the place of beginning, containing Four Hundred and Fifteen acres strict measure, being the same land conveyed to Peter B. Dedrick by Elisha Mix and others by deed bearing date January 6, 1844 in warrant No. 5867, all unimproved, Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Peter B. Dedrick.

ALSO—Certain real estate situate in Eulalia tp, Potter co., Pa., commencing at a post 4 rods south 4 1/2 west from the south-west corner of Gordner's square, thence easterly to the line of street sixteen rods, thence south 4 1/2 west sixteen rods by line of street, thence westerly by line of street 16 rods to place of beginning, being square No. 8 of Eulalia Village, containing One and Six-Tenths acres with one frame house and one frame barn thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David T. Hall.

ALSO—Certain real estate bounded as follows: On the north by lots Nos. 102 & 131 of the allotment of lands of the estate of Samuel M. Fox, dec'd, in Hebron tp, on the east by lot No. 113 conveyed to L. E. Johnson, on the south by unsected lands of the Fox estate, and on the west by the west line of warrants Nos. 1215 and 1214, containing Two Hundred and Twenty-Four acres more or less, and being lot No. 130 of the allotment of lands of the estate of S. M. Fox, dec'd, in Hebron tp, and part of warrants Nos. 1214 and 1215 in Potter co., Pa., all unimproved. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Sala Stevens.

ALSO—Certain real estate, bounded on the north by lot No. 57 of the allotment of lands of S. M. Fox, dec'd, in Hebron tp, conveyed to Roswell Adams and lot No. 114 conveyed to H. & W. S. Johnson, on the east by said lot No. 114 and lot No. 40 now in possession of Wm. H. Metzger, on the south by south part of lot No. 113 conveyed to Henry Ingraham, lot No. 98 and lot No. 44 conveyed to M'Dougall & Matteson, and on the west by said lots Nos. 98, 44 and 47, containing One Hundred and Thirty-Five and Seven Tenths acres more or less and being the north part of lot No. 113 of the allotment of lands of the estate of S. M. Fox, dec'd, in Hebron tp, Potter co., Pa., and part of warrant No. 1294, with about 18 acres improved on which are erected one board-shanty and one log barn. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Manoah Matteson. D. C. LARRABEE, Shff. Jan. 20, 1863.

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Purchased during the recent panic and great decline in Goods in New York.

AND

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THE subscribers at their OLD STAND ON MAIN STREET,

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### COUDERSPORT,

Offer to their old customers and the public generally for Cash, United States Treasury Notes (which by the way are taken at Par.) Wheat, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Hides, Pelts, Deer Skins, and all other kinds of Skins, such as Calf Skins, &c., also, Beans, Beas, Venison, and some other things that can't be thought of,

A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

### DRY GOODS,

### BOOTS & SHOES,

### DEADYMADE CLOTHING

### GROCERIES,

### PROVISIONS,

### Hats & Caps,

### Iron, Nails,

### Hardware,

### DRUGS & MEDICINES,

### Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,

Together with some of the best

### KEROSENE OIL,

Far superior to the Oil Creek or Tidoute Oil.

### LAMP & LAMP FIXINGS,

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Also a few more of those Superior

### CANDOR PLOWS,

### SLEIGH SHOES,

### GLASS, SASH, PUTTY,

### INK, PAPER, ENVELOPES,

And other kinds of

### STATIONARY

### WALL PAPER,

### WINDOW CURTAINS

And other articles which time alone forbids us to mention, all of which will be sold as low as the WAR PRICES will allow—for strictly

### READY-PAY !!

And for those articles we take, the highest market price will be paid.

We are also General Agents for

### DR. D. JAYNE'S Family Medicines,

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And all the standard Medicines of the day

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N. B. The pay for the Goods must be on hand when the Goods are delivered, as we are determined to live to the motto of "Pay as You Go."

Just one thing more. The Judgments, notes and book accounts which we have on hand must be settled and closed up immediately or we fear they will be increased faster than the usual rate of interest. Dec 11

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We respectfully invite a call, feeling confident that we can supply the wants of all on terms to their satisfaction, giving better Goods for less MONEY than can be had at any other House in Potter or adjoining counties.

We have also added to our well-known stock of goods, a new and complete stock of

### PURE DRUGS,

### Medicines, Chemicals,

### Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

### Glues, Dye Stuffs

### CASTILE SOAP,

### Sponges, Corks, Bottles

### Vials and Lamp-Globes,

&c. &c. &c.

ALL OF WHICH will be sold at the VERY LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

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