Turposes approved August 6th, 1881, the logal claims of the factor protein for them and service of certain proteins have become for fitted, and numbers of the latter think the rated are already dependent on the linged thick fit is not impossible that some of the States will pass similar enactments for their own benefit respectively; and by operation of which persons of the same class. In sech case I recommend that Obspreas provide for accepting such persons from such states according to some-mode of valuation in flow pro tanto of direct taxes, or upon some other plan to be agreed upon with such States respectively, that such persons on such acceptance by the General Careerment be at once deemed from shall not be agreed upon with such States respectively, that such persons on such acceptance by the General Careerment be at once deemed from shall not be brought into existence) at some place or places in a climate congental to them. It might be well to consider, too, whether the free colored people at ready in the United States, ould not, so facus following and the United States, ould not, so facus for such that the plan of c-losization may involve the freenting of the first and such or the first the first colorization may involve the freenting of the first of them: but this is only a mixed and not a dictinct class. No principle stated is disturbed by the existence of this mixed class.

Again, as has already been said, there is mixed class.

Again, as has already been said, there is mixed class.

Again, as has already been said, there is mixed class.

Again, as has already been said, there is disturbed by the existence of this trade is disturbed by the existence of this mixed class.

Again, as has already been said, there is mixed class.

Again, as has already been said, there is disturbed by the existence of this mixed class.

Again, as has already been said, there is disturbed by the existence of this mixed cl The same of the sa people already in the United States, outdient, so like as individuals may leavine, to included in such recording ation. To carry out the plan of a denization may involve the regulating of territory and also the appropriation of memory beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition. Having practised the aquisition of territory for nearly staty years, the question of the Constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one with us. The power was questioned at first by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, in the purchase of Louisians, yielded has semples on the plan of great expediency.

If it be said that the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for the white men, this measure effects that object, for conjection of colored monisaves additional room for white men realing or coming here. Mr. Jefferson, however, placed the importance of procuring Louisiana more on political and commercial greatels, then on providing soom for population.

On this whole proposition, including the appropriation of mensys with the acquisition of territory, does not the expediency amount to absolute necessity without which the Government likely campobe perpetuated if the war continue?

ent which the Government itself cannot be perpetuated if the war continuer?

In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been auxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall-not deguerate into a violent and removaeless revolutionary struggle. I have therefore, in every case thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union promingul as the primary object of the centest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital military importance, to the more deliberate action of the legislature. In the exercise of my best discretion I have adhered to the blockade of the ports held by the insurgents, instead of putting in force by proclamation, the law of Congress ensated at the late season for closing these ports. So also, obeying the dictates of prudence as well as the ability and instead of transcending I have adhered to the act of Congress te confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. It a new law upon the same sun) of the full be proposed, its propriety will be duly considered:

The Union wast be preserved, and hence all indices.

be duly considered.

The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. We shall not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable.

maste to determine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable.

The Inaugural address at the beginning of the Administration and the message to Congress at the late special session, were both devoted to the domestic controversy out of which the insurrection and consequent war have sprung.

Nothing more occurs to add or subtract, to or from the principles of general purposes stated and expressed in that decement. The last ray of lone for preserving the Union, peaceably, expired at the assult upon Forse Bunter, and a general review of what has occurred since may not be unpromiable. What was pulnfully unorptain then, is much better defined and more distinct now, and the pregress of events is plainly in the right direction. The losur gents confidently claimed a stronger support from North of Mason and Dirac's line, and the finends of the Union were not free flows apprehensions on that toful. This, how very, was soon settled definitely and on the right ide.

the Union were not free from apprehensions on that joint. This, how yer, was root rettled definitely and on the right ide.

South of the are, mode little Delaware led off right from the first. Maryland was made to seem against the Union. Our soldiers were assaulted bridges were burned, and railroads torn up within her limits, and we were many days, at one time, without the ability to bring a single regiment over her soil to the Capital.

Now her bridges and railroads are repaired and open to the Government. She alseady gives seven regiments to the cause of the Union, and more to the enemy, and her people at a regular election have sustained the Union by a large majority, and a larger sugregate voje than they ever before gave to day candidate on any question. Kentucky, too, for some time in doubt, is now decidedly, and, I think, unchangeably ranged on the side of the Union. Missouri is comparatively quiet, and, I believe, cannot again be overum by the insurrectionists.—These three States of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, neither of which would promise a single addier at flict, have now an aggregate of not less than forty thousand in the field, for the Union, while of their citizens, certainly not more than a third of that number, and they of doubtful whereabouts and doubtful existence are in a ms against if. After a somewhat bloody struggle of months, wither closes on the Union people of Western Virginia, leaving their masters of their own country.

An insurgent force of about fifteen hundred for months dominating the narrow peninsular region of the counties of Accomac and Northampton, and known as the Eastern Bhore of Virginia, together with some contiguous parts of Maryland, have lead down their arms, and the people there have renewed their allegiance to, and accepted the protection of, the old flag. This leaves no armed insurrectionists north of the Potomsc or east of the Chesspeake.

and in this the nation decreed to give a unanimous con-currence.

The designation of General McClollan is, therefore, in a considerable degree, the selection of the country as well as of the Executive, and hence there is better reason to hope that there will be given him the confidence and cordial support thus, by fair implication, promised, and without which he cannot with so full-efficiency serve the country. It has been said that one had general: is better than two good ones, and the saying is true, if ta-len to mean no more than that our army is letter di-rected by a single mind, though intellor, than by two superior ones at variance and cross supposes with each other. And the same is true in the following the con-wherein those engaged can have me but a common end to view and cun differ only as the choice of means. In a storm of rea, no one car wish the ship to sink, and yet, not unfrequently, all go down the ther, because to

wherein those engaged can have see but a common end a view and can differ only as to be choice of means. In a stora of real no one carried the ship to sink, and yet, not unfrequently, all go downst ether, because too many will, allred, and us single mile an be allowed to control.

It continues to relop that the insurrection is largely, if not preserved, and war upon the first principles of popular sovernment—the rights of the people. One large evidence of this is found in the most grave the direct of the comments, as well as the general tens of the insurgents.

In these document we will find the abridgmant of the existing right of sufferage, and the dental to the people of all right to participate in the selection of public officers, except the Legislature, boldly advocated, with labored arguments, to prove that large control of the people in Government is the source of all political will. Monarchy itself is sourctimes ilmited at as a possible refuge from the popition I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism.

It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument she uld be may in favor of popular institutions. But there is one point with its connections, not so backneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention.

It is the effort to place capital or not

It is the effort to place capital on an it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own

without their consent. ther, it is assumed, that whoever is once a hired laborer, is fixed in that condition for there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the rendition of a hired lahorer. Both these assumptions are false, and all interences from them are groundless. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed.

Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it depied that there is and probably always will thus making the whole tax three he a relation between labor and capital, producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of the community exists within that relation.

A few men own capital, and that few avoid labor, or buy another few to labor for est of the \$3,500,000 authorized to be them. A large majority belong to neither loaned last year for military purpes. body of pensioners, or that the sufferclass, neither work for others nor have oth-. ers working for them.

In most of the Southern States a major. ity of the whole people; of all colors, are part from the ordinary two-and-a half of hunger and cold, it is manifesting neither slaves nor masters, while in the Northern, a large majority are neither hi rers nor hired. Men with their families rers nor hired. Men with their families, wives, sons and daughters, work for themwives, sons and daughters, work for themselves on their farms, in their houses, and it is John J. Crittenden and George C. Pugl the purpose of the Commanding Genin their families, work for themless the whole product to the purpose of the Commanding Genthe purpose of the Comm

This is the just, and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all, gives hope to all, and consequently energy and progress and improvement of condition to all. No men living are more worthy to he trusted than those who toil up from poverty. None less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost.

From the first taking of our national census to the last one, 70 years, and we find our population at the end of the period eight times as great as it was at the beginning. I'he increase of those other things which men deem desirable has been greater. We have thus at one view what the popular principle applied to Government through the machinery of the States and the Union has produced in a given time, and also what, if firmly maintained, it promises for the future.

There are already among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain two hundred and fifty millions. The struggle of to-day is not altogether for a reliance on Providence, all the more firm ride in the same wagon with the and earnest, let us proceed in the great task which events have devolved upon us.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington, December 3, 1861.

Nebanon Advertiser.



WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CEASE TO LEAD, WE CEASE

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor. LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1861.

A CRAZY MAN AND HIS POLITICS .fellow. Is there none to look after him? Is there no place for him in the asylum?

The Courier of last week overdoes itself. Its selfish object in scolding us as secessionist and traitor, is so apparent that every one sees thro' observed.

tion!" Such stuff some people read unlest somebody else, owning capital, some ble to take care of themselves as the This resumed, it is next considered whether on the vergo of perishing, notwithstanding Freedom is enjoyed by them consent, or buy them and drive them to it in its most extended sense. The life. Now there is no such relation be-tween capital and labor, as assumed, nor is be beyond the need of help. They crepid and incapable. rather depend upon their masters, as Gen. Hallock charges nine out of every ten to be rebels and spies-and war, fed with daily ration as the conin this they show that they have more sense than they ever had cred-

> The State Tax for this year will be increased by a half mill Tax, mills. This "special tax" was imposed by the extra session of the last large dependent families. Legislature, and is to meet the inter-

es. The extra half mill tax will be levied and collected separate and amill State Tax.

the whole product to the Governor will soon call for a levy the negro class has sucked its millthe favors of capital of 10,000 more volunteers, that 5000 ions from the Treasury, the master class is to have its turn! How many

was good enough for white men, but fined therein, all abolitiondom'is in at the South. arms on account of the "disgraceful" abolition world is in an uproar on this ther, 24,813, Wood, 24,174, subject. We presume an appropriathe other requisites for these "bredren's" comfort.

Secretary Cameron, in his report as originally written, recommended the arming of the slaves to EMANCIPATION AND COMPENassist in quelling the rebellion. The President obliged that part of the report to be stricken out, when the Secretary had it published nevertheless, in defiance of the President. The to-day; it is for a vast future also. With President, evidently, is indisposed to colonizing them to some country pur- ty and laws of the United States over the emancipationists, and unless they govern their actions by wisdom and the constitution they will probably find themselves left out in the cold. The conservatism of the Message, and its silence in regard to niggersm, shows pretty plainly, that although as yet indisposed to quarrel with his fanatical friends, he will not allow himself to be made a cat's paw of, to the ruin of his country, in endeavoring to attain an inexpedient, impracticable and ruinous end.

The whole abolition press of the North was "demoralized" last week. It's wind was completely knocked out by Biddle's letter, and upon regaining breath it went to scolding like ten thousand troopers just deprived of their grog. Some of them devote column upon column of abuse in regard to it, while not one has the honesty to lay it before its readers. The text should always accompany hoods of the sermons would be de will have to be raised by direct taxa-

The abolitionists commenced tered against certain "jobs." He early in Congress to force their emanthinks Fremont is a great General; cipation measures through the mill. that he will be the next "jobbing" Their propositions are to recruit the than \$500,000,000, that sum at seven candidate for the Presidency; poor slaves into the complete landad, and into the will be the next "jobbing" Their propositions are to recruit the than \$500,000,000, that sum at seven structing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructions are to recruit the than \$500,000,000, that sum at seven structing the committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructions are to recruit the than \$500,000,000, that sum at seven structing the committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructions are to recruit the sum at seven structing the committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructions are to recruit the struction of the committee on the committee on the committee on the committee on the committee of th candidate for the Presidency; poor slaves into the army and declare them per cent interest, would increase the frec-confiscating those belonging te rebel owners, and paying for those held by loyal masters. Without discussing the expediency, right, or constitutionality of obliging peopleloyal though they be-to sell their slaves, even if the government is the to what she pays indirectly on duties it, and perhaps more plainly than the purchaser, or, of compelling people on imports, and in addition also to Courier itself cared about having it to expend their means in the buying taxes for the support of the State of niggers without the self conviction Government and the payment of inthat it would be to the latter's advan-OF An abolition writer says that tage, we shall simply recommend to "as the Lold is assisting in freeing Congress that if it mistrusts the pow- the ability of the General Governthe 4,000,000 slaves of the South, his divine arm will not permit his helpdivine arm will not permit his helpthe 650,000 brave white volunment to fulfill any pledge it may make the State of Utah, and a memorial to compensate loyal masters for the dasking admission into the Union. recruit from the black population, to commence at the North! Let the free blacks of the North be marshaled to the rescue, instead of attempting the wealth and prosperity of the line of the well begin to ask why they should be taxed to pay for what they receive to equivalent, and what contributed to gress of the United States was read in that body yesterday, and will be e mal footing with, if not above, labor, in and say "Amen" to it. They do not blacks of the North be marshated to the structure of the Government. It is as consider that in the free north people, the rescue, instead of attempting the wealth and prosperity of the sumed that labor is available only in con-black and white, fifty times as capathe tardy and expensive method of country. rallying slaves to our standard how, by the use of it, induces him to labor. negroes of the South are frequently There are 200,000 free blacks, in the loyal States, and an army of 25,000 might easily be supplied from their Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired solve, and if the improvident slaves lation, we would have to take within laborers are either hired solve, and if the improvident slaves lation, we would have to take within laborers are what we call clause. And for Lord helps those only that help them. able-bodied men from the slave popu- ject of taxation. The Constitution to expel Henry C. Burnett, which laborers or what we call slaves. And fur- were to depend on their abolition our lines, and support till the close friends, and their promises of help of the war, eight times the number,

> What will it cost to sustain a population of 200,000 slaves during the trabands" of Fortress Monroe now are? The elements of the calculation are to be found in the experiment and it is in the power of the Governmeut to give the results also. We venture to say that there never was a body of men outside of the established alms houses, so unproductive and wastful and useless, as the laborers at Fortress Monroe, and their

> We do not believe that the people are rich enough to support such a ing citizens of the North will patient. ly abide the idea that while Government leaves them in their bitter fate naternal indulgence and hestowing its liberal bounties upon the vagrant

From time immemorial the side by side, in the ranks with the prison at Washington, directly under blackfreed-men? Try it! Let the the noses of the members of Congress, experiment be made with the soldiers recruited from the black population of the North, before we rush into the now, since a lot of niggers are con experiment of a general levy of troops

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The muniand "misorable" quarters in which cipal election in the city of New these gentlemen of color are lodged. York, on Tuesday last, resulted in faWhite men also languished there for ver of Seorge Ordyke, the Republication of the city of New motors and Wiley and Wilwe will be the city of New motors and will be recess Senators Baker

White men also languished there for ver of Seorge Ordyke, the Republication of the city of New motors and will be recess to the city of New motors and will be recess to the city of New motors and will be recess to the city of New motors and will be recess to the city of New motors and will be recess to the city of New motors and will be recess to the city of New motors and will be recess to the city of New motors and will be recess to the city of New motors and will be recess to the city of New motors and will be recess to the city of New motors and will be recess to the city of New motors and will be recess to the city of New motors and will be recess to the city of New motors and will be recess to the city of New motors and will be recess to the city of New motors and will be recessed to the city of New mo world, labors for wages a while, saves a these gentlemen of color are lodged. York, on Tuesday last, resulted in fa-White men also languished there for vor of George Opdyke, the Republimonths, without anybody knowing can candidate, by a plurality of 771 what for, and not a word of enquiry votes. The Democrats, according to Mr. Wannison gave notice of a bill to awas condescended to ascertain the their usual foolish practice, were divicause of their imprisonment, but now, ded into two factions, one of which lars and Volunteers. In the House, 114 lists must immediately be made out, (the Mozart faction) supported Ferby order of Congress, of the names, hando Wood, the present Mayor, and of Tennessee, as a member, he was sworn cause and time of arrest, and all oth- the other (the Tammany faction,) C. in, having been elected a member before er particulars of the black gentlemen Godfrey Gunther. The vote stood the Secession of the State. Mr. Lovejoy confined in said prison. The whole as follows: For Opdyke, 25,584; Gun-

A large number of vessels tion will be made to furnish the Dar- have just been sent out by Govern- gold metal, which however was rejected key's prison with carpets, sofas, faut- | ment, from northern ports, filled with uils, mirrors, ices, servants, and all stones, the intention being to sink them in the harbors of Charleston and Savannah, thereby cutting of the communication of said cities with the sea.

SATION. The President in his message assumes that a large number of "contrabands" will necessarily be liberated by the present war, and recommends that provision be made for the rebellion and re establish the authorichased for that purpose. It is also whole Union; and that we will not interrecommended that authority be given | fere with the institutions of the States, the to take in lien of taxes, a certain val- war must be conducted under military uation of these troublesome persons usages, that the safety of the State suborin States desiring to get rid of them. dinates the right of property and domi-The abolition leaders in Congress go | nates over civil relations and that the Presmuch further than this, and demand ident, as Commander-in-chief, and all ofthat all the slaves be emalicipated, ficers in command under him have the the Government affording reasonable right to emancipate the slaves held by compensation to loyal owners for the any military district in a state of insurloss of their property. We suppose rection, and that Congress respectfully that there are few persons who stop advise that such order of emancipation be to reflect upon the impracticability of issued wherever the same will avail to this undertaking from its very mag-nitude. If this war lasts another and tostrengthen the military power of ture, the total war debt of the Unit- moved to lay the resolution on the table, ment after the return of peace, which nia, the further consideration of the resowould not be less, with the utmost economy, than \$60,000,000 a year, and we find the necessary expenses of Government amounting to \$165,000, sylvania, offered a resolution, to be called 000 annually. With the return of a moderate degree of prosperity we on the repellion, Congress should confiscould not expect a revenue of more than \$65,000,000 from customs—so that at least \$100,000,000 annually the sermon, but in this case the false, that at least \$100,000,000 annually

> of an equal sum would be required to purchase territory for colonization and means of transportation. But csdirect taxation to \$135,000,000.

> amount to be raised annually by Pennsylvania, which contains about one-tenth of the population and wealth of the Union, would be compelled to pay over \$13,000,000 annually, in the shape of direct taxes, to terest on the State debt.

Taking only a, dollar, and a cent view of the ease, we do not believe in

While this policy of emancipation would depopulate and impoverish the South, and heap enormous burdons upon the North, it would at the ture of Port Royal. In the House. af same time be a relinquishment by ter the reading of the message, Mr. number. To get the same force of the government of an improved ob. Dunn, of Indiana, offered a resolution gress upon condition that in imposing direct taxes, slave property shall be rated at its actual value. While slavery remains in the South it is an object of taxation, and could takes to carry out a general system of emancipation, it would sweep away at one blow some two billions of taxable property, and to that ex-

tent destroys its own resources. The only sensible, rational and economical manner of dealing with this question is to leave it just where the Constitution left it—to the control of with slavery, it combarks upon a sea of difficulties; and nothing better illustrates the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution in reserving to each State the exclusive power over its own domestic concerns than this fact .- Harrisburg Patriot and

will go into camp there, and the remainder in regiments at Pittsburg; millions will this take, and who but the cavalry already amounts to be that during the pendency of the deliberation of the maintenance of the maintenanc

XXXVIIth Congress.

Abstract of Proceedings

see, Johnson, of Missouri, Kennedy, bill to confiscate the propand to free the slaves.bolish the distinction between the regumembers were present. After some debate as to the admission of Mr. Maynard offered a resolution of thanks to Captain Wilkes for his arrest of the traitors Slidell and Mason. Mr. Edgarton, of Ohio, moved as a substitue to present him with a and the original resolution adopted. Mr. Blair, of Mo., offered a resolution, which was adopted, to expel J. W. Ried from his seat in the House, from the fifth district of Missouri, for having taken up arms against the governmeni, and to notify the Governor of Missouri of the fact. Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, requesting that Col. Corcoran be treated as the United States have treated all prisoners taken by them in battle. Mr. Eliot of Massachusetts, offered a resolution declaring the object of the war to be to suppress year, at the existing rate of expendi. the loyal forces. Mr. Dunn, of Maryland, ed States cannot be much short of but the motion was rejected by ayes 56, \$1,500,000,000, the annual intercent on which at seven per cent., wonk amount to \$105,000,000. Add to the amount to \$105,000,000. Add to the resolution apply to the slaves of rebels, the ordinary expenses of the Government, which was accepted, to make the resolution apply to the slaves of rebels, the ordinary expenses of the Government, which was accepted to make the resolution of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvasylvania, offered a resolution for future A CLARY MAN AND HIS POLITICS—
the Chespressive and consideration, declaring that as slavery McPherson, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, which lies over, setting forth the want of a more complete railroad, and in-

> ing the War Department to furnish information respecting the contract for feeding disabled horses during the winter. Mr. Odell offered a resolution; which was adopted, directing that John Slidell be subjected to the same treatment as the rebels showed to Col A. M. Wood, of the New York h. Notice was given of several s to establish a post route from ashington to New York, Mr. Bernaeisel presented the constitution of

structing an air line railroad from Gettys

burg to Harrisburg. Mr. Conkling offer

ed a resolution, which was adopted, inquir-

ing who was responsible for the Ball's

Bluff disaster. Mr. McPherson offered a

resolution, which was adopted, request-

in that body yesterday, and will be found in our columns to day.

In the Schate, Mr. Grimes offered a Congress to Capt. Dupont for his capwas:adopted. In the Senate on Wednesday, a reso-

lution expelling John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, now an officer in the rebel army, was offered, but objected to by Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, on the ground that as Breckingidge had already resigned he be made defray the expenses of the could not be expelled. The resolution, war-but if the Government under-bowever, was adopted by a vote of year 36, nays none. The standing committees were then announced. Mr. Hale submitted a resolution, which lies over, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present Supreme Court, and organizing another Supreme Court. Mr. Wilson in troduced a resolution providing for the release of slaves confined in prisen in Washthe individual States. The moment the general Government moddles with slavery, it embarks upon a committee on District of Columbia Affairs. mittee were directed to consider the question of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, allowing compensation to loyal owners of slaves. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, proposed the appointment of a commission, consisting Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, Roger B. Taney, Edward Union.

Everett, George M. Dallas, Thomas M. Ewing, Horace Binney, Reverdy Johnson, cepted by the Government, and it is John J. Crittenden and George C. Pugh, eral to muster out of the service all sioners from the so-called Confederate cavalry recruits in incomplete regir States, with a view to the restoration of ments, unless they will consent to peace the preservation of the union, and

was laid on the table. The Secretary of War was, on motion of Mr. Summer, requested to furnish copies of General Halleck's orders to the army in Missouri re-Congress met at Washington on Monferring to fugitive slaves. Mr. McDouday, and both branches organized. In gall introduced a bill providing for a line the Senate, the absentees were Messrs of mail steamers between San Francisco Breckinridge, Howe, Johnson, of Tennesand Shanghae, touching at the Sandwich Islands and Japan. --

In the House the negro question occupied a large portion of the session. Mr. Gurley gave notice of a bill to confiscate and declare free the slaves of rebels, also providing for their apprenticeship to loyal masters and subsequent colonization.-Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing inquiry as to what shall be done with forty-five slaves now in prison at Washington, and to prevent slaves from ocing similary imprisoned hereafter — Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire as to the practicability and expediency of acquiring, in a "congenial clime" on any part of this continent, or on the adjacent islands south of the United States, a right to colonize and protect free negroes who may emigrate thereto. The resolution was adopted.-Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, but objection was made by Mr. Cox of Ohio. A resolution was adopted calling on the President for information respecting the intervention of France, England and Spain in the affairs of Mexico. A resolution requesting the President to adopt measures for an exchange of prisoners of war was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, introduced a preamble and resolutions reaffirming the Crittenden declaration as to the cause and object of the war, which, on motion of M Stevens, of Pennsylvania, were laid on the table, by a vote of 71 against 65. A bill was introduced providing for the restoration of Alexandria county, Virginia, to the District of Columbia. The Secretary of War was requested to report what measures have been or ought to be taken to expose and punish Major Lynde and other army officers who may be guilty of treason or cowardice in surrendering a larger and superior force of United' States soldiers to Texas troops, so that those who are innocent may be relieved from blame, &c. The Military Committee were instructed to report what change, if any, is necessary to be made in the mode of payment of soldiers held as prisoners of war. The Homestead bill was introduced, and referred to the committee on Public Lands. The Contract Investigating Committee were allowed to sit during the sessions of the House and report from time to time.-The usual extra number of copies of the President's Message and the accompany. ing documents was ordered to be printed. Tuesday, Dec. 6.—In the Senate, Mr.

Chandler, of Michigan, moved for a committee of Inquiry into the disasters at Bull Run and Edwards' Ferry. Mr. Lane of Kansas, moved to include those at Springfield, Wilson's creek and Lexington. Mr. Grimes moved to take up the resolution

to the appropriate standing committees.—
The part relating to the defences and fortifications of the lakes and harbors was, after discussion referred to a select committee. A motion to refer the part relating to the colonization of slaves to a select committee was rejected. Mr. Lovejoy

or to the appropriate standing committees, fair request, but damp is dull. Oats are selling fair request. O committee was rejected. Mr. Lovejoy ntroduced a bill repealing all laws requiring passes of persons of color going northward. Referred. Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, a bill for the revision of the general statutes of the United States. Research that adjourned iiii ferred. The House then adjourned till Monday.

port, chumerates the strength of the st army, as follows:

To the above 682,971 a. sine men in the service of the government in a military capacity.

nea. It is said that the Government is organizing a fleet of gunboats and transports at St. Louis, for the resolution tendering the thanks of purpose of descending the Mississippi with a large army.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION. - Two Men Killed -An explosion of engine No. 7, on the Northern Central Railway, occurred at Wrightsville, Pa., on Thursday afternoon, and almost instairtly killed Charles Gieselman, the engineer, and Jesse Bortner, the fireman, besides injuring a little girl who was standing on the side walk near by. The engine was standing on

the track at the time, and so great was the concussion that several houses in the immediate vicinity were considerably damaged. The track was badly torn up for a considerable distance.—Gieselman was a married man with several small children, and Bortner was single man. They were both residence of York, Pa.

GOOD NEWS FROM TENNESSEE. Parson Brownlow Heard From. A special dispatch in the Memphis papers of the 2d gives an account of great battle at Morristown, East, Tennessee, between the Pederal forces under Parson Brown low and the rebels. The battle way fought on December 1st. The Federals were victorious. The rebel dispatch goes so far as to term it "the first Union victory." Brownlow had 3000 men. The

rebel force is not estimated. The rout of the rebels was total, according to their own abowing. Col. Peyton accredited by Joff. Davis us Confederate Ministorito Spain, went out in the Nashville, and majoly reached his destination. Special Aokices.

Prevention is Better than Cure. Trevention is better than cure.

To ladies of delicate health or impaired organization, into those by whom an increase of family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the old world for the past century. Although the article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pin bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitan price of \$5 per bottle; the uncersigned proposes to furnish the redipe for the small sum of \$1, by the posen sion of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store, for the trifling sum of \$25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmiess, and thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world-oil receipt of \$1, by addressing.

P. O. Box; No. 2353, New Haven, Coun.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—There is, Derect.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—There is, per-Military Unitorms.—There is, perhaps, no department of military business in which there has been a more infarced improvement their in the clothing of the soldlers. Not many years since officers and privates were clad in garments which were almost skin-light. They were leather stocks, which were worthy of the name, for they kept the wearer in tribulation; while their padded breasts and light elsews made volition a matter of great difficulty. During the present war, such of our volunteer and provide their uniforms at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhills Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia, obtain clothing that is perfectly easy, substantial and becoming. The firm named have gone largely into the business of making Military. Clothing, and their facilities enable them to fill the largest orders in the shortest possible time.

HUNNEWELL'S COUGH REMEDY excels in one of the most important characteristics, namely, that of containing no materials of optim or antimgny, which are so adbilitating to weak constitutions. When by its perfect simplicity it is done with the Cough or Lung Complaint its spiendid Toxic qualities exhibit themselves in giving strength to weak systems, weakened by disease, a peculiarity very infortant, but ofton lost sight of. In a preparation like the Universal Cough Remedy may be found a great-necessity for every nursery, every melicine cheat, or counting room, and from infancy to age it may be used with perfect impunity. See advertisement and read pamphlet. [November 6-1m. HUNNEWELE'S COUGH REMEDY

COMMON SENSE rules the mass of the people, whatever the missamed and misanthrope philosophers may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing; let its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial pationage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician, concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTER'S, as may be seen by the himmense quantities of this medicine which are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhoa, dysentory, dysoposia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Hosteter's name is rupidly becoming a household word, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Try the article and be satisfied. Sold-by all druggists in the world. n the world. See advertisem

The Lebanon Market. Curefully Corrected Weekly. LEBANON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1861.

LEBANON, WEDNESDAT, DECEMBER 11, 12
Leb. Mills Ex. Fam: \$6.25 Eggs, \$1 doz.,
Smith "Extra: 6.20 Eutter, \$1 bc.
Leb. Val. Super. Fine5.50 Tab or salted butter,
Prime White Wheat; 1.25 Lard,
Prime Red Wheat; 1.25 Tablow,
Prime Red Wheat; 1.25 Tablow,
Prime Red Wheat; 1.25 Tablow,
So Shoulders,
So Shoulders,
So Sidea. Shoulders,
So Shoulders,
So Shoulders,
So Soap,
So Soap,
White Irigs,
Mixed Rags,
Mixed Rags,
Feathers, & B.,
Feathers, & B.,
Wool, & B.,
Soup Beans ench "Hutzels;"

The Philadelphia Market. Monuar, Dec. 6.—The foreign news is not en-couraging for either Breadstuffs or Corn Meal, but they have had no perceptable effect upon the

market here.

The Flour market is dull but prices are unchanged. The only sale reported for export is 400 barrels Ohio extra family on terms not made public. The sales to the trade are from \$5.371 public. The sales to the trade are from \$5.574 @5 50 \$\text{B}\$ barrel for common and choice super-fine, \$5 624@3 75.for extra, \$5 75@6 124 for extra family, and 6 25 to \$7 for fancy lots.— There is very little Rye Flour and it is selling in

CATTLE MARKET.-The market for Beef Cattle is better this week. Some 1517 head were disposed of at fully former rates, ranging from \$61 to \$74 for fuir to good and extra, and \$3 to and \$20 to \$40 for fresh Cows. Hogs are rather lower, and some 6737 head were offered and sold, including 5177 at Imhoff's Yard at \$4 1 @ \$4 5.8 for still, \$42@51 for corn fed, and 1560 nue yard at \$5@51 \$ 100 ha. net.— out 3200 were disposed of at from 7 to

> lan of Selling Goods. scriber has just retained from the East with a Large Superr of Cheap and Fashi Goods, which he will be able to sell on be terms than any house in the county. The DOMESTIC GOODS

have been purchased some time since for CASM, dec the GROCKRIES—which were purchased in st. These he will sell at neit cash prices, very Good Sugar 9 cts., Molasses 7, and Superior Cor-The Foreign Goods will be sold as low as any house in the county, and

for cash will be taken off of all bills amounting to Five Dollars or upwards. The Marchants in the city are taking off five per cent, on the 4 months' bills, and the subscriber finds that he can buy cheaper for cash, and is therefore willing to give the cash buyers the same advantago,—so that those wishing to buy, can save more than five per cent. by purchasing at the BEE III VE. The Goods will be exchanged for all kinds of produce at low figures. The Bes Hive has been paying during the Summer the highest prices for Butter and Eggs.

N. B.—Butter is 12 and Eggs 13 cents.

Lebanos, Oct. 23, '61.

NEW LIVERY STABLE. THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has opened a NEW LAVERY STABLE, at Mr.

anon, where he will keep for the anon, where he will keep for the public accommodations good stock public accommodations good stock of HORSES and VEHICLES. He will keep gentle and good driving Horses, and handsome and safe Vehicles. Also careful Drivers furnished when desired. Also GMNIBUS for Parties, &c. Lebanon, July 17,1861. It is a Fact WELL known to the medical faculty, that a bony dinner cannot be worked off the figured by reading "Purdon's Digest." It is a fact of the state of th

Reizenstein Brothess OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,

ars selling Ready made Clothing of their own mean facturing Goots' Furnishing Goots' Various, Traveling Hags, Umbrellas, Pistols, Revolvers, Restmonais and Pursees, and all kinds of Fadey Goods, without waiting for high bidders. for Gentlemen and Spring Pine for Soliders' Mankets at Edizard Build Redulers, Mankets Lebanen, Nov. 4, 51. Opposite the Court House.

A TTORNEY AT LAW, has REMOVED his office of Funck's New Building; (ascompathly), Cumberland street, habanon, Pa.
Levanon, April 6, 1859,

CYRUS P. MILLER,
A TTORNEY AT LAW Office in Walputstreet,
A Ty opposite the Black Rocal, and two doors
from Karmany's Hardware store,
Thebanon, March 23, 1861, 19.

PHOTOGRAPHY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

EXECUTED in the bert style known in the lart, at
C. G. GRANES GALLERY,
532 Arch Street, East of Sixth,
PHILADELPHIA

Life Size in Oil and Pastit

STERLEOSCOPIO PORTRAITS,
AMIROTYPES, DAGUEREOTYPES, &c.
For Cases, Mrdallions, Pins, Rings, &c.
June 26; 1860.

Cun umbrillions, Pins, Rings, &c.
Skiris, Dusters, Shawis, and pariety of other goods for Indies, just received and ton said the cheaper than the cheaper by HERNY A STITE.