EUROPE.

ningham. Parliament has been convoked for the 5th of Fe-

bruary. The Constitutionnel denies that France has made

The Constitutionnel denies that France has made any further mediation overtures.

It was reported that the Alabama was about to change her cruising ground to the East Indies.

The United States minister at Madrid protested against thesale of the Sumpter, which, he says, will not be respected by the United States cruisers, as she is a United States vessel, which was seized by the rebels at New Orleans. Instructions have been asked from the Government of London whether a register is to be given her.

asked from the Government of London whether a register is to be given her.

When the paoket left Gibraltar the Sumpter (now changed in name to the Gibraltar) was being coaled and getting a crew, preparatory to starting on a voyage to England. The new captain having steamed around the works under British colors, was immediately chased by the United States gunboat Ottowa, with her guns loaded and men at quarters. On perceiving the United States vessel approaching the land within the three-miles limit, the Governor, Sir Wm. Coddington, ordered the batteries to be manned, and the guns made ready for action, upon which the Ottowa sheered off.

A United States sloop-of-war was at Algesiras, watching the Sumpter. If a register be granted, she will be escorted to England by a British ship-of-war.

war.
Letters from Madeira complain of the United States frigate San Jacinto firing at and stopping British steamers off that port. The Portuguese Government has protested against a repetition of

Government has protested against a repetition of the offence.

The London Daily News again denounces the fitting out of the Alabama, and wants to know if the Confederate Government has been called to account for this insult to British neutrality.

Returns from the distressed districts in England show a further improvement in the state of affairs, but it is feared to be only temporary.

In France the unemployed French operatives are computed at 400,000, who are in absolute destitution.

tution.

A demonstration hostile to the Government had been attempted at Naples. Several arrest tweeter made, and documents found indicating the existence

of a revolutionary conspiracy.

The Minister of the Interior of Italy has directed

The Minister of the Interior of Italy has directed the prefects to have 220 battalions of the motolized National Guard formed by the 20th of January.

Ministerial resignations are rumored in Madrid, and it is asserted that O'Donnell will dissolve the Congress if his policy is opposed. A modification in the tariff on iron; cotton, &c.; is proposed.

The ship Augusta from New York for Queenstown foundered Dec. 26th; crew saved.

The ship Montezuma, from Shields for New York, put into Cowes, leaky, on the 9th inst., having been ashore.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has resolved to give a suitable reception to the officers of the first ship from America with provisions for the distressed

operatives.

The principal English journals indignantly repudiate the recent advocacy of slavery on Scriptural grounds by the London Times.

A ship has reached Liverpool with 1,700 bales of cotton from the Cape of Good Hope, produced from Sea Island seed. Another vessel brought 350 bales from Portugal

Sea Island seed. Another vessel brought 350 bales from Portugal.

The London Army and Navy Gazette says that the Confederate generals have been over praised. To stand and fight has been their great strategy. Not one of them seems to have ended a campaign with a purpose. Not one of them has had the capacity to understand the value of victory. They have done anything but follow events and make good use of the energy and zeal of their soldlers. Let some leader arise on either side who can lead a few squadrons to press one of these broken armies, and the war will not long languish in the bloody trail of gigantic skirmishes.

On New Year's evening an address was voted to President Lincoln at a large meeting in London, gotten up under the auspices of the Emancipation Society.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the American Minister at London, in acknowledging the address for transmission to President Lincoln, said that he (Mr. Adams) had no doubt that the President would receive it as an encouraging testimonial of independent

ceive it as an encouraging testimonial of independent witnesses to the manner in which he (Mr. Lincoln) was endeavoring to do his duty to his country and to

An address of sympathy to President Lincoln was

receiving signatures at Birmingham. It expresses a strong belief that the Federal cause is that of humanity, religion, and freedom, and earnestly hopes

for its success.

The Liverpool Albion publishes the correspondence between Gen. James Watson Webb, the American minister, and Mr. Christie, the British Minister to

the Court of Brazil. The correspondence is of a personal and pugnacious character; and an affair of honor was at one time threatened.

A letter is also published from Gen. Webb to Ear Russell, complaining of Mr. Christic's conduct.
The United States steamer Tüscarora arrived al Gibraltar on the 31st of December, and anchored near the Sumpter.
The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce referred the action of the New York Chamber of Commerce in regard to the Alabama to a special committee.
The Liverpool Post, in alluding to the justification of slavery by the London Times, says that a reaction will set in from this point, and that confidence will be lost in that journal.

be lost in that journal.

There were rumors of a considerable reduction i

the navy estimates.

A meeting to urge the restoration of the subsidy to the Galway line of steamers was about to be held in

Dublin.

Large quantities of cotton seed were being imported into Liverpool, and thence exported to new

FRANCE.

The Paris Moniteur publishes an account of the battle at Fredericksburg by an eye-witness, and says that the Federals marched with a consciousness of

that the Federals marched with a consciousness of impending disaster. The rapidity of the movement of the Confederates is described as marvellous. The Federals, on the contrary, are represented as having marched with slowness, and the incapacity of their generals is not doubtfully spoken of.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that since the defeat of the Federals at Fredericksburg the Emperor Napoleon has again turned his attention to American affairs. The correspondent is informed on good authority, that steeps have been

attention to American affairs. The correspondent is informed on good authority, that stops have been taken, or are on the point of being taken, to resume taken, or are on the point of being taken, to resume the continuous and the stime it is believed with a prospect of Detter secults.

The monthly returns of the bank of France show a decrease of 52,000,000 francs in the cash on hand, and an increase in discounted bills of 84,000,000f.

The Minister of Public Works has received orders to inquire into the distress of the cotton one-

orders to inquire into the distress of the cotton of

rators.

A new brigade of French troops, for Mexico, will embark about the middle of January.

The Bank-of Guryon & Co., of Lyons, has sus-

The Paris Bourse, on the 10th, was flat at 70f. 50c.

ITALY.

Some important correspondence of the Bourb conspirators had been selzed at Rome.

In the Cortes Senor Mon accused England or using Spain to improve her relations with Mexico He regretted that the Spanish troops had not gon on with the French.

Senor Collantes replied.

Senor Mon's opposition amendment was rejecte

The King, in reply to the New Year's address says that the present position of affairs is misunder stood. He intended to maintain and protect the Constitution. He was compelled to carry out what he considered to be essential to the welfare of the country without regard to the feet of the country.

country, without regard to the fact of his being

nisunderstood. General Willisen, the Prussian Ambassador :

Turin, against whom strong grounds of exception were taken, was to be transferred to Rome, and Count Usedon would succeed to the Turin embassy.

TURKEY.

TURKEY.

The ministerial risis is over. Kamiel Pasha is Grand Vizier, and Aali Pasha retains the portfolio of Foreign Minister. It was rumored and expected that Fuad Pasha would be President of the Council

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.—Flour has declined 6d. Wheat steady. Corn firmer; mixed, 28s 3d@28s 6d.

Beef has declined 2s 6d. Pork very dull. Bacon still declining. Lard easier. Butter quiet and steady. Petroleum unchanged.

London, Jan. 9.—Consols closed at 93%@93% for money.

money. Liverpoot, Jan. 11.—The political news is unim-

changed, with a better tone at the close.

London, Jan. 10.—Consols for money, 931/2931/4;

Illinois Central shares, 41/2401/2 discount; Erie shares, 431/244; Illinois Centrals, 401/261/4 disct;

United States fives, 62/263; United States sixes,

70@71. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased

The ship Isis, from Liverpool for San Francisco, has put back. The ship Seth Sprague is ashore

THE LATEST.

THE LATEST.

PARIS, Jan. 9—Evening—The Moniteur announces that the Journal du Demanche has received a third warning from the Government.

MADRID, Jan. 9—Evening.—The debate in the Cortes, relative to Mexico, continued. Senor Rivers defended Senor Mon's intervention policy.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—Senor Olozago is speaking in the Cortes on Mexican affairs. He says that Spain should support the candidature of a Spanish prince for the throne of Mexico. The only hope for the Mexicans is that they shall triumph over foreign invasion. He declares that the Government ought to have given instructions for the present establishment of a monarchy in Mexico. Spain had lost by omillions of piastres and a number of soldiers by embarkingfin the expedition against Mexico, and no benefit had resulted to her from it. The Spanish Government should have disapproved of the re-embarkation of General Prim and sent the troops back, or if they had felt unable to do this, they should have resigned.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The Bourse is heavy at 70f. 45c, for the Rentes.

for the Rentes.
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—The regular weekly cotton

BREADSTUFFS.—Richardson, Spence, & Co., Gordon, Bruce, & Co., and Bigland, Athya, & Co. report Flour dull and partially 6d lower; American is

port Flour dull and partially 6d lower; American is quoted at 22@28s. Wheat steady; red Western 9s@ 9s 10d, red Southern 10s, white Western 10@11s, white Southern 11@12s. Corn firmer; mixed 28s 3d @28s 6d, white 31s@32s 6d.
PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports ashes quiet; Pots, 33s.6d; Pearls, 31s.2d. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee firm. Rica quiet and unchanged. Linseed firm. Cod Oil quiet but steady. Linseed Oil quiet at 40s 6d@41s. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Rosin quiet at 26s. Sprits Turperthan

changed. Rosin quiet at 26s. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 112s 6d@115s.

LONDON MARKETS. — Baring's Circular re-

ports Breadstuffs quiet and firm. Iron steady. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee buoyant and is higher. Rice steady. Tea firm. Tallow heavy at 438 9d. Spirits Turpeutine tending upward; sales at 116@120s. Rosin firm; sales at 27s for common. Linseed Oil still advancing, and quoted at 40s 6d. Sperm Oil steady at £96. Petroleum quiet and unchanged

changed.

Groves & Todd report: Pork has a declining tendency. Butter dull, and unchanged. Bacon has a downward tendency.

HAVRE MARKET, Jan. 8.—Cotton opened dull and irregular, but closed steady and unchanged. Sales of the week, 6,500 bales; stock, 54,000 bales.

The Powder Magazine in Philadelphia.

HARRISDURG, Jan. 20.—Mr. Nicholls, of the Senate, and Mr. Foster, of the House of Representatives, paid a visit to the Governor this morning, and had a lengthy-interview in reference to the powder magazine located in the First ward of Philadelphia. The property consists of seven acres, and it was finally agreed that it should be offered for sale within ten days.

Arrival of the Kangaroo.

near Antwerp.

Senor Mon's opposite by a majority of 78.

PRUSSIA.

SPAIN.

the navy estimates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1863.

CONGRESS. SEPATE.-A memorial from New York was presented asking for a reliable camp, hospital, and ambulance corps for the army. A bill was reported to pay the French spoliation claims ; also, a bill authorizing letters of marque and reprisal. A bill placing Ohio and Michigan in the Seventh judicial district of the United States was passed. After a discussion on reorganizing the Court of Claims, no voting quorum being present, the Senate adjourned. HOUSE.—The President's message on our finances was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed. A committee was ap-pointed to consider the expediency and cost of constructing military and postal roads between New York and Washington. Explanatory resolutions in relation to the tax law were submitted, to the effect that the salaries of the President and Vice President and judges of the Supreme and inferior courts of the United States, be exempted from the tax. A resolution was adopted declaring that Mr. Vandever has not been entitled to his seat in the House since he was mustered into the United States service. After a discussion on the bill providing ways and means for the support of the Government, the House adjourned.

### THE LEGISLATURE. SENATE.—Mr. Ridgway introduced a bill to exempt from taxation the Philadelphia City Institute.

Mr. White offered a resolution requesting the Governor to inquire of the United States authorities when the volunteers and drafted militia have been paid, and how soon they will be paid again. Adopted.

House.-A joint resolution, repealing so much of the act of June 12th, 1840, as requires the interest on the public debt of Pennsylvania to be paid in specie. and making it the duty of the State Treasurer to pay all interest falling due on the public debt of the mmonwealth on and after the first day of Fahruary, A. D. 1863, in such notes as may have been or may be issued and made a legal tender by the United States Government, was referred to the proper committee. A committee was appointed to inquire into the allegations of fraud connected with the late Senatorial election. An act was introduced relating to notaries public in Philadelphia, allowing them to take depositions and administer oaths.

The National Finances. We are at a loss to know what objection can be made to the financial message of President Lincoln. There can be no objection to his exercising an advisory power, | Capture of a Baltimore Schooner-Salt and we are rather surprised that some gentlemen should exhibit any sensitiveness on a subject so perfectly proper. We can easily see how a suggestion of the President would relieve Congress from embarrassment, and that, with the veto power in his possession, the knowledge of his views would be a great advantage to the members in arriving at a practical conclusion. It further occurs to us that the Constitution makes imperative upon the President the duty of giving Congress information of the state of the Union, as well as "recommending to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." It may be that the recommendations of the President are unwise and illjudged, but they certainly deserve careful consideration. We are satisfied with what the President recommends, because the policy of his message is precisely what we have sustained in this newspaper. The practice of increasing the circulating medium is a bad one. In its nature it is temporary. It does not contemplate any future provisions for the finances of the country. Moncy represents so many values—labor, lands, capital, investments, precious metals—the faith of the people. When money becomes the representative of faith the temptation is to make it indefinite in denomination and time. A million of dollars in green-tinted paper, superscribed "legal tender," and redeemable in thirty years, may be easily prepared. The selfish world, however, prefers the substantial values, and the result is that the demand for them produces a corresponding dislike to paper. This is the argument of the Pre-

management of the currency at its disposal. should not make that currency universal. for the wants of the army will show the truth of the President's position. The mere announcement of the Government's intention to make these issues had the effect of giving greater activity to all kinds of speculation. We are in the midet of a money-making carnival. Prudent, thrifty men, who were content with small receipts and small investments-who rejoiced when the dollar brought six per cent., and rather hesitated at the idea of venturing on seven, now thirst for vast profits, and wildly plunge into the sea- of fortune, in the hope of gathering pearls. We sometimes think that this ambition to become immediately rich out of an inflated currency, and the success which attends so many, is making us a nation of snobs and adventurers. Those who minister to expensive tastes, who clothe and decorate and give rich food and elegant entertainments-tailors, victuallers, and theatrical managers—are making great sums of money. It is wonderful the number of beggars now on horseback and the wild race they are running. It is sad to contemplate the end, and the irretrievable ruin that is surely and speedily coming.

sident.\* He sees the evils that have accom-

panied the issue of such a vast quantity of

paper money. He sees a great rival to the

Government in the local banks of the various

States, and he naturally asks why it is that

the Legislature of the country, with the

President Lincoln sees the national exesses, and anticipates the troubles they must bring, when he implores Congress not to legislate for to-day or to-morrow but for the future. We cannot make a gold and silver currency to meet our present war necessities. That is a physical impossibility, and, perhaps, if it could be done, there would be grave reasons for hesitating before we adopted what would be the other extreme. Our next aim should be, then, to reduce the paper currency to the smallest amount necessary to carry on the operations of the Government. This would, of course, necessitate the suppression of the local-bank currency of the various States, and the general circulation of the national paper issues. We see the great objection that would be urged against this policy. Many of the banks hold national securities as the basis of their circulation. The effect of suspending that circulation would naturally be to throwthese securities upon the market. It might be that the effect of throwing such a vast amount of national bonds and loans upon the market would be to reduce their value and demoralize the public credit. This is a matter that deserves consideration, and in any discussion of the finances we must not overlook a contingency that may lead to unfortunate results. We desire no injury to the local banks, but we trust to see the speedy adoption of a policy that will absorb the multiplied and heterogeneous paper currency that they issue, and give us in its place national gold and silver or national notes of

# Information Wanted.

We have two communications, one from a contleman who is known to us as a responsible man, saying that at the serenade to Mr. Senator WALL, of New Jersey, at the Girard House, on Monday evening, no National airs were performed, the music being altogether operatic. Another correspondent, whose name is not furnished, but who dates his letter at the Girard House, writes to say that the band played "Hail Columbia," which we agree with him in saying is a most acceptable National song, Now, what are the facts? Mr. BIRGFELD can tell us. He played what he was paid to play. and if he neglected to honor a distinguished officer of the nation with a National melody, there must have been some reason for the omission. He is a gentleman of too much taste to do so thoughtlessly. This matter has created some little feeling, and we are anxious to know the truth.

# The Latest Contrivance.

"There is reason to believe," says a reliable authority, "that an attempt will be made in New York at an early day to feel the public pulse on the question of leaving New England out in the cold, provided it is not otherwise possible to stop the war and reconstruct the Union." This antipathy to New England is a favorite sentiment of the sympathizers; but so long as the bones of the sons of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and New York, lie together on twenty battle-fields, mementoes of their love for the Union, their brothers will remain together in a holy and lasting Union.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, January 20, 1863. Exclusion of Papers from the Mails. The Senate received a communication to-day, from he Postmaster General, giving an answer to the

nquiries growing out of the Wheeling and other cases of exclusion of printed matter from the mails by military authority. After the rescinding, by the Postmaster General, of his orders on the subject, he says it was a military order with which he could no nore interfere than any other citizen. It was asked by what law the commander acted. Mr. BLAIR replied, the law of public safety. He adds: "It may be proper, for the better understanding of the subject; to state that several applications were made to me, during the past year, to exclude certain newspapers from the mails in Western Virginia, which were refused. Thereupon, the commanding officer in that department ordered the circulation of these papers to be suppressed. It was not in the power of the postmaster more than in that of any other citizen, to disobey the order; and although he applied for, and obtained, my instructions then and subsequently to obey the order, it was the military order and military power to enforce it, not my instructions, which relieved him from the responsibility of delivering the mai

The Internal Revenue. Mr. BOUTWELL, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has submitted his first statement concerning the transactions of that Bureau, from which i appears that the entire number of persons employed assessing and collecting the revenue is 3,882. He as not the means at the present time of estimating with confidence the amount of revenue which will be derived under the excise law of July, 1861. During the last month he has caused a careful investiration to be instituted into the several sources of revenue, and an estimate to be made of the amount which may be derived from each. According to this he will have received from all sources, excepting stamp duties, during the current fiscal year, ending with June next, the sum of \$61,777,799. He estimates that the receipts from stamp duties during the same period will amount to \$15,000,000, making an aggregate sum of \$76,777,799. It may be asserted that, without material change in the business of the country, the revenue from the same sources for the fiscal year of 1863-4 will not be less than \$150,000,000. The estimates of receipts and expenses show the cost of assessing and collecting the taxes under the present system will be 2 49-100 per centum. The Commissioner has the strongest confidence that in the States now acknowledging the authority of the Constitution the expense can never exceed 3 per centum. He makes many important suggestions, including modifications of the law and the appointment of

solicitor or legal adviser. Works Destroyed. The Navy Department has received despatches from Commodore HARWOOD, commanding the Potomac flotilla, dated the 19th, stating that the Leslie arrived in Hampton roads on Sunday, with the schooner Hampton, of Baltimore, in tow, which was captured by the Currituck on the morning of the 13th, in Dividing creek. He also states that the ves sel cleared light, ostensibly for the oyster trade, but took in her cargo at Baltimore. She had on board several passengers, who, from letters found on poard, appeared to be persons who had been in the habit of passing to and from Virginia. At the time of the capture of the Hampton, a cance at the same place escaped, but was afterwards taken-not, however, until her crew had escaped to the woods, and the principal part of her cargo had been, it is supnosed, thrown overboard.

Cemmodore Harwood also reports that before these occurrences the Currituck broke up for the present an establishment for supplying salt to Richmond, by destroying the kettles used in its manufacture. It appears from the report of Acting Maser LIMERIEK, commanding the Currituck, that when he arrived at Dividing creek he was informed ov a negro that at the southwest branch there was large manufactory for salt in a steam mill owned by a man named OSCAR SEALY, who had been exensively engaged in supplying the rebels with salt." The commander of the Currituck proceeded thither sent a party on shore, and destroyed all the kettles &c., with the exception of the boiler, and left to the proprietor to discontinue the occupation under the penalty of a complete destruction of the mill and a large amount of lumber contiguous. Dividing creek is one of the points to which GEORGE N. SANDERS advised his correspondents to make shipment.

The Indian Agency.

Mr. Bowlegs, Indian Agent for the Yanctor Sioux, which tribe has been friendly towards the the Government throughout the Indian difficulties reached here to-day. He comes to Washington with cautionary measures against troubles which may possibly occur in the spring, with the same party of Sioux and other branches of that tribe. He states that at present there need be no apprehensions of any difficulties. Mr. Bowlegs brought with him as far as Sioux city the white prisoners who were captured by the Sioux, and ransomed by our Govern

A Bureau of Statistics. The Secretary of the Interior sent to the Hous to-day a communication, for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics in his Department, with a draft of and diffuse among the people of the United States authentic and useful information on the internal and foreign commerce, the channels of trade, the indus-The additional hundred millions provided try, products, property, mineral, and other resources; the educational, literary, monied, charitable, religious, and penal institutions; the expenditures. revenues, and taxation; and the mortality, pauperism, insanity, and crime of the United States and ism, insanity, and crime of the United States and that of foreign countries.

The office of Commissioner of Statistics, with a salary equal to that of Assistant of the Treasury, and that of Chief Clerk, are created, anuthe office of Superintendent of the Census is abo-

lished. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate has confirmed the following nomine tions: Walter Graham, of New Jersey, to be consulof the United States at Cape Town, in place of New York, to be arbitrator, on the part of the United States, in the city of New York, under the treaty with her Britannic Majesty, of the 7th of April last, for the suppression of the slave trade; under the same treaty, at Cape Town; Timothy R. Hubbard, of New York, to be arbitrator at Sierra Leone: Joseph Smith, George W. Storer, Francis H. Gregory, and Silas H. Stringham, to be rear admi-Athens; E. C. Banfield, consul at Algiers; William Porter, surveyor of the customs for Port Beverley Massachusetts; George W. McClure, to be coiner of the branch mint at Denver. Colorado: Oscar D. Munson, to be assayer of the branch mint at Denver,

The Small Pox. The police commissioners of the city represent t Congress the prevalence of small pox in this city, in almost every neighborhood, in consequence of the soldiers, and camp-followers, testify to the inade quacy of the accommodations for its victims, and ask for some general provision to prevent its spread. The Mayor of Washington has also called the attention of the city Councils to the existence of contagious diseases and their rapid increase, and has asked for a speedy and liberal appropriation for the increase of hospital facilities, and the adoption of every practicable means to check the spread of such

Nominations of Brigadier Generals. It is known that the President has a list of on hundred and twenty generals to be nominated to the Senate for confirmation, and it is equally certain that these candidates for military honors will not all pass the searching investigation of the Senate. Many of them are backed by recommendations from military officers, and not a few prominent civilians. friends. It does not yet appear that so many additional generals are needed. This, however, is a subject to be hereafter determined by the proper auof the army, twenty of them were last week or pre-

viously in Washington. The Florida Emigration Project. The Hon. ELI THAYER has been invited by prominent citizens of New York, without distinction of party, to deliver an address in the Cooper Instilitical reconstruction of Florida and other rebel States, by the aid of organized emigration from the North and from Europe. He has accepted the

Payment of the Troops. The joint resolution, authorizing an additional issue of one hundred million dollars in treasury of the army and navy, having become a law by re-ceiving the approval of the President, upon learning the fact the Secretary of the Treasury immediately placed to the credit of the several paymasters an aggregate amount sufficient to pay the whole army of the United States. The following is a list of the paymasters, with the amounts paid to each, as above stated: harles J. Larned ..... Louisville, Kv..... 7.250.0

D. H. McPhail	. w neering, Va	900,000
Geo. H. Ringgold	.San Francisco, Cal.	300,000
Hiram Leonard T. M. Winston	. do. do	
T. M. Winston	.Vancouver, Oregon.	50,000
D. McClure	.Indianapolis, Ind	250,000
Jas. H. Phinney	.St. Paul, Minn	250,000
Thos. J. Leslie	Leavenworth, Kan	100,000
Carev H. Fry	.New York	200,000
Dwight Bonneston	.Present	100,000
D. Taylor	do	198,000
C.S. Jones	do.	120,000
Henry P. Andrews	do	
Wm. H. Johnston	the state of the s	
Wm. Patten	do	175,000
James Mann	do	
James Harper	do	
Jonathan Ladd	do	
George Pomeroy	do	
Wm. Richardson	do	350 000
	do	
Maria Hoopea	d <b>o.</b>	DUN DOD
W. E. Haskin		
James B. Sheridan		
Wm. R. Gibson	do	
A.B. Williams	do	
J. M. Austin	do	200,000
Stephen A. Walker	do	210,000
Oliver Holman	do	
H. G. Rodgers	do	
J. M. Wilson	do	
W. H. Gould	do	
John Jameson	do:	100,000
H. C. Bull	do	300,000
L. S. Hapgood	do	
Henry L. King	do.	375,000
Robert S. Webb	do	250,000
E. J. Porter	do	250,000
W. M. Wiley	do	300,000
A. W. Fletcher	do.	400,000
Alvin Walker	do	300,000
Wesley S. Mann	do	332,000
J. W. Carpenter	do	300,000
Thos. S. Allison	do	275,000
Gideon J. Ball	do	39,000
J. P. Brna	do	300,000
Thos. H. Halsey	do	290,000
John W. Nuall	do.	350,000
Geo. B. Way	do	450.000
Louis E. Johnson	do.	
M. J. Stone	do	305,000
Jabez True	do	425,000
<ul> <li>* The state of the</li></ul>	Carlotta and San Carlotta	200,000
1.1. [4] 1. [4] 1. [4] 1. [4] 1. [4] 1. [4] 1. [4] 1. [4] 1. [4] 1. [4] 1. [4] 1. [4] 1. [4] 1. [4] 1. [4] 1.	a - page port page to page to a control (1) (1)	

The McDowell Court of Inquiry. Brig. General BARRY was examined to-day as to the amount of artillery, garrison, and field batteries left for the defence of Washington, in the spring of

Major General PORTER was afterwards examine relative to the operations of his own and General McDowell's commands, on and after the 29th o

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 20.—There is nothing of importance to communicate

to-night. Reported Withdrawal of Part of the Army to Reinforce Rosecrans. FBy Associated Press. 1 NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The Post of this evening publishes a rumor that General Halleck intends to

send a large part of the Army of the Potomao to

REINFORCE ROSECRANS. While our army on the Rappahannock lies idle, or prepares to move in a direction which actually increases its distance in time from the army in or prepares to move an attention with a army in receases its distance in time from the army in Tennessee, and thus at every mile of progress makes it less and less easy to send reinforcements from the East to Rosecrans, the public is naturally uneasy at the reports which come from the West of reinforcements going down to the rebels from Virginia. It is probably true that Lee is sending troops to Tennessee. Why should he not! The risk is small; and the object he may, hope to gain is important. With twenty thousand good men he can dispute the advance of our army from the Rappahannock; such a general as Jackson, tenacious, during, and determined, could increase the natural difficulties of the country between Fredericksburg and Richmond so greatly that at every waterourse we should be delayed, and the rebel army of Tennessee, strengthened by the bulk of Lee's army, would have abundant time to fall upon Rosecrans and Grant, and destroy them before our eastern forces could reach the rebel capital.

And even if, in such a case, we got Richmond, when the case of the least of

rebel capital.

And even if, in such a case, we got Richmond, what then? Would that make up to us the loss of Tennessee—the defeat of our armies there? Surely not.

We hold, then, that the rumored determination of Gen. Halleck to send a large part of the Potomac army to the West is a sign that he wisely appreciates our dangers, and means to meet the enemy where he can have him at the greatest advantage. With fifty thousand men left to defend Washington and guard the line of the Potomac, and no further attempts at offensive movements in Virginia, we could quickly concentrate such a force under Rose. could ouickly concentrate such a force under Re crans and other generals in the West as would suffice to open the Mississippi and to march an army into the Cotton States. Then Richmond would fall of itself.—New York Post of last evening.

Massachusetts Savings Banks-Military Affairs. Boston, Jan. 20.—The annual return of the savings banks of the State show the deposits for the past year to be \$6,000,000 more than the year previous, aggregating \$60,500,000.

The statistics of the State Department show that The statistics of the State Department show that Massachusetts has furnished the army and navy since the war began nearly 100,000 men.

An order has been introduced in the House for the enrollment of all able-bodied-men between eighteen and forty five, and providing for their organization, equipment, drill, &c.; also for the instruction of the boys of the high schools in military discipline, and to establish schools for military, scientific, and classical instruction to prepare young men for officers,

#### CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20 .- Arrived, ship Rising Sun, from Boston.

The money market is easy and money accumulating. Exchange, payable in Atlantic currency, 27 discount. Sterling exchange, 47½; legal-tender notes, 70.

The northern-coast steamer has arrived, with \$40,000 from British Columbia and \$50,000 from origon.

The British steamer Robert Lowe arrived at Vicoria on the 10th, and is expected here soon, to take toria on the 10th, and is expected here soon, to her place on the line to China.

#### NEW YORK CITY.

rrespondence of The Press.].
NEW YORK, January 20, 1863. THE BROOKLYN DEMOCRACY held a special meeting in the Governor's room o the City Hall in that worshipful city, last evening, to consider the asserted apostacy of the Hon. T. C Callicott, whose very natural willingness to be made Speaker of the Assembly, even by Republican votes, continues to excite the directire of the great unterrifled and unwashed of Kings county. Resolutions were passed, alternately denouncing the heresy of the honorable gent, and pathetically entreating him to return to the fold, and a committee was appointed to proceed to Albany to-day and remonstrate with the recusant member. To-morrow the struggle for the speakership will be decided, and if the Republicans brave the savage threats of their antagonists, as every law of moral courage and self-respect deto chronicle. If Callicott does not retire, terrorstricken, at the last moment, he must inevitably be elected, as the loss of his vote to the Democratic side gives the Republicans a standing majority of two. Thus far, the latter have shown no signs of giving way before the menaces of raving bullies on the floor, and armed desperadoes in the lobby and galleries. They demand military protection from the authorities, and—miyable dicty—the Herald of this morning calls upon Governor Seymour to order out all the militia, if such demonstration be necessary to the preservation of order. The real object of the Democrats in this infamous business is to delay the organization of the Legislature for the purpose of preventing the election of a United States Senator in place of Preston King. To accomplish this, they will not hesitate to make the Assembly chamber a scene of the vilest ruffanism, and perhaps bloodshed. Truly we have fallen upon strange times, and anarchy seems destined to come down on us like night, even though "massacre" may not yet "seal Rome's eternal grave." side gives the Republicans a standing majority of two.

AUDACIOUS BURGLARIES are becoming frightfully common in this city, under the disaffection in the police department, produced by Governor Seymour's stupidly-malignant efforts to arraign the Board of Commissioners as political criminals. The action of the Governor tends to bring the authority of the Commissioners into contempt with the policemen, who no longer care how they attend to their duties; and the rogues of the town, knowing this, are resuming their ancient boldness. The other day a regularly-organized band of burglars was discovered and partially broken up. Yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, a vigilant rounds main complete and contempt chemically broken in the plant through the plant of t

THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE to Congress, on the financial necessities of the Government and nation, causes fresh inflation in Walls street, but appears to be approved by leading financiers and the unpartisan public generally. It is understood, from the message, that it is the design of the President's recommendation to defend the national currency from that fluctuating and speculative competition with specie which can only result in a ruinous depreciation of the former, and to proin a ruinous depreciation of the former, and to pro-cure immediate pay for our cruelly-wronged soldiers, many of whom have not received a cent for fourteen months! The message is also interpreted to indi-cate that Mr. Lincoln intends to keep Secretary Chase by him, whatever changes of Cabinet minis-ters may possibly be necessitated by public exigencies. It appears strange to your humble correspondent that any loyal man in his right senses can object to any reasonable measure for the protection of the national currency from the sharp practice of the brokers, and the insidious deprecia-ting attacks of a disloyal press. There are now five practice of the brokers, and the insidious depreciating attacks of a disloyal press. There are now five hundred presses constantly engaged in printing this currency; each press prints from one thousand to two thousand sheets per hour, and each sheet comprises eight Treasury notes. The inexorable necessities of the hour compelithis tremendous issue of paper money, upon the ultimate redemption of which the nation's honor is staked, and which is fast becoming every marks whole capital. Without suite the nation's honor is staked, and which is fast becoming every man's whole capital. Without suitable legal protection it must not only be exposed to a
perilous and unfair competition with paper which,
by a traditional fletion, is made to pass as certificates
of so much gold on deposit; but it must also be a
sensitive nerve in the national life, so imprudently
exposed, that the temptation to trick and tamper
with it disastrously will soon supersede all other
temptations to work their country's ruin, in the
minds of Jeff. Davis' malignant Northern allies.
Here in New York, where the organized Northern
secessionists have their headquarters, the last mentioned opportunity of the plotting treason within, to
co-operate with the armed treason without, is beginning to be seen, appreciated, and improved. The
President's message comes not a moment too early.

ning to be seen, appreciated, and improved. The President's message comes not a moment too early, and may Congress have grace to heed it. POLITICAL LECTURES have become chronic nuisances with us, and fall like snowflakes on the sot. To-night the notorious revolutionary club, known as the "Young Men's Democratic Association," will be treated by our shallow-pated district attorney, A. Oakey Hall, to a lecture on the "Political Crimes of the Radicals." To-morrow evening that eloquent man of one idea, Wendell Phillips, will "Say 'Amen' to the Proclamation" at Cooper Institute. To-night, also, the "pussons of color" will hold another emancipation jubilee at the last-name Institute, the festivi-

pation jubilee at the last-name Institute, the festivities being aggravated by a colored brass band from Morristown, New Jersey.

International the property of the property o ies being aggravated by a colored brass band fro Morristown, New Jersey. THE THEATRES

The Aspinwall Steamer.

New York, Jan. 20.—The steamer Kangaroo, from Liverpool, has arrived. The War Risk on American Vessels. New York, Jan. 20.—The Board of Underwriters have resolved to reduce the war-risk on American Total. \$24,150,000 New York, Jan 20.—The steamer Champion, for the navy....... 381,900 Aspinwall, has been detained till Thursday.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Third Session. Napoleon Intends to Recommend an Armis-tice—Flour Declined 6d.—The Pirate Ala-bama—Protest of Our Minister Against the Washington, January 27, 1963.

SENATE. Ambulance Corps.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented the memorial of citizens of New York, asking for the establishment of a reliable Camp, Hospital, and Ambulance Corps for the Army. Sale of the Sumpter-Complaints Against the San Jacinto-Conspiracy at Naples-Sympathy for Our Cause in England. Sympathy for Our Cause in England.

Halifax, Jan. 20.—The steamship Arabia has arrived with advices of the 10th.

The Scotia arrived at Queenstown on the 10th.
The Arabia has thirty-five passengers for Boston.
Reports are again current that Napoleon intends to recommend at armistice in America.

Mr. Dayton, the American Minister, had an interview with the Emperor, and also with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is also reported that the English Government perseveres in refusing to interfere in any manner. Bankrupt Law.
Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, presented petition in favor of a general bankrupt law. French Spoliation Claims.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign affairs, reported a bill to pay the French spoliation in any manner.

Sympathizing addresses to President Lincoln have been adopted by meetings in London and Bir-

Privateers. Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back a bill to authorize letters of marque and reprisal, with certain amendments. He said he should call it up at n early day. Military Justice.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the prompt and uniform administration of military justice and better government of the military forces of the United States.

Judicial Districts.
On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, the bill to alter the judicial districts of the United States, placing Ohio and Michigan in the Seventh district, was taken up and passed. Mr. HARDING (U.); of Kentucky, called up a bill authorizing the President to negotiate treaties with certain Indian tribes.

Court of Claims.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved totake up the bill to reorganize the Court of Claims.

Mr. SHERWAN (Rep.), of. Ohio, hoped that no bill of this general character would be taken up while so many important measures were pending. There was the bill concerning the discharge of State prisoners. Unless something was done on that subject, we should have collisions between the States and the Government. There were two important financial measures and bills from the military committee. He desired to impress on the Senate the necessity of acting on these important measures. We have now almost a civil war in two States of the Union, and he would vote to take up no bill of this kind until a conscription law was passed, and the financial measures. conscription law was passed, and the financial measures disposed of and some bill passed, so that disloyal citizens could be arrested according to law. It could possibly make no difference whether the Court of Claims has three judges or five.

The motion to take up the bill was agreed to—
year 93 naws 13 yeas 23, nays 13,
Several amendments were adopted.
At the expiration of the morning hour, the CHAIR called up the special order, being the bill for the discharge of State prisoners.
Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone the special yeas 23, nays 13,

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone the special order.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, said his colleague (Mr. Howe) was absent on business, having some bearing, perhaps, on this very bill relative to arrests. There had been a decision by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, that certain persons arrested for interfering with the draft be discharged. By an arrangement all the proceedings were temporarily suspended, and it was of the utmost importance that this question should be disposed of. There was a difference of opinion as to this authority for making arrests, and it was proper and necessary that legislation should be had so that the question may be settled.

The motion to postpone was agreed to—yeas 23, nays 13, and the consideration of the Court of Claims bill was resumed. bill was resumed.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, moved to strike out the clause providing for two additional indexe. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, moved mr. SUMINER (Rep.), or Massachusetts, moved to amend, so as to increase the number of judges by one, making four; which was rejected.

The question then recurring on the motion to strike out the provision for two additional judges, it was rejected—yeas 16, nays 19.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, moved to strike out the whole bill after the enacting clause, and to insert a substitute repealing the original bill establishing the court. ng the court.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, moved to ay the bill upon the table. On the question no quorum voted.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, moved to adjourn. Rejected—yeas 5, nays 29—still no quorum voting.

Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of Rhode Island, moved that the sergeant-at-arms' request the attendance of absent members. Agreed to.

Mr. COLLIAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, protested against being obliged to sit and wait, doing nothing, while the sergeaut-at-arms searched out the absentees. He moved to adjourn. Agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The President's Message.

The President's Message.

The SPEAKER stated that the pending question was on referring the President's Message, in connection with his approval of the \$100,000,000 treasury-note bill, to a select committee of five Representatives and four Senators.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), of Illinois, supposed it due the President and Secretary of the Treasury that the message be sent to a select committee, and at any rate, to one that had not prejudged the matter, as it was understood the Committee of Ways and Means had done. He did not suppose that any gentleman on the Committee of Ways and Means had the supposed to the supposed gentleman on the Committee of Ways and Means, and particularly any gentleman who was opposed to the measure suggested by the President, would object to the message being sent to another committee, as to refer it to the Ways and Means under these circumstances would be to put out an orphan child to an unfriendly guardian. He meant no reflection on that committee, believing that two or three members of it were in favor of such a defence. Of course this would have committed nobody to the scheme. He had only proposed to send the subject to a committee which would give it a fair and just consideration. ration.

He had no unkind feeling in the matter. As there was, perhaps, an indisposition to refer the subject to a select committee, and as there was now a bill before the House relating to it, he would withdraw his resolution, and move that the resolution be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

This was agreed to, and the message was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG (Rep.), of Illinois, it was resolved that the select committee on postal and military railroads between Washington and New York be empowered to send for persons and papers, and examine vitnesses under oath, for the purpose of ascertaining the probable cost and construction of a road, probable receipts from express companies and other sources, and the receipts from those companies now constructed between the two

On motion of Mr. PIKE (U.), of Missouri, the Secretary of the Navy was requested to inform the House what action, if any, should be taken relative to the appointment of midshipmen, as suggested by him in his annual report.

The Slave Trade.
On motion of Mr. ELIOT (Rep.), of Massachusetts, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Navy communicate any information in his possession to show that American vessels released from any foreign port have engaged in the African or Coolie slave trade, Mr. THOMAS (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted explanatory resolutions in relation to the tax law, to the effect that the salaries of the President and Vice President and vice President and

udges of the supreme and inferior courts of the Uni-ed States be exempted from the tax. Mr. William Vandever.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, that William Vandever has not been entitled to his seat in the House since he was mustered into the United States service as colonel of the 9th Iowa Regiment, namely, in September, 1881.

Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said the question divided tiself into two branches. Mr. Vandever had drawn his pay both as colonel of the regiment and a member of the House. The duties of members of Congress and officers of the military corps were of such a character that they could not both be discharged by one and the same person, because they are under different authorities. While a member here passes on his own acts, in the military Mr. William Vandever. both be discharged by one and the same person, because they are under different authorities. While a member here passes on his own acts, in the military service he cannot act independently, for he may, by his superior officer, be ordered from his seat while on the point of casting a vote upon the conduct of his superior officer, or imposing obligations upon him. He may be required by his duty to pass on the conduct of his superior officer—of the commander-in-chief—or he may be arrested, arraigned, tried, and shot by a court martial if so ordered. He might here be called upon to vote against the longer continuance of the rules and articles of war which he himself had violated; and while he himself might be tried by court martial for offences which he himself had committed, such member might be called upon to vote upon the manner in which the war should be conducted, and the vote might be so very-close that the result would depend upon his vote, when, in obedience to his commanding officer, he may he be ordered hence. The incompatibility of the two offices in the same person is shown by all the rules of law and constitutional provisions everywhere. Mr. Dawes quoted the reported decisions in point. The Constitution, he said, goes further, and declares that no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in the said office.

House during his continuance in the said office. Whether we look at the nature of the office itself, or the plain provisions of the Constitution, there does not, in the mind of the Committee on Elections, remain a doubt (having subscribed to the rules and articles of war) that the duties of the two positions are incompatible, as slavery is incompatible with freedom. He is thus held to strict discipline, and no military duty can be discharged while he is in his nilitary duty can be discharged while he is in his est as a member.

Mr. Dawes maintained that the entire current Mr. Dawes maintained that the entire current of precedents was clearly conclusive on this subject. He mentioned the case of Major John P. Van Ness, in which the House declared that as he had been appointed general or the militia in the District of Columbia, he necessarily vacated his seat here. He likewise referred to Col. Baker, in whose case it was determined that he ceased to hold his seat from the moment he accepted his commission during the Mexican war.

from the moment he accepted his commission during the Mexican war.

Mr. Dawes, during his remarks, said that seats in the House could not be influenced by the appointments of the President. The framers of the Constitution designed and made all the departments independent one of another. They foresaw that at some future day, the President, while professing to adhere to the letter of the Constitution, might depart from its suirit. its spirit.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to postpone the subject till the third Tuesday in February, as there are many important subjects to be acted upon before the close of Congress. General Vandeveer had participated in the recent gallant action at committee had received a note from Mr. Vandeveer, after they had made up their report, desiring to be heard. If he needed any further proof of incompatibility of the two offices, he would only ask to be read the letter from Mr. Vandeveer, in which he said he could get a furlough from his commanding officer. officer.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Iowa, in behalf of his colleague, replied to that portion of Mr. Dawes' remarks that Mr. Vandeveer had received pay, both as colonel and member of Congress. He wished to as colonel and member of Congress. He wished to state that the compensation he'had received as colonel he had returned to the United States. Mr. DAWES, replied that Mr. Vandeveer did re-ceive pay for both offices for a while. Mr. WASHBURNE'S motion to postpone was disagreed to—yeas 53, nays 74.

The resolution declaring Mr. Vandeveer not entitled to a seat was then adopted.

Mr. MAYNARD (U.), of Tennessee, raised a question that, as the resolution expelled Mr. Vandeveer from his seat, the Constitution, in such cases, deveer from his seat, the Constitution, in such cases, required a vote of two-thirds.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky, replied that the gentleman had expelled himself.

Mr. DAWES said this could not be an expulsion, as, by accepting a military appointment, Mr. Vandeveer had vacated his seat.

The SPEAKER overruled Mr. Maynard's point.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Lowa, said Mr. Vandever served during the extra session and a portion of the second session, previous to the 20th of September, 1861. The question raised by Mr. Maynard was one of such importance that it ought to be submitted to the House, because, having seted as a member of the House, we cannot declare his seat vacant except by expulsion. A running debate ensued, in which Messrs. Roscoe Conkling, Dawes, Maynard, and Wilson participated, the last-named briefly controverting the constitutional position of Mr. Dawes.

Finally, Mr. MAYNARD appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The State of the Union. Pending this question the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; on the bill providing ways and means for the support of the Government.

Mr. WALKER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, resumed his remarks from yesterday, to show that the rates of interest are highest when the greatest amount of street is circulation. The Submarine Telegraph to New Orleans. NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The Commercial publishes a special despatch from Washington, stating that the Military Committee of the House have adopted a resolution in favor of the construction of the submarine telegraph along the Southern coast. paper is in circulation.

Mr. EDWARDS (Rep.), of New York, opposed Mr. EDWARDS (Rep.), of New York, opposed the proposed national system of banking.
Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, said the system established in the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, if continued at least until the end of the war, will involve the nation in great trouble. He made no factious opposition to it, but deemed it his duty to state his objections,

which he proceeded to do. He expressed his belief that there was recuparative energy in this country by which we will be excluded to hurl destruction at all the rebels of the Scuth or all the traiters of the North, whether in or out of this House, who advise us to lay down our arms and sue for peace.

The committee then proceeded to act on the bill.

Mr. SPAULDING (Rep.), of New York, on behalf of the Committee of Ways and Means, proposed an amendment to the first section, which was agreed to, so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to berrow, from time to time, on the creation of the United States, a sum not exceeding three hundred millions of dollars for the next issual year, and six hundred millions for the next issual year, and to issue therefor coupon or registered bonds, payable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years from date, and of such denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as he may deem expedient, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. Per annum, payable semi-annually, in codi:

Mr. THOMAS (U.), of Massachusetts, effered an amendment, which was agreed to, making the coupon or registered bonds payable at the pleasure of the Government, after twenty years from date, in coin.

Mr. SPAULDING moved to strike out the restriction of the sale of bonds a not less than par, so that the Secretary may, in his discretion, dispose of them at any time upon the best terms he can obtain. Pending the consideration of the amendment, the committee rose and the House adjourned. which he proceeded to do. He expressed his belief

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20, 1863. SENATE. The Senate met at eleven o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Harrisburg. Petitions. Messrs. RIDGWAY and DONOVAN each presented petitions from the Philadelphia City Institute, asking to be exempted from taxation.

Mr. STEIN, a petition from citizens of Lehigh Mr. STEIN, a petition from citizens of Lehigh county, for the passage of an act to prevent the Lehigh Navigation Company from building a dam above Mauch Chunk, and empowering it to build a railroad in lieu thereof.

Mr. REILLLY, a petition for the recharter of the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill county.

Mr. WALLACE, a petition from two hundred citizens of Blair county, for the enactment of a constitutional law for a National Convention of the States.

Reports of Committees.

The following bills were reported from the Judiciary Committee: Relative to foreign attachments, with amendments; to fill vacancies in the Councils of Philadelphia, as committed; supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia relative to certain officers, as committed; te extend the provisions of the act authorizing the arrest of professional thieves and burglars in the city of Philadelphia to the city of Harrisburg, as committed.

The following bills were reported from the Committee on Corporations: To authorize the Reading Gas Company to increase its capital stock, with amendment; the bill for the relief of the stockholders of the Frankford Lyceum, as committed; the bill Reports of Committees. I the Frankford Lyceum, as committed; the bill authorize the Minersville Water Company sell stock at public sale, as committed; the lill to incorporate the East Vincent Company for Desirition of the Minersville Chestra was he Detection of Horse Thieves in Chester county. as committed.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. KINSEY, a bill to extend the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Bucks county.

Mr. NICHOLS, a supplement to the act incorporating the trustees of the Howard Sunday-school building. building.
Mr. STEIN, a bill to extend the charter of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton.
Mr. REILLY, a bill to recharter the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill county; also, a bill requiring the Quakake Railroad Company to fence their road in Schuylkill county.

Mr. GLATZ, a bill to amend the charter of the
Susquehanna and Atlantic Telegraph Company;
llso, a bill to extend the charter of the York County Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. RIDGWAY, a bill to exempt from taxation the Philadelphis City Institute.

Mr. BOUGHTER, a bill defining the equity jurisdiction of the several courts of the Commonwealth.

Mr. HIESTAND, a bill to extend the charter of the Lancaster County Bank.

Pay of Volunteers and Militia. Mr. WHITE offered a resolution requesting the Governor to inquire of the proper authorities of the United States, as soon as practicable, when the volunteers and drafted militia have been paid and to what date, how soon they will be paid again and to what date, and communicate the result of his in-The resolution was adopted.

Mr. CONNELL, from the Select Committee, reported rules for the government of the Senate.
Mr. CLYMER moved to strike out the rule requiring a two-thirds vote to discharge any committee from the consideration of any bill. Agreed to—yeas 18, nays 13. The rules as amended were adopted. Adopted.

The supplement to the North Lebanon Railroad Company was passed finally.

The bill extending the act for the detection of professional thieves, to the cities of Harrisburg and Lancaster, was passed.

The bill relative to foreign attachments and attachments in execution passed to third reading.

The bill increasing the capital stock of the Reading Gas Company was considered and passed.

After passing several local unimportant bills, the Senate adjourned.

The House was called to order at 11 A. M., by Speaker Cessna. Interest on the Public Debt of the State. Mr. McMURTRIE offered the following joint relution:
1st. Resolved, That so much of the act of June 12th, 18t. Resolved, That so much of the act of June 12th, 1840, as requires the interest on the public debt of Pennsylvania to be paid in specie, or its equivalent, as also the 3d section of an act approved April 11th, 1862, be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

2. That it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to pay all interest falling due on the public debt of the Commonwealth on and after the 1st day of February, A. D. 1863, in such notes as may have been or may be issued, and made a legal tender by the United States Government. tates Government.
Mr. KAINE hoped that the above resolution would go to the proper committee.

Mr. McMURTRIE said that the payment was to e made on February 1st, and that immediate action was necessary.

Mr. VINCENT moved to amend by instructing

the committee to report on Thursday next. This wa

agreed to.

Alleged Bribery and Corruption.

Mr. WAKEFIELD offered the following:

Whereas, it is of vital importance to the perpetuity of our free institutions as citizens of Pennsylvania, that our electoral franchise be preserved inviolate; and whereas, it has been extensively reported, and is believed by many, that unlawful means were employed to secure the election of a United States Senator on Tuesday last; and whereas, it is due to those on whom such suspicions may rest, as also to the citizens of this great Commonwealth, that this subject should be investigated: therefore, Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to examine the facts in the case, with authority to send for persons and papers, and that they report to this or persons and papers, and that they report to this Mr. VINCENT declared that any investigation is proposed could do no good to any party. Every nember was familiar with the allegations, and every awyer among them knew that if the statements which had been made were true, a charge for con-spiracy would lie against some persons for courting a bribe, and the names of honorable gentlemen of both parties, not heretofore mentioned in connection with the affair, might be involved. With the affair, might be involved.

[These remarks are supposed to have reference to a story in circulation in Harrisburg, viz.: That a Democratic member, with the knowledge of his political friends, in order to deceive the friends of the Republican candidate for United States Senator, conveyed the idea that, for a certain consideration, he would cast his vote for the Republican. This he failed to do.] e would cast his vote for the Republican. This e failed to do.] Mr. BENEDICT offered the following amend-Mr. BENEDIOT offered the following amendment, which was afterwards withdrawn:

"And that the committee be directed to inquire whether any means were used to overawe or control the votes of members of the Legislature, by bringing bullies and rowdies from Philadelphia."

The question being taken, the original resolution, without the amendment, was passed by a vote of 54 ayes to 37 nocs. ayes to 37 noes.

The committee was announced to consist of Messrs.

"Worran - Reèbe, an

Bills Introduced. Bills Introduced.

Mr. PERSHING, an act taxing bankers and brokers, and repealing the act of April 18, 1861. [This bill is similar to one introduced last year.] Mr. FREELAND, an act to incorporate the Milersburg and Rousch Gap Railroad Company.

Mr. LUDLOW, an act to relieve the Philadelphia (ity Institute from taxation. hity Institute from taxation.
Mr. COCHRAN, an act relating to notaries pub-Mr. COCHRAN, as act relating to notaries public in Philadelphia, allowing them to take depositions and administer oaths.

Mr. RAMSEY, an act to make guardians liable for misuse of the property of minors.

Mr. LEE, an act for the relief of Henry W. Graeff.

Mr. RHOADS (Cumberland), an act relating topublic lands granted by the Government of the United States to the several States and Territories. [Under this act Pennsylvania accepts the lands donated by Congress on July 5th, 1862, and authorizes the Secretary of the Land Office to take suitable action.]

The House then adjourned. NEW JERSEY. Inauguration of Gov. Parker—His Inaugu TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 20.—The inauguration of Governor Parker was witnessed by a large throng. The military composed ten or twelve companies, two squadrons of cavalry, and two companies of artillery.

A salute was fired, and the procession moved at A salute was fired, and the procession moved at half past 11 o'clock for the State House. The Governor elect was conducted to the desk of the president of the Senate, where the oath was administered, and the seal handed over by Gov. Olden. After religious exercises, Governor Parker was escorted to the south part of the State House, where he delivered his inaugural. escorted to the south part of the State House, where he delivered his inaugural.

He sets out with an elaborate detail of State affairs, urges the strictest economy, favors the cause of education, and a thorough revision of the State militis system, calls attention to the comforts of the New Jersey soldiers, and thinks their families should be liberally provided for. He urges the prompt payment of the soldiers, and the examination of the hospitals and removal of their abuses.

Much space is devoted to national affairs. He refers to the promptness of New Jersey in-furnishing Much space is devoted to national affairs. He refers to the promptness of New Jersey in-furnishing men and money. He thinks it our solemn duty to examine into the causes of the war. He discusses the nature of the Government, and says each State expressly retains its sovereignty, and all rights and powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the States. The sovereignty of each State is as complete and real in its sphere as the sovereignty of the United States in its sphere. The United States supervises their relations to other nations, while to the respective States is committed the local self government, having reference chiefly to the domestic relations, including the protection of life, liberty, and the property of citizens. It is the duty of the States, as well as of the United States, to assert and maintain their sovereignty.

The framers of the Constitution, in their wisdoms. of the States, as well as of the United States, to assert and maintain their sovereignty.

The framers of the Constitution, in their wisdom, supposed that sufficient powers were surrendered and granted to the General Government to answer all the ends for which it was created, whether in peace or war. It was not founded only for a time of peace, and that in war there should be a power above the Constitution, limited only by individual opinion and discretion. The reserved rights of the people were to be protected at all times, and especially in times of discord and angry strife. In cases of doubt the doctrine was always against the enlarged powers. cially in times of discord and angry strife. In cases of doubt the doctrine was always against the enlarged powers.

He referred to national prosperity under this doctrine of the powers of the Constitution. He contends that secession is unconstitutional. It is not based on the right of revolution, but on the alleged right of a State constitutionally to withdraw. This is a political heresy. It was unknown to the framers of the Constitution.

In the Articles of Confederation, the original States expressly plighted their faith that the Union should be perpetual, and the Constitution followed only to make "a more perfect Union." The States ratified the Constitution with this distinct understanding, and that the Union was not to depend upon the will of any one of the parties alone. The idea was, that it was to be a permanent Government. The Governor next argues that there was not sufficient cause for revolution. He refers to the fanaticism in the North as calculated to produce the bitterest hatred on the part of the Southern people, and they committed retaliatory acts of violence, illegal, and entirely unjustifiable. In this way, a minority of ultra and fanatical men in each section, controlling the current of events, brought this Government to the years of destruction. In this sorrowful state of affairs, New Jersey has taken no part but to assert and show her boyalty on all occasions.

Arbitrary arrests are denounced. The puzpose of

exclusively to the legislative and executive branch of the Government, and never intended to exist in the breast of any individual, and it is so declared in the breast of any individual, and it is so declared in the Constitution.

The war power is discussed, and the plea of military necessity declared illegal and dangerous. Emancipation is classed as among the illegal acts of this new principle of the war power. He argues the impracticability of the scheme, and concludes that it will prolong the war. Our energies should be directed to save the Union, leaving emancipation, &c., to the Legislatures of the States.

He concluded with some advice as for controlling our passions, and as to the respect due to the rights of others. He hoped for the speedy conclusion of the war and the restoration of peace. It should be a peace on the basis of the Union as it was a Union of all the States, with their equality and rights unimpaired. impaired.
The inaugural was frequently applauded. After its delivery, the Governor was essented to his quar-

The Anderson Troop. The following order from General Rosecrare, in eference to the Anderson Troop, and testifying o the gallantry of those who obeyed his orders in he advance on Murfreesboro, will be read with inerest by their friends in this State: DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE ORIO;

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 9, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 6

\*

XVIII. The general commanding announces his high satisfaction with throse brave and determined men of the Anderson Guards, who promptly marched, under the gallant Majors Rosengarten and Ward, to aid him in his advance on Murfreesboro. These young soldiers and their brave commander yied with our most veteran cavalry, in their seadiness under fire, and the interphility of their advance on the enemy, and nobly sustained the honor already won by the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry for the Keystone State. While he deplores the early death of the brave young Rosengarten, the sorrow he feels at his loss is mingled with a soldier's pride, to know that he fell like a hero, and for the sacred cause of nationality. He trusts that Major Ward, recovering from his desperate but honovable wounds, will live to gather fresh laurels on many a field in his country's service.

to gather fresh laurels on many a neut in his country's service.

The general commanding is grieved to learn that about seven hundred of those noble Guards—said to belong to families of good standing at home—have chosen, under some pretext or other, not to follow their companions-in-arms to the field, to share with them the dangers and the glories of the 14th Army corps corps.

He cannot imagine what could have moved men in whom he laid such hopes to a course so base and selfish. He cannot conceive how they could shame their own kin and stain the clear honor of their native State by conduct not merely appearing base and cowardly, but so criminal as to deserve the penalty of death.

Before proceeding to do what his duty requires, Before proceeding to do what his duty requires, and having them dealt with as their conduct merits—before covering them with that deserved infamy which will blast them forever in the esteem of their fellows—the General commanding wishes this order read to them; and, to all who are not too lost to a sense of honor; to step forth and confess, that whatever may have been their private wants and griefs, the hour of their country's need and peril was not the time to stand back and falter; or expose their brothers in arms to danger and death without help. Let them resolve on some reparation which will give them an opportunity to save them from impending diegrace and ruin. ing disgrace and ruin.

By command of Major General Rosecrans.

C. GODDARD,

A. A. General and Chief of Staff.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c. Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange, yesterday, at 12 o'clock noon, the following stocks and real estate: 100 shares Hope Mutual Insurance Company,

north of Water street, subject to a yearly stoam rent of \$120, \$55.

A yearly ground rent of \$56, \$945.

A yearly ground rent of \$30, \$405.

Two-story frame dwelling, Race street, west of

Two-story frame dwelling, Race street, west of Fifteenth, \$3,760.

Neat modern dwelling, No. 2045 Wallace street, west of Twentieth, subject to yearly ground rent of \$142.33, \$2,125.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 2103 Brandywine street, Filteenth ward, \$2,125.

Lot of ground, northeast corner Oregon and Orleans streets, Twenty-fourth ward, \$1,850.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MERCANTIA TOWARY.—The annual meeting of the Mercan Morary Company was held at the library room last evening, at half past seven o'clock. The annual report of the manager and Netreasurer was read, showing an unusually healthy and prosperous condition of the institution. The librarian presented his report, giving the statistics of the growth and present condition of the library. There has been an increase of twenty-five in the number of members; the present number of members is 2,714; 1,350 volumes have been added to the orary, making the present number of volumes ,000. About 70,000 volumes have been given out

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.—John D. Holmes, one of the victims of the recent explosion at the Bridesburg Arsenal, died vesterday afternoon.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The counting-house of Thomas Langelbartel, Richmond street, below Nor-ris, Eighteenth ward, was slightly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon.

#### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKE

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1863. There was no change of importance occurred on the street to-day, prices being generally the same as yester-day. Gold looks firmer at 147, and old demands advanced to 144, and closed firm and active. Money is somewhat in excess of the demand at six per cent. Quartermasters' youchers are lower. One-year certificates somewhat better. Stocks were active and fluctuating. Sovernment securities were in more demand, but the connon sixes were not offered under 96, and the sevensold at 102%, the same as vesterday. City sixes sold at 112 for the new, and 1071/2 for the old issue, the former 1 and the latter & per cent. advance. Pennsylvania Railroad and Camden and Amboy Railroad shares and bonds were without change. Norristown Railroad sold at 68%, an advance of %. Beaver Meadow Railroad was firm at 68. Minehill Railroad at 56, and Harrisburg Railroad at 60½. Reading Railroad was unsettled, and the bears sucbut this was afterwards recovered, and several hundred leclined 14, and the common stock 14. Schuylkill Navi ation loan, as well as the common and preferred stocks, were lower. Lehigh Navigation and Schuvlkill Valley Railroad were without essential change. Little Schuyl-kill Railroad fell before the close to 43%, a decline of 1%. North Pennsylvania fell 1/2. Huntingdon and Broad Top sold at 15%, an advance of 1/2. Philadelphia and Erie sold from 30 up to 34, closing at the latter. Green and Coatesstreets passenger rose 1½. Girard College 1. Second and Third streets! The market was heavy at the close,

about 5.000 shares and 8,300 in bonds changing hands. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as

The New York Bank statement, for last week, comires as follows with that of the preceding week: Week ending. Loans. Specie. Circulat'n. Deposits. Ian. 10......\$175,816,010 36,770,746 9,551,563 162,378,249 Jan. 17......176,606,558 37,581,455 9,241,715 164,665,003 Increase.....\$790,548 810,719 1,787,754 The report of H. H. Van Dyck, superintendent of the New York State banks, presents the following facts:

New York State banks, presents the following facts:

The number of banks, banking associations, and individual bankers doing business within the State at the close of the fiscal year, was three hundred and five. There were, at the same period, in addition to the number just stated, fifty-three closing and insolvent banks, whose notes are in process of redemption, either at their counter, or under the direction of this Department.

Ten banking associations, with an aggregate capital of \$1560,000, and six individual bankers, have deposited the requisite securities, and commenced the business of banking during the last fiscal year. Four of the new associations were organized from incorporated banks whose charters expired during the last fiscal year. The Bank of Rome, Bank of Salina, and Essex County Bank, whose charters expired on the 1st of January, 1862, have not reorganized, and are closing business.

The amount of securities held in trust in this Department on September 30, 1852, was \$35,612,310,98.

The amount of circulating notes issued and outstanding on the books of this Department at the same period was \$42,239,636. Of this stim there was in the vaults of the banks, on the 27th of September, 1862, \$4,682,463, leaving in actual circulation \$57,557,373.

The actual circulation reported September 27, 1861, was \$25,010,748—showing an increase of \$5,541,592,501,501.

The total amount of New York State stock held in trust The total amount of New York State stock held in trust for all the banks, on the 1st of October, 1862, was \$19,022,890.10. Of which amount, \$5,928,966 was held for banks in the city of New York, and \$13,035,924.10 for those in other sections of the State. The total amount of New York stock held December 1, 1862, was \$19,512,725.10, and of United States stock, at the same date, \$12-79.451

225.10, and of United States stock, at the same date, \$12-729.430.

There has been a decrease in the bonds and mortgages held as security, during the past year, of \$474,308; of Illinois stock, \$50,783.85. Not regarding Arkansas State stock as of any intrinsic value, I have caused it all to be withdrawn; and with the exception of \$414.466.67, Illinois and Michigan stock, all the stocks held by this Department has been issued under the authority of the tate and of the United States.

The amount of securities transferred by this Department and countersigned in the State Treasury, for the year, was \$6,607,500.

The Brockport Exchange Bank is the only one that has failed during the fiscal year.

The name of the "Irone Bank," an individual bank located at Plattsburgh, was changed by an act of the Legislature, and the bank removed to Herkimer. The New York Evening Post of to-day says: The excitement on the Stock. Exchange continues un-abated, and prices move upward at the rate of 2@3 \$\vec{E}\$ cent on a single call for business. At the first board to-day there is an average advance of 2½ \$\vec{E}\$ cent. There was a strong demand to buy Erie, Harlem, and Michigan Southern

was a strong demand to buy Erie, Harlem, and Michigan Southern.

The largest rise to-day, was in Pacific Mail. Yesterday the stock was dull at 155@166, under apprehension that the Champion had been lost, and large; sales have been made for the fall. The safe arrival of the steamer this morning brought in large orders to buy, and 165, a rise of 10 per cent, was paid at the Board.

After the first board the market was weaker. Erie sold at 78, against 763 early in the day; do: preferred at 405 against 106.

Harlem preferred jumped 4 per cent.; the old stock 2; Hudson 12; Illinois Central 12; Chewland and Pittsburg 2; Michigan Southern 3.

Railroad bonds are very sirong. Northwesterns rose 12. Terre Haute I, Toledo and Wabash X, Cleveland and Pittsburg Fourths 1, Michigan Southern Sinking Funds 3. Erie, Harlem, and Hudson bonds are scarce.

The message of the President to Congress, discouraging further issue of green backs, has strengthened the Government list. The Sixes of 1881 are 26@36% asked. Certificates of indebtedness and 7,30 actes are stoady at yesterday's prices.

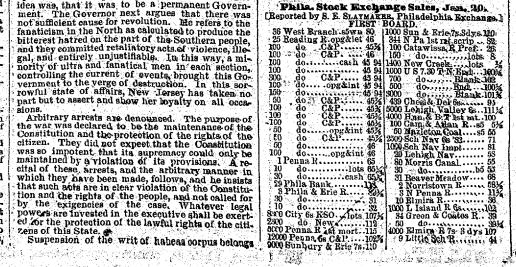
Money is in full demand at 5@66 per cent. or call

terday's prices.

Money is in full demand at 506 per cent, on call.

Gold is rather quiet to-day, at 1826 183. The functuations are likely to be less violent, now that it is knownexuely what Congress intends to do.

Gold, since the first board, is dayl, under the mediation rumors by the Arabia at Haliax. The closing sales are at 1474. 147%. Duitable domand notes are higher, selling at 145@14514, rly in the day as much as 社份後 was paid. Exchange on London closes very dull for to-morrow's. Exmer. The range for first-class bills is 161/(日记).



CLOSING PRICES—HR.5YY

Bid. Acked.
US 6s epns '81. 95% '96
US 7-30D blk. 101% 101%
American Gold.-191 145
Phil 6s off.-ex in.107% 108
Do new.ex in.117
Alleg co 6s R. 53
Penns 5s. 102% 102% 102%
Reading R. 46% 45% 108
Do bds '90. 117
Do bds '70. 107
Do bds '80. 111
Do bds '80. 112
Penns R. 65% 65%
Do prid 108. 113
Do 6s '76.
Do 2d mtg. 108
Do bonds.
Soruce-street R. 71%
Chastmites R. 71 

New York Stocks, January 20. Closing Quotations at 31/2 o'clock

Bid. Asked. NY Cen RR. 

Semi-weekly Review of the Philadelphil JANUARY 20-Evening The excitement noticed in the Produce markets ha The excitement notices are without any material comew hat subsided, but prices are without any material change. Breadstuffs are firmer. Wheat is not so active change. Breadstuns are nemet. Wheat is not so active. Corn has advanced. Cotton is very firm, and prices have advanced. In Fish and Fruit there is a fair business doing. Naval Stores are rather better, but the stock can tinues very light. tinues very light.

There is very little inquiry for Flour, either for shipment or home use, but prices are unchanged; about 93,000 bbls sold, including 1,800 bbls extra family at \$1.25 (97.50, and 200 bbls Lancaster county extra on privaterms; the sales to the retailers and bakers range at from \$6.25@6.37% for superfine, \$6.50@7 for extra \$7.1% (97.75 for extra family, and \$5@0 B bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is dull at \$5.25 B bbl. Com Meal is scarce, with sales of Penna at \$4.50 B bbl. GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and release. dywine at \$4.50 \gamma\text{ bil}.

GRAIN:—Wheat is inactive, and prices are barely maintained. Sales comprise 30,000 bus at 155c for prima Pennsylvania red, and 175@185c for white; the latter for prime Kentucky. Rye is without change. Sales of 50) bus Pennsylvania at 95c \( \frac{1}{2} \) bus. Corn has advanced; about 16,000 bus sold at 85c for new yellow, and old do. bt 90c \( \frac{1}{2} \) bus. Oats are unchanged, with sales of 30,000 bus at 64c for 32 lbs. Light are neglected. Barley-1,000 aus Pennsylvania sold at \$1.45 \( \frac{1}{2} \) bus.

aus Pennsylvania sold at \$1.45 F bus.

PROVISIONS.—There is a better demand for Pork. and prices are well maintained. Sales of 600 bbls West. ern and city-packed Mess at \$14.25615 \( \frac{2}{2} \) bbl. cash. Mess Beef is firm, with sales of city-packed at \$1.615, and country at \$12, cash. Dressed Hogs range at from \$1.51 to \$6\tilde{2} \) 100 lbs. Bacon—There is not much inquiry. Sales of plain and fancy canyassed Hams at \$60c; isides at \$767%. Lard comes forward slowly; sales of 1.30 bbl. and tes at \$4.600\tilde{2} \) (cash- and short time, and kers at 10%(61)c. Country, Lard sells at \$60\tilde{2} \) (cash. Butter—There is a fair inquiry. Sales of Roll at 1662c, and solid-packed at 14607c. Cheese is steady at 10001c, and Eggs 19620c.

METALS.—The firmness noted in the Iron market for some time past still continues, with sales of 2.00 ton No. 1 Anthracite at \$32033 \( \tilde{2} \) ton, cash and four mouths. Prices of Scotch Pig are nominal. Blooms are held rather higher, but without sales to any extent. There is a good demand for Bar and Boiler Iron, and price are well maintained. Lead—There is very little sockhere, A lot of Galena sold at \$34c, cash. Copper—The a is nothing doing, with sales at 27c \( \tilde{2} \) Bior yellow metal, on time. ern and city-packed Mess at \$14.25@15 7 bbl, cash. 1 on time.

BARK.—The receipts and stocks of Quercitron are light, and the demand has fallen off. We quote No. 1 at \$34.50 % ton, at which rate 50 casks sold. Tanners but is scarce. The last sale of Spanish Oak was at \$15 % conditions.

\$34.00 \times ton, at which rate of casks sold. Tanners Brit is scarce. The last sale of Spanish Oak was at \$15 \times cord.

CANDLES.—Prices are firm for all kinds, but there is very little demand, except for Adamantine, which are selling; at 18½@22c \times b cash, the latter rate for full weight Western,

GOAL.—Trade is dull, the demand having fallen of both for shipment and homé consumption, except to supply the Government. Prices favor buyers. The scarcity of suitable vessels, and the high rates of freight, tend to restrict operations at Richmond.

COFFEE.—There have been no arrivals, and the stock very much reduced. The demand is moderate, and the advance noted last week has been well maintained. Sales of 400 bags, including Rio, at 27@31½c, lamaica at 31c, and Laguayra at 29@32c, cash and 4 months.

COTTON meets a good inquiry, and with extremely light receipts and stock prices have advanced. Sales of 200 bales, chiefly Middling Uplands, at 70@72c, cash, closing at the latter rate, and go d Middlings at 75c/c.

FISH.—There is but little inquiry for any description, and the sales of Mackerel are confined to store lots at \$12 @13 \tilde{T} bbl for No. 1, \$8@9 for No. 2, \$5, 22@5,50 for medium, and \$6,26 for large, No, 3s. Pickled Herring range from \$1.50 to \$4.50—the latter rate for Labrador Fish.

FRUIT.—The market is poorly supplied with foreign Fruit; further sales of Palermo Oranges and Lemons at \$2,22@2.50 \tilde{T} box. There is a fair demand for most 4scriptions of domestic, with sales of Dried Apples at 5½c, or medium quality, and 6@6½c. Green Apples are worth \$2@3 \tilde{T} bbl. Dried Preaches come forward slowly, and soll at 9½@10½c for prime bright new halves; \$@9c for medium quality, and 6@6½c for quarters.

Hides are deally at the of Caraccas sold at 2½c, or prime bright new halves; \$390 for medium quality, and \$606\( \) for quarters.

HIDES are dull; a lot of Caraceas sold at \$5\( \) c, on time; green-slaughter sell at from \$90.0\( \) c \( \) d.

HOPS are firm, with sales of first-sort Eastern and Western at 20\( \) 2\( \) \( \) d. B. in quality.

LUMBER.—The demand is limited, with sales of white and yellow Pine Boards at \$16.50\( \) (8.50). We quote Laths at \$1.2\( \) (2.50), and Pickets \$500\( \) \( \) 7\( \) M.

MOLASSES.—The market has been very quiet, the stock here being very light; sales of 75 hhds Cardenss at 280, on time, and 150 bbls Sugar House Syrup on private-terms. 28c, on time, and 190 boils Sugar House Syrup on private terms.

NAVAL STORES.—There is very little inquiry for any kind, and prices are rather better; 100 bbls Common Rosin sold at \$16@16.50, and No. 2 at \$17@21 2 bbl, as in quality. Spirits of Turpentine sells in a small way at \$1.57@1.60, cash.

OILS—Fish Oils are unchanged, and prices are steady. Linseed Oil is in good request at \$1.27@1.30 2 sallow. We quote winter at 90@95c, as in quality. Petrolema continues unsettled, and prices looking up; size of 50 bbls at 40@50c, free, for refined, and crude of private terms.

bbls at Account, free, for renned, and cross of privaterms.

SALT.—There have been no arrivals of liverpol.

Two cargoes of Turk's Island sold at 29636 per bus.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed continues active, and prices on the cheat of the continues active, and prices on the cheat of the continues active, and prices on the cheat of the continues active, and arrival, at \$363.10 per bus.

Flaxseed sells, on arrival, at \$363.10 per bus.

SUGAR.—There is a firm feeling in the market, and a moderate inquiry, with sales of 300 hids, including the at \$400.00 care at 101.00 like on time. time.

SPIRITS.—Brandy and Gin are held with more firmness, and but little selling. New England Run isstady at 58c per gallon. Whisky is firmer, with sales of 30 bbls Penna and Ohio at 43@46c, and drudge 42@48c per gallon. gallon.

TALLOW is rather better, with sales of city-rendered at 10½@11c, and country at 10½@10½c per lb.

TOBACCO—The stock of manufactured is held firmly and very light; a small sale of common Leaf was made at 8½@9, four months.

WOOL—The demand for the fine grades continues good and prices are looking up, with sales of 100,000 lbs. good and prices are looking up, with sales of 10000 h common and quarter blood at 64@68c, fine at 65@88c, and pulled at 68c \$1 h.

The following are the The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at is port to-day: Flour.

New York Markets-Yesterday New York Markets—Yesterday.

Ashes.—Pots continue steady at \$3.372(65.3), and
Pearls are nominal.

Breadstuffs.—The market for State and Western
Flour is steady and without material change in prices.

The sales are \$0.000 bills at \$6.30(6.50) for superfines thate; \$6.75(67.15) for extra State; \$6.30(6.50) for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c.; \$6.90(8.20) for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$7.25(7.50), and trade brands of do at \$7.40(8.50).

Southern Flour is steady and unchanged; \$3.15(6.90) bills at \$7.10(3.76) for extra do. S6.8(37.20 for common to good, and \$1.550.000 for herands.

Bye Flour is selling at \$4.50@5.30 for the range of fina and superfine.

Corn Meal is firmer; we quote Jersey at \$4; Brandywine at \$4.25; puncheons \$21.

Wheat is quite firm, with a moderate demand! for export and milling; the sales are 75.000 bushels at \$1.50 purcheons \$1.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. GEORGE L. BUZBY. COMMITTEE OF THE MOSTE. JNO, E. ADD.CKS. LETTER RAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA Ship Westmoreland, Decan Liverpool, seen Brig Frederick Douse, Furness London, seen Brig Intended, Miller Havana. seen MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1863.

Schr Rowena, (Br.) Faber, from East. Marbor, TI, Shinst, with salt to Jauretche & Lavergue. Reports the brig Excelsior, Gapt Card, having sailed from St Kits 21st ult. for Sombrero, to load guano-for Philadelphia. Schr Wur Collyer, Rayner, 4 days from New York, with indse to David Cooper Schr White Squall, Pierce, 3 days. from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Tyler, Stone & Co.

Schr H B T Thompson, Steelman, 2 days from Nyork, in ballast to captain.

Schr H W Morse, Benton, 3 days from New York, with indse to Twells & Co. mase to Twells & Go.
Schr Island: Belle, Johnson, 3 days from New York, with sugar, &c, to Dallett & Son.
Schr Ceres, Meredith, 3 days from New York, in ballsit to John R White.
Schr Israel L Snow, Savage, 2 days from New York, with cament to captain.
Steaming Gen Burnside, Boyce, a hours from Leck creek, having towed thereto the Leck Achilles, for Livergool, where she anchored on Monday night, and light o'clock next morning under canyas.

CLEARED. Schn Ceres, Meredith, New York, J.R. White. Schin Isaac Morse, Parsons, Key West, Hunter, Kortola Co. Schr isaac Morse, Parsons, Roy West, Hunter, Co. Co. Schr A L Massey; Donnelly, Recey Point, Va. 60 Schr Elliett, Avis, Fortrass Monroe, Tyler, Star & Co. Schr W Kallahan, Kallahan, Alexandria, 60 Schr Courier, Hopkins, Fall River, Noble, Galdwell Schr Courier, Hopkins, Fall River, Noble, Galdwell

The City Ice Boat Gaptain Schellenger, 1st Shippen street wharf yesterdily afternoon, taking in tow bath Horesta, bound to Stand, and brig Joseph, kame, for Liverpool. (Correspondence of the Philadelphia, archange.)

LEWE, Del, Jan 13

The ship Lizzie Moses, from Philadelphia for San Francisco; another ship, name unknown; left, Henriett, from, Rio de Janeira, with coffee, waiting orders brig J Pierce, Norton, from Erindend, with molesses, waiting orders eight schoolers and a steamboat, are at at the Break water; a steamer, weak to sea 17th. Wind high from north with a heavy sea.

aaron marshaff. MEMORANIA.
Ship, Edward, Hale, from Calputta, arrived at Boston
Ish inst
Bark Florence, (Br.) Tope, from St Thomas for Philidelphia, in ballast, arrived at the Breakwater yesterday delphin, in sallast, arrived at the Breakwater years marning.

Bark W.A. Platonius, Davis, cleared at New York 20th inst. for Philadelphia.

Brig Mazatlan, Merryman, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Newsort 17th inst.

Brig Amelia, Vincasch ence, arrived at New Bedford 18th inst.

Brig Geranium, for Philadelphia, remained at New port 18th inst.

Schr Adelaide, Crowell, hence, arrived at Providence 18th inst. Schr Adelaido, Crowell, hence, avrived at Province Isth inst.

Schr Hanger, (Br.) Cascumpeo, from Prince Edward Isla Schr Hanger, (Br.) Cascumpeo, from Prince Edward Isla for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 17th inst.

Schrs Ellea, Stevens, hence for Boston, and Alida, Lam. Schrs Ellea, Stevens, hence for Philadelphia, remained at Newport bert, from Boston for Philadelphia, remained at Newport Isth inst.

Schrs J Cadwaidder, Clayton, and Ann L Brown, Schrs J Cadwaidder, Clayton, and Ann L Brown, cleared at New York yesterday for Philad's.