

(Continued from first page.)
to the prison, all which, with this report, are respectfully submitted.
ROBERT BOWNE,
GEORGE WARNER,
JOHN MURRAY, junr.
JOTIAM POST,
THOMAS EDDY,
LEONARD BLECKER,
THOMAS FRANKLIN,
New-York, 1st Mo. 1st, 1861.

By an account exhibited to the Legislature by the Inspectors of the State-Prison, it appears they have expended in the year 1860.

Dolls. Cts.	
For balance due the inspectors last year,	1,842 30
Iron, Leather, and other raw materials,	29,253 60
Maintaining order and discipline in the convict, and to the sheriffs for bringing them from the different counties,	14,480 86
Salary of the agents,	1,500
	Dolls. 46,046 76
And that they have received from the Comptroller, as a Capital Stock,	8,000
Sold of goods manufactured in the prison,	22,966 77
Balance due the inspectors,	15,079 99
	Dolls. 46,046 76
The amount of manufactured goods, raw materials, and tools on hand,	15,228 83
Due from the State to the prison manufactory, for materials furnished and labor done by the convicts in completing and making the prison secure,	8,000
	33,228 83
Deduct the amount due the Inspectors by the above statement,	18,079 99
	Dolls. 15,148 84

By the above statement it appears that there remains in favor of the prison 148 dolls, and 84 cents, after maintaining and supporting the prisoners during the year 1860, more than the capital stock paid the Inspectors, of 8000 dollars, mentioned in the above statement.

Charles Campbell,
WATCH MAKER,
FROM PHILADELPHIA

INTENDS remaining in the City of WASHINGTON a few days—Offers to the public a neat assortment of elegant Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Seals, and other articles in the Watch and Jewellery line.
W. C. CAMPBELL may be spoken with at Tenth St. Hotel.
N. B. Also a small assortment of Seals, Sportmen and Penknives.

For SALE.

A HOUSE and LOT in the City of Washington, called the **COTACOS**, beautifully situated on the slope of the Hill appropriated for the National University and near the Commissioners wharf, at present in the occupation of Mr. KNAPP of the Auditor's Office.—For terms apply to Dr. Wm. F. W. from one of the Commissioners of the City, or Mr. Philip Fitzhugh, or PRESLEY THORNTON, Washington City, Feb. 11, 1861.

For Sale.

A small tract of land containing 170 acres more or less. It lies on the road to Proctors about five miles from George Town, and is a high and healthy position. Terms are one third to be paid on possession being given, the remainder in two yearly payments. Inquire of the printer, or at the Commissioners Office, City of Washington.
If not sold within a month it will be rented on easy terms.
January, 28th, 1861.

Conrad & Munn

HAVE opened houses of entertainment in the range of buildings formerly occupied by Mr. Lee, about two hundred paces from the Capital, in New Jersey avenue, leading from these to the Eastern Branch. They are spacious and convenient, one of which is different for stage passengers and travellers, the other for the accommodation of boarders. There is a baggage collection fee to be taken.—They hope to merit public patronage.
City of Washington, Nov. 24, 1860. d

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1861.

FURTHER NOMINATIONS,

By the President of the United States.

Thomas Bee of South Carolina, to be Chief Justice of the United States.
John S. Greigever of North Carolina, and Joseph Gay of Georgia to be Judges in the fifth Circuit of the United States.
William M. Chang of Kentucky, to be a Circuit Judge in the Sixth circuit of the U. States.
Jacob Reed Senator from South Carolina, to be a judge of that district in the place of Judge Bee.
William H. Hill, member of the House of Representatives from North Carolina to be a Judge of that District in place of Judge Reed.
Sumner Blackbourn to be attorney for the Western District of Virginia.
Robert Gratton of Staunton Virg. to be Marshal of the Western District of Virginia.
Thomas Gray of the District of East Tennessee to be Marshal of the said District.
Charles J. Porter of the District of East Tennessee to be Marshal of said District.
William Pitt Beyer of Albany to be attorney of the U. States for the district of Albany.
John Dole of Troy in district of Albany to be Marshal of that District.
James Cole Mountaineer to be commercial agent for the United States at Paris.
We understand that these nominations have been confirmed by the Senate, in a bill as they were inserted in our paper of Friday. The Senate decided on most of them.

MR. PAINES, Senator from Vermont, nominated District Judge of Vermont.
The following motion was made by Mr. BAYARD, and ordered to lie on the table the 21st instant.

RESOLVED,

That a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to amend the Act of Congress, to define and limit the punishment upon prosecutions for libels; and to enable a defendant, upon false prosecution, to give the truth of the matter charged as a libel, in evidence in his defence.

REPORT,

On State Balances.

The committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of extinguishing the claims of the U. States for certain balances which by the commissioners appointed to settle the accounts between the U. S. and the several States, were reported to be due from several of the States, to the United States.

REPORT, That the commissioners aforesaid, on the liquidation of the accounts, reported that there were due from several of the States, certain balances, that is to say:

	Dolls.
From New-York,	2,074,846
Pennsylvania,	7,767,009
Delaware,	612,248
Maryland,	151,640
Virginia,	100,879
North-Carolina,	501,082

That Congress, by an act passed the 15th February, 1799, engaged that any State so reported against, might discharge itself from the claim, by an engagement in the form of a legislative act, to be passed before the first of April 1800, to pay at the treasury of the U. S. within five years, the amount of the sum assumed by the U. S. in the debt of such State; or by expending money to the like amount within the time aforesaid, in the creation of bonds, and in the purchase of the same. And the said act provides further, that any payment or expenditure aforesaid shall be credited at the treasury to the amount of stock which said payment or expenditure is equal to in purchase at the market price of the same. That the State of New-York paid within the time limited, the legislative act required by the act of Congress aforesaid, and has already received credit at the treasury for the sum of 222,610 dollars & cents for

having previously expended in fortification the sum of 146,533 dollars 82 cents.—That no other State has acceded to the terms offered by the said act of Congress. That the committee further report, that by the immediate operation of the said act of Congress, and of the Legislature of the State of New-York, that there was expended and released from a very considerable part of the balance reported to wit the sum of 891,129 dollars 31 cents—the balance reported against the State being that amount more than the sum furnished on the assumption of the U. States in the debt of that State, the sum so furnished amounting to 147,116 dollars 62 cents—the said sum of 891,129 dollars 31 cents exceeds the whole amount of the balance reported to be due from any one of the States, and the aggregate amount of the whole amount of the balance, with the exception of the State balance, reported to be due from the State of Delaware.

The committee, without entering into a discussion of the propriety or expediency of settlement of the accounts by the commissioners, was founded, remarking that as none of the States but the State of New-York, has manifested any disposition to pay the balances reported against them, who are the terms offered by the said act of Congress operated favorably or not, and none of them have assented to the justice or equity of the claim, that the U. States, in no manner credit of existing payment, it seems unwise to keep alive a claim which cannot be enforced, and may have the effect of producing irritation and exciting animosity between the State of New-York and the U. States, and that the act of Congress, which already released the State of New-York from its debt, and enabled that State, with ease and advantage, to discharge the residue of the balance reported to be due from that State, the committee are of opinion that a release of the balances due from the other States is expedient, and for this purpose report a bill, which is introduced.

A bill to show report made Feb. 11, 1861, and the consideration thereof postponed till the 2d day of March next.

REPORT.

The acting Secretary for the Department of War, in obedience to the direction of the House of Representatives, expressed in their resolution of the second instant, that he should continue to the House and information as may be in his power, in relation to the destruction of the books and papers in that department, by fire, designating particularly, what description of books and papers has been destroyed, and what the probable effect of such loss will be in the adjustment of the unsettled accounts of the United States.

Respectfully Report—That he has very little doubt that the fire which on the evening of the eighth of November last entirely destroyed the book den occupied by the Department of War, was communicated from the adjacent house, as it was first discovered in the library which was arranged against the partition wall directly behind the fire place of that house, and that the fire, which was the height of the house (twenty-five or thirty-six feet) from the only fire place in the apartment; in which last fire-place a fire had not been made on that day or for upwards of three weeks immediately preceding.

That the rapidity with which a large library extended the flames on the addition of fresh air into the room, entirely precluded the possibility of saving any books or papers that were deposited on the second or third floor—the whole of the former, and one apartment on the latter, then being occupied as the Secretary's office.

That among the books and papers of the office was saved, except one volume, in which the contracts and deeds for lands sold to the United States were recorded, this had been taken into the Accountant's apartments on the ground floor, in the morning for the adjustment of some accounts, and was saved with his books and papers which were in those apartments.

That among the papers, the fire, measures were taken to secure a renewal of the most necessary and important document in all possible cases. That the lists of invalid pensioners have already been revised, and lists of commissions of appointments from the Department, returned and copied—that additions to these are still making, and that the examination of the claims to land for services in the Virginia line on continental establishments, as directed by law, though now suspended, is expected soon to be in the usual state of progress. That the library, which was entirely destroyed, was extensive, and contained many

by military works of celebrity, which it is scarcely expected can be replaced. In order, however, to effect to defensible an object as far as may be, the Secretary has added a proportionate sum from the estimated balance appropriated for the present year, for the purpose.

That the claims for continental military bounty lands, the entries of which were by the act of 3d of March, 1799, limited to the first day of January, 1862, may still remain unfiled; that from the manner in which the grants were made, the checks and books being all lost, a great difficulty will attend the renewing files of warrants for those lands. The Secretary has recommended to applicants, that all claims be filed in the office before the day on which the above mentioned limitation will take place, in order to prevent the examination of them may thereafter be made under such regulations as may be judged most proper to secure to the claimants their lawful rights, and protect the United States, as much as possible, from fraud and imposition.

That it is not presumed that any consequence to affect the adjustment of unsettled accounts, will follow from the loss of the papers of the Secretary's office—the original directions for expenditures being, it is supposed, to be obtained on the exhibition of the accounts growing from them; and that the loss of the papers of the Accountant's office, which may result from the injury will result from the loss sustained in the Accountant's office; the specification of which, with the remarks of the Accountant thereon, follows, viz.

Relating to the accounts of the old army.

Several cafes containing matter and payments, others containing accounts and vouchers, and others containing vouchers for paying troops; and one cafe containing original settlements made by the late paymaster-general, and compromise of army accounts.

These papers could only be of use in the examination of claims for services prior to the establishment of the present government, and in the settlement of accounts all barred and foreclosed by acts of limitation—the loss will, therefore, not materially affect the unsettled accounts of the United States.

Relating to services and Supplies under the present government.

William Colfax's accounts as contractor for the field fates of New-York, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1799, and 1800.

Robert Bill's accounts as contractor for North Carolina, for supplies furnished in 1799, and 1800.

These accounts had been examined and the balances ascertained, but had not been entered on the principal books, and the differences in the statements of the claimants and those made at this office, of which they had been informed, but had not finally removed the objection, which was that no settlement is thought will arise from the loss of those accounts.

William Colfax and Co's accounts as contractors for the fates of New-York, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Vermont, from the 1st of January to 31st of Dec, 1800.

his account had not been examined; the amounts are therefore only known from the claimants own statements when they were rendered. It is therefore thought that no settlement can be made until a principle is established for the settlement of accounts in this situation.

Nathan Starr's accounts as contractor for furnishing fuses, belts and sabrids, per contract in 1799.

This account had not been examined, owing to a want of vouchers. It is probable that duplicates of the accounts can be furnished, and that no inconvenience will arise in the settlement.

Part of the vouchers belonging to the paymaster general's accounts.

Some of the muller and pay-roll of this account were lost, but they can all be replaced; no inconvenience but that of having copies made from duplicates in the possession of the paymaster general will arise. All which is respectfully submitted.
SAMUEL DENTON,
Acting Secretary of the War-Department, Feb. 22nd, 1861.