VOL. XI -- No. 3.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Political Caldron-Sights and Sourds at Harrisburg-How Speakers and Senators are Made-A Glance Behind the Scenes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 2, 1839. There are lively times just now at Harrisburgs for the annual session of the Legislature is shout to commence. The body organizes at noon on Tuesday next, and after electjug its presiding officer and transacting other routine business, adjourns until the following

THE PENDIN OUESTIONS.

There are three questions which are now agitating the legislarive mind, or rather two questions, for the election of a Speaker of the House, which was the first, may be regarded as disposed of. The remaining ones are the choice of a United States Schator in place of Mr. Buckalew, and of a State Treasurer. Of these topics more hereafter.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate organizes by the election of Hon. Wilmer Worthington as Speaker-an unexceptionable man in every respect, who commands the respect even of his political opponents. He is from Chester county. The remaining officers of the Senate will be George Hamersly, of Philadelphia, as Chief Clerk, and Lucius D. Rogers, of McKean county, as Assistant Clerk. Another assistant, F. H. Braggins, one of the leading men of Mercer county, will also be chosen. Mr. Hamersly has been mere or less in legislative life for the last thirty years, an I knows all that is worth knowing. Mr. Rogers is a jovial individual, who combines the quali-Scations of farmer, editor, orator, and clerk. ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

The House will organize by the choice of John Clark, of Philadelphia, as Speaker, and General James L. Selfridge, of Easton, for Chief Clerk. John Smull, of Dauphin, remains as Resident Clerk, and one additional assistant will be chosen, probably Mr. Lee, of Frankford. Speaker Clark represents the Holmesburg district, has made a large fortune by contracts in legitimate business, and, strange as it may appear, is the most modest and retiring man in the Legislature. He has kept almost entirely out of the caucus, and has never personally asked any one for a vote. It he lacks the knock down-bluutness of Speaker Davis, of last year, he will perhaps more than atone for it by an easy but firm style of governing the House. General Selfridge is a soldier, who had no opposition in his renomination. He is a fatherly looking, quiet gentleman, with a pleasant smile for his friends. Mr. Smull is a part of the Capitol structure, and has been on duty since he was three feet in height. He is conceded to be best able to attend to the "general utility" department of the House.

HOW THE SPEAKER WAS CHOSEN. The contest for Speaker of the House was exciting. The friends of the two candidates were powerful, and the entertainment commenced early in the autumu of 1838. B. B. Strang, of Tioga county, was the competitor of Mr. Clark. A meeting of western members was held at Pittsburg, and it was generally agreed to support Mr. Strang. It is said that a few of the eastern members also attended the conference, and gave in their adhesion to Strang. As time progressed, the friends of the contestants became still more active, and a second informal gathering of members took place at Harrisburg on the occasion of the counting of the votes of the Electoral College. At the Harrisburg meeting Clark was ahead. His friends seemed to assign reasons that earried weight with them. From that date until the nomination the chances of Clark seemed to be in the ascendant,

MADAME RUMOR. Rumor was not idle. At three political centres, Philadelphia, Putsburg, and Washington. the question of the Speakership was coupled with the election of a United States Senator. People said that the choice of a presiding officer by the House would indicate the manner in which it would vote for a national Senator. Forthwith two parties sprang up-one said. "Clark is the representative of an unpopular in terest, and his election will indicate that the in. fluence of Fimon Cameron in the Republican party and the Legislature will be successfully wielded to elect one of his own friends to Congress-some man whom he can control, who will acquiesce in all his schemes and measures." The other party said-"Clark is a quiet, unassuming, and honest man, who, if elected, will be chosen for his merits only, and his elevation will have no possible bearing upon the Senatorial question, for the Legislature will not at this stage commit itself to any particular candi-

BEHIND THE SCHNES.

It is useless to deny the fact that the name of Simon Cameron figured very largely at the political centres as having an influence, if he chose to exert it, in assisting any candidate for Speaker he might select. It is not for this writer to say whether the assumption was or was not correct. This brings us to the Senatorial question, and here is where the real interest

HOW GREAT MEN ARE MADE.

Have the sovereign people any exact idea of the means of manufacturing a "great man" to fill a seat in the Washington Senate? The process is so curious that out of kindness to Pennsylvania voters it ought to be placed before them. The quantity of raw material that is on hand ready to be manufactured is immense. There is one office to be filled, and there are about a score of applicants to fill it. Did we say "applicants?" How absurd! There is not a single candidate who really cares for the position. It is "their friends" who are urging them. So say they all, and the fact is recorded to show an admiring world that pure and disinterested friendship does exist in the nineteenth century and in the atmosphere of-Harrisburg. Damon and Pythias

nary process of the manufac ure. WHAT THE STATE NEEDS.

First, there must be a demand. Pennsylvania, a great state, wants an bonorable, high toned, conscientious, honest, and intelligent Senator. Now as Pennsylvania, in her capacity as a Commonwealth, cannot buy a ticket, jump in a car, and go to Harrisburg to carry out her wishes, she must needs delegate the power to her representatives, the members of the General Assembly. Presuming them to be entirely honest, there is one fact that, just at this point, is strange. Why should the State Capitol be thronged with politicians of every grade from every part of the State to assist in the ceremo... nies? Such, however, is the fact. The memwho make stump speeches on the western side of the Alleghenies, and the shoals of smaller fry who swim in the troubled political waters of Philadelphia, are all here helping the members of the Legislature to fulfil their sworn duties. They are all carpet buggers, every one of them: and are all urging the claims of their respective cancidates from the strict motives of friendship hereinbefore noted.

The demand baving been created, and the manufacturers (the members and politicians) being on hand ready for work, it becomes necessary to place somebody in charge of the machine. Now commences the difficulty. Who shall be the guiding and controlling spirit? Shall it be that high-toned element which represents public trust and honor, or shall it be some veteran and selfish politician who represents the great

SENATORIAL CANDIDATES. Here is a list of the competitors as far as they are known to-day. To-morrow there may be an entirely new set brought forward, for the fluctuations of the political thermometer are ahead of those of Erie stock:-J. K. Moorhead, of Allegheny; Benjamin H. Brewster, of Philadelphia; William H. Kemble, of Philadelphia; T. M. Marshall, of Alicgheny; G. A. Grow, of the "Wild-cat" district; John Allison, of Mercer; J. Scott, of Huntingdon, James L. Graham, of Allegheny; and G. W. Scafield.

This list was obtained from the headquarters of the legislative kings, and at the present writing it is entirely safe to assume that any one man named upou it stands just as good a chance of election as any other mau. But do not suppose for an instant that the list is entirely complete. "Full many a dower," etc., is hidden away in the interior counties of Pennsylvanta, very ready and quite willing to be transplanted to Washington if necessary for the good of the country. Senator Connell, of Philadelphia, has an idea on this subject which is really quite entertaining, and which, as he truly says, might please everybody except the

A NOVEL IDEA. The idea is this-To allow each one of the secenty-nine Republican members of the Legislature to name a candidate for Unitel States Senator, and the Speaker of the Scuate to name two. This would make eighty names. This list to be handed around, and each of the seventy-nine members to be allowed to strike one name from the expiration of the session, and, it. The remaining name (one only being left) if possible, at an early day, so as to be the candidate. There is a decided novelty | to give some of the State Legislatures an opin the idea, but it is not likely that it will be put in practice until those happy days arrive when politicians fail to run the "machine" for the sole benefit of themselves and their friends.

There are some humorous features in the campaign. Mr. Grow has received the appellation of the "geographical candidate," because it is understood he bases his claims upon the geogra. phical right of his section of the State to a Senatorial representative. Mr. Moorhead has been called "old Slack water," because he is one of the principal owners of the Monongahela Valley Navigation Company.

A RIVER STORY.

This reminds us of a little incident which happened several years ago. Two young men were travelling on a steamer up a river in Western Pennsylvania, and were surprised at finding their boat coming side by side with another steamer of the same line going in an opposite direction. Forthwith near y all of the cork life-preservers which were on the steamer of the young men were transferred to the downward boat. The circumstance was suspitious. A colored employe of the boat made a quiet explanation. "Oh," said he, "we shifts them from one toat to the other, so that each steamer will have its necessary number when it is examined by the United States Inspector."

Is there to be any "shifting" of principles on he part of any of the candidates for the Senatership to meet their examination before the politicians who aim to control the nomination? CONGRESSIONAL HELP.

Five members of Congress are now at Harrisburg, viz :- Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. S. T. Wilson of the Tioga district, Hou. G. W. Gilfillan of the Oil creek section, Hon. George V. Law. rence of Washington county, and Ulysses Mercur.

ABOUT THE CANDIDATES. Of the candidates, those present are G. A. Grow and William H. Kemble. Mr. Grow has established his headquarters at the Lochiel House, and Mr. Kemble is of so active a turn of mind and body that it is impossible to have him definitely located for five consecutive minutes. He denies that he is a candidate, Mr. Graham, ex-Speaker of the Senate, is still a member of that body, and does not care whether he is or is not named for Senator. In fact, like other deserving men, he purposely rather avoids the subject. Mr. Brewster, Attorney General, does not come here except to attend to his legitimate business. Mr. Moorhead and Mr. Marshall are understood to have the Pittsburg delegation divided in regard to their

THE STATE TREASURERSHIP. There is no prospect of any change in the State Treasurership. General W. W. Irwin appears to suit everybody so well that no opponent worthy of the name has appeared to contest his

renomination. POSTSCRIPT. Since the above was written Senator Connell has declared the serious intention of urging his plan of choosing a candidate above noticed, and n the event of its acceptance declares that the following additional names shall be placed on the list, viz.:—Hos. Morion McMichael, Hon. John W. Forney, George W. Childs, John Price Wetherill, Hou. Joseph Allison, Hon. William D. Kelley, James H. Orae, Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Hon. M. Russell Thayer, Horace still live. (N. B.—This is sarcasm.) Naturally (merchant).

From Our Own Correspondent, WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1869.

The Work Before Congress. It is expected that when Congress meets on

Tuesday next, it will andress itself to the work before it in good earnest. Only fifty-one working days remain of the session, that is, including Saturdays, but should the customary adjournments from Friday to Monday prevail, there will be only forty-two working days. This is, after all, a short period of time wherein to perfect what may be termed the necessary legislation of the session. First of all, there are ten appropriation bills which must be considered and passed, should everything else be neglected. Otherwise Grant's administration will lack an important if not an essential element of success during the first year of its existence, to wit: the "sinews of war." Luckily for the President elect, his best friend, E. B. Washburne, is at the head of the Committee on Appropriations, and it may reasonably be expected that he will push the business forward with all possible speed. Experience, however, shows that the committee, at best, can only make haste slowly. They have been constantly in session through the whole recess, and yet they have succeeded in completing but one bill-the Diplomatic and Consularso as to have it ready to report to the House The Pension appropriation bill was reported just before the recess, and will be the "specia order" immediately after the reassembling. This leaves eight of the appropriation bills still to be considered by the committee. The largest and most important of these-the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial bill-is well under way, having occupied the attention of the committee at three or four of its sittings. Even after they are reported, these bills will necessarily consume a large portion of the time of the House, as well as of the Senate; for no appropriation bill was ever known to go through either house without considerable debate. The House Committee, with the economical Washburne at its head, has undertaken to reduce nearly all the estimates this year, much below the partial cutting down of last year, and this of itself will prove a fruitful source of disagreement and discussion.

General Legislation. The shortness of the session, and the backwardness of the essential business, will have a tendency to set aside what is termed general legislation. Under this head will come the proposed bill to amend the Naturalization laws of the United States, the joint resolution submitting to the State Legislatures the suffrage amendment to the Constitution, the financesand other subjects of minor importance. Each one of these will give rise to extended debate, and none of them can hope to be passed without arousing opposition, which always causes delay, Some of these questions-such as the financescan no more be neglected than the appropriation bills, that is, with safety to the interests of the country and the reputation of the dominant party. There is a very strong feeling in favor of passing the suffrage amendment before portunity to pass upon it this winter. This is the intention of such men as Kelley in the House and Sumner and Wilson in the Senate But it is hardly possible, for no question that can come before Congress will give rise to a more protracted debate. The matter might be cut short in the House if there was some man there who understood the use of the "previous question" as well as the lamented Tuaddeus Stevens. In the Senate, however, there is no "previous question," and no limit whatever to debate. We may therefore expect eight and ten-hour speeches from the garralous Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Davis, and any number of smaller inflictions from Hendricks and Buckalew, neither of whom expect to have an oppor tunity soon again after the 4th of March. This will, of course, seriously jeopardize the chances of the measure, at least at this session.

The Finances - Sonator Morton. Upon no subject is there greater diversity of opinion, even among Republicaas, than the finances, especially resumption of specie payments. It is generally conceded that we ought to resume, but there is a remarkable lack of unanimity as to the time and mode. Seuator Morton's speech, over which so much fuss has been made, has by no means made the impression here, among Senators and members, that it seems to have made elsewhere. His plan is not adopted by any considerable number of men who assume to understand the subject. Senator Sherman, who is at the head of Finance Committee, regards it as exceedingly crude, if not unpractical; while Schenck, who leads the Ways and Means Committee of the House, thinks better plans have been proposed and as able speeches delivered in support of them. The truth is, Morton overestimates himself, and the atlention he has received from Greeley, together with the encomiums and partial flattery of his personal friends, have led him to suppose that he is the ablest political economist and the bes' financier in America, if not in the world. The story circulated about his speech on resumption having produced a marveilous effect upon our bonds in Europe was made up here, I may say, "out of the whole cloth." It occurred in this way:-A certain sycophantic admirer of the Senator approached him and congratulated him upon his speech. This was the next day after its delivery. "Mr. Senator," said the sycophant, "I have just received a despatch, through the cable, from Europe, stating that your speach has had a great and a favorable effect upon our bonds there." Senator Morton entertained a high opinion of his own effort, but he hardly expected that whatever effect it might produce upon Europe would be reported in this country at so early a day. Senators, however, are very much like other people, and are ever ready to lend a ready ear to the slightest whisperings of personal praise. He was not slow to circulate the good news among his fellow-Senators, and finally it reached the columns of one of "my two newspapers. both daily." Morton is not the only candidate for distinction upon the subject of finance. General Butler has employed his leisure hours during the recess in writing a speech, which he proposes de-

FIRST EDITION | the good peop'e will want to know the prelimi- MEN AND MEASURES AT WASHINGTON. | tunity. Senator Summer has also prepared a speech, said to be the result of great research. From him we shall no doubt learn all about how the Romans and the Greeks resumed specie payments after a protracted suspension. The financial troubles and triumphs of France and England will be set forth, and possibly an ornate biographical sketch given of some of the great political economists who have figured in the histories of these countries. Nobody, however, expects, much enlightenment upon so practical a question from an impractical man like Senator

Special Legislation. The immense amonut of time consumed by the impeachment trial last session necessarily postponed a large number of blils which may properly be classified under the above head. Some of them are upon the Speaker's table and some on the table of the President of the Senate. A vigorous effort will be made to get some of these through the present session-The most important is the bill granting a subsidy to the Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division. This will be opposed by a faction in the House, Its friends, however, are very numerous, and include some of the most able and persistent men in the House. As it has already passed the Senate, it stands a good chance of getting through the House; for being already upon the Speaker's table, it will occupy very little time. Besides this, there are any number of oills of a more private and less important nature. These, however, do not

enlist any varied interests, and will have to wait their turn. Whe Tariff Bill. Mr. J. K. Moorhead may be a man of excellent intentions, but he blundered so frightfully in his attempt to manage the small Tariff bijust before the recess, that he came near killing it. He had far better have left it in the hands of General Schenck, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who not only possesses the tact but the tenacity to put a bill through the House. It is averred that Mr. Moorhead had another object in view besides the passage of the bill when he took it out of the bands of General Schenck. It is well known that he is a candidate for United States Senator for the State of Pennsylvania. He had an idea that the passage (mainly through efforts) of the Tariff would give him great prestige with the Legislature of that State. And so he thought he would secure whatever credit there might be in such a managuere. Of course, the bill stirred up opposition, and when the storm was at its height Moorhead discovered that he had undertaken to command a ship when he was really ignorant of the first principles of navigation. It is said that he appealed to General Schenck to help him out of the difficulty, but the "leader of the house" would do no such thing, especially when Moorhead had manifested so great an anxiety at the outset to attend to the matter himself. At the earnest solicitation of the friends of the tariff from all sections, the bill will probably be recommitted to the Committee

management, get through, but hardly in time to help Mr. Moorhead's Senatorial prospects. JOSEPHUS.

### HUNGARY. The Increase of Brigandage,

At the close of the brilliant session of the Hungarian Diet, says the Pall Mall Gazette,

of Ways and Means. There it will be so amended

as to include a larger number of interests in its

provisions; for in its present shape it takes in

very little beyond two or three special interests

peculiar to Pittsburg and vicinity. When it is

again reported to the House, it may, with

which has proved once more that this people possesses a real genius for constitutional life, it is disappointing to read the complaints which fill the Pesth newspapers of the increasing prevalence of brigandage in the country. Nor are the outrages confined, or even principally complained of, in the forest districts bordering on Creatia, where the old forms of brigandage have flever really ceased. The hero of that part of the country is the a'ready almost mythical personage Jaha-z, celebrated in many peasant songs. But of lateorganized gangs have segun to show a bold front on the high road between Pestir and Szegedin, a town of sixty thousand inhabitants on the southeast of the capital, and the sending of money has actually been rendered impossible between the latter town and Vasarheiy, a place of 40,000 inhabitants. A similar state of things, though not so aggravated, prevails in the neighborhood of Gran, midway between Pesth and Vicuna, and on the borders of Transylvania. All the districts named are inhabited principality, and in the worst parts exclusively, by a Magyar population. For the honor of Hungary it is of pressing importance that this state of things should cease. The Pesth Government has, however, to contend with a singular sentimental opposition, not only on the part of the peasantry, out also from the country gentry, who regard the "poor lad" (szeyeny egeny) as the natural nemy of the civilized swindlers and usurers of the great towns-a state of feeling which recalls at once the tone of Scotch society as we find it portrayed in the Waverley novels. The Ministry nave taken an extraordinary credit of 60,000 florins for the suppression of brigandage.

Advices from Cuba, received in Washington, present the cause of the insurrectionists in a very flattering light. The Spanish reinforcements have not yet arrived, and if the insurgents can bold their own until spring the yellow fever will be more effective than powder and builets. The patriots do not favor annexation, out seem to desire a republic, to consist of Cuba, Porto Rico, and San Domingo, which shall control the countries of the Caribbean Sea. They promise to abolish slavery, and make a thorough republic if they succeed. Agents of the insurgents are now here, seeking aid for their people. - N. Y. Tribune.

-Booth bagged \$7186 in Buffalo.

-Emil Deschamps has become blind. -That Rob-Roy cance paddler is at Suez.

-Parepa and Ole Bull are in New York. -California is sending corned salmon this

-Seven Smiths have been elected to Pariament. -A Paris bride paid \$16,000 for her hand

-Gold-mounted skates are among holiday

-Morrissey's "plunder" in New York Central was \$150,000.

-Derby drew his check for £20,000 sterling livering in the House upon the first oppor. I to be used against Gladstone.

## FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

# Financial and Commercial

LONDON, Jan. 4-A. M .- Consols, 921 for money and account. United States five-twenties quiet and steady at 74%. Stocks steady; Erie, 251: Illinois Central, 941; Great Western, 44. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4-A. M .- Cotton firmer; the sales of the week are estimated at 20,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 9s. 10d. alos. Corn-37s. 9J.a38s. Tallow firmer but not higher. London, Jan. 4-A. M .- Sugar firm. Turpen-

tine, 23s, 6d. LIVEBROOL, Jap. 4 .- Arrived, steamship Min-

hattan yesterday.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltim Re. Jac. 4—Cotton firm; midding uplands 20;25% an election for dir c.o.s of the Exchange laking place to day, there was no business transacted, and the following quotations are nominal Flour dutiand quiet. Wheat duli: wate, \$66 security yellow, \$666 securit

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-I P. M.

### THE INDIAN WAR.

The Recent Battle of the Washita-A Horrible Scene of Mutilation. The New York Herald has correspondence from the headwaters of the Missouri (in the

camp on the Washita river), which give the details of the recent terrible conflict with the savages at that place. It says:-

Entering the space occupied by the Indian lodges; on all sides lay the rains of the village of Black Kettle's band. The conflagration started by the troops was so complete that scarcely anything of a combustible character escaped, and to-day the debris of the village consisted in broken and burned lodge poles, small pieces of untanned and tanned hides. From the immediate site of the village the party rode to the top of a hill, about a huntred yards distant, from which point General Custer repeated to General Sheridan the details of the battle and the positions taken by the different columns. The former site of the lodges could be distinctly seen by the pins ranging in a circle and the fireplace in the centre. On the right of the village, at the distance of 150 yards, lay the carcasses of the pomies of the Cheyenne. These covered about iour acres, and nambered not less than 700. After the battle was perfec ly understood and the ground well surveyed, Generals Sher.dan and Custer, accompanied by Lieutenaut Hale, your correspondent, and a small det chment of roops, moved down the south bank of the Washita, over the route taken by Major Eiliott and the missing men, in hopes of recovering the bodies. The remainder of the party spent some time longer in the village and moved down the bed of the valley of the river.

The General's party, moving down the south bank, ascended a high divide, from which an extensive view could be had of the surrounding country. Descending on the other side the party had proceeded but a hundred yards when body of a white man was found perfectly naked and covered with arrow and bullet holes. The head presented the appearance of having been beaten with a war club. The top of the skull was broken into a number of pieces and the brain was lying partly in the skull and partly on the ground. At first it was supposed that the body was that of Elliott but minute examination this was found not to be

Marking the spot where this body was found, the party con inued moving down stream. Crossing with some difficulty a small ravine, about the centre of an expansive swell, at a distance of two hundred yards further up, objects were seen lying to the grass and supposed to be bodies. Their attention attracted in this direction, the party moved off for the spot at a gallop. A few minutes after a scene was witnessed sufficient to call forth the rebuke the carkened intellects of the so called philanthropists. Within an area of not more than if een yards lay sixteen human boties, all that remained of Elliott and his party. The winter air swept across the plain, and with its cold blasts had added to the ghastliness of death the additional spectacle of sixteen naked corpses frozen as solidly as stone. The party here dismounted, and an examination of the bolies was made There was not a single one that did not exhibit evidences of fearful mutilation. The bodies were all lying with their faces down, and in close proximity to each other. Bullet and arrow wounds covered the backs of each, the throats of a number were cut, and several were beheaded. The body of one of the horses which the men had ridden out was seen lying at a distance of fifty yards from the pile of bodies. Owing to the mutilation of the bodies, and no one present having been sufficiently acquainted not at the time recognized. Judging from the position of the bodies and the nature of the ground surrounding it is probable that Major Edicit (by same it is thought direction of a party of fugitive ladians. Some of the men seeing the Major start tollowed an i joined him. It is very probable the party pursued severaj miles when they struck the Arababoes coming up to the support of the Cheyennes. The party being vigorously pressed commenced retiring, and descending the second divide on the return found themselves cut off by a party of warriers who had moved up under cover of the timber on the banks of the Washita, and took position in the ravine, which cat them off entirely from the rest of the command. Not being missed in the command until so late, this little band was compelled to detend itself against the whole force of Arrapahoe and doubtless a number of the Klows warriors. The party abandoned their horses and probably attempted to force their way down to the river and take protection behind the trees where they could fight to greater advantage. when all hope of rescue and escape was given up they determined to sacrifice their lives as dearly as possible. The grass where they lay was trodden down, and a number of cartridge shells testify to the valor of their defonse, until some friendly, fatal bullet gave them the only alternative of escape from the terrible torture to which they would unquestionably have been subjected if taken alive. It is not likely that the entire party was killed before taken but whether any and who were taken alive and the trying and terrible moments which followed will always remain a mystery. A'll the missing bodies were now found. Not one had been left to parrate the horrible story. The last offices of humanity—a proper burnal—was all that re-

-Lady Palmerston is as lively as a cricket, and electioneered for her son. -Christmas was celebrated at Newark,

N. J., by a negro ball and a big row.

## SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

# OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRINGRAPH.

Money continues in active demand. Call loans are quoted at 7@9 per cent. Prime mercantile paper ranges from 10@12 per cent. per annum. There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices generally were steady.

Government securities were a fraction lower. 111 was bid for 6s of 1881; 105\$ for 10-409; 111} for '62 5-20s; 107; for '64 5-20s; 108; for '65 5-20s; 107 for July '65 5-20s; 1074 for '67 5-20s, and 1071 for '68 5-20s.

City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100%, a slight decline.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 554 no change; Lenign Valley at 54, no change; and Reaning at 496 494, a slight advance. 128 was but for Cambon and Amboy; 66 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 324 for Calawissa preferred; 254 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 474 for Northern Central

City Passenger Railway shares were with-out change. Hestonville sold at 10; 45 was bid for Second and Third; 25 or Sprace and Pine; 25 for Girara College; 29 for Germantown and 33 for Greed and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.
Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 121, no change.
240 was bid for North America; 57 for Penn
Township; 31 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 69 for Corn Exchange; and 123 for Central

National. National.

In Canal chares there was more doing. Morris
Canal preferred sold at 72, no change; and
Lebigh Valley at 285@285, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$. 19
was bid for Schuyiail Navigation preferred; and 124 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

#300 City 6: New ... 100½
#100 do ... 100½
#100 both cit c do ... 100
#100 sh cit c do ... 100
#100 sh cit c do ... 25½
#100 do ... 25½
#100 sh Leh Nav ... 25½
#100 do ... 25½

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111@1111; 5-20s of 1862, 1111@1111; 5-20s, 1864, 1974@1084; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 1084@1084; July 1865, 197@1974; do., 1867, 1974@1074; do., 1867, 1974@1074; do., 1868, 1974@1074; 10-40s, 1064@1064. Gold. 1351.

-Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director, furnishes the following-statement of Deposits and Comage at the Mint during the month of December,

	Gold Deposits	\$305.104
•	Total Deposits	\$317,578
	Denomination. No. of Pieces. Double Eagles	\$400,100 8,519
	Total20,020	\$108,619
t	Dollars	\$36,100 36,250
1	Total	\$72,350

Five cent pieces...... 1.638,000 Three cent pieces...... 190,000 . 1 828,000, \$87,600 00 One cent pieces 1,010,000 Two cent pieces 285,000 \$10.100.00 815,800 00

Total. ..... .. 1 295 000 RECAPITULATION. Base coinage..... Total No. pieces ..... 3 251 620 \$531,399-42

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, Jan. 4 .- The Flour market conti-

103,400 00

nues quiet, but prices remain without quotable change. There is no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased 600 barrels, in. cluding superfine at \$5@5.75; extras at \$6.26.50 Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at \$7 25@S: Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$8.75@10.50, and fancy brands at \$11@13, according toquality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$7.50@8. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. There is no improvement to notice in the de

mand for Wheat, and prices favor buyers. Sales of red at \$1.85@2; another at \$2.01@2.06, and white at \$2.25@2 6234. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at \$1.68. Corn is held with more firmness. Sales of 2000 bushels old yellow at \$1.13, and 2,500 bushels new do. at 85@95c. Oats are without change. Sales of Western at

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Bark -- In the absonce of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$42 per ton .

## Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Jan. 4.-The Cattle market was active this week and prices were rather firmer about 1400 head arrived and sold at 10@11c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 8590. for fair to good; and 5@7c, 7 1b. gross for common, as to quality. Toe following are the par-

Christy & Bro., Chester county, 81/2011, gr Dengler & McClesse, Chester co., 7684, gr P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8610, gr. P. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 834694, gr. Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 8694, gr. B. McFillen, Chester co., 829, gr.

Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 8,99,4, gr.
B. McFillen, Chester co., 8,89, gr.
James McFillen, Western, 8,69,4, gr.
E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 8,29, gr.
Ullman & Bachman, Chester co., 8,310, gr.
Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7,39,4, gr.
Mooney & Smith, Western, 6,310,4, gr.
T. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 5,39, gr.
H. Chain, Penna, 6,38,4, gr.
John Smith, Ohio, 8,4,310, gr.
J. H. Frank, Western, 6,39,4, gr.
Frank & Schomberg, Western, 6,39,4, gr.
Hope & Co., Chester co., 8,39,4, gr.
Hope & Co., Virginia, 7,38,4, gr.
Elcon & Co., Virginia, 7,38,4, gr.
Chandler & Alexander, Ches. co., 5,310, gr.
J. Kulp, Penna, 6,36,4, gr.

21. J. Kulp, Penna, 6@614, gr.
38. S. Steinberg, Virginia, 7@9, gr.
34. Jesse Miller, Chester co., 8@10.
Hogs were in fair demand at the late advance.
1000 head sold at the different yards at \$14@14 50

Sheep were in demand at an advance. 5000 head sold at 5@7c. per pound gross, as to con-Cows were unchanged. 150 head sold at \$50.85 for Cow and and Calf, and \$10.36) per head for

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... JANUARY 4. 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Schr Caroline, Tice, Milivilie, N. J., Waltall, Tatem & Co.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York

Stammany yesterday. Barque Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, for Philadel-phia, salled from Messina 12th ult. Brig Marjery. Alderdice, for Philadelphia, salled from Messina 12th ult.