



WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CEASE TO LEAD, WE CEASE TO FOLLOW.

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LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1862.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The banks of New York suspended specie payments on Saturday evening. The Government, and the Philadelphia, Boston, and other city banks on Monday, and we presume the country banks will follow suit instantly, if not quicker. The New York Herald says this is a judicious movement, and will not prove in any degree prejudicial to our business affairs. A short time ago our city banks had a specie accumulation of some forty millions of dollars. It has been reduced to twenty-five millions—a reduction which indicates a drain and a strain which it is prudent to stop. In looking out for their own interests at this crisis the banks are consulting those of the government and the country, for they are intimately blended with each other. Our financial affairs will now go on smoothly. No country of modern times has ever been involved in a great war without being compelled to resort to the precautionary measure of a bank suspension of specie payments. By this movement the two hundred and seventy-five millions of specie in the country will be retained here for our own use.

An extensive fire occurred in the Government stables, at Washington, on Wednesday night, of last week, in which nearly two hundred horses perished. A large quantity of harness, &c., belonging to Government was also destroyed. The fire resulted from carelessness.

Among the candidates for Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives we notice the name of M. P. Boyer, of Reading. He was a member of the last Legislature from Berks, and would make a capital Clerk. We trust he will be elected. The Legislature meets next Tuesday.

COLORED PEOPLE ARMING. We are glad to see that the colored people are moving, and it is likely that in a few days they will complete a strong military organization. The colored company in Halifax is very efficient, and one of the best there.

The colored people in Canada, for the most part, are fugitives from the slave States—sent thither by the Northern Abolitionists, over the U. G. R. R. It says as little for the negro's ingratitude as for his appreciation of the blessings of "freedom," that he should thus be showing an inclination to take up arms, as it were, to help Jeff. Davis fight his benefactor!

It is rumored that Welles, Secretary of the Navy will shortly resign. Gen. McClellan has been confined to his house by a slight attack of typhoid fever.

The rebels are again occupying the ground of the late conflict at Dranesville. A battle between them and the Pennsylvania Reserves is looked for.

It is said that Lord Lyons sent, on Monday, an English vessel to Fort Warren to take on board Mason and Slidell.

SUIT FOR A PASTOR'S SALARY.—The Methodist clergyman in Ware, Mass., was recently unable to collect the amount of his salary, and sued for the balance due him. The defence claimed that under the Methodist system nothing was due him, as he was sent by the Conference, not called by the society, and therefore all payments were voluntary and not the result of a legal agreement, and if the trustees did not collect the full amount of the salary there was no legal manner of collecting the balance. The court decided in favor of the trustees and against the clergyman.

DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON.—According to the report of the Chief Engineer of the Army—Gen. Barnard—made to the Secretary of War, there are forty-eight defensive works around and in close vicinity to Washington, which mount three hundred guns that defend a circumference of thirty-five miles—exceeding by several miles, in this respect, the perimeter of the largest fortification of modern times. As these works in many instances were thrown up hastily in the face of the enemy, they are partly incomplete, but can be made perfect in a very few weeks, at an expense of \$150,000.

The Kentucky Legislature, sitting at Frankfort has passed a resolution through both branches, thanking the President for his modification of General Fremont's proclamation and Secretary Cameron's report and requesting him to dismiss Mr. Cameron from his Cabinet.

The determination of our government to release Mason and Slidell was received, pretty generally, at first thought, with gratification, not because people think it right to release them, or that it is not a sacrifice of national honor, after having so violently lauded the arrest, officially and otherwise, but because it will avoid a war with England, and enable us to persevere more energetically in the prosecution of hostilities against the insurgents. Whether England will be any the more friendly towards us hereafter, and whether it will delay the recognition of Rebeldom a week longer, and whether the people and press of England will insult and despise us less and respect us more, remains to be seen. If England, in order to break the Southern blockade, should demand "reparation" and "apology" for other "outrages" soon again, having found us so pliant and prompt this time, many people will not be surprised.

The most disgraceful chapter in our country's history, not excepting the Southern rebellion, is to be found in the developments of Van Wyck Committee. That at a time when the nation is in the greatest peril, and when every dollar necessary to carry on the war has to be borrowed at a high rate of interest, men in positions of trust and responsibility should be so inconceivably base as to devote all their energies to plundering the Treasury, shows a depth of corruption that may well excite apprehension for the future. If it is true that this war is meant as a chastisement for our national sins, and if the love of money is one of the sins for which we are suffering, then we can never expect Heaven to smile upon our cause so long as this system of wholesale plunder is allowed to flourish, and the detected criminals are permitted to escape condign punishment.—Harrisburg Pat. and Union.

THE WAR TARIFF.

The following is a copy of the new Tariff Bill, as passed by both Houses of Congress and signed by the President in the fore part of the week. It goes into effect immediately:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.—That from and after the date of passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty that is to say:

First: On all teas 20 cents per pound.

Second: Coffee of all kinds, 5 cents per pound.

Third: On all raw sugar, commonly called, Muscovado or brown sugar, and on sugars not advanced above No. 12 Dutch standard by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and on syrup of sugar, or of sugar cane, and concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, 2 1/2 cents per pound; on white and clayed sugars, when advanced beyond the raw state, above No. 12, Dutch standard by clarifying or other process, and not yet refined, 3 cents per pound. On refined sugars, whether loaf, lump or pulverized, 5 cents per pound. On sugars after being refined when they are tintured, colored or in any other way adulterated; and on sugar candy, 8 cents per pound; and on molasses, 6 cents per gallon; provided that all syrups of sugar, or sugar cane, concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, entered under the name of molasses, or any other name than syrup of sugar or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, shall be liable for forfeiture to the United States and the same shall be forfeited.

The following schedule will show the increase of duty on these articles since the passage of the tariff of March last:

Table with 3 columns: Tariff of March, 1861, July, 1861, Dec. 23, 1861. Rows include Tea, Coffee, Sugar (clayed), and Sugar (brown).

Mr. Antes Snyder, whose death at Pottstown we noticed last week, was the youngest son of the late Governor Snyder, of Pennsylvania, and grandson of that eminent man John Antes, who was sent by the Missionaries, about the year 1780, as Missionary to Egypt—whose writings are still extant. He was fifteen years in the service of the Reading Railroad Company as Engineer of the Roadway Department. His professional efficiency was so appreciated by the head of the engineering corps as to cause him to be placed in charge of the construction of those extensive bridges which span the Schuylkill at the Falls, near Philadelphia, and above Reading. Mr. Snyder was a graduate of West Point, and resigned his lieutenantcy of the 2d Infantry in 1830, to pursue the profession of civil engineer. His career as an engineer has been one of activity, that would have brought a less diffident and retiring man more prominently before his fellow citizens. For seven years he served this State, spending two of them in England, under a commission to inspect and purchase railroad iron and locomotives, and returning to take the position of Chief Engineer of the State works. From 1837 to 1839 the State of Kentucky retained him as engineer during which time he was engaged in the improvement of the Rock Castle and Cumberland River Navigation. In 1840 and 1841 he was employed in constructing the Susquehanna division of the Pennsylvania Canal. In '44 and '45 he entered the service of the State of Pennsylvania again, and in 1845 and '46

he was Resident Engineer on the enlargement of the Schuylkill navigation. From that time, with a short interval, he was with the Reading Railroad Company. The company have lost in his demise a faithful, attentive and competent officer. His health, at intervals delicate, gradually declined after an accident that he met with, (at Lebanon) which for a time invalidated him. For six months he was confined to his bed and though greatly afflicted he bore his trial with resignation, calmness, and even cheerfulness. He was a humble Christian through life, and looked forward to a better inheritance. As he lived so he died—assured of his participation in the bright realities of a sinless and sorrowless world. Greatly esteemed by all, he was beloved and admired by those who knew him intimately. He leaves a bereaved widow, and five little children who are too young to realize the loss they have sustained.—His remains, attended by all the officers of the engineering corps, by many of the chief employes of the company, and by a large number of his friends from Pottstown and Reading, were conveyed by a special train on Saturday, 21st, to Pottsville, for interment in the family vault. He was in the 56th year of his age.

STATISTICS OF FRENCH POULTRY.—The whole country rears 30,960,000 hens, yielding 3,715,200,000 eggs, of the value of 148,608,000f. (\$89,721,600.) When to this we add the value of fowls as food, the number of cocks, pullets and capons, we find that the entire produce of poultry in France may be valued at 182,880,000f. (\$36,576,000.) But while this may be regarded as the actual produce of France at the present time an immense increase may be calculated upon. By an improved system of feeding, and by increasing the amount of laying eggs by means of artificial heat, the grand total is enlarged from the amount just named to 855,640,000f. (\$167,128,000.) Eggs are consumed in Paris to the amount of 3,734,243 lbs. weight annually; and in many parts of the country they constitute along with bacon, the principle food of the inhabitants. France, as already mentioned, exports to England, in eggs and poultry, to the value of 6,000,000f. annually (\$1,200,000.) and also largely to Russia, Spain and Switzerland.

DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.—The last European steamer brings the unexpected intelligence that Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria, died of typhoid fever at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, the 18th ult. He was born at Rosenau, August 26, 1819, and was the second son of Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. On the 9th of February, 1840, he was married to Queen Victoria since which event the British Parliament has given him a personal allowance of \$150,000 a year. He also held numerous lucrative and honorary appointments and by his accomplishments, his devotion to art, science, agriculture, and industrial interests, he gained the respect and kind regard of the people of England. Although forbidden by the peculiar nature of his position to interfere in political affairs, the employments to which he devoted himself, and his high personal character, won for him a reputation which many monarchs who possess far greater power never obtained. His untimely death is universally lamented by the British people.

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION LANDED AT SHIP ISLAND. The advance portion of Gen. Butler's expedition has at last been heard from. The steamer Constitution, which carried the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts and Ninth Connecticut regiments from Portland, has arrived at Fortress Monroe after safely landing the troops and their equipments on Ship Island, which is situated in the Gulf of Mexico, thirty miles north of the Chaudelur Islands and about seventy-five miles from New Orleans. It will doubtless be held as a base of operations against either Mobile or the Crescent City. Gen. Phelps, who was in command of these regiments has issued a proclamation to the loyal citizens of the South which is intensely abolition in its tone, and calculated to drive the loyal citizens of that country at once over to the rebels. This proclamation is reported to have created much dissatisfaction among the officers and soldiers under his command. It differs so much from all the proclamations formerly issued by Union commanders that it is scarcely probable it was authorized by the Administration.

A TREASONABLE AFFAIR. A gentleman who attended the recent lecture of Wendell Phillips in New York city informs the Argus, of an incident which aptly illustrates the character of the audience, and shows it to have been fully in harmony with that of the speaker. His oration was a complete farrago of treason, one-fifth of which, if uttered by a Democrat, would have constituted the individual instantly to Fort Lafayette or Warren. The incident alluded to is not reported in the daily papers.—At the close of a treasonable passage where Phillips avowed that he was for the Union because he hoped the Constitution would be overriden, a person in the hall called out, "Three cheers for Ab Lincoln and the Constitution!" The response was an instant shout of "Haste him out!" and he was hustled out, ignominiously.

Gen. Fremont was present, and whenever his name was uttered by the speaker, this gang of treason-mongers and despisers of the Constitution vociferously applauded, while Gen. McClellan's name was passed over in utter silence. Fremont alone of all the Generals of the army, was judged to have shown sufficient contempt for Constitutional restraints, and enough of the dictator, to suit this revolutionary conclave, which reminds one of the clubs in which Robespierre used to rant, and the sans culottes of Paris to applaud.

A Yankee in Iowa has just caught ducks to swim in hot water with such success that they boiled eggs.

Fighting by Proclamation.

A NEW PLAN. While the Abolitionists have been so fiercely advocating a proclamation of freedom to the slaves as a military necessity, and a great and certain way of crushing rebellion, is it not surprising that another plan, and one much more likely to be successful, has wholly escaped their notice, and they have entirely failed to bring it to the attention of the Government? The plan is that the President should be at once authorized by Congress to issue a proclamation abolishing the explosive qualities of gunpowder in all the Southern States, except such gunpowder as may be in the possession of loyal citizens. Of course, according to the modern logic which is accepted by the opposition party, it must be plain to every one that gunpowder is the cause of the war. Or, speaking more accurately, the explosive principle in gunpowder is the whole foundation on which the rebels rest their opposition to the Government. If there was no gunpowder at the South, or if gunpowder would not explode the rebellion would be at an end. If the rebels have no more battles, and the Southern Confederacy would immediately collapse.—Clearly, then, it is more important to deprive the rebels of gunpowder than of anything else. Without slaves they might fight; without gunpowder they would not and could not.

It may be doubted by some cold blooded dealers in facts and reason, whether a proclamation would effect the object. But why not? Would it not reach the ears of every one who has any gunpowder, and would he not be at once terrified by the fearful future that he would behold? Proclamations in our days are not expected to hurt. They are weapons of terror. It is very true that the President has not by proclamation the immediate ability to make the thing act as a chemical solvent, so that the sounding phrases in which he would couch his manifesto should destroy the affinities of sulphur and charcoal. But this is not the plan at all. Want of power is no argument against a proclamation. It would only be necessary, after making the announcement, to send our soldiers into the South, and wherever we found any gunpowder, burn it.—The proclamation of course must be followed up by the strong arm of the law to enforce it. But some of the same dimwitted cranks tell us that if we intend to enforce the proclamation by sending armies to conquer the rebels first and enforce it afterwards, we might as well abandon the proclamation since the rebellion would be already crushed by the armies.—There is some truth in this notion, and the same idea struck us with reference to the proclamation of freedom to the slaves, namely, that if we must conquer the rebels as the only way of enforcing it, we may perhaps as well reserve the proclamation till we have conquered. But those who advocate the slave proclamation say there is nothing in this.

One of our contemporaries thus speaks of the way proclamations will work: "Let the Government proclaim its fixed resolve to know no other north than the one of the Union. Let it declare that whoever comes from the rebels to our side is therefore free—the rebel leaders themselves will everywhere circulate the proclamation in hopes of thereby stimulating their elabohating confederates to more frenzied efforts and further contributions.—Within a week the news would be discussed in every parlor; two days more would see it diffuse itself through every slave-but—through all 'quarters.' From the hour of such diffusion, the rebellion would be doomed."

Now it strikes us that the same sort of proclamation in reference to the abstract principle of explosive saltpeetre would be at least quite as likely to produce the effect. Why has not the attention of Congress been drawn to it?—Journal of Commerce.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

In view of the startling exposures of fraud made by the Van Wyck Committee, some of the Republican papers console themselves with the reflection that if corruption has occurred under this administration, its own partisans have not hesitated to expose it. We don't see how this mitigates the enormity of the frauds perpetrated by the chosen agents of the Government, or relieves it from the just odium of squandering the public money at a time when above all others its disbursement should have been jealously guarded.

Mason and Slidell to be given up.

As we expected from the beginning, England would demand the release of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and an apology, and our Government would yield to the demand. The correspondence between the two governments was published on Saturday, and is in substance as follows:—Earl Russell, Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, after reciting the circumstances under which he understood the capture of those parties to have been made, proceeds to characterize it as an outrage on the British flag, and after expressing the hope and belief that it had not been authorized by our Government, asks, as reparation appropriate to such an aggression, that the four gentlemen designated should be released, and that an apology should be given for what the Government of Great Britain deems an affront of her flag.

In answer to this demand, Mr. Seward enters upon a long discussion of the question of international law involved in the case, and in conclusion, says, "If I decide this case in favor of my own Government, I must disavow its most cherished principles, and adhere to that policy; I must surrender the case itself. I believe, therefore, that this Government could not deny the justice of the claim presented to us in this respect, upon its merits. We are asked to do to the British nation just what we have always insisted all nations ought to do to us. The claim of the British government is not made in a discourteous manner. This government, since

its organization, has never used more guarded language in a similar case.

"In coming to my conclusion, I have not forgotten that if the safety of this Union required the detention of the captured persons, it would be the right and the duty of this Government to detain them; but the effectual check and waning proportions of the existing rebellion, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when dispassionately weighed, happily forbid me from resorting to that defence. Nor am I unaware that American citizens are not in any case to be unnecessarily surrendered for any purpose into the keeping of a foreign State. Only the captured persons, however, or others who are interested in them, could justly raise the question on that ground. Nor have I been tempted at all by suggestions that cases might be found in history where Great Britain refused to yield to other nations, and even to ourselves, claims like that which is now before us. Those cases occurred in Great Britain, as well as the United States, was the home of generations which, with all their peculiar interests and passions, have passed away—She could in no other way so effectually disavow any such injury as we think she does by assuming now as her own the ground upon which we then stood. It would tell little for our own claims to the character of a just and magnanimous people if we should so far consent to be guided by the law of retaliation as to lift up buried injuries from their graves to oppose against what national consistency and national conscience compel us to regard as a claim internationally right.

"Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind, I prefer to express my satisfaction that by the adjustment of the present case upon principles confessedly American, and yet, as I trust, mutually satisfactory to both the nations concerned, a question is finally and rightfully settled between them which, heretofore, exhausted not only all forms of peaceful discussion, but the arbitrament of war itself for more than half a century, alienated the two countries from each other, and perplexed with fears and apprehensions all other nations.

"The four persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them.

"I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your Lordship a renewed assurance of my very high consideration. (Signed) "Wm. H. SEWARD." Here follows a letter from Mr. Thouvenel, the French Minister of State, and the reply of Mr. Seward. The French Minister's letter sets forth the facts of the arrests, and points out the danger it involves, and urges a compliance with the demands of the British Government; and Mr. Seward replies that before Mr. Thouvenel's dispatch had been received, our Government had decided on its course of action, and concludes by an expression that the President appreciates the kindly motive of the French Government.

Lord Lyons replies to Mr. Seward that he will without delay, do himself the honor to confer personally, on the arrangements to be made for delivering the four gentlemen to him, in order that they may be again placed under the protection of the British flag.

XXXVIIIth Congress.

Abstract of Proceedings

FRIDAY, Dec. 20.—In the Senate, the Military Committee reported the House joint resolution recognizing the gallantry and services of the heroic General Lyon and his soldiers, and after eulogies by Pomeroy, Dixon and Foster, it was passed. The Committee on Foreign Relations reported the House bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship Perthshire, which was laid on the table. The Judiciary Committee reported back the bill to abolish the United States Supreme Court, and were discharged from its consideration. After a speech from Mr. Will be against secession, the Senate held an executive session, and then adjourned till Monday.

In the House, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, reported a bill, which was passed, appropriating \$150,000 to complete the defenses of Washington. The House passed the Senate bill providing for transmitting allotments of pay of volunteers to their families, and also the Senate bill authorizing the appointment of general court martial in the time of war. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill to amend the law relative to chaplains, so as to prevent the exclusion of any religious society. Mr. Julian offered a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to amend the fugitive slave law so as to forbid the rendition of fugitive slaves, without satisfactory proof being first made that the claimant of such fugitive is loyal to the Union. A resolution was passed returning thanks to Colonel Mulligan, and authorizing his regiment to bear on their colors the name of Lexington. The Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to report a bill providing an additional article of war, by which all officers of the army shall be prohibited from using their soldiers to return fugitive slaves, pending the consideration of which the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Dec. 23.—In the Senate, Mr. Grimes gave notice of a bill to place one of the military hospitals in Washington under the care of homoeopathic physicians. The Committee on Finance reported a bill appropriating \$1,500,000 for gun-boats on the western rivers, and it was passed. The bill from the House to increase the duties on sugar, tea and coffee was passed. The resolution from the House to adjourn till January 24, was received, but on the vote being reached, the members left the Senate without a quorum, and it adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. Vallandigham introduced a bill, which was referred and ordered to be printed, to enforce the writ of habeas corpus and secure the liberty of citizens. Mr. Noell, of Missouri, introduced a resolution, which was referred, to suspend for twelve months the collection of the national direct tax in Missouri.—Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill to increase the duties on teas to 20 cents per pound, on coffee to 5 cents per pound, on sugars 2 1/2 and 5 1/2 cents per pound, according to quality, and on molasses 6 cts. per gallon. Mr. Vallandigham, objected

to the introduction of the bill, but the rules were suspended, the bill discussed, the previous question demanded—no quorum voting—a call of the House ordered, and the bill passed by yeas 77, nays 29. Mr. Fenton introduced a bill granting lands to build a Pacific railroad from the Missouri line to San Francisco, and it was referred. A joint resolution to adjourn till the second day of January was adopted. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to reorganize the Supreme Court, but it was postponed. As the Senate had refused to consider the adjournment resolution, another was passed for the House to adjourn till Thursday, and till Monday, and then till January 2d.

TUESDAY, Dec. 24.—In the Senate, nothing of importance occurred. There were only 20 Senators present, the remainder enjoying the holidays. An executive session was held, and the Senate then adjourned until Thursday. The House was not in session.

TUESDAY, Dec. 26.—In the Senate, Mr. Hale offered a resolution calling for the correspondence relative to the seizure of Mason and Slidell, but Mr. Sumner objected to it, whereupon Mr. Hale made a furious speech. To this Mr. Sumner replied briefly, and as he is chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and in the confidence of the State Department, his declarations are important. From his declarations he left it to be inferred that the English demands are not arrogant, or if they are have not been received by government; that the Administration might favor an arbitration and that the difficulty would be honorably and amicably adjusted. The resolution of Mr. Hale was laid over. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, gave notice of a bill to confiscate every species of property of all persons who had any connection with the southern revolt in civil, military or naval capacity. Mr. Harlan introduced a bill establishing provincial governments in the seceded States. Mr. Howe introduced a bill amending the Fugitive Slave act. The Senate adjourned till Monday. The House was only in session to adjourn till Monday.

Is ANYBODY HERE?—The correspondent of the Boston Journal tells the following story: "A physician who had been pretty well out with the success at every point, found himself short time since very hard pushed, and was found by the administration to be not only a very seedy individual but a very great bore. The President endured until he could endure no longer. One day as a cabinet meeting was about to break up, the President called his Secretaries to attend to one thing more. 'Gentlemen,' quoth he, 'something must be done for this man Johnson. He ain't got money enough to get out of town with, and if he had he wouldn't go—unless the rebels began to shell the place. He's got to be maintained somehow; now what d'ye say?'

Mr. Seward shook his head. Mr. Chase had nothing. Mr. Blair had long since disposed of the subject. Mr. Smith had no employment; so every body turned to the War Secretary for an answer to the President's question. "Well," said Mr. Cameron, "I don't see but we will have to take the usual course. I'll make him a Paymaster."

The New Bedford Mercury makes the following conundrum: "Why are the Home Guards like the lamented Col. Baker? Because the last thing he did was to die for his country, and that is the very last thing they intend to do."

THE ENEMY AGAIN AT DRAINSVILLE.—Friday's dispatches from Washington brought us the unwelcome news that the pickets of McCall's division have been driven in at Drainsville, the very scene of the late victory, the enemy having promptly reoccupied the ground with a whole division of nineteen regiments, while our Generals allowed Ord's brigade to retreat back to the quarters of McCall's division.

The Norfolk Day Book makes the list of the rebel loss in the battle field at Drainsville 43 killed, 143 wounded and 44 missing; total 280.

The Hon. A. B. Ely, a member of Congress from New-York, who was among the spectators at the battle of Bull Run, and taken prisoner by the enemy, was released on Wednesday in exchange for the Hon. C. J. Faulkner, of Virginia, who was liberated from Fort Warren on parole, for this purpose.

Latest from Port Royal—Charleston Harbor Closed Up. New York, Thursday, Dec. 26. The steamship Marion, arrived at this port last evening, having sailed from Port Royal on Saturday last.—She brings news of great interest.—On the 19th inst., Gen. Wright, with seven companies of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, embarked on the Marion and proceeded to Tybee Island. Arriving the next day, they came to anchor by the lighthouse and commenced unloading, when a heavy fire of shot and shell was opened from Fort Pulaski, without, however, doing any damage. Gen. Stevens' brigade is still encamped at Beaufort, and it is expected that a dash will be made on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Gen. Viole's expedition has been abandoned, owing, it is said, to an unfortunate disagreement between Commodore Dupont and Gen. Sherman.

The main ship channel to Charleston harbor is now effectually closed up by our stone fleet. The work of sinking the whalers commenced on the 19th inst., and on the night of the 20th fifteen of them had gone down, thus completely stopping all ingress and egress to Charleston by that channel. The fleet was towed over the bar by the vessels of our blockading squadron from Port Royal, and as each hulk reached its destination the plug was withdrawn, and she quietly settled down.

EXECUTION OF LANAHAN.

FREDERICK, Md., Dec. 23. The finding of the court martial in the case of John Lanahan, for shooting Major Lewis, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, and sentencing him to be hung, was approved by Gen. McClellan, and the sentence was carried into effect this afternoon at 2 o'clock, on the Rogers' town road, two miles from the city, in the presence of the whole division.

He died without a struggle. The body was taken possession by his friends. Many citizens were present as spectators.

John C. Heenan, the Benicia Boy, has arrived in Cincinnati, intending to raise a company of Troops for the war in the Southwest.

'They Go Right to the Spot.'

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGG! PURIFY YOUR BREATH! STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

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By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained. They relieve all the most distressing symptoms of Headache, such as the following:—The pain in the forehead, the pain in the temples, the pain in the back of the head, the pain in the neck, the pain in the eyes, the pain in the ears, the pain in the nose, the pain in the throat, the pain in the chest, the pain in the stomach, the pain in the bowels, the pain in the bladder, the pain in the uterus, the pain in the vagina, the pain in the rectum, the pain in the anus, the pain in the perineum, the pain in the scrotum, the pain in the testicles, the pain in the penis, the pain in the clitoris, the pain in the vulva, the pain in the vagina, the pain in the uterus, the pain in the ovaries, the pain in the fallopian tubes, the pain in the broad ligament, the pain in the peritoneum, the pain in the pleura, the pain in the lungs, the pain in the heart, the pain in the liver, the pain in the spleen, the pain in the pancreas, the pain in the gall bladder, the pain in the stomach, the pain in the 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