COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC
FOR 1862.

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WAR NEWS.

Charleston Harbor Destroyed.

The special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, on board the steamer Cahawba, off Charleston, writes under date of Dec. 21, as follows:

The main channel of approach to Charleston harbor has been destroyed. Sixteen stone-filled hulks placed checkerwise across the passage, in the deepest water, just at the inner and outer edges of the bar, are the mediums through which this righteous retribution has been measured out. Thus another strong blow has fallen upon the heudstrong people of South Carolina, the effect of which must be more humiliating than any they have yet received. They have no means of resenting it, and their haughty rebellious spirits must fret and chafe beneath the weight of the heavy hand which has been laid upon them.

The vessels which have been sunk left Port Royal last Tuesday, under the direction of Fleet Captain Charles H. Davis, of the Wabash. They were nearly all condemned whalers—some of them sixty and seventy years of age—the queerest, quaintest specimens of ship-building afloat. Lazily one by one, under the influence of a strong ebb-tide, these antiquated crafts dropped out toward the bar, each anchoring where she happend to be when the flood-tide set in. The steam transports Cahawba, Philadelphia and Ericsson were detailed to accompany the expedition, and the steam frigate Mohican, and gunboats Pocahontas and Ottawa were appointed to convoy it.

From Kentucky and Missouri.

The news from Kentucky is not of special importance. The Rebels have torn up the rail-road track south of Green River, whereby the advance of Gen. Buell upon Bowling Green is rendered, at this season of the year, almost impracticable. In the Kentucky House of Delegates eight members have been expelled on the charge of aiding in the rebellion, and in the State Senate a committee has recommended the expulsion of J. M. Johnson for the same cause.

The destruction by the Rebels of the North Missouri railway, for a distance of one hundred miles, is confirmed. The principal bridges along the line have also been burned—the culverts burned or torn down, and the rolling stock destroyed.

General Price is said to have more than ten thousand men north of the Missouri river, and reinforcements are hastening to join him. The federal troops at Lexington have burned the ferry boats and the cannon foundry at that place.

Punishment of Bridge-Burners.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.

Gen Halleck has issued an order, in which he says that any one caught in the act of burning bridges, destroying railroads or telegraphs, will be immediately shot; and any one accused of this crime will be examined by a military commission, and if found guilty suffer death. Where injuries are done to railroads and telegraph lines, the commanding officer nearest the post will immediately impress into service for repairing damages the slaves of all secessionists in the vicinity, and if necessary the secessionists themselves and their property; and any pretending Union man having information of the intended attempt to destroy such roads and lines, or of the guilty parties, who does not communicate such intention to the proper authorities and give aid and assistance in arresting and punishing them, will be regarded as *particeps criminis*, and treated accordingly. Hereafter the towns and counties in which such destruction takes place will be made to pay the expenses of all repairs, unless it be shown that the people of such towns and counties could not have prevented it on account of the superior force of the enemy.

A Forward Movement.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* telegraphs to that paper as follows:

It is very generally felt here that the most affective way of insuring a settlement of our English difficulty will be the crushing out of the Confederate force at Centreville. Let that be destroyed, and the Union troops obtain possession of Memphis and Nashville within the coming month, the war would be virtually ended, and the country would be in a position to submit to no insolence from England or any other power. The force of this reasoning is felt by our Government, and the indications are thickening to prove that important movements of our forces are not far off.—The assurances of Mr. Chase to the bankers in your city will be carried out to the letter. Unless all signs fail, the armies of the Confederates will be attacked before the middle of January. It will not be an attack upon one quarter, but upon every assailable point. People in the confidence of the authorities here distinctly assert that Richmond will be in possession of our troops before the first of February. The placing of General Rosecrans in command at Romney; the concentration of troops there; the movements of General Banks; the expected sailing of General Burnside's expedition within two weeks, and the significant preparations in the army in front of Washington, together with the news we hear from St. Louis, Cairo, and Green river, all point to a simultaneous attack upon the Confederates within a very short time.

The Cotton Trade with Mexico

The editorial correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* writes as follows of a late visit to Braunfels, Texas:

"I was astonished to see the life and bustle in New Braunfels; cotton coming in and cotton going out; cotton here, cotton there, everywhere. The enterprising house of F. Moreau is purchasing largely for the Mexican market, making all payments in Mexican dollars, and there is no lack of hard currency in Comal county. Cotton is hauled in American wagons and Mexican carts, the roads are lively with the sharp cracks of drivers' whips as they jog along towards the Rio Grande. A Frenchman in Mexico is also engaged in the transportation on huge wagons, drawn by twelve mules, and I was told he loaded no less than twenty-four bales on one of his immense vehicles, and that he attracted as much attention on the road as a traveling circus or menagerie He has been heretofore hauling cotton from Matamoras to the interior of Mexico, but is now going regularly into the business from this section. If the war is to go on, and the blockade continues, king cotton must hold court for a while at New Braunfels, and Mr. Moreau will prove a prompt and active first lord of the treasury. He will disburse hundreds of thousands of dollars this year all in Mexican castings."

☞ Hon. JOSEPH HOLT writes to the Cincinnati Gazette, denying the statement of its correspondent that Gen. Schoepff was formerly a hotel porter, &c. He is a Hungarian, and a graduate of a militaro school of Vienna. On coming to this country he was employed in the office of the United States Coast Survey, and it was there that Mr. Holt found him, and discovered his military qualifications.

A SHARP CONTRACTOR.—The Congressional Investigating Committee have recently had their attention called to the case of a Pennsylvanian who contracted to furnish the trans Potomac camps with firewood at $4 a cord. It is said he procures the whole supply from trees already felled by Government, which he pays fifty cents a cord for cutting. It is then transported to the camps by Government wagons. The inventor of this little plan thus clears, if our information be correct, $3.50 a cord. The individual who thus "feathers his nest" is Col. JOHN F. CARTER, well known to "Newspaperdom" in Pennsylvania. He published a paper in this city some years ago.—*Lancaster Union.*

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

MONDAY, December 23.

Congress resumed its sessions to-day. Garrett Davis, the new senator from Kentucky, in place of John C. Breckinridge, took his seat in the Senate for the first time. The bill appropriating $1,500,000 for gunboats on the western rivers, was passed. On motion of Mr. Simmons a resolution was passed appointing a select committee to consider the expediency of connecting some of the military and naval stations on the coast by submarine telegraph Mr. Wilson introduced a bill providing for the dishonorable discharge of any military or naval officers who seize, hold, detain or deliver up any fugitives from labor or service. The bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point from 170 to 350 was taken up, and after some discussion laid over until Tuesday Messrs. Sherman and Chandler opposed, and Mr. Fessenden advocated its passage. The resolution from the House, to adjourn until January 2, failed of receiving consideration for want of a quorum.

In the House Mr. Vallandigham introduced a bill to enforce the writ of *habeas corpus*, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The resolution introduced by Mr. Wilson on Friday, forbidding the return of fugitive slaves by the army, was adopted. On motion of Mr. Vandevere the Committee on Territories was directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing territorial governments within the limits of the disloyal States or districts, and to report by bill or otherwise. On motion of Mr. Sheffield the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the necessity of fortifying the east and west entrances of Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, and to report by bill or otherwise. Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to increase the duties on tea, coffee and sugar, which was passed by a vote of 77 to 29. The bill proposes to make the duty on tea of all kinds twenty cents a pound; on coffee, five cents a pound, and on sugar, two and a half, three, five and eight cents a pound, according to the quality. The bill also proposes to fix the duty on molasses at six cents a gallon. Numerous resolutions of inquiry were adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to furnish the House with information concerning the quantity of arms purchased since the 12th of April last, the prices paid for the same, and the correspondence between the Secretary of War and the chief of the bureau of ordnance, relative to the arms purchased by General John C. Fremont. A concurrent resolution to adjourn until the 2d of January, was then adopted. Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing for two circuits, instead of one, in the northwestern States, and consolidates the fifth and ninth, consisting of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, into one. It does not change the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, but leaves it as it now is. The consideration of the bill was postponed until Monday, the 5th of January.

TUESDAY, December 24.

The Senate did not accomplish much to-day, many of the members having left the city. Mr. Grimes offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the manner in which war vessels had been fitted out, which was adopted. On motion of Mr. Hale, the Secretary of the Navy was requested to transmit to the Senate a list of the volunteers, lieutenants, masters, paymasters, &c., in the navy. After an executive session an adjournment was effected until Thursday.

There was no meeting of the House, it having adjourned on Monday until Thursday.

THURSDAY, December 26.

The Senate met to-day, and, on motion of Mr. Hale, agreed that when an adjournment took place it should be until Monday next. Mr. Grimes presented another petition from citizens of Iowa praying for the introduction of the homœpathic system of medical practice in the army. Mr. Hale offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit copies of all dispatches which have passed between this government and Great Britain, regarding the seizure of Mason and Slidell, provided the same be not incompatible with public interest—the communication to be made either in open or executive session as might be deemed best. Mr. Sumner objected to the resolution. Mr. Hale argued its propriety upon the ground that he understood the cabinet were discussing the matter of surrendering Mason and Slidell, a measure which he considered fraught with more evil to the country than anything that had yet marked its history. Mr. Sumner replied briefly, stating that he believed the whole matter was in safe hands, and that the Senate had better reserve their comments until such a time as the facts could be presented to them. Mr. Hale's resolution was laid over. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, gave notice that he would introduce a bill confiscating every species of property of all persons who have had any connection with the southern rebellion, either in a civil, military, or naval capacity Bills were introduced by Mr. Harlan for establishing provisional governments in the seceded States, and by Mr. Howe for amending the fugitive slave act, both of which were referred. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

No business of importance was transacted in the House, there being not a quoram present, and an adjournment was effected until Monday.

GOV. TOD AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

The people of Ohio elected DAVID TOD Governor of the State, last October, in entire good faith, and with the confident hope that he would prove worthy of the great trust. They awake now with the very unpleasant suspicion, in advance of his assumption of the gubernatorial robes, that they have "caught a Tartar." Gov. TOD's persistent hunting down of the Cleveland *Herald*, which he still pursues as a hound would a rabbit, is the first act in the drama he marks out for himself as Chief Executive of the State. As President of the Mahoning Railroad, he forbids that it be carried even as express matter; and inasmuch as the corporation once refused to carry the U. S. mails, it may be they will refuse them again unless the *Herald* is excluded. Gov. TOD writes that the *Herald* was "dangerous," and that the "public good" requires him to attempt to suppress it. Who made him censor?—Certainly not the people. They would not even have made him Governor had they suspected such things a week before the election. The press of the entire State—except the local rivals of the *Herald*, who reap a temporary benefit by its short sales—denounces this act of Gov. TOD, and well they may. When he is Governor, the Lord only knows what newspaper press in the State will be safe.—*Chicago Tribune.*

We are glad that the infamous policy of the arbitrary suppression of newspapers has at last been applied in a case to touch the Republicans "on the raw." It was all right, just, patriotic and glorious as long as it was applied only to Democratic papers; but when one of their own treasonable organs is made to feel the grasp of arbitrary power, they are very indignant and denounce the act and its author with deserved severity. The Cleveland *Herald's* offence was the persistent defence of FREMONT and severe denunciation of his removal from command. This was no crime, and not half so "dangerous" to the public interest as Mr. TOD's despotic and lawless conduct.—Yet we see no reason why TOD should be denounced for doing in one case, just what SEWARD has been doing in a hundred cases, and been praised therefor. The question of the *Tribune* in regard to TOD—"who made him censor?" may as pertinently be asked with reference to SEWARD. Both have committed offences meriting confinement in a penitentiary. But TOD deserves the greater punishment because he professes to be a Democrat, and has gone to the extreme of Republican despotism from motives of interest—just as a few "pro-slavery" Democrats have become ultra abolitionists from motives which usually govern mere mercenaries and soldiers of fortune.—*N. H. Patriot.*

SPEAKING PLAINLY.

An article in a recent issue of the *North American* contains the following paragraph:

"We speak plainly because it is necessary to do so. At the very time when the people have looked for retrenchment, and the Secretaries of the Treasury, the War and the Navy departments have earnestly advised it as requisite to enable the Government to meet its expenses, the Van Wyck Committee has laid bare the fact that untold sums have been squandered on wretched contracts, illegal and monstrous commissions, and by a thousand other varieties of that genteel robbery which goes by such names as peculation. It seems to us that there is at this crisis another more expressive and far more appropriate designation for these offences, and that is treason.—The rebel who fairly stands up in the ranks of a hostile army we know how to contend against; but the secret enemy in our own ranks who goes with us merely to bag the public money and steal away to some more congenial clime with it, who clothes our soldiers in rags and gives them rotten blankets to shield them from the rude wintry blasts, is he less guilty than the open and avowed rebel of that crime which the Constitution defines as 'giving aid and comfort to the enemy?'"

☞ The following paragraph is just as true as preaching:

DEBT TO NEWSPAPERS.—Newspaper subscriptions are infallible tests of men's honesty. They will sooner or later discover the man.—If he is dishonest he will cheat the printer some way—says he paid what he has not—declare he has the receipt somewhere—or sent money and it was lost in the mail—or will take the paper and not pay for it on the ground that he did not subscribe for it—or will move off, leaving it come to the office he left. Thousands of professed Christians are dishonest, and the printer's book will tell fearful in the judgment.

THE FIRST MILITARY EXECUTION.—In accordance with the sentence of a Court Martial, William H. Johnson, of the Lincoln Cavalry, was executed near Washington on the 13th.—His offence was desertion. The execution took place in the presence of 7,000 men of Gen. Franklin's Division. A detachment of twelve soldiers was detailed for the painful duty.—Eight of them first fired, when Johnson fell into his coffin, but life not being extinct, the other four in reserve fired with the required effect. This is the first execution in the army of the Potomac since the commencement of the rebellion.

TROTTING EXTRAORDINARY.

NINETY SIX MILES MADE IN ELEVEN HOURS.

A fine young horse—one of an excellent span of matched bays, either of which is fully capable of doing the work, and which took a premium at the recent Horse Fair at this place—belonging to Jacob D. Konkle, Esq., of the Cochran House, in Newton, made the above extraordinary time on the McElhoney track, on Tuesday of last week, and came out after his labors in extremely fine condition.—The match against time was made in Newark some time since in consequence of a bet offered by a Mr. Snyder, of that city, a brother of Mr. Halsey Snyder, who is well known in this county, challenging Mr. Konkle to make the ninety six miles in twelve hours on a bet of one hundred dollars.

A regular contract was drawn up, and Mr. Konkle began fitting his horse for the work. On the evening previous Mr. Snyder, who had come to Newton, backed square out of his bet, and declared that he would have nothing to do with it, as he had bet the horse could not do it in single harness, while Mr. Konkle had determined to do it with a mate by his side. As there was nothing said as to how the horse was to travel, this backing out was held to be only a miserable subterfuge to save his money, which he undoubtedly did do, but by it he lost considerable reputation as a sporting man; no forfeit was put up, and Mr. S. had the benefit of doing a "*small* thing on Snyder."

Mr. Konkle, who had bet a small amount on the result with outside parties, besides having some friends who had staked on his horse, went in and won the race, making the ninety-six miles in eleven hours and two minutes, establishing the reputation of his horse, which is only five years old, as one of the most enduring and game animals in the country. There are many in the village who are ready to back him to make one hundred miles in ten hours. We presume, however, nothing of the kind will be attempted this season. The hour of starting was five o'clock, A. M., and the work was through by four o'clock, P. M. For the first thirty miles the mate drew the entire load. For the next forty miles, the pull was even for both horses. A fresh horse was then deemed advisable, and was accordingly brought in, and for the remainder of the distance the mate took the task of pulling the load. The difficulty of a frozen and rough track was encountered at first, and after half the distance the track was quite as hard on the horse from mud, causing him to slip occasionally.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Snyder will not be allowed to bet on the next race, if any comes off in future.

P. S.—A correct measurement of the track shows that the horse actually travelled ninety-seven and one third miles, in eleven hours and two minutes.—*Sussex (N. J.) Herald.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$25! ☞ Employment! ☜ [$75!
AGENTS WANTED!
We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. [aug 27 1y 33

☞ Spalding's Prepared Glue.—The value of this glue for domestic purposes is inestimable. The difficulty of preparing common sheet glue for use led to the new article. In a liquid state the preparation can be used without heating, dries slowly, emits no offensive effluvia, and ready for application. It is put up in glass bottles, securely corked, and sold with a brush to apply it, at the low price of twenty-five cents. Every family should have the compound constantly on hand, as thereby any article of wood, paper, crockery or glass can be mended. It will save more than its cost every month in the year. The advertisement in another column, shows for what it is useful, and where it can be purchased.—*From the Boston Evening Transcript.*

☞ Equality to All! Uniformity of Price! A new feature of Business: Every one his own Sales man. Jones & Co., of the Crescent One Price Clothing Store 604 Market street, above 6th, in addition to having the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, made expressly for retail sales, have constituted every one his own Salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article, the very lowest price it can be sold for, so they cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike.

The goods are all well sponged and prepared and great pains taken with the making, so that all can buy with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price.

Remember the Crescent, in Market, above 6th, No. 604 feb 26 1y-5 JONES & CO.

☞ Age and Debility.—As old age comes creeping on, it brings with it many attendant infirmities. Loss of appetite and weakness impair the health, and want of activity makes the mind discontented and unhappy. In cases where old age adds its influence, it is almost impossible to add vigor and health, and although many remedies have been tried, all have failed, until Boerhave's Holland Bitters were known and used. In every case where they have been employed, they have invariably given strength and restored the appetite. They have become a great agent for this alone, and are used by many people who are suffering from loss of appetite and general debility. In cases to long standing chronic diseases, they act as a charm, invigorating the system, thus giving nature another opportunity to repair physical injuries.

☞ See advertisement in another column.
nov 5 1m 43

☞ Truly Marvellous, and almost surpassing belief, are the cures performed by that justly popular remedy the Acacian Balsam, prepared by Dr. O. Phelps Brown. In Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Nervous Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, etc., its use is attended by the most surprising beneficial results, alike gratifying to patients and their friends. The invigorating properties possessed by the Acacian Balsam, are peculiar to this remedy alone. In the cases of invalids suffering from that form of complaint known under the head of General Debility and characterized by great languor, utter prostration of the nervous system, and torpidity and inaction of the vital organs, its effects are to relieve the sufferer of all morbid feelings and inspire him with life and renewed energy. It purifies the blood, restores wasted flesh, and in a short time so renovates the entire being that disease can no longer find a foothold in the system. A full description of this remarkable remedy may be found in the pamphlet, which will be given to those who apply, by the doctor's agents. The Acacian Balsam is sold at $2 per large bottle by

KAUFMAN & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 1 East Orange streets,

but to those who object purchasing before making trial of the Balsam, a small number of specimen bottles, price 25 cents each will be sold, so that all may have the opportunity of trial. [nov 5 1m 43

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. J. J. String, Samuel Lehman, of Rapho, to Margaretha Holl, of Penn.

On the 25th inst., by the same, Samuel W. Rhodes to Annie M. Udderzook, both of Sadsbury twp., Chester co.

On the 26th inst., by the same, John G. Gravely, of East Lampeter, to Emma Keen, of Providence.

In Strasburg, on the 24th inst., by Rev. J. F. Kugler, Thomas William Brown, of this city, late of London, England, to Augusta Gable, of this city.

On the 26th inst., by Rev. G. F. Krotel, Henry W. Arment to Annie E. Gerber, both of this city.

On the 24th inst., by Rev. J. W. Hoffmeier, Peter Miller to Mary Yaley.

On the 10th inst., at Greider's Hotel, by Rev. W. T. Gerhard, Levi Sweigart to Maria Etneier, both of Warwick.

On the 26th inst., at the same place, by the same, Daniel W. Brandt, of Mount Joy, to Elizabeth Hershey, of East Donegal.

On the 24th inst, by the same, Andrew M. Graham, of Upton, Franklin county, to Bella Breneiser, of Ephrata.

On the 25th inst., by Rev. J. H. Andrew, at his own house in Oxford, Pa., Geo. T. Culley to Mary Ann Hudders, both of Lancaster county, Pa.

In Columbia, on the 24th inst., by Rev. Dr. Dorsey, Samuel Swartz, to Lettie Caldwell, all of that place.

DEATHS.

In Columbia, on the 23rd inst., of Croup, Henry C. second son of Beverly R. and Bettie W. Mayer, aged 4 years and 8 months

In Columbia on the 23d inst., George Washington Decker, aged 4 years, 11 months and 14 days.

At Peach Bottom, York county, on Monday, December 23d, 1861, James McConkey, in the 75th year of his age.

Mr. McConkey was a well known citizen of York county, formerly a member of the State Senate; he marched from York to Baltimore at the head of a company of volunteers during the war of 1812-14. His acquaintance throughout this section of the county was very extensive, and wherever known he commanded respect and esteem. His loss will be severely felt.

On the 11th ult., suddenly of disease of the heart, at Big Bar, near Folsom, Sacramento county, California, Oliver Perry Gross, formerly of Ephrata, this county, aged 33 years, 10 months and 14 days.

THE MARKETS.

City Household Market.

LANCASTER, December 28.

Butter sold at 20@22 cents; Lard 9 cents ℔ lb.; Eggs 18 cents ℔ dozen; dressed Chickens 36@50 cents ℔ pair; live Chickens 35@45 cents ℔ pair; Turkeys 62@87 cents each; Beef by the quarter 3@4½ cents for front, and 5½@6 cents ℔ lb. for hind quarters; good Potatoes 50@55 cents ℔ bus; Apples 15@25 cents ℔ half peck; Buckwheat Meal 50@60 cents ℔ bag of 25 lbs.; Corn in the ear 50 cts. ℔ bus.; Oats $1.00@1.10 ℔ bag of 3 bushels.

Lancaster Wholesale Grain Market.

Corrected weekly by J. R. BITNER & BRO., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 91 North Queen street.

LANCASTER, December 30.

Flour, Superfine, ℔ bbl	$5.20
" Extra "	5.40
White Wheat, ℔ bushel	1.25
Red " "	1.20
Corn, old "	52
" new "	48
Oats "	35
Rye "	60
Cloverseed "	4.00
Whiskey, in hhds	18
" in bbls	18½

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.

Flour is dull; sales 1,500 bbls. at $5 31¾ for Superfine, and $5 75 for Extras, low grade Extra Family. Stock 143,000 bbls, against 120,000 bbls., last year. Rye Flour is steady; also Corn Meal at $3. Wheat is firmer; sales 6,000 bus. Red at $1 30@1.31, and Southern do. at $1.35. Stock, 176,000 bus. Rye is steady at 70@73. Corn is held firmly; sales of 5,000 bus. new Yellow at 58@59 cents. Oats are lower; sales of 3000 bus. Delaware at 38 cents. Stock, 270,000 bus. against 96,000 bushels. Provisions are dull. 3000 bbls. Mess Pork and Beef have been taken by the government on private terms. 300 tierces Lard sold 8¾ cts. Coffee, Sugar and Molasses firm. Whisky steady at 20 cents.

FISHING TACKLE.
Rods, Limerick and Kirby Hooks, Net-Twine, Sea Grass, Cotton and Linen Lines, Floats, Sinoods, &c.
For sale at THOMAS ELLMAKER'S
Drug & Chemical Store, opposite Cross Keys Hotel, W King street, Lancaster. [may 17 tf 18

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, warranted as good as the best, and cheaper than the cheapest—at KETCHAM'S, NORTH QUEEN STREET, opposite Shenk's National House, Lancaster.
N. B. To any one purchasing $50 worth before the first of November next, 10 per cent. will be allowed for Cash.
aug 31 tf35

ATTENTION SQUAD!—A BOOK FOR every member, complete in one volume, paper cover, 25 cents, or neatly and strongly bound in one volume, for 40 cents, at J. M. WESTHAEFFER'S,
may 14 tf 18] No. 44, Corner N. Queen & Orange sts.

GRAND WEDDING LUNCH!
On TUESDAY Evening and during the whole night.
SAUERKRAUT and SCHWEINS-KNOECHLE, POULTRY, GAME and other delicacies.
AT RUSSEL'S HALL.
dec 31 1t 51] RUDOLPH KUHN.

NOTICE.—Those who are delinquent in the payment of WATER RENT due the City of Lancaster, for 1861, are hereby notified that suit will be brought for the recovery of the same, if not paid on or before the 1st day of JANUARY, 1862. The rents are payable to Alderman JOHN T. MACGONIGLE, No. 7, Widmyer's Row, South Duke street, Lancaster. By order of the
dec 31 1t 51] WATER COMMITTEE.

ELECTION NOTICE.—An election will be held at the Office of the LANCASTER COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, at Williamstown, on the SECOND TUESDAY (the 14th) of JANUARY NEXT, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing nine directors, to serve said Company for the ensuing year.
dec 31 2t 51] NATH E. SLAYMAKER, Sec.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—William Neely and wife, of Colerain township, Lancaster county, having voluntarily assigned all their property, real, personal, and mixed, for the benefit of their creditors, to the subscriber residing in the same township: All persons indebted to said Assignor are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.
WM. N. GALBRAITH, Assignee.
Kirkwood, Dec. 31. [dec 31 6t 51

S. Z. GOTTWALS,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 812 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
dec 24] PHILADELPHIA. [1y 50

TATTERSALL'S HEAVE POWDER Powdered Rosin, Antimony, Fennigreek, Sulphur Saltpetre, Assafœtida, Alum, &c. For sale at
apr 21 tf 14 THOMAS ELLMAKER,
Drug and Chemical Store, West King st

SPICES, &c.—Cinnamon, Cloves, Saleratus, BAKING SODA, CREAM TARTAR, NUT MEGS, &c., For sale at THOMAS ELLMAKER'S
Drug & Chemical Store West King street, Lanc'r.

BANK NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the President and Directors of the Lancaster County Bank intend to make application to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at their next session, for a renewal of the Charter and an extension of the privileges of the said Bank, with all the rights and privileges now enjoyed, for a term of twenty years from the expiration of the present charter, with the same name, title, location and capital of $300,000. By order
W. L. PEIPER,
Cashier of the Lancaster County Bank.
LANCASTER, PA., July 6th, 1861. [july 9 6m 29

MONEY WANTED.—In pursuance of an Ordinance of Select and Common Councils of the City of Lancaster, passed the 6th day of August, 1861, the undersigned is authorized to borrow a sum of money sufficient to liquidate City loans now due and demanded. This is, therefore, to give notice that proposals for loans to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars, will be received at the Mayor's office, for which Coupons or certificates of loan will be issued bearing 6 per cent. interest, and redeemable in ten years from date.
GEO. SANDERSON,
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Lancaster, Aug. 13. Mayor.
aug 13 3t 31

NOTICE.—The Relief Fund being now exhausted by the allowances already granted, the Commissioners have assumed the responsibility of continuing for some time to make the allowances to those who are dependent on the volunteers in service, trusting that the public will approve, as the Grand Jury at the August Sessions recommended, this course; but as the Paymaster's Department of the United States is now completely organized, and the volunteers are generously remitting to their families a portion of their pay, the Board of Relief will meet hereafter every two weeks instead of every week, and make the allowance accordingly to those who may be entitled to receive them—that is, the same allowance for the two as has heretofore been made for each week, and this until an additional ten thousand dollars shall be exhausted.
A. L. HAYES,
FERREE BRINTON,
Associate Judges.
JOSEPH BOYERS,
LEVI S. REIST,
JOHN DONER,
dec 17 3t 49] Commissioners.

INCORPORATED 1810!
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS $936,709.00.
H. HUNTINGTON, President.
P. C. ALLYN, Secretary.
Policies issued and renewed; losses equitably adjusted and *paid immediately* upon satisfactory proofs, *in New York funds*, by the undersigned, the DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT. JAMES BLACK,
oct 23 1y 41] Agent for Lancaster Co.

NOTICE TO SUGAR CANE GROWERS. An entire new and improved SUGAR AND MOLASSES BOILER for making Sorghum Sugar and Syrup, directly from the juice of the Chinese Sugar Cane. A cut representing the evaporation, and samples of Sugar and Syrup can be seen at Adam R. Barr's Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, East King street, next door to Lanes' Dry Goods Store, who will attend to all orders sent to him.
W. J. WHITNEY,
Factoryville, Wyoming county, Pa.,
Sole Proprietor for the State of Pennsylvania.
☞ Any person wishing to purchase county rights can do so by addressing the subscriber. [july 9 6m 29

VANINGEN & SNYDER,
DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS ON WOOD,
N. E. CORNER 5TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
Execute all kinds of WOOD ENGRAVING, with beauty, correctness and despatch—Original Designs furnished for Fine Book Illustrations—Persons wishing Cuts, by sending a Photograph or Daguerreotype, can have views of
COLLEGES, CHURCHES,
COTTAGES, STORE FRONTS,
PORTRAITS, MACHINES,
STOVES, PATENTS, &c.
Engraved as well as on personal application.
FANCY ENVELOPES, LABELS, BILL HEADINGS, SHOW BILLS, VISITING, BUSINESS and other CARDS, engraved in the highest style of the Art, and at the lowest prices.
For Specimens of Fine Engraving, see the Illustrated Works of J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., E. H. BUTLER & Co., &c., &c. [oct 23 1y 41

ANDREW JACKSON'S REMEDY Changing the subject, Dr. Edgar asked him what he would have done with Calhoun and other nullifiers if they had kept on.
"Hung them, sir, as high as Haman," was the instantaneous reply. "They should have been a terror to traitors to all time, and posterity would have pronounced it the best act of my life."
As he said these words, he half rose in his bed, and all the old fire glowed in his old eyes again.
See PARTON'S LIFE OF JACKSON, p. 670, at
ELIAS BARR & CO'S
dec 18 tf 49] New Book Store.

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDER
TATTERSAL'S HORSE POWDER,
HEAVE POWDER,
ROSIN,
FENNUGREEK
SULPHUR,
GEUBIAN,
CREAM TARTAR,
COPPERAS, &c.,
For sale at THOMAS ELLMAKER'S
Drug & Chemical Store, West King street, Lanc'r.
feb 9 tf 4

SIGN OF THE RED COAT!
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING CHEAPER THAN EVER!!
S. W. RAUB
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
No. 8 NORTH QUEEN ST., LANCASTER.
SIMON W. RAUB calls the attention of the citizens of Lancaster county and city to his large and well selected stock of Piece Goods and Ready Made Fall and Winter Clothing, the largest and best assorted in the city of Lancaster. S. W. Raub would call particular attention to his stock of Ready Made Clothing of his own manufacture, all warranted to be well sewed and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction:

OVERCOATS, from	$3.50	to	$12.00
BLACK FROCK COATS, from	4.00	"	14.00
BUSINESS COATS, "	3.00	"	10.00
MONKEY COATS, "	2.00	"	5.00
BLACK PANTS, "	2.50	"	5.00
FANCY CASS. PANTS, "	1.50	"	4.50
VESTS, all prices, "	75	"	6.00

Boy's and Youth's Clothing at all Prices, and Warranted Well Made.
Also, on hand a large and splendid assortment of French-English and American Cloths, Over-Coatings and Cassimeres, and Vestings, which will be made up at short notice and low prices, cut and made in the latest style, and warranted to give satisfaction in QUALITY, MAKE AND FIT.
Also on hand, a large assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of Collars, Shirts, Neck Ties, Suspenders, &c., &c. Gentlemen buying their own goods can have it made up in a fashionable style, at the lowest possible prices,
☞