THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

MONDAY, January 13.

Mr. Sumner presented to the Senate to-day a memorial from the citizens of New York protesting against the appointment of a solicitor of customs. The Military Committee reported the House bill appropriating $150,000 for completing the defences of Washington, which, after some discussion, was laid over until Tuesday. Mr. Wilkinson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported on the resolution to expel Jesse D. Bright, that the facts were not sufficient, and that the resolution do not pass. The subject was made the special order for Thursday. Mr. Carlile offered a resolution that the Committee on Finance consider the expediency of providing, by direct taxation on all kinds of property, for a revenue of two hundred millions of dollars, and issuing bonds for that amount; also, for the issuing of bonds to the amount of eight hundred millions of dollars, and to establish a fiscal agency in New York, &c; laid over. Mr. King offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War for information in regard to the payments made for freights to railroads in Maryland and Virginia, for transportation in connection with the army, and Mr. Powell called up a resolution asking the Secretary of War to furnish a list of all the contracts made since the 4th of March, and the prices paid; but no action was taken on either.—Mr. King introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars at seven per cent. interest, and providing for a direct tax of ten millions for the payment of the interest; referred. The bill providing for the appointment of sutlers and their duties was then taken up, but afterward withdrawn by Mr. Wilson, who said he would bring in another, which he thought would be more satisfactory. The bill to increase the clerical force of the War Department was recommitted. The Kansas election case was then considered, and, by a vote of 32 to 4, Mr. Stanton was allowed to be heard before the Senate on the question. Mr. Sumner spoke in favor of Lane's right to the seat, and the discussion was continued by Messrs. Ten Eyck and Davis. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned. Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Elections, made a favorable report to the House on the memorial of Andrew J. Clements, praying that he be admitted to a seat as representative from the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee. The report was adopted, and Mr. Clements took the customary oath. Mr. Holman, from the Select Committee on Government Contracts, reported resolutions, which were adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House under what authority, and by whom, army supplies and other property held for military purposes in Utah, were sold, with a statement of the property, its cost and value, and the amount realized from the sale; what notice, if any, was given of the sale, and if any supplies were destroyed, by whose direction; and that the Secretary furnish a copy of the order for that purpose. Also that the Secretary inform the House by whose authority 1,400 troops have been organized in Colorado; what disposition is to be made of them; what arms have been purchased by the governor of that territory; and whether it is the intention of the War Department to recognize and liquidate the debt thus incurred, including the purchase of arms, &c.

The House resumed the consideration of the amendments reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to the Civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) said: Mr. Speaker, though I have spent the better part of my Congressional life upon investigating committees, no one was ever yet raised upon my motion, no resolution was ever carried upon my motion calling for inquiry, no motion was ever made by me, the result of which has been an investigation by this House, and yet I have felt that it was proper for me to speak, in order to decline the service that has been imposed upon me. But I felt again that it was incumbent upon me to discharge my duty as well as I could, and I have, I think, discharged it fearlessly and cheerfully, however much mortification and discomfiture might come from it.

Sir, I have not appealed to minorities, and I believe that the Committee of which I am one, have taken notice, in common with the whole country, of the fact, that for some reason or other, some unaccountable reason, the charges upon the Treasury of the country have been such as to reach nearly to its bottom. Positive facts have come to the notice of the Committee and the country, touching the manner and mode of expenditure of the public money. To some of these items I propose to call the attention of the House, in this connection, and then to ask whether they propose to meet the question at all, and if they intend to meet it, how, and when, and where.

Sir, the very first contract entered into by this Government, when the troops left their homes in April last, to come here for the defence of the capital, was the contract by which they were to be fed. It was a contract for cattle, not with men whose business it was to furnish cattle, not the men who know what the price of beeves is in the market, and entered into without even telegraphing to New York, to know the prices of beeves in the market there; entered into by the Government here, with men known to this and the other branch of this Congress for the last ten years as old political stipendiaries—men who have made what little they have made by buying the salaries of members at a discount, and then drawing from the Treasury the full amount.

2200 head of cattle was the amount of the contract. In twenty-four hours after it was given, it was sub-let to men in New York who did not know the price of beef; so sub-let that on the first 2200 head of cattle they put into their own pockets, without stirring from their chair, thirty-two thousand dollars ($32,000,) and the men who did furnish the cattle, put twenty-six thousand ($26,000) more into their pockets, so that the contract under which these 2200 head of cattle were furnished to the army was so made, that the profit of $58,000 over the market price was realized upon that small number.

It takes a thousand head of cattle longer to reach the city than it does to consume the same number by the army. The most ample provisions are needed merely to support the subsistence department of this army.

Sir, a million shoes have already been worn out by the army, and a million more have been already manufactured. Now, upon every one of these shoes there has been a waste of seventy-five cents; three-quarters of a million of dollars upon the shoes already worn out, and another three-quarters of a million upon the shoes already manufactured has been worse than wasted in that department of this Government.

Sir, there are horse contracts that have been made, and Government officials go about the streets with their pockets filled with them, and of which they make presents to some political friend to secure the political doom of some other, while the telegraph announces that the hatchet of political animosity is buried in the grave of public confidence, while the national credit is crucified among malefactors We have just heard the result of one of these contracts. A regiment of cavalry has just reached Louisville, one thousand horses strong. Out of that thousand, a board of army officers has condemned four hundred and eighty-five as utterly worthless; that not one of them is worth more than twenty dollars a piece; that they are afflicted with every kind of disease that horseflesh is heir to. The whole four hundred and eighty-five cost the Government, before they were mustered into the service, $58,200, and it cost the Government to transport them from Pennsylvania to Louisville, over ten thousand dollars more before they were condemned.

There are now eighty-three regiments of cavalry in the service, each one thousand strong, and it takes $250,000 to put one of these regiments upon its feet before it moves, and twenty millions of dollars have thus been expended upon these cavalry regiments before they left the encampments in which they were gathered and mustered into the service. They come here, and then they are sent off here and there to spend the winter. Many of these horses have been chained to trees, and there they have absolutely been starved to death. I can take you along within the District of Columbia and show you the bones and the carcasses of these horses, with the posts to which they have been chained, and where they have pined away and died, until the Committee on the District of Columbia have called for legislation on the subject.

One more instance. In addition to the arms in the hands of the six hundred thousand soldiers in the field, there are outstanding contracts to-day made with private individuals, not made on advertisements, not made with the knowledge of any other man, but made with ex-members of Congress who know no more about arms than does a Methodist Minister, with ex-members of Congress, and their fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers; there are outstanding contracts for the manufacture of Springfield muskets, the first one of which cannot be delivered in six months from this day. Springfield muskets, 1,092,000, at twenty-one dollars apiece, while the Springfield musket is made at the Springfield armory for $13,50.

An ex-member of Congress is in Annapolis to-day, trying to get machinery manufactured, which cannot be made in six months, by which to make these muskets at twenty-one dollars a piece. Before those six months have passed away, we will have disposed of the war or it will have disposed of us. There will not one of these muskets come back here before this exigency will, in the providence of God, for good or for evil, be on us. There are also outstanding contracts for the manufacture, some time hence, of 272,000 Enfield Rifles.

The gentleman from New York charges me with desiring to blacken men's names. I desire to call the attention of the House to the enormous expenditure which is being carried on, and it don't make so much difference whether it be by A or by B. I speak by the figure, Mr. Speaker, and I know what I am saying. Twenty millions of dollars was appropriated by Congress, at its last session, and seventeen millions more have been added to it, which will have to be paid.

Sir, the riot of the 19th of April, in Baltimore, opened this ball. From the 21st of April there was organized a corps of plunderers on the Treasury, and two millions of dollars was put at the disposal of a poor unfortunate man, I think an entirely incompetent editor of a paper in New York, to dispense it as he could. And he went straightway to the purchase of linen pantaloons, and straw hats, and London porter, and dried herring, and such-like provisions for the army, until he used up $240,000 of the money, and got scared, and quit.

(A voice.) It was $390,000.

Mr. Dawes, resuming.—It was 390,000, my friend says. I prefer to keep on the low figures.

Again, a man has got a wood contract at $7 a cord, for all the wood he chooses to bring. He goes into the forests, and he takes the Government wagons and horses to draw it to the several camps. He draws his seven dollars a cord, and lets the Government draw the wood. (Laughter.)

One hundred millions of dollars have been spent since the first of December, and another hundred million dollars will be spent before the fourth of March.

But, sir, I care very little what it may cost to put down this rebellion, provided it may be put down.—But I am free to confess that my faith sometimes fails, my faith in man, not in God. Sir, when the history of these times shall have been written, it will be doubtful upon whom the guilt shall rest, upon him who has spared to destroy, or upon him who has proved incompetent to preserve the institutions that have been bequeathed to us by our fathers. Sir, is it strange that the public treasury trembles and staggers like a strong man loaded with too great a burden?

How soon will it be before the bottom of the Treasury is reached by this exhausting process, while we have no revenue from our custom houses, from our land sales; while our notes of issue which the Government has sent out are already sold at 5 per cent. discount at the tables of the money-changers, and at 6 per cent., my friend says, and the sutlers are following the army to seize the pay of the soldiers as the shark follows the ship on its voyage. I have no desire to criticise the movements of the army, or criticise its operations, but in the view of the stupendous drafts upon the Treasury, how long will it last? The longest road has an end, and the deepest well has a bottom.

It is impossible for this state of things to continue sixty days longer, or we will have an ignominious peace.

Again, the Secretary of the Treasury, in July last, said it would cost $200,000 to execute the engraving and printing of the bonds and Treasury Notes, and now it not only has cost $200,000 but $350,000, and another $100,000 is asked for. We should like to have the question answered before the money is paid.

I have here an amendment which I wish to offer to the bill, and I hope it will be adopted.

For the necessary expenses of carrying into effect the act of the 17th of July, 1861, and in addition to the appropriations made by this act, $100,000, provided that no part of this appropriation shall be used in payment or liquidation of any sum due under existing contracts for engraving and printing bonds or notes.

Mr. Baker (N. Y.) reviewed the financial condition of the Treasury, and advocated the passage of a tax bill—straight forward in its object—to realize a hundred millions of dollars. Three-fourths of this amount can be collected from the loyal States, which will cheerfully pay, rather than to submit to bankruptcy; the remainder can be collected in the disloyal States six months hence. In addition to this, Treasury notes should be made a legal tender, bearing a small interest. He was in favor of Commissioners being sent to Europe to negotiate a loan.

He would amend the Excise bill so as to relieve commerce of some of its burdens. The restoration of the Government credit was of more importance than a battle on the Potomac. It was with pain and humiliation he admitted the fact that the credit of the Government had sunk so low in the payment of its just debts, that it cannot purchase its immense supplies at the market rates, and the Quartermaster at New York is so besieged by public creditors, that he has been obliged to post a notice that he had "no funds." He wished to restrict the business of Congress for the present, to the consideration of military, naval, and financial affairs, and hence advocated the postponement of the bill before the House until the second Tuesday in February.

Mr. Sedgwick (N. Y.) replied to Mr. Dawes in vindication of the Treasury Department in contracting for the engraving and printing of the Treasury notes.

Mr. Dawes offered an amendment appropriating $150,000 for this service, in addition to the former appropriation, provided that no part of it shall be applied in the payment or liquidation of any sum due on any existing contract for engraving and printing Treasury bonds or notes.

This was agreed to—yeas 95, nays 44.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.,) in reply to an inquiry put by Mr. Wickliffe, said he could see no necessity for the appropriation in this form with the proviso, as it looked to a new contract, while the old one was unsatisfied.

Mr. Dawes said the contractors were to receive $550,000, and having already received $200,000, they can wait.

Mr. Dawes moved a similar proviso to the next item, appropriating $100,000. Adopted.

The House, by a vote of 34 against 106, rejected the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, suspending the appropriation of $178,000 for the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf; $100,000 for the Western coast, and $11,000 for the Florida keys and reefs, while the present rebellion existed, excepting such portion as the President may deem necessary and important for blockade or other naval and military purposes.

The bill was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Fenton (N. Y.) it was resolved that the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire whether Marshal Lamon has issued an order prohibiting any Senator or Representative from visiting the Washington Jail.

TUESDAY, January 14.

The resolution asking the Secretary of War for a list of the contracts made by him came before the Senate to-day, and its adoption was strongly advocated by Messrs. Powell, Trumbull, Bayard and Fessenden, and opposed by Messrs. Cowan and Wilson. It was finally passed by a vote of 34 to 3. A communication was received from Marshal Lamon, containing his regulations in regard to admissions to the jail of the District of Columbia. On motion of Mr. Grimes the bill relating to the jail delivery was taken up. Mr. Grimes made a speech against the marshal and the way in which the affairs of the jail were managed, and was followed by Messrs. Pearce, Powell, Pomeroy, Carlile, Morrill, Wilson, Sherman, and others. Owing to a misapprehension of a remark by Mr. Carlile, a passage of words took place, but, on explanation, the matter was settled in good humor. The bill was passed by a vote of 31 to 4. On motion of Mr. Sumner the bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship Perthshire was also passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to abolish the franking privilege; and after some discussion, and several attempts to amend it, was passed by a vote of 187 to 42. The bill to appropriate $35,000 for the exhibition of American products at the World's Fair in London, was passed. Mr. Lovejoy made a characteristic speech against it in which he declared his hatred of the British government, and his determination to bequeath his hatred to his children.

WEDNESDAY, January 15.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to increase the clerical force of the War Department, which was amended so as to add four clerks to the Navy Department, and then passed.—Mr. Collamer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the preservation of the Atlantic fisheries. Mr. Sherman presented a petition from Peter Cooper, of New York, asking Congress not to authorize the issue of paper money. The joint resolution to promote the efficiency of the troops serving in Kansas was then taken up. Its adoption was opposed by Mr. Saulsbury and advocated by Messrs. Lane and Harlan, but no action was taken upon it by the Senate. 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. The discussion of the Kansas contested seat was then resumed, and Mr. Stanton, the contestant, made a long speech in favor of his right to the seat, urging as a main point that Mr. Lane was a brigadier general in the U. S. army. Messrs. Lane, Bayard, Harlan, Cowan, and Doolittle, also participated in the debate. The subject, however, was not decided. Mr. Fessenden, by consent, reported from the Finance Committee, the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, with an amendment.

In the 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 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 sum of not less that one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Mr. Vallandigham made a long speech in favor of taking active measures in relation to the finances of the country, and the resolution was also supported by Messrs. Bingham and Morrill. It 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, which was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. On the motion of Mr. Vallandigham, it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire whether any, and if so, what legislation may be necessary and proper, in view of present impending events, to prevent the exportation, melting, or hoarding of the domestic and foreign coin of or circulating in the United States, including, also, the exportation or hoarding of bullion. Also to inquire into the expediency of revising the acts authorizing the currency of foreign gold coins and making them a legal tender, and whether any change in the laws regulating the value of domestic or foreign coins is necessary or proper, and to report by bill or otherwise. Mr. Eliot, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill prohibiting the Chinese coolie trade by Americans in American vessels, which was passed after a speech in its favor; in which he said it could not be found, in all the history of the slave trade, that greater atrocities and violations of human and divine law have been committed that in the coolie trade, which fact official documents disclose. Mr. Colfax, from the Postoffice Committee, reported a bill regulating the carrying of printed matter outside the mails, the object being to derive revenue therefrom. Its consideration was postponed till next Tuesday. The fortification bill was then discussed in the Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Wadsworth made an eloquent speech against emancipation.

THURSDAY, January 16.

The Secretary of War sent a communication to the Senate to day in answer to a resolution asking for information in regard to the contracts made by him. It stated that he had made no contracts, having left all such matters to the regular army officers. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill reducing the number of cavalry in the army. Mr. Hale offered a resolution that Ward H. Lamon, U. S. marshal for the District of Columbia, by his recent order communicated to the Senate, excluding members of the Senate from the jail without a pass from him (Lamon,) has been guilty of a breach of the privilege of the Senate, and of contempt of the rightful authority of this body, and that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to communicate a copy of this resolution to the President. It was laid over. On motion of Mr. Collamer the bill to promote the efficiency of the Dead Letter office was taken up and passed. On motion of Mr. Hale, the Secretary of the Navy was requested to inform the Senate whether or not the ship Alabama, at the Portsmouth navy yard, and the ship Virginia, can be taken to pieces and the material used in the construction or repair of other vessels. On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill in relation to the arrest of persons claimed as held to service or labor by officers in the military or naval service of the United States was taken up, and several amendments to it were passed, but no decisive action was taken on the bill itself. The resolution of the Judiciary Committee declaring that Mr. Lane, of Kansas, was not entitled to his seat, was amended by striking out the word *not*, and then passed by a vote of 24 to 16.

In the House Mr. Dunn, from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to furnish the prisoners of the United States in the revolted states with clothing and other necessaries of life, and for this purpose that he employ such agents as may be necessary.—The bill was passed. Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back with amendments the bill amendatory of the act of 1857, to enforce the attendance of witnesses; which was passed. It repeals that part which exempts witnesses who have testified before any examining committee of either house from being used as evidence in a court of justice. On motion of Mr. Spaulding it was resolved that the use of the hall of the House of Representatives be granted for the annual meeting of the Colonization Society on Tuesday next. Mr. Blair asked leave to present a memorial of one hundred and forty colored persons of California, asking that provision be made for the colonization of that class where color will not be a badge of degradation. The Speaker said the memorial could be presented under the rule. Mr. Blair asked that it be printed, to which the House agreed.

FRIDAY, January 18.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Chandler presented the credentials of Hon. Jacob M. Howard, Senator elect from Michigan in place of Mr. Bingham deceased. Mr. Howard then appeared and took the oath.—Several petitions in favor of emancipation were presented. Mr. Trumbull presented a petition from Mr. C. L. Sanford, who represents himself as a contractor with Messrs Ommmings & Tucker on the strength of the information he received from the War Deparment, that they were authorized to act for the government, but he is now surprised to learn that Mr. Cameron says the heads of bureaus had made all the contracts. He asks the passage of a law to legalize his contract, and prevent loss to honest contractors. Referred. Mr. Wilmot presented a petition asking that homeopathic physicians be appointed in the army. Mr. Collamer from the Committee on Post Offices, reported back the House bill in relation to the letters of sailors and marines.—The bill, which extends the privilege of sending letters not prepaid to sailors and marines was then passed by the Senate. Mr. Fessenden from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House joint resolution declaratory of the purpose of Congress to impose a tax. Mr. Carlile objected to the consideration of the resolution, but subsequently withdrew his objection. The resolution was then passed—yeas 30, nays Mr. Powell. Mr. Dixon from the Committee on contingent expenses, reported back the resolution to pay Mr. Stanton the contestant of Mr. Lane's seat, the usual compensation and mileage. Mr. Hale said Mr. Stanton had already received one mileage. Mr. Fessenden moved to amend the resolution so as to be exclusive of mileage. Agreed to. The resolution as amended, was then passed. Mr. Foot from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a resolution ordering the removal of the army bakeries from the Capitol. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill in relation to volunteer service in any particular State. Mr. Trumbull offered a resolution to pay $1,000 out of the contingent fund for the funeral expenses of Senator Baker. Referred. Mr. Trumbull also offered a resolution in relation to the pay of the first senators and representatives from Minnesota. Mr. Browning introduced a bill for the better organization of the artillery of the United States. Referred. On motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate then went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned until Monday.

In the House Mr. Train introduced a bill transferring the penitentiary buildings of the District of Columbia to the War Department, for the use of the United States arsenal. Referred. On motion of Mr. Fenton, over one hundred bills from the Court of Claims were referred to the Committee of Claims.—Mr. Dunn from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to examine the application of Samuel Bonts for the renewal of his patent for a process of pulling wheat, the patentee having, by mistake, failed to make the application for that purpose within the time prescribed by law. The patent expires on the 9th of March next. The bill was passed by twenty-four majority. Mr. Dunn also reported a bill for the extension of the patent of John G. Mervine for an improvement in the manufacture of lamp-black.—Postponed. The House then resumed the consideration of the contested-election case of Butler vs. Lehman, in the First Congressional district of Pennsylvania. A vote was first taken on the substitute reported from the minority of the Committee on Elections, that J. M. Butler is not, and Mr. Lehman is, entitled to a seat as Representative from the First Congressional district, and it was adopted. The resolution of the majority, thus amended, was agreed to—yeas 77, nays 65. Mr. Lehman, therefore, continues a member of the House. Mr. Aldey from the Post Office Committee reported a bill authorizing the establishment of branch post offices in cities.—Passed. The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the House bill to promote the efficiency of the Dead Letter Office. Mr. Delano made a report from the Committee for the District of Columbia, on a resolution referred to them relative to Marshal Lamon's jail regulations, They say it was strictly in his official discretion to make rules to remedy existing abuses, and though they can see no necessity for subjecting members of Congress to the idle ceremony of procuring passes signed by the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House, yet there is nothing so palpably oppressive and onerous in the regulations as to call for the special intervention of the House. Hence the committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The further consideration of the report was then postponed. Mr. Stevens from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the support of the West Point Military Academy. On his motion, the committee obtained leave to sit during the sessions of the House. The House resumed the consideration of the fortification bill in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. After some discussion by Messrs. Arnold, Crittenden, and Wright, the amendment produced was voted down, and the Committee then rose' when the bill, as originally reported, was passed. Mr. Holman from the Committee on Army Contracts, reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to communicate to the committee a copy of the contracts for the purchase of horses for Colonel Williams' regiment of cavalry, now in Kentucky. Mr. Steele of the same committee, reported a resolution that they inquire into the several orders or contracts—one for 50,000 and another for 25,000 Enfield rifles—whether these contracts have been extended or annulled; whether they have been sold or offers made to sell them, etc. Without transacting any other business, the House adjourned till Monday.

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To Consumptives.--The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and the dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

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New Glue.--We advertise to-day a new style of glue, which must be needed in every house. This is reported to be the identical glue with which the man glued his dog together after he (the dog, not the man!) had split himself in two halves by running against a sharp post while in pursuit of a rabbit. It is related of this unfortunate dog that, he was stuck together with two legs up and two down, and remained so for the rest of his life; albeit he was a more durable dog after than before this slight accident, because while he was running on two legs the other two were resting, and he had only to flop over on the rested legs and go ahead, afresh. This only shows that care should be taken in sticking things together, when you have a good glue to work with.—*From the Zanesville Aurora*, November 25, 1859. [jan 7 1m 52

How to Regain Lost Health.--The blood is a fluid, which diffusing itself throughout the entire animal organization, gives life and action to the thousands of minute fibres composing the body The arterial system penetrates to every organ, and these in turn, give to the matter thus received their peculiar character. The vital principle is that mysterious power within, which acting through the blood, counteracts disease, and repairs the ravages of time. So long as its vigor and activity continue superior to the assaults of those agents of death which we inhaling, we are secure in the enjoyment of health. From which are too fruitful to be mentioned here, disease gains lodgment in the system, and all the varied symptoms attendant upon Consumption, fasten their deadly fangs upon the sufferer. It is cheering to know that a remedy has at last been found to cure the worst forms of pulmonary complaints, if applied in season. Dr. O. Phelps Brown's ACACIAN BALSAM is prepared with a direct eye to its effect upon the blood and secretions. This incomparable medicine has already cured thousands of grateful beings from death by Consumption, and its wonderous efficacy in this terrible disorder as well as in all cases of serious inroads upon health, attended with extreme debility, is acknowledged by all. When from any cause, the vital force becomes enfeebled, the ACACIAN BALSAM puts forth its properties, the organs are stimulated into activity, and healthy blood is furnished in abundance. Its happy influence is felt upon all the secretions, and every particle of disease is made to vanish before the healthful, life giving promptings, thus called forth. The ACACIAN BALSAM is sold at $2 per large bottle and may be obtained of

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who have also a small number of Specimen bottles, price 25 cents, thus placing it within the reach of every person to give this remedy a trial.

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MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Strine, Henry M. Neff to Mary R. Brubaker, both of Manor twp.

On the 9th inst., by Rev. D. Hertz. John Carpenter, of Earlville, to Fanny Schnuck, of Ephrata township.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. C. Kauffman, Amos Musser, of Rapho township, to Elizabeth Fass, of Manheim.

On the 14th inst., by Rev. J. H. Kummer, Alexander Wayne, of Lewistown, to Clarinda Maria Mercer, of this city.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 17th inst., James Laird, aged 70 years.

On the 1st inst., in Manor township, Barbara Witmer, (widow of Herman Witmer,) in the 83rd year of her age.

On the 26th December last, in Ephrata township, after a brief illness, Peter Fielis, aged 78 years, 2 month and 3 days.

In this city, on the 13th inst., Susan Albright, widow of the late Anthony Albright, in the 80th year of her age.

THE MARKETS.

City Household Market.

LANCASTER, January 18.

Butter was abundant this morning at 15@17 cents ℔ lb.; Lard 8@9 cents; Eggs 13@15 cents ℔ dozen; Turkeys, dressed, 60c@$1.00 a piece; Chickens, 40@50 cts. ℔ pair; Veal, by the quarter, 3@5 cents ℔ lb; Pork 5½@5½ cents ℔ lb. for whole Hogs; Potatoes, best quality, 60@65 cents ℔ bushel; Oats $1.05@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, January 20.

Flour, Superfine, ℔ bbl	$4.25
" Extra "	4.45
White Wheat, ℔ bushel	1.30
Red " "	1.25
Corn, old "	50
" new "	
Oats "	35
Rye "	62
Cloverseed "	4.00
Whiskey, in hhds	21
" in bbls	21½

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.

The wet weather to-day has completely suspended operations. Flour is dull; sales of 2,000 at $5.25 for superfine; $5.62½@5.75 for extra and $5.75@6 for for extra family. Rye Flour is dull at $3.75 and Cornmeal at $3. Wheat has declined 1 cent ℔ bus; 5,000 bushels red sold at $1.35@1.36 and small lots of white at $1.45@1.50. 1,000 bus. Penn's Rye sold at 73 cents. Corn is in better demand; 4,000 bus. new yellow sold 55@58 cents. Oats are steady at 38½ cts. The stock of Coffee is low and it is held firmly; sales of Rio at 19@21 cts. and Laguayra at 22@23 cents. Sugar is fair. Provisions are dull. Sales of 300 bbls. Mess Pork at $12.50 and 900 bbls. Lard at 8 cents. Whisky is less active; sales at 24@25 cents.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 18.

Flour quiet but steady; sales of 4,000 bbls. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged. Corn dull and nominal at 64 @65 cts. Provisions steady and unchanged. Whisky is held at 28 cents.

MANOR TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.—The President and Managers have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable forthwith GEO. F. BRENEMAN,

LANCASTER, Jan. 1st, 1862. Treasurer.

jan 21 3t 2

DIVIDEND.--Lancaster Gas Company, January 13th, 1862.—At a meeting of the Managers of the Lancaster Gas Company, held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE was declared, payable on demand.

jan 21 3t 2] GEO. K. REED, Treasurer.

NOTICE.--The business connection heretofore existing between ROBERT J. KNOX & MOLTON R. SAMPLE was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st of January, 1862: All indebted to the late firm will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the undersigned for settlement.

MOLTON R. SAMPLE.

INTERCOURSE, Jan. 21, 1862. [jan 21 2t* 2

NOTICE.--All persons having claims against the City of Lancaster, (for labor or materials,) are requested to present them at the Mayor's office, for payment, on or before the 4th day of FEBRUARY, 1862.

By order of the Finance Committee.

G. ZAHM, Chairman.

jan 21 3t 2]

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS

FOR 1862 BY

HAGER & BROTHERS.

Having purchased a large stock of Domestic Dry Goods before the late advance in prices, we are enabled to offer great inducements to purchasers.

Bleached Muslins, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
Unbleached Muslins, 3 4, 7-8, 4 4.
5-4, 6-4, Pillow Case Muslins.
9-4, 10 4, 12-4 Bleached Sheetings.
9 4, 10-4, 12 4 Unbleached Sheetings.
Extra Heavy Conestogo Sheetings.
Linen Sheetings & Pillow Cazings.
Furniture Checks and Tickings.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Diapers.
Linen Table Damasks.
Linen Crash and Bird Eye Fowlings.
Calicoes, Shirting Stripes and Ginghams.
Marsillas Quilts.
Lancaster County Quilts.
Blankets.
Embossed Table and Piano Covers.
Curtain and Sofa Damasks.
Window Shades.
Buff and Green Curtain Hollands.

1000 LBS. PRIME FEATHERS.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

Gold Band and White French China.
Fancy and White English Stone China.
Blue Edge and Fancy Granite Ware.
Pittsburg and Boston Glassware.
Coal Oil and Camphene Lamps.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Brussels and Velvet Carpets.
Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.
Hemp, Rag and List Carpets.
Mattings, Druggets and Rugs.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS FROM 1 TO 4 YARDS WIDE.

WALL PAPERS AND DECORATIONS

In a Great Variety of Styles and at Low Prices.

jan 21 tf 2

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

SILVER WARE! SILVER WARE!!

PIE, CAKE AND BUTTER KNIVES.
SUGAR, CREAM AND OYSTER SPOONS.
SOUP AND OYSTER LADLES,
SPOONS, FORKS, &c., &c.
LATEST STYLES AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.
SILVER-PLATED WARE! SILVER-PLATED WARE!!
BASKETS, CASTORS, PITCHERS, MUGS,
SPOONS, FORKS, &c., &c.,
JUST FROM THE FACTORIES.
WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!
WARRANTED TIME-KEEPERS.
CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!
CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!
GILT, COLUMN AND PLAIN FRONTS.
JEWELRY! JEWELRY!! JEWELRY!!!
LATEST STYLES AND BEST GOODS.
RHOADS & GILLESPIE,
22½ WEST KING STREET,
Between Cooper's Hotel and J. G. Getz's Dry Goods Store:

dec 17 tf 49

CITY ELECTION.--Notice is hereby given that an Election will be held at the public house of Adam Trout, in the North West Ward; at the public house of Amos Groff, in the South West Ward; at the public house of Anthony Lechler, in the North East Ward; at the public house of Samuel McAllister, in the South East Ward, in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1862, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the forenoon and 7 o'clock in the afternoon, to elect one person qualified to act as Mayor of the City of Lancaster for one year.

GEO. SANDERSON, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Lancaster, Jan. 14, 1862.] td 1

CITY ELECTION.--Notice is hereby given, that an Election will be held at the public house of Adam Trout, in the North West Ward; at the public house of Amos Groff, in the South West Ward; at the public house of Anthony Lechler, in the North East Ward; at the public house of Samuel McAllister, in the South East Ward, in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1862, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the forenoon and 7 o'clock in the afternoon, to elect one Judge and two Inspectors for the North West Ward, one Judge and two Inspectors for the South West Ward, one Judge and two Inspectors for the North East Ward, one Judge and two Inspectors for the South East Ward, to conduct the general and other elections for the current year.

At the same time and places will be elected by the citizens of Lancaster, one Assessor in each Ward, to serve for one year. Also one Alderman in the North West Ward, to serve for five years, in the place of S. G. Musser, Esq., dec'd, and one in the North East Ward, to serve for five years, in place of William Frick, Esq., whose term of office expires. The officers of the last General Election are requested to conduct the above election. SAMUEL HUBER,

Lancaster, January 14, 1862. High Constable.

jan 14 td 1

CITY ELECTION.--Notice is hereby given, to the freemen of the City of Lancaster, that agreeably to law, an Election will be held on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, 1862, at the public house of Adam Trout, in the North West Ward, for five persons qualified to serve as members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, to be members of the Common Council for one year; and one person qualified to serve as a member of the Senate of this Commonwealth, to be a member of the Select Council for the term of three years; and one person to serve as City Constable for one year.

At the public house of Anthony Lechler, in the North East Ward, for four persons qualified to serve as members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth, to be members of the Common Council for one year; and one person qualified to serve as a member of the Senate of this Commonwealth, to be a member of the Select Council, (the South East Ward and South West Ward, in conjunction, elect one member of Select Council,) for the term of three years; and one person to serve as City Constable for one year.

At the public house of Amos Groff, in the South West Ward, for three persons qualified to serve as members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, to be members of the Common Council for one year; and one person qualified to serve as a member of the Senate of this Commonwealth, to be a member of Select Council, (the South East Ward and South West Ward, in conjunction, elect one member of Select Council,) for the term of three years; and one person to serve as City Constable for one year.

At the same time and places, will be elected one person to serve as High Constable of the City of Lancaster, for one year.

The members of Select Council whose terms of office expire on said day of Election, are Godfried Zahm, Esq., Robert A. Evans, Esq., and James H. Barnes, Esq.

GEO. SANDERSON, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Lancaster, Jan. 14, 1862.] Jan 14 td 1

AN ORDINANCE IMPOSING AD