



LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1862.

At the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, it was unanimously resolved that the next Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of July next. The meeting was very harmonious, the unfortunate differences of 1860 being entirely forgotten.

Among the resolutions of the late Indiana Democratic State Convention, which have the true Democratic ring, we find the following:

"That if the party in power had shown the same desire to settle by amicable adjustments our internal dissensions before hostilities had actually commenced, that the Administration has recently exhibited to avoid a war with our ancient enemy Great Britain, we confidently believe that peace and harmony would now reign throughout our borders."

Why is it?—A week or two ago there were rumors that the traitor who had furnished the rebels with important information had been discovered. He stood high with the government, and was not a Democrat.—Nothing has been published in the papers; in fact the whole affair has been hushed up. Was it because his politics are not of that stripe which it is fashionable now-a-days to charge with treason and secessionism? And is it less reasonable in a Republican to furnish information by which a Bull Run battle is lost, than for a Democrat to do all in his power to suppress the Rebellion?

The employees in the Philadelphia Navy Yard struck, last week, against the recent act of Congress reducing their wages and extending the hours of labor. The laboring men think that members of Congress should first begin on themselves.

Hon. John Cosens, of Bedford, has gained the contest for a seat in the Legislature, in place of Mr. Housholder, Republican, who was returned as one of the Representatives of the Bedford and Somerset District.

It is said that the rebels have twenty-six well-constructed forts defending their main position at Manassas Junction.

President Lincoln at Philadelphia, about a year ago, said "circumstances may compel me to put my foot firmly down." It seems that he has a slight change of foot now. He practised it upon Fremont and Cameron, and may shortly upon Welles, Chase, Blair, and some others.

The following is a description of the new counterfeit \$5's on the Columbia Bank, that have just made their appearance:

COLUMBIA BANK.—5's, altered—viz. a forest scene; men rolling logs and falling trees; men in conflict on the right; sheep—sheep on left.

Mr. Stanton has been confirmed as Secretary of War, and Mr. Cameron as Minister to Russia. It has been suggested that Mr. Cameron take Mr. Cummings along as Secretary of purchases and expenditures.

The New York Times says it is useless to deny "that the President and his friends felt that Mr. Cameron has not been recently sympathizing with the Administration, but on the contrary, has been in active sympathy with politicians in Washington who are zealously and bitterly opposing the President and his measures."

From the proceedings of Congress the public are allowed to infer that even Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, has had an interest in some of the schemes to deplete the Treasury. It was threatened that he would resign if the extra appropriation of \$150,000, for furnishing Treasury notes was not allowed; that it would be a reflection upon him, &c., Well, it was not allowed; hence, the reflection is upon him, and probably we shall soon hear of his withdrawal, a-la-Cameron.

The Courier wants us to abuse Jeff. Davis. Well, here goes.—

Jeff, you are a dirty blackguard, secessionist and traitor, and deserve to be hung as high as any abolitionist in the land.

There, that's not much but we fear think it is sharp, and when Jeff sees it he will be overcome as deeply as he no doubt weekly is when he reads the Courier. He cares about such things—well he does.

When scamps turned up under Democratic administrations, the opposition held the whole party responsible. Now, when they are afflicted with a set of officials, of whom almost every other man is proven or suspected of fraud and dishonesty, or complicity in schemes for plundering the treasury, they hope to avoid the responsibility by denouncing rascality in general terms. It won't do. If they even were to specify the rascality and rascals, instead of apologizing for and screening them, they would still be accountable for their introduction into office, the same as they held the Democracy responsible. The Courier is weekly calling upon us to denounce Jeff. Davis, &c., hypocritically pretending that we have not done so. Our columns will speak for themselves on that point, and if not blatant and foul mouthed in our denunciations, we have expressed our contempt for the traitors to the same effect. But why does not the Courier denounce the persons who have foisted a horde of traitors, in the shape of plunderers and swindlers, upon the Treasury to suck the life blood of the nation, and as Mr. Dawes says, "compel an ignominious peace, by depriving the government of the means to put down the rebellion." In this respect we may compare records with the Courier. To talk to our government, from the President down, would be likely to have some effect, while scolding Jeff. Davis is talking to the wind. We reminded Mr. Buchanan, at the outset of his administration, that he was appointing "drunkards, gamblers and swindlers to office," and received our pay therefor by the Courier attempting to make political capital against us, and frequently twitting us for raising the warning voice. We have at all times boldly and fearlessly pursued the right and condemned the wrong, and in all the tribulations of the Democratic party, during the last few years, everybody that knows us always knew where we stood. We had, as we thought, the manliness to be independent—because we wanted no office. How about the Courier. Has it said a word against the man who appointed Cummings, Morgan, and the host of other swindlers to office and contracts? It has sunk its independence by trimming its sails for, and pretending to be, Whig, "Democratic," "Democratic" Whig, American, Know Nothing, Republican, Abolition, People's Party, Union, every thing by turns, and nothing long; and all this within the past six years. Still it has the assurance to point out to us what we should publish and what not; whom we should denounce and whom not. Christian, the heathen are at thy own doors.

It is a pity that at Siberia is not a separate government, so that some big scamps might be sent there to honorable exile.

Gen. Scott says he did not come home on any public mission whatever, but because he believed we were on the eve of a war with Europe. The Old Hero was fearful he would be detained, should war occur, until the restoration of peace.

We are glad to welcome P. S. DECHERRY, Esq., back to the ranks, and to that staunch Democratic Journal, the Chambersburg Valley Spirit.

Great Federal Victory in Kentucky. A Battle at Somerset, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—A battle was fought at Somerset, Ky., on Saturday, between the Federal troops under Gen. Schoepff, and the rebels under Gen. Zollicoffer.

The engagement was commenced in the morning, and lasted till night-fall. Gen. Zollicoffer was killed and his army entirely defeated. The loss is heavy on both sides.

The Federal Victory Confirmed. Louisville, Jan. 20.—Gen. Thomas as telegraphs to headquarters that on Saturday night, Gen. Zollicoffer came up to his encampment, and attacked him at six o'clock on Saturday morning, near Webb's Crossroads, in the vicinity of Somerset.

At half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Zollicoffer and Bailie Peyton had 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.

Somerset, the scene of the above victory, is the county seat of Pulaski county, Kentucky, a short distance north of the Cumberland river.

A later despatch confirms the intelligence of Zollicoffer's death. His body is now in possession of our troops. Not satisfied with repelling the rebel attack, Generals Thomas and Schoepff, made a combined attack upon the rebel entrenchments, which was fully successful, and resulted in the capture of a large number of prisoners and all the camp property of the enemy.

Two hundred and seventy-five rebels were killed and wounded. The dead were found on the field. The 10th Indiana Regiment lost 75 killed and wounded. No further particulars of the Federal loss have yet been received.

CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

The country was startled last week, by the announcement, unheralded by any previous rumors, that Gen. Cameron had been displaced from the War Department, and the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, a Democrat, who was Attorney General at the close of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, appointed to succeed him. The President appears to have taken the responsibility of this act upon himself, and in doing so, has shown a decision of character and an independence of partisan dictation, that are worthy of the commendation of all patriotic men. It is well known that great dissatisfaction with Secretary Cameron's administration of affairs has existed for some time, and that strenuous efforts were made by leading men of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, to have him removed.

The horde of hungry jobbers and speculators who continually besieged the War Office, importuning its head for contracts by which they might defraud the Government and enrich themselves, and their success in too many cases, (for Gen. Cameron had numerous "old scores" to pay off) occasioned a feeling of disgust and indignation among the honest and high-minded friends of the administration, which found expression in various ways, and could not be silenced or appeased. This, taken in connexion with Gen. Cameron's attempt, at the opening of this session of Congress, to dictate a line of policy differing in a very important particular, from that marked out by the President, doubtless led to the change which, although suddenly announced, had been, in all probability, for some time in contemplation.—Reading Gazette.

The case of the contested seat of the First Congressional District of this State, was last week decided by the House of Representatives, Washington, in favor of Wm. E. Lehman, Democrat, the sitting member. The Committee on Elections reported in favor of Mr. John M. Butler's claim to the seat, but the House, by a vote of 77 to 65, declared that Mr. Lehman was the rightfully elected member.

Reading Railroad Company. The annual meeting of the Reading Railroad Company took place at the Company's office, in Philadelphia, Monday week. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Charles E. Smith. Managers—Law, White, M. P. Phipps, H. Peck, N. Koss, William Sellers, John H. Town, A. E. Boies. Secretary—Samuel Bradford. Treasurer—William K. McIlheney.

The receipts and expenditures for the year ending November 30, 1861, are given as follows: Receipts—From travel, \$68,511 25; From merchandise, \$1,414,431 00; From coal, \$1,263,335 00; From other sources, \$1,200,000 00; Total, \$4,546,277 25.

Expenditures—For fuel, \$1,414,431 00; For repairs, \$1,200,000 00; For salaries, \$1,000,000 00; For interest, \$500,000 00; For other purposes, \$431,846 25; Total, \$4,546,277 25.

The result of the year's business, as condensed from the transportation and income account, may be stated thus: Gross receipts, \$4,546,277 25; Deduct working expenses, \$1,414,431 00; Net profit, \$3,131,846 25.

Profits or receipts over cost of working the road, \$3,131,846 25; From which deduct: Salaries, \$1,000,000 00; Interest, \$500,000 00; Other charges, \$100,000 00; Balance, \$1,131,846 25.

Total reserved fund, \$1,131,846 25. The rolling stock of the Company has been increased 1,050 cars. The transportation of live stock, chiefly for the New York market, via Allentown and Easton, has reached 35,411 tons—an increase of 25 per cent. over last year.

The net profits of the Chambersburg Valley Branch, during the past year, have been equal to the interest (7 per cent.) on the bonds issued for its construction, and 5 per cent. on the remainder of its cost.

In the exercise of the general authority given to the Board of Managers, at the last annual meeting, a majority of stock has been purchased in the Chambersburg Valley Railroad. The road of the latter Company leads from Auburn, on the line of the Reading Railroad, 83 miles from Philadelphia, to Rockville, at the East end of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's bridge across the Susquehanna, a distance of 54 miles. The road is entirely free from floating debt, and is subject to a mortgage of \$97,000, at 6 per cent. interest.

This purchase entirely obviates the necessity of the construction of an extension of the Chambersburg Valley Road to Washington, estimated to cost about \$900,000, and which was authorized to be made by the stockholders at their annual meeting in January, 1860.

On the 15th of July, Mr. Whitney felt it his duty to withdraw from the Presidency of the Company, to give his attention to private affairs. Mr. Charles E. Smith, previously one of the Managers, was elected in his stead. Mr. J. D. Steele resigned the office of Vice President, and became the Chief Engineer of the Company. It has not been thought proper to fill the office of Vice President.

Although their positions have been changed, the Company has had the benefit of the assistance of both these gentlemen. By order of the Board of Managers. CHARLES E. SMITH, President. Philadelphia, Jan. 11, 1862.

A despatch from Cairo states that an expedition which recently left there for Dallas and Bloomfield returned on the morning of the 16th inst. with twenty-three rebel prisoners, and that heavy cannonading on the Tennessee river was heard at Paducah yesterday morning. A battle between Gen. Grant and the enemy is supposed to be impending.

Government Contracts.

The following is the speech of Mr. Dawes, (Republican) of Massachusetts, on Monday last week, in Congress. We like to publish Republican speeches and documents. As the Courier has been dictating what speeches we should publish and what not, it certainly cannot find fault if we also have the presumption to follow it in its footsteps, and hope that this speech will appear in its columns.

REMARKS OF MR. DAWES. Sir, I have not failed to notice, and I believe the Committee of which I am a member have not failed to notice, in common with the whole country, that for some unaccountable reason the charges upon the national treasury, at this time of war, have been such as to reach nearly the bottom of the public chest.

During our investigation startling facts have come before the notice of this committee, touching the mode and manner of the expenditure of the public money. Some of these items I propose to call public attention to, and then to ask gentlemen the plain question, if at all, and if so, how, when and where? The very first contract entered into by this government, after the troops had left their homes to come here, in April last, to defend the Capital, by which they were to be fed, was a contract entered into for cattle. It was not made with a man whose business it was to supply cattle to the market, not with a man who knew the price of beef in the markets of the country, but was entered into by the government here with a man well known in this, and in the other branch of Congress, for the last ten years, as an old political stender—one of the class of men who, in times past, made their money by such operations as buying the certificates of members for books at a discount and then charging the full amount. This contract was made so that the first twenty-two hundred head of cattle furnished were charged at a rate which enabled their original contractor to sublet it, in twenty-four hours after, to a man in New York who did not know the price of beef, so that he put into his pockets, without stirring from his chair, thirty-two thousand dollars, and the men who actually furnished the cattle in question put into their pockets twenty-six thousand dollars more, so that the contract under which these twenty-two hundred head of cattle were furnished to the army was so made that the profit of fifty-eight thousand dollars was realized over the fair market price.—It takes a longer time to enable a thousand head of cattle to reach this city from the States where they are purchased than it takes the army to consume them. I ask the House, at this rate, to consider how long the most ample provisions of the Treasury would be able to meet the simple demands for the subsistence of the army. Sir, poorly as the army is shod to-day, a million of shoes have already been made, and a million more are being manufactured, and yet upon every one of these shoes there has been a waste of seventy-five cents. Three-quarters of a million of dollars have been already worn out, and another three-quarters of a million of dollars upon shoes is now being manufactured. In that department of the government contracts have been so plenty that government officials have gone about the streets with their pockets filled with them, and of which they made presents to the clerks of their parishes, and with which were healed old political sores and cured political feuds. Even the telegraph has announced that high public functionaries have grazed the love feasts which were got up to celebrate these political reconciliations, thus brought about while the hatchet of political animosity was buried in the grave of public confidence, and the national credit crucified among malefactors. We have reported to us the first fruits of one of these contracts. A regiment of cavalry late reached Louisville, one thousand strong, and the board of army officers there appointed for the purpose have condemned four hundred and eighty-five out of the thousand horses as utterly worthless. The man who examined the horses declared, upon his oath, that there was not one of them that was worth twenty dollars.

They were blind, spavined, ringbone, afflicted with the heaves, with the glanders, and with every disease that horseflesh is heir to. These four hundred and eighty-five horses cost the government, before they were mustered into the service, fifty-eight thousand two hundred dollars to transport them from Pennsylvania to Louisville, where they were condemned and cast off.

Mr. Malloy (Union), of Ky., asked what regiment these horses belonged to, and who furnished them?

Mr. Dawes.—They belonged to Colonel William's regiment of cavalry, and they were purchased in Pennsylvania, from which State they were forwarded to Louisville, where they were condemned.—There are eighty-three regiments of cavalry to-day, one thousand strong. It takes two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to put one of these regiments on foot before it moves. Twenty million of dollars have thus been expended on these cavalry regiments before they were mustered into service, and hundreds and hundreds of these horses have been condemned and sent back to Elmira, and to Annapolis, and to other cities, to spend the winter. Any day hundreds of them can be seen round this city, chained to trees, where they were left to starve to death. Gangs of two hundred horses, in various places, have been thus left to die and rot, till the Committee of the District of Columbia have called for a measure of legislation to protect the city from the danger to be apprehended from these horse Golgothas.

An ex-Judge of another State offered an ex-Judge of another State five thousand dollars to get him permission to raise one of these regiments of cavalry, and when the ex-Judge brought back the commission the ex-Governor takes it to his room at the hotel, while another plunderer sits at the keyhole watching like a mastiff while he inside counts up forty thousand dollars profit on the horses, and calculates twenty thousand dollars more up on the accoutrements and on the other details of furnishing these regiments. In addition to the arms in the hands of the six hundred thousand soldiers in the field, there are numerous outstanding contracts, made with private individuals—not made upon advertisement, not made with the knowledge of the public, but made by ex-members of Congress, who knew no more

of the difference between one class of arms and another than does a Methodist minister. There are outstanding contracts for the manufacture of Springfield muskets, the first one of which cannot be delivered in six months from this day.

There is a contract for the supply of one million and ninety thousand muskets, at twenty-eight dollars apiece, when the same quality of muskets is manufactured at Springfield for thirteen and a half apiece; and an ex-member of Congress is now in Massachusetts, trying to get machinery made by which he will be able to manufacture in some six months hence, at twenty-one dollars apiece, those rifled muskets manufactured to-day in that armory for thirteen dollars and a half. Providence, before six months, will dispose of this war, or he will dispose of us. Not one of those muskets thus contracted for will be of the slightest service in this emergency, or before the providence of God, whether for good or for evil, will dispose of it. I ask my friends from the North and Northwest how they expect to benefit by an armory at Chicago, at Rock Island, and at Quincy, when a million and ninety-two thousand muskets will, according to this contract, be thrown upon the country, and that after the war is over, and at such an enormous price, in addition to other outstanding contracts for the manufacture, sometime hence, of two hundred and seventy-two thousand rifle field pieces? Besides these are seventy-five thousand five hundred and forty-three sets of harness, to be delivered by and by, at the cost of one million nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars. I haven't time to enumerate all these contracts, when we appropriated, at the last session of Congress, for this purpose, twenty millions of dollars, thirty-seven millions and some thousand dollars had been already pledged to contractors—not for the purchase of arms for the men in the field, not to protect them in fighting their country's battles in this great emergency and peril, but for some future use, for some future occasion, or to meet some present need of the contractors. And not only the appropriation of last session has been exhausted, but seventeen millions put upon it. The first of the 19th of April in Baltimore opened this ball, and on the 21st of April, in the city of New York, there was organized a corps of plunderers of the Treasury. Two millions of dollars were entrusted to a poor, unfortunate, honest, but entirely incompetent editor of a paper in New York, to disburse it in the best manner he could. Straightway this gentleman began to purchase linen pantaloons, straw hats, London porter, dried herrings, and such like provisions for the army, till he expended in this way three hundred and ninety thousand dollars of the money, and then he got scared and quit. (Laughter.)—There is an appropriation, also, for the supply of wood to the army. This contractor is pledged the payment of seven dollars a cord for all the wood delivered to the different commands; wood collected after the labor of the soldiers themselves had cut down the trees to clear the ground for their batteries; and when this contractor employs the army wagons to draw it to the several camps, and he has no further trouble than to draw his seven dollars for a cord, leaving the Government to draw the wood. (Laughter.) It costs two millions of dollars every day to support the army in the field. A hundred millions of dollars have thus been expended since we met on the 22d day of December, and all that time the army has been in repose. What the expenditure will increase to when that great day shall arrive when our eyes shall be gladdened with a sight of the army in motion, I do not know. Another hundred millions will go with the hundreds more I have enumerated. Another hundred millions may be added to these before the 4th of March. What it will cost to put down the rebellion I care very little, provided, always, that it be put down effectually. But, sir, faith without works is dead, and I am free to confess that my faith sometimes fails me. I mean my faith in men, not my faith in the cause. When the history of these things shall be written, it will be a question upon whom the guilt will rest most heavily—upon him who has promised to destroy, or upon him who has proved incompetent to preserve the institutions he professed to us by our fathers. It is no wonder that the public treasury trembles and staggers like a strong man with too great a burden upon him. A strong man in an air exhausted receiver is not more helpless to day than is the treasury of this government beneath the exhausting process to which it is subjected. The mighty monarch of the forest himself may hold at bay the fiercest, mightiest of his foes, while the vile cur coming up behind him and opening his fangs gives him a fatal wound, and although he may struggle on boldly and valiantly, the life blood is silently trickling from his heart, and he is at last forced to loosen his grasp, and he grows faint and falters and dies. The Treasury notes issued in the face of these immense outlays, without a revenue from custom houses, from land sales, from any source whatever, are beginning to pall in the market. Already have they begun to sell at six per cent. discount at the tables of the money changers; at the very time, too, that we here exhibit the singular spectacle of fraud, and of a struggle with the Committee of Ways and Means itself, in an endeavor to lift up and sustain the government of the country. Already the sutler—that curse of the camp, is following the paymaster, as the shark follows the ship, buying up for four dollars every five dollars of the wages of the soldiers paid to them in Treasury notes. I have no desire to hasten the movements of the army, or to criticize the conduct of its leaders, but in view of the stupendous drafts upon the Treasury, I must say that I long for the day of striking the blow which will bring this rebellion to an end. Sixty days longer of this state of things will bring about a result one way or another. It is impossible that the treasury of the United States can meet, and continue to meet, this state of things sixty days longer, and an ignominious peace must be submitted to unless we see to it that the credit of the country is sustained, and sustained, too, by the conviction going forth that we will treat as traitors, not only those who are bold and manly enough to meet us face to face in the face of strife, but all those also who clandestinely and stealthily seek the life-blood of this in this might-
y struggle. Whatever measures may emanate from the Committee of Ways and Means to meet and retrieve this state of things, they will but fall like a dead

fall upon the public unless they give this assurance, that these extraordinary and extreme measures to resuscitate, revive and replenish the treasury, are not made to fill farther and longer the already gorged pockets of the public plunderers.—How, then, are we to contribute in this matter to revive public confidence in our public men here, if it be not when these appropriations come up that we probe them, that we ascertain whether there be anything in them that at this moment can be spared. Our pressing duty now is to protect and save the treasury from further wholesale or other system of plundering. In conclusion, he argued against paying for printing the Treasury notes, on the ground that the contract was improperly obtained.

Doings in Congress.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13. Senate.—The Military Committee reported the bill from the House appropriating \$150,000 to complete the defenses of Washington city. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to amend the act of the 17th of January, 1861, relating to the passage of the resolution to expel Senator Bright of Indiana. A resolution was offered and laid over, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of providing by the direct taxation of all kinds of property, for \$200,000,000 of revenue, also bonds at thirty years for \$800,000,000, and to establish a fiscal agency in New York. Mr. King introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes to the amount of \$100,000,000 at seven per cent. interest, and providing a direct tax of \$10,000,000 for the payment of interest thereon. Referred.

House.—The Committee on Elections made a favorable report on the claim of Andrew J. Clements to a seat in the House of Representatives from the Fourth district of Tennessee. The select committee on Government Contracts reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted, calling on the War Department for a great variety of information about the sales of the army supplies, etc., in Utah, the debt incurred for unauthorized troops in Colorado, etc.—The amendments to Civil Appropriation bill were then taken up. After some debate Mr. Dawes offered an amendment which seemed to settle the trouble. It appropriated \$150,000 for printing and engraving Treasury notes in addition to the former appropriation, provided that no part of it shall be applied to pay for any existing contract. This was agreed to by yeas 95, nays 44. The House rejected the amendment made in committee suspending the appropriations for the coast survey during the rebellion, and the bill then passed.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14. Senate.—Mr. Grimes' bill to release from the Washington Jail all persons not under indictment for crimes, in tended to effect the release of a number of fugitives slaves, was passed—yeas 31, nays 4. And the Senate adjourned.

House.—The bill to abolish the franking privilege, was taken up, and after some discussion, and several attempts to amend it, was passed by a vote of 187 to 42. The bill appropriating \$85,000 for the exhibition of American products at the World's Fair in London, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and a lively debate followed in reference to our relations with Great Britain. The bill was finally laid on the table by a large majority, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15. Mr. Trumbull from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the numerous bills in reference to the confiscation of the property of rebels &c., reported them all back with one original bill as a substitute for the whole, namely: to confiscate the property and free the slaves of rebels.

House.—Mr. Van Horn, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a resolution which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information having in view the construction of several branch railroads, in order to have more direct communication between Washington and New York. Mr. Corning, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution, that in order to pay the ordinary expenses of the government, and the interest on the national loan, and have an ample sinking fund for its ultimate liquidation a tax be imposed, which, with the tariff on imports, will secure an annual revenue of not less than \$150,000,000. Mr. Vallandigham made a long speech in favor of taking active measures in relation to the finances of the country, and the resolution was finally passed by a vote of 133 to 5. Mr. Blair from the Military Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the direct tax bill, and for liberating and colonizing the slaves of rebels. A bill prohibiting the Chinese coolie trade by Americans in American vessels was passed. The Post Office Committee reported a bill to raise revenue by a tax on printed matter carried outside of the mails, the consideration of which was postponed. In Committee of the Whole, the Fortification bill being under consideration, Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, made an eloquent reply to a speech of Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, in which the latter said that Congress, under the constitution, has power to emancipate the slaves. At the conclusion of Mr. Wadsworth's remarks, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16. The Senate received a communication from the Secretary of War, saying that his clerical force had been insufficient to properly answer their resolution, and that he had not himself made a single contract. The bill for the protection of overland emigrants, was passed; also resolutions of inquiry as to certain vessels in the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and as to the amount paid to certain railroads. The bill in relation to the arrest of slaves by military officers was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning term.—The regular business was the Kan-

sas contested case: it was decided in Mr. Lane's favor by a vote of 24 to 16. Bills were passed by the House authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish clothing and other necessities to Union prisoners in the rebel States, and amend the Act of 1857 with reference to the attendance of witnesses. The use of the hall was granted for the annual meeting of the Colonization Society. The Philadelphia contested election case was discussed for several hours.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17.

The Senate passed the House joint resolution declaratory of the purpose to impose a tax, Mr. Powell's vote being the only one in the negative and a resolution to pay Mr. Stanton the usual compensation. A few other bills and resolutions were introduced, when the Senate went into Executive session. In the House, bills were passed authorizing the establishment of branch post offices, and appropriating \$5,900,000 in the fortification bill. A resolution of inquiry as to the purchase of horses in Kentucky was passed. Both houses adjourned to Monday.

Henry D. Moore, Republican, was re-elected State Treasurer, on Monday. The Democrats supported Wm. V. McGrath.

The Union Democrats voted for Dr. Jones R. McClintock on the first ballot. Mr. Hoffer voted for Moore, the Republican nominee, on the first and last ballot as was anticipated and predicted.

The report that Gen. Wool intended bombarding Norfolk, and that he had given notice to the women and children to leave, is officially contradicted.

At the time of going to press we had no news from the Burnside Expedition.

John Lovering, who was executed at Milltown on the 2d inst., for the murder of Henry Adker, confessed that he murdered Adaline Bavor, near Mohrsville, Berks county, a few years ago during the Fair.

Herman Yerkes, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Pennsylvania Senate, died in Philadelphia, on Saturday.

It is reported that the 93d Regiment has removed from Camp Mary to Georgetown, and that the Regiment to which Capt. Weidman's Company is attached, is to go to Kansas.

Our forces at Port Royal are said to be advancing towards Savannah.

Five dollar bills, altered from ones on the Crawford County Bank have made their appearance. The alteration is well executed, and calculated to deceive the unwary.

It is reported that the rebel envoys, Mason and Slidell, arrived safely at St. George, Bermuda, on the 9th inst., and that they sailed for St. Thomas on the 10th, with the intention of taking passage at that point for England.

"Had we the power we would place a musket in the hands of every man from President down, who has been clamoring for the war and another onward movement of our troops.—We would place the Cabinet, the war members of Congress and war preachers, of whatever sect, in the very front ranks. The lesser lights—war Governors, the members of Legislatures, contractors, et omne genus, next, and the honest masses in the rear.—Then we would command a forward movement, and when we come upon the enemy, would order rear ranks to charge bayonets, and thus bring the war to a speedy termination. Don't you think it would prove a settler?"—Fairfield (Iowa) Union.

The Lebanon Market.

LEBANON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1862. Lard, 15; Pork, 18; Butter, 25; Eggs, 12; Flour, 20; Corn, 15; Oats, 12; Hay, 10; Straw, 8; Hay, 10; Straw, 8; Hay, 10; Straw, 8.

The Philadelphia Market. MONDAY, JAN. 20.—The Flour market here shows no change. There is some inquiry for the best quality, but no sales. Flour, 20; Corn, 15; Oats, 12; Hay, 10; Straw, 8; Hay, 10; Straw, 8.

The offerings of wheat consist of 3,400 bushels fair and prime modern, and Western Red, at \$1.30; 25 bushels White range from \$1.40 to \$1.50. Good grades of Western Red, sold at 72 cents. Corn is rather quiet. Sales of new yellow at 58 cents and old at 62 cents. A lot of new white sold at 58 cents. Oats are in fair demand and 25 cents. Beans, sold at 38 cents per bushel in store.

Clove seed is in good demand and 200 bushels prime sold at \$4.62 at 47 1/2 cents. No sales of Timothy. Flaxseed has declined to \$2.70 per bushel.

CATTLE MARKET.—The offerings and sales of Beef Cattle reached some 1227 head this week at the different yards, at about previous rates, prices ranging from \$5 to \$8. For common to good and prime quality, closing rather dull. The principal sales were made at \$7.00.

Cows and Calves.—About 80 have been disposed of at from \$20 to \$32 for Springers, and \$25 to \$35 for Cows and Calves, as to condition. Hogs.—The receipts this week were about 600 head and prices raised rather notably, with sales of 5006 at 40 cents at 44 1/2 cents at the Avenue Yard at \$42 at the 300 lbs net, according to condition.

Shipments were made on some 2000 head of \$15.00 per gross, as in quality.