THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

MONDAY, January 20.

Mr. Harris presented to the Senate to-day a protest from citizens of New York against the appointment of a solicitor of customs for that city. Among the bills introduced were the following: By Mr. Sherman, to reduce the pay of officers in the navy; by Mr. Wade, to authorize the appointment of two more assistant secretaries of war, and another to repeal the bill which exempts witnesses before a congressional committee from examination in a court of justice; by Mr. Clark, to authorize payment for the property occupied by troops of the United States.—Mr. Wade offered a resolution, which was referred, appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses of the special committee on the war. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up and passed with several amendments. The report of the Judiciary Committee on the resolution to expel Mr Bright—declaring that no sufficient cause existed to do so—was then considered. Messrs. Wilkinson, Morrill, and Trumbull spoke in favor of Mr. Bright's expulsion, and Messrs. Bayard and Pearce spoke against it. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

William A. Hall, representative from the Third congressional district in Missouri, took his seat in the House to-day. Mr. Dawes from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Joseph Segar is not entitled to a seat as representative from the First district of Virginia, which was laid over. Pending the discussion, Mr. Segar was permitted to occupy a seat on the floor, and address the House on the merits of the question. Mr. Kellogg introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with the states for supplies furnished their respective troops, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. On motion of Mr. Daily, delegate from Nebraska, it was resolved that as Alabama has treasonably entered into the rebellion, the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the expediency of confiscating certain lands selected by that state under the law of Congress, and that the same be applied to the use of a seminary now in operation in that territory. On motion of Mr. Edwards, the Committee on Judiciary was instructed to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to secure to the relatives of volunteers killed or dead the bounty provided by the act of July last. Mr. Diven introduced a bill to establish an additional judicial district in New York in relation to the United States courts in that state. Mr. McPherson reported a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, discharging from service on the 1st of March the bands of volunteer regiments. On motion of Mr. Morehead, the Secretary of War was directed to furnish the House the names of those who distinguished themselves at the recent brilliant affair at Drainsville. Mr. Vallandigham gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to abolish the Postoffice Department. Mr. Allen offered a resolution that, in the judgment of the House, no part of the appropriation now or hereafter made, nor of taxes now or hereafter to be laid by Congress, shall be used in or applied to the prosecution of the war for the emancipation of slaves in the slaveholding states of the Union. The bill was laid on the table by a vote of 91 to 77. Mr. Washburn, from the government contract committee, reported a bill appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of that committee, was passed. On motion of Mr. Lovejoy, a resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making void all sales, transfers, and disposition of property of every kind by persons engaged in insurrection against the United States. The Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of levying a stamp tax on the notes of banks and other corporations circulating money. The House then took up the bill making appropriations for legislative, executive and judicial expenses, and speeches on emancipation were made by Messrs. Fessenden, Steele, Wright and Bingham.

TUESDAY, January 21.

Petitions were presented to the Senate to-day in favor of the continuance of the coast survey, and for establishing a naval depot at Sandusky, Ohio. The resolution allowing certain naval officers to receive presents from the Japanese government was adopted by a vote of 22 to 14. Mr. Browning offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Judiciary inquire into the expediency of so amending the naturalization laws as to confer rights of citizenship on foreigners who may serve in the present war. On motion of Mr. Wilson the bill to complete the defenses of Washington was taken up and the amendments of the House agreed to. Mr. Trumbull presented a memorial from W. C. Jewett, of Colorado, protesting against immediate action on the slavery question as having a tendency to prevent peace; claiming that the sentiments of the people, either North or South, were not represented in Congress, and proposing joint action by the North and South for an amendment to the Constitution providing for a gradual emancipation of the slaves in thirty years. The bill authorizing the President to appoint two assistant secretaries of war, to continue in office one year, was passed. The resolution relating to the expulsion of Mr. Bright was then taken up, and Messrs. Sumner and Lane, of Indiana, spoke in favor of his expulsion. Mr. Bright replied, subsequent to which the Senate adjourned without taking any decisive action on the matter.

The House discussed the bill regulating the carriage of printed matter outside the mails. Mr. Colfax made a long speech in explanation of a substitute for the bill, which he proposed. This substitute limits the operation of the bill to teams carrying the mails, which are delivered at the various postoffices, and allows companies, and on all telegraphic messages, newspaper dealers to receive packages at the same abatement as are allowed to regular subscribers, and adds a tax of three cents on all letter money and collection packages sent by express, except those for the government or the press. After some discussion the bill was, on motion of Mr. Dawes, laid on the table by a vote of 75 to 60. The Senate bill authorizing the President to appoint two additional assistant secretaries of war, with a salary of $3,000 per annum, to perform such duties as the secretary may prescribe required by law, for the term of appointment of one year, was passed.

WEDNESDAY, January 22.

The Senate to-day passed the bill appropriating ten thousand dollars for the expenses of the joint special committee on the war. The bill providing that the examination of a witness before a Congressional committee shall not prevent his examination in a court of justice was, after some debate, passed. Mr. Wade, from the special committee on the conduct of the war, reported a bill to authorize the President to take possession of certain railroads and telegraph lines, which was referred. The case of Mr. Bright was then taken up, and Mr. Davis, the new senator from Kentucky, made an eloquent speech in favor of his expulsion. He took the ground that Mr. Bright had never shown any sympathy with the government, and voted against all measures to subdue the rebellion, and was therefore unfitted for the position of Senator.

The House passed the bill to increase the clerical force of the War and Navy Departments. On motion of Mr. Blair, it was resolved that the President inform the House whether the act of Congress, requiring officers of the additional regiments appointed from civil life to be assigned to the recruiting service, has been complied with. If so, how many officers have been thus employed since the extra session of Congress. Mr. Spaulding, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize the issue of United States notes and for the redemption and funding thereof, and for the funding of the floating debt of the United States. The bill was made the special order for Tuesday. Mr. Mallory reported a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of War, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the House as soon as practicable, whether, and in what time, a sufficient military force can be extended to the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in order that the road may be prepared. The House, in Committee of the Whole, then resumed the consideration of the civil appropriation bill, and Mr. Diven made a speech on the object of the war, holding that it was not for the abolition of slavery. Mr. Stevens spoke in favor of emancipation as necessary to the subjection of the South, and closing with a slur upon the administration for sending to Siberia the only member of the cabinet who comprehended this necessity.

THURSDAY, January 23.

The Senate in its session to-day passed a resolution declaring that Marshal Lamon, in the order he transmitted to that body, was guilty of the contempt of the Senate, and that the Secretary of the Navy report the resolution to the President. On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill for the completion of the defenses of Washington was passed, with an amendment that no work shall be expended on new defenses. The bill to increase the clerical force of the War and Navy Departments was also passed. The case of Mr. Bright was then taken up, and Mr. Davis resumed his remarks, in which he animadverted severely upon the efforts for emancipation.

In the House the following bills were reported: To establish a postal money order system; naval appropriation bill; authorizing the President to appoint lighthouse inspectors for any of the lighthouses on the coast, during and for one year after the continuance of the present rebellion; authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with States for supplies furnished their troops called out to aid in the suppression of the rebellion; for a military and mail road from Kentucky to Tennessee.—The bill referring to lighthouse inspectors was passed. The consideration of the Military Academy bill was then resumed, and Mr. Aldey delivered a speech on the finances of the government, advocating a combination of the three important measures before the House. Messrs. Harrison, Washburne and Van Horn followed with remarks on the emancipation question, subsequent to which the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 24.

The Senate to-day passed the bill appropriating $10,000 for the expenses incurred by the joint committee of investigation. Bills were introduced by Mr. Sherman creating two new bureaus in the Navy Department, and by Mr. Grimes to provide a charter for certain banks in the District of Columbia.—The credentials of Robert Wilson, recently appointed senator from Missouri, were presented, and he took the usual oath. The bill relating to certain judicial districts of the U. S. Circuit Courts was passed. The case of Mr. Bright was then taken up, and speeches were made by Messrs. Cowan, Harris, Ten Eyck and Clarke, the first two opposing the proposition to expel him from the Senate. Without voting on the question, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill making more stringent provisions against the sale of spirituous liquors to the Indians, but took no decisive action upon it. The joint resolution appropriating $10,000 for the investigating committee was passed. The Senate bill appropriating $25,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, if, in his judgment, the same be necessary, for the protection of the emigrants on the overland routes between the Atlantic states and California and Oregon and Washington territory was passed.—Mr. Fenton presented the resolutions of the Legislature of the state of New York in favor of the enactment of a law to prevent frauds on the government in the matter of furnishing supplies, and, on motion, they were referred to the investigating committee on war contracts. The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill and then adjourned until Monday.

☞ The New Bedford Standard, a leading Republican paper in Massachusetts, in its leader of the 16th inst., says, the Republican party, on the platform on which the Presidential election was contested, no longer exists.

☞ The Wisconsin Legislature has before it a proposition to repeal the Personal Liberty laws of that State, and the subject has been referred to a Committee, of whom the Milwaukee News predicts a "good report."

WAR NEWS.

The Loss at Somerset.

LOUISVILLE, January 22.

The entire United States loss in the late fight was 39 killed and 150 wounded.

General Thomas' forces took 14 cannon and 1,400 mules and horses. General Thomas is across the river in pursuit. The steamboat and eight barges used by the rebels were burned. The United States troops used the remaining barges in crossing the river.

LOUISVILLE, January 22.

General Thomas now reports the Federal loss at the recent battle at 39 killed and 127 wounded.—Among the wounded are Col. McCook, of the Ninth Ohio, and his aid, Lieut. Burt, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry. Of the rebels Zollicoffer and 114 others were killed, 116 wounded, and 45 taken prisoners.

A prisoner says that Gen. Geo. B. Crittenden was the first in command of the rebel forces, and Zollicoffer the second. Crittenden fled to the woods, taking the wrong road, and it is supposed he will be captured.

The Federal forces actively engaged were the Tenth Indiana, Fourth Kentucky, Second Minnesota, and Ninth Ohio—their respective loss being in the order named.

They were reinforced, after the first and severest engagement, by the Twelfth and Eighteenth Kentucky, First and Second Tennessee, Fourteenth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Ohio Regiments, and Standard's, Whitmore's and Kenney's batteries.

The rebel forces were estimated at 10,000.

Green C. Clay, of Bourbon county, son of Brutus Clay, and aid to Gen. Schoepff, was with General Thomas in the engagement, and has just arrived, bringing a splendid silk rebel flag, bearing the inscription: "Presented to the Mountain Rangers, Captain F. A. Ashford, by Mrs. W. D. Chardevoyne."

Col. S. S. Fry, of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment, had his horse shot from under him by one of Zollicoffer's aids, when he turned and shot Zollicoffer through the left breast.

The first breaking of the rebel ranks was effected by Col. R. S. McCook, of the Ninth Ohio, acting Brigadier General, who ordered his men to charge bayonets, which put the rebels to immediate flight.

The last order issued to the rebels, which was found in their encampment, was signed by Colonel Cummins, the senior in command, after the death of Zollicoffer and flight of Crittenden, directing the rebels to disperse and save themselves in the best way they could.

The *Journal* says Gen. Thomas, with a large force, has crossed the Cumberland, and is hunting the flying rebels through Wayne county.

Official Announcement of the Victory.--The President Hastens to do Honor to the Brave.

The following general order in respect to the battle of Mill Spring, (near Somerset, Ky.,) has just been issued:

"GENERAL ORDER IN RESPECT TO THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING.

"WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 22, 1862.

"The President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, has received information of a brilliant victory achieved by the United States forces over a large body of armed traitors and rebels, at Mill Springs, in the State of Kentucky.

"He returns thanks to the gallant officers and soldiers who won that victory, and when the official reports shall be received, the military skill and personal valor displayed in the battle will be acknowledged and rewarded in a fitting manner.

"The courage that encountered and vanquished the greatly superior numbers of the rebel force, pursued and attacked them in their entrenchments, and paused not until the enemy was completely routed, merits and receives commendation. The purpose of this war is to attack, pursue and destroy a rebellious enemy, and to deliver the country from the danger menaced by traitors. Alacrity, daring, courageous spirit, and patriotic zeal, on all occasions and under every circumstances, are expected from the army of the United States. In the prompt and spirited movements and daring battle of Mill Spring the nation will realize its hopes, and the people of the United States will rejoice to honor every soldier and officer who proves his courage by charging with the bayonet and storming entrenchments or in the blaze of the enemy's fire.

"By order of the President,

"EDWIN M. STANTON,

"Secretary of War."

The following official order has been issued by the Secretary of War:

"Ordered, That the War Department will be closed, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays against all other business but that which relates to active military operations in the field.

"Saturdays will be devoted to the business of Senators and Representatives.

"Mondays to the business of the public.

"EDWIN M. STANTON,

"Secretary of War."

Official Accounts of the Victory.

The following despatch was received at headquarters to-night:

LOUISVILLE, January 22, 1862.

To Major General McClellan, Commanding the United States Army:

The following has just been received from Gen. Thomas:

The rout of the enemy was complete. After succeeding in getting two pieces of artillery across the river, and upwards of fifty wagons, he abandoned the rest with all the ammunition in the depot at Mill Spring. They then threw away their arms, and dispersed through the mountain by-ways in the direction of Monticello, but are so completely demoralized that I do not believe they will make a stand short of Tennessee.

The property captured on this side of the river is of great value, amounting to eight six-pounders and two Parrott guns, with caissons filled with ammunition; about one hundred four-horse wagons, and upwards of twelve hundred horses and mules; several boxes of arms, which have never been opened, and from five hundred to one thousand muskets, (mostly flint locks, but in good order;) subsistence stores enough to serve the entire command for three days, and a large amount of hospital stores.

"As soon as I receive the report of the brigade commanders, I will furnish a detailed report of the battle. Our loss was thirty-nine killed and one hundred and twenty-seven wounded. Among the wounded were Colonel McCook, of the Ninth Ohio, commanding a brigade, and his aid, Lieutenant Bart, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry.—The loss of the rebels was: Zollicoffer and one hundred and fourteen others killed and buried, one hundred and sixteen wounded, and forty-five taken prisoners, (not wounded,) five of whom are surgeons, and including Lieutenant Colonel Carter, of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment.

"GENERAL THOMAS.

D. C. BUELL, Brigadier General commanding."

Affairs at Ship Island.

Our correspondence from Ship Island, the rendezvous of the Butler expedition, says the N. Y. *Times*, is to the 30th of December, and gives a very complete idea of the condition of affairs there up to that time. The troops since they landed there have been busily engaged in perfecting the defences, and making preparations for moving over to the mainland as soon as the rest of the expedition shall arrive. The National gunboats were doing very effective service in the vicinity in keeping the coast clear of rebel traders. They had succeeded in stopping entirely the communication between New Orleans and Mobile.

Since the action between the Massachusetts and the Florida, of which details have heretofore been given, the rebel gunboats cruising in the Mississippi Sound had kept out of harm's way. The headquarters of Flag Officer McLean had been established at Ship Island, and measures were being taken whereby the most effective co-operation could be established between the military and naval forces.—The news from the mainland, brought over by escaped negroes, is to the effect that there is a great scarcity of provisions, the inhabitants living principally on sweet potatoes and beef

WHOLESALE ROBBERY.

There is no doubt but that there has been a wholesale system of robbery going on among the officials and contractors who have had their hands in the strong box of the Government. Congressional Investigating Committees may do some good, and they are now busily at work. We clip the following from the *New York Ledger*, the editor of which paper speaks out plainly, and comes very near invoking mob law and a breach of the peace to punish those leeches who are absorbing the life-blood of the nation:

"It is too bad that a gang of remorseless speculators should be allowed to plunder the national treasury right and left, while the patriotic and self denying masses of the people are paying taxes and making voluntary contributions to the utmost extent of their means to sustain the government in its time of trial and peril. But so it is. By means of 'fat contracts' and exorbitant commissions, scores of the favorites of men in power are enabled to amass immense fortunes out of the money contributed by patriotic citizens for the salvation of the country. In our own city we have two illustrious examples of fortune making; in one case a publisher of a newspaper pockets thousands of dollars for mis-doing what might have been well done at a trifling expense, and in another case a relative of Governor Morgan and brother in law of Secretary Welles, pockets nearly a hundred thousand dollars for doing what many a person vastly his superior would have been glad to do for a twentieth part of that sum. * * We think the people have the remedy in their own hands, and we trust the time will soon come when they will apply it. Let every man known to have thus filched a fortune from the national treasury be seized by the community in which he lives, and hung to the nearest railing or post suitable for such a hallowed purpose.—That is the only remedy, and it would be a most efficacious one. Any man who would even *wish* to make money unfairly out of his country in such a time as this is unfit to live, and he who *does it* should not be allowed to cumber the earth with his living presence."

☞ The fight between Cameron and Fremont, which agitated the country a few weeks ago, has resulted in the destruction of both combatants. Cameron had influence enough to procure Fremont's removal, but he did not long enjoy his victory. His own head soon rolled upon the executioner's block for the same causes that led to the decapitation of Fremont—official corruption and favoritism for the emancipation of the negro. For all such partizans we have no other wish than to see them re-enact the *role* of the Killkenny cats!—*Pittsburg Post.*

A HORSE SELL.—The Harrisburg *Union* tells the following good story of one of the government horses:

Many incidents connected with the horse purchases for Government will probably become matters of history hereafter, and we will add one just learned from a friend, which we think will stand pre-eminent among the evidences of the *honesty* of the loyal men who acted as agents for the government.

A number of horses were purchased at various prices in the Juniata region, which were examined and passed by an inspector named Sherburne. As Government had no forage, the horses were placed among the farmers in the vicinity to board. Among the rest, an old farmer on Shaner's creek was allotted six head. He took excellent care of them, and was getting along finely, until one day one of them slipped his wind and his spirit soared away to where oats are plenty, the pastures forever green, and no driver's lash to goad him on to labor—fabulously known as horse heaven.—The farmer was alarmed, because, honest, conscientious man as he was, he feared Government would hold him for the loss of this fine army nag. In order to clear his skirts, if possible, he summoned half a dozen of his neighbors to hold an inquest and *post mortem* examination over the dead body of the charger, that they might certify that he did not die of neglect or inattention. The conclave assembled, and after due deliberation decided that the horse had died of old age!—one of the jury of inquest testifying that he had known the animal personally *for upwards of twenty-seven years?*

A STARTLING STATEMENT.—The Chicago *Tribune* publishes the following paragraph editorially:

"We have before us three cartridges brought to us from Annapolis by a friend. They are a portion of the ammunition for Enfield rifles served out to Burnside's forces for the great expedition. To the eye they are alike in appearance, and the slight difference in weight could not instantly be detected. But the difference is that one of the three *contains not a particle of powder.* A prominent officer of the expedition told our informant that this was about the proportion throughout the entire lot of Enfield cartridges—one-third of them carefully put up without powder. Now here is a case for investigation. Was it fraud, or treachery, that seeks to palm off upon our brave troops, on the eve of an expedition, sham cartridges? Let us have an explanation of this affair, Secretary Stanton."

☞ For goodness' sake let us lose sight of the negro and strive to ameliorate the condition of the white man. The St. Louis *Republican* so says, as it touches upon the abolition fallacies, and forcibly asks: "Where are those general uprisings of the slaves, so confidently prophesied in certain quarters, as the inevitable result of a civil war? Where are those servile butcheries that heated imaginations conjured up as the probable result of our domestic conflict? Where is that universal unrest of the blacks, which was expected to deplete the Southern States of the 'brawny sons of toil,' and lead them to a safe refuge in the North? There have been no insurrections, and there are likely to be none. May not, therefore, the Abolitionists, who have been mistaken in this idea, be equally mistaken in many other notions that they are so constantly and pertinaciously forcing upon the public? The holiday season is over, when custom allows the slaves of the South almost unrestricted liberty, and yet we have heard of no gigantic revolts, such as have been promised as following the occupation of the southern country by the Federal troops. Isn't it a pity to try to wreck a country out of pretended consideration for a race who can have no appreciation of such sacrifices for their benefits?"

THE WAR MUST BE SHORT.

This war commenced on the 19th of April, 1861; it ought to be ended by the 19th of April, 1862.

The amount of cotton now on hand in the warehouse, of Liverpool and Manchester is sufficient to keep the Lancashire mills at work, at their present rate of running, until the latter part of May. As that period approaches, the impending distress of the manufacturing population of England will furnish powerful motives for the intervention of the British government to break the blockade. The overmastering instinct of self preservation will assert its force, and pretexts will not long be wanting for war with the United States and an alliance with the South. Recent events have shown on how precarious a footing are our relations with Great Britain. It behooves us to strike vigorous, rapid, and effective blows while we have but one enemy to contend with, and no formidable third party interferes.—*N. Y. World.*

A CONTRAST.

Decidedly the most brilliant military campaign in which our Country ever engaged, was the Mexican War, during the administration of President POLK. Ex President BUCHANAN was, at that time, Secretary of State, and the late Governor MARCY, Secretary of War. The most extensive means had to be provided for the maintenance of a large army in a distant country, and millions of money passed through the hands of the government officers. But we do not remember that any one of them was ever charged with peculation or dishonesty. Certain it is that not a whisper was ever heard affecting the integrity of Mr. MARCY, and he retired from office enjoying the respect of the whole country. The democratic administration of President POLK, in that campaign, set an example which might have been profitably followed by those holding high places under Mr. LINCOLN. It certainly is not necessary to the successful prosecution of a war that all concerned in conducting it should turn highway robbers.—*Easton Argus.*

MR. THADDEUS STEVENS OFF THE TRACK.—Mr. Thaddeus Stevens has been making another speech in Congress in favor of the infallible abolition panacea for this Southern rebellion—to wit, the emancipation and arming of the slave population of the South. Now, we respectfully submit that, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, all the talents, learning, labor and time of Mr. Stevens are demanded at this crisis to provide the ways and means necessary to prevent the Treasury and the country from running into bankruptcy, and that he is off the track in neglecting the important money question to dance to the silly music of our abolition disorganizers on the negro question. Let Mr. Stevens stick to the financial duties of his committee; for the liberation of Uncle Sam is a more pressing question than the emancipation of Uncle Tom. A little less of the nigger, and a little more money for the Treasury, if you please, Mr. Stevens.—*New York Herald.*

GOVERNMENT DOINGS WITH HORSE DEALERS.—A man named William B. Rutzer, hailing from the State of New York, has been arrested in Baltimore, on the charge of exchanging Government horses, after they had been purchased, for a class of broken down and worn out nags. Rutzer had been employed to take charge of the horses, and took advantage of his position to practice fraud. He is in custody, awaiting examination. The evidence against him is said to be conclusive.

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

☞ 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 time and the excesses in which we indulge, 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

KAUFMAN & CO.,

Sole Agents, No. 1 East Orange street.

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.

jan 7 1m 52

☞ 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.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

jan 21 3m 2] Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.

☞ Equality to All! Uniformity of Price! A new feature of Business: Every one his own Salesman. Jones & Co., of the Crescent One Price Clothing Store, 602 Market street, above 6th, in addition to having the argest, 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 25 1y-5 JONES & CO.

☞ 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

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. J. J. Strine, Andrew L. Lane, of Manheim, to Barbara B. Erb, of Warwick.

By the same, Jacob Piper to Emma Brown, of Bainbridge.

On the 9th inst., in Louisville, Ky., by Rev. J. M. Mickley, Lieut. John H. Druckemiller, Company B, 79th Regiment, P. V., to Lizzie M. Fraim, both of this city.

On the 20th inst., by Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, Benjamin C. Kauffman, of Manor, to Barbara S. Hoover, of Lancaster township.

On the 21st inst., by the same, Ephraim S. Hoover, of East Hempfield, to Lizzy D. Martin, of Warwick twp.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. Jacob Reinhold, Henry Breneman to Elizabeth Boffenmoyer, both of Rapho twp.

On the 9th inst., by the same, Samuel Harley, to Maria Moyer, both of Ephrata.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Robert Alexander, William McCullough, of Cecil county, Md., to Lizzie J. McVey, of Lancaster county, Pa.

On Sunday last, by Rev. P. J. Timlow, Jacob M. Harnesley to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Rollin, both of Marietta.

DEATHS.

On the 20th inst., in this city, Mrs. Sarah M. Metzger, wife of Henry M. Metzger, in the 38th year of her age.

In this city, on the 20th inst., Miss Sarah W. Bitner, in the 37th year of her age.

On the 11th inst., in East Donegal township, of typhoid fever, Catharine, youngest daughter of Rev. Peter Nissley, aged 17 years, 8 months and 23 days.

Lately in Marietta, Wm. Nixon, aged 45 years.

On the 8th inst., in Manheim township, Margaret, wife of Jacob Stehman, aged 57 years, 7 months and 4 days.

In Mount Joy, on the 12th inst., David M. Myers, in the 31st year of his age.

On the 14th ult., in East Hempfield twp., Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Hiestand, aged 41 years, 1 month and 12 days.

On the 14th inst., in Upper Leacock, David Stultzfuz, aged 69 years, 10 months and 18 days.

On the 27th ult, suddenly, Martha Andrews, of Lancaster twp., aged 30 years and 11 months.

On the 22d inst., in this city, Mrs. Catharine Shindel, aged 76 years.

THE MARKETS.

City Household Market.

LANCASTER, January 25.

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@6½ 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 27.

Flour, Superfine, ℔ bbl	$5.25
" Extra " "	5.45
White Wheat, ℔ bushel	1.25
Red " "	1.20
Corn, old "	50
" new "	50
Oats "	34
Rye "	62
Cloverseed "	4.00
Whiskey, in hhds	22
" in bbls	22½

LANCASTER COUNTY PRISON.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Inspectors.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County:

THE undersigned, in pursuance of law, submit to the Court the following Report of the Prison, for the year ending November 30, 1861.

On the 30th November 1860, there were in confinement	114	prisoners.
In the course of the year there were received	698	"
Making the aggregate of the inmates of Prison in 1861	812	"
Of these the following were discharged during the year, viz:		
By expiration of sentence and by Inspectors	493	"
By Magistrates, District Attorney, Court and Habeas Corpus	217	"
	710	"
Leaving in confinement, November 30, 1861	102	"

Of these (102) 57 are convicts at labor, 12 awaiting trial, and 33 vagrants, (11 less than last year) Of the 698 received during the year, 64 were convicted. A considerable decrease, as compared with last year, being then 91.

The number committed to Prison during the year, excepting those convicted, was 634 (116 less than last year) of which 469 were for vagrancy, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct, resulting from drunkenness; this is 82 less than last year. In addition to the 634 there were sentenced during the same period 64, and remaining in Prison on the 30th of November, 1861, 114, making the above total in Prison during the year. Of the prisoners discharged, 4 were sent to the Eastern Penitentiary, 4 to the House of Refuge, 1 to the State Insane Asylum, 14 to the Lancaster County Poor House, 3 escaped, and 3 died, 2 of whom by consumption and the other of mania-a-potu Of the 64 sentenced prisoners, 29 were convicted of larceny, 2 for burglary, 1 for robbery, 1 for kidnapping, 1 for assault and battery with intent to kill, and the residue for minor offences. There were twenty-seven less sentenced to imprisonment in the County Prison this year than the previous one. Of the 64 convicts, 14 were sentenced for one year and upwards, 1 as long as 6 years and three months; 45 were white and 19 were colored. But 26 of the convicts were born in Lancaster city and county, and 22 in foreign countries, of which 19 were native of Germany. 33 of the 64 convicts are under 30 years of age. 4 of the 64 convicts are females, and of the 60 males but 34 had trades prior to their conviction; 10 are old offenders, and 54 are receiving punishment for their first offence. The 64 convicts were occupied as follows; 15 weaving carpet, 5 weaving check, 6 weaving bagging, 6 making cigars, 6 making shoes, 3 knitting netts, and 4 making baskets. 19 of the 64 could not read and 25 could not write, a much larger proportion of the illiterate than the previous year. 35 of the 64 are unmarried. 53 of the convicts were of intemperate habits.

The whole number of prisoners received since the opening of the Prison, September 12th, 1851 to November 30th, 1861, was 5,911; white males 4,620; white females 585; colored males 577, and colored females 129.

No epidemic prevailed among the prisoners during the year; the number of cases treated was considerably less than last year, namely 175; being in the ratio of 100 cases treated to every 464 prisoners; 156 were cured, 16 relieved and 3 died.

The financial affairs and manufacturing operations of the Prison during the fiscal year, closing November 30th, 1861, are exhibited in detail by the following statement which contains all the information relating to those subjects:

Statement of orders issued, showing that the orders issued by the Inspectors on the Treasurer of the Lancaster County Prison, for the fiscal year, ending November 30, 1861, amount to		$21,770 06
From which deduct extraordinary expenses, to wit: Alterations and repairs		478 71
		$21,291 35
To which is to be added the indebtedness of The Prison, and the goods and materials on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year:		
Due by Prison for materials, &c., November 30, 1861	$2,586 77	
Manufactured goods on hand, November 30, 1860	3,800 99	
Raw materials on hand, November 30, 1860	2,461 37	8,849 13
		$30,140 48
In order to ascertain the actual costs of the Prison to the county, it becomes necessary to deduct the following cash received and assets of the manufacturing department, viz:		
Cash received by the Keeper for goods sold and paid to the Treasurer of the Prison	$10,633 34	
Manufactured goods on hand, November 30, 1861	4,056 55	
Raw Materials, on hand, November 30, 1861	4,273 22	
Due Prison for goods sold, November 30, 1861	1,204 06	20,167 17
		$9 973 31

The whole number of days prisoners were boarded the past year was 41,266, 39,057 at 18 cents a day, and 2,209 at 12 cents a day, amounting in all to $7,284 90, an average of $607.07½ per month; the number of the previous year was 48,279, costing $8,690.22, averaging $724-18½ per month, being a decrease the past from the preceding year of $117.11 per month average. The price paid the Keeper for boarding such vagrants as do not labor was reduced, in March last, from 18 to 12 cents per day. In consequence of that and the decrease in the number of that class of persons, the costs of the maintenance of vagrants this year is considerably less than the previous one; amounting in 1861 to $2,760.60 against $3,894.66 in 1860, being $1,134 06 of a diminution.

The manufacturing operations during the year produced as follows: 9,073½ yards carpet for sale; 7,214½ yards carpet for customers; 10,531 yards bagging, and 6,974 yards apron and Prison check and raccoon; 571 pair boots, shoes and slippers; 2713 grain bags; 2385 baskets of various kinds and sizes; 448 fish nets, seines and fly nets; 98,514 Spanish and sizes cigars; 46,355 half-Spanish cigars, &c.

There are manufactured goods on hand to the amount of $4,056 55; consisting among other articles of 2,185 yards carpet; 122 dozen grain bags; 345 fish and fly nets and seines; 587 willow and oak baskets; 119 pair boots, shoes and slippers; 23,100 skewers; and 118,550 Spanish, sizes and half-Spanish cigars.

The profit of the labor of the prisoners for the past year was $4,503 85 as shown by the statement of gain and loss, which is $653.20 in excess of the previous year.

By the following statement the correctness of the foregoing recapitulation is verified:

Maintenance Department		$8,891 57
Miscellaneous and current expenses		5,062 09
Due by Prison for Coal		523 50
		$14,477 16
From which deduct the above profits		4 503 86
		$9,973 31

The actual cost of the Prison the preceding year, was $11,815,98; $1,842.67 more than the past year, ending November 30th, 1861.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed, JACOB B. BRUBAKER, President, HIRAM EVANS, JOSEPH SAMSON, JACOB SEITZ, H. S. GARA, P. W. HOUSEKEEPER, Secretary, } Inspectors.

Lancaster County Prison, January 6, 1862.—jan29-3t

TURNPIKE DIVIDEND.--The President and Managers of the Lancaster and Ephrata Turnpike, have this day declared a dividend of Seventy-Five Cents on each share of stock, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 23d January inst., 1862, at the Banking House of Reed, Henderson & Co.

HENRY SHREINER,

January 22, 1862. Treasurer.

jan 27 1t 3

"AMALGAM BELLS" at prices within the reach of every Church School House, Factory and Farm in the land. Their use in all parts of the United States, for the past three years, have proven them to combine most valuable qualities. Among which are TONE, STRENGTH, SONOROUSNESS and DURABILITY OF VIBRATION, unequaled by any other manufacture. Sizes, 50 to 5000 pounds, cost