Spirit of Times.

VOL. 16. CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1863. NO. 28.

PROFESSIONAARDS.

GEO. SYPHER & H. SHERRAN, Attorneys at Law, Office in the room in Mr. Dodd's new store building.

J. R. COX, ATTY'Y AT LAW, Chambersburg, Franklin County, and Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa.

W. H. STENGER, ATT'Y AT LAW, Office in Kauffman's row, south side of the Diamond, three doors from the corner.

J. CLARK, ATT'Y AT LAW, Office on Main Street, adjoining the Lutheran Church.

W. H. DUNCAN, ATT'Y AT LAW, Office on Main Street, adjoining the Lutheran Church.

W. H. EVERSOLE, ATT'Y AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., will especially attend to legal business committed to his care.

STUARTS & SHORT, Attorneys at Law, Chambersburg, Pa., Office recently occupied by Judge Hamilton, Diamond.

H. C. MEYSER, ATT'Y AT LAW, Office on the square south side of the Diamond.

WILSON SHILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Shatter's Row, Chambersburg, Pa.

J. McD. SHARPE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

A. LEE, McCULLOUGH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., Office in Market street two doors west of the Court House.

GEO. O. SEIDLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., Office in Market street two doors west of the Court House.

J. W. DOUGLAS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., Office in Market street two doors west of the Court House.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Office in Kauffman's Row, Chambersburg, Pa.

PHILIP BADER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Office on Market St., one door above the office of W. H. Dunlap, Esq., Chambersburg, Pa.

H. B. DAWSON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Office on Main St., one door south of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Chambersburg, Pa.

WILLIAM LUX, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Cove Hill, Montgomery Township, Franklin County, Pa.

DR. JOHN MONTGOMERY, Office opposite Office for the Prac. tice of Medicine on Street Building, adjoining Mont. gomery's Hotel, where he may at all times be found when not professionally engaged.

DR. HENT LANGE'S HOTEL, Corner of Market and Second Sts., commonly called the "Eagle Hotel," respectfully solicits a continuance of the public patronage.

DR. HOFFER, Office on Second Street, Chambersburg, Pa., will be found at home to attend to all his patients with the skill and assiduity.

DR. W. H. SOYLER, will attend promptly to all professional calls in Chambersburg and vicinity. Office and residence, No. 6, Arcade Buildings.

DR. JOHN MONTGOMERY, Office opposite Office for the Practice of Medicine on Street Building, adjoining Montgomery's Hotel, where he may at all times be found when not professionally engaged.

DR. HENT LANGE'S HOTEL, Corner of Market and Second Sts., commonly called the "Eagle Hotel," respectfully solicits a continuance of the public patronage.

DR. HOFFER, Office on Second Street, Chambersburg, Pa., will be found at home to attend to all his patients with the skill and assiduity.

DR. W. H. SOYLER, will attend promptly to all professional calls in Chambersburg and vicinity. Office and residence, No. 6, Arcade Buildings.

DR. W. H. SCHLOSSER, Practical Dentist, Has for more than eight years, office over one of the oldest Stores on the Diamond, formerly occupied by Dr. Scott, now occupies the Chambersburg Hotel, Office in the Lodge Room, in the Lodge Rooms. Having practiced with some of the leading Dentists of New York, he feels confident he can do well by those who may favor him with their patronage. Operations performed on the best of Gold, Platina, Silver, Hydrolite, Vulcanite, Gutta Percha and Mineralite, Teeth inserted on Gold and vulcanized Rubber, on other Dentist in Chambersburg or vicinity. Teeth inserted to last for life, warranted and the cheapest Dentist in Franklin County. Artificial teeth extracted without pain. Persons residing at a distance can be accommodated in one day. Terms cash. Teeth inserted in the morning and the same day. Office in the Lodge Rooms, Chambersburg, Pa. Chloroform administered for the extraction of teeth. Persons from Hagerstown, Boonsboro, Greencastle, Mercersburg, Shippensburg, Newville, Carlisle, Gettysburg, Fairfield and Emmitsburg can be accommodated in one day. Office open every day from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. Chambersburg, Pa., Jan. 1, 1863.

DR. W. H. SCHLOSSER'S OFFICE STILL at the Southern side of the Diamond, near the Franklin Hotel.

DENTISTRY.

In all its branches, attended to without the modern improvements. Having published to this community, for nine years, I shall not do it again. Best Teeth

INSERTED ON AMBER

as to every thing better and cheaper than Teeth on any other material. I would say that I believe no reason to be given, why persons should not have good and durable Dentistry.

TEETH ON AMBER,

the only thing in which I am prepared to work. If Gold will be required in gum manufacture, or as a substitute for Amber, I will use it, but prefer not without taking other Teeth. Call at the Office for further information.

T. J. WRIGHT.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope (Price 6 cents).

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and all diseases arising from the Indulgence of a Vicious or Solitary Habit, &c. &c. &c.

Valley Spirit & Times

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 14, 1863.

S. S. SPERRY, D. F. DAVISON & W. KENNEDY,
Assignees and Proprietors.

Gone to our Patrons! in the name
We call our standard to the mast—
The banner yet to die. We claim
Its sacred honor. While the blast
Of civil strife sweeps o'er the land,
We'll strike the foe that dares to mar
Our lovely emblem, and we'll stand
A wall of fire to guard such star.

A Profound Critic.

Some anonymous scribbler appears in the last issue of the *Repository and Transcript* as the special defender of the man "who was at the battle of Antietam and saw *just where* General McClellan made the mistake." He makes a lengthy and labored reply to an allusion we made to the *fact* in our issue of the 26th of November last. The author is well known to us. The *name* of a certain animal on always be known by the *length of his ears*.

We felt amused, while reading the article in question, at seeing the fellow's desperate efforts to appear witty, sarcastic and learned. His criticism of our logic is profound, while *his* logic is conclusive and grand beyond comparison. Witness the following:

Mr. H. *did* discover weakness in Mr. Lincoln, therefore Mr. H. is amazingly strong. The Sampson of modern times. Mr. H. *did see* the absence of logic in Mr. Lincoln, consequently Mr. H. is a logician.—a Webster. Indeed! "I will live," prescribed. Mr. H. *did* point out the fact, that Mr. Lincoln is wrong in his "financial views," and the conclusion is (and it is generally known) that Mr. H. is a great financier, the Baron Rothchilds of the Western World!

This he calls *logic!* Shades of the mighty dead! stand aside.

The only thing resembling an *idea* in the whole article (over a column in length) is a miserable attempt to drawn an analogy between a citizen in private life, criticising the movements of a general in the field during a great battle, and a citizen in the same situation, criticising the policy of the President in his administration of the civil affairs of the Government.—Does he not know that the people themselves are the civil rulers in this country? The President is only the servant commissioned to carry out their wishes. The Government is based upon the assumption that the people are capable of self government, that they understand its principles and are competent to decide what policy is best adapted to promote the general welfare. Hence every citizen has a perfect right to criticise the acts of the President, or any other civil officer, in the administration of the affairs of Government.

Not so, however, with the movement of troops on a field of battle. This is a science and to be known must be learned, as every other science is learned, by special study and application. As well might a cobbler attempt to make a steam engine, as a citizen, not learned in the art of war, to command a great army or criticise its movements without making himself appear ridiculous.

Yet this learned writer arrives at the extraordinary conclusion that the two cases above referred to are analagous! Could stupidity and ignorance go further?

But what the writer lacks in knowledge, he makes up in vanity and self-conceit.

"Of all the causes which conspire to blind Man's erring judgment, and misguide the mind, What the most head with strangest hues colors, Is pride; the never failing vice of fools."

Why don't they Howl?

After the battle of Antietam, when Gen. McClellan was resting and reorganizing his army, on the banks of the Potomac, preparatory to a grand forward movement, the whole abolition pack, from Greely & Co., down to the small fry politicians who deal out dribblets of abolition treason on street corners and in small groceries, raised one universal howl of dissatisfaction. They charged Gen. McClellan with slowness, inactivity and dillydallying with the enemy. They depreciated the victories gained at South Mountain and Antietam, which rescued Maryland from the rebels and saved Pennsylvania from invasion. They even went so far in partisan malignity and bigoted prejudice as to assert that McClellan was beaten at Antietam.

"On to Richmond" was their cry and their patriotism (?) was of such an intense character, that nothing would satisfy them but a direct march to Richmond by the nearest road and the capture of the rebel capital. They could brook no delays. They spurned the mere mention of "strategic movements." McClellan was the great barrier in the way of success, and his removal was demanded by ten thousand abolition voices.

The clamor had its desired effect.—A fresh and vacillating President was made to bend before the clamor of abolitionists.

Now that such clamor rights, a statesman from the President of the United States down to the humblest of the abolition ranks, who joined in the clamor against McClellan, is bitterly opposed to the removal of McClellan, and the substitution of the unmitigated Gen. Burnside in his place.

The announcement of the fact was greeted by this horde of Abolition fanatics with an immense shout of joy. How Richmond would be taken, we were told, without further delay and we unthinkingly looked for a fulfilment of the promise.

But how has the promise been fulfilled? Gen Burnside fought one battle on the slap-dash principle of the "On to Richmond" party and was terribly repulsed with an immense martyrdom of human life, and for over four weeks, the grand Army of the Potomac has been lying, inactive, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, no nearer Richmond than it was on that fatal November night, when Lincoln's messenger arrived in camp with the order for McClellan's Removal. Why don't the Abolitionists howl? They seem to be as silent as the grave. Is there less necessity for the capture of Richmond now than there was when McClellan was in command? Or was this clamor against McClellan only used by corrupt and bigoted partisans for the purpose of pulling down the ablest and most accomplished soldier in America? Impartial history will record the fact that General Geo. B. McClellan was removed from his command through the *basest partisan motives*, and the battle at Fredericksburg will remain a standing monument of the fanaticism and folly of Abolitionism.

The Organization of the Legislature

The Legislature of Pennsylvania assembled at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 6th inst.

The Senate was organized by the election of Hon. Geo. Lawrence, Speaker, and Geo. W. Hammersly, Clerk.

The following are the officers of the House:—Speaker, John Cessna of Bedford; Chief Clerk, Jacob Zeigler of Butler; Assistant, B. Milton Speer of Huntingdon, Transcribing Clerks, William S. Ralston of Armstrong; Wm. Gregory of Philadelphia; A. J. Sauderson of Lancaster; Hiram C. Keyser of Franklin; Sergeant-at-Arms, Benj F Kelley of Philadelphia; Doorkeeper, Sebastian Sebar of Berks; Messenger, James H. Templin of Northampton; Postmaster, A. J. Gerritson of Susquehanna.

Without transcribing any business of importance, both Houses adjourned over from Thursday to Monday.

The Governor's Message.

We publish in our paper to-day, the annual message of the Governor of Pennsylvania, to the exclusion of a variety of other matter. It is an interesting document in its relation of facts, and we bespeak for it a careful perusal by our readers.

Democratic Nomination for U. S. Senator.

The Democratic members of the two Houses met in caucus on Monday evening, and nominated the Hon. Chas. B. Buckalew for U. S. Senator on the 6th ballot.

The "On to Richmond" Cry.

The rumor that the President & Co were immediately responsible for the disasters of Fredericksburg is denied explicitly by Gen. Burnside's letter, and, as we have spoken with some severity about it, we gladly make the amend and give them the benefit of the statement. Burnside declares that neither the time nor place was that selected by Halleck & Co., and gives reasons of some plausibility of his charge, one of which is the arrival of the necessary articles for crossing the river earlier than was expected on the occasion of his visit to Washington. It is a pleasure to learn that at least once the army contractors have been more forward in furnishing supplies than in drawing their pay, and we are glad to record it, as far as General Burnside can acquit them on that score. Burnside has his done it; but there is another tribunal by which they are to be tried and one that will hardly be as lenient. The direct movement was made by Burnside. He is responsible for it. Upon his head at least a part of the awful consequences of that day rest. It is a stain, black, damning and ineffaceable.

Still, he is not the only guilty one. The blood that flowed uselessly on that fatal day stains more garments than his, and he was, in fact, but the instrument in the hands of others. He was the knife not the murderer. It will be remembered that "on to Richmond!" has been the radical cry, and the Secretary of War, with a coolness unparalleled, laid down the platform that strategy in war was not to be considered; but only one thing was to be done, to pursue and destroy the enemy wherever he could be found; a rule that is, perhaps, easier to write than to do, especially when the enemy gets in a fortified place and persistently refuses to be destroyed. In such case a little of the much-abused strategy, we think, would not do much harm, especially if it could draw the enemy from his stronghold and destroy him in a place more convenient for the scamper back to that object.

We charge that the President, Stanton and Halleck are directly responsible for that battle. McClellan was removed upon the charge of his being slow—a strategist. When Burnside took his place it was the distinct understanding that he would not be slow. He was to be intensely fast—some more rapid than he. He was to pursue and destroy; he was to attack everywhere and anywhere; like Pope, he was to cut loose from such old fogy ideas as bases of operations or lines of retreat. He was to go ahead; if he did not he was a failure. He knew this as well as Halleck & Co. His whole reputation was staked upon his moving quicker and attacking at once. He failed to do it; he was as bad or worse than McClellan. Thus, every indictment for caution on his part was taken from him and every indictment for rashness was substituted. If he is guilty—If he is weak—It is for accepting such a position; but those who placed him there are equally, if not more, criminal.

The radicals started out with an erroneous idea in the first place. They believed that all the desertations of Southern skill and Southern courage were empty vaunting. The *real* servitors have never understood either. They confound finally that the task was difficult in the first place, and that task has been increased by outcry. "On to Richmond!" is a cry which, however cautious we vote to have accomplished, no conservative core would have uttered. It is the only cry which has resulted in all the disasters of the war. If the Government is to succeed, it is supposed to know how to succeed. If not, he should be removed. If he knows where to go on to Richmond it should be trusted to him. But this "on to Richmond!" cry is what probably defeated Pope, and certainly destroyed Burnside. We charge that it was the President's yielding to the political cry which has put nine-tenths of the blood and treasure of the war, and we look for the fruits of his folly to be visited upon his head. We believe them to be a way to restore confidence in him—to cast out every radical from his Cabinet, and to restore McClellan to command; to offer an amnesty, and of all things to drop that absurd, irritating, devilish proclamation.—*Louisville Democrat.*

The President's Power

The President seems to think he can do anything that tends to put down the rebellion, and that he can adopt the means at his bind discretion and judgment. This, says the Louisville *Democrat*, is a wild and extravagant idea. Certainly he would notice a mormon, and he could not entertain such an opinion. Does he suppose he could establish slavery of the black race in all the free States? he thought it would put down the rebellion? Could he remove chaos of white people? it would put down the rebellion? Could he dispense with courts of the United States, disperse juries or arrest them, if it would put down the rebellion? Could he remove the Governors of States and appoint their successors if it would put down the rebellion? Could he abolish the institution of marriage, and change the laws of descent and property, if it would put down the rebellion?

Could he dispense Congress, seize the purse as well as the sword, if, in his judgment, it would put down the rebellion?

If he thinks he can do all these things, will he tell us what he could not do? for the people would like to know.

What the President has proposed to do in that proclamation is as much out of his power, it we look at the Constitution of our country, as, so startling that can be conceived, he can do it, what can he do? and what is our Government? Despotism?

These are grave questions, Mr. President, and will attract the eyes of the people of this country, but every people accustomed to constitutional liberty.

If our institutions allow such power as that in the Executive, it is high time they were changed.

Surely the generations before us—nor the present one, never suspected the existence of such a power in the Executive. We had thought we had a Government of laws and Constitutions; but if this power exists in the Executive our institutions are the worst that man has been able to live under in any country.

We are aware of the sophistry by which this power is claimed; that in war the laws are silent, the world. There never was a usurpation, without an excuse, but look, Mr. President, to what it leads, and is it not a perfect *reductio ad absurdum?* Shall we listen to a logic that forces us to such a conclusion? We need not examine such step. There is the precipice to which it and leads—the chasm.

The announcement of such a doctrine has united the people of the seceded States, it has divided the people of the loyal States, and it has divided the counsels of the Cabinet. Loyal men will not give up the contest for such and such blunders, but the President is not the cause, and the country will be true to their noble, patriotic protest against such a prohibition. They create mountains obstacles in the way of the cause that have to be removed. They cost treasure and blood. They open the road to anarchy, for constitutional and legal restraints are obliterated.

If the President wants success, let him abandon such wild schemes and projects. Those who urge them are crazy; stark mad; and to be tolerated in a free country. They run headlong into all the heresies of rebellion itself, which began and which lives by the exercise of arbitrary power.

Colonizing the Abolitionists.

One of the New York papers is in favor of Colonizing the Abolitionists of the country as the best means of getting rid of them, and most effectual means of ending the war." The reader can determine what color there is in the argument which runs in this wise:

"The Philadelphia *Journal* suggests the idea of colonizing the Abolitionists instead of negroes. The suggestion is a capital one. It is a wonder it has not already been thought of by the Democratic Chief Magistrate. It has obvious considerations which render this project much more feasible than Lincoln's plan of colonizing the negroes. In the first place, there are not so many Abolitionists as there are negroes; and secondly, the country could a great deal better afford to spare them than the negroes. They could also, at a very little cost, be obtained at a much cheaper rate. A good, healthy negro, down South, kept industriously at work, will make cotton enough to clothe two or three fanatics. He performs a great and beneficent duty in the drama of modern civilization. For the South, for the war, just now, suffering all the difficulties of a paper famine. The public are compelled to pay a higher price for newspapers and books, and hence the freeing of the negro would be a direct tax on knowledge. Colonize the negroes and nothing would become so high that only the rich could afford to chew wool. Woolen and silk goods would be advance in price that farmers, mechanics and workingmen could ill afford to dress in them. Cotton goods, broadcloth, and their wives and daughters would be compelled to go back to the Irsey-woolsey of their grandmothers.

But no such evils would follow from getting rid of the Abolitionists. Indeed, there are obvious reasons why the country would be infinitely better off without them. Ever since they started up in New England, some thirty years since, they have been a peculiar, mischief-making set of fanatics. They got the democratic control hot water before the war broke out, and were so satisfied that they brought that on. They have caused the expenditure of some twenty-thousand millions of dollars of debt, which will tax the bones, and muscles, and sweat of cotton planters to pay. They have been the means of destroying one hundred thousand lives, and of making a half a million of widows and orphans, whose cries of anguish ring in the land with weeping, wailing and woe. Surely, we can spare such a set of bloody fanatics. The Abolitionists have been a great evil to the community or the country. About nine tenths of them are non producers, being composed of lawyers, doctors, speculators, contractors, shoddyites, and politicians. The laboring class are nearly all Abolitionists, and are more responsible before God and man for the horrors of war, than any other class of people. Not every priest who heralds forth the gospel of murder, were sent out of the country, and the priests of peace, who have faithfully taught the gospel of Peace, Christ's gospel, who will say that we should not be much better off—We suggest, therefore, that the idea of taking peace by colonizing the Abolitionists, as the cheapest, speediest and most favorable means of ending the war. Let the class of people go away, four millions of negroes, but depart only five hundred thousand of the worst Abolitionists, and the country would be again as peaceful as ever, and the question would be settled to the entire satisfaction of every mortal man.

So Say We.—In speaking of the next nominee for Governor of this State, the Carlisle *Democrat* says:—"The people will demand that our ticket, this time, shall be not only a case of undoubted ability, but one who has the courage to 'change home upon the enemy.' We want a candidate who can take a position side by side with Horatio Seymour and his chum of statesmen. A man of clear head and big heart. The times demand courageous statesmanship; a statesmanship capable of comprehending our position, and a heart large enough to assume and maintain the right of any honest, upright man who." So say we!

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen:—Notwithstanding the promise of the entire prosperity the past year has enjoyed, the Divine Providence has not only vouchsafed to the people of Pennsylvania to produce in full all their accustomed productions, but has given to this Commonwealth increased population, plenty and prosperity.

The balance in Treasury Nov 30th, 1861, ... $1,860,000 72

Receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1862, were as follows:

Ordinary sources,	$4,001,833 03
Loan of 1861, act June, 3rd, 1861,	817,350 00
State relief bonds, as the equivalent for loan for the payment of interest on public debt,	139,766 00
Relief notes, authorized,	1,000,000 00
United States Government,	400,000 00
	$6,311,747 03
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1862,	$8,160,800 05

And the payments have been as follows:

For ordinary purposes,	$3,300,519 46
Paid on State indebtedness as authorized by law,	146,281 38
Military appropriation, act April 16, 1861,	71 00
Military expenses act May 15, 1861,	449,549 00
Military expenses act May 16, 1861,	1,017 38
Military expenses act May 13, 1861,	50,000 00
Commissioners of Sinking Fund,	600 00
Interest on loans,	437,201 41
Relief notes cancelled,	139,000 00
Temporary loan redeemed,	100,000 00
Relief notes Government direct tax,	200,000 00
	$5,000,000 00
Leaving balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1862,	$3,160,800 05

Of which sum and interest and sinking fund, $1,000,000 are held as a special deposit for the redemption of military loan, pursuant to act of April 16, 1861.

Balance of sand fund Nov. 30, 1861,	$480,157 41
Revenue under act May 16, 1861,	187,500 00
	667,657 41
Paid for interest,	274,557 41
Balance,	392,701 14
Paid for redemption of bonds, January 1st, 1862,	100,000 00
	292,701 14

Receipts from sand tax,	
For year ending Nov. 30, 1861,	$4,007,767 19
For year ending Nov. 30, 1862,	1,000,000 00
	$5,007,767 19
Balance of receipts for 1862,	1,000,118 86
Payment for ordinary purposes—as above stated,	
For year ending Nov. 30, 1861,	$1,113,862 92
For year ending Nov. 30, 1862,	1,000,000 00
	$2,113,862 92
Deficiency in expenditure of 1862,	$0,317 16

From the tables exhibited it will appear that the receipts from ordinary sources of revenue for the year 1862 are in excess of the receipts of the year 1861 one million, one hundred and one hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-two cents, (the excess of interest paid in 1862 over that in 1861 being $146,055 27;) and that the ordinary expenditures for 1862 were ninety-five thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars and sixteen cents less than the year previous.

The healthy condition of the revenues and the excess of the receipts over the expenditures, secured by the right economy which has prevailed, (especially considering the necessary increase of taxation by the national Government,) seem to invite the attention of the Legislature to a revision of the revenue laws, with a view to lightening the burthens of the people. In this connection it is proper to call your attention to the justice and expediency of instituting the ratio of local taxation now, in some parts of the State, disproportionate.

Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania, as stated on the 1st day of November, 1861,	$40,500,000 00
Additions, as stated received at the State Treasury, as stated in the table,	267,806 00
	$40,806,806 00
Deduct amount received at the State Treasury, as stated in the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1862, viz:	
Five per cent. State stocks,	$168,500 49
Six per cent. State stocks,	50,000 00
Five per cent State stocks,	105,000 00
Interest certificates,	17 25
Relief notes,	1,411 00
Domestic creditors' certificates,	64 62
Military loan, per act of April 16, 1861, redeemed	100,000 00
	$426,993 36
Public debt, Dec. 1, 1862,	$40,419,273 64

Towards the extinguishment of the public debt, the Sinking Fund has accumulated to ten millions seven hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred dollars as follows:

Bonds of Commonwealth,	$6,300,00 00
Bonds of Pennsylvania railroad company,	1,200,000 00
Bonds of Wyoming canal company,	200,000 00
	10,181,000
Balance,	605,600
	$10,786,600

Should there be no extraordinary demand on the Treasury, there can be appropriated from the large balance now on hand and the increased revenue, the sum of $1,000,000 in half a million dollars during the ensuing year towards the payment of the public debt.

The operation of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been, as shown by my proclamation of the 8th of September last, as follows:

Amount of debt of Commonwealth redeemed,	$200,301 87
Accumulations,	
Interest certificates,	$201,173 74
Interest on bonds redeemed,	370 41
Interest on Sinking Fund bonds,	64 62
Relief notes cancelled,	11 58
	201,601 87

It will be observed that the fiscal year ends on the first Monday of September, and the sinking fund year on the first Monday of September. This is the reason for the apparent deficiency in the amount held paid as stated in the Treasurer's report, and by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Under the act of April 16, 1862, appointed by William McClellan, R. B. McCombs and M. Russell Thayer, Esquires, as Revenue Commissioners, who have printed a report, and it is to be hoped that the wisdom of their labors to the Legislature, to which I invite attention.

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

In accordance with the act of 10th February, 1862, the quota of this State of the direct tax of the United States, amounting to one million three hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirty-three cents, was on the 14th June, 1862, paid to the United States, partly by a relinquishment of a portion of the amount due to the State from the Government and partly in cash, after deducting the fifteen per cent. allowed by the act of Congress for prompt payment. Pennsylvania thus paid her quota of the direct tax before any other State. There is still due to the State, principally for advances made for transportation and equipments of volunteers, about three hundred thousand dollars.

On the 23rd of February last, I issued my warrant authorizing the State Treasurer to deliver to the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company one thousand of the bonds deposited with the State in compliance with the act of May 7, 1861. On the 20th of November I issued a similar warrant. Both warrants were granted on receiving reports from John A. Wright, Esq., the commissioner appointed for the purpose, that the proceeds of the bonds previously issued had been appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the law. The company has now received three of the five millions of bonds deposited in the State Treasury. With the proceeds of the bonds issued, fifty-two miles of road have been completed, making with what had formerly been finished, a total of one hundred and ninety-nine miles, leaving sixty nine miles unfinished, of which nearly all is graded and ready for the iron. The bonds still in the Treasury will be amply sufficient to complete the road, and thus open this important route of trade and commerce. The development of the north and south belt of counties of our northwestern counties by this means will undoubtedly in a few years render available the resources of the Northern and Southern tier of counties, thus forming a part of the sinking fund of the Commonwealth.

The interest on the State debt was paid in August last in specie or its equivalent, in conformity with the existing law, at the cost of the Commonwealth of the difference between the fund and expenses dollars and twenty-two cents, of which the balance was paid by the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the act of 11th April, 1862, have already refunded to the State one hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twenty cents.

The burden on the banks has become so great that in my judgment ought to be lessened by the Legislature.

Unless the Legislature should adopt the proper means to prevent it, it will be the duty of the State Treasurer on the 15th day of December, to call on the banks for the payment of the balance due the State, and to notify the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of the non-compliance of the Legislature in refusing to aid in the whole subject.

In my opinion there are already more bonds issued by banks in the Commonwealth than are at present required for the public convenience, and I therefore recommend that no more shall be issued.

On the 7th of July last a call was made by the President for three hundred thousand volunteers. This call was promptly responded to by one hundred and ten thousand men, yet for people generally believed themselves to be prepared to this call, although it is believed that no longer would be necessary to induce the men of Pennsylvania to volunteer for their country in time of need and danger, yet as some of the neighboring States offered large bounties, it was thought not right to expose our citizens to the temptation, and afforded to them to enlist in regiments of other States. Prior being no appropriation for the payment of bounties for volunteers, I was compelled to direct them to be paid out of the treasury, and it was evident that to call the Legislature together and wait for the enactment of any law which might be authorized for the purpose would be attended by injurious delay. I offered three additional bounties, which were appropriations to a people who have never failed in the performance of any duty of patriotism, calling on them to take in their service, a proportion of the necessary men, and their proportion of the quota of the State. The appeal was effectively answered. Public meetings were held, and liberal amounts subscribed by individuals. In the city of Philadelphia, besides a very large fund thus raised, the municipal authorities appropriated $1,000,000 out of their common treasury, and in several counties the county commissioners, generally under the guarantee of a few of the citizens, have thus devoted county funds to the same purpose. I recommend that these proceedings be legalized, and submit to the wisdom of the Legislature the question of what legislation would be just and proper on the whole subject, that the burden of the patriotic duty may be borne by all classes of people throughout the State.

The results of this manifestation of public spirit, and of the patriotic zeal of our citizens, have manifested themselves in the rapidity with which the unattached companies of militia were raised, four other regiments which previous to this call had been authorized in the War Department, to be raised, are still in progress of organization.

In special regulations from the War Department, which have been issued and are in active service for additional regiments and three companies of cavalry, two batteries of heavy artillery, and one battery of light artillery, a battalion of heavy artillery is being raised by Maj. Joseph Roberts, U. S. A., with my assent, under special authority of the War Department.

Early in September but the relief army was in the Cumberland Valley, there was a call for men of invading this State. On the 6th of that month I called upon the people by proclamation to arm themselves and hold themselves in readiness to be ordered into actual service for the defence of the State. On the 15th of that month, under authority of the President, I called upon the Governor of Maryland to order militia, to rendezvous at Harrisburg, for the defence of the State. This call was promptly responded to, and the forces were held ready for service to the Cumberland Valley and its vicinity. The first part of this force, consisting of one regiment of infantry and one battery, moved from Harrisburg on the night of the 12th of September, and were followed by other regiments as they were fully equipped, armed and transportation provided. The command of the whole force was taken by Brig. Gen. Couch, who was left behind by order of the Army of the Potomac at an urgent request and hurried to the defence of his native State, for which, he is entitled to the thanks of the Commonwealth. Fifteen thousand of the volunteer militia were pushed forward to Hagerstown and Boonsboro, in the State of Maryland, ten thousand were posted in the mountains of Greencastle and Chambersburg; and about twenty-five thousand were at Harrisburg, on their way to the front, and others were waiting for transportation to proceed thither. One regiment, at the request of Gen. Halleck, was pushed forward to Harper's Ferry, and in the State of Delaware. On the 24th September the volunteer militia were discharged by the President, having by his proclamation, in consideration greatly aided in preventing the invasion of the Commonwealth by the rebels, and in compelling their sudden evacuation of the portions of Maryland which they had polluted. For these services, the thanks of the Governor of Maryland and of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac were tendered to the volunteer militia through me. Measures have been taken to procure the payment in full of these troops, and the claims of the officers and men for services, by the United States, in accordance with the terms of the call by the President.—Some of the regiments of militia were promptly taken into the service of the United States. Having accompanied this force to Harrisburg, I am enabled to speak of the courage and patriotic spirit with which the men have suffered unaccustomed privations, and lost the life of the rebel force, performing with alacrity all the service that was required of them.

The Adjutant Gen. at the head of three hundred thousand militia, to serve for nine months, was ordered by the President under the act of Congress, of 1862, and such rules and regulations were made by his authority in pursuance of the act under which regulations the organization of the militia of the State, our militia laws being found to be defective. Several counties and districts, in which they supplied more than their proportion of the quota of this State, were exempted from the draft, and time was given to enable others to raise the required number of men by voluntary enlistments. The draft was accordingly proceeded, with throughout the State on the 15th day of October last, and the drafted men were formed into companies and regiments of rendezvous established under the regulations, where they were organized and elected their officers, and then transported to the seat of war in the field. The draft was eminently successful, and when the men had been marched to the seat of war, the draft in this State ceased, and all authority and control over the men devolved on the United States officers. I feel pleasure in bearing testimony to the people of Pennsylvania for their cheerful obedience to the requisitions of the Government on this occasion. All the expenses of the draft, are, of course, to be paid by the United States, and the claims of officers are now in the State charged with the settlements and payments.

The call for three hundred thousand volunteers Pennsylvania has furnished to the government more than two hundred thousand men since the first call for troops, and there are some fifty thousand who were in service, or actually ready for it, as volunteer militia under the call of the President, making in the whole more than two hundred and fifty thousand men.

In October last, a body of rebel cavalry with a battery of artillery, suddenly crossed the Potomac and made their way as far as Chambersburg, plundering what they found of supplies special to the rebel government, and destroying others. They went out of the State by crossing the South Mountain and thus reaching the Potomac below Harper's Ferry. The troops in the field were not prepared at the moment to punish this attempt on her soil, and it is to be much regretted that effect measures would not have been taken by the army to capture the rebels on their return to the Potomac. Immediately after I received notice that the rebels had crossed the line of the State, I called into service the Anderson cavalry, then encamped at Carlisle, and some companies of regulars at the barracks at that place. These troops were pushed forward in the direction of Chambersburg and South Mountain. The cavalry at Camp Curtin, consisting of one hundred and fifty imperfect regiments, were armed as infantry, and, together with two companies of infantry and two batteries of artillery, left Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, were held in readiness to go forward, when Major General Wool arrived and assumed the command of all the troops. I had previously ordered part of his command from Baltimore and marched the troops to Gettysburg.

The rebels marched with so much celerity that they did not encounter any of the forces of Gen. Wool, and escaped safely. I have recommend that application be made to Congress for an appropriation to compensate our citizens for the damages which they suffered by the raid.

On the two occasions to which I have referred, I acknowledge valuable counsel and assistance from Brigadier General Andrew Porter, of the United States army, who from both had his affection for his native State, and our interest and welfare at heart. Major John A. Wright, Commissioner of Claims, has rendered valuable assistance to my successor in the Department, and I feel bound to express my sense of his services, and of the high character of his disinterested and efficient services.

The militia law of this State is greatly defective, and I earnestly recommend the appointment of a commission to prepare and report an efficient system, to be reported before the adjournment of the Legislature, so that action may be had on the subject at the present session. In the hurry of enlisting volunteers the Legislature might not be able to give the necessary attention to the subject, and if proper measures and events which have already occurred prove the necessity of some efficient legislation on the subject, so that our people may be properly protected.

The State is in possession of the following ordinance, arms and ammunition:

Ordinance, of all sizes, it is said requires a	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	

The following arms, accoutrement and ammunition have been furnished according to law [illegible] volunteers, and to the militia, as [illegible] under the militia act of 1858:

[illegible]

In addition to the above, the following military property of the city of Philadelphia is reported by the Hon. Alex. Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia, to be in its possession, viz:

[illegible]

The following arms, accoutrement and ammunition have been furnished according to law [illegible] volunteers, and to the militia, as [illegible] under the militia act of 1858:

[illegible]

In addition to the above, the following military property of the city of Philadelphia is reported by the Hon. Alex. Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia, to be in its possession, viz:

[illegible]

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

For the details of military operations and statistics I refer you to the reports of the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, and the Chief of Transportation, which accompany this message, to which I invite your attention, and I also call your attention to the fact that Eve by the proceeds of their daily labor, not adequately provided it. I do not doubt that most of the difficulties which have really occurred between employers and their laborers are due to the prevalence of the idea, that every dollar of the capital invested in the enterprise should be paid to the laborer, for his share of the profits, as well as for his share of wages, is in my judgement inherent on her to protect her laboring people by requiring that whatever may be the ultimate profits, they shall be so paid that the laborer may purchase necessaries for himself and his family, or they can be put to best account. I do most earnestly recommend this subject to the Legislature for prompt and effect action.

I believe that the several chapter 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 the Supreme Court of the State, upon the application of the Attorney General has intervened in the suit to oppose the making of sale of said canal, and to secure the rights of the commonwealth, and of the laborers, who have claims against the company. Meanwhile, being alleged that the subscribers and lockholders have paid up but a small part the nominal capital of the company, and that if the sums have filed in the Supreme Court the Attorney General, to compel them pay up the balance, or to interfere at all, the rest of the stockholders may be required to extinguish their claims, or they can be put to great expense. I do most earnestly recommend this subject to the Legislature for prompt and effect action.

I believe that the several chapter 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 the Supreme Court of the State, upon the application of the Attorney General has intervened in the suit to oppose the making of sale of said canal, and to secure the rights of the commonwealth, and of the laborers, who have claims against the company. Meanwhile, being alleged that the subscribers and lockholders have paid up but a small part the nominal capital of the company, and that if the sums have filed in the Supreme Court the Attorney General, to compel them pay up the balance, or to interfere at all, the rest of the stockholders may be required to extinguish their claims, or they can be put to great expense. I do most earnestly recommend this subject to the Legislature for prompt and effect action.

The State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, passed 11th April, 1862, the Attorney General has instituted proceedings on the proper chancellor's bonds, to recover the money due the Commonwealth in the case of John H. Weiser, dec'd, and I have employed John H. Watt, Esq., as special counsel for the Commonwealth. In the case of Jacob Rhoads, late Sheriff of Berks, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Exiquity.

In accordance with the provisions the Act of 6th May, 1861, a suit against the Company was filed by the Attorney General and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Delaware and Hudson Company. The suit was argued before the Supreme Court at Sperry, in October last.

By an Act passed on the 16th day of May, 1861, a company was incorporated by a name of the Navy Yard, Broad street and Fairmount railway company. It being alleged in the company, instead of laying the rail road on the route and in the manner prescribed by a charter, is constructing a railroad of a different character for a mere, exclusive route in Philadelphia. Wilmington and Sinking Fund depot to the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad depot. Suits against the city of Philadelphia, the Attorney General, and the Attorney General against the company by quo warrato for violation of its charter, and has alleged an information for the purpose of restraining the company from proceeding in the construction of their road. Both these proceedings are now in court.

By the act of 29th March, 1813, it was provided that citizens absent from home if actual service in the military, might exercise the right of suffrage as if they were present at the usual places of election. This act was substantially repealed by the Constitutional amendments of 1838, the provision has been frequently asked that Pennsylvania lay sent in the service about ten hundred thousand citizens, who, by this decision, are disfranchised. The idea is a hard measure—that men who testify their devotion to the country by going to the field should thereby lose the most inestimable right of a citizen. I recommend that the necessary steps be forthwith commenced to amend the constitution so as to give the right of suffrage to the citizens who are thus excluded.

I cannot close this message without speaking of the great loyalty and zeal for the rights of freemen of Pennsylvania. They feel that on the preservation of the Union and the suppression of the rebellion depends the rights and liberties which history records, regarded the interests of the whole future welfare of the Commonwealth. They will never tolerate schemes for destroying the Government of the United States, or for forming separate Confederacies, or any other scheme for creating disorder and anarchy in the country, 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, and yet her people are ready to do more, and is ready to give as much more of both as may be needful. But people indeed that by the blessing of God, the rebellion shall be suppressed, and will not be turned, that their actual purpose by the aiding of misguided enemies to destroy the Union. On the contrary, they will, (as it is hoped, they shall) that conquered Totally Remodeled, Redeemed and Vigor shall be employed in the public concerns of the Government, and that the Union shall be the entity of the country. A. G. CURTIN

Remarkable Delusion.—Harrisburg, Jan. 7, 1863.

Reversed the Resolution.—Four complete batteries have been shipped from Indianapolis, Indiana, to General Rosecrans, to supply the place of those lost in battle.

Spirit and Times

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 14, 1863.

Local and Personal.

The Ravages of War.—The body of Sergt. R. B. Fisher, of Co. A, 126th Regt., who died at the Hospital near Fredericksburg, of typhoid fever, was brought home to his mother's, in this place, on last Wednesday evening. He was buried on Friday, in the German Reformed burying ground, escorted by the "Provost Guard," and followed by a large concourse of citizens and friends. Peace to his ashes.

On the same evening, also arrived at the depot, the body of a son of Mr. Martin Shoemaker, who was killed in the battle of Fredericksburg. The body was taken home to the residence of his father in Greenvillage.

Also, on Thursday morning, in the early train, the body of Frank. Rhodes, of Co. A, 126th Regiment, was brought to this place. He received a terrible wound in the arm at the battle of Fredericksburg, and died under the process of amputation. His remains were interred on Friday afternoon in the grave yard at Salem Church, about four miles north of town.

The body of Jacob Shafer, also of Co A, 126th Regiment, was brought to this place, on Saturday evening last, and was buried in "Cedar Grove Cemetery," on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. He died of wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburg.

Thus have we had the horrors of war painfully brought before our eyes during the past week.

Death of Col. P. B. Housum.—We are sorry to announce the death of this gallant and meritorious officer. He was Lieut. Colonel of the 77th Regiment, P. V., and on the promotion of Col Stumbaugh to a Brigadier Generalship, he was assigned the command of the Regiment. He was killed at the late battle of Fredericksburg, while gallantly leading his regiment into the thickest of the fight. We have not learned the nature of the wounds which caused his death

We understand that arrangements have been made to bring his body home, where it is expected to arrive in a few days.

The Mercersburg *Good Intent* says:—Our townsman, G. G. Rigler has returned from Washington, having left his property of exchange in the hands of a friend at the Capital. Mr Jas Winger also is at home on the same terms.

It will be recollected by our readers, that these two gentlemen, together with a number of others, were captured by Stuart's Cavalry during the raid into this county, and sent to Richmond as prisoners. Since then they have been paroled and permitted to return home on condition that they would secure the release of an equal number of Confederate prisoners in the hands of our Government. Otherwise they are to return to Richmond within a given time.

Gen. C. T. Campbell.—We are pained to learn that this brave officer is hardly expected to recover from the severe wounds he received in the battle of Fredericksburg. We understand that some of his friends are making efforts to have his appointment as Brigadier General immediately confirmed by the Senate, in order that his wife may be entitled to a Brigadier General's pension, in case his wounds should prove fatal.

This is commendable and praise worthy and we earnestly hope their efforts may succeed.

Jubilee Year.—The present year is to be celebrated as a year of jubilee in the German Reformed Church of this country, it being the three hundredth anniversary of the formation of the Heidleberg Catechism. The commemoration is to comprehend two principal features—one benevolent, and the other literary and theological. To carry out the first, every man, woman and child in the church is to make a free-will offering, during the year, to some benevolent institution of the church. To carry out the second object, a general convention of the pastors and lay-delegates from every congregation is to be held in Philadelphia, beginning January 17, 1863, and continue from day to day. In this assembly essays, memoirs, and other papers pertaining to the origin, history, and fortunes of the Heidleberg Catechism, which have been prepared by eminent theologians of Europe and this country, are to be read and afterwards discussed freely in open convention.

Worthy of Mention.—The color guard of the 126th regiment, is entitled to imperishable memory. This guard carried off the field their own colors and also the colors of the 134th. Gen. Humphrey seeing Corporal Tho. Daily, (of Upton) company K, 126th, carrying two stands of colors, asked him what he was doing. He said he was carrying the colors of his own regiment and of another regiment in the same brigade. The General said, "Give me your musket, it is honor enough to carry the colors of two regiments." The General threw the gun to one side, and Thomas and his comrades marched proudly on.—*Greencastle Pilot.*

At a meeting of the Friendship Fire Company, held at their Engine House, January 8th 1863, the following Preamble and Resolutions were offered and adopted:

Whereas, Our Company is convened in special meeting, for the purpose of paying funeral rites to the remains of a much respected and highly valued member of our company, who, while with us, was one of our most efficient and active members, who patriotically volunteered to combat the enemies of our glorious union and of freedom, but was stricken down by the attacks of disease contracted in camp, and although he fell not in the battle field, his life has been no less a sacrifice upon the altar of his country.

Resolved, That in the death of R. B. Fisher, this company has lost a most worthy and efficient member, and the country a true and loyal defender.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of our deceased brother, our sincere thanks and heartfelt condolence.

Resolved, That as a token of Respect, the company attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the several papers of our borough.

JACOB JARRETT, Secretary.

Cause of Diptheria.—A lady who [illegible] in some time in her investigations on the subject, has come to the conclusion that diptheria is mainly caused by the vessel of a sufficient quantity of cranberries sauce in ordinary diet. She desires to call the attention of parents and guardians of children to thorough observation and consideration of the subject of salt in food. The matter is one well worthy of general adoption.

Revival.—A series of meetings are now in progress in the United Brethren Church, at which considerable religious interest is manifested. The meetings have been in progress for several weeks and quite a number of conversions are reported.

Another Victim.—A discharged soldier who arrived at Hagerstown on the Baltimore train on route for Chicago, while sitting in the Pennsylvania railroad depot was robbed of a pocket-book containing ninety dollars in greenbacks. The depot detective, officer Dunlavy, observing the soldier make a rush into the privy of his money, cautioned him to beware of pickpockets, but he paid no heed to the admonition, and was so relieved of his entire pile. Superintendent Young furnished him with a free pass to Pittsburg. The unfortunate man had been lying idle at the Washington hospital six for several weeks and was casually discharged from the service for physical disability.

The Late Robbery.—We learn, says the *Patriot and Union*, that suspicion attaches to certain parties in connection with the robbery of the wounded soldier. Goldsmith, noticed in the police report yesterday. Near twelve hundred dollars have been made. Measures should be taken by our police officers to spot all the rogues who operate so frequently and successfully in the vicinity of the depot. Hundreds of soldiers and travelers have been robbed there within the last year.

Another Soldier Gone.—Mr. John Tracy, of Co. E, 126th Regiment, returned from Fredericksburg to his home near Letrobung, on Friday evening last, and died at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning Mr T. had been indisposed for some time previous to his return. His death must have been sudden as he was seen by good out of his bed during the night and walked about the room. His remains were brought to this place, on Sunday, followed by a large procession of sorrowing friends and acquaintances, and interred in the burying ground attached to the M E Church.—*Waynesboro' Record*

Another Old Citizen Gone.—Dr. Thos Walker, of this place, who had been lying ill for several weeks, died at his residence on Friday last, in the 65th year of his age. The Doctor had been a prominent physician in this place for upwards of forty years, and one long noted as most useful and influential citizen.—*Jo.*

Returned.—W. H. Brotherton, of this place, returned from the Rappahannock, on Monday, having failed in his efforts, to secure the remains of his brother, Mr Geo D Brotherton.—*Jo.*

Look Out.—Counterfeit one dollar bills on the Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia, are in circulation. They are tolerably well executed, and liable to deceive without close inspection. Our business men and citizens hand long money had better look out for them.

THE BATTLE OF HUMPREYSBORO'

Official Dispatches of Gen. Rosecrans.

Headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland, In the Field, Near Murfreesboro', Jan. 3, via Nashville, Jan. 4, 1863.

To Gen H. W. Halleck, Commander in Chief:

On the 26th of December we marched from Nashville in three columns, General McCook's corps by the Nashville Pike

Gen. Thomas, from its encampment on the Franklin pike, via the Wilson pike, and Gen. Crittenden's on the main Murfreesboro' pike. The left and centre met with a strong resistance, such as the nature of the country, rolling or hilly ridges divided by clear fields and farms, and intersected by small streams with rocky bluff banks, forming serious obstacles.

Gen. McCook drove Harden's corps a mile and a half from Nolensville and occupied the place.

Gen. Crittenden reached within one mile and a half of Lavergne. Thomas reached the Wilson pike, meeting with no serious opposition.

On the 27th ult. Gen. McCook drove Hardee from Nolensville, and pushed a reconnoitering division six miles toward Shelbyville, and found Hardee had retreated towards Murfreesboro'.

Gen. Crittenden fought and drove the enemy before him, occupying the line of Stewart's Creek, capturing some prisoners with slight loss.

Gen Thomas occupied the vicinity of Nolensville, where he was partially surprised, thrown into confusion and driven back.

Gen. Sheridan's division, rallied the enemy four times, repulsed the fields of the enemy, which not only held its own, but advanced. This renewed event, compelled me to retain the left wing in Reserve, to support the right, until it should be rallied and assume a new position.

First, The rebels opened by an attack on us, and were again repulsed.

Second, Skirmishing along the front with threats of attack until about three in the afternoon, when the enemy advanced in a small division, and was soon repulsed by a strong outmanding ground. While reconnoitering the ground occupied by this division which had no artillery, I saw a heavy force emerging from the woods and advancing in line of battle three lines deep. They drove our little division before them after a sharp contest, in which we lost 70 or 80 killed, and 375 wounded, but they were repulsed by Gen. Negley's division and the troops engaged

Toilet Articles,

Miller & Hensheby's

HOTELS.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Arch Street above Third,
PHILADELPHIA
UPTON S. NEWCOMER.

This Hotel is central. Conveniently to Passenger Railway Cars to all parts of the City, and is fully prepared to accommodate the travelling public.

Terms—$1.50 per day.

POWERS' HOTEL,
(FORMERLY BARUM'S)
17 AND 19 PARK ROW,
Opposite the Astor House and Park, New York.
Price of Board $1.50 per day.

WHITE SWAN HOTEL,
Chambersburg, Pa.,
M. GROVE, Proprietor.

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
West Side of the Public Square,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS!

HOTEL IS A RESTAURANT

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.

NEW TOBACCO AND SEGAR STORE

EDUCATIONAL.

THE CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY.

DAVID GINGER,

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GROVER & BAKER

SEWING MACHINE
EVERYWHERE TRIUMPHANT.

This Machine has taken the First Premium at the State Fairs and field in

New York	Maryland
New Jersey	Kentucky
Ohio	Tennessee
Indiana	Virginia
Illinois	North Carolina
Iowa	Alabama
California	Georgia

Including every State Fair at which it has been exhibited in 1862.

The Week made upon the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, has taken the Highest Premium at every Fair in the United States where it has been exhibited side by side.

Why the Grover & Baker Machine is best.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co. Danish Machines of the cheapest class, putting the price, making either the Grover & Baker Stitch, or the Shuttle Machine, accessible to the poorest, with the privilege of exchanging.

A GEM FOR THE MILLION.

SEW SEWING MACHINE

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
"ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES
KNOWN."
DESTROY INSTANTLY
EVERY FORM AND SPECIES
OF
VERMIN

Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.
Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.
Costar's" Electic Powder, for Insects, &c.

CAUTION!!! To prevent the Public

HENRY R. COSTAR.

CURE THAT COUGH OF YOURS.

Use the Best, Surest, and Cheapest Remedy the world has ever produced.

ONLY 25 & 35 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S
GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

MEDICAL.

THE BUGLE CALLS!!

THE WAR HAS BEGUN!

A War of Extermination Against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS
DR. WM. B. HURD'S
DENTAL TREAS'RY

A Complete Set of Remedies for
PRESERVING THE TEETH,
PURIFYING THE
BREATH AND MOUTH,
AND
Curing Toothache and
NEURALGIA.

CONTENTS.

NOW
ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS
GOOD!

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES
EFFECT!

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

NEURALGIA PLASTERS.

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING!

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA 1861.
CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Two Hundred and Sixty Miles of Double Track.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD!
SUMMER TIME TABLE!
FIVE TRAINS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862,

READING RAIL ROAD.
Winter Arrangement.

MEDICAL.

Constitution Water
THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR THE
CONSTITUTION
AND THE
ONLY KNOWN REMEDY
FOR
DIABETES,
AND DISEASES OF THE
KIDNEYS & BLADDER.

THESE DANGEROUS AND TROUBLESOME DISEASES, WHICH HAVE THUS FAR RESISTED THE BEST DIRECTED TREATMENT, CAN BE COMPLETELY CONTROLLED BY
THE
REMEDY
NOW BEFORE US.

Constitution Water.

STONE IN
THE
BLADDER.

READ! READ!!

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD!

DIABETES

DIABETES

MARRIAGE.

MEDICALS

New Grocery and Variety
STORE.

WHITE AND BROWN SUGARS, SYRUPS,
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,

SUGAR HOUSE, BROWN, BUCKEYE,