TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1861.

with the press, who happened to be a very nce of his, that among all the circumstances arising out of the recent Royal in his eyes. From that moment," the Duke | ment.

the old country,' as you call it here." BERT, is Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; (elected in 1847, on the death of the inst.. we find the following:

"His keysi Highness, the Prince Consort, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, being pleused to give annually a gold medal for the encouragement of English poetry, the Vice Chancellor gives notice that the prise will be given, this year, to such resident undergraduate as shall compose the best poem on 'The Prince of Wales at the Tomb of Washington.' N. B.—The exercises are to be sent in to the Vice Chancellor on or before March 31, 1861, and are not to exceed two hundred lines in length."

All this is at once complimentary and suggestive. But we think it right to warn our friends that they must not expect that this prize-poem will be at all worthy of the subject. Lord MACAULAY wrote two prize-poems, while an undergraduate at Cambridge, (the subject being "Pompeii" and "Evening,") and neither rose much above mediocrity. In fact, as a general rale, Cambridge Prize Poems are "bitter bad." So are these of Oxford, though REGISALD HEBER'S "Palestine," one of the noblest compositions of the age. was one of them, and Dean MILLMAN'S "Apollo read nearly the whole of them, and it appears three have rison above the flattest mediocrity -namely, CHARLES GRART'S "On the Re-THROP MACKWORTH PRAED'S upon "Australia," (his " Athens" was pedantic, though

cool recling, in offering such a subject for the Chancellor's Gold Medal.

a A Tale of Two Cities.

The returns by the census-takers, which gave New York a population of nearly 250,-000 more than that of Philadelphia, are too obviously inaccurate to be argued against. At least one-half of the inhabitants of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Hoboken, Staten Island, and the banks of the Hudson, who do business in New York, have been counted twice once, where they reside with their families, and again, individually, at their offices or stores in New York.

In the Sunday Dispatch we find an article. written with considerable clearness, which properly substitutes figures of arithmetic for hetorical figures of speech, laying bare the physical and moral differences between New

York and Philadelphia. It runs thus:

"The returns of the United States census for 1862 are gradually appearing in detail, and we are gathering information upon points heretofore doubtful or disputed. We believe that no city is satisfied with the manner in which the work has been done by the Federal officers, unless, perhaps, it may be Naw York, in which there is good reason to suppose that all the travellers and sojourners in the hotels and boarding houses were counted as constituents of the population. May York, according to the census-takers, has a population of 548,025, who live in 54,238 dwellings. Philadelphia is set down for a population of 568,026, who live in 89,279 houses. In other words, there are in Philadelphia 55,541 dwelling houses more than in New York: In the latter city, the average number of residents to each house is \$32,100; so that in this city more than two house is a satisfactory to accommodate as manner circled in New York are huddled in York and Philadelphia. It runs thus: this enty, the average number of residents to each house is \$23.00; so that in this city more than two house is \$23.00; so that in this city more than two houses is the accessary to accommodate as many people as in New York are huddled in one. Thuse lasts show that Philadelphis is the largest city in: the United States, covering more ground, having more buildings, and sustaining its population more comfortably than that of any other city in the Union. The distribution of water and gas is more actemive here than in New York, and thousands of families here enjoy the luxury of private bathrooms in their dwellings, who, in New York, could never expect such invaries for the monsy that they pay in thus sity. Hence, Philadelphia is more saludious and healthy. Our streets, although net as clean as they might be, are much better in that particular than those of New York; whilst our underground drainage, being more perfect, takes of offersive matter that would otherwise exercise a partilential and deadly influence. As a home for the poor, man, which offers him advantages not to be had in either cities, Philadelphia is a most attractive place; whilst, as a place of residence for the ries, no city can offer more attractive opportunities for the enjoyment of luxury and good

tunities for the enjoyment of luxury and good living.

"Brooklyn, which is considered a suburb of New York," is "returned with a population of 273,425 perfect, who live in 30,523 houses, an average of 8,95-nearity nine persons to each house. It is a curious fact that Philadelphia has more dwalling houses that New York and Brooklyn united. The latter which, together, sum up a population of 1.067,762 persons, stor them away in 84,851 dwalling houses; no that Philadelphia, with a population issue by \$19,668 than New York and Brooklyn, actually pensions 1,118 more dwelling houses than those two eiter. At the Kew York rate of packing human beings in dwalling houses, our surplus of dwalling, houses, world secommodate no less than 70,650 persons; amongh, to set up a very respectable town, sostelaing more people than at present live lia Louisville, washington, D. C., New York, San Francisco, Proydence, and many other cities which make tomp figure in geographies and gazethers.

urbans were counted in. It the actual retident population of New York as much as that
of Philadelphia i We doubt it.
The counter, when next taken, should be a

simultaneous thing, as it is in England, where the sensing seles people is done on one and the since day, ill through the length and breadh of the length. Here, in this city, are pressing season, and, indeed, at all seasons, is much twenty houses, within our own knowledge, at which the consecutions did not call. It there is the benerotent. In the present instance, every people are paid for their world, it would be a one who attends this Concert will at once benefit people try paid for their work, it would be a good plan to fine them for each omission of theirs. That would soon make them correct.

Thirty-three Guns for the Gallant An-HATCHE INC. 13 - A saint of thirty-three gune was to tay by our citizens in honor of the definit and light major of anderson.

The state of the s

The Right of Secession. The most dangerous feature of the political perils which menace the nation, is the boldperils which menace the nation, is the boldness and confidence with which the right of
secession, as a peaceful and legal remedy for
any real or imaginary evils inherent in the
tiguous as do New York and Philadelphia, and
remember of members of the time, that between the two greatest
the shows that his nature revolute at the orime she
would not tompts him, step by step, to ald the juggling
fields in the fulfilment of their prophecy; at first
he shows that his nature revolute at the orime she
would not be important to the step. Federal Government, or apprehended in the future administration of it, is asserted. The dearly asserted future administration of it, is asserted. The doctrine has time and again been advanced, facilities for travel should yet be among the doctrine of or travel almost the greatest in the world, the soals his doom, the successive steps in the gradations of orime are easily taken, until his heart is

framers of the Constitution performed their duties in an inefficient and triffing manner, or visit to the New World, nothing so deeply af. | nearly all the great statesmen who helped to fected him, and all who witnessed it, as the form it, and the masses of the American demeanor of the Prince of Walks at the people, have spent the last eighty years in the cessary incumbrances of travel. But let him mausoleum of Washington. "I was gratified to notice," said his Grace, "that the any intelligent portion of mankind ever fell soon made to feel that his carriers know full beth" will be repeated this and every evening Prince appeared intensely interested in that into. When the stout walls of Jericho fell at | well that he has practically no other route in | this week. last resting place of the great Soldier, States. the sound of the Jewish trumpets, it was his power but theirs, and that he has nothing man, and Patriot. Mr. Buchanan, who had justly accounted a great miracle; but it would left but to be content with such accommoda doubtless repeatedly visited Mount Vernon, be equally strange if the firm foundations of tions as they choose to give him. Is there a seemed to have no mental excitement whatever, upon this occasion, but the Heir of Eng- | whole United States, should be swept away | ing two such first-class cities—one with seven, land paused long and silently before the grave by the blast of a few illegal and unconstitut the other with eight hundred thousand inhaof Washington, and, as he tore himself away, tional State ordinances, purporting to absolve bitants—less than a hundred miles apart, with I could see that his breast heaved with sup-pressed emotion, and that the tears trembled from all allegiance to the National Govern-

added, "I became more firmly impressed than Much is said and written daily about State ever with the conviction that the visit of the sovereignty. There is no doubt that within ral accommodations so far behind the times? Prince of Walks to this country would do certain limits and for certain purposes the more than fifty Treaties to promote the friend. States possess complete and unequivocal all this groaning! The burden is on us; we liest relations between the United States and powers. But in the sense in which the laws of nations recognize independent and sovereign It is gratifying to know that the feelings States, the different Commonwealths of our Legislature of New Jersey, by a formal act of which were awakened in the Prince's mind by Union are not now and never were sovereign. his visit to the burial-place at Mount Vernon, were not temporary. They have survived the at any time since its settlement by the white occasion. No doubt, when the Prince related race, nor even before the formation of the "" travel's history" to his parents, he present Constitution, was in reality sovereign dwelt upon that visit, rather than upon any and independent. Before the Revolution, the other. From the Living, he received homage original thirteen colonies were dependencies enough, and to spare, but as respects the il- of Great Britain, and in throwing off the Brilustrious Dead, the homage was reverently tish yoke, by the Declaration of Independence, rendered by himself. His father, Prince AL- they did not wage a contest for the separate independence of thirteen different sovereignlate Duke of Northumberland,) and, in the joint one, made in their name and behalf, by ways. Practically, every right acquired by official notice, in the London Times of the 11th | the "Representatives of the United States of colonies, who struggled to acquire the posi-Britain, contracted alliances with foreign countries, established commercial regulations, and finally obtained from Great Britain a made with the mother country.

Soon after the Declaration of Independence was signed-indeed, on the 12th of July, 1776-Articles of Confederation, whose avowed object was to form a PERPETUAL UNION, were reported to Congress, and were debated from time to time, whenever the pressing exigencies of public affairs permitted, until final. ly they were ratified July 9, 1778, by ten States, and a short time afterwards by the three other States. Even these Articles of Confederation, though they bound the States toone of them, and Dean MILLMAN'S "Apollo Belvidere," another. We have no list of the Carbydge Prize Poers but we have the Cambridge Prize Poems, but we have still have prevented South Carolina from leread nearly the whole of them, and it appears gally assuming the independent attitude to to us, glancing back at the whole, that only which she now aspires, because the old Congress was entrusted with some of the powers she assumes, and every State was bound to storation of Learning to the East;" Winwhich by the Confederation were submitted

whole country, and after it had, in their opinion, formed a "more perfect Union" be tween States which had previously announced in solemn terms to the civilized world, their unalterable determination to preserve a " perpetual Union," they had a right to believe as unquestionably the masses of the American people have ever since supposed, that the peaceable dissolution of the Union was an ulter impossibility, and that it could and

would never be dissevered, except by the overwhelming power of a hostile invading nation. No distinct portion of the American Union. therefore—except Texas, whose short ex-perience of a completely sovereign position was so harassing, turbulent, and perilous, that she repeatedly and eagerly sought for relief from her perplexities and embarrassments by admission into our Confederacy-ever was sovereign and independent in the sense in which those words are recognized by the law of nations. Their sovereignty was originally overshadowed by the European Governments that first conquered and colonized them. The very act of throwing off this original allegiance to foreign countries was accompanied by an scknowledgment of the sovereign power of our National Government on all the great questions with which complete nations treat with each other, And since the Revolution our national ties, in a legal sense, instead of having been weakened, have constantly been strengthened, not only by the formation of the Consti-tution to render the Union more perfect, but by the numerous treaties which have been formed with foreign Powers; the obligations we have contracted; the duties we have assumed: the almost innumerable laws which have been enacted by the Congress of the whole nation. The States were not only never sovereign in the sense in which South Carolina now proclaims herself to be independent by her Secession ordinance, but every hour of well make it in three, who is obliged to go at their existence since the Declaration of Inde- hours most inconvenient to bimself, and who pendence has created new barriers against is obliged finally to pay for his ride three their legal right to assume such a position-Even if we were dead to every prompting of not but feel that he is subjected to an unjust patriotism, every sacred memory of the past, and an unnecessary imposition. and every hope of the future—if we were willing to sacrifice all our vast material inte-

rests on the blind impulse of passion, and ready to fling our nation away, in as mad and phrenzied a spirit as that of the suicide when he rushes unbidden into a hopeless future, a sense of honor should restrain us. We are bound together indissolubly, for weal or in the two principal rôles. woe, by a long series of sacred compacts. The ides, that because a few of the most unimport-

The Railroad Communications Be-fulfilment, in the exultation of the moment he tween Philadelphia and New York. confides the circumstance to his wife, and she it is LATEST NEWS

the comfort of passengers, and for reducing to a minimum the annovance arising from the neso few natural obstructions, and so many natu\_ ral advantages for railway travel, where ye the prices are so high, the trains so infrequent, the rates of locomotion so slow, and the gene-But, the reader will say, what is the use of legislation, to which, wise or unwise, they passengers across the State of New Jersey, from city to city. For this privilege the company have paid a valuable consideration. They have thereby acquired legal rights. The

It must hold to the contract. The friends of the Monopoly should understand that this argument of the faith of conties; but their revolution was a combined and | tracts is a double edged weapon. It cuts both the "Representatives of the United States of special legislation is an invasion of some America, in General Congress assembled." It other right. The right to build a railroad at was the United States of America as a nation, all, or to build any road, is an invasion of or a united body of people residing in different | the logal rights of overy land-owner through whose property the road goes. The Legislation of a nation, that levied war against Great | ture of New Jersey, for the sake of a supposed great public benefit, takes from John Jones the lands, water privileges, and other terri. torial rights, for which he has paid a valuable recognition of their joint (but not several) consideration, and which he holds under the independence, when a treaty of peace was plighted faith of the most sacred laws of the Commonwealth, and gives those rights and franchises to other parties to build a railroad or a canal. The Legislature provides, indeed, for the equitable compensation of the party thus stripped of his rights, It none the less, however, does not ask his consent. History of England; Bonar's Memoir of Rev. It takes, without consent, the guarantied David Sandeman; Hough's History of Christianity rights of one party, and gives them to another party, solely in virtue of its sovereign power as a State, and with a view to the greater general good. A State is not sovereign-it

this power. equal reason, and after like compensation, take that right from said second party, and give it to a third. The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company has no exclusive rights, which have not been granted them at the exto it, and Mr. Jerrenson contended that it pense of other parties. The entire land on tell me at the Registrar's office that the above will trains," (nis "Athens" was pedantic, mough it succeeded;) and Bulwer's upon "Sculpture."

to it, and Bulwer's upon "Sculpture."

ture."

The referre, judging from the past, we are not likely to have a very brilliant poem, from Federal Government, and to permit too much likely to have a very brilliant poem, of State action. To remedy this de
to it, and Mr. Jeyrerson contended that it which the road was built was taken from others. The entire land on which the road was built was taken from all other parties, also, has been taken from all other parties, either to build for themselves, or to have built for them, some other road by which to travel from New York to Philadelphia. No awidity: IVO one denies that they are now le gally vested in the Camden and Amboy Railniary value. All that is claimed is, that when. ever the public exigencies require it, the Legislature may, in like manner, yold or transfer these rights, only taking care, as in the first

case, to provide for an equitable compensa-The great incubus, then, is not necessarily a fixed fact. It is well understood that parties with ample capital, and with large experience in railroading, are prepared to do the following things:

1. To pay the Camden and Amboy Company the value of the exclusive clause in their charter, the same to be determined by legal and equitable assessment. 2. To ask for themselves no such exclusive

right, but to leave the Legislature free to grant the right of railway transit across the State to as many as may choose to risk their money in it.

plete and brilliant success, we should but faintly

and death. It is true the picture is as terrible as it is graphic; but it is true to the author, for none other than such an one could Lady Macheth

Federal Government, or apprehended in the turne administration of this account the great control of the street almost the greatest in the world, the doctrine has time and again been advanced the greatest in the world, the doctrine has time and again been advanced the greatest in the world, the doctrine has time and again been advanced the greatest in the world, the doctrine has time and again been advanced to the greatest in the world, the doctrine has time and again been advanced the greatest in the world, the doctrine has time and again been advanced to the greatest in the world, the doctrine has time and again been advanced to greate the great to great the great to greate the great to great to great the great dious and inviting depots, and cars fitted up more gratified with any of his performances than that of last evening.

Time and space only permit us to say that Mr. of New Mexico may select. If they should want slavery, (which is not probable, as there are no slaves in the whole Territory,) let them come in as a slave State. Shewell rendered ample justice to Macduff; that Mr. Studley was an excellent Banque, and that Messrs. John Gilbert, Baker, and Johnson gave

> Our New York Letter. DIVIDEND WEEK: TEN MILLIONS TO BE DISTRIBUTED—A BAD FAILURE—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF 1860—NEW PUBLICATIONS—MR PLATT WANTS T 1850—NEW PUBLICATIONS—MR PLATT WANTS TO MARE \$20,000, SO HOLDS ON TO THE CITY TUNDS—THE DEAD OF 1860——A MEMORIAL—"THE SEVENTI"—GOSSIF AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE—INTERESTING ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE—SUSPENSION OF THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.
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> [Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

Aside from the festivities of Christmas and New Year, to which rich and poor, high and low, all alike look forward with more or less pleasure, the present week brings higher and more substantantial satisfaction to that large class in the comhave to bear it. Let us take it as easy as we can, and be thankful it is no worse. The vidend-paying stocks. For this is dividend week, vidend-paying stocks. For this is dividend week, when interest is paid on State, city, and county bonds, and on bank, insurance, and all sorts of of stocks. The insurance companies of New York over a hundred in number, with a capital of nine about \$2 900 000, and over fifty four banks, repre senting a capital of about seventy millions distribute as much more. The banks and insurance companies of Brooklyn and Jersey City, and companies of cther sorts, having their headquar State cannot be called upon to break its faith. ters here, will swell the grand aggregate of cast o be dividended to nearly, if not quite, ten mil-Hons of dollars. The failure of Edward Lambert & Co, the grea silk jobbers, is said to be a very bad one. To on French importing firm they are indebted \$125,000 The personal expenses of the head of the firm, who

has been living in a quiet way in Brooklyn, ar stated to have been \$167 000 in ten years. The imports at this port, for the twelve months ending, on December 28, amount to \$101,944,468, which is \$11.208.156 less than the amount importe n the corresponding period in 1859. The exports laring the same period exceed those of 1859 by \$24,823,506, making a grand total in our favor, this year, of \$36,034,662.

The Harpers have in press the following new publications: A System of Surgery, Theoretical and Practical, in Treatises, by various authors. Arranged and edited by T. Holmes, M. A , Cautal; Japanese Fragments, by Captain Sherard Osborn; Young Benjamin Franklin, by Mayhew; Thornbury's British Artists; Carthage and her Remains by Davis; Weatherbound, by Southee; Foster's in India

Mr. Platt, who has been so summarily ejected from the City Chamberlainey, declines to pay ever general goods. A State is not a State at all—except so far as it has one million of dollars has to be disbursed, upon this power.

If a Legislature, for adequate reasons, and sommission of two per cent. Mr. Platt thinks it one million of dollars has to be disbursed, upon printed. Mr. DUULAS, of Illinois, said that he wished to commission of two per cent. Mr. Platt thinks it one million of a point resolution to will be altogether a convenient and good thing for will be altogether a convenient and good thing for some day for doors designed or defend them. Made the special order for Wednesday. after due compensation, may take a right from will be altogether a convenient and good thing for one party and give it to a second, it may, for him to pay out that amount, as his pay for doing it comes to the consoling sum of just twenty thousand dollars.

During the year which closes to day there have passed from this city to that bourne whence none return, about twenty-three theusand people The exact statistics are not yet completed, but they

of nine months; also requesting the repeal of all laws, if any now exist on the statute-books of this road Company, and that they have a large pecu- State, tending in any way to obstruct or defeat the

Academy of Music Last Night.

Academ

1.08,742 persons, for the an way is 8,581 dwalling houses; reschast Philadelphia, with a pepulation for the Mark York and Broodlyne and the Mark York and Mark York and Broodlyne and the Mark York and Mark York and Broodlyne and the Mark York and Mark York

the conduct of Mojor Anderson in evacuating Fort with their orders.

Br. Vincant's How.—This evening, at Concert
Hall, Chestnut street, there will be a Concert in
All of St. Vincent's Home, one of the many esstimable charities in this city, which, at the present
presenting season, and, indeed, at all seasons, is much
in need of the solive and charitable support of
the benerotent. In the present instance, very
one who attends this Concert will at once benefit
cation of bearing fine music.

Indian Troubles in Texas.

Rew Granze, Deb. 31—A party of Texas Indians, 900
strong, are within fifty miles of ballas, and show position
in the larrels which weathed his bow. Stronk
they of the seens of
danger.

It is graphlo; but it is true to the author, for none
other than such an one could Lady Macbeth
in who have been, unless Shakepeare immed a gross oxaggeration.

Mr. Edwin Boeth's Macbeth is a great performance, and evidently a long and earnest study,
true to the suppositions history of the man,
the promptings of ambition, and the weakness of
the benevity and personally experience the gratifi
Castion of bearing fine the acoustion of the late Sorolary of War explanuing the
charity perhaps of vivil war, should be
reformance, and evidently a long and earnest study,
true to the suppositions history of the man,
the promptings of ambition, and the weakness of
the bearity and personally experience the gratifi
Mr. Edwin Boeth's Macbeth is a great performance, and evidently a long and earnest study,
true to the suppositions history of the man,
the promptings of ambition, and the weakness of
the bearity and personally experience the gratifi
Mr. Bouldows and anxiety, perhaps of vivil war, should be
delivered over to the authorities of South Carolina determines
the promptings of ambition, and the weakness of
the bearity and personally experience the gratifiMr. Cation bearing with the without a content of the public secure.

Mr. Bouldows and anxiety, perhaps of vivil war, should be
delivered over to the authorities of South Carolina determines
the public peace.

Mr "Major Anderson has shown\_his unfitness for

By Telegraph to The Press. FROM WASHINGTON.

The Personal-Liberty Bills. On the other hand, the declarations of leading Republicant, as Messrs. SHERMAN, CORWIN, CURrin, and others, that they are in favor of the repeal of the so called liberty bills, which infringe upon the execution of the fugitive-slave law, will stop the Southern conspirators from complaining before their people about that point. They, will, berefore, by these act, lose the whole basis of their argument in favor of the South going out of the Union. Their people, and especially a those who lave something to lose, will now be enabled to and out that it is not true that the North is wiling to break down their institutions, and deprive hem of their rights in the Union.

The Republicans and the Union. No party is more interested in the continuance of he Union than the Republicans. They all wish that Mr. Lizconn shall be President over the whole United States. Let them act accordingly. Let them forge small partisan feeling, and assume ra trictic grounds. The masses of the Southern people, who are now misled into the belief that the Republican party is inimical to the South, will then find out that they were mistaken. Let us preserve the Union-witiout it, our States will be insignificant

Captain Anderson. Captain Anderson's conduct is to be approved Projosed Admission of Utah. The Horse adjourned over, to meet again on Wednorday. Mr. Hoorse, delegate from Utah, offered a bill

to admit U:sh as a State. Coemion-An Exciting Scene. Rogen A Payon offered a resolution, that it was against republican liberty to coerce a State to remain in the Union A motion was made to lay it on the tabe, the extreme Republicans and the Southern men voting against it. The Republicans, however, atorwards changed their votes to aye. Almost a sene took place between McClernand, of Illinois, and Barksdale, of Missi-sippi, the former charging the latter and his friends with a t up the Union. Both were shaking fish at each ther.

36TH COIGRESS---SECOND SESSION. WASHINGTON, Peo 31.

RENATE The gaileris were throated to overflowing, and ladies a therd about the doors, in the lobbies, and on the floor.

Mr. ORITENDEN, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that a priton of the gallery be set apatt for the foreign miniters, their families, and suites.

Mr. DAVI of Mississippi, objected, and said he thought therews no coossion for it.

Mr. MASOI, of Virginia, spoke in favor of the resolution, and Mr. SEWALD followed on the same side. It was then agreed to.

Mr. POW'LL. of Kentucky, reported from the
Committee Chintren, that the committee had not
been able tagree on any general plan of adjustment, and axed that the journal of the committee be
unnited

needny.

Mr. Wil.SN, of Massachusetts, offered a resolu-ion of inquy, that the Secretary of War be requested o inform it Feans what disposition had been made of the arm maye at the National armories; if any ad been say; if so, as what price, and to whom, and that amounts now in the argennis, and how protected.

State, tending in any way to obstruct or defeat the fagitive shave law.

The Seventh Regiment have concluded to decide the invitation to visit London. On the 9th and 10th of January they are to have a grand public reception, for which ten thousand invitations have been invitation to visit London. On the 9th and 10th of January they are to have a grand public reception, for which ten thousand invitations have been issued.

There is a little flutter of excitement at the oustom-house as to what shall be done with the Charleston will be made out in the name of the United States, and the custom-house as to what they shall do about it. The Cotumbia, by the way, which salicd yesterday for Charleston, took out a large cargo, but no muskets.

Another unprecedented military march has been accomplished by a regiment of the United States are spent and the custom of the United States are spent encounted to from Camp Floyd, U. T., to Fort Buchanan, New Mexico, travelled 1,000 miles and spent encounted to the convention of the people was a spent encounted to first days on the road. This is one of the most lengthy military journeys recorded. It is not generally known that the longest march of infantry ever accomplished was lengthy for course of the correct of the Contention of the people was any content of infantry ever accomplished was lengthy military journeys recorded. It is not generally known that the longest march of infantry ever accomplished was lengthy military journeys recorded. It is not generally known that the longest march of infantry ever accomplished was

Sate to as many as may choose to risk their may choose to risk their may come to the State, under the new mander and forty days on the read. This is one of the most lengthy military journeys arrangement, as much revenue from the right of transit as it now receives, or can receive, under the monopoly.

4. To build a double track the whole distance between the two cities, and to equip it with engines, cars, depots, wharves, and other accommendations, such as are to be found in of which one hundred and sity; two were accommendations, such as are to be found in of the first class lines of railway trayel.

5. To run twolve through trains daily, each way, with a great increase of trains on the Philadelphia and of the line.

6. To run through from dity to city, regularly in three hours.

7. To charge for passengers, on the most expensive trains, not more than two dollars, and in some trains as low as one dollar, and in some trains as low as one dollar, and in some trains as low as one dollar, and in some trains as low as one dollar, and in some trains as low as one dollar, and in some trains as low as one dollar, and in some trains as low as one dollar, and hours in the transit, when he might just as well make it in three, who is obliged to take from four to six hours in the transit, when he might just as well make it in three, who is obliged to take from tour to six hours most inconvenient to himself, and who is obliged to take from tour to six hours most inconvenient to himself, and who is obliged to take from tour to six hours most inconvenient to himself, and who is obliged to take from tour to six hours most inconvenient to himself, and who is obliged to take from tour to six hours most inconvenient to himself, and who is obliged to take from the trains of the case of of the

to letche parting be insecued. The provided the sound pervert the Constitution, and undertake they could prevert the Constitution, and undertake the sound prevent the country of the coun ourn While the names were being gailed, the Sergeunt at-trinspleased the guiler. The motion to adjourn was negatived—Yeas 32, Mr. MAFON said he did not intend to clear the

indier' gallery.

Mr. HAKER, of Oregon, got the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn.

Adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The \$PEAKER had be fore the House a communication from the late Scoretary of War explaining the roasens why he gave pertain a coeptances to Russoli, Majors, & Co. pushifring his course in doing so, and inviting an investigation into all he official acis.

Nr. BUCU: R. of Virginia, moved that the communications in the abstraction of the Indian trust funds.

Mr. BUCU: R. of Virginia, moved that the communication is referred to the se ect committee to investigate the abstraction of the Indian trust funds.

Mr. BUCHIN. of Iowa, oppased this course.

Mr. BUCHIN of Iowa, oppased this course.

Mr. Buchin, as a party to lie cauchy treation, as the Score extent, as a party to lie cauchy believe the committee.

Mr. OURTIS denied that he had offered himself as a

ladies' gallery. Mr. BAKER, of Oregon, got the floor, but yielded to

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, referred to the act of 1808 to show that it is expressly provided that the Se-cretary of War shall have the right to make communi-Pennsylvania Legislature. CAUCUS NOMINATIONS. HARRICEUSC, Dec. 31.—Soth parties in the Legisla-ure will hold their cutomses this evening. The follow-ing nominates the Republicans will nominate Rober and Company of the Republicans will nominate Rober of Clerk; and Harmin Forses, for Cergant at A ms file Democrate will be a supported by the Republicant of the being-for peaker. nations in regard to contracts.
Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, did not consider that the swwas applicable to this case. new was applicable to this case.

The compunication was reterred to the select committee on the abstraction of the bonns.

Mr. MOPHERSON, of Pennsylvania asked leave, but objection was made, to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House what transfers of campon or munitions had been removed from the arsends since Arti. 1865; what sales of arms have been made subsequent to that time, and to whom, and whether by private or public sale. history and the state of the st phila.
The members are nearly all here.
The members are nearly all here.
The Republican members of the House met in cauc
The Republican members of the House met in cauc The Republican members of the House met in caucities evening and nonjuncted Elisah W. Davis, of Vnango, for Speaker; E. H. Hauch, of Carbon, for Clerk. W. Capron, of Chester, for Assistant Clerk. Transcribing Clerks, E. W. Wallace of Philadelphia, a Seminary of Chester, and the Company of the Company of Philadelphia—Samuel Roy a competitor, receiving only 7 votes; Postmarer, H. Woodhouse, of Wayne; Dorkeeper, E. D. Hackett.

From Harrisburg. MARRISHEG, December 31.—There is a st one anta-coursm to the appointment of General Cameron to Lin-soln's Cabinet.

Mr. Lincoln telegraphed to Alexander K. McClure to net. oln telegraphed to Alexander K. McClure to ringfield, which order Mr. McClure obeyer admitted into the Union as a State. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvanis, oliered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, the condition of the forts, areans, and other property at Charleston; whether any measures had been taken to Sarrison, and put them in condition after the coams eyi-Mr. Lincoln telegraphed to Alexander K. McClure to one to Springfield, which order Mr. McClure obeyed mediately. Mr. McClure is opposed to Cameron, and violent rupture will ensue, which it is supposed that violent rupture will ensue, which it is believed will din the appointment of William I. Dayton, of New ersey, to a place in the Cabinet.

At the Usmooratic canons of the members of the r, to a place in the Cabinet.
the Democratic caucus of the members of the
to-night, Dr. Hill, of Montgomery county, was
lated for Epeaker, and Jacob Ziegler for Chief war nad been cruested sections, adjected to the re-same by the rebols.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, objected to the re-ception of the resolution, as the rules require that such calls on the President for information should lie over

oalls on the President for information should he over one day.

The SPEAKER said that Mr. Branch's point of order was well taken.

Mr. STEVENS moved the suspension of the rules. The SPEAKER replied that the motion was not now in order. One hour must first clapse.

Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, affered the following:

Risolvid. That any attempt to preserve the Union between the St tes of the Confederacy by force would be impractionable, and destructive to republican liberty. He demanded the previous question, which was ordered. Alabama Commissioner in Missouri. ST. LOUIS, Dec 30.—A special despatch to the Republican, from Jefferson City, states that Mr. Couper, the commissioner from Alsburna, made a strong secession speech last mr. ht. in the hall of the House of Representation of the state of th coveriment, He suc the South did not desire to respen the African sixve frade. His remarks were occasionally epplauded.

African sixve frade. His remarks were occasionally epplauded.

Mr. Parsons, lette Breekinridge considered in motion of Mr. Parsons, lette Breekinridge consider the county, took the chair. Mr. Parsons further moved that took Bellow declined. He said that he could not approve of any measure tending to accession. He would stay in the Union until he was forced out of it. There was yet hope was adopted attaing that the could not approve of any measure tending to accession. He would stay in the Union until he was forced out of it. There was yet hope was adopted attaing that the could not approve of any measure tending to accession. He would stay in the Union until he was forced out of it. There was yet hope was adopted attaing that the Union, and furnish the Governor of Alakama a copy of such resolutions on the subject as the General Assembly may adopt.

The Assembly meets to indrow. Major Harris, Gen. Trees, and Col. Ballow are the meet prominent candidate of the first produced the control of the Stay of the House, but it is doubt.

The Kerebiccan unives that on Secessionist should be elected Speaker, but recommends the passage of an act early in the session colling a Convention of commissioners of the slave States at Baltimore, to state exploitly the grievances and aggressions of the North.

The South Carolina Convention. lered.
Mr STANTON, of Ohio, moved that it lay on the table.
Mr. HILL, of Georgia. I move to adjourn. I want to put down this resolution-making business-it disto put down this resolution-making pusiness—it distracts the country.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia. I ask my colleague to 7 thoraw ms motion.
Mr. H'LL. I cannot
Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio The previous question has already been ordered.

Mr. HILL. I want all the resolutions touching the condition of the country to have the same reference.

Mr. STANTON. If the gentleman will permit me to offer a substitute, I will withdraw my motion to lay the called and the table. offer a substitute, I will withdraw my motion to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. HINOMAN, of Arkansas. I hope the issue will be met directly, as certain newspapers and orators have been talking about coording.

Mr. HILL insisted on his motion to adjourn. Some words of an exciting character passed by tween Mosars. Barkedsle and McClernand. The only words heaved amid the confusion were something about shirking the question. The breeze was not serious, and soon blew over. Mr. Barksdale exolnimed: We are ready to meet you.

sur to meet you.

The motion to adjourn was negatived.

The question was taken on the motion to table the reolution. When the name of Vallandigham was called
be added as this involves the direction question of
proton, work no." The South Carolina Convention. score session. The district the said, on the authority of the Chairman on Engrossing Bills, that secret sessions will principally occupy lite attention of the Convention until the final adjournment.

Guarleston, Dec. 31.—No restrictions have been placed on the telegraph. We do not report mere rumors at the expense of the press; there is plenty of that kind of information in oricolation. What'ver has publicly transpired of importance has been faithfully oldroniceds.

From Washington. THE REFORTED APPOINTMENT OF CEMERAL SCOTT AS SECRETARY OF WAR UNFOUNDED—POSTMASTER-GERERAL HOLT ACTING AS SECRETARY—SECRETARIES THOMPSON AND THOMAS STILL IN THE CABINET.

parations.

The truth is, Postmaster General Holt is in temporary charge of the Department, and to-night was attending to the duties there, in company with the chief clerk. General Scott has not been at the Department or the President's house to-day.

Both Secretaries Thompson and Thomas were at the Cabinet meeting to-day, though rumor had declared otherwise. therwise.

Many reports prevail, with no truth for their foundation, and which serve only to add to the already intense excitement.

Mr. Busham's bill further to provide for the collection of duty on imports. Mother was introduced in the fluxs to day, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, looks to an increase of the President's power to colores the revenue laws. t any time.
Mr. STEVENS refused to nonept the substitute. He santed the President to speak for himself.
Mr. Stevens' motion to suspend the rules for the restion of the resolution was disagreed to—yeas 91, nays

substitute was adopted as an indepen

VIS, of Indiana, asked leave to offer a pream-

Mr. DAYIS, of Indiana, asked leave to offer a preamble rectilist the secsesion ordinance of Fouth "Arolina, and concluding with a reso ution metracting the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the same, and report at any time what legislation, if any, has become necessary on the part of Congress in consequence of the position Smuth Oarolina, has thus assumed.

In the constitution of the property of the provided Harolina and Mr. Barks DALE, of Missassum, as very ill mois and Mr. Barks DALE, Mr. HOLMAN. of Indiana, wished to offer a substitute asserting that the right of a Blate to withdraw from the Union is not reconnized by the Constitution; that neither the President nor Congress is invested with authority to reconnize any Blate in any character other wise than as a State of the Union; that the Confidence of the Government to maintain the property in the several States and elsewhere, and to collect the rever

ry inquire whether suon have seen the property in the best of Government to maintain the property in the saveral States and elsewhere, and to collect the revenue when an attempt should be made to resist the same and that the committee inquire whether, in their of the accomplishment of the accomplishment of the accomplishment of the accomplishment.

of these nawater infinitely the reacomplishmen of these surposes, if so that they report what measures are necessary by the employment of the armount of the surpose of the openion may reflect the following the surpose of the openion with the table. Nexatived—Feast4; no.24 53.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

NORTH AMERICA.

PORTLAND, Mo., Dec. 31 -The steamship North America, with Queenstown dates to the 21st arrived at this port this morning.

The directors of the Atlanto Felegraph have determined to keep the concern affoat with the hope that something average may happen.

The Lendon Times only attole of Thurday evening says: "Finds opened at a decime of 12d, and subsequently of the first at honory, and the depression of the Part affairs at honory, and the depression of the Part affairs at honory, and the depression of the Part affairs at honory, and the depression of the Part affairs at lower with an intimation given by Austria that the coupled with an intimation prepare for war in the spring."

The rate of discount at the stock exchange is four per cost, with an advice demand.

The discount market is active.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The following sales are reported:

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from Philacelphia ship Montebello at Liver-

From Baltimore, ships Union and Ocean, at Bre-men.

COMMERCIAI Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Priday.—The
sales of the week manner 1033,000 bales; prices have
advanced i/o on throught 1033,000 bales; prices have
Breatstulls firm—Provisions quiet.
Lovdox.—Concels, 33 for account.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Dec. 21.—The
sales of the week have be ni38,000, including 32,000 on
speculation and 8 000 for export. The American advices and the report of peace with China caused an advance of i/d. The market closed buoyant at the follove quantions:

lowing quotations:

Fair Orleans ... 12(d. Middlings ... 17(d. Mobile ... 17(d. Middlings ... 17(d. Middli

in port, 439,000 bales, of which 45,000 bales are American.

Biranytuys.—There is a good demand for Brandsinds. Corn closed with an edvancing tendency.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENS.—TOWN.

London, December 20.—The Paris Constitutional says the solution of the Austrian-Venetia question is approaching a decieve orisis. All hurpe question is approaching a decieve orisis. All hurpe question is approaching to the combing sprine. Will the wisdom of the Government of the Emperor know how to prevent a struggle without an object. The situation of Austria in Venetia is deplorable. Austria, who knows have appropries are gained, will also remember how they are provinces are gained, will also remember how they are provinces are gained, will also remember how they reproduce a province of the combined of the com

from the Liverpoot Branch and the liverpoot Branch and the massion, in case the next intelligence should not more favorable.

The Data Netes says there is a growing feeling of district with respect to the course of affairs in America. It is feared that our market will yet be called upon to contribute largely to the relief of the country. The increase of immess which prevails in the English market for the great American staples, corn and cotton, points in the same direction.

From Pike's Penk.

Four Kearsey, Deo. 31—The Central Overland and Phe's Peak Kayresy passed here yesterday.

When the couch was at Sait Lake City the weather was very cold. It was reported that one driver had foson to death beyond the Laramne.

Enver City. Deo. 27—Christmas passed in joility and the property of the said of the control of the said of the control of the said of the said of the control of the said of the said of the control of the said of the s

there before May or June.

A project is on foot to open a road from the California under the control of the control of the control of the mountains. The mountain roads on the control of the mountain roads on the pool of the mountain roads on the pool of the mountain roads on the pool on the populous mining softlements.

Wreck of the Ship Eming,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dao, 31 — The ship Emma, of Livergool, one hundred days from Hombay, for New Yors, with a cargo of wool. flaxesed, and senna, in a sinking condition, was run ashore on Friday night timeo miles northeast of the new linet light. The captain and crew were saved, but the vessel has bliged theavy weather to day, with the wind from the north-

The Five-Million Loan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Cortain Ratties in Now York have proposed to take the remainder of the five-million loan. (core three millions, but the particulars have not yet been received here. It was said, however, at the year of the remainder of the wind probably he realized in the whole amount would probably he realized in the winds amount when the requisitions of the various dishuraing officers whose the met. The Congression are among those whose arrearages have not yet been settled.

False Report,

The steamship Glasgow had arrived out.

ported: Illinois Cantral 28 par cont. discount, Eris Railroad 28@3435.

Latest from Washington. Latest from Washington.

No DECISIVE ACTION BY THE CABINET—THE PRESIDERT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON. Dec. 51.—No decisive action was taken
by the Cabinet to-day relative to the Charleston forts.

The President's special message will probably be
transmitted to Contress on Wednesday. It is understood that he will submit such facts as have come to his
knowledge, for such legislative action as may be considered necessary concerning the accession movements.
having in view the adjustment of the property and
other questions with any seceding Sixts.

Mr. 1 resout the secretary of the Carolina commissioners, will leave Washington to-morrow, for Charleston. The commissioners will remain, to await axocutive and Legislative action.

Five Days Later from Europe. Arrival of the Kangaroo at New York.

The scrow stesmer Kangaroo, Capt Morehouse, which salled from Liverpool at cleven A. M. on the 19th, and from Queenstown in the 20th Deventure arrived. at New York at noon yesterday, bringing fina days. Infor news.

The Africa arrived at Inverse. About the bar for several hours by low tide.

The Prince Albert, which was to have left Galway for St. Johns, Nowtoundland, on the 18th, had been withdrawn, and the "Galway line" is temporarily suspended.

The ship Georgianus from New Orleans for Liverpool, was burnt at soa on the 20th November. Qapiain and crew saved by the Levs Woodbury, and landed at Queenstown ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO AND on and landed at Queenstown
On the afternoon of the 15th December, just as the English Cabinet was on the point of separating, they received a telegram from St. Petersburg amouncing that intelligence from Pekin to the 9th of November had reached the Russian Govern Advance in Cotton and Breadstuffs. Massacre of English and French Priof Novomber had reached the Russian Government that peace was concluded on the 26th of October and the ratifications exchanged, and that on the 5th of November the allied forces evacuated Pekin, and the Emperor was expected immediately to return to that city.

The British Parliament has been further prorouged until the 5th of February, on which day it will assemble for the despatch of business.

The Duke of Novesatie had been formally invested with the Order of the Garter with the usual oftenments. Alled, tre comparement would recommend the property of the Adaptaton from St. Petersburg says the English price of the Adaptation and three French officers, had been messacred by the Chinese. This information is given as certain. The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph have determined to keep the concern affoat with the hope that

There was a rumor that the British Government had sent out instructions for a naval force to be concentrated in Mexican waters, in consequence of the late gross outrage perpetrated on the property of British citizens.

The detailed reports of the North Atlautic telegraph expedition were shortly to be made public in the meantime, the papers publish some preliminary reports, together with a letter from Sir Leopold McClintock to Sir Charles Bright, giving a very favorable opinion respecting the proposed route for the cable.

As the President's message in detail did not reach London till the 13th, the Lendon papers which criticiss it had not reached Liverpool when the Kangaroo sailed. There was a rumor that the British (leversment which criticise it had not reached Liverpool when the Kangaroo sailed.

The Times says the message is an evasion of all responsibility, and contrasts the President's timid policy with the held course of Jackson.

The Globe says the message is, in fact, an appeal to the North to make concessions to the South.

The distress at Cavantry is such that forty thousand weavers are said to be actually starving.

The Monitour says the Emperor has decided that, from January next, and by way of resiprocity, Englishmen visiting France shall be permitted to enter and travel through the country without passports.

ports.

A decree is published suppressing the prohibition against the export from Algeria of barks for tion against the export from Algeria of barks for tanning purposes.

The Archbishop of Lyons had published a haughty pamphlet against the imposition of a stamp upon pastoral letters treating of political matters. He pronounces the imposition of the stamp humiliating and not to be submitted to by the bishops. As the new commercial treaty between France and Belgium will render the importation of coal absolutely free, the English coal will be also entitled to enter duty free into France.

The Peris flour market was firm. Wheat also was well maintained, and closed with an advancing tendency

the conditions of surrender.

Rumers were again current that Count Rechberg was about to retire from chice.

The Hungarian Conference at Grau was opened at the 18th. The electoral law of 1848 was promptly adopted.

A new tariff is to be submitted to the Carten of Spain in January.

The Russian Government has contracted with the Thames Iron Works Company, London, for an iron-cased frigate of 6,320 tons and great power. Other vessels of the same class are to be furnished from year to year. from year to year.
The Bombay mail of November 26 had reached
Marseilles, and would arrive in London on the 20th
5; Business wan at a stand-still, owing to the re5; Business wan at a stand-stand wan

The French mails from Branil, with Rio dates of November 25, had arrived. Coffee was firm at 5||500a5||600 for good firsts. Stock, 50,000 bags. Storling oxchange, 27. A Letter from Major Anderson. We have been furnished, by a gentleman of Bel-timore, says the Baltimore Exchange, with the following letter, from the commander of the United States forces at Charleston. As anything from that quarter is of interest, we lay it before our readors:

FORT MOULTRIE, S. C., Dec. 25, 1860

DEAR Sin: I thank you for the trouble you were kind enough to take in correcting some of the rumors about me. You are right in the opinion that I could not, sad would not, say anything contradictory of them. My plan always has been to try to do my duty honesily and fully, and to trust that in the good sense of justice of the people thay could give me credit for good intentions, even if my judgment should turn out not to have been good.

my judgment should turn out not to have been good.

I must confess that I regret that the papers are making so much at my position here. I do not deserve the least oredit for what I am doing; nothing more than any one clee would do in my position, and perhaps not den half so well as many others would do. I receive, meanly by every mail, lotters of sympathy, and many of them from strangory. From Havana -- Commercial Crisis. New Orlkans, Dec. 31.—The steamship De Soto. om Bavana on the 27th inst, arrived here this evethe monetary original time, arrived goro fills eve-The monetary originates severe. \$2,000,000 in trea-ury notes, and \$550,000 in now bonds had been issued, and the murchants of Matanzas had agreed to receive mem. mail, letters of sympathy, and mail to the sympathing strangers.

I wore that it, will not be long before something will occur to give me a chance of being relieved from my present position.

Thanking you for your kind remembrance of me, I am, truly yours,

ROBERT ANDERSON.

To \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Etq., Baltimore. A Philadelphia Seaman Drowned.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The Money Market. PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1860. City loans advanced i to day at the Stock Board, itate fives i, Minchill Railread i, Reading Railroad i, and the list generally was held at higher The money market is active at the same quota tions as on Saturday.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENT.



The aggregates of the bank statement compare with those of previous reports as follows: Capital Stock...

CHARLESTON, Dec. 31.—20. the opening of the Concention this morning, the President stated that the question before the body resterday, on closing the series essaion, was a resolution relative to the removal of he light houses and house.

On motion of Mr. Chestnut, the Convention went into manager, George E. Arnold, Esq. : manager, George E. Arnold, Esq. : **8**16,917,6**26** 88 The following are the quotations of Domestie Exchange, as furnished by Messrs. Drexel & Co., No. 34 South Third street :

has prepared the following dividend list, which will be of interest to many of our readers:

The following dividends are payable in January, at the date given in the margin. The Berkshire Railroad is quarterly. The dividends are all payable in this city, excepting the Providence and Worceater Railroad, at Providence, Rhode Island, and Worcester and Nashua, at Worcester, at the treasurers' offices.

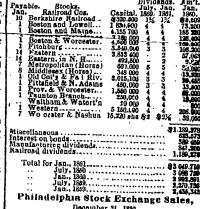
The only increase in railroad dividends is j per cent. by the Boston and Lowell, and 50 cents per share on the Wercester and Nashua, most of the roads now being regular 8 per-cent. stocks. The Eastern Railroad payable in East Boston Ferry stock, then worth about 75 cents on the dollar. The \$710,000 Eastern Railread 5 per-cent. bond, due in 1862, have been renewed at 6 per cent, ten years from January 1, 1851, and the amount made \$750,000. The bonds are convertible into stock at par, any time within eight years, and the \$40,000 increase is to be applied towards reducing the bonds of 1874.

Manufacturing stocks divide handsomely, but

of 1874.

Manufacturing stocks divide handsomely, but show little change from July last, owing to the payments having been increased at that time over previous periods. The Contocook omits its dividend at this time. The Bates, Chicopee, and Douglas-Axe Manufacturing Companies will probably make dividends, but have not yet dealed. This reduces the aggregate amount some \$160,000.

The East Boton Dry-Dook Company and United bably make dividends, but have not yet decided. This reduces the aggregate amount some \$160,000. The East Boston Dry-Dook Company and United States Hotel Company have resumed dividends. The American Insurance Company does not make up until Monday, December 31, and is, therefore, omitted from the table. The payment, as a whole, cannot fail to be satisfactory to the parties interested, and the circulation of over \$3,000,000 among its numerous recipients will be most acceptable at this time.



December 31, 1850. Reported by S. E. Slatmanne, Merchante<sup>†</sup> Exchange 

5 Race & Vine... csh. 18] 6 Minehill... c523

SECOND BOARD

5000 Penna 5s... cssh. 90 130 N Penna R... 725

500 Cam & Amby 6s 23 80 100 cm & Amby 6s 20 00 cm & Amby 6s 20 00 cm & Cash. 18 100 cm & Amby 7s 20 00 cm & A CL'SING PRICES-FIRM 

Philadelphia Markets. Philadelphia Markets.

DECEMBER 31—Evening.

In the Flour market is unchanged, with limited receipts and small sales. The sales for shipment comprise 200 bbls supprince, at \$2.12% per bbl, and 2,000 bbls. Onto our and extra family, part Diemond Mills, on private terms. There is a steady home demand, at from \$5.57% for common, superface, and extra \$5.62% (as for extra family; and \$5.25.60.18 for faxor brands, as to quality. 100 bbls Hyr Flour sold at \$3.63%. Corn Meal is quiet, at \$5.4% bbl for Fennsylvane.

WHILT.—There is nold at \$3.63%. Corn Meal is quiet, at \$3.6% bbl for Fennsylvane.

WHILT.—There is nold at \$3.65%. Corn Meal is quiet, at \$5.60 month of the sales, at \$5.60 month of the sales, at \$5.60 month of the sales of the sales of Fennsylvania, and \$60 month of the sales of the sales of Southern at \$50, and I omen't vanis at \$65.00 month of the sales of Southern at \$50, and I omen't vanis at \$65.00 month of the sales of Southern at \$50, and I omen't vanis at \$65.00 month of the sales of Southern at \$50, and I omen't vanis at \$65.00 month of the sales of Southern at \$50, and I omen't vanis at \$65.00 month of the sales of Southern at \$50, and I omen't vanis at \$65.00 month of the sales of Southern at \$50, and I omen't vanis at \$65.00 month of the sales of Southern at \$50, and I omen't vanis at \$65.00 months of the sales of Southern at \$50, and I omen't vanis at \$65.00 months of the sales of Southern at \$50, and I omen't vanis at \$65.00 months of the sales of Southern at \$50, and I omen't vanis at \$65.00 months of the sales of Southern at \$50, and I omen't vanis at \$65.00 months of the sales of Southern at \$50, and I omen't vanis at \$65.00 months of the sales of Southern at \$50, and I omen't vanis at \$65.00 months of the sales of Southern at \$50, and I omen't vanis at \$65.00 months of the sales of Southern at \$50, and I omen't vanis at \$65.00 months of the sales of Southern at \$50, and I omen't vanis at \$65.00 months of the sales of Southern of the sales of Southern of the sales of Southern of the sales o

BARK.—First No. 1 Quercitron is held firmly at 925 DARK.—PIES NO. I Quercitron is held firmly at \$25 for tor.
Corrow is firmly held, but there is very little doing.
Grockerse.—Not much doing; small sales of Rio office at 11½ 135%, 4 months.
Provisions continue very quiet, and we hear of no ales worthy of note.
BERDS—Cloverseed is in steady demand; sales of 600 ms. at \$5.34 05.57% for prime lots; we quote Timothy t \$2,350.25%, and Flarseed at \$1.40 ft he.
Whiery is held rather higher; sales of 100 bble Pennylvania at 180; Ohio 135% 190; hhad at 180; and drugs t 170 ff gallon. Philadelphia Cattle Market.

8 I. Abrahams. Chester co., \$4.50e5.
8 Sanderson & Babbs. Chester co., \$8.88.50.
4 Soutt & Kimble, Maryland, \$7.50e8.
9 Jumes Mofillen, Jr., Maryland, \$7.50e8.
9 Jumes Mofillen, Jr., Maryland, \$4.08.73,
5 F. Hahhaws, Virginia, \$55.50.
3 F. Mefil'en. Virginia, \$55.50.
4 Cochran & McCall, Chester co., \$8.29.32,
5 John Tood, Chester co., \$8.29.32,
6 Mooney & Smith. Ohio, \$7.50.23.75.
4 B. Keldomridge, Ohio, \$8.29.33,
5 Aull & Voelter, Fennsylvania, \$7.09.66 Coats & Trainor, Chester co., \$7.00.25.70.
1 Hutton & Beymour, Virgina, \$3.00.57.75.
8 Nealy, Chestey co., \$7.00.25.75.
8 Nealy, Chestey co., \$7.00.25.75.
8 Fuller & Broc, Fennylvania, \$3.7.93.
4 Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., \$5.29.57.
5 Co., \$5.29.57.
5 John Cally, Pennsylvania, \$3.7.93. mandler & Alexander, Choster con Chip, Pennsylvanie, 63 collaware, \$40.458.
Geimmil, Delaware, \$250.
Geomail, Delaware, \$250.
Geomail, S550.
Kanfany, Pennsylvanie

D Genical, Delaware, Gaogs 4 50.

Mayerls, 33 50.

J. Kaufmen, Pennsylvania, 7 69.29 50.

J. Killer, Pennsylvania, 7 760.75.

be recorded to there as 7 760.75.

be recorded to the pay 1 200 head, at prices ranging at 50 to 45 th, are 1 200 head, at prices ranging the 1 200 head, according to 4 200 head. Markets by Telegraph.

Harkots by Telegraph.

Baltiflore, Dec Si.—Flour firm, Howard and Oho
S550. City Mills 35. Wheat firm Howard and Oho
S550. City Mills 35. Wheat firm Si. Sci. 30.
White S150e1.60. Corn steady; new relice Geste.
Provisions firmer. Moss Pork \$16.25. Lard 10c. Coffee
serady at 12cola. Whisky nominal at 19c.
NAW URLEANS, Docemter 31.—Cotton active : miles.
At 111; a1725 for middlines.—Sugar steady at 4260. noclasses sells at 25ozto. Plour advancing: sales at \$450
Gestell. Corn active at 51375c. Pork buorgate \$150
Lat. A reight on Cotton to Liverpool mightly ad
valued to the complex si.—Flour—The foreign advices caused; placember 31.—Flour—The foreign adwhisky declined; cales at 1350. Hoss of
Whisky declined; cales at 1500. Hoss of
which declined; cales at 1500. Hoss of
atter price for strict large. Receive of the week 30,
00. Mezs Pork dull at \$15. Lard \$0.