BANNER.---SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1861. PRESBYTERIAN

give Gen. Sumner the command of a division of ; the army of the Potomac.

and a second second

Mr. Stille, a refugee from New Orleans, reports that Commodore Hollins fell into disgrace after the affair at the month of the Mississippi, in consequence of his failure to fulfil any of the prom ises made in the flaming bulletin of his victory He represents the rebel mail system as a com plete failure. Chance governs the movements of all letters and papers, and money inclosed hardly ever reaches its destination.

Col. Charles Frederick Havelock, late of the British army, and brother of the late Gen. Havelock, has been appointed an Aid to Major-Gen McClellan, with the rank of Colonel, and assigned to duty as Inspector General of Cavalry, his late position at home.

Compte De*Villarcan, an experienced French officer, has also been appointed an Aid to Gen McClellan, with the rank of Captain.

The Government contract for 450,000 yards o sky-blue army cloth has been awarded at \$1.023, 300,000 yards double-width at \$2, and 100,000 yards dark blue do. at \$2.70 per yard, to Messrs. Bullock & Co

Nov. 28 -Hon: R. J. Walker publishes in a Washington paper an appeal for Congress to make an appropriation for the relief of the suffering millions in Ireland.

The Convention to organize the new State of Kanawha out of Western Virginia, met at Wheeling yesterday and organized. Thirty-seven coun-ties were represented, and all the members took the oath of allegiance.

A communication in the Detroit Free Press, imputed to General Cass, justifies Wilkes' seizure of Mason and Slidell, and says that it was in strict accordance with the position of our Government on the right of search question, as maintained in the correspondence of the British Government in 1858

Col. Berdan will grant no more commissions to raise companies of sharp-shooters for his Brigade, as enough have already been granted to more than will fill it. Those wishing to join this corps must enlist under Captains holding commissions prior to the present date.

Spencer's new repeating breachloading rifle was tried by a board of army officers, by order of Gen. McClellan, on Friday. They made a satis-factory report and recommended its introduction into the service.

News from the South.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8 .- The Old Point boat has arrived, bringing Southern newspapers, from which the following items are gleaned: The reported removal of the rebel Capitol from

Richmond is denied. The Southern papers are advocating the aboli-tion of the elective franchise.

The latest advices from Pensacola represen that the fight had not been renewed. The accounts say that had the fire from Fort Pickens een continued, Fort McRae would have bee destroyed. No particulars of the affair are given.

The planters throughout the Southern sea board, are represented to be destroying their crops, lest they should fall into the hands of the Yankees.

A conspiracy of Union men in New Orleans had been discovered, causing great excitement in the city. Many suspected persons had been arrested

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3 .- The Bowling Green Courier, of the 29th ult., says that a party of rebels went yesterday to Franklin to arrest some dozen Unionists. The latter retired within a dozen Unionists. The latter retired within a house and fired, killing one rebel, when the remainder set fire to the house, burning it and all the Unionists therein, except two.

Preparing for Rough Weather.

Orders from Washington to the manufacturers army tents have had the effect to expedite perations in their manufacture to a large deee. At the principal point of supply from this nity, the mammoth mills of Garsed & Bro., Frankford, Pa., work has just been commenced

hundred and thirty-three dollars and nine cents, leaving a balance on the 1st of October, 1861, of four million two hundred and ninety-two thousand seven hundred and seventy-six THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of

Representatives : In the midst of unprecedented political

to those adopting them.

they have invoked abroad, have received

less patronage and encouragement than

they probably expected. If it were just to

suppose, as the insurgents have seemed to assume, that foreign nations, in this case,

discarding all moral, social and treaty

obligations, would act solely and selfishly

for the most speedy restoration of commerce

including especially the acquisition of cot-

ton, those nations appear, as yet, not to have seen their way to their object more

directly or clearly through the destruction

than through the preservation of the Union. If we could dare to believe that foreign

nations are actuited by no higher principle than this, I am quite sure a sound ar-

gument could be made to show them that

they can reach their aim more readily and

easily by aiding to crùsh this rebellion than

by giving encouragement to it. The prin-cipal lever relied on by the insurgents for

exciting foreign nations to hostility against

us, as already intimated, is the embarrassment of commerce. Those nations, however,

not improblably, saw from the first that it was the Union which made as well

our foreign as our domestic com-merce. They can scarcely have failed

to perceive that the effort for disunion

produce the existing difficulty, and that one strong nation promises more durable peace

and a more extensive, valuable and reliable

commerce than can the same nation broken

into hostile fragments. It is not my pur-

pose to review our discussions with foreign states, because whatever might be their

wishes or dispositions, the integrity of our

country and the stability of government mainly depend, not upon them, but on the loyalty, virtue, patriotism and intelligence

of the American people. The correspond-ence itself, with the usual reservations, is

herewith submitted. I venture to hope that

it will appear that we have practiced pru-

dence and liberality towards foreign pow-

ers, averting causes of irritation, and with

firmness maintaining our own rights and

honor. Since, however, it is apparent that

here, as in every other state, foreign dan-

gers necessarily attend domestic difficul-ties, I recommend that adequate and ample

measures be adopted for maintaining the

public defenses on every side, While un-der this general recommendation, provision

for defending our sea coast line already oc-curs to the mind, I also, in the same con-

nection, ask the attention of Congress to

our great lakes and rivers. It is believed

that some fortifications, and depots of arms and munitions, with harbor and navigation

improvements, all at well selected points upon these, would be of great importance

to the national defence and preservation.

I ask attention to the views of the Secre-

dollars and eighteen conts. Estimates for the remaining three-quarters of the year, and for the financial year of 1863, troubles, we have cause of great gratitude together with his views of ways and means for to God for unusual good health and most abundant harvests. You will not be surmeeting the demands contomplated by them will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is gratifying to know that the expenditures, made necessary by the rebellion, are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same pa-triotism which has thus far sustained the gov-ernment, will continue to sustain it till peace and union shall again bless the land. prised to learn that in the peculiar exigensies of the times our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended with profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our own domestic affairs. A disloyal portion of the American people have, during the whole year, been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union. A nation which endures factious domestic divisions I respectfully refer to the report of the Sec-retary of War for information respecting the numerical strength of the army, and for re-

commondations having in view an increase of its efficiency, and the well being of the various is exposed to disrespect, abroad, and one party, if not both, is sure, sooner or later, branches of the service entrusted to his care to invoke foreign intervention. Nations It is gratifying to know that the patriotism thus tempted to interfere are not always of the people has proved equal to the occa-sion, and that the number of troops tendered greatly exceeded the force which Congress authorized me to call into the field. I refer able to resist the counsels of seeming ex-pediency and ungenerous ambition, although measures adopted under such influences seldom fail to be unfortunate and injurious with pleasure to these portions, of his report which make allusion to the credible degree of discipline already attained by our troops, and to the excellent sanitary condition of the en-tire army. The recommendation of the Sec-The disleyal citizens of the United States, who have offered the ruin of our country in return for the aid and comfort which

the army. The recommendation of the select retary for an organization of the selfitia upon a uniform basis is a subject of vital impor-tance to the future safety of the country, and is commended to the serious attention of Congress. The large addition to the 'regular army, in connection with the defection that has so considerably diminished the number has so considerably diminished the number of its officers, gives peculiar importance to his recommendation for increasing the corps of cadets to the greatest capacity of the mili-tary acadomy. By mere omission, I presume, Congress has failed to provide chaplains for hospitals cocupied by volunteers. This sub-ject was brought to my notice, and I was in-duced to draw up the form of a letter, one copy of which, properly addressed, has been delivered to each of the persons, and at the dates respectively named, and stated in a schedule containing also the form of the let-ter marked A, and herewith transmitted. These gentlemen, I understand, entered upon the duties designated at the times respectively stated in the schedule, and have labored faithstated in the schedule, and have labored faithfully therein ever since, and therefore recommend that they be compensated at the same mend that they be compensated at the same rate as chaplains in the army, and further suggest that general provision be made for chaplains to serve at hospitals as well as with regiments. The report of the Secretary of the Navy

The report of the secretary of the barry presents in detail the operations of that branch of the service; the octivity and energy which have characterized its administration, and the results of measures to increase its efficiency and power. Such have been the additions, by and power. Such have been the additions, by construction and purchase, that it may almost be said a navy has been created and brought into service since our difficulties commenced. Besides blockading our extensive coast, squadrons larger than ever before assembled under our flag have been put afloat, and per-formed deeds which have increased our naval

renown. I would invite special attention to the re-commendation of the Secretary for a more per-fect organization of the navy, by introducing tect organization of the havy, by introducing additional grades in the service. The present organization is defective and unsatisfactory, and the suggestions submitted by the Depart-ment will, it is believed, if adopted, obviate the difficulties alluded to; promote harmony, and increase the efficiency of the navy.

There are three vacancies on the bench of There are three vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court, two by the decease of Jus-tices Daniel and McLean and one by the res-ignation of Justice Campbell. I have so far forborne making nominations to fill these vacancies, for reasons which I will now state. Two of the outgoing Judges resided within the States now overrun by revolt, so that if successors were appointed in the same local-ities they could not now serve upon their cirities they could not now serve upon their en-cuits, and many of the most competent men there probably would not take the personal hazard of accepting to serve even here upon the Supreme Bench. I have been unwilling the South on the return of peace, although I may remark, that to transfer to the North ward, thus disabling myself from doing justice to the South on the return of peace, although I may remark, that to transfer to the North one which has heretofore been in the South, would not, with reference to territory and popula-

convenient number in every event ; then, 1st, let the whole country be divided into Circuits

the perspiculty of its language. This, well done, would, I think, greatly facilitate the labors of those whose duty it is to assist in the administration of the laws, and would be

a lasting benefit to the people by placing be-fore them in a more accessible form the laws

One of the unavoidable consequences of

This is the case, in whole or in part, in.

all the insurgent States, and as our armies

advance upon and take possession of parts of those States, the practical evil becomes

more apparent. There are no counts or of-

ficers to whom the citizens of other States.

may apply for the enforcement of their law-

ful claims against citizens of the insurgent

States, and there is a vast amount of debt

constituting such claims. Some have esti-

mated it as high as two hundred million.

dollars, duc, in a large part, from insur-gents in open rebellion, to loyal citizens,

who are even now making great sacrifice

in the discharge of their patriotic duty to support the Government. Under these cir-

cumstances, I have been urgently solicited

to establish, by military power, courts to administer summary justice in such cases... I have thus far declined to do it, not be-

cause I had any doubt that the end pro-

posed, the collection of the debts, was just and right in itself, but because Thave been

unwilling to go beyond the pressure of ne-

cessity in the unusual exercise of powers;

tion, be unjust. Duri

nature, belong to the Judicial department; besides is apparent that the attention of Congress will be more than usually engag-ed for some time to come with great Na-tional questions. It was intended by the organization of the Court of Claims mainly to remove this branch of business from the Halls of Congress, but while the Court has proved to be an effective and valuable means of investigation, it in a great degree fails to effect the object of its creation, for want of power to make its judgments final. Fully aware of the delicacy, not to say the danger of the subject, I commend to your careful consideration, whether this power of making judgments final may not properly be given to the Court, reserving the right of appeal on questions of law to the Supreme Court, with such other provisions as experience may have shown to be

nccessary. I ask attention to the report of the Post master General, the following being a sum-mary statement of the condition of the De-partment: The revenue from all sources, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, including the annual permanent appropriation of seven hundred thousand dollars for the transportation of free mail matter, was nine million forty-nine thousand two hundred and million forty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty cents, being about two per cent. less that the revenue for 1860. In the same time the expenditures were thirteen million six hundred and six thousand seven hundred and fity-nine dolthousand seven introduction and and and and and and a seven introduction of the provides year, and leaving an excess of expenditures over the revenue for the last fiscal year of four million five hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy-one cents. The is revenue for the year ending June 30th gross revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1863, is estimated at an increase of four per cent. on that of 1861, making six million six hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars, to which should be added the earning of the department in carrying free matter, viz :---Seven hundred thousand dollars, making nine million three hundred and eighty-three thoumined three infinited and orghe-three diduces for sand dollars. The total expenditures for 1863 are estimated at twelve million five hun-dred and twenty-eight thousand dollars, leav-ing an estimated deficiency of three million one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, additional d one hundred and forty-five thousand doints, to be supplied from the Treasury in addition to the permanent appropriation. The present insurrection shows, I think, that the exten-sion of this District across the Potomac river at the time of establishing the Capitol here was eminently wise, and consequently that the relinquishment of that portion of it which lies within the State of Virginia, was unwise hes within the State of Virginia, was unwise and dangerous. I submit for your consider-ation the expediency of acquiring that part of the District, and the restoration of the orig-inal boundaries thereof, through negotiations with the State of Virginia.

The report of the Secretary of the Interi-or, with the accompanying documents, exhib-its the condition of the several branches of its the condition of the several branches of the public basiness pertaining to the Depart-ment. The depressing influences of the in-surrection have been especially felt in the operations of the Patent and General Land Offices. The cash receipts from the sale of public lands during the past year have ex-ceeded the expenses of our land system only about two hundred thousand dollars. The sales have been entirely suspended in the Southern States, while the interruptions to the basiness of the country, and the diverthe business of the country, and the diversion of large numbers of men from labor to military service have obstructed settlements in the new States and Territories of the North-West.

The receipts of the Patent Office have declined, in nine months, about one hundred thousand dollars, rendering a large reduction of the force employed necessary to make itself sustaining.

The demand upon the Pension Office will be largely increased by the insurrection. Numerous applications for pensions, based upon the casualties of the existing war, have already been made. There is reason to be already been made. There is reason to be-lieve that many who are now upon the pen-sion rolls, and in receipt of the bounty of the Government, are in the ranks of the insurgent army, or giving them aid and comfort. The Secretary of the Interior has directed a suspension of the payment of the pensions of such persons, upon proof of their disloyalty.

one. With us the power was questioned at first by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, in the purchase of Louisiana, yielded his scruples on the plea of great exploitoncy. If it be said that the only legitimate object of acquir-ing territory is to furnish homes for white men, this measure effects that object, for the emigration of colored mon leaves additional room for white men remaining or coming here. Mr. Jefferson, however, placed the importance of procuring Louisiana more on political and commercial grounds than procuring room for population. population.

On the whole proposition, including the apon the whole proposition, including the ap-propriation of money, with the acquisition of territory, does not the expediency amount to absolute necessity, that without which the government itself cannot be perpetuated ?

The war continues. In considering the policy to be adopted for supressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and care-ful that the inevitable conflict for the purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and re-morseless revolutionary struggle. I have, morseless revolutionary struggle. I have, therefore, in every case, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital military importance to the more deliberate ac-tion of the Legislature. In the exercise of my best discretion I have adhered to the blockade of the ports held by the insurgents instead of putting in force by proclamation the law of Congress enacted at the late ses-sion for closing those ports. So also obeying the dictates of prudence, as well as the obli-gations of law, instead of transcending, I have adhered to the act of Congress to con-fiscate property used for insurrectionary purhave adhered to the act of Congress to con-fiscate property used for insurrectionary pur-poses. If a new law upon the same subject shall be proposed, its propriety will be duly considered. The Union must be preserved, and hence, all indispensi-ble means must be employed. We should not he in heate to determine thet not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensible. The Inaugural Address, at the beginning of the administration, and the message to Congress at the late special session, were both mainly devoted to the domestic controversy out of which the insurrection and consequent war have sprung. Nothing now occurs to add or subtract to or from the principles of gen-eral purposes stated and expressed in those documents. The last ray, of hope for preserving the Union peaceably expired with the assault upon Fort Sumter, and a general review of what has occurred since may not be unprofitable. What was painfully uncertain then is much better defined and more distinct, and the progress of events is plainly in the right direction. The insurgents claimed a strong support from north of Mason and Dixon's line, and the friends of the Union were not free from apprehension on that point. This, however, was soon settled definitely and on the right side. South of the line, noble little Delaware led off right from the first, Maryland was made to seem against the Union, and our soldiers were assailed, bridges were burned, and railroads were torn up within her limits, and we were many days at one time without the ability to bring a single regiment over her soil to the capital. Now, her bridges and railroads to the capital. Now, her bruges and rannoads are repaired and open to the Government. She already gives seven regiments to the cause of the Union, and none to the enemy, and her people, at a regular election, have sustained the cause of the Union by a larger majority and a larger aggregate vote than they ever before gave to any candidate on any question. Kentucky, too, for some time in doubt, is now decidedly, and, I think, un-changeably ranged on the side of the Union. Misssouri is comparatively quiet, and, I be-Misssouri is comparatively quiet, and, I be-lieve, cannot again be overrun by the insur-rectionists. These three States-Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, neither of which would promise a single soldier at first, have now an aggregate of not less than forty thou-sand in the field for the Union, while of their eitizens, certainly not more than a third of that number, and they of doubtful whereabouts and doubtful existence, are in arms against it. After a somewhat bloody struggle of months, whiter closes on bloody struggle of months, winter closes on the Union people of Western Virginia, leav-ing them masters of their own country. An

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WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

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Published at

till og frækkender

y night as well as day. The mill was previou nning fourteen hours per day. Most of its achinery will now be run without cessation, ndays only excepted. Within an incredibly ief space of time the mill has produced material for over twenty thousand tents, and still has a heavy task before it. The firm has reatly effected an improvement in tent cloths, at enhanced cost of but three cents per yard, on the merits of which the War Department, now considering. The canvass, made almost permeable as sheet-iron, is saturated in cautuc by a process which renders it impenetrable water, and excludes the wind as effectually as a stone wall. The preparation tones down the color to a drab, very pleasant to the eye, and ree from the glare imparted by white cloths .---Vorth American.

The Perils of Peace.

The Richmond Dispatch, of November 14, says: De Bow's November Review has an admirable article entitled the "Perils of Peace." The obious danger of an immense Yankee immigration, which will abolitionize the border States at the ballot box, unless such restrictions are placed pon the exercise of suffrage as will prevent them om ever having a vote, are painted in letters of We have often referred to this danger as e which, if not provided against in time, will ader all the blood and treasure expended in the war entirely profiless. The same writer also contends that, while our present foreign pop-ulation, which has proved so gallant and faithful in the Southern cause, should retain the possesn of every right which they now have, the ne privilege should not be conferred upon futre emigrants to this country.



GREAT BRITAIN.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet, London, Mr. lams, the American Minister, in response to e toast to the Diplomatic Corps, said he was here to cement the friendship and good feeling stween the two countries. Lord Palmerston dunteered a reply, in which he assured Mr. ams that his Government had his Lordship's mpathies; that he hoped soon to see peace reed to our country ; and that England would, the end, be greatly advantaged by the war, in ocuring for her supplies of cotton from other purces than the United States-a very sensible ew of the case. The speech of Lord Palmeron was in the most conciliatory and friendly

In keeping with this, is the action of the Brith Government in sending arms to Canada. No ore cannon are to be sent there the present seaon, as was intended, on account of the prospect-We closing of the St. Lawrence. England, apparently, has not taken the first stop in view of robable collision with the United States.

The Times attributes the inactivity in the denand for cotton in India to lingering hesitation as to the American supply, but says that other cumstances have also operated forcibly to such result. The real cause of the present stagnaion is not scarcity of cotton, but the absence of a emand for calico, the markets of the world being glutted with Lancashire goods. Manufao invers, in curtailing operations, are doing what they must have done sconer or later, irrespective of the stoppage of the American supply.

Married.

On Wednesday, November 13th, by Rev. J. T. Fredericks, F. WM. VANEMAN RIDDLE to Miss Ress PATTERSON; all of Schington County, Pa. On Wednesday, November 20th F. ROBERT CULLY, of Florence, Pa., to Miss LAZZIS LOGAN, of mercitatown. Pa. ottstown, Pa.

On the 4th ult., by Rev. S. P. Kinkaid, Mr. GRANT to Miss mep. On the 25th of November, Mr. C. HEMLER, of pringfield, Missouri, to Miss E. J. MOFABLAND, near Jack-

At the residence of the officiating minister, Rev. George Donald, Bealisville, Ohio, September, 17th, Mr. ISAAC Nows, of Belmont County, Ohio, to Miss MANFIA ANN MO-ARY, of Monroe County, Ohio. On November 12th, at the idence of the bridd's father, Mr. WASHINGTON NELSON to SANNA A. GRIFFITH; all of Monroe County, Ohio.

on November 21st, by Rov. J. P. Konnedy, Mr. ALEXANDES Cor to Miss Ann LYDICK; all of Indiana County, Pa.

At Adams' Mills. Ohio. November 17th, by Rev. A. R. amilton. Mr. JAMES S. MARQUAND to Miss MARY E. CAVE-ovember 21st, Mr. JAMES H. BELL to Miss PHEBE A. COLE; I of Muskingum County, Ohio.

ovember 16th, by Rev. T. G. Scott, Mr. J. M. SNIVELY to ELEANOR FIGLAY, of Carroll Cownty, Ohio.

October 31st, by Rev. D. B. Campbell, Mr. Isalan MARKER Miss REBECCA ARNOLD. November 14th, Mr. Israski MAR-to Miss CATHARING GHISLE. November 21st, MF. JAMES JOOF to Miss ELIZAN, SHEPHERD; all of Jefferson County,

OUNCEMENTS, GRATIS; ADDIT

A LINE, NINE WORDS BEING'A -On November 7th, of co SON. of North Huntingdon 1

-On November 22d, sudde of North Huntingdon Tp.,

Pa., aged 10 years.

tary of War, expressed in his report upon the same general subportance that the loyal regions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky and other faithful parts of the Union by railroad I therefore recommend, as a military measure, that Congress provide for the construction of such a road as speedily as possible. Kentucky, no doubt, will co-operate, and through her Legislature make the most judicious selection of a line. The northern forminus must connect with some existing railroad, and whether the route shall be from Lexington or Nicholsville to the Cumberland Gap, or from Lebanon to the Tennessee line, in the direction of Knoxville, or on some still different line. can easily be determined. Kentucky and the general government co-operating, the work can be completed in a very short time, and when

done it will be not only of vast present use fulness, but also a valuable permanent improvement, worth its cost in all the temporary future. Some treaties, designed chiefly for the interests of commerce, and having no grave political importance, have been need and will be submitted to the Sen-

goti ate for their consideration. Although we have failed to induce some of the commercial powers to adopt desirable melioration of the rigor of maritime war, we have re-moved all obstructions from the way of this humane reform, except such as are merely of and accidental occurrence.

of convenient size, the Supreme Judges to serve in a number of them corresponding to their own number, and independent Circuit Judges be provided for all the rest; or, sec-ondly, let the Supreme Judges be relieved from Circuit duties, and Circuit Judges be I invite your attention to the correspon dence between Her Brittanic Majesty's Minister, accredited to this Government, provided for all the Circuits ; or, thirdly, dis-pense with Circuit Courts altegether, leaving and the Secretary of State, relative the de-tention of the British ship Perthshire, in the judicial function wholly to the District. Courts and an independent Supreme Court. June last, by the United States steamer Massachusetts, for a supposed breach of the blockade. As this detention was occasion-I respectfully recommend to the considera tion of Congress the present condition of the statute laws, with the hope that Congress will. ed by an obvious misapprehension of the facts, and as justice requires that we be able to find an easy remedy for many of the inconveniences and evils which constantly embarrass those engaged in the practical adshould commit no belligerent act founde on strict right, as sanctioned by public law, I recommend that an appropriation be made to satisfy the reasonable demands of ministration of them. Since the organization of the government Congress has enacted some five thousand acts and joint resolutions, which fill more than six thousand closely printed. the owners of the vessel, for her detention. I repeat the recommendation of my prepages, and are scattered, through many vol-umes. Many of these acts have been drawn essor in his annual message to Congress in December last in regard to the disposiin, and without sufficient caution, so that tion of the surplus which will probably retheir provisions are often obscure in them-selves or in conflict with each other, or at main after satisfying the claims of Ameri-can cieizens against China, pursuant to least so doubtful as to render it very difficult for even the best informed person to accertain precisely what the statute law really is. It the awards of the commissioners under the act of the 3d of March, 1859. If, howseems to me very important that the statute laws should be made as plain and intelligitever, it should not be deemed advisable to carry that recommendation into effect, I ble as possible, and be reduced to as small a would suggest that authority be given for compass as may consist with the fullness and precision of the will of the Legislature, and

investing the principal over the proceeds of the surplus referred to, in good securi-ties, with a view to the satisfaction of such other just claims of our citizens against China as are not unlikely to arise hereaf ter in the course of our extensive trade with that Empire. By the Act of the 5th of August last.

fore them in a more accessible form the laws which so deeply concern their interest and their daties. I am informed by some whose opinions I respect that all the Acts of Con-gress now in force, and of a permanent and Congress authorized the President to instruct the commanders of suitable vessels to defend themselues against and to cap-ture pirates. This authority has been exgeneral nature, might be revised and rewrit-ten so as to be embraced in one valume, or at ercised in a single instance only. For the most two volumes, of ordinary and convenimore effectual protection of our extensive and valuable commerce, in the Eastern ent size, and I respectfully recommend to Congress to consider the subject, and if my sug-gestion be approved, to devise such plan as to their wisdom shall seem most proper for the seas especially, it seems to me that it would also be advisable to authorize the commanattainment of the end proposed ders of sailing vessels to recapture any prizes which pirates may make of United States vessels and their cargoes, and the Consular Courts now established by law in the present insurrection is the entire suppression, in many places, of all ordinary means of administering civil justice by the officers, and in the forms of existing law. Eastern countries to adjudicate the cases

in event that this should not be objected to by the local authorities. If any good reason exists why we should persevere longer in wiihholding our recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Hayti and Liberia, I am unable to discern it-unwilling, however, to inaugurate a novel policy in regard to them without the approbation of Congress. I submit, for your consideration, the ex-

liency of an appropriation for maintaining a Charge-de-affairs near, each of those States. It does not admit of doubt important commercial advantages might be secured by favorable treaties with

The operations of the Treasury during the period which has elapsed since your adjournment have been conducted with ignal success. The patriotism of the people has placed at the disposal of the Government the large means demanded by the public exigencies. Much of the National Loan has been taken by citizens of the industrial classes, whose confidence in their dustrial classes, whose condence in their country's faith and zeal for their country's deliverance from present peril have in-duced them to contribute to the support of the Government the whole of their limited acquisitions. This fact imposes peculiar

recommend that Congress au liant judicial career of Judge McLean, his officer to cause the names of such persons to be stricken from the pension rolls. circuit grew into an empire, although too large for any one Judge to give the courts The relations of the Government with the therein more than a nominal attendance, aris-Indian tribes have been greatly disturbed by

ing in population from one million four hundred and seventy thousand and eighteen in 1830 to six millions one bundred and fifty the insurrection, especially in the Southern superintendency and in that of New Mexico. The Indian country south of Kansas is in the me thousand four hundred and five in 1860. possession of insurgents from Texas and Ar-kansas. Agents of the United States, ap-Besides this the country generally has out-grown our present judiciary. pointed since the 4th of March for this super-intendency, have been unable to reach their If uniformity was at all intended, the sys-tem requires that all the States shall be ac-commodated with Circuit Courts, attended by the most of those who were in office before that time have espoused the incommonated with Orean Courts, attended by Supreme Judges; while, in fact, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Florida, Texas, California and Oregon have never had any such Courts. Nor can this well be remedied surrectionary cause, and assume to exercise the powers of agents, by virtue of commis-sions from the insurrectionists. It has been stated in the public press that a portion of these Indians have been organized as a miliwithout a change of the system, because the adding of Judges to the Supreme Court, enough for the accommodation of all parts of the country with Circuit Cousts, would create tary force, and are attached to the army of the insurgents. Although the Government has no official information upon this subject, a Court altogether too numerous for a judicial body of any sort-and the avil of it be one letters have been written to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by several prominent chiefs, which will increase as new States come into the Union. Circuit Courts, too, are useful or they are not useful. If useful, no State giving assurance of their loyalty to the United States, and expressing a wish for the pres-ence of Federal troops to protect them. It is believed that upon the re-possession of the country by the Federal forces, the Indians they are not useful. If useful, no States should be denied them. If not useful, no State should have them. Let them be pro-vided for all or abolished as to all. Three-modifications occur to me, either of which, I lily cease all hostile demonstrations will read and resume their former relations to the Govthink, would be an improvement upos our present system : Let the Supreme Court be of

Agriculture, confessedly the largest interest of the nation, has not a department nor a bureau, but a clerkship assigned to it in the government. While it is fortunate that this great interest is so independent in its nature as to not have demanded and extorted more from the government, I respectfully ask Con-gress to consider whether something more nnot be given voluntarily with general advantage.

Annual reports exhibiting the condition of our agriculture, commerce and manufactures would present a fund of information of great practical value to the country. While I make, no suggestion as to details, I venture the opinion that an agricultural and statistical bureau might profitably be organized. The execution of the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade has been confined to the Department of the Interior. ' It is a subject of gratulation that the efforts which have been made for the suppression of this inhu-man traffic have been recently attended with unusual success. Five vessels being fitted out for the slave trade have been seized and condemned. Two mates of vessels engaged in the trade and one person in equipping a vessel as a slaver have been convicted and subjected to the penalty of fine and imprison-ment, and one captain taken with a cargo of Africans on board his vessel has been con-Arricans on borra his vessel has been con-victed of the highest grade of offence under our laws, the punishment of which is death. The territories of Colorado, Dakotah and Ne-vada, created by the last Congress, have been organized, and civil administration has been inaugurated therein, under auspices especially gratifying, when it is considered that the leaven of treason was found existing in some of these new countries when the Federal officers arrived there. The abundant natural resources of these Territories, with the se-curity and protection afforded by organized government, will doubtless invite to them a large immigration when peace shall restore business of the country to its accustomed channels.

I submit the resolutions of the Legislature of Colorado, which evidence the patriotic spirit of the people of the Territory. So far, the authority of the United States has been upheld. in all the Territories, as it is hoped it will be in future. I commend their interests and defance to the enlightened and generous care of Congress. I recommend to the favorable con-sideration of Congress the interests of the District of Columbia. The insurrection has been the cause of much suffering and sacrifice to its inhabitants, and, as they have no representative in Congress, that body should not over-look their just claims upon the Government.

At your late session a joint resolution was adopted, authorizing the President to take measures for facilitating a proper representa-tion of the industrial interests of the United States at the exhibition of the industry of all nations, to be holden at London, in the year 1862.

. I regret to say I have been unable to give personal attention to this subject—a subject at once so interesting in itself and so extensively and intimately connected, with the material prosperity of the world. Through the Secretaries of State and of the Interior a plan or system has been devised and partly matured, and which will be laid before you. under and by virtue of the act of. Congress entitled "an act to confiscate property used entitied "an act to connectic property used for discussion of the second second second second August 6th, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons to the labor and service of certain other persons, have, become forfield, and numbers of the latter, thus liberated, are al-ready dependent on the Uniled States and "must be provided for in some way. Besides the difference of the second second second second second for a second second second second second second must be provided for in some way. Besides this it is not impossible that some of the States will pass similar enactments for their own being the sepectively; and by operation of which persons of the same class will be thrown upon them for disposal. In such case

dominating the narrow peninsular region constituting the counties of Accounce and stituting the Northampton, and known as the eastern shore of Virginia, together with some con-tiguous parts of Ma. yand, have laid down their arms, and the people there have renewed their allegiance and accepted the protection of the old flag. This leaves no armed insurrec-tionists north of the Potomac, nor east of the Chesapeake. Also, we have obtained a footing at each of the isolated points on the southern coast of Hatteras, Port Royal, Tyhee Island, near Savannah, and Ship Island. and we likewise have some general accounts of popular movements in behalf of the Union in North Carolina and Tennessee. These things demonstrate that the cause of the Union is advancing steadily southward.

insurgent force of about 1,500 for months

things demonstrate that the cause of the Union is advancing steadily southward. Since your last adjournment Lieut. General Scott has retired from the head of the army. During his long life the mation has not been unmindful of his merit, yet or colling to mind how flithfully and brilliantly he has served the country from a time far back in our history, when few of the now living had been born, and thenceforward continually. I cannot but think we are still his debtors. 'I submit, there-fore, for your consideration, what further mark of re-cognition is due to him and to ourselves as a grateful people. With the retirement of General Scott came the Executive duty of appointing in his stead a Gen-eral-in-chief of the army. It is a fortunate circum-stance that neither in council or country was there so far as known any difference of opinion as to the proper person to be selected. The retiring chief re-peatedly expressed his judgment in favor of General IncClellan for the position, and in this the nation seemed to give a unanimous concurrence. The desig-ration of General McClellan is, therefore, in a consid-erable degree the selection of the country, as will as of the Executive, and hence there is better reason to hope there will be given him the confidence and cor-dial support thus by fair implication promised and without which he cannot with so full efficiency serve the country. It has been said that one bad General is better than two good ones, and the asying is true if ta-kento mean no more than that an army is better direct-edjby a single mind, though inferior, than by two su-perior ones at variance and cross purposes with each other, and the same is true in all joint operations wherein those engaged can have none but a common end in view, and can differ only as to the choice of means. In a storm at sea no one on board can wish the ship to sink, and yet, not unfrequently all go down together, because too many will direct, and no single mind can be allowed to control it. Every day continues to develope t

Every day continues to develope that the insurrec-tion is largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first tion is largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first principle of popular government, the rights of the people. Conclusive evidence of this is found in the most grave and maturely considered public documents, as well as in the general tone of the insurgunts. In those documents we find the abridgement of the ex-isting right of suffuge and the denial to the people of all right to participate in the selection of public officers, except the legislature, boldly advocated with habored arguments to prove that large control of the people in the government is the source of all political evit. Monarchy, itself is sometimes hinted at and a present position, T could scarcely be justihed were I to omit raising a warming voice against this approach of eturning despotism. It is not needed, nor fitting here, that a general

of returning despotism. It is not needed, nor fitting here, that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institu-tions, but there is one point, with its connection, not so much hackneyed as most others, to 'which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above labor, in the struc-ture of government. It is presumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nolody labors unless somebody else owning capital; somehow, by the use of it, induces him to labor. This assumed, it is not considered whether it is best that capital it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them, and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves; and further, it is as-sumed that wheever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life. Now there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed, nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. it is next of dered whether it is best that capit

free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired labors." Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless. Labor is prior to and in-dependent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of la-bor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and de-sources much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights, nor is it denied that there is, and prob-ably always will be, a relation between labor and cap-ital producing mutand benefits. The error is in assu-ming that the whole laboring community exists with in that relation. A lew men own capital and that faw would labor themselves, and with their cap-ital producing mutand benefits. Capital has inso or have others working for them. A large majority belong to neither class; neither work for others nor have others working for them. In most of the southern States a majority of the people of all colors are neither slaves nor masters, while in the northern a large majority are neither inters or hired. Mon, with their families, wives, sons and daughters, work for themselves on their farms, in their houses and in their shops, taking the whole product to themselves, and asking no favors of capi-tal on the one hand nor of hired laborers on the other. It is not forgotton that, a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with capital: that is they labor with their faw and sand also buy or hire others to labor for them, but this is only a mixed and not a distinct class: Na principal stated is disturbed by the existence of

others to moor for them, but this is only is mixed and not a distinct class. No principle stated is disturbed by the existence of this class. Again, as has already been said, there is not, of necessity, any such thing as the free hired la-borer being fixed to that condition for life. Many in-dependent men everywhere in these States a faw years back in their lives were hired laborers. The prudent, peniless beginner in the world labors for wages awhile, saves gramplus with which tro-buy tools or kand for himself, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just and generous and pros-perous system, which opens, the way to all-gives hope to all and consequent energy and progress to all. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already posses, and which, if sur-rendensd, will surely be used to close the door of ad-vancement against such as they, and to fix new dis-bilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.

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two hundred and thirty-hing thousand seven and adjustention of claime, in their 1 tional power to do so is no longer an open the seat this sourced.	NOR FIGLAT, of CATTOI COUNCY, OHO. Sist, by Rev. D. B., Cattrybell, Mr. ISAIAH MARKER BECGA ARNOLD. NOVEMBER 14th, Mr. ISRAEL MAR- a CATHARINE GETELE. NOVEMBER 21st, Mr. JAMES MIRE ELZAN, ENERFHERD; all of Jeffsteon County, WEEMENTS, GRATIS; ADDITIONAL REMARKS, FIVE MINE, NINE WORDS DELIG'A LINE.] DN NOVEMBER 7th, of consumption. Mr. JOHN N, of North Huntingdon Township, Westmoreland Ca, aged 10 years. On November 20th, of general debility, Mrs. North Huntingdon Township, Westmoreland Co., S years. On November 224, anddenly, Mr. THOMAS Mo- of North Huntingdon Tp., Westmoreland Co., Pa., MARKER, 244, Mrs. ELIZA ANN MIDSEAR, Huntingdon TP., Westmoreland County, Pa., aged	country's faith and zeal for their country's deliverance from present peril-have in- duced them to contribute to the support of the Government the whole of their limited acquisitions. This fact imposes peculiar obligations to economy in disbursement, and energy in action. The revenue from all sources for the finan- cial year ending on the 30th of June, 1861, was leighty-six millions, eight hundred and thirty five thousand nine hundred dollars and twaty-seven cents, and the expenditures for- the same period, including payments on ac- count of the public debt, were eighty-four million five hundred and thirty-four dollars and eight hundred and thirty-four dollars and ifty-seven cents, leaving a balance in the treastry on the 1st of July, of two mil- lion two hundred and fifty-seven thousand and sixty-five dollars and eighty cents. For the first quarter of the financial year, ending on the 30th of September, 1861, the receipts from all sources, including two million five hundred and nine dollars and twonty-seven cents, and the expenses ninety-eight millions	cessity in the unusual exercise of powers; but the powers of Congress, E surpose, are equal to the anomalus octasion, and there- fore I refer the whole mattering Congress, with the hope that a plan may be devised for the administration of justice in all shear parts of the insurgent States and Territo- ries as may be under the control of this fovernment, whether by a voluntary re- turn to allegiance and order, or by the power of our arms. This, however, is not to be a permanent institution, but a tempo- rary substitute, and to cease as soon as the ordinary courts can be re-established in peace. It is important that some more conveni- ent means should be provided, if possible, for the adjustment of claims against the Government, especially in fiew of the in- creased number by reason of the war. It is as much the duty of Government to ren- der prompt justice against itself in favor of citizens as it is to administer the same between private indviduals. The investi-	this it is not impossible that some of the States will pass similar enactments for their own besisfit respectively; and by operation of which persons of the same class will be thrown upon them for disposal. In such case I recommend that Congress provide for ac- cepting such persons from such States, accord- ing to some mode of valuation in lieu pro- tanto of direct taxes or upon some other plan to be agreed on with such States respectively that such persons, on such acceptance by the General Government, be at ones declared free, and that in any event, steps be taken for col- onizing both classes, or the one first moniton- ed, if the other shall not be brought into en- istence, at some other place or places in a cli- mate congenial to them. It might be well to consider too, whether the free colored people already in the United States could not, so far as individuals may desire, be in- cluded in such colonization. Te en- ry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory, and also the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the toritorial acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years, the question of constitut.	 earned. Let them beware of surreindering a political power which they already poses, and which, if surrendering, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fit, new disaphilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost. From the first taking our National Canens to the last, are seventy years, and we find our population at the the dod of the period eight times as great as it was at the dod of the period eight times as great as it was at the dod of the period eight times as great as it was at the dod of the period eight times as great as it was at the dod of the period eight times as great as it was at the dod of the period eight times as great as it was at the dod of the period eight times as a great as it was at the dod of the period eight times as a two states of the dod of the period eight times as a two and the dod of the dod of the period eight times as a state at a state at a state and burden the dod of the dod of the the dod of the d	 Berniser for all contents of sealing with thin in the total and examines our stock. B. S. A. M. S. O. N. FURNISHING UNDERTANER, NO. 60 Smith faid Street, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Ready-Minde Comines. 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SLILI. has removed to No. 246 Pell Street, in the house formorly occupied by Dr. G. H. Korsor, opposite Onist church. He will give all the modern' improvements. Took inserted at various prices. FROM \$15 TO \$62 FEE BET. REFERENCES: Rev. W. D. Howinso. A. Buanary, A. G. MCGANDLESS, M.D., J. HOWINS N. HOY SANCE TENDART, A. BOARDY, A. G. STOANDLESS, M.D., J. HOWINS W. H. VARMAR, Dr. Geodes H. Kress. W. H. MARTAN, Dr. Geodes H. Kress. FAMILY, M. KAR FAMILY, M. K. STATE FALS, [7] G. TR.A. H. E. C. 100-5 FOR THE BEST S TO V E S. AN D. RANGES, NO. 366 LINE DEST WOOD COOK, STOAN, MID. 17 MID. 17
	Huntingdon gp., Westmoreland County, 18., aged	two buildred and thirty hine thousand seven '	gation and adjudication of claims, in their	tional power to do so is no longer an open	his seat this session.	I TO US. Summer of the second se	