WAR NEWS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

MONDAY, December 22.

In the Senate to-day the Vice-President laid before that body a communication from the Secretary of War, relating to the charter of the rotten vessels for the Banks expedition, with other documents upon the same subject. Mr. Grimes offered a resolution appointing a committee of three to inquire into the matter, which was discussed by Mr. Hale, and adopted. The Vice-President also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, covering a correspondence with the Russian government relating to the construction of telegraphic communication with the Amoor river. Mr. Latham presented a memorial from the express companies asking an amendment to the internal revenue law. Mr. Hale offered a resolution asking of the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate by what authority the number of captains on the active list has been increased. Mr. Davis introduced a bill for the appointment of a commission to settle claims between the United States and any State during the rebellion. Mr. Powell's resolution, asking if any arrested persons had been required to take an oath not to sue the person arresting them as a condition of release, was taken up and passed. The resolution relative to sending troops into Delaware was discussed by Messrs. Lane, of Indiana, and Saulsbury.

In the House the credentials of Mr. Michael Hahn, representative elect from Louisiana, were received. Mr. Wilson offered a resolution of inquiry into the reasons for the delay in the payment of the soldiers. Mr. Vallandigham offered a resolution that the House desire the most speedy measures to be taken for the restoration of peace. Mr. Ashley offered resolutions to enable the territories of Nevada, Utah, and Colorado to form State governments. Mr. Calvert offered a resolution setting forth that the Secretary of the Navy has illegally appointed midshipmen during the recess of Congress. Mr. Cox introduced a resolution asking of the President information relating to the alleged interference of our minister to Mexico in favor of the French in their war with Mexico. Mr. May offered a resolution calling on the President for a copy of an order of the Secretary of State, read to the prisoners in Fort Warren, forbidding them to employ counsel. Mr. Moorhead introduced a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury cause the soldiers to be paid. Mr. Hutchins introduced a resolution proposing to give gold medals to the soldiers who first crossed the Rappahannock. The bill declaratory of emancipation was read for information. Mr. White, from the Select Committee on Border State Emancipation, introduced a bill appropriating twenty million dollars to aid Missouri in emancipating her slaves. Mr. Walker offered a resolution that the Committee of Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to the amount of one hundred millions, bearing interest at six per cent., and redeemable in three or five years. The House passed a resolution adjourning from Tuesday to the first Monday in January.

ARRESTS BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

LETTER FROM JUDGE GOULD, OF NEW YORK.

To the Editor of the Herald:

The following letter sufficiently explains itself. It was sent to the President two days after its date by a friend of his, who afforded the first opportunity that could be relied on to insure the delivery to the President in person, and it was so delivered. It was read, and a verbal reply that the case would be investigated was given. But no pretence was made that the cause for the arrest was not correctly stated in my letter.

Though the claim to "investigate" by means of an arbitrary arrest, personal duress, and whatever secret appliances a Cabinet inquisition might see fit to resort to, was reasserting the right so to arrest for such causes, and thus was a claim as utterly at variance with all law, as would have been the similar arrest of a man who (in New York, had picked the Secretary's pocket, still steps were taken to present the case again to the President and the Secretary, through their personal and political friends (and they are in high position,) in the hope of obtaining redress without publicity.

But as up to this time (after nearly three weeks) nothing has resulted, except an infamously rigorous imprisonment of Mr. Tracy, forbearance has reached its limit. It is highly important that the people should thus and now have a specific statement, showing the enormity of actual oppression exercised in this case, as a warning to them and to the administration. Yours, &c.,

GEO. GOULD.

Troy, New York, Dec. 4, 1862.

JUDGE GOULD TO MR. LINCOLN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14, 1862.

To his Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: On my arrival in this city, from my residence in Troy, N. Y., I find that a cousin of mine, G. Colden Tracy, a broker of this city, has been, first arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette, secondly, to-day taken as a prisoner to Washington. The newspapers say—and so far as I can learn by all inquiries of authorities, I can hear nothing different—that the cause of the arrest is some dealings he has had in contractors' drafts on government officers for moneys; and it is said, some frauds were committed in or by the drafts, and he is charged with complicity therewith.

If this be so, it is a crime cognizable by the courts, and only by the courts. And I am amazed at the fatuity of public officers who can take no warning from the distinctly uttered voice of a free people.

I am, always have been, an unwavering enemy of this rebellion—(cursed in its origin, most accursed its progress)—and a supporter of the administration. I am a Judge of the highest court of this State. And if no honest voice has yet reached the ear of our government, I wish to say, and to be heard in saying, that Star Chamber process and Secretary's warrants are dangerous instruments to play with, and that, among us, the true, staunch supporters of the government, who would crush treason with the iron heel, but who know the law are compelled to hang their heads in silence at the mention of cases which have occurred in our midst.

Spies are hardly cautioned when they are where they can do infinite harm; but a powerful hand and oppressive one, is laid on a person here, who is not in a position for doing mischief, if he would, and who is supposed to have no friends.

In this respect, I thank God, there has been a mistake. It is true that he is a young man, of not much means, or influence; it is also true that he has a young wife (married not long since, and for no assigned cause, and for no assignable cause, that those in power dare to give breath to, he is taken away from home, without giving to his wife an instant's interview or a chance to see him. In this country the France of a century ago!

The young man is the grandson of that Uriah Tracy, who lived and died, a Senator of the United States, from Connecticut, who was the first man buried in the Congressional burying ground at Washington, and whose ashes are insulted by this atrocious invasion of the liberties of the people in the person of his descendant.

I am not merely speaking my own opinion of such arrests. I know the opinion and the feelings of many of my brethren of the bench. And if the government is really desirous of so proceeding as to make it our duty to make public our opinions, they will be heard, not merely in the writ of habeas corpus, but in open declaration to the world.

Had I been a few hours earlier made aware of this case, I should not have troubled you with a word; but I would have seen that the process of the Supreme Court of the State was so executed as to protect its citizens accused of such offences from any arrest, other than one under the appropriate process of the courts.

I beg again to assure you, in all sincerity, that this kind of proceeding has gone too far already, and that, while to the last of our men and our means we are ready and determined to sustain the law, and the government in enforcing the law over this whole land as one country, we are also determined to be judged by the law, and not by any Secretary or any one who is not commissioned for that purpose. We know and acknowledge the rules of war, where the necessity of the case requires the existence of martial law. But we know, also, the common law of liberty, and the broad, great charter of the Constitution.

I write warmly, zealously, because I cannot bear to think of our cherished government taking any course to injure itself; at a time too, when our only hope of escaping the eternal disgrace and humiliation of letting the cause human liberty perish in our hands is to sustain this Government of this Union, and to have it a Government worth sustaining.

With great respect, yours, &c.,

GEORGE GOULD.

THE PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, has sent a communication to Speaker Grow, in which he states that the requisitions of the Secretary of War for money for the payment of troops have always been promptly met at the Treasury when an absolute want of means did not prevent.

He says that since the 1st of July, the sum of $66,554,281 has been paid on such requisitions, as follows:

For bounties on enlistments,	$7,500,000.00
For recruiting, collecting, drilling and organizing,	10,152,360.41
For ordinary pay,	48,881,921.23

The amount of requisitions of this description now in the Treasury Department unpaid is $28,700,000. These unpaid requisitions are about equal to the amount required for pay during one bi-monthly period. A portion of them represent pay which fell due before the commencement of the last bi-monthly period of September and October, while about equal amounts have been supplied for pay which has become due since its commencement. Precise information on these points can only be obtained from the books of the Department.

Will some one tell us how it is that all the sympathizers with the rebellion unite in a howl of sorrow and indignation at the removal of General M'Clellan? What especial wrong is done to them by that removal? Will some one enlighten us?—*African Republican.*

The Deacon means Democrats when he speaks of "sympathizers with rebellion." In answer to his query it is only necessary to point him to the recent terrible disaster at Fredericksburg.—*Jeffersonian.*

JUST SO.—The Springfield Republican, one of the ablest Republican papers in Massachusetts, says:—

"There can be no doubt that the voters of New York have decided against emancipation as a war measure. Nor is there any possibility of disputing it, in regard to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and New Jersey. The people of these populous States felt, like rational men, that the question was—Emancipation and no Union; or the Union and Emancipation abandoned."

General Burnside's Reasons for Crossing the Rappahannock.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 9, 1862.

To Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: I have the honor to offer the following reasons for moving the Army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock sooner than was anticipated by the President, Secretary, or yourself, and for crossing at a point different from the one indicated to you at our last meeting at the President's

During my preparations for crossing at the place I had first selected, I discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his forces down the river and elsewhere, thus breaking his defences in front, and also thought I discerned that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburg, and I hoped, by rapidly throwing the whole command over at that place, to separate, by a vigorous attack, the forces of the enemy on the river below from the forces behind and on the crest and in the rear of the town; in which case we could fight him with great advantage in our favor.

To do this we had to gain a height on the extreme right of the crest, which height commanded a new road lately made by the enemy for the purpose of more rapid communication along his lines, which point gained, his position along the crest would have been scarcely tenable, and he could have been driven from there easily by an attack on his front, in connection with a movement in the rear of the crest.

How near we came to accomplishing our object future reports will show. But for the fog and unexpected and unavoidable delay in building the bridges, which gave the enemy twenty-four hours more to concentrate his forces in his strong positions, we would almost certainly have succeeded, in which case the battle would have been, in my opinion, far more decisive than if we had crossed at the places first selected. As it was, we came very near success.

Failing in accomplishing the main object, we remained in order of battle two days—long enough to decide that the enemy would not come out of his strongholds to fight us with his infantry, after which we recrossed to this side of the river, unmolested, without the loss of men or property.

As the day broke, our long lines of troops were seen marching to their different positions, as if going on parade. Not the least demoralization or disorganization existed.

To the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished the feat of thus recrossing in the face of the enemy, I owe everything. For the failure in the attack I am responsible, as the extreme gallantry, courage and endurance shown by them was never exceeded, and would have carried the points had it been possible.

To the families and friends of the dead, I can only offer my heartfelt sympathy; but for the wounded I can offer my earnest prayers for their comfort and final recovery.

The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton on to this line rather against the opinion of the President, Secretary and yourself, and that you have left the whole movement in my hands without giving me orders, makes me the more responsible.

I will visit you very soon and give you more definite information, and finally will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowledgment will be made of the services of the different Grand Divisions, Corps, and my general and personal staff departments of the Army of the Potomac, to whom I am so much indebted for their support and hearty co-operation.

I will add here that the movement was made earlier than you expected, and after the President, Secretary and yourself requested me not to be in haste, for the reason that we were supplied much sooner by the different Staff Departments than was anticipated when I last saw you

Our killed amount to 1152, or wounded about 9,000, our prisoners about 900, which have been paroled and exchanged for about the same number taken by us.

The wounded were all removed to this side of the river before the evacuation, and are being well cared for. The dead were all buried under a flag of truce.

The Surgeons report a much larger proportion than usual of slight wounds—1,630 only being treated in the hospitals.

I am glad to represent the army at the present time in good condition.

Thanking the Government for that entire support and confidence which I have always received from them,

I remain, General, very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General Com. Army of the Potomac.

The Victory in North Carolina—Official Report of Gen. Foster.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

The following has just been received at the headquarters of the Army of the United States:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, KINGSTON, Dec. 14, 1862.

Major-General Halleck, Commanding the Army of the U. S.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I left Newbern for this place on the 11th inst., but that owing to the very bad roads, and the consequent delays to the trains, &c., I did not reach S. W. creek, five miles from the town, till the afternoon of the 13th. The enemy were posted there, but by a heavy artillery fire in front and a vigorous infantry attack on either flank I succeeded in forcing a passage, and without much loss.

This morning I advanced on this town, and found the enemy strongly posted at a defile passing through a marsh bordering a creek. The position was so well chosen that very little of our artillery could be brought in play. The main attack, therefore, was made by the infantry, assisted by a few guns pushed forward on the road.

We succeeded, after five hours' hard fighting, in driving the enemy from their position. We followed them rapidly to the river. The bridge over the Neuse, at this point was prepared for firing, and was fired at six places; but we followed so closely behind them that we saved the bridge. The enemy retreated precipitately by the Goldsboro' and Pikeville roads.

Their force was about six thousand men, with twenty pieces of artillery. The result is that we have taken Kingston, captured eleven pieces of artillery, taken from four to five hundred prisoners and found a large amount of Quartermaster's and Commissary stores

Our loss will not probably exceed 200 killed and wounded.

I am, General, with great respect, your ob't servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major General Commanding.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 25.

Lieut. Col. Stietsell, of the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, Col. Spear's dashing regiment, had a warm engagement with the enemy at Pointer's bridge, on the Blackwater, yesterday, four miles above Franklin. They drove the enemy's pickets on this side of the river, capturing four—one cavalryman and his horse and three infantry and their arms.

Col. Steitsell's men, advancing with their carbines under the gallant Lt. John S. Rapes, first engaged the enemy, at very short range. Finally, finding the enemy in superior numbers above and below us on the river, with our very small force (of only four small squadrons) in peril of being flanked, Steitsell very wisely concluded to retire, which he did in safety.

Running the Blockade.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.

The bark Montezuma, from St. Thomas, reports that the rebel schooner Retribution ran the blockade off Wilmington, N. C., on Nov. 27th, and arrived at St. Thomas on Dec. 7th, with a cargo of 370 bales of cotton and 100 barrels of rosin. She had a crew of fifteen men, and carried three guns in her hold.

THE MILITARY DEAD-LOCK.

The *National Intelligencer* treats at some length upon "The Military Dead Lock," and concludes thus:

The line of approach to Richmond by way of the Peninsula being abandoned by the present military administration, whose pride of opinion naturally resists a return to it, and the line of approach by way of Fredericksburg being blocked up by an impassable barrier, the combinations of the General-in-Chief have been brought to a sudden standstill at a time most unpropitious to the cause of the Union. We have no heart to anticipate fresh disasters, but we shall feel relieved if this baulk in the campaign does not tend to fulfil the as yet unfulfilled portion of General McClellan's prophetic letter to General Halleck, where, in deprecation of the evacuation of Harrison's Landing, the former pointed to the strong probability that it would induce foreign Powers to recognize our adversaries.

"Hos fonte deivata clades. History, in recording the successive disasters which have followed the removal of the Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula, will record with not the least surprise that it all turned on the question of affording to its Commander a paltry contingent of fifteen thousand men, and this in a war which has brought its forces into the field by levies of five hundred thousand, three hundred thousand, and three hundred thousand again. It will be hard to convince posterity that so much of hazard, and, as it now appears, so much of assured misfortune, need to have been entailed on the Republic if wise counsels had presided over our military destinies."

SUITS AGAINST OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT.

The Baltimore *Sun*, of Tuesday last, says:

Three of the former police commissioners of this city, lately released from Fort Warren, Chas. Howard, Wm. H. Gatchell and John W. Davis, Esqrs.—brought suit in the Superior Court on Saturday against Hon. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, for illegal arrest and false imprisonment, the damage being laid at $20,000 in each case; and also attached the property and interest of Mr. Cameron in the Northern Central Railway Company, to abide the result of said suit.

A suit was also instituted in the Superior Court on Thursday week by S. Teackle Wallis, Frank Howard and Henry M. Warfield, Esqrs. against Major Gen. John E. Wool for false imprisonment and detention at Fortress Monroe, while he was in command of the post, the damages in each case being laid at $20,000.

THE REFINERY BUSINESS.—As an evidence of the growing importance to the petroleum business, the Oil City *Register* states that there are now in operation in the Venango oil district sixty-one refineries. These refineries pay a weekly government tax of $20,000. It is estimated that the annual tax to be paid by the refineries of Allegheny co. will amount to $2,000,000.

AN ATROCIOUS MURDER IN ILLINOIS.

The Palmyra (Mo.) Courier of the 12th instant, relates the particulars of an atrocious murder of a man at Griffville, Illinois, by Missouri guerillas, instigated by his wife and daughter. The murderers, three in number, were arrested in Palmyra, when one of them made a confession, which will be found below. The murdered man's name was Pearson, a resident of the town, and the oldest one of the gang who murdered him was only 17 years of age.

The day I quit work at Dimmitt's, Tom Johnson told me and Hopkins that Hampton Windsor, who is a brother of Mrs. Pearson, wanted us to kill old man Pearson. We said that we would not do it, as he was secesh.—The next morning Mrs. Pearson and her daughter were talking to us about Mr. Pearson; and urged us to take him out and kill him. They assigned as a reason for wanting us to kill him that they were afraid he would kill them. We told them that we would not do it. That night after Mr. Pearson had gone to bed they urged us to take him out and kill him. We told them we would not do it.—They told us that the old man said he was going to kill us, that we would not get away alive, and also that he intended to kill them. We said that he ought to be killed, but that we did not like to do it. They urged us all that morning—Wednesday, November 19—until 10 or 11 o'clock, when we consented to kill him. We then asked him to go out with us in the brush, that we wanted to talk with him.

We went between a quarter and a half a mile from the house. I think that Tom Johnson first told him we were going to hang him. Tom Johnson had a rope with him. We all three put it around his neck and hung him to a limb. He made no resistence. When he was dead, we took him down and threw him in a branch, covering the body with brush. The manner of killing him was thus: After placing the rope around his neck, Tom Johnson threw the end of the rope over the limb, when I and Tom Johnson lifted him up, and Hopkins stretched the rope by putting it over the limb. We took about sixty dollars from his pocket, dividing thirty dollars between us and giving the remainder to Mrs. Pearson and daughters. We also took two or three dollars in counterfeit silver from his pocket. Mrs. Pearson and daughters said that his brother made this money and he (Pearson) passed it. We kept all the counterfeit money as a curiosity.

After the murder we went back to the house and remained there until evening. We told Mrs. Pearson and daughter what we had done, and they appeared much rejoiced over it. We told the woman where we had left the body.

TRUTH FROM BROWNLOW.—The notorious old Parson Brownlow, although to subserve his own pecuniary interests he makes abolition speeches and defends the outrageous conduct of the administration, yet lets out some truth occasionally. In a recent published letter he says:

"The amount of corruption in every department of the government is perfectly astounding, and at the same time disheartening to a loyal man. If I were editing a public journal I would expose these frauds, this treachery, and all connected therewith, if it cost me my life."

STILL HANKERING AFTER THE NEGRO.—When the army appropriation bill, which amounts in the aggregate to over $70,000,000 was before the House of Representatives, on Thursday last, Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That no part of the money appropriated shall be so expended as to encourage the escape of slaves from their masters, or to support and maintain slaves that do escape from their masters, or for any purpose of emancipation or colonization, or for any other object than the reestablishment of the authority of the Constitution and the laws of the United States over the Rebels.

This was opposed by the Abolitionists in that body and defeated by a vote of 66 nays to 33 yeas. So it seems that we are not yet done paying taxes to keep niggers.

GOVERNMENT FRAUDS.

NEW YORK, Dec 26.

An investigation into the frauds on the government show that out of the sum of $1,600,000, which was paid out in this city alone from the special appropriation of twenty millions for recruiting, organizing and drilling volunteers, nearly one half has been paid on fraudulent accounts. Nearly a thousand persons have been engaged in the matter, but are not all criminally implicated.

"WE ARE COMING, FATHER ABRAHAM."—Over 1200 soldiers have deserted from seven Massachusetts regiments. Such is the announcement of the Provost Guard of that State.

Is this the way Gov. ANDREW crowds the highways and byways with his troops to assist the President in putting his emancipation proclamation in operation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$25! AGENTS WANTED! $75!

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

The Confessions and Experience of a Poor Young Man.—A gentleman having been cured of the results of early error and disease, will, from motives of benevolence, send to those who request it, a copy of the above interesting narrative, published by himself. This little book is designed as a warning and caution to young men and those who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., supplying at the same time the means of self cure. Single copies will be sent under seal in a plain envelope,—without charge,—to any who request it, by addressing the author.

CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, New York.
nov 25 3m 46

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 largest, most varied and fashionable stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, and 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.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. J. J. String, Samuel W. Shirk, of East Earl, to Mary Martin, of East Earl.

By the same, Samuel W. Wanner, of Earl, to Susanna G. Erb, of Warwick.

On the 25th inst., by the same, Levi J. Sener, of East Hempfield, to Lizzie Herr, of West Hempfield.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. A. H. Kremer, Joseph Carpenter, of Earl, to Anna M Bertz, of this city.

On the 28th inst., by the same, Jacob Wertz, of Manor, to Magdalene Hoffman, of East Hempfield.

At the residence of the bride, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. B. F. Apple, Maj. Henry Haines to Mrs. Sarah Young, both of Maytown.

On the 25th inst., by the same, William W. Buller, of Maytown, to Mollie A. Hagerly, of Donegal.

On the same day, by the same, John M. Groff to Mary A. Hackenberger, both of Bainbridge.

On the same day, by the same, Henry Shenk, of West Hempfield, to Mary S. Rhoads, of East Donegal.

On the 23d inst., by Rev. J. Isidore Mombert, Simon P. Eby, Esq., to Amelia F. Mengel, both of this city.

Our young friend Eby mastered the legal intricacies and mysticisms of Blackstone, Coke and Littleton, but could not escape the meshes of that arch little rascal, Cupid—and the consequence is as above. We tender him and his accomplished bride our best wishes for a prosperous journey "adown the stream of life together."

THE MARKETS.

Lancaster Wholesale Grain Market.

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

LANCASTER, December 29

Flour, Superfine, ⅌ bbl	$6 25
" Extra "	6 50
White Wheat, ⅌ bushel	1.40
Red " "	1 35
Corn, old "	70
" new "	63
Oats "	
Rye "	80
Cloverseed "	6.00
Whiskey, in hhds	39
" in bbls	39½

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.

The stocks of breadstuffs here is light, consisting of 102,000 bbls. Flour is held firmly with sales of superfine at $6@6.12½; extra at $6.50; and family at $7@7.50. Rye flour is firm at $5.25, and Corn Meal at $3.75. There is a fair demand for Wheat with sales of 5,000 bus. red at $1.46@1.48; and white at $1.65@1.85. 3,000 bus. corn sold at 88@87c. for old, and 75c. for new. Rye sold at 95c. Oats unchanged; 3,000 bus. Penna. sold at 41@42c. Cloverseed has declined, and 600 bus. sold at $6.25. Flaxseed is also lower—sales at $1.85. Whisky is in better demand: 800 bbls. sold at 43c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.

Flour is quiet; Ohio extra $7@7.12½. Wheat steady. Corn steady; new white 72@73; old white and yellow 75@76c. Whisky dull and nominal. Coffee dull.

John Jones vs. Chas. J. Pusey. } In the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Lancaster. November T. 1862. No. 9. Ex. Doc.

THE UNDERSIGNED AUDITOR, APPOINTED by the Court to distribute the proceeds of the sale of defendant's real estate, now in Court for distribution, among those legally entitled thereto: Hereby gives notice that he will attend for the purpose of his appointment, at the Library Room, in the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of JANUARY, A. D., 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.

D. G. ESHLEMAN, Auditor.
[Examiner copy.] 4t 51

WANTED, A HOUSEKEEPER.—A neat, clean American Protestant, not over 35 years, who is in want of a good home where there will be no other in charge but herself, to take the entire care of a small house and children. To a person of good and kind disposition, and without any incumbrance, may address C. TAYLOR, No. 154 South 2d street, Philadelphia, and what salary is expected. 1dec 30 4t 51

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers the following descriptive farms: [illegible] Northwestern, [illegible] and 25 miles from [illegible] of which is timber [illegible] ACRES, 60 of which is timber [illegible] BRICK HOUSE [illegible] barn, [illegible] orchard [illegible] Frame Barn 32x70, with a never-failing spring in the yard; Granary 24x36, two stables, divided into carriage and tool rooms, bins and cribs. ORCHARD OF 200 TREES, bearing ten years, and the whole farm divided into nine fields, with living water in nearly all, high and rolling, with dark soil, adapted to stock or grain. This was one of the first farms entered in Cook county, and is considered the best location, only 45 minutes ride by rail, and also on a splendid turnpike, having the advantage of the greatest stock and grain market of the West—remote from cannon balls and rebel raids—this farm is offered at the price of the improvements, only $7,000, half cash, balance on time at 7 per cent.

The second farm is 35 miles South of Chicago, 5 miles from Hobart Station, on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad—150 ACRES, 30 of which is Timber, the balance all under fence and improved, with a BRICK HOUSE one story, 20x30, never-failing water, no barn, and an Orchard of 150 bearing trees. The land is of the best quality, and 10 Acres of winter wheat in the ground will go with the farm. Price $2,800, half cash, balance on time.

Possession giving of both Farms on the 1st of March, 1863. For all particulars, address the owner,

S. DOUGLASS,
dec 30 3t* 51] 288 State St., Chicago, Ill.

THE GIRARD HOUSE.

This popular House, after a thorough refitting and overhauling, will be re-opened on or about the 29th instant. Its proprietors have furnished it in a tasteful manner, and engage to keep a table unsurpassed, for solid luxuries, by any Hotel in this country. They likewise guarantee that the Bar shall gain and sustain the reputation of having the best of Liquors. They will invite public criticism as well as public patronage. Transient Board $2 per day.

Charles Duffy (formerly of the Girard,) will be happy to meet former friends at the old place.

dec 30 5t 51] KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

ACCOUNTS OF TRUST AND ASSIGNED ESTATES.—The accounts of the following named estates have been exhibited and filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, to wit:

Isaac O. Blight, Assigned Estate, James McCaa and Wm Carpenter, Assignees.

I. O. Blight & Co., Assigned Estate, James McCaa and Wm. Carpenter, Assignees.

Potts & Blight, Assigned Estate, James McCaa and Wm. Carpenter, Assignees.

Clement R. Potts, Assigned Estate, James McCaa and Wm. Carpenter, Assignees.

George Sheffler's Estate, Philip Sheffler, Trustee.

Susanna Wood's Estate, Wm. Wood, Committee.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in any of said estates, that the Court have appointed MONDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1863, for the confirmation and allowance of said accounts, unless exceptions be filed or cause shown, why said accounts should not be allowed.

PETER MARTIN, Proth'y.
PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, December 27th, 1862.
dec 30 4t 51

THE MAGIC TIME OBSERVER, THE PERFECTION OF MECHANISM. Being a Hunting and Open Face, or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch Combined.

One of the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and and cheapest timepiece for general and reliable use, ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement and is warranted an accurate timepiece. Price, superbly engraved, per case of a half dozen, $204.00. Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, for those proposing to buy at wholesale, $35, sent by express, with bill payable on delivery. Soldiers must remit pay in advance, as we cannot collect from those in the Army. Address,

HUBBARD BROS. & CO., SOLE IMPORTERS,
Cor. Nassau and John Streets, N. Y.
dec 30 6t 51

REMOVAL. JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Attorney at Law, has removed from the office of N. Ellmaker, Esq., to No. 11, North Duke street, a few doors north of the Court House, Lancaster, Pa. [dec 2 tf 47

ELECTION NOTICE.—Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.—The members of the above named Company will take notice, that an election will be held at the house of Jacob Leaman, in the city of Lancaster, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of DECEMBER, 1862, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M., to elect FIVE DIRECTORS and SIX APPRAISERS, to conduct the business of the said Company for the ensuing year.

JOHN STROHM, Secretary.
dec 9 3t 48

$20 REWARD.—The sum of twenty dollars will be paid for such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of any person or persons who may steal or carry away any of the coal oil lamps, or oil in the lamps, belonging to the City of Lancaster." By order of the Councils.

GEO. SANDERSON, Mayor.
dec 9 3t 48]

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HEGEMAN & CO'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL has been proved by nearly 20 years' experience the best remedy for CONSUMPTION, &c., and while it cures the disease it gives flesh and strength to the patient. See that you get the *genuine*. Sold by Druggists generally.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
dec 9 3m 48] Chemists and Druggists, New York.

SAVE YOUR SILKS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.—HEGEMAN & CO'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE, removes Paint, Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and cleans Gloves, Silks, Ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
dec 9 3m 48] Chemists and Druggists, New York.

ELECTION NOTICE.—An election will be held at the Office of the Lancaster County Mutual Insurance Company, in Williamstown, on the SECOND TUESDAY, 13th day 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 the said Company, for the ensuing year.

NATH'L E. SLAYMAKER,
dec 23 3t 50] Secretary.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL HATZ, DEC'D.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Hatz, late of Conoy township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB A. MILLER, Administrator.
dec 16 6t* 49]

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF ISAAC RESSLER and wife, of Warwick twp., Lancaster county.—Isaac Ressler and wife, of Warwick township, having by deed of voluntary assignment, dated the 4th day of NOVEMBER, assigned and transferred all their estate and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Isaac Ressler: He therefore gives notice to all persons indebted to said assignor, to make payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims to present them to

JOHN B. ERB, Assignee.
Residing in Litiz, Lancaster county, Pa.
nov 11 6t 44

ESTATE OF JOSEPH BREADY, deceased.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph Bready, late of the township of Colerain, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers residing in Colerain township: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them without delay, properly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN SAMPSON,
URIAH SWISHER,
November 11th, 1862. Executors.
nov 18 6t* 45

ESTATE OF JANE MILLER, (widow,) late of Leacock township, Lancaster county, deceased.—Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township: All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC DUNLAP, Administrator.
nov 18 6t*45]

FREDERICK SERGER, DEC'D, LATE of Lancaster city, Pa.—In the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, Pa., 1862, December 17. Rule to show cause why the Administrator should not be discharged, returnable on the 3rd MONDAY of JANUARY, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; at which time the heirs of said deceased can appear before said Court and make objections to such discharge, if any they have.

By the Court. ATTEST: SAML. M. MYERS,
dec 23 3t 50] Clerk, O. C.

NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County, to report distribution of the balance found in the hands of Frederick S. Albright, Administrator of the estate of Frederick S. Trost, late of the city of Lancaster, to and among those legally entitled to such money, will meet for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 13th of JANUARY, Anno Domini, 1863, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Library Room, Court House, in the city of Lancaster, when and where all persons interested may attend.

WM. R. WILSON, Auditor.
dec 23 4t 50]

DENTISTRY. THE AMBER BASE, A NEW AND SUPERIOR METHOD OF MOUNTING ARTIFICIAL TEETH. I would announce to my patrons and others requiring the services of the Dentist, that I am about introducing the AMBER BASE into my practice. The advantages of this method of mounting teeth over the metallic base have been fully established in the five years in which it has been subject to the severest tests, with the most satisfactory results.

It is fully as strong and durable as either silver or gold—more easily kept clean, more natural to the touch of the tongue and lips, and it is firmer and more serviceable in the mouth, in consequence of our being able to obtain a more perfect fit to the gum.

This work is not so expensive as gold, but a little higher in price than silver. It will be warranted to give satisfaction, or be exchanged for gold or silver work as the patient may prefer.

OFFICE: No. 28 WEST ORANGE ST., LANCASTER.
July 29 3m 29] S. WELCHENS, D. D. S.

VANINGEN & SNYDER, DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS ON WOOD, N. E. CORNER 5TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

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For Specimens of Fine Engraving, see the Illustrated Works of J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., E. H. BUTLER & Co., &c., &c. [oct 23 1y 41

NEW FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY GOODS.—The subscriber calls attention to his now and well selected stock of FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY GOODS, which he offers, wholesale or retail, as cheap as they can be purchased anywhere. He defies competition. His stock consists of Black and Fancy Velvets, Silks, Satins, Crape, Mode, Illusions, Joinblond, Black and White Lace, Edging, Capenett, Crown Lining, Tarltleton, Wire, Silk and Velvet Ribbon of all colors and widths, Quillings, Frames to fit Ladies of all sizes, and a great many other articles used in the bonnet line. Also,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, Feathers, Plumes, and all the new novelties in the market; together with Straw Bonnets, Hats, Shakers, trimmed and ready-made Fancy Bonnets—a large assortment always on hand and manufactured to order. Dress Trimmings, Notions, Jewelry, Hosiery and Dry Goods, sold very cheap.

The subscriber is thankful for past favors, and hopes to retain all his old customers and get many new ones.

L. BAUM,
Lancaster, September 9, 1862. No. 31 North Queen street. 3m 35

"OUR COUNTRY—ONE AND INDIVISIBLE."

S. RATHVON, MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, At Krumph's Old Stand, Corner Orange and North Queen Streets, (opposite Shober's Hotel,) Lancaster city, Penna., always has on hand a varied assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS,

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