The Press.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1863.

The Election of Senator.

It would not be proper for us to permit the recent election for Senator to pass without making a word of reference to the scenes attendant upon the canvass. The Democratic leaders have played many desperate and unscrupulous ventures, but none can exceed the last. It seems that there was an indication on the part of many members of their party to be select in their choice of a candidate for the office of Senator. Many of the candidates were obnoxious to them by reason of their extreme devotion to the South, and as loyal men they could not support their election. This difference of opinion came to the ears of the Democratic State Central Committee, and, as Mr. HUGHES had some hopes of being nominated himself, he took energetic and prompt means to prevent the threatened defection. Trains were chartered, tickets sold at a nominal rate, and large bodies of men taken to Harrisburg. There they roamed around the town, slept on chairs and benches, and gave their time to dissipation and revelry. They threatened and swore and terrified peaceable men. Mr. RANDALL, our next Representative from the First district, harangued them at a midnight assembly in words that can only be construed as an invitation to violence, while others, not quite as bold as Mr. RANDALL, were far more malignant and bitter. The result was, that the House and Senate met surrounded by a mob, and legislated under the knives and pistols of lawless men.

This is the plain story about the election in Harrisburg yesterday. The circumstances surrounding that act of high and solemn legislation are shameful. We see men in the interest of a party not only defying the law, but deliberately contemplating the commission of violence and, perhaps, murder. These are the same men who, a few months ago, were so generous in their party discipline. Mr. RANDALL and his friends distinguished themselves in 1860 by opposing the regular nomination of the Democracy, and were bold and open schismatics. When the ruin of the Democratic party served the cause of the South and Slavery, they assisted in its ruin. Now, when its success is desired by treason and slavery, they assist in restoring it, and make death the penalty of a refusal to obey the mandates of its caucus. We are anxious to know when such men as Mr. RANDALL and his Harrisburg friends became so earnestly attached to party sentiments, and whether they remember how they made themselves conspicuous by their advocacy of a minority candidate against Mr. DOUGLAS. As it is, we have a right to suspect their loyalty to the party which, before, they abused, but which now they sustain by appealing to the worst passions of our nature.

Charles R. Buckalew.

The Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW was yesterday elected to the Senate of the United States from this State as the successor of the Hon. DAVID WILMOT, whose term expires with the present Congress. Mr. BUCKALEW was chosen on the first ballot, his opponent being the Hon. SIMON CAMERON. The elevation of Mr. BUCKALEW to this high position is a fine compliment to one of our ablest public men. He has not taken an active part in politics since his return from Ecuador, although his sympathies have been with the Democratic party. Mr. BUCKALEW is, we should judge, about forty-five years of age. He has been a close student all his life, and is a gentleman of erudition and experience. For six years he was in the State Senate as a representative from Columbia county, and made a fine reputation as a clear-headed, sagacious, and well-informed gentleman. When Mr. WILMOT ran for Governor against Mr. PACKER, Mr. BUCKALEW acted as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and managed Governor PACKER's campaign with adroitness and energy. Mr. BUCKALEW is said to entertain extreme Democratic sentiments, and is quoted as a warm believer in the doctrine of State Rights. This, we trust, is not the case. We did not support Mr. BUCKALEW's election—we should have rejoiced over the return of Mr. WILMOT or Mr. CAMERON, but this does not prevent us from hoping that Mr. BUCKALEW, in his new and exalted position, will rise above party and place and take such a course as will endear him to the true and loyal friends of the Union and the Administration.

The Manchester Union Gathering.

There is intelligence from Europe to the 2d of this month. One item is too positive in fact and too pregnant in suggestion to be hastily passed over. It is a brief notice of a public meeting held at Manchester, where "Cotton is King," under the presidency of the Mayor, himself a manufacturer. The meeting was composed—not of millionaires, not of cotton-lords, not of cotton-brokers, not of cotton-speculators, but of the horny-handed, long-suffering, deeply-feeling working men of Manchester, assembled on the last day of the year, in Free-Trade Hall, the arena where, seventeen years before, had been got up that expression of public opinion, that "pressure from without," which broke down the landowners' monopoly in the supply of food, at monopoly prices and profits, and compelled Sir ROBERT PEEL to allow cheap bread to the working millions of England.

As yet, we have notice of this great gathering and its action only from the news-summary brought over by the Jura, and telegraphed for the Associated Press from Cape Race. Here we must express a doubt as to the propriety of having such summaries written by perfectly impartial news agents. They are prepared, we believe, on the other side of the water, and no partisan feeling, no exaggeration or misrepresentation, ought to appear in them. The summary-writer cannot have spoken the truth, and did not, when he announced that resolutions were "passed expressing sympathy with the attempt of President LINCOLN and his colleagues *to coerce the South*, and high satisfaction at the proclamation of emancipation, and other measures tending at once to give freedom to the slave and restore peace to the American nation." This is an untruthful as well as offensive way of putting it. In a few days we shall have English papers with details of the meeting, including copies of the resolutions adopted, and we are confident that in them the words "attempt to *coerce* the South" will not be found. The writer of the summary either sympathizes with the South, and considers an attempt to put down Treason as an attempt to coerce the South, or he has carelessly used words which convey an erroneous expression, and could not have been used. The Associated Press are unfairly dealt with in either case.

The Manchester workingmen nobly closed the year 1862, by passing resolutions supporting the Union cause, and by agreeing on an Address to President LINCOLN. We have, as yet, scanty details as to speakers, but it appears that JAMES STUART MILL, champion of the principle of "the greatest happiness to the greatest number of persons," wrote a letter in which he warmly approved of the demonstration as a just rebuke to the mean feeling of the great portion of the people, and as a source of unqualified happiness to those whose hopes and fears, in the interests of humanity, are bound up in the prospect of the working classes.

The Address to Mr. LINCOLN, we are told, congratulates him on his humane and righteous policy of emancipation, and beseeches him, while yet his enthusiasm is a flame, and the tide of events runs high, to finish the work effectually. What the Manchester men then prayed for, Mr. LINCOLN had anticipated. At the moment when the earnest men of labor, the true humanitarians of Lancashire, were praying the President to do, thereby putting the seal upon his righteous policy, he had even then completed. The Proclamation of Emancipation lay upon his table, at that moment, an accomplished fact, waiting but his signature to make it the most effective and memorable public document of the nation since the Declaration of Independence was signed.

In what Manchester has thus done, we perceive the action of the *people*, which is very different from that of the *aristocrats* and *money-lords*. In "the Old country," as it used to be called, there is a double aristocracy—on one side, the pride of title, lineage, and hereditary estates; on the other, the pride of great wealth, with bizarre ostentation, and great boasting at having risen from the ranks. When DICKENS, in "Hard Times," sketched the character of Josiah Bounderby, who bragged that he had been cradled in an egg box, nursed in the streets, and had successively ran through the stages of vagabond, errand-boy, laborer, porter, clerk, chief-manager, small partner, and sole head of a vast manufactory, he had occasion not to *invent* but to *observe*. There are thousands of such men in Lancashire—hundreds of them in Manchester. They have risen from the people, and they crush the people with their iron heel. Manchester out-of-work laborers must have been rendered careless or fearless by despair, before they ventured to act so entirely against their *masters'* will as to meet and express sympathy with President LINCOLN and the Union. They have done it, and unmistakably, too. The wealth of Manchester may sympathize with Treason and Slavery, but the labor of Manchester sympathizes with Freedom and the Union.

Let us candidly admit that laboring Manchester has generally sided with the right principle, wherever asserted. For Parliamentary Reform, for the removal of all restrictions upon liberty of conscience, for untaxed food, for the abolition of slavery in all parts of the British Empire. The great measure whereby, on the first day of August, 1834, as many as 800,000 slaves in British territory were unconditionally emancipated, at a cost to the nation of $100,000,000, had the warmest support in Manchester. Many hard-working men who spoke in favor of it at public meetings, thirty years ago, are now at the top of the tree, as millionaires, and—such is human inconsistency!—are strenuously supporting the treason of the Southern States, whose chief bond of union in their conspiracy is the maintenance of Slavery as a perpetual institution! The want of cotton, the possession of vast wealth, and the accumulated desire of augmenting it, have frozen up human sympathies in the hearts of these men. For our part we prefer, as honester and truer, the disinterested, spontaneous, and earnest sympathy of the working classes, hitherto their serfs, with the patriotic policy of President LINCOLN, and the good cause of that Union which, with God's good help, built us up one of the greatest among the nations of the earth.

The Senatorial Canvass.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13, 1863.

It was nearly midnight when the Democratic caucus adjourned. The members spent the greater part of the evening in miscellaneous debate, and reached a ballot about ten. The result of the first ballot made the nomination of Mr. Buckalew a certainty, and the other ballots were merely taken to enable the friends of the different candidates to cast complimentary votes for their favorites. There was an earnest effort made by the friends of Mr. Hughes to have him nominated, while Mr. Foster remained in the field until the last moment, hoping against hope. When all hopes of a spontaneous nomination faded, the friends of Mr. Foster rallied around Mr. Buckalew, and nominated him. Glancy Jones had retired in the afternoon, finding the members of the convention indisposed to recognize his ponderous statesmanship. Judge Campbell had a warm host of friends, including all the leading politicians of your city, and the full delegation from Philadelphia. The habitation of the Judge ruined him, for it is getting to be a historical fact that the men of the town must be sacrificed to the men of the country, in dispensing the highest offices of the State. When the nomination of Mr. Buckalew was finally made, there was great excitement among the Democracy, an immense number of whom were in town, as I wrote to you yesterday. They crowded around his rooms in Buehler's Hotel, and in one of the parlors extemporized a convivial mass meeting, around a table covered with whisky bottles. Here they prolonged the services until two o'clock in the morning, and as many of the auditors were houseless and homeless, they were disposed to remain until daylight. The absence of speakers and the disappearance of the whisky, however, prevented this wild intention from being adopted. The speeches were rare and racy. Col. Hopkins, the hero of the Buckshot War, was facetious, and told an extremely long story, which would scarcely bear publication. A gentleman named Staley was very bitter upon the Administration, and commenced his speech by quoting the rebel song, "There's life in the old land yet." A gentleman by the name of Jenkins thanked God for numerous things, and particularly for the nomination of Mr. Buckalew. A very fierce-looking young man, named Lamberton, who seemed disposed to be highly tragic, and addressed the meeting as "sirs," told marvellous stories about large sums being offered to bribe the unterrified Democracy. J. Laurence Getz was very happy, while Mr. Cassidy returned a few courteous words of thanks for the kindness shown to Judge Campbell by the Democracy of the State. J. Glancy Jones made a speech about the Democracy of Berks and the necessity of union, and seemed quite glad that he had not been nominated. Henry D. Foster was also so extremely delighted at the result that it is a matter of surprise that he became a candidate. Samuel J. Randall, of your city, was intensely earnest on the question of sustaining the nomination, saying that the Democracy of Philadelphia had come to Harrisburg to have the matter done properly, and that if any Democratic member dared to vote against the Democratic nominee they would "*reckon him among the things of the past.*" This bloody threat was loudly cheered.

The Republican caucus assembled again this morning at eight o'clock, and remained in session until eleven. The proceedings were secret, but I understand that the main part of the debate was an effort to harmonize the friends of Cameron and Wilmot. The resolution of Mr. Lowry was also discussed. Many of our friends were in favor of adopting it, but other counsels prevailed. It was evident that intimidation existed—that many of the worst and most desperate men of Philadelphia were in the city, with the avowed purpose of murdering the Democrat who dared to disown the caucus or manifest any desire to be independent. Violent threats were made against General Cameron, and it was generally threatened that in the event of his election they would pay him a visit. The General remained in town at the residence of his son, and walked around with his ebony cane as usual. It was further said that if the Governor did not take measures to protect the Legislature, its members would not be justified in avoiding an executive responsibility by a legislative act. They further contended that the canvass was Democratic, and that if the party saw fit to surround their own members with rowdies for the purpose of overawing them, it would be unjust to interfere. They expressed a decided partiality for Mr. Wilmot, and had the caucus had controlling influence in the election he would have been the candidate. Gen. Cameron, however, had been made the object of the Democratic contumely and malignity. The main fight was made against him, and accepting the issue, they placed him in nomination.

At ten o'clock the Senate assembled, but the Republican members were absent, and no organization was effected. At eleven the House assembled, but the Republican members were also absent, and, although there was a quorum without them, no business was transacted, and a recess was granted to await their return. In the meantime the hall was crowded to suffocation, many of the most notorious gentlemen of your city occupying prominent places on the floor. The window sills, desks, railings, every available and, we might say, every unavailable foot of space was covered. The Senate chamber, the rotundo, the stairs, and the pavement outside, were also crowded, and, as the hour of twelve approached, the excitement became intense. It was generally thought that the Senate would refuse to enter into a Convention, and the miscellaneous crowd was quite exasperated. Finally the Senate organized, and a rush was made to the lobby. Mr. Hamersley, the clerk, read a tedious journal to an impatient audience, when Mr. Lowry called up his resolution which had been passed to a second reading. After a little conversation it was put upon the final passage, and, to the general surprise of the outside assembly, rejected. Shortly afterwards a committee came from the House, and asked the Senate to enter with it into a joint convention. Presently the hour of twelve approached, the Senators crossed over to the House, Mr. Lawrence took the chair, and after a formal motion or two, the tellers took the places assigned them, and the clerk began to call the roll. The name of Mr. Boughter was first called, and as he voted "General Simon Cameron" there was a round of applause, this being the first indication that he was the nominee of the party. The ballot proceeded. When Mr. Laporte's name was called he voted for "William D. Kelley," amid a murmur of astonishment. When the name of the pure and incorruptible Albert R. Schofield was called, he arose, and was about to give his experience as a legislator, and more particularly how he refused to accept a hundred thousand dollars for his vote, but the House being evidently incredulous refused to hear his story, and he voted for Mr. Buckalew. As the ballot drew to a close the excitement became almost painful, the silence being unnatural and subdued. When the last vote was announced there was a hurried comparison of tallies, and a premonitory cheer. The crowd was evidently astonished at the result; there being such a terror about the name of Cameron that they evidently expected another gunpowder plot, or something in the nature of wholesale assassination. Presently the chairman announced the result formally, and the multitude gave vent to its enthusiasm in prolonged and excited cheers. Many of the respectable members of the crowd went home in the afternoon, while the remained called upon Mr. Buckalew—shouted, screamed, and turned Harrisburg into a saturnalia. Thus has ended this great canvass, and with it one of the most humiliating and shameful scenes that it was ever the lot of a Pennsylvanian to see. The capital of the State in the hands of a mob; a mob holding the floor of the House; an armed desperate mob watching each member as he spoke, and ready, in the words of Mr. Randall, if he did not speak the bidding of the caucus, "to reckon him among the things of the past." If Mr. Buckalew had not been elected there would have been a scene of blood or death. This was avowed on the streets, and those who know the men who went to Harrisburg, as well as you know them in Philadelphia, need not be told that they would have performed their threat. I am glad it is over; and I am glad, for the honor of my State, that none of these anticipated results have taken place.

RUSSELL.

The Pennsylvania Reserves—Special Message of Governor Curtin.

Governor Curtin sent to the Legislature, on the 12th inst., a special message, relating to the Reserve Corps of our State. In the beginning of this message, he says, "that in accordance with the State and Congressional enactments, the officers of the Reserve Corps, at its organization, were elected and duly commissioned. After they had gone into the field, upon vacancies occurring, certificates of election were forwarded and commissions issued thereon until some time in July last, when an order was issued from the Division Headquarters, directing that thereafter elections should not be held. The reason assigned for this, as I understand it, was that it demoralized the corps, and prevented, in some instances, the deserved promotion of those who had won, by their gallantry in the field, such distinction. Lists of promotions made by the colonels of regiments, with the approval of the commanding generals, were forwarded to me, and feeling anxious that those who had been promoted should be commissioned at once, I asked the advice of the Attorney General, who, after examination, expressed his opinion (in which I concurred) that the officers could not be commissioned under the existing laws without elections having been held. It was therefore illegal for me to issue the commissions.

"Matters remained in this condition until the 10th of October, when, after the battles of Bull Run, South Mountain, and Antietam, a list of promotions, rendered necessary by the casualties of those actions, was forwarded to me from the headquarters of the division, through the commanding generals and the War Department."

Accompanying this list of promotions were two letters, from Generals Meade and McClellan—the former discussing the method of appointing officers to fill the vacancies, and the latter urging the importance of the appointments being made immediately. On the 1st of December, the Governor received another letter from General Meade, with the endorsements of the commanding generals and the War Department, all referring to the same subject—namely, the appointment of officers. The Governor replied as follows:

"*Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

"SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Brigadier General Geo. G. Meade, who commands the division of Pennsylvania troops, known as the 'Reserve Corps,' calling the attention of the general commanding to the anomalous condition of affairs in his division, and pointing out the difficulties likely to result from the election of officers, if continued, or rather from the present state of matters, elections not being held, and commissions to fill vacancies not having been issued for want of them, forwarded by Brigadier General John F. Reynolds, who commands the First Army Corps, and endorsed by Major General Burnside, specially requesting that 'the Governor of Pennsylvania invite again the Legislature of the State to amend the present condition of affairs in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, by such legislation as may be appropriate;' and further, that the present condition of affairs threatens the existence of the corps; and a further endorsement from the War Department, calling my attention to the remarks of General Burnside.

"At the last session of the Legislature a bill was introduced repealing the section of the act of May 16, 1861, under which the Reserve Corps was organized, requiring that the officers should be elected. It passed the House of Representatives, but failed in the Senate, and, while I feel great delicacy in agan appealing to the Legislature for powers which are to vest in me, the wants of the service seem so imperative, and the recommendations come from sources so distinguished, that I will, at the earliest moment, again call the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and earnestly recommend it to their early and favorable notice.

"No one deplores more than I do the condition of affairs in the Reserve Corps. Owing to it, gallant and meritorious officers have been deprived of the promotion which their brilliant achievements had so fully entitled them to; but I trust it will be remembered that this is no fault of mine, and that I have always entertained and expressed a just pride in the name they have won for themselves and the State. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"A. G. CURTIN."

The Governor continues: "In accordance with the statements contained in the foregoing letter, I commend the subject to your earliest attention, and, although I would gladly escape further responsibility in the selection and appointment of military officers, it is apparent that the recommendations of gentlemen who have had experience should not be disregarded, and that such legislation should at once be had as will relieve this gallant corps from further embarrassment, and place it under like exactments and regulations as those which control the other volunteer regiments from Pennsylvania."

With reference to the recruitment of the regiments from Pennsylvania now in the field, the ordinary means of securing recruits having languished and been partially withdrawn, and constant applications being made to him by officers in the field to fill their regiments, the Governor addressed the President, by letter, on the subject on the 30th of September last.

In this letter he suggested that the corps should be returned to this State, and placed in the camp at the Capitol, hoping that by this means they would soon recruit their thinned ranks, and, by their presence, stimulate enlistments in other regiments. To this letter he received no reply.

On the 9th of October, he addressed a similar letter to Major General George B. McClellan, then commanding the Army of the Potomac, which letter was delivered to him some days afterwards. General McClellan thought favorably of the plan proposed; but, having immediate use for the troops, could not retire them at that time. Thus the matter remained until the 1st of January, 1863, when the Governor received a letter from Colonel H. G. Sickels, who now commands the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

General Sickels urges the adoption of the Governor's plan, and says that "a period of three months in Pennsylvania would see our ranks filled again to the maximum number presented by law; and I am confident that the Reserve Corps would reenter the field with as much vigor and efficiency as when they first left the State."

General Meade, also, has written a letter to the Governor, dated December 25th, 1862. He coincides with General Sickels' views, and hopes that the Reserves may be allowed to come home to recruit.

Agreeably to the suggestions in these letters, and in accordance with his previous ideas on the subject, the Governor, on the 2d instant, wrote to the War Department, urging the adoption of his oft-expressed plan. He has received a verbal answer to the effect that the Department would consider the subject and give an answer in a few days.

Public Entertainments.

GERMAN OPERA.—The decided success of Flotow's opera of "Martha," performed at our Academy of Music last night, as the commencement of the season, gives sufficient assurance that we have under the management of Carl Anschutz, one of the best operatic *troupes* that have been heard here for a long time. "Martha" was judiciously selected to open with. Well known, but not hacknied, it has a pleasant and familiar subject, in which are blended a good deal of sentiment, some sadness, a dash of extravagant love-passion, and considerable fun. It is a serio-comic opera—the mirth preponderating. The orchestra is composed of fine musicians, well led, who may be said to play as one. The choruses are very good, also—the female singers, for a wonder, being a trifle better than the male. The opera has few solos, several quartetties, and a great many choruses. The market-chorus was given with great effect. The beer chorus, at the opening of the third act, might have been more genial—the singers, we are afraid, had dieted on a thinner potation than the liquor they lauded—we suspect on water. Madame Rotter, who personated the heroine, is a youngish lady, with a very pretty foot and hand, a nice figure, features rather expressive than handsome, and a soprano voice, which, for the first five minutes, seemed a little shrill, but speedily recovered, and sounded full and sweet—it is deficient in power. The manner in which Madame R. sang the lovely solo, which Flotow has wedded to the exquisite Irish melody, "The Last Rose of Summer," deserved but did not obtain an encore, and assured every one who heard it that it was delivered by a fine artist with a fine voice. The *Nancy* was Madame Zimmerman, a capacious representative, who may be called the very Amodio of female singers. Her pinguidity has not affected her voice, which is expressive and sweet, with the advantage of being "clear as a bell." In an incredibly short time she established a decided feeling in her favor among the audience. Both ladies, let us add, act admirably, with true comic power. Herr Weinlich was the *Plumkett*—less loud, less demonstrative than Carl Formes was, but scarcely less effective. Herr Lotte, a tenor with as perfect a voice and as delicate a management of it as we would desire to hear in a month of holidays, was encored in the charming solo that occurs in the third act. He can act, and, in him there is a tenor who knows how to walk the stage. This evening "Der Freyschutz" will be played, *Agatha* by Madame Johannsen, and *Anna* by Madame Rotter.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—The second appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, last night, when "The Fairy Circle" and other pieces were performed, was quite as successful as on Monday evening. *He* is in "the best of spirits," and of health, and so is "the lady who owns him." Their engagement is limited to eleven nights, as they play in Washington on the 26th.

The theatres are having fine times. Caroline Richings is playing comedy and singing songs to very full houses at the Arch, and Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are even more successful at the Walnut.

This afternoon, at Musical Fund Hall, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Davenport give their first course of dramatic and poetic readings. To-morrow evening Mr. Weston gives his second instrumental and vocal concert at the Academy of Music, and Master James Willian, a youth of fourteen, who is said to be a wonderful pianist, gives a Concert, at Musical Fund Hall, which will probably be a decided success, as his performances are reported to be of the highest order of merit, as regards execution and expression.

A BATCH FROM UPHAM'S.—We have received the *Illustrated London News* and the *Illustrated News of the World*, both of December 27th, from S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut street, and also the popular London magazines, the *Cornhill* and *Temple Bar*, for January. The pictorials, as usual, give the illustrated history of the week. The *Cornhill* gives a Roundabout Paper, by Thackeray, the conclusion of the Story of Elizabeth, by his daughter, and further portions of Romola, by Miss Evans, and of The Small House at Allingham, by Anthony Trollope. There are other papers, among which may be noticed Richmond and Washington during the war, and Modern Taxidermy. In *Temple Bar*, Mr. Sala gives his Roundabout Paper, here entitled Breakfast in Bed, and spins out two new chapters of Captain Dangerous' Adventures. John Marchmont's Legacy, by Miss M. A. Braddon, is continued, and Aurora Floyd, by the same lady, is happily concluded. There are several other readable articles, chief among which are The Good Old Times of Thieving (very scientifically explained and illustrated), and a chapter of home-travel, entitled Off the Rails. We may add that Miss Braddon's remarkable romance of real life, entitled "Aurora Floyd," which is completed in the January number of *Temple Bar*, will be published in book-form, to-morrow, by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

SALE OF VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY.—The sale of the library of the late John M. Gries will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the auction store of T. Birch & Son, 914 Chestnut street. It comprises splendid illustrated works on architecture and the fine arts.

U. S. Senator from Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Thursday next has been assigned by the Legislature for the election of a United States Senator.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1863.

A Statement of our Financial Difficulties.

Secretary CHASE, in answering a resolution of the House, says the soldiers have not been paid because he is not authorized to raise the means by practicable methods under the existing laws, and that the five-twenty bonds have not been sold because they could not be under the restrictions imposed by Congress. He says the arrears of the army pay amount to treble the sum he can raise by the existing acts, exclusive of that providing for the five-twenties. The original act providing for their issue provided also for conversions into them of any multiples of fifty dollars of United States notes at the pleasure of the holders, and permitted sales only at market rates, ascertained from daily quotations of New York sales. Had the supplemental act passed, omitting the conversion and market-rate clauses, he thinks that the difficulty would have been avoided, as it is acting in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law that he has made no sales excepting to the amount of twenty-four and a half millions in that mode. Had our expenditures been less or military success greater more might have been sold. There has been obtained since July 1st, from all sources, $288,304,618, exclusive of the receipts from customs, &c., making the total $325,000,000 in round numbers. There has been paid to troops $70,825,683.77; to the Quartermaster's Department, $110,482,486.27; to the Commissary Department, $30,617,492.83; to miscellaneous accounts, $31,836,209.22. Total, $243,761,671.99.

The Medical Department.

The following despatch from this city appeared in the New York *Times* of yesterday:

Some startling developments will shortly be made public in relation to transactions in the Medical Department of the army. In this connection the name of Inspector General PERLEY, who went recently to Philadelphia to investigate charges against Dr. COOPER, appears in an unenviable light.

The Abolition of Slavery in the District.

The commissioners under the act for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia having concluded their labors, will make their report to the Secretary of the Treasury to-morrow. The number of applicants for the benefit of the act was about one thousand, for nearly three thousand slaves, who were duly examined and valued by a slave dealer of Baltimore. The law appropriates $1,000,000, but only $900,000 of this sum will be paid, the authorized average for each slave being $300. Some of them were judged to be worth nothing, such as infants, the aged, and invalids; so the amounts withheld for them have been added to those estimated of higher value than $300.

Dismissed from the Army.

A special order from the War Department reads as follows: Colonel J. C. RATHBONE and Major GEORGE C. TRIMBLE, of the 11th Virginia Volunteers, are, by direction of the President of the United States, dismissed from the service for cowardly conduct in surrendering their command, at Spencer Court House, Va., on the 2d of September, 1862.

Letters of Marque.

A number of prominent gentlemen have been discussing the propriety of urging the authorization of letters of marque and reprisal, in view of the belief that arrangements have been made, especially in British quarters, to run the blockade, and to prey upon the commerce of the United States. They express the opinion that some action of this kind is absolutely necessary to prevent the destruction of our marine interests from these sources.

The Proposed Military and Post Road.

Messrs. FENTON, KELLOGG, of Illinois, WADSWORTH, SARGEANT, and ENGLISH, are the committee on the proposed New York and Washington military and post road. They manifest much earnestness, and will at once call before them the most eminent railroad men and capitalists of the country.

McDowell Court of Inquiry.

General Pope to-day testified in relation to the battle of Cedar Mountain and matters in connection with that campaign. He gave with particularity the disposition of his troops on the 5th of August, and subsequently. It appears that he reached Culpeper Court House early in the morning, 8 o'clock—his whole force numbering about thirty thousand. It having been considered by the authorities in Washington not judicious to remove General King's division from Fredericksburg, his instructions required him to be very careful not to allow the enemy to interpose between himself and Fredericksburg, to which point the forces from the peninsula were to be brought. Accordingly, he says, I sent orders to General Banks to move forward to Culpeper Court House, and to Gen. Sigel to move forward to the same place, with all speed. Gen. Banks arrived at Culpeper in due season, but to my surprise I received a note from Gen. Sigel, dated at Sperryville, at about 1½ P. M., acknowledging the receipt of my order, and asking me by what road he should come to Culpeper. As there was only one road, and that a broad stone pike, that led directly from Sperryville to Culpeper, I was at a loss to know how Gen. Sigel could entertain any doubt on the subject. This delayed Gen. Sigel's corps in its arrival at Culpeper some hours. When the reports began to come in from General Bayard that the enemy was advancing on him, and that his cavalry was forced to retire, I advanced Crawford's brigade, of Banks' corps, to observe the enemy and support Bayard in holding the enemy in check, and to determine his force and movements as far as possible. Ricketts' division was on the same day moved to a point two and a half to three miles south of Culpeper, and near the place where the road from Madison Court House to Culpeper comes into the road from Barrett's Ford to Culpeper. Early on the morning of the 9th I received information from Gen. Buford at Madison Court House that the enemy was on his right and left, and partly in his rear, and he was retreating towards Sperryville. On the morning of the ninth I pushed General Banks forward with his corps to join a brigade which had gone forward the day previous. General Banks was instructed by me to move his corps to the position occupied by that brigade, and to take a strong position there to check the enemy's advance. It was in a personal interview at my headquarters, at Culpeper, that I told Banks that if the enemy advanced to attack, he then should push his skirmishers well to the front, and notify me immediately, it being my wish to gain all the time possible to concentrate our forces at Culpeper. Gen. Banks' corps at that time, from his consolidated report, was twelve thousand infantry and artillery, fit for duty, and this I understood to be the strength of his corps when he was pushed to the front. Three miles in rear of the position I expected him to occupy was Ricketts' division. Desultory artillery firing was kept up all day on the 9th, during which time I received a number of reports from Gen. Banks, in none of which did he consider that the enemy was in any great force in front of him. In one of his notes, dated 3 o'clock, he mentioned that the enemy was displaying his cavalry ostentatiously, but he had seen no force of infantry, and did not believe they meant to attack. The last note I received from Gen. Banks was dated about 5 P. M. He spoke then of the skirmishers approaching each other, but did not indicate that he expected an engagement, or ask for assistance. Before I received this note the artillery firing had become so rapid and continuous, that I feared a general engagement was going on, or might be brought on at any moment. I therefore instructed McDowell to push forward Ricketts' division as rapidly as possible to the field, and went forward myself with it, leaving behind me, in Culpeper, the whole corps of Sigel, with orders to push forward as soon as possible to the field. Gen. McDowell was in nowise responsible for being thus connected with these movements, but in all respects carried out my instructions faithfully and zealously.

Gen. Pope stated that Gen. McDowell was under his immediate observation near the conclusion of the battle, when he put his troops into action on Banks' right. His conduct throughout was gallant and efficient. Gen. McDowell did all he ought to have done in regard to Gen. Sigel at Waterloo.

Gen. Butler's Reception at Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Gen. Butler had a great and most enthusiastic reception to-day. The route of the procession was lined with multitudes of people, and Faneuil Hall was overflowing. He spoke with great feeling and emotion. He announced his readiness to go wherever his duty called him. In his judgment we had exhausted conciliation, and there should be no peace till the rebels were content to receive it as part of the Union. His plan for paying the war debt was the introduction of free labor at the South, whereby labor would become honorable, and by which more abundant crops of cotton could be raised with profit, at less cost than by slave labor. Cotton could be raised with profit at less than ten cents per pound. We are now paying fifty to sixty cents per pound for it. Put a tax of ten cents per pound upon cotton, thus bringing the market price at twenty cents, and we have an internal revenue from that source alone enough to pay the interest on a war debt twice as large as that we now have. Besides, England and France, who have done so much to prolong this war, would thus be obliged to pay a large proportion of the debt.

Gen. Butler, in concluding, presented the city of Boston with an elegant Confederate flag, taken from the city of New Orleans, not as a trophy, but as a memento of the evils of Secession.

The cheering at the close was most enthusiastic. A public dinner was tendered him, which he declined, as well as a serenade to be given this evening, and he left in a special train for Lowell.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Rebel Report of an Engagement near Suffolk—Gen. Pryor Intercepts one of Gen. Foster's Brigades—Escape of the Federal Troops.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 13, 1863.

The Richmond *Whig* and *Enquirer* of this date contains the following:

PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—Gen. Pryor encountered Dodge's Mounted Riflemen, five miles from Suffolk, with two companies of cavalry, and routed them, inflicting considerable loss. Pryor remained in line of battle until Sunday, but the enemy would not come out of their stronghold. Learning that 8,500 Yankees were at Cornville, Pryor pushed across to intercept them. They fled on our approach, escaping through Gates county, North Carolina.

The prisoners taken say that Corcoran commands at Suffolk.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Destruction of the Steamer Charter—Wheeler's Cavalry Near Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 13.—The rebels have destroyed the steamer Charter, 16 miles down the river. The boat was loaded with commissary and quartermaster's stores. The rebels also captured 16 men.

Five hundred of Wheeler's cavalry are encamped on the Hardin pike, 12 miles from Nashville. Gen. Mitchell has ordered Gen. Stanly to pursue them. There has been skirmishing with the rebels all day, and they are retreating toward Harpeth shoals.

An Important Capture off Charleston.

We are favored with the following extract from a private letter:

"BLOCKADING SQUADRON OFF CHARLESTON, Jan. 4, 1863.

"We captured a boat, which went out of Charleston last night, containing a rebel major with despatches for Europe. The capture is said to be an important one, but no one knows save the captain."

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of Troops—A New Naval Department for the Rivers and Sounds of North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12.—Brigadier General Dwight is at Fortress Monroe. He is attached to General Banks' Division.

NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 9, via Fortress Monroe, Monday, Jan. 12.—Troops are rapidly pouring in, and important movements are impending.

It is proposed to establish an independent Naval Department, embracing the inland waters of North Carolina, for Captain Alexander Murray, senior officer commanding the naval forces in the sounds of North Carolina. Captain Murray's command is at present attached to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

The proposed change is strongly recommended by Major General Foster.

It will relieve Rear Admiral Lee of much responsibility, and tend to greater activity in naval operations in this department. Captain Murray is an experienced naval officer, whose administration here has been exceedingly efficient and successful.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

General McClernand's Expedition Gone up the White River—General Grant at Memphis—Destruction of Holly Springs.

CAIRO, Jan. 13.—Passengers from Memphis report Com. Porter's squadron arrived at the mouth of the White river. Part of it had commenced to ascend the river, accompanied by a heavy land force, under Gen. McClernand.

General Grant and staff had arrived at Memphis. Holly Springs was reported almost entirely consumed. The railroad there has been torn up and the rails brought to Memphis.

[White river enters the Mississippi nearly one hundred miles below Memphis, and takes its tortuous course northwestwardly through Arkansas. It is not probable that any great end will be gained by this movement, as there is no enemy in force north of the Arkansas river. Gen. McClernand's forces will probably rendezvous at Arkansas Post preparatory to another attack upon Vicksburg.—ED. PRESS.]

STATES IN REBELLION.

Yesterday's Richmond News—More of Murfreesboro—The Militia of Virginia Called Out to Repel the Invasion of Gen. Foster—The Murfreesboro Prisoners, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, JANUARY 13—night.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of to-day still contends that the battles at Murfreesboro were victories for the South. It says this victory is by far the most complete won by our arms in the Southwest. We do not regard the falling back of Bragg as detracting in the least from the glory of our arms, or the importance of our victory. All the boastful despatches that Rosecrans may write can never recapture the prisoners, arms, and artillery carried off by Bragg, nor rebuild the wagons burned by Morgan and Wheeler.

DEFENCE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Governor Letcher, in response to the requisition of President Davis, has by proclamation called out all the militia in all the counties bordering on the North Carolina line, to aid in repelling any invasion of the enemy in that direction. They are to rendezvous at Petersburg. The counties named are Greenville, Dinwiddie, Petersburg city, Brunswick, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Halifax, Charlotte, Pittsylvania, Henry, Patrick, Franklin, Nottoway, Prince Edward, Campbell, and Lynchburg city. A camp of instruction is to be formed at Petersburg.

THE TREDEGAR IRON WORKS.

The Tredegar Iron Works advertise for five hundred negroes for the ensuing year, to be employed in the blast furnaces in Botetourt county, and at the coal mines on the James river.

THE MURFREESBORO PRISONERS.

The *Whig* says the Murfreesboro prisoners are to be sent to Richmond, the Yankee Government having refused to receive them unless their officers are also paroled. The latter, some 200 in number, will be held in confinement until Butler shall have been delivered up for punishment, and the men retained until the Abolition magnates consent to take them on our own terms.

RICHMOND MARKETS.

Molasses is $11 per gallon by the barrel; gold is selling at $2@2.10; sterling exchange $2.05@2.12½.

EUROPE.

Commercial Rights in Russia Extended—The Manchester Meeting—Rebel Steamer Sumpter Sold at Auction—The English Journals on the Battle of Fredericksburg—M. Fould's French Financial Budget—Invasion of Mexico, &c.

PORTLAND, Jan. 13.—The steamer Jura arrived this evening from Liverpool.

She passed the Europa on the evening of the 10th, eighty miles east of Cape Race. On the 12th she passed the Anglo Saxon.

Among the speakers at the Manchester meeting was the negro Jackson, Jeff Davis' escaped coachman.

The latest despatches deny that Calderon Collantes has resigned the Spanish Foreign Ministry.

A Russian imperial ukase extends the privilege of drawing bills of exchange to persons not following commercial pursuits.

Late advices from Japan state that the country was in a regular state of revolution. Important reforms are being inaugurated, and changes made which will affect the interests of foreign countries. It is reported that the Regent has been murdered.

The City of Baltimore left Liverpool on the 30th ult.

The rebel steamer Sumpter has been sold at auction for $19,500, and she will henceforth be in the Liverpool and Mediterranean trade.

The battle of Fredericksburg was the theme of universal comment in the English journals. Some regard it as most disastrous for the North, but others speak in a more qualified tone. All admit the gallantry of the Northern troops. The *News* says they fought with bravery rarely equalled or surpassed, and although failing in their object, they remained at the end of the fight a great powerful host. It casts blame on the incapacity of the Federal leaders. The *Times* thinks it confirmatory of the almost universal belief that the Confederates are fully able to maintain their independence.

The *Star* admits a repulse, but no decided victory, and looks for no material change in the contest.

Other journals suggest that the battle may be made the key-note for mediation and compromise.

La France says that after the battle President Lincoln had a long conference with the minister from France, and the peace party consider that this betokens a desire for conciliation.

The *Times* has another article in denunciation of Gen. Butler, and demands his removal.

Mr. Gladstone in a speech on the Lancashire distress expressed the hope that the crisis had passed, and that by March a decided improvement in the trade may be expected.

M. Fould made a financial statement in which he states the French deficit to be 35,000,000, the Mexican invasion expenses 3,000,000, and the estimated surplus for 1863 will be 110,000,000 francs.

It is rumored that Prussia has sent a despatch to Austria, threatening to withdraw from the Confederation if the Prussian proposals are rejected.

A plot for a rising in Poland in January has been discovered.

Rio Janeiro advices of December 9th quote coffee at 6||600@6||700. The stock on hand is 85,000 bags.

Mexican advices state that Gen. Forey will commence operations in January.

Gen. Dunn, and another officer who served under Garibaldi in Sicily, have been arrested at Nice, by order of the French Government.

The appointment of General Wiltsen as Russian Ambassador at Turin, is very offensive, as before the Radetsky campaign he obtained permission to inspect the Piedmont fortress, and was found acting on Radetsky's staff, when the catastrophe at Novarro occurred.

The Ministerial journals positively deny that M. Sartiges has requested the Italian Government to restore the private property of the King of Naples, seized by Garibaldi.

It is reported that a conference of the representatives of the protesting Powers will shortly be held in London to settle the question of the cession of the Ionian Islands.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—Arrived, ship Flying Eagle, from Hong Kong; ship Avon, from Manilla, the latter encountered a severe hurricane on the 6th of November and 20th of December, which necessitated the throwing overboard a considerable portion of her cargo.

The markets are dull and unchanged. Legal-tender notes sold to-day at 78.

The Senatorial caucus comes off to-night at Sacramento. The friends of Phelps are sanguine of success.

Hong Kong advices to the 20th November report black teas unchanged. Sugar and rice lower. Sterling exchange, £4 8s. Tonnage dull, many vessels having left for Singapore and Calcutta. At the close of the market, freights were advancing.

MANILLA, Nov. 8.—The ship Francis Palmer and bark Alert are loading with sugar for San Francisco.

The cholera is raging severely among the British troops who recently captured Kohding, rendering its recapture by the Taepings probable.

NEW YORK CITY.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, January 13, 1863.

"OH, UPRIGHT JUDGE,

how I do honor thee!" was the thought of more than one person who heard Judge McCunn's short and manly charge to the Grand Jury, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. "In these times of trouble and of heated political passions," said this honest magistrate, "you should be cautious and thoroughly impartial in your investigations touching any acts of public men; and I would remind you that you can only indict public officers for offences which are alleged to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of this court. If the offence has not been committed here, then no indictment can be found. It is a most serious affair to indict any man, but particularly one who has been prominently known to us, either as a respectable citizen or as a public officer, and to place him upon his trial before a petty jury."

This passage of the judge's speech was a most telling blow to the hopes of those Secession plotters, in this city, who hope to annoy and embarrass the Government by instigating released prisoners of State to seek indictments against members of the Administration for what they are pleased to term their "false imprisonment."

TAMMANY AND MOZART,

the rival branches of the city Democracy, are all ready for consolidation into one unterrified "machine," and only await the election of Speaker, in the Legislature, at Albany, to join hands for good. Said election hangs fire most provokingly, and, after about half a hundred ballotings, the Solons can still get no nearer to decisive results than a "tie." It is outrageous that anything mundane should delay the beatific spectacle of Tammany and Mozart falling into each other's arms in a fine frenzy of fraternal felicity. There is really some doubt of Fernando Wood's exclusive ownership of several wards while the beautiful consummation is infamously deferred.

TOM THUMB'S MARRIAGE

to little Lavinia Warren, as invented, ordered, prescribed, and engineered by the all-pervading Barnum, is officially announced to take place on the 10th of next month, at a fashionable up-town church. Gorgeous cards of invitation will be issued to local aristocracy and to the friends and relatives of the parties, admitting them to the sanctuary, and also to the subsequent "reception" of the happy pair at one of the hotels. After the reception, the bridal party will start for Philadelphia, there to rest themselves until they shall be ready for Baltimore and Washington. To make the "sensation" particularly striking, the ceremonies will be conducted with all the pomp and circumstance of a full-grown "diamond wedding," especial Jenkinses being employed to extol the beauty of the bride's complexion, dress, and ornaments, the magnificence of the bridegroom, and the superlative aristocracy of the equipages attendant.

THE "EARLY-CLOSING MOVEMENT,"

inaugurated by the dry-goods clerks of this city, was put into practice last evening by all our retail merchants, save two or three. One merchant in the Bowery, who kept open beyond the appointed hour, found a boy promenading before his door with a huge placard, on which was printed, "All respectable dry-goods stores close at 7 o'clock." Later in the evening, a large stone, thrown by some unseen hand, broke a large and valuable pane of glass in the obdurate tape-seller's show window.

STUYVESANT.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Third Session.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1863.

SENATE.

Annual Report.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Senate. Ordered to be printed.

Revenue Laws.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem.), of Delaware, presented the memorial of twelve hundred citizens of Delaware, asking for a modification of the revenue laws.

Wyandotte Indians.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep.), of Kansas, presented the petition of the chief of the Wyandotte Indians for reimbursement for their losses by the rebels.

Mediation.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the petition of W. C. Jewett for mediation by Switzerland, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. The report was agreed to.

Kittery Navy Yard.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, said there was a law passed at the last session for the purchase of some land near the Kittery Navy Yard, which law had not been executed. He had addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy on the subject, and had received a letter written by the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, containing, what he (Mr. Hale) thought, a charge against Congress of legislating from personal motives. He offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The Secretary of the Navy, on the 12th of January, addressed a letter to John P. Hale, a member of this body, enclosing a communication from Joseph Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in reference to the neglect to execute a law of this Congress to purchase the land near the Kittery Navy Yard, of which the following is an extract: "If so, and Congress thought proper to make a purchase unsolicited by the Department, with personal instead of public considerations, the object could only be maintained by making the phraseology of the law so explicit as to leave the Department without any responsibility or judgment."

And whereas, The foregoing statement contains a charge of corruption against Congress:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the truth of the same, and what personal consideration affected Congress, and who were interested thereby.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, objected to the consideration of the resolution. He said that, unless he was very much mistaken, what was written by Mr. Smith, when taken in connection with the whole letter, would not fairly admit of any such construction as the resolution implies.

Consolidation of Regiments.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to consolidate the regiments and companies now in the field. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the full communications between the State Department and the representative of her Britannic Majesty's Government in relation to the capture of British vessels, sailing from one point to another, having on board articles contraband of war, and intended for use of the so-called Confederate States. Adopted.

French Supplies.

Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.), of California, offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any correspondence in his possession, or in the State Department, between the Government and the Mexican Minister at Washington, relating to the exportation from ports of the United States of articles contraband of war, for the use of the French army in Mexico. Also, a reported order to prevent the Mexican Government from availing itself of the same privilege. Adopted.

West Point Appropriations.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, with amendments.

The Death of Senator Pearce.

Mr. KENNEDY (D.), of Maryland, announced the death of his colleague, James Alfred Pearce, who died on the 21st of December, aged 58. He was born at Alexandria, Va., at the house of his grandfather. But his parents lived in Maryland. He was admitted to Princeton College, and graduated at the early age of 17, with the highest honors of his class. He was admitted to the bar in 1824, elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1831; to the House of Representatives in 1835, and to the Senate of the United States, in 1841, in which office he continued until his death. Mr. Kennedy paid a high tribute to the moral worth, character, and true patriotism of the deceased Senator, and offered the customary resolutions.

Messrs. BAYARD and FESSENDEN also delivered brief eulogies, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Military and Post Roads.

The SPEAKER announced Messrs. Fenton of New York, Kellogg of Illinois, Wadsworth of Kentucky, Sargeant of California, and English of Connecticut, as a special committee to inquire into the expediency and necessity of establishing military and post roads from the city of New York to the city of Washington, in order to facilitate the transportation of mails and arms, troops, and munitions of war.

The Appropriation Bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Vermont, said the extraordinary figures in this bill are transcended only by the object intended to be accomplished. Nine hundred millions of dollars in paper are called for by this measure. If the war be prolonged to July, 1864, the entire amount will be needed; but great as these figures seem, the price is not too much for "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable;" and he was constrained to vote for this bill because he knew of no other mode to relieve the immediate necessities of the treasury. He did not, however, abate one jot from his former declared opposition to making gilt-edged paper a measure of solvent for gold and silver. But the patient had been so long accustomed to opiates that the dose could not be withheld without peril. He incidentally remarked that our best financiers are our generals and soldiers in the field. Upon their success depends that of our best devised financial schemes. Europe has no disposition to loan us money, nor is she thus inclined to aid us in preserving the Union. We must, therefore, rely upon ourselves, having more resources than all Europe combined.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, said he would ask a vote on the bill to-morrow.

On his motion the committee rose.

Death of Senator Pearce.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the death of Senator Pearce, of Maryland.

Mr. CRISFIELD (U.), of Maryland eulogized the private and public character of the late Senator Pearce.

Mr. CRITTENDEN (U.), of Kentucky, paid a tribute to a friend with whom he had long served in the Senate.

Messrs. McPherson, of Pennsylvania; May, of Maryland; Riddle, of Ohio, and Morrell, of Vermont, also delivered remarks.

The usual resolutions of respect were adopted, and the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13, 1863.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at twenty minutes past 11 o'clock by the Speaker.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Mitchell.

Election of United States Senator.

Mr. LOWRY moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the preamble and resolution offered by him yesterday, providing for the adjournment of the Senate until Wednesday in consequence of the threats made to intimidate members and prevent the exercise of a free choice in the election of Senator. Mr. Lowry at the same time stated that he would ask the Senate to vote down the resolution.

Mr. FULLER said that the Senator (Lowry) had a right to vote as he pleased, but other Senators might not be prepared to vote the resolution down.

Mr. DONOVAN protested against the imputation cast upon the citizens of Philadelphia in the preamble, and thought that Mr. Lowry should not judge Philadelphians by the standard of his own constituents. He suggested that the preamble should be so amended as to set forth that the Democratic party, having a majority of one on joint ballot, and the Republicans having failed to corrupt some member. [Mr. Donovan was interrupted, and called to order by the Speaker.]

Mr. LOWRY replied that the Senator was entirely mistaken. He intended to vote against the resolutions, they having accomplished the object he designed in offering them. Large numbers of persons, who came here from Philadelphia, doubtless from curiosity, were returned last night to that city. If his resolution had been instrumental in producing this result, he was entirely satisfied. He should now vote against the resolution. The law made it the imperative duty to go into the other branch, and he dare not disobey it.

The vote was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and it was unanimously negatived.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. KINSEY, a supplement to the act of 1854, relative to the sale and conveyance of real estate.

Mr. CONNELL, a bill to regulate the places of public amusement in Philadelphia; also, a supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia, relative to water-pipe; also, a supplement to the same act, relating to certain officers; also, an act to fill vacancies in the Councils of Philadelphia; also, a bill relating to the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company; also, a bill to annul the marriage contract between Henry Nellis and wife; also, a bill to fund the railroad bonds of the city of Pittsburg; also, a bill to fund the accrued interest on the railroad bonds of the county of Allegheny; also, a supplement to the act incorporating the Woodland Cemetery.

Mr. BUCHER, a supplement to the Mifflin County Bank.

At 12 M. a committee of the House of Representatives being introduced, invited the Speaker and members of the Senate to the hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator.

After some time the Senate returned, when Mr. Penney, Teller on the part of the Senate, reported the result of the election (see House proceedings).

On motion, the Senate then adjourned.

Standing Committees.

The following are the committees of the Pennsylvania Senate:

Federal Relations.—Messrs. Lowry, Penney, Clymer, Johnson, Lamberton.

Finance.—Messrs. Connell, Fuller, Mott, Bound, Serrill.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Penney, Bound, Clymer, Boughter, Johnson.

Accounts.—Messrs. Serrill, Hamilton, Lamberton, Wilson, Donovan.

Estates and Escheats.—Messrs. Robinson, McCandless, Lamberton, White, Wallace.

Pensions.—Messrs. Jonson, McCandless, Donovan, Stutzman, McSherry.

Corporations.—Messrs. Hiestand, Nichols, Reilly, Boughter, Ridgway.

Banks.—Messrs. Fuller, Connell, Stein, Robinson, Hamilton.

Canals.—Messrs. Hamilton, Turrell, Wallace, McCandless, Boughter.

Railroads.—Messrs. Nichols, Lowry, Glatz, Hiestand, Ridgway.

Election Districts.—Messrs. McCandless, Stutzman, McSherry, Boughter, Reilly.

Reform.—Messrs. Ridgway, Lowry, McSherry, Graham, Mott.

Education.—Messrs. Turrell, Graham, Kinsey, White, Stein.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Reilly, Nichols, Bucher, Kinsey, Smith.

Military.—Messrs. White, Donovan, Lowry, Glatz, Penney.

Roads and Bridges.—Messrs. Stutzman, Bucher, Serrill, Hamilton, Stark.

Vice.—Messrs. Graham, Bucher, Turrell, Stein, Serrill.

Claims.—Messrs. Wilson, Stutzman, Donovan, Starke, White.

Library.—Messrs. Bound, Wallace, Robinson.

Printing.—Messrs. Robinson, Fuller, Bucher, Boughter, McSherry.

New Counties.—Messrs. Clymer, McCandless, Wilson, Glatz, Turrell.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. De Witt. The lobbies were densely crowded, and the body of the hall was thronged with those who were privileged to enter upon the floor. Among these were numerous ex-members. The seats of the Republican members of the House were all vacant.

The roll having been called, fifty-four members answered to their names (all Democrats). The Speaker announced that a quorum was present, and the clerk read the journal of Monday.

The reading of the journal having been concluded, it was announced that the reading of bills was in order. None were offered, however.

Mr. HOPKINS (Washington) moved that the House take a recess for fifteen minutes, in order to allow time for absent members to resume their seats.

The motion was withdrawn.

An immense crowd in the doorway of the Hall swayed to and fro, and indulged in loud conversation, thereby almost preventing the Speaker from being heard. The confusion increased rather than diminished, and the business of the House was suspended for about ten minutes, the Speaker insisting that order should be restored.

Mr. McCULLOUGH moved that a committee of two be appointed to invite the Speaker and members of the Senate to participate in the election of a United States Senator at twelve o'clock. Agreed to, and the committee chosen consisted of McCullough and Rhoads.

A long interval ensued, during which no business was transacted. The Republican members, however, entered and took their seats. There appeared to be an understanding that nothing was to be done until the hour arrived (noon) for the Senatorial election.

Another call of the House developed the fact that every member was in attendance.

At five minutes before twelve o'clock the Speaker and members of the Senate entered the House. Every available foot of room was occupied.

The United States Senatorial Convention.

Mr. Lawrence, Speaker of the Senate, assumed the position of presiding officer. On his left was Mr. Cessna, Speaker of the House. The gavel was constantly brought into requisition to preserve order.

Mr. LAMBERTON offered a resolution adopting the rules of the House of Representatives for the government of the Convention. The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER announced the Convention organized and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Penney was teller on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Jackson on the part of the House.

Entire quietness having been restored, the balloting commenced for United States Senator.

The result was:

For Charles R. Buckalew..... 67 votes.
For Simon Cameron............ 65 "
For Wm. D. Kelley............ 1 "

The one vote for Wm. D. Kelley was given by Mr. Laporte, of Bradford county.

The remainder of the vote was strictly partisan, every Democrat supporting Charles R. Buckalew, and every Republican Simon Cameron. No member of either house was absent.

When the name of Mr. Schofield was called, he commenced to address the Speaker, saying that "A hundred thousand dollars is nothing."

He was called to order, and the balloting proceeded. There was some applause in the lobbies.

Mr. BOUGHTER, who gave the first vote for Simon Cameron, was applauded from the floor of the House.

When the result had been determined, the galleries presented a scene of confusion seldom witnessed. The crowd cheered, shouted, and threw up their hats. This continued for several minutes, and was repeated when the Speaker announced the vote. The applause was deafening.

Finally, the Convention adjourned, the Senate retired, and Mr. Jackson, teller of the House, made a report.

On motion, the House then adjourned until Wednesday morning.

The New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Jan. 13.—The Legislature meets to-day. In the Democratic caucus, which has just been held, the Democrats have selected the following officers for the Senate: Anthony Reckless, Monmouth, President; M. R. Hamilton, of Camden, Secretary; and for the House, James T. Crowell, of Middlesex, Speaker; Levi Scobey, of Monmouth, Clerk; A. M. Johnston, of Mercer, Assistant Clerk; —— Errickson, of Ocean, Doorkeeper, and William A. Carr, of Passaic, Engrossing Clerk.

The Republicans have nominated John P. Jackson, Jr., of Essex, for Speaker.

The Democrats resolved to hold a caucus this evening, for the nomination of a United States Senator for the short term, to fill the vacancy caused by John R. Thomson's death, now filled by the Governor's appointment, by R. S. Field.

Among those prominently mentioned are James W. Wall, General William Cook, and Hon. Charles Skelton. The chances are favorable to Mr. Wall's nomination.

General McClellan arrived in this city last evening, and some folks are talking of him for the position of Senator for the short term. It is rumored here that R. S. Field, United States Senator by the Governor's appointment, has resigned, and that he has been appointed United States District Judge.

TRENTON, Jan. 13.—Both Houses organized without difficulty this afternoon. A committee was appointed to wait on the Governor. His message will be delivered to-morrow. It is a plain State paper, giving a very full account of the state of affairs.

In the Senate, Mr. Holsman of Bergen, offered a series of Peace resolutions, after the spirit of those offered by Mr. Brooks, of New York, at the Democratic meeting in New York. They propose an armistice of six months at once. On the second Monday in the third month after the commencement of the armistice, the people of each Congressional district will elect one delegate to meet at Lexington, Kentucky, on the second Monday of the ensuing month, to arrange terms of an amicable adjustment of all difficulties.

Mr. Holsman moved that these resolutions be made the special order for the 22d of January, at 11 o'clock A. M. He said he had not shown them to members because he wanted to assume the whole responsibility himself.

The resolutions, which are lengthy and enter into a discussion of the subject, were disposed of according to Mr. Holsman's motion.

Adjutant General Stockton gave General McClellan a levee this evening, on which occasion the members of both Houses of the Legislature paid their respects to General McClellan.

COL. WALL NOMINATED FOR SENATOR.

TRENTON, Jan. 13—The Democratic caucus has just nominated Col. Jas. W. Wall, of Burlington, for the United States Senate, for the short term, by a vote of 36 to 19.

The New York Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Thirteen ballots were taken in the House this morning for Speaker, but without result.

Departure of the Relief Ship for England.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The ship George Griswold, laden with food for the poor of Lancashire, sailed from this port this morning.

Terrible Calamity—Twenty-Seven Persons Drowned while Skating.

BINGHAMPTON, Conn., Jan. 13.—A party, consisting of thirty-seven ladies and gentlemen, while skating on a pond near Harpersville, Conn., broke through the ice, and all but ten of them were drowned.

Gen. Butler at Lowell, Mass.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—General Butler had a public reception at Lowell, yesterday, in which the city government and citizens generally participated.

The Wisconsin Rioters.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 13.—The Supreme Court of the State has decided to sustain the writ of habeas corpus issued in behalf of the Orzaokee rioters, arrested for resisting the draft, thus denying the right of the President to suspend the writ in such cases.

Democratic Rejoicings.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Jan. 13.—There is great rejoicing among the Democrats at the election of the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew to the United States Senate. A salute of 100 guns is being fired this evening in his honor.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—Flour active and advancing; Ohio extra $7.31@7.37½. Wheat buoyant; Western white $1.80@1.85, Southern $1.80@1.90, red $1.52@$1.65. Corn advanced 3c; white 87@88c, yellow 85@86c. Oats steady. Whisky firm at 44½@45c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—Flour unsettled; sales at $5.30@5.35; Whisky 39; Hogs steady at $4@4.75. Receipts for the past week 73,000; for the season 562,000. Western Mess Pork has an advancing tendency.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Arrived—Ship City of New York, from Vera Cruz; bark John Curtis, from New Orleans; brig A. C. Merriman, from Philadelphia; schooner New Orleans.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Arrived, bark General Burnside, from Pensacola; bark Waltham, from Cadiz; bark Massasoit, from Matanzas; brig Numer Zevee, from Malaga; brig Ella Maud, from London.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

JANUARY 13, 1863.

There is no abatement in the speculative movement in gold and stocks, and we have to note a further advance in almost everything, except Government securities, which are declining. Circumstances beyond the control of Secretary Chase govern the credit of the country. Mismanagement in military matters has upset the calculations regarding public finances, and at a critical period of the war the Government is absolutely without money, and without hope of negotiating a loan—at least, so it is said. A nation like ours ought to be able to go awhile on credit. With success in the field the people would have taken loans freely, and a market could perhaps have been discovered in Europe. Lacking victory, we are lacking money. This is the bare truth, and people in such times prefer to hoard their means rather than risk it in a doubtful cause. Legal-tenders will provide ready money, and, although the effect will be disastrous on the prices of commodities, they may last until a substantial victory is gained and the way opened for subscriptions to a specified loan. In the meantime certain parties will grow rich on the advance while the mass will suffer; but this is the chance of all great wars, and cannot be avoided. Gold rose to 143 for fair lots, with an advance on this figure for special demands, closing firm at the figure named. Old demands rose to 139, closing steady. Money is easy, and rates are unchanged.

The reports presented at the meetings of the stockholders of the various railroad companies, connecting with Philadelphia, are having a marked influence on the price of their stock. All those which we have seen show a largely-increasing business, and would warrant a rise in the market value of shares at any time, and independent of any speculative movement. The large amount of Government supplies needing transportation has very materially increased the business of railroads, and as this source of revenue is likely to continue for some time no diminution of receipts is looked for.

The amount of business transacted at the Stock Board was unusually large, and at better prices generally than yesterday. Governments were weak; State fives closed at 100½, an advance of 1½; new city sixes rose to 110; the old rose ½; Reading sixes (1886) were steady; Pennsylvania Railroad mortgages were also steady; Camden and Amboy sixes (1883) brought 105; Elmira chattel tens were active at 62½; the sevens rose ½; North Pennsylvania sixes sold at 91; Schuylkill Navigation sixes sold up to 71; Ridge Avenue sevens sold at par; Reading from 45 to 45⅝, closing at 45⅝; Little Schuylkill closed at 45½; Catawissa sold up to 8¾, the preferred advanced to 25¼, with a large demand; Long Island rose to 26; North Pennsylvania to 12½; Minehill sold at 50¾; Philadelphia and Erie at 41½; Elmira rose 1, the preferred ½; Pennsylvania rose to 63, closing firm; Norristown to 57; Harrisburg sold at 60; Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad was active at 15. Passenger railways were rather stationary. Fifth and Sixth sold at 53; Girard College at 26; Arch-street at 26¾; Tenth and Eleventh at 34; Spruce and Pine at 17¾; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 26¾; Green and Coates sold up to 37½; Chestnut and Walnut at 50; Seventeenth and Nineteenth at 11½. Lehigh Navigation was steady; Schuylkill Navigation rose ½, the preferred ½; Delaware Division sold at 41½. Delaware Mutual Insurance sold at 30. Mechanics' Bank sold at 25½; Union at 34¼; Manufacturers' at 24; Commercial at 50. The market closed strong—$95,000 in bonds and 8,200 shares changing hands.

Drexel & Company quote:

United States Bonds, 1881	95½@ 96½
United States Certificates of Indebtedness	96 @96¾
United States 7 3-10 Notes	102 @102½
Quartermasters' Vouchers	5¾@6¾ dis.
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness	3 @3½ dis.
Gold	43 @44 prm
Demand Notes	39 @40 prm

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as follows:

United States Sixes, 1881	95½@ 96½
United States 7 3-10 Notes	102 @102¾
Certificates of Indebtedness	96 @ 96½
Quartermasters' Vouchers	93¼@ 94¼
Demand Notes	139 @140
Gold	143 @144

Messrs. M. Schulze & Co., No. 16 South Third street, quote foreign exchange for the steamer Asia, from New York as follows:

London, 60 days' sight	156½@ 58
Do. 3 days	57 @ 58½
Paris, 60 days' sight	3f.57½@3f.60
Do. 3 days	3f.55 @3f.57½
Antwerp, 60 days' sight	3f.60
Bremen, 60 days' sight	112½@113
Hamburg, 60 days' sight	52½@ 53
Cologne, 60 days' sight	104 @ —
Leipsic, 60 days' sight	105 @ —
Berlin, 60 days' sight	105 @ —
Amsterdam, 60 days' sight	59¼@ —
Frankfort, 60 days' sight	58¼@ 60

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have declared a cash dividend of 2½ per cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst.

The Minehill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company announce a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst.

The Insurance Company of North America announces a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., exclusive of all taxes, payable on demand.

The official averages of the banks in the city of New York, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 10, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Jan. 3:

Increase of Loans	$2,066,001
Increase of Specie	816,196
Decrease of Circulation	203,792
Increase of Undrawn Deposits	3,715,003

‡ Including the exchanges between the banks through the Clearing House, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous weekly report, and also with the movement of this time last year:

	Jan. 11, '62.	Jan. 3, '63.	Jan. 10, '63.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,128,000	[illegible]
Loans	152,088,012	173,810,000	[illegible]
Specie	25,373,070	35,354,550	[illegible]
Circulation	8,121,512	9,754,255	[illegible]
Gross Deposits	131,495,564	196,535,508	[illegible]
Exchanged	17,605,802	37,872,352	[illegible]
Undrawn	113,889,762	159,164,264	[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	3,783,487	10,285,935	[illegible]

The New York *Evening Post* of to-day says:

The stock market is less excited to-day, but maintains its firm appearance, in sympathy with the continued upward tendency in gold. The transactions in the leading speculative shares were not very heavy this morning, and prices, on the whole, are fully as high as yesterday. Among the strongest of the railways is Erie, Michigan Southern, Harlem, Illinois Central, Toledo, and Rock Island. Compared with the best prices of yesterday these stocks show an advance of ½@¾ ₩ cent.

Cleveland and Pittsburg, Prairie DuChien, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and New York Central, fell off ½@1 ₩ cent. from yesterday's prices.

Speculation seems to run strongest on the low-priced shares and bonds. Canton rose 1 per cent. The activity in this stock is due in a great measure to the news from Washington this morning that Government is negotiating with the Canton Company for the purchase of a large tract of their land in Baltimore as an ordnance depot; and, as the company is obliged to buy up and cancel its stock with the proceeds of its land sales, this sale, when effected, will retire a large amount of stock from the market.

Governments continue dull and heavy. Coupons of 1881 are quoted at 96@96¼; registered, 95½@[illegible]; seven-thirties, 102½@102⅝; certificates of indebtedness, [illegible]@96.

Money is easy at 5@6 per cent. on call. The bankers generally require larger margins on stocks at present prices. This complied with, there is no difficulty in borrowing money. The same feeling of caution has been observable after every rapid rise during the past year.

There is great excitement again to-day in the gold market, with a further rise of 2 per cent. The opening sales before the board were at 141 against 142 last evening. This reaction, however, was but temporary, the price immediately returning to 142, then 142[illegible] and finally 143¼ was paid.

The speculation in demand notes keeps pace with the advance in gold. The first sales of the day were at 138¾, but at the close 139¾ is the quotation.

Exchange on London is 2½ per cent. higher. First-class bankers' are quoted 157@157½. Francs were [illegible] early in the day at 360, but drawers are now asking [illegible].

Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 13.

[Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange.]

FIRST BOARD.

55 Little Schu R..... 45½	1000 Schu Nav 6s '82.... [illegible]
101 do.........b5 45½	3000 do......... [illegible]
83 do.........lots 45⅝	37 Catawissa R....... [illegible]
56 do.........lots 45¼	112 do....... [illegible]
119 do.........b5 45⅜	3000 Cam & Am 6s '83.. [illegible]
14 Delaware Div..... 41½	4 5th & 6th R...s5wn 53
120 do.........lots 41⅜	10 Girard College R.. 26
100 Read R....b5-&int 45	1000 City 6s.......new.110
285 do.........lots 45	200 do.......new.110
160 do.........cash 45½	1400 do.......new.110
80 do......... 45⅝	55 Arch-st R.......b5 26¾
550 do.........lots 45¼	100 do........ [illegible]
150 do.........cash 45¼	1000 U S 6s '81........ [illegible]
100 do.........b30 45½	2000 U S 6s Regis '81.... [illegible]
200 do....s4wn-&int 45⅛	656 Cataw R pref..lots [illegible]
274 N Penn R.....lots 12½	9 10th & 11th........ 34
100 do.........b5 12⅛	250 Schu Nav pref..... [illegible]
5 do......... 12	1100 Penn 5s....... [illegible]
25 Man & Mechs Bk.. 24	7 Mechanics' Bank.. [illegible]
10500 Reading 6s....'86.102	20 Elmira........... [illegible]
5000 do.'86.b5.&int.102	8 Phila & Erie R..... [illegible]
1000 do.........'44.109	25 Long Island R..... [illegible]
14 Norristown R..... 57	35 Spruce & Pine R.... 17¾
55 Lehigh Nav...... 56	1000 Ridge Avenue 7s.. 100
10000 U S 7-30 T N blank.102⅞	182 Huntingd & B T R. 15
1000 PittsFt W&C 2dm.100	3 Union Bank....... [illegible]

BETWEEN BOARDS.

5000 Elmira R 10s....b3 62½	50 Little Schu R....b5 [illegible]
19 Cataw R pref...... 24½	37 do........... [illegible]
40 do.......pref.. 24⅞	100 City 6s........... [illegible]
650 U S 7-30 T N end...101½	3000 Schu Nav 6s '71.... [illegible]
100 Reading R........ 45½	72 Lehigh Nav...... [illegible]
15 13th & 15th St R.... 26¾	10 Harrisburg R...... [illegible]
4500 Penn 5s C&P.......100	35 Man & Mechs Bk... 24
104 Arch-st R........b4 26¾	3 Norristown R...... 57

SECOND BOARD.

40 Minehill R........ 50¾	20 Penn R.............. 63
175 Catawissa R..lots.. 8¼	1000 N Penn 6s........ [illegible]
200 do...........b5 8½	915 do........ [illegible]
100 do........... 8⅞	5 Elmira R pref...... [illegible]
1000 City 6s.......new.109¾	45 Commercial Bk.... [illegible]
1500 do.......new.109½	3000 Read 6s '86........ [illegible]
4500 do.....new.lots.110	31 Chest & Wal R....... 50
81 Spruce & Pine R... 17¼	100 Schu Nav pref...b5 [illegible]
100 Reading R........ 45⅝	1000 Cam & Am 6s '83.... [illegible]
50 do....s10wn.ctfs 45⅝	1000 do.......... [illegible]
55 do........... 45¾	1000 do.......... [illegible]
100 do........... [illegible]	57 Minehill R C&P..... [illegible]
60 Little Schu R.... 45½	26 N Penn R......... [illegible]
100 Schu Nav pref...b5 15¾	100 do........... [illegible]
2500 U S 6s '81......... 96½	207 Del Mutual Ins.... 30
400 U S 7-30 T N blank.102⅞	18 Mechanics' Bank.... [illegible]
650 Cataw R....pref.b5 24½	1600 Penn 5s C&P.....b5.100
124 do.....pref... 24½	10000 U S 6s '81 C&P....... [illegible]
17 do.....pref... 24⅝	10 17th & 19th St R s5wn [illegible]
300 do.....pref... 25	30 Phila & E R.b5.&int [illegible]
24 do.....pref... 25⅛	10 Lehigh Nav........ 56
100 do.....pref... 25½	5000 Elmira Ch 10s.3dys. [illegible]
25 Green & Coates R.. 37½	

AFTER BOARDS.

100 Long Island R.2dys 26	1000 U S 7-30 T N end.... [illegible]
72 Cataw R pref........ 25¼	3000 do..........end. [illegible]

CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U S 6s cpns '81	96¼	96½	Catawissa R	[illegible]	[illegible]
U S 7-30 D blk	102¼	102½	Do prfd	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Gold	143	144	Beaver Mead R	[illegible]	..
Phila 6s old	105½	106	Minehill R	50	..
Do new	110	110½	Harrisburg R	60	..
Alleg co 6s R	53	61	Wilmington R	[illegible]	..
Penna 5s	100½	101	Lehigh Nav 6s	..	..
Reading R	45⅝	45¾	Do shares	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do bds '80	109	112	Do scrip	[illegible]	..
Do bds '70	106½	107	Cam & Amb R	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do bds '86	102½	103	Phila & Erie 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penna R	63	63½	Sun & Erie 7s	..	..
Do 1st m 6s	113	114	L Island R	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 2d m 6s	110	112	Do bonds	..	..
Morris Canal	57	57½	Delaware Div	..	..
Do prfd 10s	131	134	Do bonds	..	..
Do 6s '76	..	..	Spruce-street R	..	..
Do 2d mtg	..	..	Chestnut-st R	..	..
Susq Canal	..	..	Arch-street R	..	..
Do 6s	..	..	Race-street R	..	..
Schuyl Nav	5¾	6	Tenth-street R	..	..
Do prfd	15⅜	15¾	Thirteenth-st R	..	..
Do 6s '82	70¾	71¼	W Phila R	..	..
Elmira R	33	35	Do bonds	..	..
Do prfd	44	45	Green-street R	..	..
Do 7s 1st m	103½	..	Do bonds	..	..
Do 10s	60	..	Second-street R	75	76
N Penna R	12⅛	12¼	Do bonds	..	..
Do 6s	90¾	91	Fifth-street R	55	56
Do 10s	107	110	Do bonds	..	..
Phila Ger & Nor	..	..	Girard College R	..	..
Lehigh Val R	70	..	Seventeenth-st R	..	..
Lehigh Val bds	110	..	Little Schuyl R	..	..

New York Stocks, January 13.

Closing Quotations at 3 o'clock.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U S 5s '74	..	..	N Y Cen R R	116⅜	[illegible]
U S 5s '71	..	..	Erie common	74⅛	[illegible]
U S 6s '81 coup	..	..	Erie Pref	103½	[illegible]
U S 6s regist	95	95½	Hudson Riv	93	[illegible]
U S 6s 5 yr coup	95	95½	Harlem R R	35½	[illegible]
U S 6s 5 yr reg	..	..	Harlem R R Pref	70	[illegible]
Demand Notes	139	139	Reading R R	91	[illegible]
Trea Notes, 6 ₩ c	96	96⅞	Michigan Cen	95	[illegible]
Trea Notes, 7.30	..	101⅞	Michigan South	52	[illegible]
Gold	143¾	143⅞	Do Guar	97	[illegible]
Tennessee	61⅝	61¾	Panama	..	..
Virginia	..	..	Ill Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	..	..	Cleve & Pitts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri St 6s	64	64¼	Galena & Chi	[illegible]	[illegible]
California 7s	..	..	Clev & Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton Company	26	26	Chi & Rock Is	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del & Hud	..	..	Terre Haute Co	..	..
Penn Coal Co	..	..	Chi Bur & Q	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumb'and C Co	23	23¼	Mil & Pr Du C Co	44	45
Pacific Mail	156	156½	Ill Cen Con bds	..	..

Market unsettled.

Semi-weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets.

JANUARY 1[illegible]

There is more activity in the Breadstuff market, but prices are unchanged. Flour and Grain are firm. Coal and Iron are unchanged. Cotton is very firm. [illegible] more active, and prices on the advance.

Holders of Flour are firm in their views, with more doing in the way of sales; transactions comprise about 8,000 bbls, at $7.12½@7.25 for good [illegible] family, including 2,000 bbls City Mills on terms kept private; the sales to the retailers and bakers range at $6@6.25 for superfine, $6.50@7 for extra, [illegible] family, and $8@8.50 ₩ bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady; small sales at [illegible]. Corn Meal is firm, Penna selling at $3.75 ₩ bbl; [illegible] Brandywine Meal sold at $4.25 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat continues firm and the sales [illegible] reaching about 35,000 bus, mostly Kentucky white at 180@185c, the latter for prime, including Western and Pennsylvania red, at 148@150c, and Delaware at [illegible]. Rye is more active, with sales of 2,500 bus Pennsylvania at 95c. Corn is firmer, and 15,000 bus sold at [illegible] prime old yellow; 78c for mixed, and [illegible]. Oats continue dull, with sales of 20,000 bus at [illegible] Pennsylvania measured, including Prince Edward Island, on terms kept private.

GINSENG.—There is but little offering, and crude and clarified are wanted.

HIDES are dull; and the recent import of Laguayra and Porto Cabello remains unsold; a small lot of damaged Laguayra sold at 15c each.

HOPS are selling, in a small way, at [illegible] ₩ lb for first-sort Eastern and Western.

LEATHER, of prime quality, is very scarce, and commands full rates; but inferior descriptions are neglected.

LUMBER.—The trade, as usual at this season of the year, is small. Yellow Pine Boards sell at [illegible] feet, Pickets at $6@7, and Laths at $1.25@1.50.

MOLASSES is held with much firmness; but the demand is extremely limited; the only sales reported are some Cuba Muscovado at 34c, and 100 hhds do. at a price not made public.

NAVAL STORES are very quiet. Sales of common and No. 1 Rosin at $18.50@20 ₩ bbl. Prices of Tar and Pitch remain nominally unchanged. Spirits Turpentine meets a limited inquiry, and prices are lower. Sales at [illegible] 2.60 ₩ gallon, cash.

OILS.—There is more doing in Linseed; prices are firmer; sales at $1.25 cash. In Fish Oils there is a steady trade at previous rates. Petroleum continues somewhat unsettled; sales of refined at 48@50c, and 2,000 bbls crude at a price not made public. We quote the latter at 18@20c ₩ gallon.

PLASTER.—There is but little offering. Two cargoes soft sold, to arrive, at $3.50@4, which is an advance.

RICE.—The stock is very light; sales of Rangoon in lots at 7¼@7¾c.

SEEDS.—There is an active demand for Cloverseed, and prices are better; sales of 3,000 bushels fair and prime at [illegible]@6.75 ₩ bushel, Timothy at $1.75@[illegible] bushel, and Flaxseed at $2.90 ₩ bushel.

SUGAR.—The advance noticed in our last report is well maintained; sales of 500 hhds Cuba at [illegible] and 100 hhds New Orleans at 10@10½c, on time.

SPIRITS.—There is no change in Brandy or Gin. N. E. Rum sells at 58c ₩ gallon. Whisky is firmly held; sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio bbls at 43@44c, hhds [illegible] drudge 41c ₩ gallon.

TALLOW.—There is very little doing, with sales of city-rendered at 10½@10¾c, and country at [illegible].

TOBACCO.—The stock is very light of both Leaf and Manufactured, and prices rule very high.

WOOL.—There is a good demand for fine and medium; sales of 100,000 lbs at 64@67c ₩ lb cash, mostly fine.

PROVISIONS.—There is a firm feeling in the market, and a fair inquiry for most kinds, with sales of [illegible] Western Mess Pork at $14 for old, and [illegible] new. Receipts of dressed Hogs are large, and [illegible] at [illegible]@6 ₩ 100 lbs, cash. Bacon.—There is very little demand, but prices are unchanged; sales of plain and fancy canvassed Hams at 8@10½c; Sides at [illegible] Shoulders 5@5½c, cash and sixty days. Green Meats.—The receipts are light, with sales of Hams in salt and pickle at 7½@8½c; Sides at 5c, and Shoulders [illegible]. Lard.—The receipts and stock continue light; sales of tcs and bbls at 9½@10½c, and kegs at [illegible] cash. Butter is in moderate demand, and prices [illegible] sales of 150 bbls Roll at 17@23c, and 200 pkgs solid-packed at 13@17c, cash. Cheese is worth 10@11c. Eggs [illegible] doz.

METALS.—There is a firm feeling in the market, with sales of 1,000 tons at $32, cash, for No 1 Anthracite, and $28.50 for [illegible]. Bar and Boiler Iron are in steady demand. Lead.—A sale of 1,500 pigs Galena was made to arrive at 8¼c, cash. Copper.—Nothing doing in sheathing. Yellow Metal sells at 27c, 6 mos.

BARK.—The demand for Quercitron has fallen off; sales of 1st No. 1 at $35 ₩ ton. Tanners' Bark is scarce; a sale of Spanish is reported at $16 ₩ cord.

CANDLES are in better request, and prices are firm; sales of city-made Adamantine at 18½@20c, and Western at 19½@22c ₩ lb, cash.

COAL continues dull. Few cargoes are going forward, owing to the scarcity of vessels and the high rates of freight. Home demand has also decreased, and the sales are limited.

COFFEE.—There is very little stock in first hands to operate in, and the market is dull; sales of 200 bags, including Rio, at 28½@31c, and Laguayra at [illegible].

COTTON is better, and the advance noted is well sustained; sales about 220 bales middling Uplands at [illegible] middling at 66@70c cash, and 50c for a lot of South American.

FEATHERS are rather scarce, and Western sell at [illegible] 55c, as to quality.

FISH.—There are very few Mackerel coming forward, as usual at this season of the year. The demand is extremely limited. Sales from store at $12@13 ₩ bbl for No. 1; $8@9 for No. 2; and $5.50@6.25 for medium and large No. 3. Prices of pickled Herring, Shad, Salmon, and Codfish remain as last quoted, with small sales of the latter at 4½@4¾c ₩ lb.

FRUIT.—There is but little foreign here in first hands, and the sales are confined to a few Oranges and Lemons at [illegible]@2.50 ₩ box. In domestic Fruit there is a fair trade doing. Green Apples range from $1.50@[illegible] bbl. There are but few Peaches coming in, and [illegible] are wanted. Cranberries sell at [illegible].

The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this port to-day:

Flour	[illegible] bbls.
Wheat	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]

New York Markets of Yesterday.

ASHES.—Pots are selling at $8.37½@8.50 for new inspection. Pearls continue nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is 5@10c higher, but there is not much doing at the advance.

The sales are 8,500 bbls at $6.20@6.50 for superfine State; $6.60@7 for extra State; [illegible]@6.55 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c.; [illegible] for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $7.25, and trade brands of do at [illegible]@8.50.

Southern Flour is a shade firmer and in moderate request; sales 1,500 bbls at $7@7.65 for superfine Baltimore, and $7.75@9 for extra do.

Canadian Flour is a little higher, but the market is not active; sales 500 bbls at $6.75@7 for common to good, and $7.10@8.25 for extra brands.

Rye Flour is quiet and firm at $4.50@5.25 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is firm, with a moderate inquiry; we quote Jersey at $3.90@4; Brandywine $4.35, and puncheons $21.

Wheat is again 1@2 cents better, with a fair demand; the sales are 90,000 bushels at $1.28@1.37 for Chicago Spring; $1.38@1.44 for Milwaukee Club; $1.45@1.52 for amber Iowa, the latter rate for choice; [illegible] for amber Michigan winter red Western; [illegible]@1.56 for amber Michigan.

Rye is quiet, and nominal, at 95@98c for State.

Barley is scarce, and firm, at $1.40@1.58.

Oats are firmer, and in fair demand, at 72@75c for Canadian, Western, and State.

Corn is firmer, and in moderate request; sales of [illegible] bushels at 83@84c for sound Western mixed, and [illegible] for unsound do.