TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1863.

The Senatorial Election. The choice of a United States Senator, in the place of the Hon. DAVID WILMOT, whose term expires in March next, is creating much excitement in our State, and is regarded with considerable interest all over the country. It was characteristic of that tottering party organization which calls itself Democratic to arrange an excursion train to convey to Harrisburg its rowdy parasites for the purpose of intimidating the members of our State Legislature. They hope by this means to prevent them from voting according to the will of their constituents and the dictates of their own consciences. But the scheme will fail, and its originators will meet with that silent contempt which they so richly merit, and which we hope will consign them to the pit of political oblivion in future. This little enterprise of the "unterrified" Democracy can be magnanimously dismissed from attention, while we reluctantly place upon record the fact that some of the public journals of our State have prostituted their influence by inserting threats of nersonal violence, and even death, to the legitimate and constitutional Representatives of the loyal people if they fail to vote for the avowed enemies of the United States Government. Old memories of the "Buckshot War" are exhumed as bugaboos and scarecrows at Harrisburg, as if the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature were illbred children or superstitious old women to be frightened at transparent shadows. The resolution introduced into the State Senate yesterday by Mr. Lowry, of this city, to postpone the election of a United States Senator until to-morrow, was pertinent and well-timed, and we believe there will be no election to-day as a consequence of its passage. The consideration of the resolution was postponed until to-day, and if it passes it will effectually checkmate the designs of the unprincipled men who have gone on the

"Grand Democratic Excursion of Intimi-

dation."

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." Washington, January 12, 1863. It is to be hoped that the people will turn their attention to the important interests involved in the enactment of such a financial policy by their representatives in both branches of Congress as will rescue them from the indescribable calamities of a depreciated paper currency. This is that-duty which, not properly discharged now, will make the future of our country a future of division and distress beyond all human parallel. Many of the State banks have flourished for years upon the indulgence and labor of the people, and many of them are even now coining vast profits out of a generous Government. This may not be so in the Western States, but it is undoubtedly true of the banks of New York and New England. Why should not these institutions aid the Government in this fearful crisis? The suggestions of Mr. Chase, carnestly endorsed by the President, in his last message, are based upon the principle of making the treasury notes convertible into friends with the superior statesmanship of J. gold at the lowest possible discount. To Glancy Jones, who, according to his umbra of the effect this object, the Secretary asks the banks to accept his plan, and gradually to substitute the national currency for their is quite out of the question. Mr. Buckalew converses own-making the basis of this new circulaabout Ecuador, while his friends stand around the tion the stocks and bonds of the United bar-rooms and speak in rhapsodies about his won-States in addition to their other securities. derful intellect. According to these gentlemen, his He also asks Congress to impose a moderate wisdom is no common wisdom, but comes in chunks. In addition to this, he is the brain of Pennsylvatax upon the issues of these banks. The nia"-"the rising man of the age"-" the great great mass of the American people are directly concerned in the success of these practical remedies, and they must be protected from a depreciation of the currency, which will not only reduce the wages of labor, but increase all the necessaries of life. If the upward tendency of gold, and the downward tendency of paper, are not arrested by the prompt action of Congress, the spectacle will be presented of a paper dollar being worth but fifty cents, and the thirteen dollars a month of the poor soldier. when forwarded to his family, will only suffice to purchase articles to the value of onehalf that amount. The end of this system will be, that millions of utterly worthless trash will be left in possession of our patrithis afternoon. otic countrymen, as was the case after the revolutionary war. I solemnly believe that if some project like that of Mr. Chase is adopted, these awful consequences will be averted; and I call upon the people to rally to his support. Why should not the State banks be ready to make some sacrifices?

Review of General Meade's New Army Corps-Splendid Condition of the Troops -The Regulars and Volunteers-Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, &c.

Why should they not imitate the heroic pa-

triotism of the volunteers and citizen sol-

diery? They must not expect to shirk their

share of the burdens so cheerfully borne by

others. Their own substantial interests will

OCCASIONAL.

be promoted if they are generous and unself-

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Jan. 9, 1863. After being absent on picket for three days, our brigade (now under command of Brig. Gen. Revere) returned to camp yesterday. We had to march abou six miles to the picket ground, but that distance was thought little of by our old veterans, especially when Revere was formerly in our navy, served through all the war in Mexico, and has been colonel of the 7th New Jersey Regiment (a model regiment) since the breaking out of the rebellion. He was appointed a brigadier general about three months ago, and is really one of the most deserving of all the promotions made in the Army of the Potomac. Merit alone won him distinction. On our return from picket we met Gen. Hooker on his way to a review of Gen. Meade's corps. He invited Gen. Revere to accompany him, and I was very glad he accepted the invitation, as I had an opportunity of witnessing one of the finest reviews I have ever seen. I have often been amused at reading in the New York papers that the Army of the Potomac never looked so well, or were so anxious for a fight, when the reverse was the case; but just now the Army of the Potomac is in splendid condition, and really ready for work. I will not pretend to say that the boys are anxious for a fight, but I can say, with all truth, that they are not anxious to avoid one, and should it come, the Grand Army of the Potomac will retrieve the defeat they suffered three weeks ago, on the south side of the Rappahannock. But I am digressing. Gen. Meade's Grand Army corps comprises the divisions of Brigadier General Sykes (regulars), Brigadier General Butterfield, and Brigadier General Hum phrys. The day was cold and dry, and the ground well chosen. Humphrys' men showed, by their thinned ranks and tattered colors, how terribly they suffered at Fredericksburg, but they looked well, nevertheless, as did also the troops of Gen. Butterfield's division. I must say, how ever, volunteer though I be, that the regulars looked and marched like heroes. There is no getting over it. The perfect discipline manifested in their every movement we have not yet approached in the volunteer service. One hundred thousand men, officered as are the 3d, 6th, 10th, 2d, and 14th regular infantry. would accomplish more than 300,000 volunteers officered as they now are. Gen. Burnside, who reviewed the troops, looked well, but he caused no more enthusiasm among them than did any of the many gentlemen in his train; certainly not half as much as did the Washington Chronicle, which arrived during the review, bri the glorious news of the victory in Tennessee. Before closing, let me say a word about the present condition of our glorious Pennsylvania Reserves. Gen. Meade until lately commanded them, and the following is his order in resigning the com-

mand: HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION FIRST ARMY Corps, Dec. 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 101.

In announcing the above order which separates the Commanding General from the Division, he takes occasion to express to the officers and men, that notwithstanding his just pride at being promoted to a higher command, he experiences a deep feeling of regret, at parting from those with whom he has been so long associated, and to whose services he been so long associated, and to whose services he here acknowledges his indebtedness, for whatever of here acknowledges his indebtedness, for whatever of reputation he may have acquired.

The Commanding General will never cease to remember that he belonged to the Reserve Corps—he will watch with eagerness for the deeds of fame which he feels sure they will enact, under the command of his successors; and though sadly reduced in numbers from the casualties of battle, yet he knows the Reserves will always be ready and prompt to uphold the honor and glory of their State.

Colonel H. G. Sickels, 3d Regiment, will, for the present, assume the command of the Division.

By command of By command of

Major General GEO. G. MEADE. Thirteen regiments of infantry constitute the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and form, together with two new regiments, the 121st and 142d Pennsylvania volunteers, the third division, first army corps. There are now present for duty 195 officers, and 4,249 enlisted men; absent by authority, 159 officers and 3,740 men; and to fill these regiments to the maximum authorized will require 153 officers, and 4,685 men. Of the number reported absent a very large proportion are the wounded, most of whom are so maimed and disabled that no expectation can be formed of their returning to active duty. I should, therefore, say as an estimate, that to reorganize the command there would be required the anpointment of over 200 officers, and the enlistment of The plan of sending officers into the State to re- State Department, named WEBSTER, in which the cruit has been on three separate occasions attempt. M. C. is reported to have been rather badly used.

ed, and has proved a signal failure. There remain, then, two courses to adopt—one is to consolidate the existing force with a number of regiments equal to the officers and men for duty. The objection to this plan is that it destroys the organization, and the prestige which the good conduct of the corps has acquired for it. Another plan would be to withdraw the command temporarily from the field, say for a period of two or three months, and return them to Pennsylvania, where it is believed, from the great reputation the corps has acquired, the pride the State takes in it, and its enthusiasm its return would create, that in a short time its ranks would be filled. after pruning them of all useless members. Soon after the battle of Antietam, his Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania proposed to the general commanding the Army of the Potomac, to receive and reorganize the corps, and is is believed the proposition was favorably received by the commanding general, but the exigencies of the mo-

ment prevented its execution. The further reduction of the corps by the recent battle, where it lost over 1,700 officers and men. and the probability that its services might at this moment be spared, together with the earnest desire we all feel that the organization, which has contributed so largely to its success, may be preserved, are the considerations which induce me to suggest this plan to you and recommend its adoption. Col. Sickels, who is now in command of the "Reserves," is the only remaining officer of that rank who left Harrisburg with them. In the hard service which the command has seen, he has been distinguished for gallantry, modesty, and devotion,

and, if occasion serves, will show that he is fully equal to this new responsibility which has devolved LANCASTER.

The Senatorial Canvass. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12, 1863. I took occasion yesterday to send you some specuations in reference to the excited canvass now progressing for United States Senator. The Democratic caucus will meet this evening, the Republican aucus to-morrow morning. The excitement is altogether about the Democratic nominee, and the ombined efforts of all the Democratic politicians are being made to accomplish a harmonious result. Our friends are quiet and say nothing. As I said before, they are willing and anxious to unite upon any good man, no matter what his party predilections may have been, who is friendly to the Administration and the war for the Union. I have no idea who they will nominate. Mr. Wilmot is still a candidate, and his friends claim his nomina tion as a certainty. Mr. Meredith is mentioned, but I presume it is

merely by way of compliment, as I see no effort made on the part of his friends to secure his nomination. Mr. Cameron is quietly enjoying himself at his residence, and feels little interest in the canvass. He has no ambition to return to the Senate, and, to all appearances, is more anxious about his pear trees at Lochiel and the general prospects of the navigation on the Susquehanna than for any of the coveted honors now in the gift of the Legislature. The ex-Secretary is desirous of seeing Mr. Wilmot elected, and I am sure that any energy he can give to that end will be gladly bestowed. His own name is only used because of his great personal popularity among the leading men of eastern and centre counties, although it may be too much to hope that this popularity will avail him in a crisis as complicated as that through which we are now passing. The leading Democrats are all here, and they spend their time between persuasion and protestation. Great efforts are being made to extemporize a mob for the purpose of intimidating any one who may exhibit an inclination to be independent. Philadelphia has contributed a large delegation, thirteen car-loads arriving this morning. This gives us the best part of the voting population of the Fourth ward, and, for the time being, they have quite metropolised this bustling and ambitious little town. A dog-fight would be quite natural, although thus far our down-town friends are on their good behavior. Perhaps their vengeance is in store for the ballot, and the quiet of this pleasant afternoon may only presage the storm of to-morrow. The bloody-minded Hannum and the valiant Tate are still here, but I can hear nothing of their twelve thousand followers, who are to do such fearful execution on any recusant Democrat. The roads are better to-day and the weather mild, and it is possible they are on the march. So we may expect the Luzerne and Columbia Democracy to-morrov morning. Berks county has quite a large delegation prominent among whom I notice Mr. Getz, of Reading. This journalist is endeavoring to impress his Gazette, is the Turveydrop of Democratic great men, and a model of Democratic deportment. Judge Campbell remains sedate and magisterial, and evidently thinks that such a thing as his being opposed

statesman of the time"-with many other extravagant expressions, which recall Captain Cuttle's opinion of one Jack Bunsby, but which my regard for the feelings of Mr. Buckalew compels me not to print. Mr. Hughes is in bad temper, while Mr. Foster is pleasant, affable, and expectant. As was extremely proper, the Legislature has taken some notice of the presence of these large Democratic delegations. Our friends control the Senate, and it remains to be considered whether they will enter a convention amid the threats and clamor of a crowd who came here at the instigation of Democratic leaders to overawe and overpower them. It is expected that another large party will come here tonight and to-morrow. Let them come. The publicans are joyful, and their fares are paid. But do not be surprised if the Senate, with proper regard for its dignity and honor, should refuse to engage in a ballot amid the frowns and threats of a vindictive mob. This is the meaning of the resolution passed

RUSSELL. THE SENATORIAL CAUCUSES.

The Republican Cancus-No Nomination Made-Mr. Lowry's Resolution to Ad journ - Proceedings of the Democratic Caucus-Mr. Charles R. Buckalew Nominated for United States Senator.

HARRISBURG, January 12, 1863. The caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature to nominate a candidate for United States Senator met at 8 o'clock this evening. Mr. Lawrence was called to the chair. A long discussion occurred in regard to the course to be pursued by the party.

No nomination was made. The caucus will assemble again to-morrow morn ing to nominate a candidate. Resolution for the Adjournment of the

Mr. Lowry's preamble and resolution, offered in the Senate this afternoon, is as follows: Whereas, An exciting and important election for the office of Senator in Congress is now approach-ing, and in the excited state of the public mind, and the doubtfulness of the result, much exists to inensify the usual excitement attending such a struggle; and
Whereas, In addition to the usual and natural
causes of excitement, a portion of the press of the
State have for many weeks been making inflammathat have to many weeks been making mnammatory appeals to the worst passions of men, and threatening violence, and even death, to members of the Legislature, if they dare, under certain circumstances, exercise a freemen's privilege and vote as conscience and judgment shall dictate; And Whereas, It has been, and still is openly threatened, that hundreds of men from the city of Philadelphia and elsewhere will be in attendance for the process.

and elsewhere will be in attendance for the purpo and elsewhere will be in attendance for the purpose of overaweing the members of the Legislature in the discharge of a sworn and constitutional duty, and there is reason to believe that attempts will be made to carry out said threats if precautions are not taken to prevent them, and scenes of violence may disgrace our capital and endanger the safety alike of members of both parties; Therefore, be it Resolved, That the Senate do now adjourn till Wednesday next, at eleven o'clock A. M. iesday next, at eleven o'clock A. M. This resolution will come up in the Senate to mor

[SECOND DESPATCH.] HARRISBURG, Jan. 12, 10 o'clock P. M.-The Re publican caucus has just adjourned, without making anomination. They met with closed doors, but intimations are thrown out that Senator Wilmot will be nominated for re-election to-morrow morning. The resolution of Senator Lowry, to adjourn till Wednesday, will probably not be pressed to a final

Nothing has as yet transpired with regard to the action of the Democratic caucus, except that no ballots have been had up to this hour. THIRD DESPATCH.1

Buckalew Nominated by the Democrats. HARRISBURG, Jan. 12-11 o'clock .- On the first ballot, in the Democratic caucus, Buckalew received 19 votes, Campbell 16, Hughes 11, Foster 10, Black 5, and Gov. Porter 1. The balance were scattering. Second Ballot-Buckalew 29, Campbell 18, Foster 8, Hughes 12; balance scattering.

Sixth Ballot-Buckslew 40, Campbell 19, Hughes 8 This vote nominated Mr. Buckalew as the Demo. cratic candidate for United States Senator. [FOURTH DESPATCH.]

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12. The Republican caucus met at eight o'clock this evening. Mr. Lawrence occupied the chair. The session was harmonious, and the merits of the action of the Senate to-day were fully discussed. No nomination was effected, and the caucus aded until to-morro Hon. Charles R. Buckslew was nominated in th Democratic caucus for U.S. Senator. This result was effected by a union with the Foster men. There is a great deal of excitement in consequence. The Philadelphia delegation are indignant at Judge Campbell's defeat. The nomination of Mr. Buckslew insures the no-

mination of Mr. Wm. V. McGrath for the office of State Treasurer. The President's Message in France. The following is an extract from a private letter received in this city by the last steamer from an American gentleman in Paris:

DECEMBER 23, 1862.

The impression among the French here is that the reaction represented by Drouyn de l'Huys and his policy cannot last, and that a change of Ministry is not unlikely to occur before February.

Mr. — tells me that at the last council, at the Mr. — tells me that at the last council, at the Tuileries, the President's message was laid upon the table, and the Ministry pronounced it wise, and all the South could ask. Upon the same authority, he said that the Emperor had abandoned his genchant toward the South. Mr. — thought his authority metry read

thority prefty good.

The Moniteur has been thrown upon the defensive, which is a good sign, by the universal disapprobation which the proposal of an armistice has encountered everywhere. It even went so far as to publish an article (extracted) which stated that the Govern an article (extracted) which stated that the Government never expected that the blockade was to be suspended during the armistice. That being untrue, renders its appearance in the Monteur the more significant. The message has produced an excellent effect here. It has not been successfully assailed in any quarter, while the President's earnestness, moderation, and forbearance have captivated all who were in a nosition to look at the case fails. who were in a position to look at the case fairly. I nugur the very happiest results from the President's proposal, though I suppose no serious expectation of the adoption of the amendments is entertained.

A Congressman in a Fight. Hon. JAMES E. KERRIGAN, M. C., from New York, had a personal rencounter with a clerk in the

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1863. The "Scene" in the Senate. There was quite an exciting "scene" in the Senate to day. Mr. WILKINSON delivered a very able reply to Senator Saulsbury's anti-war effor of Friday last. The bearing of Senator Wilkinson was dignified and "Senatorial" throughout. His gestures and tones, though emphatic, were not ex travagant, and his manner, as much as his words impressed the Senate and the crowded galleries very

Mr. SAULSBURY rose with great deliberation, and spoke slowly and with deliberation; but at the last sentence, though called to order by the chair, spit his words, of the coarsest character, with great enom, and with the most violent gesticulations. Mr. W. sat entirely unmoved, turned partly away from the Senator, and neither from his bearing, no the general appearance of the Senators, would one have imagined that anything exciting was going on. They proceeded to their business with as much coolness as though they were used to that sort of

A Sensation Expected. It is currently reported that some of the sachems eturned from their late interview with the magnates of the "C.S.A." with a very large flea in their ears. Their programme was-not to put too fine a point-sniffled at, and they themselves patronized so much in the George Sanderian style, that they were thoroughly disgusted, and now express their determination to go in for the war in the ultra and energetic style in which they do everything; and it is stated that they will claim to be the genuine original war men. Shade of Douglas, you are vindi-

The McDowell Court of Inquiry. General Meade was examined to-day. He testiled that on the 27th of August, in the morning, he eported in person to General Sigel the position of Reynolds' division, and asked him for orders, in the sence of both Pope and McDowell, who could not be reached by him at the time. He also detailed the movements, &c., of Reynolds' division on the 27th, 28th, and 29th, with minuteness, and also so much of the movements of McDowell's corps on those days as came within his knowledge.

Emancipation in Maryland and West Virginia. The bill introduced by Representative BINGHAM to-day, to aid Maryland in the abolishment of slavery, appropriates ten millions for that purpose, and Senator Willey's bill appropriates two millions for a similar purpose in West Virginia. The latter provides two hundred thousand dollars for the deportation and settlement of the freedmen.

Officers Dismissed the Service. By direction of the President, the following-named fficers, absent without leave from their station, Camp Parole, Annapolis, Maryland, are dismissed the service of the United States: Capt. D. A. Gu-LAN, 69th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Capt JOHN Brown, 30th Ohio. First Lieut. G.W. CHAMPLAIN, 42d Pennsylvania; Second Lieut. W. THOMPSON 12th Massachusetts Volunteers. All other officers now absent from said station, without authority, are hereby directed to return without delay, under penalty of dismissal from the service. How the Law is Evaded.

It has been recently ascertained that parties en gaged in bringing liquid offal from the camps in the icinity of Alexandria have conveyed enormous quantities of liquor across the Potomac, by constructing their tubs with false bottoms—one for the iquor and one for the offal. The trick was exposed by a man engaged in the legitimate part of the busiess, and who feared if the officials should discover the guilty, that all would be adjudged so, and that, in that way, he would be deprived of the lucrative profits which he is now realizing. The officials now closely inspect all tubs, and the fraud will hence forth be prevented. Another mode of getting liquor to the soldiers on he opposite side of the Potomac is more difficult of prevention. Large numbers of jugs, filled with villainous whisky, is carried across the river in true submarine style. Parties have a small wire, coiled

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

fits in their sale.

on a tackle, by which means they draw bottles and

jugs of the ardent across, and realize enormous pro-

Extensive Reconnoissance-Chase of Rebel Cavalry-No Enemy in Force N Rappahannock-General Sigel in the Field

Again. STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, Jan. 11 .- A force of ebel cavalry, supposed to be Hampton's command, has been hovering on our right flank for some days. Our cavalry pickets at Stafford's store were fired upon, and two men killed. Our scouts have been fired upon repeatedly, and one of them died to-day from injuries received in this way. Presuming that this cavalry was supported by a larger force, Colonel Schimmelpfennig, of Pennsylvania, went out night before last with a force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, advancing by different roads. He reached Catlett's Station yesterday, where he encountered and drove a company of from fifty to seventy rebel cavalry. He ascertained satisfactorily that there is to rebel force, excepting roving bands of cavalry, on this side of the Rappahannock. His cavalry marched eighty and his infantry about sixty miles, returning last evening. It was reported that the rebels had? been running cars on the railroad to Manassas Junction, but this is doubtless incorrect. A sergeant of the 12th Illinois, captured by the rebels, managed to escape, and reports that the rebel force consisted only of cavalry belonging to Hampton's command. General Sigel arrived here from Washington last evening.

THE LATEST. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 12. -Colonel H. F. Clark, Chief of the Commissary Department, has ordered that all the hides and tallow of beeves slaughtered for the Army of the Potomac shall hereafter be delivered to the post commissary, at Alexandria, and be there sold at auction to the highest bidder. The number slaughtered varies from one hundred and fifty to two hundred per day.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Important Movements Commenced in the "Old North State"—Arrival of Heavy Reinforcements-The Fleet Augmented-General Foster Moving Again-General Naglee's Division at Newbern.

[Special Despatch to The Press.] FORTRESS MONROE, January 12, 1863. By an arrival from Newbern, I learn that the rebels are suffering very seriously in consequence of the destruction of the railroad and bridges about Boldsboro, by our forces under General Foster. They have sent down a large number of negroes to repair the track and rebuild the bridges, and these slaves are protected by a large rebel force under General French's division, at Petersburg, has

moved to Raleigh. A portion of Lee's army has been withdrawn from the Rappahannock to Richmond, and is said to be ready to march to different points in North Carolina for its defence. Gen. Foster has been very heavily reinforced du ring the past two weeks, and the loyal people of the North will be pleased to learn that this able leader is moving to the interior again. He is determined to keep the railroad communication between Richmond and the Gulf States severed. It would be improper at this time to allude to any particular movement which is being made, but it is generally conceded that the large fleet now in rendezvous here is designed to co-operate with an expe-

dition for the capture of Wilmington, the termini of three important railroads. It is rumored at Newbern that an attack is to be made on Charleston soon. General Naglee's entire division, with many other roops, have arrived safely at Newbern, and are ready for action. Reinforcements are landing still at Newbern and

Beaufort. These harbors are filled with steam trans-The health of the troops is excellent. Many of the regiments are being paid off. HOLLYBUSH. THE REBEL REPORTS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 11.-The Richmond pa pers of yesterday contain the following despatches from Raleigh: At Newbern on Wednesday last there were fiftyfive Yankee transports. The forces there include the commands of three major generals, which give a force of 50,000 at least.

There is a formidable fleet at Beaufort.

It is supposed that an attack is meditated on Wilmington and Goldsboro. ACTIVITY IN THE NORTH CAROLINA DE-PARTMENT. A letter to the Boston Traveller, from Newbern, N. C., confirms the rebel reports of greatly increased activity in that Department. The Traveller's correspondent says that heavy reinforcements are con stantly arriving, so that where there were brigades before there will be divisions now. Gen. Spinola's brigade reached Newbern on the 1st instant, and another brigade landed the same day at Morehead City. That an important blow is to be struck there

amiss in their calculations as to where it will fall. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST Defeat of the Rebels at Springfield, Mo.

can be no doubt, and probably the rebels are not far

Bravery of the Federal Troops—Seventeen of our Soldiers Killed—General Brown's Wound-Official Despatch from General Sr. Louis, Jan. 12.-Late last night Gen. Curtis

received despatches from Colonel Crabb, commanding at Springfield, stating that the rebels were repulsed at every advance upon that place, and that his troops still hold the town. Our loss was seventeen killed, the number of wounded not being known We buried thirty-five rebels, and many more were taken off the field. They left a large number of wounded in our hands. But little of the town was destroyed, and that by our own troops. The telegraph is almost wholly destroyed between Springfield and Sand Spring. General Curtis has three columns of troops in pursuit of the enemy. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-The following has been eccived at headquarters :

_ST. LOUIS, January 11.
To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief: GOOD NEWS FROM SPRINGFIELD. Our troops have repulsed the rebels and we hold the place. The rebels were retreating. I have three columns going towards them. General Brown loses an arm. Colonel Crabb, of the 19th Iowa, succeeds him in command. The troops, including the enrolled militia, behaved nobly. S. R. CURTIS, Major General.

A FIGHT AT HARTSVILLE. Sr. Louis, Jan. 12.—General Curtis has received despatch from Major Collins, commanding the post at Lebanon, Mo., stating that at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, seven hundred U. S. troops at Hartsville, attacked four thousand rebels, with five vieces of cannon, under Marmaduke and Porter, and drove them five miles South. The rebels then took a circuit and returned to Hartsville, when the fighting was recommenced, and continued till sundown. Our loss was 35 killed and wounded, while that of the rebels was 150.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI The Line of the Yazoo Abandoned. OUR TROOPS WITHDRAWN'IN SAFETY.

THE ARMY AGAIN AFLOAT. NEW POINT OF ATTACK TO BE SELECTED. THE SEIGE OF VICKSBURG. Interesting Details of the Movement.

OFF THE MOUTH OF THE YAZOO RIVER, Jan. 3. ia CAIRO, Jan. 11.—The expedition against Vicksburg was withdrawn from the Yazoo river yesterday safely. A single attack by the enemy was repulsed by our The Yazoo is abandoned as a base of operations, the enemy being impregnable on the front facing that stream.

There has been no fighting of moment since last

Nothing has been heard from General Banks or Admiral Farragut. General McClernand arrived here on Thursday The army are now on the transports at Milliken's No further developments have been made of the ovements of Generals Pemberton and Price in Vicksburg. The enemy were reinforced to the number of sixty thousand men. They had one hundred and sixty guns in their batteries, besides their field artillery. Our losses on the Yazoo will amount to between 2,500 and 3,000.

Capt. Gwin, of the gunboat Benton, died this eve-

The loss of the enemy is unknown.

ing of the wounds he received in the action of the 25th of December. His remains will be sent to Cairo on a gunboat, and thence to his friends in the East. It has been raining incessantly for the past thirtysix hours, causing a heavy rise in the Mississippi A council of war was held on board the Tigress, General McClernand's headquarters, on Sunday. Commodore Porter, Generals Sherman and Mc-Clernand, and other officers, were present. It was determined that it would be folly to make any further attack on Vicksburg with the present force; that the enemy received their reinforcements too rapidly, and that there were no prospects of our side receiving reinforcements. Therefore, it was deemed expedient to abandon the attack on Vicksburg, and operate against some other place. A plan of attack was decided on, but its publication

s forbidden. On the following day both fleets got under way. There was no coal for the gunboats, and they were unable to raise steam. There was a flood in the river at this time. With wood-fuel the transports took the gunboats in tow, and moved slowly along. The Advance arrived here last evening, and met coal going down the river. There was considerable excitement at the mouth f the Arkansas river. The ram Ponchartrain is down the river. The gunboats and rams are wait-

ing for her. PARTICULARS OF THE SIEGE. CAIRO, Jan. 11.—The special correspondent of the New York World arrived here to-day, having left the battle-field on the Yazoo river on the 4th, and coming up the river with the fleet of transports from the scene of operations. The bombardment of Paine's Bluff took place on the 27th of December, and a severe skirmish on the 28th, in which the enemy was driven into his works. On the 29th preparations were made by Gen. Sherman for a general assault. The brigades of Generis Blair, De Course, Thayer,

-, were selected to storm the enemy's works. On Monday a most furious cannonading opened on both sides, lasting unfil the afternoon, and doing fearful execution on both sides. At 1 o'clock a charge was made amidst a storm of shells and bullets from all sides. The rebel defences consisted of sloughy abattes, earthworks, and rifle pits, covering the road through which our troops were compelled

Brigadier General Blair took the lead, and advanced with a most furious charge to the highest tier of entrenchments, where he was met by an overwhelming force of rebels, and, after a hand-to-hand conflict of nearly two hours, in which the loss was most disastrous, he was compelled to fall back for want of proper and timely support from the right The carnage was fearful, each foot of ground was contested, inch by inch, with determined resistance.

General Blair was conspicuous, braving danger, urging his men, and cheering them to hold out until they should be relieved; but their bravery was of no avail. The enemy far outnumbered the assaulting force, and could meet our troops under cover of their earthworks and their well planted and well aimed batteries of shell and cannister. Our total loss in the engagement was 1,500 killed and wounded, including 300 prisoners. No general officers were killed. Had the support been promptly sent forward, the storming party would have maintained their position easily and captured the entire fortifications. At midnight our forces retired without molestation to the position previously occupied. On January 1, General Sherman sent in a flag of truce, ask-

ing leave to bury our dead, which was granted. The scene on the field was ghastly to behold. The bodies of the dead had been entirely stripped, and robbed of every article of clothing and boots and During the continuation of the flag of truce, the ebels state that Port Hudson had been attacked by General Banks' expedition, and the rebels had driven

The rebels also declared that all the officers falling into their hands would be shot, and the soldings taken would be compelled to labor on their fortifications, in retaliation of President Lincoln's proclamation. On January 2d, Steele's division was to have attacked Haines' Bluff, but the purpose was frustrated by a dense log which hung over the river all

On the 3d, the position was abandoned, and our roops re-embarked on boas, the rebels firing upon us while departing, but the gunboats opened upon them, and they scattered precipitately. The retrograde movement was decided upon on account of our receiving no information of General Banks' co-operation, and in fear of danger from above. There is great indignation felt at Sherman's evident mismanagement, and he has been superseded

by McClernand, who is assuming command of the The siege of Vicksburg has been by no means abandoned. The city is yet to be taken, but the present force of the rebels, known to be at least 40,000 strong, behind their fortifications, will render a new combination necessary. From the nature of the works, it is evident that the rebels have made every preparation for preserving this main artery of circulation with the West.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Third Session.

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1863. SENATE.

Petitions. Mr. WILLEY (U.), of Virginia, presented a potition from the secretary of the Colonization Society, of New York, on the subject of emancipation. Messrs. Sherman, Cowan, and Ricc, presented a large number of petitions in favor of a bankrupt Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented the memorial of the Emancipation League, of Roston, asking for the organization of a Bureau on

the subject of emancipation Slavery in Virginia
Mr. WILLEY (U.), of Virginia, introduced a bill
to aid West Virginia in a more speedy and final
abolishment of slavery in said State. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Rebellion.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep.), of Iowa, offered a resolu-tion requesting the President to inform the Senate what measures have been adopted to enforce the provisions of the act to suppress insurrection and confiscate the property of rebels, and if any addi-tional legislation is recovered to the property tional legislation is necessary for the enforcement of the said act. Adopted.

Of the said act. Adopted.

Confiscation.

Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of Rhode Island, offered a resolution requesting the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire and report what are the objections and the causes of the delay in the execution of the act to confiscate the property of rebels, especially in the District of Columbia, and whether any legislation is necessary to secure the more prompt. legislation is necessary to secure the more prompt execution of the act. Adopted. Consolidation of Fragmentary Corps. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, gave noice of a bill to consolidate the regiments in the field.

ice of a bill to consolidate the regiments in the field. Also, a bill to facilitate the return of absent soldiers to the army. United States Notes. Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, called up the bill to provide for a further issue of bonds and United States notes. [The bill has already been published.] A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was ead in favor of this measure, and explaining that the resolution from the House would not meet the

wants of the Government. The bill was Payment of the Troops. The joint resolution from the House for the prompt payment of soldiers was then postponed, Mr. FESSENDEN explaining that the bill which had just been passed by the Senate made more ample Court of Claims.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, moved to take up the bill for the reorganization of the Court f Claims. Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, hoped the Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, hoped the motion would not prevail. He was opposed to any legislation not looking to the salvation of the country. He had no heart for anything else. He thought it was time for the Senate to look at the state of the country, and if they would appreciate it, they would occupy their time with something else than the Court of Claims.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he sympathized perfectly with the Senator from New Hampshire, but he, perhaps, had more faith. He believed the country was to be saved, and chose to legislate on the basis that we are to have a country. If this bill was in the way of any measure to aid our armies in the field he would not press it. ield he would not press it. Mr. HALE said this court was created simply as a retreat for lame-duck politicians, but, hitherto, they had been only taken from one side. This bill roposes to enlarge the court, so as to take lame

ducks from the other side.

The bill was taken up, and considered till the exprintion of the morning hour, when, Discharge of State Prisoners.

On motion of Mr. WILKINSON (Rep.), of Minnesota, the bill for the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, and he proceeded to say that he proposed to notice the remarks of some men who seemed not to be very anxious to maintain the Government. It seemed to him that the speech of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Saulsbury) was made for the sole purpose of aiding those who were determined to gain possession of the Government or else to destroy it. It would seem that there was an arranged plan of attack on the President at Indianapolis, St. Louis, Springfield, Ill., Albany, and New York. Considering the time and the circumstances, he thought this speech of the Senator from Delaware to be the most outrageous ever uttered in the Senate of the United States, or any other deliberative body. When the Senator from Delaware first came to the Senate, he acted in the majority with Davis. Toombs, and Wigfall. Every department of this Government was under their control, and he believed the records of the Senate would show his unflinching devotion to Davis & Co. Tkat attack of the Senator upon the President was as wanton and unjust as it was unparticitic. No right muded man would have inde-Davisa Co. Tractack of the Senator upon the President was as wanton and unjust as it was uopa-triotic. No right-minded man would have made

such a speech, and no true patriot would have ut-tered it. It is the judgment of the country that the President is a pure and right-minded man, and

the Senator from Delaware knows it; and yet he seeks to destroy his influence, not from any ill-will to the President, but from ill-will to the cause of freedom in this country. The Senator, in the progress of his attack, grows cold, and becomes utterly regardless of truth in the statements he makes. He states that the President, after his inauguration, manifested no further interest in the country except to procure offices for his greedy followers and to try and make the seceders strike the first blow. Was ever a more monstrous falsehood uttered? When that Senator expressed himself thus, he uttered and sent to the country what was untrue, and what, if he had taken a moment's reflection, he must have known was a moment's reflection, he must have known was untrue. The rebels had been preparing for war for two months before the inauguration of the Presi-dent, and the Senator knew it. Then the Senator comes to the subject of slavery, and he charges that the object of the war was to abolish slavery, and the proclamation of the President has pledged the country to a war for the negro. He (Mr. Wilkinson) country to a war for the negro. The (Mr. Wilkinson) was perfectly willing to see slavery abolished, and he believed if the policy of Gen. Butler had been adopted, we should not have heard the Senator from Delaware talking about our armies being defeated. Then the Senator finally says we ought to declare

This he believed to be the main object of the speech. The late Democratic victories had probably induced this. He thought there was a plan, originating with the Democrats in the North, to break up the Government. The Democrats, when the rebellion broke out, gathered about the President, claiming to be in favor of putting down the rebellion, and asking an equal share in the offices. The President was deceived by these men, and placed them in high positions, and cast away many of his old and true friends. No man can ever succeed in this way. There are enemics in every Department of the Government, and these men must be removed. Who, of all the loyal people of the North, would have entrusted the Quartermaster's Department to such a man as General Meigs, with his antecedents? Who wondered that the pontoons were late at Falmouth? Or, who would have permitted General Thomas to have remained at the head of the Adjutant General's office? The friends of the President must stand together, to save the Government in this its blackest hour, and do their whole duty, or the Government will fall, and they fall with it.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Delaware. This, sir, is the Senate of the United States, and it is not my province, here, to reply to the low blackguardism and scurrility of the fellow. my province, here, to reply to the low blackguardism and scurrility of the fellow.

Mr. HALLE (Rep.), of New Hampshire. I call the

an armistice.
This he believed to be the main object of the

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire. I call the Senator to order.

Mr. SAULSBURY. I was saying—
The CHAIR (Mr. Sherman). The Senator from Delaware will resume his seat. He is out of order. Mr. SAULSBURY, again rising. It may be in order, I mean no disrespect to the Chair, for the Senator from New Hampshire to listen to what he has listened to for the last hour; and it may not be in order to hear it characterized as it should be. I did not intend to pursue many extended remarks. I was about assigning the reasons why I could not did not intend to pursue many extended remarks. I was about assigning the reasons why I could not. I made a speech expressing my honest sentiments, and it did not occur to me that I should go for instructions to some adventurer who had sought the wilds of Minnesota, perhaps, for—
Mr. HALE. I call the Senator to order.
The OHAIR (Mr. Sherman). The duty of the Chär is to preserve the rules of the Senate, and he hopes that no infraction of its order will be made.
Mr. SAULSBURY. I will simply say, as my remarks seem distasteful to the Senator from New Hampshire, what I hope will be in order. When I Hampshire, what I hope will be in order. When I made a few remarks on Friday last I said that, if any one questioned my loyalty to the Constitution and the Government of the United States—not my loyalty to this Administration. loyalty to this Administration or the Republican party, but to the Constitution and Government of the United States—that he lied before men and in the presence of high Heaven; and as the Senator from Minnesota has brought himself within that class: thus Lleave him class, thus I leave him.

The CHAIR. The Senator from Delaware is clearly out of order.

Mr. HAIE. I wish to say, sir, in vindication of myself, that I did not have the pleasure of hearing, the speeches either of the Senator from Minnesota or the Senator from Delaware, and my call to order was entirely irrespective of what had been said be-

The bill was then postponed till to-morrow. On motion of Mr. DAVIS, the bill to raise volun-On motion of Mr. DAVIS, the bill to raise volunteers for the defence of Kentucky was taken up, and the pending amendment offered by Mr. Harlan to allow the President to raise twenty thousand troops in any State, was rejected.

Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of Rhode Island, said that from some indications he had lately seen in Kentucky, he thought the bill had better be postponed. He moved to postpone it for one week. He moved to posipone it for one week.

Mr. DAVIS said the bill would have to go to the House, and then to the President. There was no danger of the troops being used to drag the State in the Union.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, said he was per-Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, said he was perfectly willing to trust the troops raised in Kentucky. We must have less suspicion and more trust in the men who offer to fight for the Government.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep.), of New Jersey, said there were fifty thousand men whose time was nearly out, and there might be a necessity for men in other places than Kentucky; or we might have General Lee inviting us to leave Washington. The motion to postpone was defeated—yeas 13, nays 24. The bill was then passed—yeas 23, nays 13. On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, the bill to establish an arsenal and ordnance department on the tide waters of New York harbor was taken up. The bill appropriates \$836,500. On motion of Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), the bill was postponed.

postponed.
Mr. RICE (Rep.), of Minnesota, called bill to reimburse the State of Minnesota for the expenses incurred in suppressing the late Indian hos-tilities. After a discussion of some length, the bill was ostponed. The Senate then adjourned. -

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Resolutions.

Mr. WHITE (Rep.), of Indiana, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Commit-tee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expe-diency of providing by law for the payment of com-pany and regimental officers from the date of their Mr. COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, offered the following:
Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means hearteen, that me committee of ways and means be discharged from the further consideration of the House bill, reducing the rate on imported paper from 35 to 10 per centum, and that the same be considered Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Vermont, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to. The Service of Contrabands. On motion of Mr. DUNN (Rep.), of Indiana, the

Secretary of the Treasury was requested to inform the House, so far as is in his power, what amount has been expended since the rebellion, in the employment and sustenance of slaves in the disloyal States, and to what extent such expenses have been compensated by the services of such slaves. Agricultural Bureau. On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), it was resolved that the Committee on Agriculture be instructed to inquire into the expediency of additional legislation in relation to the Department of Agricultural

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG (Rep.), of Illinois, it e Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on imported rags, of which paper is made. Ratification of the Proclamation. Ratification of the Proclamation.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Iowa, introduced the following joint resolution, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Whereas, The President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, did, on the first of January, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, issue his proclamation in the words following, to wit: [Here follows the Emancipation Proclamation] Therefore, be it Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the said proclamation of the President, as Commander in-Chief of the Army and Navy, be, and the same is hereby, ratified, approved, and confirmed. confirmed.
Mr. COX (Dem.), of Ohio, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Not agreed to—yeas 55, nays 85. The resolution was then referred to the Committee

Soldiers' Bounty Lands. Mr. ALDRICH (Rep.), of Minnesota, offered the Mr. ALDRICH (Rep.), or Minnesora, onered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency and necessity of granting bounty land (160 acres) to each soldier now serving, or who may hereafter enlist, in any old regiments; the said land to be located on any confiscated rebel plantation, as soon as the rebellion is crushed, and report by bill or otherwise.

Passed—yeas 66, nays 59.

Lands in Puget's Sound. On motion of Mr. WALLACE (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to settle the disputed question of rights to lands of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company. Election of Representatives from Rebel States. Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate by what authority instructions had been given to Gen. Dix in Virginia, Gen. Shepley in Louisiana, and Gov. Stanly in North Carolina, or any of them, concerning the election of Representatives to this House in these States respectively. House in these States respectively.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING (Rep.) suggested that the inquiry include John S. Phelps, Governor of Arkansas, and Johnson, Governor of Tennessee.

Mr. DAWES had no objections, further than the fact that no election cases from the two latter States had come before the Committee on Elections.

The resolution was adopted. Bureau of Emancipation.

Mr. ELIOT (Rep.) asked leave to introduce a bill to establish a Bureau of Emancipation.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Indiana, raised the objection that rotice had not been given of the intention to introduce the bill, which objection the Speaker sustained.

Rebel Property in the District.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING offered a resolution, which was adopted, setting forth that it has been stated that certain property has been seized in this District by the Military Governor as the property of the rebel John A. Campbell, present Secretary of War of the so-called Confederate Government; and as it is stated that the Marshal of this District is about to take the said property or write of about to take the said property on a writ of replevir Resolved, That the Secretary of War inform the House whether the rebels in the South are able to retain attorneys in the national capital.

Occan Telegraph.

Mr. SEDGWICK (Rep.), of New York, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of laying a telegraph cable from Fortress Monroe and intermediate points to New Orleans. Soldiers' Pay. On motion of Mr. F. A. CONKLING (Rep.), Resolved, As the sense of this House, that no creditors of the Government are so meritorious as the soldiers of the Union, and that no more money should be paid to any civil officer of the Government until every arrearage due to any regiment in the vice has been fully paid.

Colored Troops.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.) introduced a bill setting forth that, as the terms of enlistment of soldiers will soon expire, and as it is expedient to have sol-diers whose constitutions peculiarly fit them for the Southern campaign: therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That the President is authorized Be it enacted, §c., That the President is authorized and required to raise, equip, and organize a hundred and fifty thousand persons of color, of African de-scent, to serve five years as artillery, infantry, and cavalry, to receive five dollars per month, and the non-commissioned officers ten dollars, together with rations, etc. One half to be set aside for the use of their families, and in case they have no families the money to be retained for them till the expiration of their term of service; commissioned officers to have the same pay as those in the regular army. Company officers may be either white or black. Recruiting stations may be established either in the North or South.

Mr. COX (Dem.) moved to lay the bill on the table. Not agreed to—yeas 56, nays 83. On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Wednesday Slaves in Maryland. Mr. MAY (Dem.), of Maryland, offered a preamble setting forth that, whereas, Maryland has been proclaimed a loyal State; that slaves escaping therefrom into the District of Columbia, and remanded to jail to await the reclamation of their owners, have

been taken from the custody of the marshal by the military authorities, in destruction of their rights o property and violation of the solemniy-guarantied rights of the people of Maryland and of the Conlitution: therefore, Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to ascertain the facts and law concerning the same, and report the result of their investiga-tion at an early day, and such measures of legisla-tion as will put an end to the unlawful and unconstitutional proceedings.

And further resolved, That a copy of the preamble and resolution be transmitted to the President, in and resolution be transmitten to the Fresident, in order that he may see the Constitution and law executed in this District, which is under his personal observation and official authority.

Mr. SAMUEL C. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, moved to lay the resolution on the table.
Carried—yeas 65, mays 44.
Mr. MAX (D.) offered a resolution, which was objected to, setting forth, that Colonel Swain and

his efficers had enticed certain negroes from Charles

county, Maryland, in violation of the Constitution states, and requesting the President to cause an investigation into the same, in order that the said abducted slaves may be returned to their owners, etc., and that the Committee on the Judiciary report what Intelligible in page says in the transition. what legislation is necessary in the premises Emancipation. On motion of Mr. THOMAS (U.), of Maryland the select committee on emancipation was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to aid Maryland in a system of emancipation and colonization of persons of color

on motion of Mr. BROWN (U.), of Yirginia, the same committee was instructed with reference to the bill to aid the State of West Yirginia in the emancination of her slaves. Trade in Southern States. On motion of Mr. ALLEN (Rep.), of Massachusetts, the Committee on the Conduct of the War was instructed to inquire as to what rules or restrictions are placed on trade to portions of the country now in our military occupancy; whether any officers are engaged in trade or speculation, etc.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Go-United States Treasury.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, offered his substitute for the bill of the Committee of Ways his substitute for the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means, as heretofore published.

Mr. SPAULDING (Rep.), of New York, said, in the course of his speech, that the treasury now requires a hundred millions of dollars before the bill can be passed into a law, and the notes which it authorizes engraved; fifty millions additional will be required within the next twenty days. The whole amount of gold and silver in all the banks of the loyal States did not, on the first of January, exceed eighty-seven millions. Even if the Secretary of the Treasury could procure every dollar of this, it would not be enough to pay fifty cents on the dollar of the liabilities of the Government. It was, therefore, perfectly plain that even this comparatively small sum of a hundred and fifty millions cannot be paid in coin. It was no fault of either the Secretary or Congress. The coin cannot be obtained. It was simply an impossibility. There was no plan to get it. According to the old maxim, "if we cannot do as we would, we should do as we en ?!" The coin cannot be obtained. It was simply an impossibility. There was no plan to get it. According to the old maxim, "if we cannot do as we would, we should do as we can." The Secretary has paid out two hundred and fifty millions of legal-tender notes. Although the Secretary has authority to sell five hundred millions of six-per-cent bonds, he has only sold twenty-five million, leaving the remainder to be disposed of at the market price. The reason why the bonds had not been sold was there was no redundancy of currency. Our soldiers in the field should be paid. They cannot be expected to perform their duty cheerfully while they know their families are almost starving for the means of living. Imperative necessity requires that payment to them should no longer be delayed. If the Secretary cannot raise money on the bonds, other authority should be given him to meet the liabilities. Our perils are two-fold compared with those of last perils are two-fold compared with those of last year. He then examined into our financial con-dition, showing that eleven hundred and seventeen millions are required for the current services.—He argued to show that the money required cannot be obtained by loan, and hence the necessity of passing the bill reported from the Committee of Ways are the bill reported from the Committee of the bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means now under consideration. The only hope of ultimate success in any financial scheme was in military success, as from the Southern declarations the war must go on. The rebels must be whipped before they will compromise or surrender. The war will continue for many years unless more determination is exhibited on the part of the people of the Northern States. We have not been more successful because we need more determination sayd writers.

ul because we need more determination and unity of action. We must first of all crush the re before we can hope for peace. If we cannot achieve a victory over the rebel arms, all is lost, because the Southern Confederacy depends on force to sustain it. No compromise can be made.

Mr. THOMAS (U.) of Massachusetts, inquired whether the gentleman believed that the policy pursued by this House, whicher successful or unsuccess. are deprived of every right under the Constitution is expected to succeed Mr. SPAULDING believed that the majority of this House understood what their duty is and will cheerfully perform it.
Mr. THOMAS had no doubt of that, and he fur-Mr. THOMAS had no count of that, and he further inquired whether he thought the policy pursued here would succeed.

Mr. SPAULDING would turn the gentleman over to his friend, alluding to Mr. BINGHAM. The latter asked Mr. Thomas whether men with arms diste.

THOMAS said the confiscation law affected Mr. THOMAS said the confiscation law affected not only men in arms but other inhabitants. That act had only the form and not the substance of law. A colloquy took place between these two gentlemen, during which Mr. Bingham said it was the duty of the Government not only to strip the rebels of their property but to take their lives. Mr. THOMAS said that was not his point. Mr.BBINGHAM said it was his own, though; and he held that it was the duty of the Government thus to deal with traitors and their abettors North and South. [Applause.]

The following are the yeas and nays on rejecting the motion to lay the resolution of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, ratifying the emancipation proclamation on the table:



Price (U.)
Robinsou (D.)
Segar (R.)
Shiel (D.)
Shiel (D.)
Stele (D.) N. Y.
Steele (D.) N. J.
Thomas (U.) Mas
Thomas (U.) Md
Wadsworth (U.)
Whaley Harding (U.)
Harrison (U.)
Holman (D.)
Hotton (R.)
Kellogg (R.) Ill.
Knapp (R.)
Low (U.) Bailey (D.) Pa. Biddle (D.) Blair (U.) Va. Dian' (U) 'A. Brown (U) Calvert (U.) Clements (U.) Cobb (D.) Corning (D.) Cox (D.) Cravens (D.) Dunlap (U.) English (D.) Leary (U.)
Mallory (U.)
May (D.)
May (D.)
Maynard (U.)
Menzies (U.)
Odell (D.)
Pendleton (D.) Perry (D.) NAYS. Fessenden T. A. D. | Potter (R.) ¶
(R.) | Rice (R.) Mass
Franchot (R.) | Riddle (R.)
Gooch (R.) | Rollins (R.) N.
Gurlay (R.) | Sapronat (R.) argeant Killinger (R.)
Lausing (R.)
Lousing (R.)
Loveiov (R.)
Loveiov (R.)
McKean (R.)
McKnight (R.)
McPherson (R.
Mitchell (R.)
Moorhead (R.)
Morrill (R.) (R.) rowbridge (R an Horn (R.) an Valkenbu

Fenton (R.) Pomeroy (R.) Fessenden S. C. (R) Porter (R.) PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12, 1863. SENATE. The Senate assembled at three o'clock this afternoon.
The SPEAKER announced the standing committees for the session. The following are the chairmen of the committees: I the committees:
Federal Relations—Mr. LOWRY.
Finance—Mr. CONNELL, Philadelphia.
Judiciary—Mr. PENNY.
Accounts—Mr. SERRILL.
Estates—Mr. ROBINSON.
Pensions—Mr. JOHNSON.
Comparations—Mr. JOHNSON. Pensions—Mr. JUHNSON.
Corporations—Mr. HEISTAND.
Banks—Mr. FULLER.
Canals—Mr. HAMILTON.
Election Districts—Mr. McCANDLESS.
Retrenchment—Mr. RIDGWAY.
Education—Mr. TURRILL.
Agriculture—Mr. RILEY.
Military—Mr. WHITE.
Ecods—Mr. STUESMAN.

Roads—Mr. STEESMAN. Vice and Immorality—Mr. GRAHAM. Claims—Mr. WILSON. Library—Mr. BOUND. Printing—Mr. ROBINSON. New Counties—Mr. OLVM New Counties—Mr. OLYMER. Public Buildings—Mr. BOUGHTER. Bills Introduced. Mr. PENNY read in place a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Allegheny county to compromise with the railroad bondholders.

Mr. KINSEY, an act to establish the Military

Academy of Pennsylvania.

Mr. STEIN, a supplement to the act to incorporate the Thomas Iron Company. The Election for U. S. Senator. The Election for U. S. Senator.

Mr. LOWRY submitted a preamble and resolution, relative to the election of a U. S. Senator. The preamble declares that there is much excitement in regard to the approaching election; that a portion of the press has been making incendiary appeals—even threatening members with death, and that a large number of men had arrived from Philadelphia and elsewhere, to intimidate members. The resolution was that the Sonata ediscum until two was that the Sonata ediscum until two was that the Sonata ediscum until two was the the Sonata ediscum until two was the the Sonata ediscum until two was the s and elsewhere, to intimidate members. The resolu-tion was, that the Senate adjourn until ten o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Mr. NICHOLS moved to postpone the resolution until to-morrow, which was agreed to. The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. A message was received from the Governor, relative to the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. He suggests the passage of new acts, providing for the appointment of officers of the corps, and hopes that the various regiments will be sent to Pennsylvania The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE. The House was called to order at four o'clock by Free Banking Institutions.

The report of the Auditor General upon the free banking institutions of the State was received. The report sets forth that there are now six banks in operation under the provisions of the act, viz: Farmers' Bank of Mt. Joy, Venango, Milton, Clear-field, Mechanics', and Downingtown Banks. The whole amount of the capital of these institutions is

Bills Introduced. Bills Introduced.

Mr. McCLELLAN read in place a supplement to the act to incorporate the Baltimore Central Railroad Company. This supplement authorizes the company to issue \$500,000 preferred stock, and allowe the second lows the company ten years to complete the road.

Mr. ROBERTSON, an act to incorporate the Mr. COCHRAN, an act incorporating the Warren lose. Also, an act regulating appeals from the Orphans' Also, an act authorizing Robert Lindsay to change teertain trust. Mr. BARGER, an act authorizing Mary Ann Wein to sell certain stock.

Mr. SMITH, an act authorizing commissioners to Also, a supplement to the act securing the rights of married women.
Mr. SUMMER, an act extending the charter of the Wyoming Bank.
Mr. BROWN, a bill re chartering the Bank of Dan-A resolution authorizing the employment of addi-

tional sergeants at arms, on Tuesday, to preserve older, was passed.

The House then adjourned.

The Pacific Coast, San Francisco, Jan. 12.—Arrived, ship Shirley, rom New York ; steamer Pacific, from Oregon an Columbia, with \$20,000 in treasure. The steamer Scotland sailed for Hong Kong with \$190,000 in treasure and \$65,000 worth of produce. The Scotland is the first of the four British steamer lesigned to run for China and Japan. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The ship Washington sailed for Hong Kong to-day, carrying California roduce and \$26,000 in treasure. The ship Merrimac sailed for Liverpool, with 0,000 sacks of wheat. A resolution, endorsing the emancipation proclanation, after an extended debate, was passed by ooth Houses of the Legislature to-day. It was opposed by 8 Senators and 11 Assemblymen. The coinage of the branch mint of San Francisco, uring the past year, amounted to \$18,000,000.

The Missouri Legislature. JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 12.—A resolution was adopted by the Senate to-day, requesting the Committee on the Militia to report a bill revising the military laws, so as to provide more effectually for the enrollment and organization of the militia of the State A bill was passed making treasury notes and corrency receivable for taxes for a period of wo years.

United States Senator from Illinois. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 12.—W. A. Richardson was elected United States Senator this afternoon The vote stood as follows: Richardson, 66; Governor Yates, 37.

The New Ironsides Bound South. FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 11 .- The New ronsides went to sea from this place to-day. A Suspicious Steamer. HALIFAX, Jan. 12.—The steamer Princess Royal, which was reported for New York, has sailed for Nassau, N. P.

The Steamer Great Eastern. ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 10.—The steamer Great Eastern is reported by a vessel to have been seen off Cape Race on the night of the 9th.

No steamers bound east have been seen this week.

Discharged Soldiers from New Orleans. NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The bark Fenelon arrived co-night from New Orleans with one hundred and ifty discharged soldiers, sixteen of whom died on The New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—In the Assembly, oday, seven ballots were taken for Speaker without rooult. The House then adjourned till to-General Butler to Visit Boston. BOSTON, Jan. 12.—General Butler will visit this ity to-morrow. A meeting was held at the Merhants' Exchange to-day to take measures for his

Marine. NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Arrived steamer Jersey Blue from Port Royal, brig A. P. L., from Man-zanilla, and schooner May from New Orleans.

public reception.

Company from New York—a company thoroughly organized, and made almost perfect by some months successful performances—will give Flotow's opera f"Martha." It has been given here in Italian, with Carl Formes singing in German!) but now will be presented, as it ought to be, by German singers. Madame Rotter will be the prima donna, with Herr Lotti as the tenor. To-morrow evening "Der Freyschutz" will be given. Mr. A. Birgfeld, the well-known musician of this city, who acts as agent to this company, informs us that they will also perform on Friday and Saturday this week, and Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday,

Public Entertainments.

next week. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Barney William and his very talented wife commenced an engagement here last night, and had an immense reception. Barney is as good a stage Irishman as ever, and Mrs. W., when she lays aside her accustomed Yankee olubility, and gives breadth to the brogue, is a very fair Irish girl. Mr. B. Young played the part of Blake, in "The Fairy Circle," in a judicious, and even able manner. MRS. RUSH'S READINGS.—On Wednesday eveing, at Assembly Buildings, Mrs. Cecile Rush will

give Readings from the Poets. ORPHEUS ASSOCIATION CONCERTS.-The second of these, under the leadership of Mr. Carl Sentz, with vocal assistance from Miss O'Connell, favorably known as a singer at the Handel and Haydn Concerts, is announced for Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music. The first concert, a week ago, was highly satisfactory. MASTER WILLIAM, a youth who is said to have as nuch mastery over the piano as Paul Jullien had over the violin, will give a vocal and instrumental concert at Musical Fund Hall on Thursday evening. Those who have heard him, and whose opinion we respect, report him as a very astonishing pianist. THE SECOND of Wolfsohn's Classical Soirees will

next Saturday evening. THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC, and the first monthly number of Vanily Fair have reached us from Upham, our neighbor, in Chestnut street. As usual, the Almanac is very good. Vanity Fair, commencin the 7th volume, contains 16 pages, letter-press and cuts, including two cartoons, and a portrait of James.

Brooks, of the N. Y. Express. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, GUM SHOES, CAPS, HATS, AND WHIPS .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large asortment of boots, shoes, gum shoes, &c., &c., empracing about 700 packages of first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be ner emptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, ommencing this morning at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market

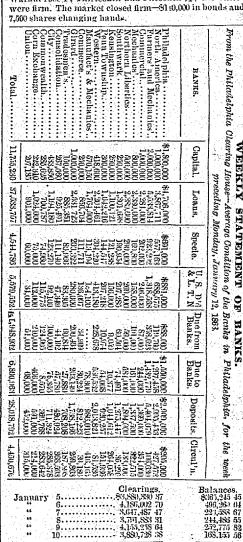
PEREMPTORY SALES TO DAY-STOCKS, GROUND RENTS, AND REAL ESTATE.—See Thomas & Sons' dvertisements and pamphlet catalogues, comprising 18 PROPERTIES, to be sold without reserve by ord of Orphans' Court, Executors, and others.

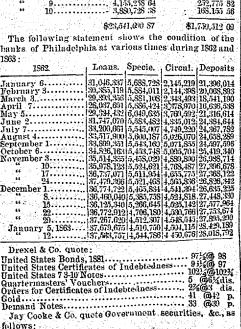
PHILADELPHIA, January 12

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

intense, and it seems as if the lull on Saturday morning was only for the purpose of "taking in breath" and tarting out anew. Gold opened at 130 this morning. and continued to rise steadily until the close, when 141 @141½ was bid for good lots. Old demands rose to 138 Money still plenty at six per cent. In the stock market almost everything on the list advanced, some of the fancies grasping at and securing two and three dollars per share more than could be obtained on Saturday. Governments advanced slightly. hesapeake and Delaware Canal sixes sold at 94: City sixes, new, rose 1/2; the old were steady; Philadelphia and Erie sixes rose 1; North Pennsylvania Railroad sixes rose ½; the tens were steady; Schuylkill Navigation sixes (1882) rose & : State fives sold up to 914; Ridge-avenue sevens sold at par; Pennsylvania Railroad mortgages were steady; Reading sixes were Canal rose 1%; Schuylkill Navigation rose 14; the pre ferred 14; Hazleton Coal brought 55; Reading Rai shares opened at 44, sold up to 44%, and closed at 44%; Lit. tle Schuylkill sold up to 45, an advance of 3; Catawissa to 8, an advance of 1; the preferred rose to 24%, an advance of 2; North Penna, rose to 12%; Philadelphia and Eris to 41%; Pennsylvania to 61%, an advance of %; Long Island rose 16: Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad sold at 15; Beaver Meadow at 61; Elmira rose four dollars per share, the preferred rose 3. Girard College Pas

Walnut rose 1: Thirteenth and Fifteenth 1/2; the others





The New York Evening Post of today say The week opens on the Stock Exchange v shatement in the speculative excitement, who storing capacity of the market is appare than on Friday last, when the par value of changed hands on that day exceeded fiftee dollars. dollars.

The rise of to-day places the market 566 r above the high points of Friday Some stocks. Saturday, and even at this rapid rise there is up disposition to sell.

advance at a single bound of Friday Some stock of a dayance at a single bound of Friday Some stock of a dayance at a single bound of Friday Some stock of a dayance at a single bound of Friday Some stock of a dayosition to sell.

New York Central sold at 118. Eric 74, do. presented 104, Hudson 95, Harlem 31/25 do. preferred 70. Michigan Sold, Hudson 95, Harlem 31/25 do. preferred 70. Michigan Sombar 105, Hudson 95, Harlem 31/25 do. preferred 70. Michigan Sombar 105, Hudson 95, Harlem 31/25 do. preferred 70. Michigan Sombar 105, Hudson 95, Harlem 31/25 do. preferred 70. Michigan Sombar 105, Hudson 95, Harlem 31/25 do. preferred 70. Michigan Sombar 105, Hudson 95, Harlem 31/25 do. preferred 70. Michigan Sombar 105, Hudson 95, Huds

Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan, 12 Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Erchan FIRST BOARD. Little Schu R....

16 Little Schu R. | 294 | 100 do | 334 | 25 do | 334 | 290 City \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \(\frac{1}{2} \) do | 334 | 290 City \$\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) do | 334 | 290 City \$\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) do | 334 | 390 City \$\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) do | 334 | 390 City \$\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) do | 290 City \$\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) do | 290 City \$\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) do | 290 City \$\frac{1}{2} \) do | 290 City \$\frac{1}{2} \] | SECOND | BOARD | 100 Lehigh Nav | 56 | 56 | Hazleton C | 20ty | 151 | 160 | 161 | 162 | 163 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | This evening a full house may be looked for a the Academy of Music, where the German Opera do. 105 69 Lehigh Sc. lots. do. new 1094 3330 If S6s Sl. dos. do. 105 5000 Phila & Eric & Penn 5s C&P. 994 1760 Schu Navy. Studia & Eric R. 412 20 Gatawissa R. 21 Catawissa R. 20 Datia & Con Schu Savy. Ox Dana Cosic.

Lehigh Val R... .. Lehigh Val bds.. .. New York Stocks, January IL Closing Quotations at 3 o'clock Bid. Asked. S 5s '71...... S 6s '81 coup... 97 97

come off, in the foyer of the Academy of Music, on NY Cen RR 6534 125

Market strong. Philadelphia Markets. There is less activity in the Figur market, but it are firm in their views; about 3,000 bbls good 0bis family, sold at \$7.12½@7.25, including someons: terms. Sales to the retailers and bakers range at family; and \$8@8.50 for fancy brands, as Rye Flour is quiet, but steady at \$5.25 Meal-Pennsylvania firm at \$3.75 7 bbl.

Meal—Pennsylvania firm at \$3.75 7 bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat is firm; there is more derich tucky white; about \$5.000 bushels have bendaring. @185c, the latter for prime, including Westerland at 151c. Rye is more active, and \$2.00 bushels have at 151c. Rye is more active, and \$2.00 bushels have at 151c. Rye is more active, and \$2.00 bushels have vania sold at 95c. Corn is firmer and \$2.00 bushels at 80c for prime old yellow; 78c for mixed, 211 for new, as to condition. Outs continue dail at 150 measure, for Pennsylvania.

BARK.—There is nothing doing in Querchaste 1 is held at \$35 75 ton.

COTTON.—The market is firm, but inactive and quotations: small sales of middlines at \$50 75.

GROCERIES.—There is very little movements or Coffee, the high views of holders checking or PROVISIONS continue inactive, and small sales. Pork are reported at \$146 14.30 per bbl and \$150 150 per bbl and \$150 per bb The excitement in money and stock circles is growing PROVISIONS continue inactive, and small Mess Pork are reported at \$14@14.30 per bbl smallard, 94% \(\tilde{C} \) ib.

SEEDS—There is an active inquiry for Clarets former rates, and 600 bushels sold at \$5.5075.10 ter for prime. No change in Timothy or Flaxed WHISKY is firm Penn'a and Ohio, bbls. wind the \$16 hinds, \$42 c. and Drudge, the per gallon.

The following are the receipts of flour and grains port to day:

Flour.

Philadelphia Cattle Market-Jan. 12.1 The receipts of Beef Catile at Phillip's Avenue Yard are moderate this week, only reaching a head; the demand is good, and prices about the last quoted, ranging at from 926 10 for good t 71/2@81/2 for ordinary to fair, and 36312 7 5 m The market opened this morning with an acmand for good Cattle, and they sold freely at ful-Common stock continues dull and neglected; 24 The market closed better than unsal to-lay, and

stock Cattle sold at from 36 326 13 fb gross.

The market closed better than amsal to lay, and stock on sale was disposed of at our above groaties.

Cows and Calves.—There is very little inquiry prices are about the same as last quoted, tauging 2818 to 840 72 head, according to quality.

There is a good demand for Sheep, and prices are maintained, lst quality selling at 66 326, and 24 4.6 65 12 fb., gross, asto condition and quality.

There is a firm recling in the Hor market, and about the same as last quoted, ranging at from 82 2.6 fb. (20 fb. according to quality.)

The cattle on sale to day are from the following 32 600 head from Pennsylvania.

500 head from Pennsylvania.

500 head from Maryland.

600 head from Delaware.

The following are the particulars of the sale.

Barclay C. Baldwin, 30 Chester county Seers.

at from 87 56 60 for commen to extra quality.

J. & E. S. McFillen, 60 Western Steers, selling 32 869, 50 for fair to good.

Cochran & McCall, 25 Chester county Steers, selling 38 85 609, 50 for fair to good.

Cochran & McCall, 25 Chester county Steers, selling 38 85 609, 50 for fair to good quality.

P. McFillen, 40 Chester county Steers, selling 38 85 600, 50 for fair to good quality.

Follibiner & Kirwin, 64 Western Steers, selling 38 85 600, 50 for fair to good quality.

Follibing at from 88 60 for fair to good quality.

Alexander Kennedy, 25 Western Steers, selling 38 800 for fair to extra.

Mooney & Smith, 180 Western Steers, selling 3 89.30 for fair to extra.

Mooney & Smith, 180 Western Steers, selling at 88@16 for fair to extra.

Smith & Ricc, 170 Western Steers, selling at 160.2 for fair to extra.

Ullman & Shamberg, 70 Western Steets, selling:

\$8.51@9.75 for fair to extra.

COWS AND CALVES COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips before Yard reached about 100 head this week!
mand is moderate, and prices unchanged Spring at from \$15 to \$25, and \$20 to \$40 F head to \$25 head. CALVES—There is very little doing: about to weight and 46.41 fe in the quality, and 46.41 fe in the property of the property and the property of the property and the property of the property sold at 5@6: 7 ib for 1st quanty, and to weight and condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET Phillips The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips Drove Yard are moderate this week, reaching at brades, selling at 52.666.5 7 ib gross for first 48 42.656 for second quality, as to condition 32.5 took Sheep are scarce, and selling at 15.664 as to quality. head, as to quality.

THE HOG MARKET. THE HOG MARKET.

6.000 head; prices are firm, ranging at from \$5.00 head; prices are firm, ranging at from \$5.000 head; prices are firm, ranging at from \$5.75@6 50 7 100 fbs net. \$00 head; prices are firm \$5.75@6 50 7 100 fbs net. \$00 head; prices \$0.00 fbs net. \$00 head; prices \$0.00 fbs net. \$0.000 head; prices \$0.000 head New York Markets-Yesterday

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and BREADSTIFFS—The market for Safe and Flour is 10 cents better, but very quiet at the all flow as less are 7,000 barrels at \$6,000 45 for settle; \$5,0000, 90 for extra State; \$5,000 50 for extra State; \$5,000 50 for extra State; \$5,000 50 for extra State; \$6,000 for extra direction including shipping brands of round-hoop do, including shipping brands of round-hoop for flow in the flow is higher, but there is not try; the sales are 500 bbls, at \$7,000 for superfix more, and \$7,000 for extra do.

Canadian Flour is 5000 cents higher, but rather tive; sales \$50 bbls, at \$5,000,000 for common trive; sales \$50 bbls, at \$5,000,000 for common the sales \$50 bbls, at \$5,000,000 for \$50 bbls, at \$5,000 for \$50 bbls, at \$5,000 for \$50 bbls, at \$50 bbls, at \$5,000 for \$50 bbls, at \$50 bbls, a Kye Flour is quiet, at \$1.53@1.29 for and superflue. Corn Meal is quiet. We quote Jersey at \$3.07 is to wheat is 1@2 cents higher, but the market is 1.00 cents higher, but the market is 1.00 for Chicago Spring: \$1.300.141 for Milwanket 1.4.20.144 for amber lowa: \$1.400.1.25 for wind 1.4.20.144 for amber lowa: \$1.400.1.25 for wind 1.55 for amber State. Western : Statement of the state of the stat Prime.
Corn is one cent higher and quiet: sales 4000 is at S.G. for sound Western mixed, and western mixed. Taltow is in good demand and higher; sales if prime city at 11c.

WHISKY is active and firmer; sales of 1.20 lbls if 241c. BALTIMORE COFFEE MARKET, Jan. 12.—The ket was very quiet, and closed without sales, guote at \$2 cts, and Jac cents T lb.

Markets.

Markets.

Baltimore, Jan. 12.—Flour is active; (his \$7.25@7.31. Wheat—White advanced 3: at \$1.68@1.50, red \$1.45@1.52. Corn active; at \$1.68@1.50, red \$1.45@1.52. Corn active; \$7.60%5. Whisky firm and tending upwards visions dull.

Cincinnati, Dec. 12.—Flour buoyant at \$0.00 Novinnati, Dec. 12.—Flour buoyant at \$5.35. Wheat firm, but unchanged. Wisky good demand at \$8c. Hogs dull, and 10. 100% at \$4.60.10; receipts to-day \$6.00 hogs. at \$4.64.371/4; receipts to-day \$6.00 hogs. but without any demand. Gold 10 per cent. P. Demand notes 35 per cent, prom. Demand notes 35 per cent, prom.