

We are indebted to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens for Congressional speeches. Messrs. Myers and Hiestand will please accept our thanks for continued documents in favor.

The River.—The late rains has pretty essentially secured out the Susquehanna, and we have now only a recollection of the bridge which lately united us with York county. The river has been very high, but is now subsiding to a full winter stage of water. Thus far we are behind hand in our preparations for the season.

Prof. McCoy's Lecture.—Prof. McCoy repeated his lecture on the "Freedom Times and the Revolution," in Old Fellows' Hall, last Wednesday evening. Having heard him on a previous occasion we did not attend, and cannot speak of lecture or audience. When here before Prof. McCoy gave general satisfaction, we believe.

Change of Schedule.—On next Monday we understand there is to be a change in the running time of the train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but have not been able to procure a schedule. We learn that a new passenger train will leave the city at four o'clock in the morning, but fear it will not benefit us materially, as it will probably run west via Mount Joy. It is possible we should manage to get a cover this winter, as it would be a great convenience.

Capt. Collins.—Capt. A. D. Collins, of Company K, Fifth Reserve, arrived in town on Wednesday evening, on a short leave of absence. He looked hearty and soldierly. He reports all well in camp—the boys in good spirits and anxious for a brush.

Returned to Duty.—Lieut. B. F. Halderman, of Co. P, Twenty-third Penna. Volunteers, having entirely recovered from the prostration consequent upon his late severe illness, returned to his regiment on last Thursday. He has been impatient under the delay which proper care of his health imperatively demanded and goes eager for active duty. We hope Col. Birney's fine regiment will soon obtain a chance for attaining distinction. It has in its composition the best material, and is well commanded. In a fight it must make its mark.

Return of Col. Welsh.—This week we were alarmed by a report of the serious illness of Col. Welsh, of the Forty-fifth, at Otter Island. He was reported very low from hemorrhage of the lungs. We were glad to be able to state that his illness, though at first serious, has been exaggerated. By advice of the surgeons he returned home on Saturday, arriving here yesterday at noon. He has been suffering for some weeks from a complication of diseases, terminating in pneumonia, prostrating him entirely. He sailed from Port Royal on Monday, in the Atlantic, arriving in New York on Thursday.

The Colonel is weak and reduced in flesh, but the voyage has improved him, and he feels that some comfort, home air and a few weeks' repose will completely re-establish his health and enable him to re-assume command of his regiment. His numerous friends here are heartily glad to welcome him once more, though regretting the unfortunate cause of his return. We hope the Colonel may speedily pick up his wonted strength.

Col. Fisher.—Last week Lieut. Col. J. W. Fisher returned from the army on a brief visit to his family. He looked bronzed and hardened by his service, and is happy, we are glad to say, in the enjoyment of good health. He gave us an hour of quiet chat in our den the other day, and his account of the boys under him was indeed cheering. He spoke in the highest terms of the Columbians in his command—the hardest of boys having settled down into good, steady, reliable soldiers. The health enjoyed by the men who left our place under Col. (then Capt.) Fisher has been extraordinary. He informs us that with the exception of the German killed by the cars in Harrisburg, in the regiment was about leaving for Washington, there has been no fatality, and but one case of sickness sufficiently serious to send the sufferer to the hospital. Col. F. speaks in the highest terms of his superior regimental and brigade officers—Col. Simmons and Gen. Reynolds. The latter is a Lancaster man, brother of Jas. L. Reynolds, Esq., of that city, and a regular army officer of first-rate standing. He has complete knowledge of what he is about and his men will follow him anywhere with confidence. Col. Simmons, also a regular, is the idol of the boys. They are ready to face the devil in his hiding. Had Col. Simmons his desert he would be at the head of a Brigade instead of a regiment.

The boys have a keen appreciation of the many kind remembrances sent from home, and never falter in their love for Old Columbia, and the determination to do her honor before they return, if the chance is shown them.

Col. Fisher had but a week's leave, and returned on Wednesday. He is the complete soldier, and the boys have in him not only a good commander but a good friend.

New Counterfeiters.—The counterfeiters have been meddling with our home currency. Peterson's Detector for January, among a score of others describes the following new issues on banks of our county and state: Columbia Bank—5's, altered—signette, a forest scene; men rolling logs and falling trees; men to one field on the right; sheep-shears on the left.

Farmers' Bank of Lancaster—5's, spruce—Indian and 5 above on left, portrait with 5 above on right. Name across the bill.

Yoga County Bank—5's, altered from 1's—vig. farm scene, men, children and dog on right end and 5 and Indian on left end of Washington road 115 across the note.

Crawford County Bank—5's, altered from 1's.—The alteration is well executed, and calculated to deceive the unwary. The genuine five has the word "Five" in large letters across the face of the bill; portrait of James Buchanan in the left corner, and a view of a woman leading a flock of chickens in the right.

FATAL AFFRAY.—On Thursday morning at last week, about one o'clock, an affray occurred on Tow Hill, between two negroes, resulting fatally to Charles Watkins. Watkins and John Johnson, both strangers, or at least newcomers to the Hill, had been drinking together, and the fight arose without any more serious cause than the usual quarrel contained in the whisky. The men adjourned to the street, and stripping off their coats proceeded to blows. Johnson was seen to strike Watkins with one hand and immediately cut twice with some weapon held in the other, either knife or razor. The wounded man was carried to a house on Union street, and Dr. Devlin called in, who found a cut of seven inches in length in the left breast, between the fifth and sixth ribs, and another of four inches in the right side of the abdomen, penetrating the peritoneum, a portion of the bowels protruding from the wound. Dr. Bruner was called in for consultation and the wounds dressed. The cut in the breast, although an ugly one, was not necessarily fatal, but inflammation of the peritoneum succeeded the wound in the abdomen, from which Watkins died on Saturday evening. An inquest was held on Sunday morning, by Deputy Coroner Hunter, at which Drs. Devlin and Bruner made a post-mortem examination. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

Johnson was arrested on Thursday by Constable McGintis, and, after a hearing, taken down to Lancaster to await his trial. He will be likely to spend a fair proportion of his remaining days between stone walls.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S CONCERT.—By announcement in today's Spy it will be seen that an unusual musical treat is offered to our citizens for next Wednesday evening, at Old Fellows' Hall. We refer to Madame Bishop's concert. This lady needs no introduction to our public; her fame is established. She has for years been the favorite of music lovers, and yet years have not deteriorated her fine qualities of voice and manner. Mr. Seguin, who supports her, is the son of the well known ballad singer, and in his hands the hereditary fame is well supported. The Pianist, Mr. De Spiess, is also a master. The Cincinnati *Kumler* thus speaks of the troupe: "We were agreeably disappointed in finding Madame Bishop fresh, blooming and beautiful as when she sang a dozen years ago. Nor is her voice in the slightest degree impaired. Every note has that same beautiful, clear, rounded quality which Dr. Bush-Seguin has the highest perfection of the human voice." It was our misfortune not to be present during the opening part of the programme. The first song that we heard was that charming little gem, *Robin Redbreast*. It was sung with a quiet simplicity eminently befitting its modest theme. We should have recognized Edward Seguin as he appeared in the lobby, dressed in *Quinto Aureo*, among a thousand, as being the son of the never-to-be-forgotten Devilshoff. Those who saw the father in this famous character, will not fail to observe the same bold, dashing humor in his son. Mr. Seguin has been endowed by nature with an exquisite organ, and has been blessed with the first musical instructors in the world.

Gustave De Spiess, the pianist, possesses the rare quality of being an excellent accompanist.

Secured seats may be had at the Book Store of Saylor & McDonald, without extra charge.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.—In the former, of the Standing Committees of the State Senate Mr. Hiestand is chairman of the Committee on Public Printing, and is also on the Committee on Pensions and Banks. Mr. Hamilton is Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and is on the Committee on Accounts, Canals, and Roads and Bridges.

In the House Mr. Myers is on the Committees on Militia System, and Railroads; Mr. Lehman on those on Agriculture and Manufactures, and New Counties and County Seats; Mr. Wesley on Banks and Claims; Mr. Peters on those on Vice and Immorality, and Roads, Bridges and Canals.

THE TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT FARE.—Since the unfortunate crisis of 1857 the property owners of Columbia have been groaning under a burden of taxation most grievous to be borne. The collapse of that memorable year sent down the selling and renting value of real estate in our borough more decidedly than any of the untoward influences which of late years have combined to compel a most energetic effort in our town to keep it from going down hill. Unwilling as every one has been to a limit it, town property has, certainly, since the year named, heavily depreciated. This fact was not properly recognized in the assessment of 1858, and we have accordingly been, ever since, an over-taxed community. We have borne it, however, with what patience we might muster, encouraged by the assurance that at the next triennial assessment all would come right. Well we have had a new assessment, and we believe a fair and impartial one, and what have we gained? The judiciously decreased valuation of property in the borough of Columbia has been brought up to the old figure by the arbitrary increase of *et cetera per cent.* added by the County Commissioners, to the sworn valuation by the Assessors. What, in the name of Heaven, is the assessment intended for? We imagine that it cost some money to state and county, but the pay of Assessors is scarcely sufficient to make it a speculation! Why not do away with this expense, and empower the Commissioners to lay the tax at will. The traditional proportions borne by the various townships and boroughs would certainly be sufficient guide to enable them to raise the requisite amount of tax without the necessity of the somewhat expensive farce of assessment.

Real estate, in comparison with personal, is always over-taxed. Now, even supposing the aggregate valuation of any particular district is insufficient, why may not the deficiency be in the amount of personal property returned? If this happens to be the case, what an admirable remedy is the addition of *et cetera per cent.* to the gross valuation of the reality. How beautifully the scales are balanced!

With a war tax impending which every man should meet cheerfully, local taxation in the borough and school, ought to be made to weigh as lightly and evenly as possible. Instead of this we are permitted to shake off for a moment the Old Man of the Sea which has so long ridden us almost to our exhaustion, but compelled to drag on under the crushing burthen. We do not complain lightly and without reason. The valuation set upon our borough property was not lowered unjustly, and should not be increased by a stroke of the pen and without inquiring into the causes of the reduction. On examination the Commissioners will find that what property in Columbia, from the most productive has come to be the least remunerative of all town property; yet by their act the valuation of "flush times" is restored or nearly so, and we must pay as we can for our deteriorated lots. The depreciation in the value of our river front is the most glaring case; but we can complain of all property throughout the town. What remedy remains we don't know, but would suggest that on the day of appeal the property owners of Columbia attend in 1862 and protest against the act of the Commissioners.

A NATIONAL ARMY.—Our Representative in the State Legislature, Col. James Myers, is proving, as we should be supposed, an energetic and useful legislator. In his hands home interests are certain to be actively advocated, and he has proved how alive he is to the welfare of Columbia by the introduction, on Friday of last week, of the following resolutions, which were laid over until the rule:

Whereas, Our National Government has in view the establishing of a national army in one of the free Northern States in place of the Harper's Ferry works (which were destroyed in the present war for the preservation of the Union at some suitable location, easy of access, and where the necessary materials to manufacture arms may readily be obtained, and

Whereas, Columbia, Lancaster county, combines all the requisites to make it a suitable point for the location of national workshops for the manufacturing of arms, having in its immediate vicinity ten blast furnaces, with inexhaustible beds of the best hematite iron ore, one first class rolling mill, an immense and reliable water power, and being located at the central and diverging point of the great railroad and canal thoroughfares, and surrounded by a rich and fertile farming country, secures advantages unsurpassed by any other location in the country, as a site for the creation of these important national workshops and repositories for the safe keeping of arms; therefore,

Resolved, That our members in Congress are hereby respectfully requested to use all honorable means to secure for Pennsylvania the location of the contemplated national army—at the same time setting forth the national advantages Columbia possesses for the location of these important national works.

Resolved, That the Governor of Pennsylvania is hereby requested to forward a copy of the above resolution to each of our members of Congress.

What will be the fate of the resolutions we cannot prophesy; but if watchfulness and judicious advocacy will carry them through they will not be suffered to lie forgotten. They set forth in no boastful and offensive manner, the undoubted superior capacities of our town as a site for the National Army which will be erected to replace the extensive works destroyed at Harper's Ferry; and if Col. Myers shall succeed in having our claims presented to Congress with Legislative endorsement, he will well deserve the thanks of the community, even should his career of Columbia interests extend no farther.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.—COLUMBIA, Jan. 17, 1862.—Council met: Mr. Sourley appeared and was duly qualified. In the absence of the President Mr. Brennan was called to the chair. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The Standing Committees for the ensuing year were announced as follows: *Board Committee*—Wm. McChesney, Benj. Herr, J. A. Hook. *Finance*—H. Brennan, M. S. Shuman, H. Souther. *Roads and Repairs*—B. F. Appold, M. S. Shuman, S. F. Dorelein. *Township*—H. Brennan, J. A. Hook, B. F. Appold. *Gas*—M. S. Shuman, Benj. Herr, H. Souther. *Market*—E. Eberlein, B. Herr, Wm. McChesney. *Fire Department*—J. A. Hook, H. Souther, B. F. Appold. The Treasurer reported a balance of \$80 in the Treasury.

The following bills were ordered to be paid: H. Wilson, \$15.05; Wesley Up, \$10; J. H. Hunter, \$17.50; Sam'l Waites \$16.50. Mr. McCloskey moved that the Treasurer be allowed one per cent. commission on all moneys passing through his hands in the ensuing year.

Mr. Brennan moved to amend by striking out one per cent. and inserting two per cent. upon which the yeas and nays were required, and agreed to by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Brennan, Eberlein, Herr, Hook, Shuman and Souther. Nays—Messrs. Appold and McChesney. The original motion was amended was then adopted as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Appold, Brennan, Eberlein, Herr, Hook, Shuman and Souther. Nays—Mr. McChesney.

On motion of Mr. Appold, the salary of Clerk of Council was fixed at \$10. On motion, the Market Clerk's salary was fixed at \$22 for the ensuing year. Mr. McChesney moved that the High Constable's salary for this year be increased to \$50, allowing him nothing for looking up prisoners, and 10 cents for each meal furnished, which was agreed to.

On motion, the salary of the Lump Lighter was fixed at \$50. On motion, the compensation of the Supervisor was fixed at \$1.25 for each day employed. Mr. Appold submitted the following resolution, which was disagreed to: Resolved, That the Clerk of Council procure a book for the purpose of keeping a B. and C. account of all moneys received and paid out for Borough purposes, and that the Chief Burgess, Tax Collector, Market Master and Supervisor be instructed to make returns in writing to the Clerk, previous to each stated meeting of the Council of all moneys collected and paid into the Borough Treasury.

On motion, Council adjourned. Attest: Wm. F. Lutz, Clerk.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOZ.—Godey for February is received. We can say of one number of Godey "see notices of back numbers, and the good spoken of one generally applies to all." Godey is always up to the mark, and sometimes a little ahead of it. The present number is a first rate one.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The February number of the "Atlantic" contains, beside the serial tales and continued articles, a more than usually brilliant array of first rate original matter. Mrs. Stowe's story draws to a conclusion. Theodore Winthrop's "Love on Skates," is concluded. The "Story of today" progresses. Lowell contributes another of his unrivaled Biglow Papers in which the Mason and Slidell affair is satirized in a "Xankee Idyll." We are promised a monthly appearance of one of the most original of American satires. Prof. Agassiz also contributes to this number—his admirable series of papers on the study of Natural History being one of the regular features of the magazine. Altogether the Atlantic for 1862 promises to be notable.

RURAL ANNEAL AND HORTICULTURAL DIRECTORY.—Such is the title of a little book published at the commencement of each year by the editor of the *Genesee Farmer*. The volume for 1862 is received. It is a work which can not be too extensively circulated among all interested in rural pursuits. The six previous volumes received very general commendation, and that for 1862 will be found fully equal to any of the series. Price 25 cents. Sent prepaid by mail to any address on the receipt of price. Address J. J. HARRIS, publisher of the *Genesee Farmer*, Rochester, N. Y.

THE BROKEN ENGAGEMENT. *By Mrs. Southworth.* Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

The publishers here sent us the above new work, from the pen of the prolific and popular authoress, Mrs. Southworth. It is a fascinating story worked up with wonderful skill. The very low price—25 cents—will bring it into popular circulation, and its merits must secure for it an army of readers. Dr. McKenzie, of the *Philad'a Press*, truly says of it that its only fault is brevity.

For the Columbia Spy, COLUMBIA, Jan. 22, 1862. Mr. Zoo-Zoo—I respect you, "Zoo," very highly, and I respect any man whether in high or low position who takes up arms against this great rebellion.

I have just been reading your letter in the "Columbia Spy." I have also read the letter under the signature of "45" which, I thought at the time, was an unnecessary attack on the Birney boys. But then, Mr. "Zoo-Zoo," you should not cast any reflections on the Captain of Company "K," of the 45th regiment. You had a perfect right to enlist where you pleased; he did not ask you. You say that you "might have enlisted under him if he had been a resident of our town, and we had known under whom we were enlisting." I would suppose, Mr. "Zoo-Zoo," in his residence of more than a year in Columbia you should have been able to distinguish whether the Captain above mentioned was a rebel, a gentleman, a blackguard, or a soldier. There are many persons here who have known him from childhood, and as a military tactician the citizens of Columbia have every confidence in him.

45's letter does not show the true breeding of a heroic and gallant soldier, holding the position that he does, or he would not star and stab at other regiments through the columns of the newspapers under an assumed name. If Mr. "45" has any pretensions to settle with the "Peacocks," as he calls them, let him set them forth over his own signature, and no doubt the Birney boys will attend to his case.

I believe the "Zoo Zoo" or "Peg topped" regiment is one of the best in the field. Whilst in Washington, a short time since, I made it my business to visit this regiment, and I must say that I was agreeably surprised to find them so well and comfortably fed—and a more jovial, "gay and happy" set of men I never met. They are just the men for any emergency, and they do not care "whether school keeps or not," if they are only let loose on the rebels.

CIVILIAN.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP GRAHAM, 23rd Reg't P. V. J. JANUARY 22, 1862. Mr. Spy—You can't imagine how anxiously looked for by the members of the 23rd from Columbia and vicinity are the weekly issues of the *Spy*—not merely because of its local news, but also for its interesting letters from the seat of war. It occurs to me that newspapers generally can publish no matter more interesting to its readers than the letters of their friends from the different localities of our vast army, in which so many of our Lancaster county boys are members.

We like to hear from our friends in the command of Columbia's gallant Colonel of the 43rd, and learn all of interest concerning the boys with our old friend, Columbia's Lieutenant Colonel, of the 5th Reserve, and should feel very sorry indeed did we think they were not alike interested in our well-doing. We were, therefore, much pained to notice ourselves contemptuously spoken of in two different communications of "45" in your issue of the 11th inst.

"Zoo-Zoo," in a just rebuke to "45," asks what we have done to merit his abuse; and I would inquire if it is the duty of all loyal citizens to disseminate the public mind of the many false stories circulated to embarrass the Government, by parties even in the North, who are no other than its bitter enemies—I say, if this is the duty of all loyal citizens, is it less the bounden duty of all loyal soldiers?

"45" intimates we are not provided by government with sufficient rations and clothing. Now, if this is an effort of his inventive genius for material for a letter, I don't hesitate to believe he would be doing his country more service by using all his talents in doing duty as a soldier, rather than part of them as newspaper correspondent. But if he has heard such a report concerning us, I do think he should have faith in the ability of our government, and confidence in the administration sufficient to give no credit to a report: to the effect that troops, within three miles of our national capital, were on short rations—at all events, even though he thought such was the case, I can't imagine how he could see it within his line of duty to give publicity to it in a newspaper communication. With regard to his remark "had we all enlisted in Company K, 45th P. V., we would have done more honor to our town," I will merely say, it is a great piece of presumption on his part, and believing the 600,000 souls in enlisting in defense of our national flag, had but one purpose, one desire, and one determination, will add—that in the 23rd P. V. there are as loyal hearts, strong arms and men; of as undaunted courage as in any of the many regiments in the service of the government, not being willing even for the benefit of "45" to make one exception. Judging from the spirit in which we were referred to, it would be less easy, probably, to say who it is, than who it is not, writing, under the signature of "45"; but although we cannot feel certain as to the individual, we and the readers generally of the *Spy*, can guess pretty nearly the cause of our being thus attacked.

Query.—Has the fact of the 23rd having one hundred per cent. more Columbians in its ranks than all the other regiments in the service anything to do with it? "45" should not forget the saying, as old as its author is celebrated, viz: "The truest mark of being born with great qualities is being born without envy." Hoping for the future when "45" may take occasion to speak of us, he will confine himself to the truth, and apologizing to our friends at home for so uninteresting a letter, with the promise that my next shall be devoted to our own rather than another regiment, I am, yours, &c., 23rd P. V.

THE REBELS IN FULL RETREAT. CINCINNATI, January 20.—A battle was fought at Somerset, Ky., on Saturday, between the Union troops under General Schenck and the rebels under Gen. Zollicoffer. The engagement was commenced in the morning, and lasted till nightfall. Gen. Zollicoffer was killed, and his army entirely defeated. The loss is heavy on both sides.

THE FEDERAL VICTORY CONFIRMED. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—General Thomas telegraphs to headquarters that on Friday night Gen. Zollicoffer came up to his encampment, and attacked him at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, near Webb's cross-roads, in the vicinity of Somerset.

At half-past three o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, Zollicoffer and Baillie Peyton, Jr., had both been killed, and the rebels were in full retreat to their entrenchments at Mill Springs. The Federal troops were in hot pursuit. No further particulars have been received, nor any account of the losses on either side.

A SECOND GREAT VICTORY. THE ENEMY'S ENTRENCHMENTS ATTACKED AND FORCED. The Stars and Stripes waving over the Rebel Fortifications. The Rebels Driven to the River. Large Numbers of Prisoners and Heavy Loss. Zollicoffer's Body in our Possession.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—A combined attack was made today on Gen. Zollicoffer's entrenchments, by Gen. Schenck and Gen. Thomas, resulting in a complete victory. The stars and stripes now wave over the rebel fortifications. Our troops captured all the camp property and a large number of prisoners. The loss of the rebels is heavy. Zollicoffer's dead body lies in the possession of the Federal troops.

Considering the horrid impregnability of Zollicoffer's entrenchments, this is one of the most signal victories of the war.

Further Particulars of Saturday's Battle. CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—The Lexington (Ky.) correspondent of the *Commercial* of this city gives the following account of the battle fought on Saturday: General Zollicoffer, learning that the Union forces had appeared in his rear, marched out of his entrenchments at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, and attacked Gen. Schenck in his camp. Our pickets were driven in at an early hour on Saturday morning, and before daylight the attack was made. The battle is said to have raged with great fury until three o'clock in the afternoon, when Zollicoffer having been killed, the whole force of rebels fled in confusion to their camp. The loss is not stated, but is thought to be heavy.

The Baillie Peyton, Jr., who is among the killed, is a son of the distinguished ex-member of Congress of that name from Tennessee. Our victory is said to have been very decisive, and will result in the route of the whole force defending the right flank of the rebel position at Bowling Green.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—The recent fight took place on Sunday, instead of Saturday morning. General Thomas, on Sunday afternoon, followed up the rebels to their entrenchments, sixteen miles from his own camp, and was about to attack them this morning [later advice states that this attack was a victory.—Ed.] He found their entrenchments deserted, the rebels having left all their cannon, quartermasters' stores, tents, horses and wagons, which fell into our hands.

The rebels, in dispersing, had crossed the Cumberland river in a steambot and nine barges, at White Oak creek, opposite their encampment at Mill Spring. Two hundred

and seventy-five rebels were killed and wounded, including Zollicoffer and Peyton. The dead were found on the field. The 10th Indiana regiment lost seventy-five killed and wounded. No further particulars of the Federal loss has yet reached here.

ZOLLICOFFER.—Felix K. Zollicoffer, reported among the slain at Somerset, was born in Mowry county, Tennessee, May 19, 1812, and received an academic education. In 1829, after a short service in a printing office, he undertook the management of a newspaper in Paris, Tennessee. He next edited the *Columbus Observer*. From this journal he took charge of the *Nashville Banner*. He held the offices of State Printer, Comptroller, and State Senator. In 1851-'52 he again assumed charge of the *Nashville Banner*, and in 1853 he became representative in Congress, which position he held till Congress of 1860. Nothing further is heard of him till he turns up a rebel general.

LATEST. Official Report of Gen. Thomas. Immense Loss and Rout of the Enemy Confirmed. CAPTURE OF CANNON, HORSES, WAGONS, AMMUNITION AND STORES. Federal Loss 39 Killed, 127 Wounded. REBEL LOSS 115 KILLED, 116 WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The following despatch was received at Headquarters tonight: LOUISVILLE, January 22. To Major General McClellan, Commanding United States Army. The following has just been received from General Thomas: "The rout of the enemy was complete. After succeeding in getting two pieces of artillery across the river and upwards of fifty wagons, they were abandoned, with all their ammunition, at Mill Spring. They then threw away their arms and dispersed through the mountain by-ways in the direction of Monticello, but are so completely demoralized that I do not believe that they will make a stand short of Tennessee. "The property captured on this side of the river is of great value, amounting to eight 6 pounders, and two Parrot guns, with caissons filled with ammunition. About 100 four-horse wagons, upwards of 1,200 horses and mules, several boxes of arms which have never been opened, and from five hundred to one thousand muskets, mostly flint-locks, but in good order; subsistence stores enough to serve the entire command for three days, and also a large amount of hospital stores.

"As soon as I receive the report of the Brigade Commanders, I will furnish a detailed report of the battle. "Our loss was 39 killed and 127 wounded. Among the wounded were Col. McCook, of the Ninth Ohio, commanding a brigade, and his aid, Lieut. Bart, of the Light 20th United States Infantry. "The loss of the Rebels was Zollicoffer and 114 others killed and buried, and 116 wounded, and 45 prisoners not wounded, five of whom are Surgeons, and Lieut. Col. Carter, of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment. (Signed) "Gen. G. H. THOMAS. "To D. C. Buell, Major General Commanding."

Further Reference to the Victory. LOUISVILLE, January 22.—The Journal says that twelve cannon were captured from the Rebels at Somerset, and thinks that the retreating Rebel army cannot escape, as from seven to ten Federal regiments were thrown across the Cumberland river some days since to intercept their retreat. Unless the Rebels divide into squads and find their way into Tennessee by unfrequented paths they must all be entrapped. A letter to the *Commercial*, dated Somerset, January 19th, the day of the battle, says: Zollicoffer is said to have been killed by Colonel Fry, of the Second Kentucky Regiment. We have taken many prisoners.—The loyal Tennesseans fought like tigers, and have suffered much. The Tennesseans took one battery at the point of the bayonet. The Ninth Ohio Regiment is badly cut up. This account is not so late as despatches heretofore published. [SECOND DESPATCH.] LOUISVILLE, January 22.—The total Federal loss in the battle of Somerset is now stated at 39 killed and 150 wounded. General Thomas captured 14 cannon and 1,400 mules and horses from the enemy. The Rebels burned a steambot and eight of the barges in which they retreated across the Cumberland river. General Thomas crossed the river with the remaining barges, and is now pursuing the retreating foe. Col. McCook Wounded. CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—A private despatch from Somerset says that Col. McCook, of the Ninth Ohio, was wounded in the recent battle. Three balls struck his horse, a fourth passed through his overcoat, and a fifth hit him. His wound, though painful, is not dangerous.

Congressional. THURSDAY, Jan. 16th.—In the Senate a communication was received from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to contracts, &c. Mr. Sherman reported a resolution providing for printing the Senate debates. Mr. Pearce's resolution of inquiry as to the accounts of the Government with certain railroad companies was passed. The bill prohibiting the arrest of fugitive slaves by officers of the Army was discussed but not acted on. The Kansas contested election case was taken up, and Mr. Lane declared—says 24, says 10—to be entitled to his seat as Senator from that State. The House passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish Federal prisoners in the revolted States with clothing and the necessities of life. The Naval Committee were authorized to make inquiries into the hours of labor and wages in the several

Navy Yards. The use of the floor of the House was granted to the American Colonization Society to hold their annual meeting on Thursday evening. The Committee on Elections reported a resolution declaring John M. Butler entitled to a seat as the Representative from the First Congressional District of Pennsylvania. The report was discussed, but not acted upon. Hon. W. E. Lohman is the sitting member.

FRIDAY, 17th.—In the Senate Mr. Howard, the newly elected Senator from Michigan, appeared and took his seat. Mr. Foot reported a bill for the removal of the army bakeries from the Capital. The House bill authorizing sailors and marines in actual service to seal letters without pre-paying postage was passed. Mr. Browning introduced a bill for the reorganization of the Army. The Committee on Naval Affairs asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the workmen in Navy Yards in reference to the hours of labor, which was granted. The House resolution declaring it the purpose of Congress to raise by taxation a revenue this year of \$150,000,000, was passed, yeas 39, nays 1. Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, being the dissenting. The military Committee reported back a remodeled Suter's bill. It establishes the post of Suter, except for the army on frontier, and authorizes the supply of ten additional articles from the Commissary department.

In the House the Post-office Committee reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to establish branch post-offices in such places as they may be needed. The Pennsylvania contested election case was settled by deciding that Mr. Lehman was entitled to the seat. The Committee on the District of Columbia asked to be discharged from the consideration of the resolution relating to the Marshal refusing members of Congress to the District Jail. Referred. At this time Mr. Lamon, the Marshal, appeared on the floor of the House, and at the call of several members was excluded by direction of the Speaker. The fortification bill was taken up but not acted upon. It appropriates near six millions of dollars for fortification purposes. The House adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, 21st.—The Senate was principally occupied with the case of Mr. Bright, Senator from Indiana, against whom charges of disloyalty have been brought.—The Judiciary Committee reported against his expulsion as no treasonable act has been proved, but many Senators urged his expulsion. Without disposing of the case the Senate adjourned. A bill was introduced by Mr. Clark to authorize the payment of compensation to parties in Maryland and the District of Columbia whose property has been occupied for military purposes. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was amended and passed.

In the House the Committee on Elections reported that Mr. Joseph Segar was not entitled to a seat as the representative of the First District of Virginia. Mr. Darley, from Nebraska, introduced a resolution for expelling from the territory selected by the State of Alabama under the act of Congress. Mr. McCloskey introduced a bill discharging from the service on the 1st of March all the lands of volunteer regiments. The Secretary of War was requested to furnish the House with the names of those who distinguished themselves in the action at Drainsville. A resolution of inquiry in relation to the appointment of Brigade Chaplains in lieu of Regimental Chaplains was adopted. Mr. Hatcher, of Ohio, introduced a bill to establish judicial districts in the revolted States. Referred. Mr. Leary offered a resolution in relation to the pay of warrant officers in the Navy which was adopted.—The House then went into Committee of the Whole and took up the Legislative Appropriation bill.

TUESDAY, 21st.—In the Senate the discussion of the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Bright, of Indiana, attracted great attention. Mr. Sumner addressed the Senate in favor of his expulsion with great bitterness. Mr. Lane, of Indiana, followed, declaring his intention also to vote for expulsion unless some stronger grounds of defence were offered. Mr. Bright responded and defended himself against the charge of treason, and the Senate adjourned before coming to a vote on the resolution.

In the House Mr. Colfax's bill requiring postage to be paid on all newspapers carried by express agents and railroads outside of the mail was very properly laid on the table, and will doubtless be allowed to remain there. The carrying of newspapers and printed matter in the mails is one of the great drawbacks to the ability of the Department to sustain itself, and the imposition of a tax on newspapers passing through the country outside of the mails would be as unjust as a tax on the conveyance of a barrel of flour.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd.—The Senate was engaged principally in the further discussion of the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Bright, of Indiana, on the ground of disloyalty to the Government. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, addressed the Senate in favor of the resolution, contending that the whole course of Mr. Bright had been in sympathy with the South. Before coming to a vote an adjournment was moved and carried.

The Committee of the House on the Conduct of the War have determined to propose secret sessions when they may be desired by the President on measures relating to the war, requiring that they shall deliberate and come to a conclusion thereon before adjournment, limiting speeches to five minutes, and any member disclosing the proceedings to be expelled.

The following is written as a notice on a car running on a railroad in the northern part of the State (S & W)—the Saratoga & Washington, we presume: "Passengers are requested not to get off the cars to snowball while the train is under full headway."

Expected fight between the Cruisers—the Spanish Cruisers are about to pitch into the Vera Cruisers.