THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS--SECOND SESSION.

MONDAY, January 5.

Congress resumed its sessions to-day. In the Senate the Vice President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the annual report of Professor A. D. Bache, of the Coast Survey. Also a communication from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, stating that no citizen to his knowledge, or by his authority, had been required to take any oath or obligation not to bring any suit or action against those who arrested them and transmitting the report of Major Turner, judge advocate-general. Mr. Sumner presented the petition of a colored firm in Hartford, Connecticut, protesting against being taxed under the United States law, they not being citizens and exempt from state taxation. Mr. Powell offered a resolution calling upon the President to rescind Gen. Grant's order expelling the Jews from Paducah, Ky.; laid over. On motion of Mr. Nesmith the Secretary of War was requested to report to the Senate the number of officers and men who have deserted since July 1, 1861, and what steps have been taken to punish them. Mr. McDougall offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of modifying or abolishing the import duty on foreign paper. A message was received from the President submitting to Congress the expediency of extending to the other departments of the government the authority conferred on the President by the act of 1792, to appoint temporarily persons to discharge the duties of cabinet officers. The bill to raise troops for the defense of Kentucky was taken up, and its passage urged by Mr. Davis and opposed by Mr. Trumbull. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, was willing to vote for it with some amendments. The bill was finally recommitted. The bankrupt bill was then discussed, but no action was taken upon it.

In the House the Speaker appointed Messrs. Train, Bingham, Vibbard, Campbell, and Leary as a select committee to inquire whether any government officer or employee directly or indirectly has interest in any banking house or moneyed institution having contracts with the government. The bill to annul and abrogate all treaties with certain Sioux Indians in Minnesota was passed by a vote of 78 to 17. Mr. Ashley asked leave to report a bill providing for provisional state governments, but objection to it having been made, it was not admitted. Mr. Wilson asked leave to introduce a joint resolution approving and ratifying the Emancipation Proclamation, but it was objected to. On motion of Mr. S. C. Fessenden, the Secretary of State was requested to inform the Senate why our minister to New Granada had not presented his credentials.—Mr. Stevens offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the government shall furnish transportation for sick and wounded soldiers. A number of resolutions were offered which did not pass, and among them one by Mr Cox asking why the Secretary of the Treasury did not respond to the resolution of the House, passed December 16, calling for the names of the owners of U. S. stock of 1842

TUESDAY, January 6

Mr. Wilson to-day reported back to the Senate the bill to suspend temporarily the act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers intrusted with making contracts for the government, and moved its passage. After some discussion the subject was postponed. Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the House joint resolution for the payment of the soldiers of the army and the seamen and marines of the navy, with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $50,000,000 of demand treasury not s in addition to the amount authorized by the act of July, 1862. The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Wright made a speech on the bill concerning the discharge of state prisoners, after which Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to provide for the greater comfort of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals. On motion of Mr. Rice it was resolved that the Military Committee inquire into the expediency of reimbursing the State of Minnesota the sums advanced by that state for the suppression of the Indian hostilities in 1862.

In the House Mr. Noell, from the select committee on emancipation, reported back a bill to aid Missouri in abolishing slavery. It provides for the issue of $10,000,000 in thirty years' bonds, payable to loyal owners, the government pledging itself to the deportation and colonization of the freedmen. The bill passed by a vote of 73 to 46, after being amended so as to exclude from its benefits all who may willfully refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the United States when requi ed to do so by any United States or state officer. On motion of Mr. Wickliffe the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of issuing Treasury notes bearing 3.65 interest. Mr. Colfax, from the Committee on the Post-office, reported a bill, which was passed, authorizing the postmaster-general to add to the list of mailable articles, and explained that it was intended to allow articles not now mailable to be sent to the soldiers in the army by their friends at home on book postage rates, one cent per ounce.

WEDNESDAY, January 7.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy transmitting the correspondence and reports concerning the accident to the steam battery Passaic. Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the petition of certain citizens of Maryland asking for the immediate repeal of the act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, with the recommendation that the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted. Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, to whom was referred the message of the President concerning the three swords of General Twiggs transmitted by General Butler, reported a joint resolution distributing the swords as follows: The sword voted by Congress March 2, 1847, to Major-General B. F. Butler, as a reward for his distinguished military services during the present rebellion. The sword presented by the State of Georgia, to be deposited in the library of the Military Academy at West Point, and the sword given to Gen. Twiggs by Augusta, his native city, to be preserved in the Patent Office as a trophy of the rebellion. Mr. Wilson, from the same committee, also reported back a bill in relation to the bounties of volun eers in certain cases, which was taken up and passed. Mr. Ha ris presented a memorial from the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, in relation to the enlargement of the New York and Erie canal. Mr. Bayard presented a petition of Wm. Cornell Jewett, that, it being once conceded here and in Europe that the war is for independence on the part of the South, and for freedom for the slaves on the part of the North, the points of difference be submitted to the arbitration of Switzerland and others, as favored by Horace Greely, in accordance with the friendly mediation of Napoleon, and for the establishment of an international court of appeals. On motion of Mr. Sumner the Postmaster General was directed to furnish the Senate with any information in his possession explaining the derangement of the mails between New York and Washington, and what can be done to remedy the evil. On motion of Mr. Pomeroy the Committee on Military Affairs were directed to inquire into the expediency of providing a home for destitute and disabled soldiers honorably discharged from the United States service. The bill relative to the discharge of state prisoners was then taken up, and Mr. Field argued in favor of the right of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. The bill authorizing the President to issue letters of marque was referred. The bill to deprive army officers of their pay who are absent from their posts over thirty days, except in case of wounds or sickness, was passed, with an amendment allowing sick persons to send certificates to that effect.

In the House, on motion of Mr Olin, the Committee on Military Affairs were discharged from the further consideration of certain petitions asking for the introduction of the homœopathic system of medicine in the army. Mr. Sedgwick, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution that the Secretary of War be directed to give credit to the several states in estimating in the number of soldiers enrolled therein, for all who are enlisted in the naval service, and who otherwise might be liable to military service; which was passed. Mr. Pendleton introduced a resolution condemning in strong terms Gen. Grant's order excluding Jews from the lines of his army, which was tabled. Mr. Hutchins offered a resolution of thanks to Gen. Butler, which was laid over. Mr. Roscoe Conkling presented a bankrupt bill, which, after some debate, was laid over until to-day. A motion to table it was lost.

THURSDAY, January 8.

In the Senate Mr. Wilson offered a resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Major General Rosecrans and the officers and men under him for their gallant conduct. On motion of Mr Sherman the bill to tax bank bills was taken up, and he addressed the Senate at length upon the subject. On motion of Mr. Saulsbury the bill for the discharge of state prisoners was taken up, and he addressed the Senate. Mr. Ahtnony replied, and Mr. Powell also spoke on the subject.

In the House Mr. Washburn introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the commissary department. Mr. Stevens, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the support of government. A vote of thanks was adopted to Gen. Butler by a vote of 83 to 28. The battle of Murfreesboro' was discussed in the House. Quite a scene took place between Mr. Stevens and several other members. Mr. Blake's declaratory resolution that the only alternative was for the rebels to submit or be conquered, and Mr. Holman's resolution that no proposition tending to destroy the Union can be entertained, were postponed until the 14th. On motion of Mr. Yeaman it was resolved that a special committee of five be appointed, with directions to report a bill providing for the appointment of commissioners, whose power and duty shall be to attend in the districts of the country passed over by the armies of the United States during the existence of the present rebellion, and hear and take proof of the losses sustained by citizens, and caused by the presence or conduct of the said armies; and also proof of the loyalty or disloyalty of persons presenting such claims, to distinguish the kind of property taken, for what purpose taken, and the value of that necessarily consumed, and of that wantonly, in no case taking into the estimate the consequential damages, but only the actual value, and make and return reports with the evidence and their opinions upon each claim to the Court of Claims in Washington, and providing that no such claim shall be paid until approved by said Court of Claims.

FRIDAY, January 9.

In the Senate Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to construct a ship canal for the passage of naval vessels from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. Mr. Willey gave notice of a bill to aid West Virginia in the abolition of her slaves. Mr. Collamer introduced a bill to regulate judicial proceedings. Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to suspend land tax sales on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia.

In the House Mr. Blake introduced a resolution for the removal of one of the Capitol police for inhuman treatment of a soldier. Some interesting sparring occurred in Committee of the Whole. Both houses adjourned till Monday.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Rebels Repulsed at Springfield--Three Columns of Troops in Pursuit of the Enemy.

STS LOUIS, Jan. 12.

Late last night General Curtis received despatches from Col. Crabb, commanding at Sprigfield, stating that the rebels were repulsed at every advance and that his troops still held the town. Our loss is 17 killed; the number of wounded is not known.

We have buried 35 rebels and many more were taken off the field.

The rebels left a large number of wounded in our hands.

But little of the town was destroyed and that was by our own troops.

The telegraph is almost wholly destroyed between Springfield and Sand Spring.

Gen. Curtis has three columns of troops in pursuit of the enemy.

WAR NEWS.

The Battle of Murfreesboro'.

An army correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Rosecrans' headquarters, says:

It has been ascertained that Bragg's force did not at any time exceed 45,000 effectives of all arms. On the 24th December it had been depleted by the detachment of a portion of Forrest's cavalry, sent to cut Grant's communication, of Morgan's cavalry, pushed out to cut our own communication, and of one division, say 5,000 men, of Kirby Smith's corps, which were ordered to reinforce the rebel army of Mississippi. All together, say 10,000 men. It now seemed opportune to strike. It was unfortunate that the Cumberland river was almost hopelessly unnavigable, so that it was of no possible advantage to us.

The Anderson Troop Mutiny Before the Battle.

LOUISVILLE, January 6.

Headquarters are advised that previous to the Murfreesboro' fight a large portion of the Anderson Troop mutinied at Nashville, and refused to advance. The remainder, about three hundred in all, went into the fight under Majors Rosengarten and Ward, and behaved gallantly. Notice has been sent along the line for the arrest of a large number, reported to have deserted, and their return to Nashville in irons.

Further of the Battle Near Murfreesboro.

The latest intelligence from General Rosecrans' army is favorable. The slaughter went on for four days, and, according to the last account, Rosecrans had taken Murfreesboro', and was pressing the retreating enemy. The news of the capture of the Rebel stronghold is not in detail and definite, but the probabilities are that it is correct. Gen. Rosecrans certainly established himself on the coast side of Stone's river, which we understand to have been the rebel line of defence. If the rebels were driven from that line, we do not believe they could maintain themselves at the town.

Christiana, the point mentioned in the despatches of the Louisville *Journal*, which are repeated by the Associated Press, as the locality of the fighting yesterday, is twelve miles south of Murfreesboro', on the Chattanooga Railroad. The battles have been so destructive, that the strength of the troops and supplies of ammunition must have been nearly exhausted, and it would be unreasonable to expect a rapid and decisive pursuit. The rebel cavalry are still doing their utmost in harassing Rosecrans' rear, but do not seem to be accomplishing much, and were roughly handled on Saturday by Col. Dan. McCook.

We find the following in the New York papers of Wednesday:

MURFREESBORO', Monday, Jan. 5, } via Nashville, Jan. 6. }

The enemy evacuated in haste during Saturday night. It is reported that they were terribly demoralized from losses, but they left no property behind. Gen. Negley pursued them with infantry. A cavalry force also followed to-day. Spear's 1st Tennessee brigade attacked and dispersed their rear guard of cavalry. Their loss in Wednesday's battle was 5,000; several hundred on Thursday; over twelve hundred on Friday, and one hundred on Saturday night, including wounded and captured. We have one thousand five hundred of them prisoners, two Colonels and several Majors. The bodies of Brig. Gens Rains and Hanson are here. Gen. Breckinridge was severely wounded, and Gen. Adams had an arm broken. Major Clarence Prentice was wounded in the thigh. The famous 1st Louisiana regiment was destroyed.

Our own losses in all the engagements were 1,100 killed, about 6,000 wounded, and several thousand prisoners. One-third of the wounded will soon be able to resume duty. The army was considerably depreciated by stragglers, including a number of officers, who will be disgracefully dismissed, several for desertion. Colonel Moody, 74th Ohio is wounded. Colonel Charles Anderson, 93rd Ohio, Colonel Nick Anderson, 6th Ohio, Colonel John F. Miller, wounded did not leave the field. Colonel Williams, 25th Illinois, killed. Lieutenant Colonel Hull, 37th Indiana, wounded, not dangerously. We had about 25 field officers killed and as many wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Tanner, 22d Indiana, reported killed, is wounded and a prisoner. The Chicago Board of Trade battery, which behaved gallantly, lost four killed and eight wounded, including Lieutenant Griffin, wounded. Loomis' Michigan battery lost one killed, twelve wounded, and thirteen horses killed. A review of the field of battle since the evacuation shows that the enemy were much more formidably posted than we had developed, even by our terrific fighting.

Confederate Account of the Fight.

The Murfreesboro' *Rebel Banner*, extra, of January 21, gives an account of the battle of Wednesday. It says in yesterday's brief account of the sanguinary battle of Wednesday, it has brought the events down to nightfall. Our left had driven the enemy's right several miles, and occupied the field of battle, capturing hospitals and most of the wounded, and resting within two hundred yards of the abolition pickets. Our right was not so actively engaged. The enemy were massing troops in a strong position. Byron's battery and Cobb's Kentucky battery were very actively engaged during the afternoon with the batteries of the enemy, but the casualties on our part were small. Everything was perfectly quiet in front yesterday until 8 o'clock, when the cannonading opened on our right and centre, and was kept up spiritedly for an hour, when another lull occurred. The enemy was indisposed to show himself

The *Banner* then has a long paragraph about the appearance of the field; and the admitted rebel loss in killed, wounded and missing sums up to five thousand. It states that the loss of the enemy (Unionists) was treble, if not five to one. We (the rebels) captured four pieces of artillery, and up to last night had paroled four hundred and seventy prisoners, and captured vast quantities of small arms. The prisoners were sent to Vicksburg for immediate exchange. The wounded prisoners were comfortably housed and cared for. Of the number engaged, the *Banner* says that Rosecrans' army of invasion is, at the lowest calculation, seventy thousand. Bragg's was computed at forty thousand, and not half engaged.

Another account in the same paper, says of Wednesday's battle, after describing Rosecrans' march to the battle-field: At about eight o'clock our divisions, commanded by McCown, Callhorne, and Cheatham, were ordered to charge the enemy, who were strongly planted in a dense thicket. Softly, but with a perfect line, our troops emerged from the skirts of timber in which they were sheltered and moved across the open plain. The battle now became terrific. The crash upon crash of musketry stunned the ear, and the ground trembled with the thunders of the artillery and even the cedars rocked and quivered.

WHAT MUST BE DONE.

There is an honest candor about the abolition organ at Washington, the *Republican*, which compels our admiration. It has a fashion of speaking right out what it means, and ought thus to put to shame those who seek the same end by indirection. Here is a specimen:

The slaveholding aristocracy are, by position, our implacable enemies. We must crush them by liberating their slaves, and by a *jacquerie* among the poor whites. We must carry revolution into the very bosom of Southern society. We must confront revolution by revolution, fire by fire. Nothing short of this will save us, and if we hesitate much longer we are lost. That lullaby of knaves and fools, "*the Union as it was*," has outraged the common sense of the country long enough. The Union as it was, is buried in a grave from which there is no resurrection. No Union is now possible, except of free States."

GEN. BANKS ON THE WAR.

In his address to the people of New Orleans, on assuming command of the Gulf Department, Gen. N. P. Banks uses the following language:

This country cannot be permanently divided. Ceaseless wars may drain its blood and treasure—domestic tyrants or foreign foes may grasp the sceptre of its power, but its destiny will remain unchanged. It will be united. God has ordained it. What avails them the destruction of the best Government ever devised by man—the self-adjusting, self-correcting Constitution of the United States.

People of the Southwest, why not accept the conditions imposed by the imperious necessities of geographical configuration and commercial supremacy, and re-establish your ancient prosperity and renown? Why not become founders of States, which, as a trepots and depots of your own central and upper valleys, may stand in the affluence of their ice greek without superior, and in the privileges of the people without a peer among the nations of the earth.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE--MESSAGE OF GOV. ROBINSON.

FRANKFORT, JAN. 9.

The Legislature of this State assembled today and the message of the Governor was received.

Gov. Robinson recommends that Kentucky reject the President's Proclamation, and protest against any interference with her State policy as unwarranted by the Constitution.—He thinks the proclamation giving freedom to the slaves in the rebellious States inflicts upon Kentucky a fatal though indirect blow.

He says the saddest fact of the proclamation will be to fire the whole South into one burning mass of inexhaustible hate, destroying all hope of restoring the Union, which is only possible by adhering to the Constitution as it was.

He further says that the most alarming aspect of the proclamation is the usurpation of the powers of the Government by the President under the plea of military necessity. He advises the Legislature to place on record their protest against the Proclamation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$25 1] ☞ Employment! ☜ [$75 1

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

☞ 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. 8m 46 nov 25

☞ 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, made expressly for retail sales, have constituted every one his own Salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article, the very lowest price it can be sold for, so they cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike.

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

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

☞ New Jersey Lands for Sale, also GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS, Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $ 0, 1 acre for $30. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,

jan 13 1y 1] No. 99 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at New Holland, by Rev. F. A. Gast, James P. Crothers, of Maryland, to Miss Margaret Wood Giffen, of Baretown.

On the 20th ult., by Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, Christian Lipp, of Macheim twp., to Miss Harriet Krider, of Penn.

On the 5th inst., by the same, Henry Eonstermacker to Miss Catharine Lively, oath of East Hempfield.

On the 7th inst., in St. John's Free Church, by Rev. Francis D. Hoskins D. J. Erbach, Esq., of Montour county, to Matilda R. Kerfoot, second daughter of the late Dr. G. B. Kerfoot, of this city.

DEATHS.

On Sunday evening last, in this city, John Brannon, in the 70th year of his age, formerly of Carlisle, Pa.

In this city, on the 9th inst., Lawrence Elwood, son of Hatton K. and Christiana E. Snyder, aged 2 years, 5 months and 17 days.

In Upper Leacock township, on the 4th inst., Joseph Wenger, Esq., in the 46th year of his age.

On the 1st inst., in Camp Finley Hospital, Washington, D. C., Edward Haverstick, of the 122d Reg't P. V., in the 21st year of his age.

On the 8th inst., in this city, John F. Gorrecht, aged 37 years, 4 months and 8 days.

On the 5th inst., in this city, Christiana Lentz, aged 65 years, 3 months and 11 days.

In this city, on the 9th January, 1863, Mrs. Louisa Mathiot, wife of Dr. Henry Carpenter.

The two following obituaries on the death of this estimable lady are from different writers:

OBITUARY.—There are those for whom Death has no terrors; who look upon the cold, dark and gloomy grave as a happy resting place, believing that, when "life's fitful fever is over," they shall sleep well and undisturbedly in its quiet bosom.

One of such—of Christ's meek and lowly ones—but yesterday entered that chamber of shadows, and to-day desolate hearts make moan. Why is the joyous family circle broken, and the connecting link of finest gold removed? Why is the loving wife, the tender mother, the dutiful daughter, the affectionate sister and the faithful friend gone forever hence?

Ah! questioning ones, tearful and bereaved, even tenderer eyes than yours could tell how in the everlasting embrace of Infinite Love. And now her ransomed spirit looking down, from its blissful home, over the shining path that her weary feet trod on this Heavenward march, says, "Weep not, but "walk in the light" and join me here.

Seldom has our community suffered such a loss. So pure, so good, the world was made the better by her living, she has left behind a memory pleasant as Spring's balmiest breath, and one which must be blessed in its influence.

Under the weight of our great grief we humbly and reverently bow, praying—

"Fold her, O Father! in Thine arms,
And let her heneforth be
A messenger of love between
Our human hearts and Thee."

M.

OBITUARY.—It has been well said, "Life is short and the sleep which is in the grave is long! Let us use that life, so transitory, for the glory of those heavenly dreams destined to comfort the sleep which is so long!"

A brighter and better realization of this great truth than the whole life of the deceased cannot readily be found. From her youth upward she walked with God," presenting a beautiful and exemplary model; and in all the relations of life, as daughter, sister, wife, mother, and friend, she combined that meek and lowly spirit which ever characterizes the sincere Christian.

In her the poor have lost a valued friend, whose modest charity was only equaled by the kindness of the heart that felt for their sorrows and relieved their wants. That charity was of a lovely order and extended to all the human family; for in unkind word never found expression from her lips or an unkind thought a dwelling place within her mind. Her children may well "arise and call her blessed," and her example will be a shrine at which through life they can do reverence, and loudly strive to imitate. To her bereaved husband, children, mother, and sisters, we can but offer our kindest sympathies. The void in their hearts is great—but the sad reality is hallowed by the reflection that the departed one has exchanged the sorrows and sufferings of this life for a far happier and eternal home in Heaven. The consolation is great also, since the cheerful consciousness is theirs that the "loved one" knew and was reconciled to her fate, and felt that her confidence in her God was an abiding refuge! She knew that she must die and was prepared.

"Translated by her God, with spirit shriven
She passed, as 'twere in smiles from Earth to Heaven!
Weep not for her!

"Weep not for her! She is an Angel now,
And treads the sapphire floors of Paradise;
All darkness wiped from her refulgent brow,
Sin, sorrow, suffering, banished from her eyes:
Visions over death to her appear
The vista'd joys of Heaven's eternal year:
Weep not for her!

"Weep not for her! Her memory is the shrine
Of pleasant thoughts, soft as the scent of flowers,
Calm as on windless eve the sun's decline,
Sweet as the song of birds among the bowers,
Rich as the rainbow with its hues of light,
Pure as the moonshine of an autumn night:
Weep not for her!

"Weep not for her! There is no cause for woe;
But rather nerve the spirit, that it walk
Unshrinking o'er the thorny path below,
And from earth's low delilements keep thee back;
So when a few fleet severing years have flown,
She'll meet thee at Heaven's gate—and lead thee on!
Weep not for her!" ***

THE MARKETS.

Lancaster Wholesale Grain Market.

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

LANCASTER, January 12.

Flour, Superfine, ₱ bbl	$6 25
" Extra "	6 60
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	1.50
Red " "	1.40
Corn, old "	65
" new "	65
Oats "	35
Rye "	80
Cloverseed "	6.00
Whiskey, in hhds	40
" in bbls	41

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 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1863.

By order of the Finance Committee,

jan 13 3t G. ZAHM, Chairman.

ELECTION.--The Annual Election for Trustees of the Lancaster Cemetery, will be held on TUESDAY, the third day of FEBRUARY next, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, A. M., at John Michael's Hotel, North Queen street.

K. SCHAEFFER, President.

LANCASTER, January 9, 1863. [jan 13 3t 1

TURNPIKE DIVIDEND.--The President and Managers of the Lancaster and Eshbata Turnpike, have this day declared a dividend of Fifty Cents on each share of Stock, payable on demand at the Banking House of Reed, Henderson & Co.

HENRY SHREINER, Treasurer.

LANCASTER, Jan. 5th, 1863. [jan 13 3t 1

DAYS OF APPEAL FOR 1863.

TO THE TAXABLE INHABITANTS OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

Pursuant to the provisions of the laws of this Commonwealth, the undersigned Commissioners of Lancaster county, hereby give notice to the TAXABLE INHABITANTS, within the respective City, Boroughs and Townships of the said County, that the Days of Appeal from the Assessments of 1863, will be at the Commissioners' office in the City of Lancaster, on the days following, to wit:

Adamstown Borough, Bart Township, Brecknock, Caernarvon, Cocalico East, Cocalico West, Colerain, Columbia Borough, Conestoga, Conoy, Clay,	Monday, February 23nd, 1863.
Donegal, East, Donegal, West, Drumore, Ephrata, Earl, Earl, East, Earl, West, Elizabeth, Elizabethtown Bor., Eden, Fulton,	Tuesday, February 24th, 1863.
Hempfield, East, Hempfield, West, Lancaster, East, Lancaster, West, Leacock, Leacock, Upper, Little Britain, Manheim, Martic, Manor,	Wednesday, February, 25th, 1863.
Mount Joy, Mount Joy Borough, Marietta Borough, Manheim Borough, Paradise, Penn, Pequea, Providence, Rapho, Salisbury, Sadsbury, Strasburg, Strasburg Borough, Warwick, Washington Borough,	Thursday, February 26th, 1863.
North West and South West Wards, (City)	Monday, March 2d.
North East and South East Wards, (City)	Tuesday, March 3rd.

JOHN DONES,
WM. SPENCER,
DAVID KEMPER,
Jan 13 3t 1] Commissioners.

1863. 1863.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AT HAGER & BROTHERS,

1500 POUNDS PRIME FEATHERS.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

GOLD BAND AND PLAIN FRENCH CHINA.

FANCY AND WHITE STONE CHINA.

PLAIN AND FANCY ENGLISH GRANITE WARE.

PITTSBURG AND BOSTON GLASSWARE.

DRY-GOODS:

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,
Sheetings and Pillow Casings,
Furniture Checks and Tickings,
Table Diapers and Linen Damasks,
Crash, Bird-Eye and Huckaback Towelings,
Marseilles Quilts, Blankets,—
Window Shades.

CARPETS AND FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS.

We have now open a complete stock of the above goods, many of which having been purchased before the great advance will be sold at low prices.

jan 13 tf 1] HAGER & BROTHERS.

"OUR COUNTRY—ONE AND INDIVISIBLE."

S. S. RATHVON, MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

At Kramph'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, *READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.*

In general, for both Men and Boys, adapted to the prevailing seasons, tastes and styles.

CIVILIAN AND MILITARY, DRESS, UNDRESS, FATIGUE AND BUSINESS CLOTHING,

made promptly to order, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Special attention, as heretofore, given to Boys' Work, Cutting, &c.

Thankful for past patronage, the proprietor confidently looks to the sustaining hand of a generous public for a continuance of that support which has heretofore been so liberally extended towards him and those in his employ.

S. S. RATHVON,
Merchant Tailor and Clothier.

P. S.—Fall Fashions, and Fall and Winter Material, received and ready to be made, either plain, medium or fashionable. [nov 11 3m 44

AMERICAN HOUSE,

W. K. LEONARD, PROPRIETOR,

Main Street, Altoona.

Citizens, railroad passengers and travelers generally will find this an excellent and pleasant house to stop at. It is convenient to the railroad, and has been refitted and refurnished in the best style, and the proprietor will spare no pains to contribute to the comfort of his guests.

His table is always supplied with the luxuries and substantials of life, and his Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors

He respectfully invites one and all to give him a call, and assures them that their every want will be attended to. Charges moderate. [oct 7 6m 39

SHAEFFER'S CHEAP BOOK STORE,

No 32 NORTH QUEEN STREET

IS THE PLACE TO PURCHASE SCHOOL BOOKS & SCHOOL STATIONERY.

COMPRISING ALL THE VARIOUS

READING AND SPELLING BOOKS,
ARITHMETICS AND ALGEBRAS,
GRAMMARS AND ETYMOLOGIES,
DICTIONARIES AND HISTORIES,
PHILOSOPHIES, &c., &c.

COPY AND COMPOSITION BOOKS,
LETTER, CAP AND NOTE PAPER,
BLANK BOOKS, SLATES,
LEAD AND SLATE PENCILS,
PENS AND HOLDERS, INK,
INKSTANDS, RULERS,

and the best and most complete assortment of

SCHOOL STATIONERY THE CITY.

☞ Liberal discounts made to Teachers and Merchants at JOHN SHAEFFER'S Cheap Cash Book Store, 32 North Queen street, Lancaster.

oct 14 tf 40

LADIES' CLOAKS AND CLOTHS

HAGER & BROTHERS,

Are now opening an elegant assortment of new styles

WINTER CLOAKS.
FROSTED BEAVER CLOAKS.
FRENCH TRICOT CLOAKS.
PLAIN CLOTH CLOAKS.

—ALSO—

A FULL STOCK OF TRICOT, BEAVER AND PLAIN CLOTHS AT LOW PRICES.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

Minx Sable Marteltetas and Victorines.
Stone Martens Marteltetas and Victorines.
Siberian Squirrel Marteltetas and Victorines.
Fitch, Marteltetas and Victorines.
MUFFS AND CUFFS TO MATCH.

For sale by HAGER & BROTHERS.
dec 9 tf 45]

WINTER DRY-GOODS

—AT—

HAGER & BROTHERS.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

POPLINS, REPS, MERINOES AND DELAINES.

SHAWLS:

Brocha Shawls—Long and Square.
Scotch Shawls—New Designs.
Plain Wool Long & Square Shawls.
Black Thibet Long & Square Shawls.

Ladies' Kid Gloves—Stitched Backs.
Ladies' Gauntlets.
Berlin Fleeced Gloves.
Woolen Gloves,
Gents' Buckskin,
Berlin and Woolen Gloves.

BALMORAL AND HOOPED SKIRTS.

BLANKETS.

Plain and Fancy Sack Flannels,
Red, White and Yellow Flannels.

dec 9 tf 48

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!!!

The subscriber desires to call the attention of those designing to make their friends happy at the approaching holidays by appropriate presents, to his large and splendid assortment of

BOOKS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
PORTFOLIOS,
WRITING DESKS,
GOLD PENS,
ALBUMS,
AUTOGRAPH BOOKS,
FINE INK STANDS,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
CHESS MEN,
PURSES,
CARD CASES,
&c., &c., &c.

I ask particular attention to my new stock of

FAMILY BIBLES,

NEW STYLES ARRANGED WITH PHOTOGRAPHIC CARDS to contain FAMILY PORTRAITS, in connection with the FAMILY RECORD.

FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS I HAVE

NEW GAMES!
NEW PAPER DOLLS!
NEW SOLDIERS!

and books, for juveniles, of all kinds and at all prices.

J. M. WESTHAEFFER,
Cheap Book Store,
dec 9 tf 48] Corner North Queen and Orange Sts.

USEFUL PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

WENTZ BROTHERS.

Offer unusual inducements to enable all to make a Useful present for the Holidays.

CLOAK AND SHAWL ROOM.

Contains a large variety of LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS, LATEST STYLES.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

Long and Square, Ladies', Misses and Gents'.

DRESS GOODS,
New Styles Received Daily.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.

The Largest Variety of HOOP SKIRTS ever offered in Lancaster.

Large Assortment
BEAUTIFUL NUBIAS, HOODS, SONTAGS, &c., &c.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

SOLDIERS' GUM AND ARMY BLANKETS.

Remember, now's the time for Presents of Use, and the place to get a Cloak, a Dress, a Balmoral, a Hoop Skirt, or any other article for a Useful Present, is

WENTZ BROTHERS,
No. 5, East King street, Sign of the "Bee Hive."
dec 23 tf 50

CURL YOUR HAIR!

BEAUTIFY YOURSELF,

BY USING

CHAPPELL'S HYPERION FOR CURLING THE HAIR.

The Ladies and Gentlemen throughout the world will be pleased to learn that I have recently discovered an article that will Curl the Hair.

By using CHAPPELL'S HYPERION, Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold.

CHAPPELL'S HYPERION is the only article in the world that will Curl straight Hair. The only article that will Curl the Hair IN BEAUTIFUL CURLS!

IN GLOSSY CURLS!
IN SILKEN CURLS!
IN FLAXEN CURLS
IN FLOWING CURLS!
IN WAVING CURLS
—IN LUXURIANT CURLS

It makes the Hair soft and glossy. It invigorates the Hair. It beautifies the Hair. It cleanses the Hair. It has a most delightful perfume.

It prevents the Hair from falling off; it fastens it to the scalp. It is the only article ever yet discovered that will curl straight Hair in beautiful curls, without injury to the Hair or scalp.

The HYPERION does not in any manner interfere with the

NATURAL SOFTNESS OF THE HAIR.

It neither scorches nor dries it. The HYPERION can be so applied as to cause the Hair to curl for one day, or for one week, or for one month, or any longer period desired.

The HYPERION is the only article in the world but what can be counterfeited or imitated by unprincipled persons. To prevent this, we do not offer it for sale at any Druggist's in the United States.

Therefore, any Lady or Gentleman who desires to beautify themselves by using the HYPERION, must inclose the PRICE, ONE DOLLAR, in a letter, and Address, W. CHAPPELL & CO.,

Box 54, Parkman, Geauga Co., Ohio,

And it will be carefully sent by return mail.

nov 12 1y 44

THE PEOPLE'S HAT AND CAP STORE.

SHULTZ & BRO.,

HATTERS,

No. 20 NORTH QUEEN STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

The subscribers are desirous to inform their Customers and the Public generally, that their preparations of a large assortment of fine

SOFT FELT AND SILK HATS,

adapted for Spring and Summer wear, have been completed; the same comprises the richest and most beautiful shades of color and style, which taste and long experience could produce.

In our assortment will be found all the Newest Styles of SILK, CASSIMERE AND SOFT HATS, STRAW HATS; every Style and Quality for Gentlemen's and Boys' Wear

A full line of CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS.

SUMMER STYLE CAPS.

In conclusion we would return our sincere thanks for past favors, and trust by unvaried exertions, attention and dispatch to merit its continuance.

JOHN A. SHULTZ, HENRY A. SHULTZ.
may 27 tf 20

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES!!!

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD!!!

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE,

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD

FOR CEMENTING WOOD, LEATHER, GLASS, IVORY, CHINA, MARBLE, PORCELAIN, ALABASTER, BONE, CORAL, &c., &c., &c.

The only article of the kind ever produced which will withstand Water.

EXTRACTS:

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