TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1863.

We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

CONGRESS. SENATE.-Mr. Foster presented a communication from the sufferers by the cotton famine in Lanca shire, England, expressing gratitude for the efforts made in this country for their relief, but the Vice President said it was the uniform practice of the Senate not to receive communications from foreigners. A bill to facilitate the transportation of troops was introduced. A resolution relative to the advertising of official documents was adopted; also, one calling for the records of the Porter court-martial was laid over. A resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of appointing an assistant collector of customs for the port of New York was adopted. A bill to authorize the raising of a militia force, to be called the National Guard was introduced and referred. The bill for the removal of Indians from the State of Kansas was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill giving greater security to emigrants passing through Oregon Territory was taken up and passed. A bill to provide for a national currency was introduced and referred. The bill to suspend the sale of lands on the Southern coast was taken up and passed. A bill to improve the Fox and Wisconsin rivers was introduced and referred. The resolution, asking if any interference had been made with the plans of General Burnside, was called up and passed. The bill to abrogate certain treaties with the Sioux Indians was called up, and, after a lengthy discussion, passed. A communication from the Secretary of State, relative to the regulations and orders of the Government to the consular power was received; the Senate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned House.-Hon. Walter McIndoe, of Wisconsin, was sworn in as a member of the House of Repre sentatives. The bill to establish a branch mint at Nevada was reported back from the Committee of Ways and Means. The consideration of Mr. Ste vens' bill to raise 150,000 colored troops was postponed until to-day. The bill amending the judicial system of the United States was passed. The House went into committee on the finance bill; which, after discussion and amendment, was page ed. This bill has been published in THE PRESS, but should have been corrected as follows: Section 7 should read, "the coupons on all bonds and treasury notes of the United States, &c. :" the words the "aggregate of the deposits," should be omitted in section 8. The House passed the nost offer appropriation bill and the Dengte resolutions to transfer prisoners (convicted criminals) from the District jails to the State prison at Albany, and Mr. Dunn's resolution, providing for bounties and pensions for Western troops, and then adjourned.

The Army of the Potomac-Appointment of General Hooker. The appointment of General HOOKER to the command of the Army of the Potomac will be welcomed by all who love a good and gallant and energetic commander. This is the reputation which Gen. HOOKER has earned on many a field, and which he possesses to-day in an eminent degree. He has had the singular good fortune to go through this war without being committed to any faction, and without permitting his name to be given to any party but that of his country. In whatever position General Hooker has been placed, he has done his duty. Until he fought his way to distinction, no one held a more humble position. He was called from civil life among the first Presidential army appointments, and in the latter part of July was placed in command of a brigade, which was stationed at Bladensburg for the defence of Washington. the forces in lower Maryland, and when McClellan moved to the Peninsula he accompanied him. It is no exaggeration to say, that in that campaign General Hooker won the greater share of the laurels. He speedily became known as a daring, bold, audacious fighting man, who always pressed his way until he obtained an advantage, and pushed his advantage until he obtained a vic- They will go to New York. tory. At Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and down to Antietam, he never entered a battle without doing himself great renown. He takes command of an army that knows him. They have seen him tried, and they feel that they can trust his valor and his genius. And yet it is not without a feeling of regret that we part from General BURNSIDE. He is a general whom we love, and his retirement will be regarded with universal sorrow. There is so much about General BURNSIDE to draw us to him-so much bravery; such a high sense of honor; so much self-sacrificing magnanimity—that he will always be remembered with affection and esteem. He did not seek to be placed in the command of the Army of the Potomac. He felt his own weakness—that he wanted those transcendant qualities that enable a man to control thousands of fellowmen, and lead them to victory. In North Carolina, where he commanded an expedition, he did his work well, and gained many important victories. When he joined the Army of the Potomac he labored zealously

and when that work is complete, we feel confident that they will again be called into These changes indicate a greater change in our military policy. What this country wants is military success, and, profiting by the experience we have gained, the President will promote and cherish merit until success is gained. We have every faith in General Hooker. He has fought his way to his present high position, and his merit deserves the recognition it has received. He may fail, for there is no test of ability to command an army but experience. It may be that, while possessing the great qualities that have made him so successful and popular, he wants the great quality of all. It such should be the case, then General · Hooker must give way to others. It is not men that we advance, but victory. We can have no personal preferences in a time like this, for we only desire the triumph of our arms. How best to attain it is the aim of the President. For this reason he has made these changes in the Army of the · Potomac. The policy which prompts them is the true one, and we think in the present case it will be crowned with success. Cotton.

to contribute to its triumph, and at Antietam

his magnificent valor reflected glory upon

our aims. The history of his connection

will do him honor. His defeat at Fredericks-

burg will not be remembered as a defeat,

asked for a furlough of thirty days, and that,

in connection with General SUMNER and

General FRANKLIN, he retires from the

army. This will leave the work of reorga-

nization in the hands of General HOOKER,

The stock of cotton on hand at Liverpool on the close of 1862, was ascertained to be 392,461 bales, being 100,000 bales more than previous returns had shown. The stock, on December 31, 1861, was 622,565 bales. In 1857 it was as low-as 340,300 bales, but then there were fresh arrivals weekly. At nee-sent the stock cannot be replenished from America, though the Cotton Circular counts on 50,000 bales from the South in 1863 "from the Brazils, West Indies, and other sources, about 200,000 bales; from Egypt probably 150,000 bales; and from the East Indies, 1,400,000 bales. This, added to the stock at present in the ports of Great Britain, gives an aggregate supply for the year of 2,283,950 bales. The export demand will take, in all probability, from this fully 700,000 bales, leaving for our own trade 1.533.950 bales." The same authority adds: "Believing, as we do, that a long period must clause before any settlement of American affairs can take place, there seems little hope for any relief from a higher range of prices during the coming year. Should, however, any unforeseen circumstance bring about a peace, a panic such as no previous history of the trade has witnessed might take place, and though the estimated supplies that would then come forward from America are possibly greatly exaggerated, still the anxiety to realize would be so general, and the difficulty on any terms to sell so great, that prices for the moment would be unnecessarily depressed, and the serious losses then sustained would greatly exceed any profits holders of cotton may have realized from the advance during the past year. Under such circumstances we cannot but express a feeling that the utmost caution should be ticulars. The steamer that fired was no doubt used in trading in the article, and so avoid, the pirate Alabama. as much as possible, the troubles that must sooner or later fall upon the trade, by a re- on the transport McClellan.

turn to the natural level of prices when this most unfortunate war is brought to a close." The present stock of cotton in Great Britain -say 440,000 bales-would last three months, at a consumption of 30,000 bales a week, if none of it were exported to the Continent, but only two months if there were. The expected supply from India appears unreasonably large.

Among the names of officers sent in by the President for promotion to the rank of Brigadier General, we notice that of Lieut. Colonel HECTOR TYNDALE, of Philadelphia, of the 28th Regiment, P.V. This regiment is one of the oldest in the volunteer service, being the second or third regiment of three vears' men mustered in from this State. At the battle of Cedar Mountain, Lieutenant Colonel Tyndale commanded the regiment, which was part of BANKS' command. Gen. GEARY was wounded at that battle, and from that time Lieutenant Colonel Tyndale commanded the brigade during all the Pope campaign in Virginia, and as acting Brigadier General participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. At Antietam he behaved with conspicuous gallantry, and was severely wounded, his life being despaired of. Lieutenant Colonel TYNDALE has been one of the most active and competent officers Pennsylvania has contributed to the arms of the Union.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL BURNSIDE. HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS.

General Hooker in Command. Generals Sumner and Franklin Relieved.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

January 26. This forenoon General Burnside turned over the ommand of the Army of the Potomac to General Hooker, who came to the Headquarters Camp for that purpose. As soon as the change became known a considerable number of superior officers called on General Burnside and took their parting leave with many regrets. -The following is General Burnside's address to

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Jan 26. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.

the army:

By direction of the President of the United States, the Commanding General this day transfers the command of this army to Major General Joseph Hooker. The short time that he has directed your movements has not been fruitful of victory or any considerable advancement of our lines, but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage, patience, and endurance that, under more favorable circumstances, would have accomplished great re-

Continue to exercise these virtues; be true in your devotion to your country and the principles you have sworn to maintain; give to the brave and skilful general who has long been identified with your organization, and who is now to command you, your full and cordial support, and you sill deserve

In taking an affectionate leave of the entire army, from which he separates with so much regret, he may be pardoned if he bids an especial farewell to his long-tried associates of the Ninth

His prayers are that God may be with you, and grant you continued success until the rebellion is

By command of Major General Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G. It is understood that Generals Sumner and Franklin have also been relieved from their command of the right and left Grand Divisions, but the names of

General Burnside, with most of his late staff, has been allowed thirty days' leave of absence. The weather is warm and pleasant, and the mud is fast drying up.

SKETCH OF MAJOR GENERAL HOOKER.

Major General Joseph Hooker was born in Massachusetts about the year 1817, and is consequently about forty-five years of age. He entered West Point in 1833, and graduated in 1837, standing No. 28 in a class which included Generals Benham, Williams, Sedgwick, etc., of the Union army, and Generals Bragg, Mackall, and Early, of the rebel forces. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico he accompanied Brigadier General Hamer as aid-decamp, and was breveted cantain for gallant conduct camp, and was breveted captain for gallant conduct in several conflicts at Monterey. In March, 1847, he was appointed assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain. At the National Bridge he distinguished himself, and was breveted major; and at Chapultanes he against attracted attraction. at Chepultepec he again attracted attention by his gallant and meritorious conduct, and was breveted At the close of the war with Mexico he withdrew from the service, and soon afterward emigrated to California. The outbreak of the rebellion found him there, and he was one of the first old West Pointers there, and he was one of the first old West Pointers who offered his services to the Government. He was one of the first batch of brigadier generals of volunteers appointed by President Lincoln on the 17th. May, 1861, and was on his and the Potomac, and subsequently of a division. From July, 1861, to February, 1862, he was stationed in Southern Maryland, on the north shore of the Potomac, his duty being to prevent the rebels crossing the river. eing to prevent the rebels crossing the river. This

When the Aimy of the Potomac moved to the peninsula, Hooker accompanied them in charge of a division. In the contest at Williamsburg his division bravely stood the brunt of battle. At Fair Oaks the men again showed their valor, and the general his fighting qualities. In the various contests Hooker took his part and bravely went through with his share of the seven days' fight. When McClellan's army was placed under the command of Gen. Pope, we find the names of "Fighting Joe Hooker" and the late General Kearney mentioned together in the thickest of the struggle; and again at South Mountain and Sharpsburg he seems to have been second to no one. At the latter fight he was shot through the foot and obliged to leave the field.

When he had recovered from his wound sufficiently to take the field in a litter he did so, and was made commanding general in the fifth army corps. On the 14th of November, he was placed in command of the centre grand division of General Burnside's army in Virginia. His promotions have thus taken place: On July 4, 1862, he was promoted to a major generalship of volunteers; and on the 20th of September, 1862, was appointed a brigadier generals of the control of ion bravely stood the brunt of battle. At Fair Oaks with the Army of the Potomac is one that for it placed him among the noblest characters of history. We understand that he has

of September, 1862, was appointed a brigadier gene-ral of the regular army, in the place of General Mansfield, deceased.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

List of U. S. Prisoners who have Died a Richmond-Departure of a Flag of Truce -The Storm Subsided. . FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 24.—The following is a list of U.S. prisoners that have died in the rebel States' military prison hospital at Richmond, since January 14, 1863:

Private C. O. Bee, Co. I, 42d Pa., Jan. 14. Private Michael Hess, Co. H, 7th Pa., Jan. 14. -Private S. Holabaugh, Co. E, 5th Pa., Jan. 15th. Private John Buff, Co. E., 2d Del., Jan. 15th. Corp. J. W. A. Bishop, Co. I, 121st Pa., Jan. 16th.

Private Wm. Chamberlin, Co. K., 11th Va., January 18th. Private Harrison Young, Co. H., 4th Maine, Wounded U. S. officers in this hospital. Janu-

Capt. S. S. Marchant, H, 136th Pa. Capt. C. D. Schaffle, E, 5th Pa. Adjutant F. McTrue, E. 12th Pa. First Lieut. J. K. Byers, F, 16th Me. Capt. John Ayer, H, 16th Me. Capt. H. Bryan, K, 3d Pa. Capt. A. J. Bolar, H, 12th Pa. Second Lieut. L. A. Johnson, H, 11th Pa.

Second Lieut. J. P. Lucas, E, 5th Pa.

F. Bruck, A. 8th N. Y. Assistant Adj. Gen. F. Brent Swearingen, ad bri. Steamers New York, Express, and Metamora left Fortress Monroe this afternoon for City Point. under a flag of truce, and in charge of Capt. John the prisoners now at Richmond, and taken at Murfreesboro, and it is hoped they may bring many of the Union officers who have been withheld. The storm has subsided and all the steamers to and from Fortress Monroe are again running regularly. States gunboat Mahaska, left here to-day for Baltimore. The schooner when captured was conveying

very fine and mild. THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

the rebel mail to a point near the White Hous

this morning.

The iron-clad Nahant arrived at Hampton Roads

The storm has cleared away, and the weather is

She Sinks the United States Transport Hatteras off Galveston, Texas—The Brook-lyn gives Chase to the Pirate, but he Es-

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The steamer Mary A. Boardman arrived to-night, from New Orleans on the 13th, and Key West on the 20th. She brings Galveston advices to the 17th, which were brought to Key West by the steamer Northern Light from New Orleans.

On the 17th, the United States sloop of-war Brooklyn, in company with six other United States steamers, was off Galveston. They saw a steamer in the offing. The steamer Hatteras immediately got underway to speak to her, and when within hailing distance asked who she was: The answer was-"Her Majesty's sloop-of-war The commander of the Hatteras then told them to wait, and he would send a boat to her, and had just

lowered the boat, with an officer and crew in her, when the steamer opened her broadside, and fired it into the Hatterns. The Brooklyn immediately got under weigh and started in pursuit of the stranger, but night coming on, lost eight of her, and was compelled to give up the chase. On returning, she found the steamer Hatteras sunk

in nine fathoms of water. The officers of the steamer

Mary Boardman are unable to give further par-

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1863. The Proposed National Guard. Senator Wilson's volunteer militia bill provide for a force to be called the National Guard of the United States, comprising two hundred regiments of twelve companies each. Every regiment to be divided into three battalions, commanded by colonel, lieutenant colonel, three majors, and twelve captains, to be appointed by the Governors of the States among which the force is to be distributed pro rata. Any portion of this militia may be called by the President of the United States into service ring a war of invasion or a rebellion.

Seizures of Rebel Property.

In reply to the resolution of inquiry relative to property heretofore seized by the Military Governor of the District of Columbia as the property of rebels, the Secretary of War encloses a communication from Gen. MARTINDALE detailing the circumstances of the conflict of military and civil authorities with regard to the property of Judge CAMPBELL, which, after its seizure by the military authorities, was subsequently turned over to the marshal of the District upon a writ of replevin. Gen. MARTINDALE suggests further legislation by ongress to embrace two points: First. To authorize the seizure of rebel property by military authority, as though martial law existed, but to be transferred to the civil authorities for condemnation and sale in those districts where the civil courts are in operation, and to courts martial where rebellion has interrupted civil courts. Secondly. Continued bsence and general reputation of disloyalty to authorize condemnation and sale, unless the owner of the property seized shall appear and prove loyalty. The Free Labor System in South Carolina. The U.S. tax commissioners for South Carolina have made a preliminary report, in which they say it must be obvious that the system of free labor has not had a fair trial in the part of that State which is under United States control; indeed, scarcely any system has been put to a practica test. Owing to casualties and shifting circumstances of military affairs no permanent labor-policy can be inaugurated. The great impediment in its progress is the uncertainty which overhangs the future of the colored people. It is a great mistake to suppose them to be unmindful of the uncertainty of their condition. Nevertheless, they are but tenants at will on the grace of the Government, subject to military caprice and necessity, with a strong desire to obtain permanent and free homes. where they were born and reared. This class of people, the commissioners say, are daily thronging. their doors, anxiously inquiring about their destiny. When the lands shall be sold for taxes they feel the necessity of some guiding minds to direct them in a new state of existence, the immense magnitude of which they appreciate, but the details of which they are unable to comprehend. The males especially are anxious to resume their former labor, provided they and their families can be assured of their freedom, moderate compensation, good homes, and per-

The League Island Navy Yard. The Secretary of the Navy has sent a communication to Congress asking an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for establishing a navy Postal Department Appropriation.

In the bill passed by the House to-day, twelve millions were appropriated for the Post Office Department for the year ending with the 30th of June 1864. For the first time during many years no appro priation from the Treasury for a postal deficit was required, there being enough of last year's appropriation unexpended to cover the small deficit of the coming year.

General Burnside. General Burnside has made arrangements to be in New York early this week. On Saturday morning he, at his own request, was relieved from the mmand of the Army of the Potomac, when the President immediately conferred the chief command on Major General HOOKER. The McDowell Court of Inquiry

sat with closed doors to-day. It is understood that they were awaiting the arrival of General MILROY and Lieut. Col. LOOKE (formerly of Gen. Por-TER's staff), who are the only witnesses yet to be examined. Nominations and Confirmations. James McBride, of Oregon, was to-day nominated

by the President as minister resident to the Hawaiian Islands. The Senate to-day confirmed the following no minations: Frederick Eckfieldt, of Pennsylvania to be melier and refiner of the branch mint at Denver, Colorado. Captains Charles Stewart and Wm. B. Shubrick, to be rear admirals in the navy. Captains George S. Blake, Cadwallader Ringgold, Henry W. Morris, James L. Lardner, Henry R. Hoff, Charles Henry Daris, Henry H. Bell, William Smith, John W. Livingston, Henry R. Thacher, William D. Porter, John S. Misson, and Robert B. Hitchcock, to be commodores in the navy on the active list; and Captain Joseph Langman to be a commander in the navy on the retired list.

The Military Changes. The appointment of General HOOKER to the command of the Army of the Potomac has not created much surprise here, as such an event has been looked for to occur at any moment since the battle of Fredericksburg. BURNSIDE, with a modesty perhaps never equalled, has long felt his incompetency, and has time and again asked to be relieved, but the Government has not seen fit to grant his request until the present moment. His address is characteristic of the man, and is universally praised here for its striking modesty and patriotic fervor.

The ordering to Washington of General's SUMNER and Franklin has created some surprise; but it is generally believed that it does not mean a censure of those officers. It is known that it has been in contemplation for some time to send Gen. SUMNER the Department of the Frontier. It is not known to what position General FRANKLIN will be assigned, but his friends think that he will be placed in command of the defences of Washington, so that the steady old soldier. Gen HEINTZER AN, can take the

Rumors about General McClellan. The city is full of rumors to-day that General McClellan has tendered his resignation. Ever since the publication of General HITCHCOCK'S letler, severely commenting on General McClellan's conduct, the gossipers have been noising it around that the latter would be court-martialed on charges preferred by the former, in behalf of the President. I give these rumors for what they are worth, not being able to youch their truthfulnes Another Important Pennsylvania Mail "Improvement.

Postmaster General BLAIR has directed a contract to be made with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company-WM. REYNOLDS, Esq., of Meadville, President—for the transportation of the mails from Corry by Rockdale, Venango, and Saegerstown to Meadville, daily, except Sunday, from

Meadville is thus placed in direct daily communiation with New York, and in a few months will be rapidly-progressing route to Akron. Ohio. M. S. WOODWORTH, of Warren county, Pennsylania, is appointed route agent on the above line. The office at Valley Falls, Marion county, Va., is e-established, and John M. Rogers appointed post-Office at Draw Bridge, Sussex county, Delaware,

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Free Labor Association -Formation of Regiments from the Loyal Men-The Recent Elections-Mr. Jen-NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 17, via FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 24.—The President of the Free Labor Association of Craven, Carteret, Hyde, and Beaufort counties, has received letters from prominent Northern statesmen, irrespective of party, expressing the warmest commendation of their object and principles. They are also assured of the hearty sympathy of the President of the United States. Notwithstanding Gov. Stanley's persistent opposition to the movement, it is rapidly gaining strength. It already includes the entire 1st North Carolina Regiment. Hon. C. H. Foster, free labor champion of North Carolina, was serenaded last night by the band of the 5th Massachusetts Regiment. A movement is on foot to ask authority of Congress for the formation of ten loyal regiments in North Carolina, the material for which is abundant. The following resolutions were adopted by the 1st North

Carolina Union Volunteers:

"Resolved, That one Jennings Pigott, now claiming a seat as Representative from this district, who came down to Newbern a few weeks ago from Washington, D. C., where he had been 'claim agent' for fifteen years, for 'the purpose of getting elected to Congress, through Gov. Stanley's aid, and by promises to Secessionists to return their slaves, and indemnify them for their losses, and by sympathizing with them generally, and denouncing free labor as Abolitionism, while he himself, at his home, in the District of Columbia, professes to be an Abolitionist, has earned the contempt of all decent men, and richly merits a coat of tar and feathers and a free ride on a rail, should he ever revisit North Carolina.

rolina:
"Resolved, That, as native citizens of North Care
"Resolved, That, as native citizens of North Care
"Resolved, That, as native citizens of North Care
"Resolved, That, as native citizens of North Care thus, and loyal then, who have taken arms for the Union, we claim the right to have something to say as to who shall represent this district. And, inasmuch as the majority of our regiment were disfranchised through the tripleared of the control o chised through the trickery of Gov. Stanley and his confederates, and, with the exception of some fifty or sixty of our members, given us no opportunity to vote, we pretest against the recognition of NEWBERN, N. C., 15th inst., via FORTRESS MONков, Sunday, January 25.—The following is among the resolutions adopted to day by the Carteret

the resolutions adopted to-day by the Carteret County Free Labor Association:

Resolved, That Edward Stanley's attempted suppression of the freedom of the press, by menaces of summary punishment of correspondents, and by threats to arrest and imprison any and all persons whatsoever who shall dare to speak or write in censure of his course, is in derogation of public liberty, and hostile to the fundamental principles of republican government. can government. Dr. John M. Davies, Assistant Surgeon, Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, has been appointed Post Surgeon here. THE LATEST.

Advance of a Minor Expedition - Rebels met and Defeated at Pollocksville, North Carolina-Health of the Troops, &c. Boston, Jan. 26.—Private advices from Newbern, N. C., to Tuesday, the 20th, have been received. No mail had then left for the North for two weeks, but one was about leaving for New York.

The main expedition, of which so much has been said, has not yet started; but a land force was sent forward on the 17th towards the railroad, which encountered a force of 1,300 rebels at Pollocksville. Our troops drove them from the town and took possession of it. Some of the New York cavalry vere wounded. The general health of the troops was excellent.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AND GUM SHOES.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, gum shoes, &c., &c., embracing about 700 packages of first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern the pirate Alabama.

The steamer Hatters was merely a transport, but

on four months credit, commencing this morning at 10 carried four guns of light calibre, similar to those o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. हैं जिल्हें महिला प्रतिकार की मूल की दिला है जिल्हें हैं और केन्द्र की दिला है। अन्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य की की स्थाप की दिला है।

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

General Roscerans and the Newspapers-The Rebels Attack a Railroad Train-General Stanley's Attack and Pursuit of Wheeler's Cavalry—The Feeling against General Bragg—The Wants of the Department-General Wheeler Promoted-Army Changes-Arrival of General Gar-

MURFREESBORO, TENN., Jan. 26.-Gen. Rose crans hopes that the newspapers of Cincinnati, Louisville, and other cities, will desist from the practice of publishing reports of the shipment o supplies to the Department of the Cumberland, such olications being substantially a notification to the rebels to prepare their forces for the capture of the supplies. It is understood, however, that the newspapers would not make such announcements, if the artermasters and commissaries did not furnish the

Wheeler's cavalry made a dash at a train of cars n Sunday, on the railroad between Nashville and Franklin, and succeeded in destroying two cars; but they were frightened away before destroying the balance of the train. A convalescent rebel soldier who was riding in one of the cars was killed, and a sergeant of the United States troops was badly wounded. Brigadier General D. S. Stanley foliowed the rebels sharply, but they had too much start of him. He rode a distance of fifty-two miles within twenty hours. The rebel cavalry, in considerable bodies, are constantly hovering on our flanks, watching our communication. The Government ought to reinforce our cavalry arm of this department, and supply norses to mount the infantry regiments, in order that they may be able to pursue the rebels.

The rebel General Wheeler has been made major-general, and placed in command of all the rebel cavalry in Tennessee. Captain Elmore Otis, of the 4th United States Davalry, who distinguished himself conspicuously n successful charges on the enemy in the battle o Stone river, and who now commands a brigade of cavalry, has been recommended by General Rosecrans for a brigadier generalship; also, Colonel Stanley, and all the officers of his brigade, for pro-It is reported that the enemy are being rein forced. An intercepted letter from a member of Genera Bragg's staffind cates that the feeling against Brage is so strong that he will be superseded. The writer

admits that notwithstanding the rebels captured most of the guns and several thousand prisoner from us, they were badly whipped. He says the slaughter of their officers was awful, and although the fighting of the rebel army was splendid, they were beaten by superior generalship and the obstinacy of the Yankees. Brigadier General Garfield, who whipped Hum phrey Maishall in Eastern Kentucky, and afterwards distinguished himself in command of a brigade at Shiloh, has reported to General Rosecrans for duty. He will probably be assigned to command a division of the Army of the Cumberland. Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, during the absence of Gen. McCook, commands the right wing, and Brig. Gen. Granger commands Gen. Rojecrans old divi-The weather continues stormy and the rivers are swelling. Dr. E. Swift, U. S. A., the medical director of this

New York Legislature_Mr. Callicott Elected Speaker. ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The Assembly has at length succeeded in effecting its organization. According to the agreement made before the adjournment on Saturday evening, the Assembly this morning proceeded to a ballot for Speaker, and Mr. Callicott, (Union Democrat), of Brooklyn, the Republican candidate, was elected.

All the Republican nominees for officers of the Assembly were elected. Assembly were elected.

A resolution was introduced charging Mr. Callicot vith bribery, corruption, &c. After a long debate, the Assembly adjourned with-Presentation to Gen. Hatch.

Department, whose services are almost invaluable,

will be strongly recommended for promotion to rank

Oswego, N. Y., Jan. 25.—General John P. Hatch was to day presented with a service of silver and a policy of insurance on his life, by his friends. The General has just recovered from his wounds. Public Entertainments. THE NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Tho

new theatre of Mr. Wheatley was filled last evening with a fashionable audience. The assembly was not as large as it would have been but for the premium upon the seats that they could only be obgenerally paid. We think it was a mistake in the management, and we are confident that the audience this evening will show a vast difference. The most theatre is its great success in a practical way. The stage is large and commodious, the seats are all convenient and attractive, while the facilities for hearing are unsurpassed. The lowest tones of Wr. Forrest voice could be heard in the highest part of the house with great distinctness, and, indeed, every part of the building seemed to be within its compass. The light, the ventilation, the entrance and exit, are all admirably arranged. In every way, indeed, it is the finest and most comfortable theatre in Philadelnhia.

Mr. Forrest's performance of Virginius was unusually fine. We do not think he ever played better, and although the part of the Roman is by no means his greatest conception, nor a favorite character of ours, he seemed to throw into it fire, life, feeling, and reality. It impressed us as we have been seldom impressed before, and showed that the fine genius of the great tragedian is still powerful more force than he has been accustomed to show, while Mr. McCullough, in the attractive part of Icilius, was loudly applauded. These gentlemen are established favorites here and were warmly wel comed. Mr. Leah was effective as *Numitorials* Mrs. Allen was an excellent Vivinia and Salvaneu taste and seeing, while Madamel Ponisi, in the small part of Servia, played with great judgment. Mr. Wheatley then came forward, amid applause and made the following remarks: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I appear before you

And made the following remarks:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I appear before you this evening to tender you my deep and heartfelt thanks, for the prompt and generous alacrity with which you have shown a disposition to support me in my undertaking. Believe me, these thanks are no mere verbal formula; they are the honest expressions of one, the better part of whose life has been passed among you, whose heart is knit as much by affection as by respect to that public for whom he has ever labored so zealously, and which has always so cordially acknowledged his toil. Let me frankly own that it is with a satisfied selling of pride I return to Philadelphia to assume the management of a house which will recall to the olden supporters of theatrical amusements in this city the palmy days of the old Chestnut-street Theatre, while to the younger-lovers of them it may repeat and more than realize the tales which they have been told of a flourishing theatre in the very centre of its life and activity. It will scarcely be necessary for me to allude to the architectural elegance and studious comfort in its internal arrangements of this beautiful little Templa of the Muses, reared by the public spirit and energy of Mr. William Cochrane, and confided to my care. Its doors I have this evening opened to the friends and patrons of my earlier career, with the determination to secure a continuance of that support and liberality which they have formerly accorded me. Neither the desire to win nor the ambition to merit it shall be wanting upon my part. If "fortune does help the bold," as the Roman proverb says, and the old English one, "Resolution and success are cater cousins," has any truth in it, then, indeed, do I feel certain that my honest ambition dannet and shall not be belied by my failure. Indeed, the Wheel and the money bags was in one of her most loving moods—since she enables me to comdeed, it would seem to me that the Blind Goddess of the Wheel and the money bags was in one of her most loving moods—since she enables me to commence my season in conjunction with the most powerful attraction, as an artist, that could be offered me by America—nay, by the world. You are, of course, aware that I ant now alluding to Mr. Edwin Forrest, always a great Shakspearean actor. He is one of the few artists—I might with justice say, the only one—who has grown greater as years have rolled on. Greater by his conscientious and intellectual study—by his riper experience and more enlarged comprehension. Now, in the very zenith of his reputation, he assists me in the opening of this theatre, and I trust that I shall be able to place, upon this stage the tragedies and plays in which he may appear with a completeness and artistic finish which shall entitle me to your approbation. For let me assure you my desire is not alone to win the golden surventures where the same to win the golden surventures.

probation: For let me assure you my desire is not alone to win the golden spur of success, but honestly and emphatically to deserve it. Moreover, I am probation. For let me assure you my desire is not alone, to win the golden spur of success, but honestly and emphatically to deserve it. Moreover, I am supported in this new commencement of my managerial career in Philadelphia by another great Shakspearian artist. As Mr. Forrest is pre-eminent in the grander and more tragic elements of the drama, so does Mr. Hackett wear the chapter of the lighter genius of comedy. My labor shall be as truly exerted for him as for Mr. Forrest, in the earnest hope to insure the reputation of this building as one of the few theatres in the country as near perfection in, its management as human labor and intelligence can make it. It is with the presentiment of success strongly within me that I have dared to make you these promises. Let me trust that, as I retire from your presence, you will give me your best wishes for my success in offering you a class of entertainments of the highest characteraclass which shall neither be injurious to public manners nor to public morals, while it raises the public intelligence and promotes its artistic knowledge. Ladies and gentlemen, let me sincerely thank you for tendering me, in your applause, the gratifying assurance that you believe in my desire, while you possess a faith in my capability to do all that I have

A MUTINOUS REGIMENT.—It was announced some days ago that the 109th Illinois regiment, with Gen. Grant in Mississippi, had mutinied. A correspondent says: "This regiment is one of the three K. G. C. regiments from the southern part of Illinois, and behaved very badly in the State before it left, attacking the houses of private citizens, leating Union men, &c. One of the plans of the K. G. C.'s is to surrender or refuse to fire on their Southern brethren, and it appears this regiment tried to carry it out. The lieutenant colonel is said to have gone over to the enemy." THE CANADA OIL WELLS.—From the con

THE CANADA OIL WELLS.—From the correspondent of the Toronto Globe, we learn that the oil wells of Enniskillen are still yielding well, although many which at first flowed profusely, are now dry. A rise in the price of crude oil to \$1 or \$2 per barrel would set the owners to drilling and boring out their dried-up wells, to see if those which formerly flowed would continue to yield by pumping. Oil Springs has some 2,000 inhabitants, and is rapidly growing. Crude oil is selling at 50 cents per barrel at the wells, which affords an immense margin to the dealers. THE BURIAL OF GENERAL SILL .- It has

THE BURIAL OF GENERAL SILL.—It has been currently reported that General Sill was buried by the rebels, at Murfreesboro, with military honors. An officer in General Sheridan's division informs the Nashville Union, that such was not the fact. He says that General Sill's body was placed by the rebels in a coffin, and left in that condition. MORMON THEATRE—The Mormon Saints have established a theatre at Salt Lake City, Brigham Young and President Kimball officiating at its opening. Songs, dances, the comedy of the "Honeymoon," and the farce of "Paddy Miles" Boy," made up the initiatory bill. DESERTERS:-It is stated that the Provost Mar-

DESERTERS.—It is stated that the Provost Marshal of Pittsburg has arrested and returned to duty during the past four months, some nineteen hundred deserters and stragglers. More are being picked up every day. The Provost Guard now consists of 59 men, belonging to Capt. J. B. Hays' company of drafted militia. They are ordered to make every exertion to secure the arrest of deserters and stragglers, and exhibit on all occasions a laudable anxiety to carry out their instructions. BRITISH NEUTRALITY.—One of the English papers lately stated that Great Britain shipped about 13,000,000 pounds of gunpowder, directly or indirectly, during the first three months of 1862, to the South.

NEWSPAPERS.—Of about forty newspapers in New Hampshire, one year ago, nearly one-third have been discontinued, or consolidated with others.

And unless times change, several among those now "living" must follow suit before long, probably.

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XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Third Session. Washington, January 26, 1863.

SENATE. SENATE.

The Lancashire Sufferers.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, presented a communication from the laborers of England, many of whom reside in the county of Lancashire, expressing gratitude for the munificent donation of provisions, &c., from the people of the United States, and expressing a wish that some mesns might be provided for their emigration to this country. country.
The VICE PRESIDENT stated that it had been Transportation Facilities.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep.), of Iowa, introduced a bill to provide additional facilities to the Government for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, and to furnish additional commercial facilities to the people of the Western States.

Official Correspondence.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire if any department of the Government has had any official correspondence published as an advertisement, and if so, in what paper, and what has been the cost since March 4, 1861. Case of General Fitz John Porter.

Mr. LATHAM (Dem.), of California, offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a copy of the record, and all the proceedings of the court martial of Major General Fitz John Porter. Laid over.

Assistant Collector at New York.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Sen.) of New York. Assistant Collector at New York.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep.), of New Jersey, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of appointing an assistant collector of customs for the district of New York, to reside at Jersey City. Volunteer Military Force.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to organize a volunteer military force, to be called the National Guard of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Kansas Indians.

The Kansas Indians.

Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Kansas, called up the bill authorizing the President to enter into negotiation for the removal of the Indian tribes from the State of Kansas. The question was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour. Overland Emigrants. When Mr. NESMITH (U.), of Oregon, called up the bill for the better protection of the overland emigrants to the Pacific coast, which was passed. A National Currency.
Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, introduced a bill

to provide for a national currency, secured by pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circu-lation and redemption thereof. Referred to the Committee on Finance. League Island.

Mr. RICE (Dem.), of Minnesots, offered a motion or reconsider the vote passing the resolution relative o League Island. Sale of Southern Lands. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, called up the bill to suspend the sale of lands on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, in and about Port Royal. The bill was passed.

Western Navigation.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to enlarge the canals and to improve the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan. Referred to the Military Committee. Gen. Burnside's Plans.
Mr. ANTHONY (Rep.), of Rhode Island, called up the resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire whether any plan of Gen. A. E. Burnside for the movement of the Army of the Potomac had been interfered with by officers writing to or visiting Washington to oppose them, and if such movements had been arrested, and if so, by what authority. Passed.

Who Stowy Transides. Gen. Burnside's Plans

by what authority. Passed.

The Sioux Treaties.

Mr. WILKINSON (Rep.), of Minnesota, called up the bill to abrogate the treaties with the Sioux, and to indemnify the citizens of Minnesota for the losses incurred by the late Indian outrages, the pending question being on the adoption of the substitute reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, abrogating the treaties and appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the immediate relief of sufferers, and providing for commissioners to examine all claims.

Mr. RICE moved to amend the substitute by increasing the appropriation to fifteen hundred thousand relief thousand the substitute by increasing the appropriation to fifteen hundred thousand the substitute of the subst reasing the appropriation to fifteen hundred thou-and dollars. Rejected. Mr. RICE then moved to increase the appropria-ion to two hundred thousand. Rejected—yeas 10, on motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, the appropriation was increased so as to include two-thirds of the unexpended balance of certain annuities due but not paid over, not to exceed one hundred thousand After a discussion at some length, the bill was

Report of the Secretary of State. A communication was received from the President transmitting the report of the Secretary of State, and regulations and orders of Government to the Consular power. After an executive session, the Senate ad-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Walter D. Indoe, of Wisconsin, was s as successor of the late Luther Hanchett Branch Mint at Nevada. Mr. STRATTON (Rep.), of New Jersey, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back, with a favorable recommendation, the bill to establish a branch mint in the Territory of Nevada. New Ordnance Depot.
Mr. DUNN (Rep.), of Indiana, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to establish an arsenal and ordnance depot in New York harbor Negro Regiments. Mr. Stevens' bill authorizing the President to raise and equip 150,000 militia of African descent, for five years' service, coming up. **

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, moved to postpone its consideration till to-morrow. **

Mr. HOLMAN (D.), of Indiana, moved to postpone it till the 3d of March. Not agreed to—yeas 45, navs 80. 45, nays 80. Mr. Stevens, motion to postpone till to-morroy

Mr. Stevens monon to pospone in a was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HARRISON (Rep.), of Ohio, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to accept for three years the services of any companies of infantry, cavalry, or artillery, without any limitation as to number.

The Judicial System. The Judicial System.

The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the judicial system, making Ohio and Michigan the Seventh, and Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin the Eighth Judicial Circuit. The Finance Bill. The Finance 1911.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the finance bill.

Mr. Stevens' substitute for the bill as introduced the Committee of Ways and Means was considered.

sidered.
Mr. McKNIGHT (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment—namely, the section from the former bill, taxing bank circulation, omitting the clause asked the gentleman whether Congress has the power to impose a tax on the issues of banks char-tered by a State. Mr. McKNIGHT had no doubt of this power. Congress has control over the currency, as the Constitution provides. stitution provides.
Mr. CONKLING differed from him. Congres could not tax the franchises of the States.

Mr. McKnight's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Stevens' substitute was then voted on and Mr. Stevens substitute in a man war rejected—yeas, 18; nays not counted.
Mr. COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana; offered as a substitute for the original bill, Mr. Stevens' substitute, with the bank-tax section from the former added. with the bank-tax section from the former added. This was rejected.

The committee then rose and reported the bill as heretofore amended by the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and which has already been published. Nearly all the amendments made to the bill in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union were agreed to. to the bill in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union were agreed to.
Several were reserved for separate votes, including that authorizing the Secretary to dispose of bonds at any time, on such terms as he may deem advisable, instead of restricting him to not less than par. This mstead of restricting him to not less than par. This was agreed to—yeas 83, nays 50.

The House disagreed to committee's amendment taxing the aggregate of bank deposits.

Mr. STEVENS again offered his substitute as amended by himself, so as to include the bank-tax rection of the original bill. Rejected—yeas 36, nays 92. The bill, as amended by the committee, was ther ordered to be engrossed for third reading, and passes without a division. The bill, as passed, was the same as recently pub-The House considered, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and passed the Post Office appropriation bill.

The House passed the Senate resolution, legal The House passed the Senate resolution, legalizing the transfer of convicted criminals from the District of Columbia to the State prison at Albany. Mr. DUNN offered a resolution, which was passed, providing pay of bounties and pensions to officers and men in the Western Military Department. The House then adjourned.

The House then adjourned. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was called to order at 3% o'clock P I. by the Speaker. Mr. NICHOLS, from the Committee on Railcoads Mr. NICHOLS, from the Committee on Kallodaus, reported, with an affirmative recommendation, an act relative to the bridge over the Wissahickon creek, on the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad (allowing the company to fill in control of the graph with earth 1. certain of the spans with earth.) Bills Introduced. Mr. CONNELL read a bill relative to the culverte Mr. CUNNELL read a bill relative to the culverts of Philadelphia.
Mr. REILLLY, an act extending the charter of the Miners Bank of Pottsville.
Mr. NICHOLS, a supplement to the act for the arrest of professional thieves in Philadelphia.
Mr. LOWRY, joint resolutions protesting against the enlargement of the canals of New York at the expense of the General Government.
Mr. BOUGHTER, an act extending the charter of the Harrisburg Bank. Also,
An act extending the charter of the Bank of Leba-An act extending the charter of the Bank of Lebe

Exempts from the Draft. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the Adju tant General to furnish the Senate with the number of persons who were exempted from the draft in each county on account of conscientious scruples. League Island. League Island.

A resolution was also adopted authorizing a committee, to be appointed by the Speaker, to proceed to Washington and urge upon the Government the acceptance of League Island as a naval depot.

Mr. CONNELL read a bill making the offices of members of the Legislature and of City Council incompatible. This bill was then passed. compatible. This bill was then passed. HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 71/2 P. M., by Speaker CESSNA. Speaker CESSINA.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. BROWN, of Northumberland, an act requiring administrators, trustees, and others to file with the county prothonotor a copy of their respective accounts.

Mr. KERNS, a supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. BROWN; of Mercer, an act relative to the payment of the State militia. Committee of the Whole. The House then went into Committee of the

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on Senate resolutions, providing for the appointment of a committee of three from the Senate, and five from the House, to proceed to Washington, accompanied by the Governor, to urge the acceptance of League Island as a proper place for the establishment of a naval depot. The committee reported the resolution, which was then passed by the House, substantially as above.

The House then selourned louse, substantially as above. The House then adjourned. A Cotton Ship Burned off Charleston. NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The steamer Prometheus

from New Orleans on the 8th, reports that when off Charleston on the 18th she saw about a hundred bales of cotton on fire; also, parts of a vessel in flames. Loss of the Ship Mortimer Livingstone New York, Jan. 26.—The ship Mortimer Living-stone, bound to this port from Havre, was lost to-day, four miles south of Carson's Inlet, N. J. All hands were saved. The Steamer City of Hartford.

New York, Jan. 26.—The steamer City of Hartford has been got off the rocks in Hell Gate, and will be brought here to-morrow. Honors to Gen. Fitz John Porter. NEW YORK, Jan. 26. The Common Council o this city to-day adopted a resolution requesting the counsel of General Fitz John Porter to furnish them with the full evidence in the late trial by court martial, and tendering General Porter the hospitalities of the city, and a recontion in the Governor's room. Governor's room.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Bombardment of Acapulco—A Spirited Artillery Duel—Capture of the Town by the French War Vessels—Abandosment of the Place After Spiking the Guis. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The steamer Sonora which arrived here to-day from Psnama, reports that four French war vessels bombarded the town of Acapulco, Mexico, for three days, commencing on the 16th. The fire was returned from the fort, doing some damage to the vessels. The people abandoned the town. After killing thirteen of the Mexican garrison, the fort was finally

the guns. The fleet then left. Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; white at \$1.80@1.95; for Southern red \$1.50@1.60. Corn quite; white 91@93c. Oats unchanged. Whisky dull at 50c. Cloverseed buoyant at \$17@17.12½. Sugar firm; and tending upward. Oincinnati; Jan. 26.—Flour has advanced 10c; sales at \$5.70@6.75. Wheat advanced 2c. Corn ic higher. Whisky dull. Mess Pork \$13.25. American gold is duoted at 46@48 per cent. premium. Demand notes 42@43 per cent. premium. Exchange on New York par. on New York par.

proved 3.

silenced, when a hundred sailors landed and spiked

New York, Jan. 26.—Arrived, ship Castro B; from Oporto. Brigs Mary Emily, from Demarara; Hannah Hicks, from Malaga.

New York, Jan. 26.—The ship Mortimer Livingston, before reported lost, was owned by Boyd & Hincken, and valued at \$30,000. She was fully insured. BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Arrived, steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia, and ship Commodore, from Liverpool. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Sailed, ship Sea Serpent, for Hong Kong. FIRE. The alarm of fire about six o'clock

last evening was caused by the burning of a bed, window curtains, and other articles in the second story of the residence of Mr. C. Campion, No. 1816 Mount Vernon street. A young lady had lighted the gas, and threw the burning match upon the carpet. This caused the fire. Damage done to the property is estimated at \$500. CITY ITEMS.

Monthly Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association. The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held, at their rooms, No. 1011 Chestnut atreet, last evening, President Cookman in the chair. The audience was unusually large—a fact which is no doubt attributable to the new order of exercises which has recently been adopted by this Association The system of essays, answers to stated interrogatories, and discussions, which they have just inau-gurated, has added immensely to their interest, and we shall not be surprised if, very soon, the increased attendance will make it necessary for them to secure a more spacious room in which to hold these monthly gatherings.

The meeting was opened with the usual devotional exercises—singing a hymn, reading the Scriptures by the chairman, and prayer by M. Shillingford. By previous appointment Mr. Hiram Ward was then called upon to answer the following question: "Has the extensive manufacture and use of fermented liquors and domestic wines in this country diminished the aggregate of drunkenness and its attendant evils?" Mr. Ward responded to this question in the negative. The process of distillatio was, he said, only about three hundred years old. But the use of wines had been productive of an immense aggregate of drunkenness in all ages. The first caseof mania-apotu recorded in history was that of Nebuchadnezzar, who had drank so much wine that he was attacked with a fit of delirium tremens and imagined himself an ox, and had gone down on all fours and spent seven years, like another brute in the fields! Wine-bibbers had always been drunkards, and cider and beer-drinkers fared no better. He knew of one family who drank at the rate of fifty-two barrels a year, that had been all ciderdrunkards, one of their number never having drawn a sober breath from one year's end to the other; and if any one doubted that lager beer was intoxicating, all that he had to do was to visit one of the great German Sunday resorts and hear the hundreds of drinkers there congregated swear in Dutch! Mr. Ward concluded his speech by recommending that if any one doubted that American wines make them drunk, he ought to try it. After another rather long question had been answered, speeches were made by Messrs. Dr. Osler and Peter B. Simons. These were followed by a

hymn, and an ESSAY BY THE REV. P. L. DO The usual essay for the occasion was read by the Rev. Frank. L. Robbins, pastor of the Green Hill Presbyterian Church. His subject was "Self-Sove reignty." and his treatment of it was metanhysical and philosophical, rather than theological. He endeavored to show that the self-determining power in man's nature, whilst it was the most hazardous, was the touchstone of true greatness. He held that it was within the range of every man's natural power to act well his part in life, mentary to human nature, as such, than clergymen of his school generally are. He asserted that reformation was possible for all, by a simple effort of the will. He denied that any man's destiny was under the iron necessity of predestination. Individual self sovereignty was God's gift to man, and he attained to the truest standard of religion who realized most perfectly this self-determining power. God, he said, had made man perfect and harmonious in all his at tributes, and it was, therefore, within his power to do right if he so determined. The essay was extremely well written, and was applauded at the close. THE DISCUSSION.

A half hour was next devoted to discussing the essay just read. The first speaker did not seem well pleased with the theology of the essay. It might not have been designed as a theological disquisition; nevertheless, any manifest departure from the teach. ings of the Bible ought not to be overlooked. He thought the essayist had drawn a too flattering picture of man's nature unregenerated by the power of Oct. II. has that man had been originally created perfect, but the devil had subsequently sadly damaged the divine mechanism. To the speaker's mind the boasted self-sovereignty of man was a fallacy. Godalone was sovereign, and man, his creature, was subject. Such an idea as a sovereign being subject to a sovereign, might be clear to some minds, but in his estimation it was nonsense. Man's boasted freedom. he knew, writhed under the thought, yet the truth had to be confessed that ever since the fall man has been Satan's slave—a bondsman to sin, and must so remain until he is made "the Lord's freeman" by the grace of God, in the new or spiritual birth, over which the subject could have no more control than he had over his natural birth. Christians were such by the good pleasure of God alone, and what they did in that capacity that was worthy of praise' was not their own natural act, but the act of Him "who worketh in you to will and to do of his own good pleasure." The next speaker was Mr. Hiram Ward, but as his speech was not in his happiest mood, and as we have already given him a good show in this report, we will not attempt to reproduce what he said.

Mr. Kellog, who officiated as secretary, next occupied the floor. He believed, reverently, in all the preacher had said, and promised to profit by it. He grown men! And this, he said, was as true of newborn Christians, who were necessarily babes in the ology-a proposition which he proceeded to illustrate in person by assuming that it was in the power of a man to become either a devil or an angel (a circumstance which the Scriptures have utterly failed to communicate). He also talked confusedly, for what purpose he did not state, about "what the devils were thinking and doing in Heaven!" Mr. K. is evidently a fluent speaker, but was unfortunate in the selection of his theme. At this stage of the discussion, Mr. Robbins again took the floor, and with great good temper attempted to set himself right on the points assailed in his essay, the conclusion of his defence being, that if man was not a free moral agent, then God must be unjust in condemning him. By courtesy the time was afterwards prolonged to hear the views of the Rev. Mr. Malin. He thought the essay too elaborately written, but evidently saw nothing wrong in its theology. The remainder of the evening was occupied in the transaction of business."

LECTURE BY THE REV. DR. HARWOOD. This evening the fifth lecture of the popular course now being delivered in this city in aid of the Church of St. Matthias, will be delivered at Concert Hall by the Rev. Edwin Harwood, D. D., of New Haven. His subject will be "The Political Parties and Contests within the United States during the Last War with Great Britain." This is a prolific theme, appropriate to the times, and one which, in the hands of its distinguished author, will be of unusual interest. We hope to see a large audience in at-Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Coughs, Colds, and Irritated Throats, are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine. A SELF-EVIDENT TRUTH.—In a Scotch town a man from the country applied to a respectable lawyer for advice. After detailing the circumstances of the case, he was asked if he had stated facts just as they had occurred. "Oh, ay, sir," rejoined the applicant; "I thought it best to tell the lain truth; you can put the lies into it yourself. An axiom is a self-evident truth. It is an axiom that the only garments really worth having are

ment of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, STRANGE EGYPTIAN RELICS.-A large number of relics of ancient Egypt have lately been found at Thebes. A series of necklaces, with figures of jackals in gold, and golden bracelets, enriched by enamel colors, are extraordinary works of art. One of them is very remarkable, having the sacred hawk for its central ornament. A hatchet of gold, with a hunting scene embossed on the blade; a mirror, with a heavy lotus shaped handle of gold, and a large variety of minor decorations for the person, are among the collection. These things are very curious and elegant; but if the reader would see something eminently useful, as well as elegant, let him examine the peerless stock of wearing apparel on hand at the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street. above Sixth.

those procurable at the One-Price Clothing Establish-

"THE DIFFERENCE IS BUT SMALL, AFTER ALL."-A certain judge was once obliged to sleep with an Irishman in a crowded hotel, when the following conversation ensued : "Pat, you would have remained a long time in the old country before you could have slept with a judge, would you not?"
"Yes, yer honor," said Pat; "and I think yer henorwould have been a long time in the ould coun thry before ye'd been a judge." And Pat and the judge, on the street, might be hall fellows, to all appearances, if Pat would buy his clothes at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price, under the Continental. First-class suits within the reach of all. GEORGE

Steck's

Inimitable

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Philadelphia Cattle Market, Jan. 26, 1863, FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. Philadelphia Cattle Market, Jan. 26, 1863. The receipts of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drop Yard are very light this week, only reaching about 110 head. The market is dull, the high prices of the drovers limiting operations. We quote first quality Western and Chester county Steers at from 946464; fair quality 803 and common at from 867, according to condition and quality. The market closed dull and heavy at the above conditions the butchers only buying to supply their in THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29, 1863. There was much excitement on the street to-day regaiding the runors from Washington, and the an-nouncement that General Burnside had been relieved of his command. Gold, which opened at 149, fell 1/2 B cent. notations, the buschers only buying to supply their in but soon rallied, and steadily advanced until the close, when 151%@151% was bid for it. Old domands rose 146%, and closed firm. Government securities were weaker, and fell off slightly. Money rates are unchanged: The Stock market was active, but marked with a down-ward tendency in the fancies. Governments fell off %; State fives sold at 101%—an advance of %: new City sive feD off 1/2. Camden and Amboy sixes were in demand— 1889s at 1071/2, 1890s at 1051/4, 1870s; at 107. Sunbury and Erie sevens broughd 110%; Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgages 116%—an advance of %; second ditto 112%—an-

steady at 38%. Minehill at 53. Beaver Meadow rose to

70. Elmira rose ¼; the preferred was steady at 50½. North Pennsylvania sold at 11. Pennsylvania rose to 68—an advance of ‰. Camden and Atlantic preferred

Passenger Railways were more active than for several

days past. Spruce and Pine rose 4; Thirteenth and Fifteenth advanced 14; Chestnut and Walnut sold at

5: Green and Coates at 40%; Girard College at 26%;

Fifth and Sixth af 55; West Philadelphia at 60—an advance of 1; Arch street at 27%—an advance of 26. Bank of Penn Township sold at 36; 118 was bid for Philadel-

hia. The market closed quite firm-6,700 shares and

554,000 in bonds changing hands at the regular board.

\$4,691,000
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Decembe

January 5, 1863.

100 Read'g R ...

3,610,148 19 3,429,928 39

\$23,819,182 78

mand Notes.

mediate wants.

COWS AND CALVES. The receipts are larger, and there is a fair demand at from \$15 to \$40 % head, as to quality.

SHEEP.

The receipts are moderate, and the market farm and on the advance; sales at from \$10 (2000) \$10; gross. Have also sevanced, with sales of 4,000 head, at from \$6,5007.25 \$7.100 hs, net, extording to condition and Sc. 5007.22 % 100 ths. net. extording to condition and quality.

The Cattle on sale to-day are from the following states:

500 head from Ponnsylvania.

500 head from Ponnsylvania.

500 head from Hinois.

60 head from Maryland.

40 head from Meryland.

40 head from Meryland.

40 head from Meryland.

The following are the particular of sales:

Alexander Kennedy, 20 Chester county Steers, selling at from \$8.900.50 for fair to extra.

Jones Mcellees, 23 Western Steers, selling at from \$9.900.50 for fair to extra.

Puller & Bro., 56 Western Steers, selling at from \$9.900.50 for good to extra quality.

92 for good to extra quality.

Puller & Bro., 56 Western Steers, selling at from \$9.000.50 for good to extra.

P. Hathowar, 40 Chester and Lancaster county Steers, P. McFillen, 25 Western Steers, selling at from \$6.000.50 for good to extra.

P. McFillen, 25 Western Steers, selling at from \$6.000.50 for good to extra.

Fellhimer & Kirwin, 110 Western Steers, selling at from \$6.000.50 for good to extra. advance of ½. Elmiza sevens rese ½, the chattel tens-brought 70. Lehigh Navigation sizes 176: Schuylkill Navigation sixes, 1882, 69½. Reading bonds were steady t Saturday's figure. Rocust Mourtain Coal rose to 31; reen Mountain Iron fell to 3%; Susquehanna Canal sold at 6: Schuylkill Navigation at 5; the preferred a 14%-an advance of %: Morris Canal preferred im Reading chares opened at 45%, closing at an advance of 1/2. Catawissa preferred was pressed for sale, owing to rumors affecting its business, and fell from 22 to 21%, recovering at the Second Board to 22½, closing active. Long Island rose %. Huntingdon and Broad Top cold freely at 21. Little Schuylkill was weak, and fell'eff to 44%, orristown sold at 58%. Philadelphia and Eric was

P. McKillen, 28 Western Steers, selling at from 96th for good to extra.
Fellhimer & Kirwin, 140 Western Steers, selling at from \$500.50 for fair to extra quality.
James McFillen, 35 Lancaster county Steers, selling at from \$509.50.
Mooney & Smith, 100 Western Steers, selling at from \$500.25 for fair to extra.
E. Scott, 31 Maryland Steers, selling at 700% for common to extra. E. Scott, 31 Maryland Steers, selling at 760% for common to extra.

Rice & Smith, 91 Western Steers, selling at from 96 10% for fair to extra.

Cochran & McCall, 50 Chester-county Steers, selling at from 960 for fair to extra.

Cows AND Callyss.—The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillip's Avenue Drove Yard are rather larger than usual this week, reaching about 116 head; there is a fair de mand, and prices are about the same as last quoted Springers selling at from \$1600 \$\text{20}\$ to \$\text{40}\$ \$\text{P}\$ bead, according to quality; old lean Cows sell at from \$1600 \$\text{P}\$ head.

Calves are unchanged; sales reach about 60 head at from \$600 \$\text{P}\$ heat so weight and condition. THE SHEBP MARKET.

THE HOG MARKET. The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avanue Drove Yards this week reach 4,000 head. There is a fair demand, and prices have advanced 25c the 100 hs, selling at from \$6.506/7.25 \$100 hbs, net. 2,500 head sold at H. G. Imhoff's Union Drove Yard at from \$6.50/2.75 \$100 head also sold by John Craace & Co, at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from \$6.50/2.75 \$100 hbs, net, according to quality. CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET, Jan. 24.—BRET CATTLE Received, 840; market active. We note the following

 sales:
 Name IV, head good grade steers averaging 1,220 lbs at \$3.25.

 Page sold Hume IV head good grade steers averaging 1,220 lbs at \$3.25.

 Bingham sold Morris, Rinneman, & Waixell 20 head fair State steers averaging 1,240 lbs at \$2.37/2.

 Reeves.
 Avg. Price. Beeves. Avg. Price. 3,23 lbs. 1,223 sl.00.

 17
 1,250
 \$3.30
 11
 1,213 sl.00.

 17
 1,220
 3.25 lbs. 1,227 285.
 260
 1,080
 3.24 call. 1,025 285.

 60
 1,080
 3.24 call. 1,025 285.
 2.26 212.
 12.240 2.37/2.

 12
 1,418
 3.20 17 1,000 2.37.
 2.37/2.

 39
 1,200
 3.20 17 900 2.27.

 100
 1,250
 3.00 17 900 2.27.

 11 at \$32 \$\mathrm{B}\$ head.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. UP TO 12 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

Continental-Ninth and Chestnut streets,

Continental—Ninth and Chestnut streeta.

B F Shenk, Lancaster
C R Landis, New Jersey
C B King & La, New York
G Packer & La, New York
M Halsted & Jady
W Wilson, Middletown, Del
Miss L B Wilson, Delaware
Miss L A Naudain, Delaware
Miss L A Naudain, Delaware
Miss B Aulston, Delaware
Mr B Mc Hiland; Delaware
Mr G Naudin, Delaware
Mr G Maudin, Delaware
Mr G Maudin, Delaware
Mr G Maudin, Delaware
Mr G Molart, W Chester
J W Webb, Suffolk, Va
H G A Molark, W Chester
J W Webb, Suffolk, Va
R A Witthans & W, N Y
Miss P A Witthans, N Y
G L Ronald, New York
A R Witthans, Jr, N Y
K Ning, Jr, U S A
J A Morris, U S A
G Tyson, China
E Fowler & w, Hartford
J J Sands & Ia, Chicago
W H Stewart, New York
J McCrary, Illinois
W S Messoroy, Salem
J A Showe, New York
J McCrary, Illinois
A S Howe, New York
J Stilwell, New Jersey
W H Hendrickson, N J
E T Jones, Massachnetis
E T Jones, Massachnetis the Stidwell, New Jersey

New Jersey

Hendrickson, N J

D Hendrickson, N J

Glayburgh, New York

Stadelberger, New York

Wm Wall, New York

H House, New York

Has H Tood and w, N Y \$1,809,286 33 The following statement shows the condition of the banks of Philadelphia at various times during 1862 and 1863: 1862. | Loans. | Specie. | Circul. | Deposits January 6...... 31,046,337 5,688,728 2,145,219 21.396.014 J H Louard, Newburg, N Y
C O Simpson, New York
W F Brown, New York
S J Davenport, Chicago
R Town, Detroit
J Edwards & la, Mass
Wm H Milton, Boston
JH Bradford, Boston
JH Bradford, Boston
JH Bradford, Boston
J H Bradford, Baltimore
O S Stearns, Mass
W A Mallen, Carlisle, Pa
J N Staeger, Pennsylvania
Geo. H Whipple, New York
Jarlos Pierce, Boston
3 N Dner New York los Pierce, Boston Duer, New York and Chency, Connec The importations of foreign merchandise at the port of ard Cheney, Connecticut E Harwood, New Haven o \$2,379,835, to which add the declared value of dry goods entered at the port—\$2,201,245—and the aggregate weekly imports will foot up \$1,581,083. Against this we exported \$3,131,189 of produce, and \$780,816 of specie, footing up together \$3,912,005. For the first time for many Girard-Chestnut street, below Ninth

weeks the balance is against us.

The New York Eventing Post of to-day says:
The stock market is heavy and lower, influenced by the increased activity in the money market. The resignation of General Burnside is also not without its effect on the market. The decline averages 14@3; eent., with some pressure to sell the "fancies," such as Harlem, Eric old, and Michigan Southern.

New York Central sold down to 119, but at the close 120 is bid. Eric went as low as 76% and afterwards 77%.

The bond market is firm, especially Terre Hante bonds, which are 1 per cent. higher. Michigan Central and Southern are also strong.

Governments are quiet, but steady at Saturday's prices. The coupons are a shade lower, and selling at 95%. Seventhirties sold at 102.

Movey as in a brisk domand at 6 % cant. on call. There its, however, no disturbance in loans, the activity proceeding more from a closer discrimination of securities.

The Gold market has fluctuated considerably to-day. The opening business at the Beard was at 149, but afterwards the price steadily rose to 150%.

Gold, ince the first board, is much higher, selling at 150%.

Dutiable demand notes sold down to 145, but at the 150%. Dutiable demand notes sold down to 145, but at the close 145% is bid. Exchange on London is 1 중 cent, higher. The leading drawers are selling at 165%@166%. Hunter, Reading McCrery & wf, Penna, White, Baltimore Adams, Baltimore J Simpson, U S A ast H St John, Brooklyn

American-Chestnut street, above Fifth | 35 Norristown R. lots 59\times | 25 Chestmut-street R. ... 55 | 12 List Sch R. ... 45 | 45 Green-street R. ... 40\times | 45 Green-street R. ... 40\times | 45 Girard College R. .. 26\times | 50 Thirteenth-st R. ... 55 | 200 List and 10s. 2dys 70 | 200 Penna R. 2d m. ... 112\times | 200 Penna R Jos K Rifey, New Jersey, J E Thompson, Salem, N. S L Parkhurst, New York C P Jewell, Delaware R Marshe, Chester co A D Hepburn, Penna G J Richards, Prov'ce, R I Goo E Teague, Port Clinton Lewis E Shelly, New York Andrew Hopper, New York H A Chambers, Carbondale J G Cockey, Baltimore L P Humphreys, Maryland J Brown, Delaware G F Conradt, Bultimore E T Moore, Delaware P E Riley Geo Lear, Doylestown
E Harvey, Doylestown
Jas Lattomus, Smyrna, Del
Mrs Loffand
Miss Clara Wolff
John Ondycke, Easton W Wilhelm, M Chunk St. Louis-Chestnut street, above Third

R H Lecky & wf A S Waterbury, U S N Chas Hill, New Jersey J Thomas, Georgetown, D (Wm Thompson, Jr., Ohio E H Luseen, Cincinnati Chas R Lewis, Cincinnati J Alderdiee & wf, Toronto A L Hamer, Buffalo F Bonsall, Buffalo A G Callender & wf Mass F Bonsail, Bunaio A G Callender & wf. Mass Miss Annie Vincent, Mass Wm Payne, Newark, N J George Schale, Penna John Gillman, Maine T H Dara Connecticut

Philadelphia Markets. JANUARY 26 Byoning. The Flour market is unchanged, but very quiet; sales

scarce : Pennsylvania is held at \$4 and Brandywine at scarce; rennsylvania is near as grand memory which spetch. WHEAT.—There is not much offering, and the market is better. Sales comprise about 7,000 bushels Red, at 168 @160c, mostly at the latter rate for prime Pennsylvania, and 6@7,000 bushels White; chiefly Kentucky, at 183c. Rye is steady, at 186@97c. for Pennsylvania. Corn is in demand, and about 4,000 bushels new Yellow sold at 88@ 57c. in the cars and afteat. Oats are unchanged, and about 6,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 37@43c, measure, and 64c for 32 fbs weight. Barley is selling at 150c ner bushel for norms. per bushel for prins.

BARK.—Quercitron is scarce and in demand, and 1st No. 1 is wanted at \$34.50 B ton.

COTTON.—The market is active, but the high views of holders limits operations; sales of middlings at 76@776.

Bart. 2011.

W W Turner, H Canovaka A Pierce, Wisconsin E R Chandler & la, Albany James Watson, N Jersey Robert King, New Jersey Thomas Davis, N Jersey Dr Banning, New York C Hedges, Maryland William F Beach J J Devine, New York B Fitch, New York W B Brown, Penna A H Blair & wf, Penna Wm B Watkins, Balt
Jas W O'Connor, Ohio
G E Thurston, U S N
Thos Livingston, N York
Wm Wilkens, Baltimore
Rev C Malmsbury, Newark
G C Hotchkiss, Brooklyn
J T Baldwin, Baston
J Micke, Easton Merchants'-Fourth street, below Arch Merchants'-Fourth street, below Arch.
Louis Ritterskamp, St Louis CS Palmer, Bucks co. Pa
Jos Bordy, New York
A Frank, New York
E Plassen, Maryland
A Gideon
A Pardee, Jr. Pa
S R Colloway
Thos J Burchfield, Pittsbg
Hon T Ross, Pa
Girley, White Deer Mills
C H Hstore, Pa
Miss Eva Huston, Norristvn
Edmund Doster, Bethlehem
J A Southmayd, Jersey City
Wm J Parke
M J Kramer, Allentown
Wm Noaker, Carlisle | 188 | 136 | Do bonds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | John James, Chester co, Pa Smith Preston, Chester co E G Hays, New York E J Emmons, Cecil co, Md J-hn Hepple, Tremont M Rooney, Schuylkill co, Pa J Taylor, Washington ohn Wilson, Bucks co, Pa F McSnarran, Lames, F New York Stocks, January 26. Closing Quotations at 3½ o'clock. Bid. Asked.] Bid. A Union—Arch street, above Third.

John Kennedy, New York
D Paxton, Gettysburg
J L Yoder & Ia, Debhichem
D Richwine, Lancaster co
S E Fitch, New York

Union—Arch street, above Third.
M J Jones & Ia, Utica, X
E Entler, Princeton
M S L E Freenan, Escan
M S L E Freenan, Escan
J J Northway, Albazy, X National-Race street, above Third AK Boyd, Mochanicsville A L Kanh
AW Monteith, Belaware co
W II Johnson, New Jersey
Famil Weaver, Penns
GC Sheldon, Nillsborough
JC Jones & Son, Westport Baid Eagle Third at above Callowhill.

M A Fegley, Manch Chunk
S Bergstraser, Centreville
J L Gring, Penna
M K Regar, Lancaster co
M J Speakman, Penna Black Bear-Third street, above Callow! G Hoy, Milion, Pa R Beiley, Allentown G Beitckman, Allentown F Diehl, Quakertown W Bechtel, Penna

f about 2,200 bbis at \$7.25@7.50, mostly at the latter rate, for good Ohio extra family. The sales to the retailer and bakers are limited at \$6 12%@6:37% for superfine, \$6.50@7 for extras, \$7.12%@7.75 for extra family, and \$5@9 岁 bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is offered at \$5@5.25 ₽ bbl, but dull. . Corn Meal is

holders limits operations; sales of minutings as the fifth, cash.

GROCERIES.—There is not much movement; sales are confined to small lots of Sugar and Coffee at full prices. New Orleans Sugar we quote at 11@11%; and Cuba at 10%@10%; Bh.

PROVISIONS—The market is inactive, without any Inimitable

Piano

Piano

Fortes,

J. E. Gould,

Seventh and Chestnut. [jai5-thstim]

Ciange to note in price or demand.

SEEDA.—There is a good demand for Cloverseed; about 600 bus sold at \$4.070 20 pb bus—mostly at the latter rate.

Timothy has advanced; 1,000 bus sold at \$2.202.50, and Flaxseed \$3.10 pb bus.

WHISKY is quiet; 20300 bbls, mostly fron-bound, sold at \$600 and drudge at \$600 pb gallon.

Mount Vernon—Second street, above Arck
W H Knowles, New York | R Storm, Boston
W Mutter, New York | J Dunlay, Strongsburg
W Marks, New York | A Reed, Strongsburg
D S Mitchell, Wayne ca Pa N Corbet, Migdistory Barley Sheaf-Second street, below Vine.

I Remmy, N P R R
C Foulke, Guakertown
C Chembers, Panna
D Roberson, New Jersoy

C Roberts, Newron
H Kane, Decote, N
C Kirkbride, Buck
E Easthuru, Pana