SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1863.

CONGRESS. SENATE.-After the reception of a message from the President, recommending that the thanks of Congress be tendered to Acting Rear Admiral Porter, and the passage of several private bills, a bill was reported to expedite the printing of the President's message. The resolution to censure the Examining Commission for the Banks expedition transports was called up, considered, and postponed. The credentials of the Hon. William A. Richardson, Senator from Illinois, were presented, and the genlleman took his seat. The bill granting aid to the State of Missouri in emancipating her slaves was taken up, and debated at length. The bill was finally recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, and, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned. House.-After the transaction of some unimportant business, the bill authorizing the President to employ troops of African descent was taken up, and onsidered until the House adjourned."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. SENATE.-The report from the committee appointed to instruct the Governor to demand the removal of Pennsylvania sick and wounded soldiers to their homes was adopted. A bill was introduced empowering the Mayor to appoint port wardens for this port, for three years from January next. The supplement to the Fifteenth and Green-streets Railway bill was taken up and passed. A resolution directing the Finance Committee to ascertain what amount of bounty money had been paid to volunteers by different counties, towns, and cities, in the State, was adopted and the Senate adjourned House.—The House occupied its entire session with the consideration of the resolutions directing Governor Cuttin to proceed to Washington and inquire why Mr. Boileau was arrested and demand his immediate release. We would direct the memhere to the columns of THE PRESS this morning. where they will find the facts of the case plainly stated.

The Course of Judge Ludlow. In the year 1856 James R. Ludlow, now a judge of the Criminal Court, made a speech in the hall of the Washington Engine house. He was then an ambitious aspirant for judicial honors, and an active member of the Democratic party. In the course of that speech he made the very remarkable declaration that if WILLIAM H. SEWARD should be elected President of the United States, he would be in favor of a dissolution of the Union, and that the South would be justified in dissolving the Union in such an event. We make this statement in justice to Judge Ludlow, and in order to show that there should be no occasion for surprise at his present singular course. At the same time, having exhibited his record as a Democratic politician, we may be also permitted to say a word or two in reference to his record as a Democratic judge. In the first place, we may well question the right. or at least the propriety, of a judge acting as he has done without legal evidence, or in an exceptional case by his own knowledge. Judge Ludlow had neither. His information was based upon rumor, or hearsny. We may imitate the sentiments of the Judge, and say it will be a sad day for justice and law when such a foundation for judicial action shall be allowed in this Commonwealth. In the end, it must be He serves them in the Common Council, destructive of all individual rights, and, and in the State Legislature, and, after besides, it would be committing the very

act he denounces in the Government. Examined in this point of view, the conduct of Judge Ludlow appears still more reprehensible. He undertook to deal with business and attend to the matter relating to the military arrest of the editor of the Evening Journal. We should like to see the law that sustains him in such a course. The Grand Inquest is the great repository of the popular power over criminal proceedings. The Judge merely charges them. That is to say, he gives them his views as to the law upon any facts likely to come before them; but they are not bound by his views; they are the judges of the law, and cannot be controlled or ordered by him. He may tell them that "such an event occurred in my presence; this is a particular offence, and I charge you that A B, who committed that offence, is guilty of an act rendering him amenable to the penal law," and the Grand Jury may at once return a bill of tax to their ignoramus, and direct the judge of the proper county

to pay the costs. We make this illustration in order to show the real power of a grand inquest, and the judge who presides over the court. The deference paid by all courts to the grand inquest is well known, and the great effort in the mind of every judge is to avoid prejudicing the mind of the jurors, even while giving them the proper legal information. For the information of our readers, we will recall the usual form of intercourse between the judge and jury. "The District Attorney," the judge would say, "informs me that he will lay before you one or more bills for forgery. I will, therefore, tell you what facts are necessary in law to constitute the crime of forgery, &c." Formerly, for the purpose of exhibiting the respect of the court to the grand inquest, the judge rose when he charged them, and continued standing until he had closed. But Judge LUDLOW not only assumed the power to order them to put aside all other business, but also to bring before him what facts they should ascertain. Now, all this we believe to be a grave error, and a violation of the rights of the people in their grand inquest. This body meets alone; no one has a right to bepresent without their consent at any of their sessions. They meet on their own adjournments; the court cannot interfere with them. They are sworn to keep secret what has transpired at their sessions, so that a direction to them to proceed upon any particular subject, to the exclusion of others, would be an attempt on the part of the judge to possess himself of that secret. This course is remarkable when it professes to be based upon zeal for the preservation of the Constitution, and the rights guaranteed under it. The fifth article of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States recognizes grand juries, and requires their inquest as a preliminary to any trial for a capital or infamous crime, and thus impliedly demands that their action shall be free and untrammelled. This simple and brief reference to the legal forms necessary in the administration of law will show that the anxiety of Judge Ludlow to array himself against the Government has led him to the commission of many grave errors. Perhaps he was stimulated to his eager haste by the knowledge that the term of his court expires to-day, and with it the jurisdiction of his Grand Inquest. At all events, he has gained the notoriety he was evidently thirsting for, and which no loyal man will envy the possession.

The Post Office Bill. Perhaps there is no one branch of the General Government that more closely identifies itself with the interests and wants of the people than that of the Post Office Department. It is one of the main arteries of the Government, through which passes the life and spirit of the nation, vivifying the whole system. To control this department requires unceasing labor. Mind as well as body are alike exercised to preserve in perfect order the vast machinery that keeps it moving in harmony. And it is highly gratifying for us to say that, under the efficient administration of the postal department, the severed States now in rebellion have not retarded its action, or disturbed its harmony. To still further facilitate the business operations of the department, the Hon. J. COLLAMER has prepared a bill for that -purpose, which should command the immediate attention of both Houses of Congress, as it has already occupied that of the people. Every suggestion and improvement that has been made and adopted for the formation of this bill, have been directed immediately to one object—that of accommodating the public, and by systematising the plan, facilitate all postal operations.

This bill embraces many important improvements, and is based upon the late report of Postmaster General Blair. Mr. COLLAMER, who was at one time Postmaster General, is fully capable of performing the task. This bill strikes at the yery roots of some local objections to the old system, and proposes improvements which must, on reflection, convince every thinking man of their importance. It empowers the Postmaster General to appoint all postmasters whose annual salary is less than masters whose masters whose annual salary is less than masters whose masters whose master in it is a private telegram received here from the army in the following order, dated at Holly at St. Thomas, dated the 19th inst, via Halifax:

I have to advise the arrival of the brig J. E. Ellicott, from Boston for Clentuegos, brought here by a prize crew put on board by the pirate Retribution, who put the prize master in irons. system, and proposes improvements which

\$1,000. It requires postmasters, mail agents, and persons employed in the General Post Office to make oath to their fidelity and loyalty, and awards the compensation in five classes:

"The first between \$4,000 and 3,000; the second between \$3,000 and \$2,000; the third between \$2,000 and \$1,000; the fourth between \$1,000 and \$100, and the fifth less than \$100. The salaries to assigned by the Postmaster General from a comparison of the average salaries of the four preceding years, and may be readjusted not oftener than once in two years. The salaries to take effect in July next. In offices of the first and second classes it is proposed to allow a just and reasonable sum for the cost of rent fuel, lights, clerks, &c., and also to the offices of the other classes which are distributing

offices of the other classes which are distributing offices, for clerk hire.

"All box rents and other perquisites to be accounted for by the postmaster, the box rents and postage to be always prepaid, and an oath made to the quarterly returns on the penalty of perjury. The Postmaster General is to regulate the periods during which dead letters shall remain in any post office; those containing valuable enclosures to be registered in the Department, and when not returnable to the writers, or the versons written to, shall be included in the Department, and when not returnable to the writers, or the persons written to, shall be included in the receipts, and be subject to reclamation. Letter carriers to be appointed, and receiving offices and boxes established, and provision made for carrying local newspapers and small packages. The rate of half-ounce letters 3 cents, drop-letter 2 cents, and no carriers' fee allowed; registered letters to pay a fee of 20 cents; the newspaper postage on weeklies, per quarter, 5 cents; semi-weeklies, 10 cents; tri-weeklies, 16 cents; dailies, six issues per week, 50 cents; four ounces to be the standard weight of periodicals; small papers, sent in a package to one address, at the same rates."

By this it will he proposited the one cent

By this it will be perceived the one-cent carrier's fee for the delivery and collection of letters is abolished; instead of which, they will receive a regular salary. In all large cities the one-cent system was, and is, alike annoying to both carrier and receiver. It keeps up a constant feeling of irritation between parties, more particularly at this time, when the scarcity of small change renders even the production of this amount an effort of some difficulty. The salary system will facilitate business and save both postmaster and carrier much time, if not labor. The delivery of letters immediately on their arrival is a great desideratum. As

all laws are made with an eye to the interest of the poor, as well as the rich—the merchant or the mechanic—it strikes us that doing away with the one-cent system, and employing good and faithful carriers, it would be found to operate as favorably to one class as it would to the other, and meet the approval of all. The Postmaster General, in his report of the Post Office Department, speaking upon this subject, says: "I also recommend the abolition of the onecent carrier's fee for the delivery and collection of letters in cities, and in lieu of that annoying and dilatory tariff on delivered and collected letters, that the charge upon local or drop letters be made uniform at the prepaid rate of two cents." The Postmaster General, being himself a business man, practical as well as theoretical in all his views, has been fortunate in having secured able coadjutors, whose business qualifications and onesty of purpose have materially aided him in his therculean labors. And he will find them equally energetic in carrying out the principles embodied in the bill now before the country, and which will shortly, it is to be hoped, become a law.

WE DO NOT THINK the Democratic party has a more useful member than Mr. BARGER voting in Philadelphia with his party and making a wretched and treasonable speech, he goes to Harrisburg to vote upon Mr. LUDLOW's tragic resolutions. Some people have been unkind enough to say that Mr. the Grand Inquest in an imperative manner, | BARGER'S holding two offices is against law by commanding them to lay aside all other | and justice, while others have suggested DUFFIELD because he was a laborer in the Arsenal, they might at least request Mr. BARGER to resign?

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1863. Have you ever noted the difference beween the enemy of the Government in this terrible struggle for its existence, who is doing his baleful work at home, safe, prosperous, and irresponsible, and the friend of that Government on the battle-field, who is risking his life that it may be perpetuated and preserved? If you have not, then be sure that there is a very wide difference, and all the advantages are on the side of the traitor. Let me illustrate: Mr. Alfred Boileau pub lishes in his paper an article in which he substantially recognizes the rebellion of Jefferson Davis, and substantially prefers him to the National Executive. In other words, to the extent of his influence, he gives aid and comfort to the enemy. The Constitution of the United States, sec. 3, art. 3, defines treason to consist "only in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Who that reads the rebel newspapers can doubt that the sympathizers in the free States are adhering to the enemies of the Government, and giving

them aid and comfort? Now, if ever treason was committed, it was committed by Mr. Boileau. It was not probably his fault, nor the fault of the person who wrote the article, if the overt act did not follow the invocation to it. What is the result? The Democratic leaders are instantly intensely excited because Mr. Boi leau has been arrested in consequence of his persistent efforts to divide the people and weaken the Government in its death-struggle. A political county judge, who, from the time he ascended the bench, has seemed rather to delight in prating Democracy than in attending to his duties, goes out of the way, in awkward imitation of Judge Hoffoutrage that has been committed upon Mr. Boileau. The Democratic leaders in the Legislature and in the City Councils are stirred up to a point of excessive anger, and professional politicians in your streets follow these examples in wild abuse of the Federal authority. Now, take the soldier in arms for the flag. Let him repeat what Mr. Boileau has printed. His fate will be a short trial and a severe and condign punishment. He will be expelled from the army, not only because he disobeyed that which his own sense of propriety ought to have taught him was his duty, but because he has perpetrated an act which proves him to be a traitor to his country, and, no matter how brave and how subordinate he may have been, the very fact that he has allowed himself to doubt as to the justice of the cause in which he is fighting, and that he has permitted his lips to be stained with such arguments as are now familiar in the mouths of the Democratic leaders of Philadelphia, will forever disgrace him. If the Democrats who unreflectingly listen to and follow the counsels of these leaders, would only ponder upon this contrast, they would soon come to the conclusion that there could be no greater hardship than that of allowing a citizen who is enjoying all the blessings and comforts of our Government, and who is in peril from none of the thousand dangers and privations of the field of battle, to escape that strict accountability, during the existence

of this civil war, which is demanded of that other citizen who offers his life to his country, and beholds in his Government the embodiment of the cause for which he is fighting. If there is "tyranny" anywhere, is it not among those who constantly embarrass the Government by insisting that they may use and abuse their franchises, in order to aid and comfort the enemies of the Government? Nothing has been half so much 'oppressed" in the free States since the outbreak of the rebellion, as the Government. It has been "oppressed" by secret cabals, by open demonstrations against its authority on the part of the Democratic leaders, by the dissensions which these leaders have sown among the people, and by incessant efforts to shield the common enemy. Have you ever noticed that, in the midst of these complaints against the President, for his arrests of disloyal persons—in the midst of declarations that he is a despot and proscriptionist—none of these allegations come from the army? I ought to except from this general assertion the instance of the mutinous 109th Illinois Regiment, but this instance only serves to illustrate that wherever dislovalty makes itself apparent in the army, it is promptly and severely punished. In the case of this regiment—which seems to have been composed of persons having no sympathy for the country-General Grant, him-

of disloyalty, and many members of the regiment having voluntarily hunted up citizens in the neighborhood of their camp to surrender and obtain paroles from, it is hereby placed in arrest. "The regiment will be disarmed by the command of the brigade to which the regiment is temporarily attached, and the arms and ammunition of the regi-ment turned over to the ordnance officer, Lieutenant Carter, to be disposed of as may hereafter be ordered "Officers and men will be confined within limits

until otherwise ordered." It is unnecessary to inform the intelligent reader, that among the practices of the disloyal politicians in Philadelphia and elsewhere, that of discouraging enlistments and dissuading convalescent soldiers not to return to the army, has been most common. All that any true friend of the country desires is, that while our sons, brothers, and friends are away fighting the battles of the Republic, they shall not be subjected to harsher treatment, when they are found guilty of disaffection, than the safe and disloyal men who remain at home for the dou ble purpose of making the efforts of our

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

hands of the Federal Government.

soldiers fruitless, and of weakening the

OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1863 The Sinking of the Hatteras. Rear Admiral FARRAGUT has forwarded the follow ng report of Commodore Bell, of the steamer Brook n, off Galveston, giving an account of the sinking of the Hatteras on the 11th inst. Com. Bell states that he has heard of six persons who escaped, namey: Acting Master Partridge, of Maine; James Bailly, ordinary seaman, New Jersey; George A Falkenburg, Philadelphia; James Wright, Troy, New York; Wm. Brown, coxswain, Boston, and Wm. H. Jenkins, New Jersey. Com. BELL reports that at three viclock on the afternoon of the 11th, the Hatteras was sent in chase of a strange sail, which was reported from the masthead, and was last seen east after sunset, about twelve miles distant, bearing south. At 7.16 the Brooklyn was under weigh, steaming south quarte east, and at the same time the Cayuga steamed south by west. The Brooklyn cruised in several courses as far as sixty-three miles south of Galveston in search of the combatauts, supposing the enemy to be the 290, and returning reached Galveston on the afternoon of the 12th. About eleven o'clock the next day they discovered the two masts of the sunken vessel standing out of the water; the tops and yards were awash, and the pennant floating gaily from the main-truck. No ensign was found, and the hurricane deck was adrift. She was recognized to be the Hatteras by certain marks made urricane deck by the Brooklyn some time

age Information has also been received of an engagement which recently took place near Corpus Christi Pass, between the United States bark Arthur, accompanied by a boat expedition from the United States steamer Sachem, and a party of rebels from a schooner, which was engaged in sounding the channel of the Pass. The schooner, being hard pressed, ran ashore, and, taking refuge behind a hill, poured a fire into our men, killing and wounding several o

General Burnside. General BURNSIDE is to be examined before the Committee on the Conduct of the War upon the Senate resolution, inquiring whether any of the generals acting under him attempted to interfere with his plans at any time while he was commander of the Army of the Potomac. His chief of staff wa examined yesterday. The Committee have the names of several officers who came up here and complained of General Burnside's movements to

Capture of the Steamer Autona. The Nevy Department has received information of the capture of the English steamer Autona, direct from England via Havana, by the gunboat Pocahontas, on the 8th instant. She had on board a valuable cargo of munitions of war. She was first discovered by the blockading force, off Mobile, but was captured by the Pocahontas, 30 miles S. S. E. of Cape San Blas. Reported Defeat of the Rebels near Sa

vannah. It is said that a despatch reached Washington from General Dix, at Fortress Monroe to-day, stating that he had been informed by telegraph from General PECK, in command of our forces or the Blackwater, that in an interview which had just taken place between that officer and the rebel Gene ral PRYOR, who commands the rebel forces facing Beneral PECK's army, that he (PRYOR) stated that he had information of a very recent engagement near Savannah, in which the rebels had suffered s

Gen. Franklin Demands a Court Martial. It is believed in military circles that Major Gen. FRANKLIN, hearing that allegations of tardiness and inefficiency in his late command had been made against him to the Government, asked to have a court martial assembled for his trial under them, Army of the Potomac, and that it has been deter mined to accede to his request. Explosion at the Arsenal.

This afternoon, while the workmen were removin fuses from fixed ammunition at the Washington ar senal, an explosion occurred, killing one and seri ously injuring several others. One of the buildings of the laboratory caught fire, but the flames wer soon extinguished.

Nomination. The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of William E. Hines, of Rhode Island, as consu at Zanzibar.

The Navy Department has received the report of the court of inquiry into the Galveston affair. One of the witnesses testified that one hundred and ten men were landed from the Harriet Lane. If so, the loss of life cannot be as great as was previously re-

Internal Revenue Decision. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has de cided that in estimating the duties upon articles manufactured, when removed and sold at any other deducted from the gross amount of such sales the following amounts-viz: Freight from place o nanufacture, storage, insurance, and commission actually paid when the articles are sold by the manufacturer. Allowance is to be made for the expenses of sale, not exceeding the usual commissions apon the same or similar articles at the place of sale

Navy Appropriations. The navy appropriation bill has items making an aggregate of \$68,195,000, including nearly \$15,000,000 or the pay of officers and seamen, \$9,298,000 for the construction of vessels, \$3,250,000 for the purchase charter, &c.; \$12,000,000 for iron war steamers \$2,000,000 for equipment; \$5,000,000 for machinery over \$7,000,000 for ordnance and stores. The fo owing items are for the navy yards: Portsmouth N. H., \$132,000; Boston, \$278,000; New York \$463,000; Philadelphia, \$230,000; Washington \$132,000 ; Mare Island, \$366,000 ; Sackett's Harbor

\$1,500; Naval Academy, \$25,000. Appropriations for Fortifications. among the items in the appropriation bill, repor d by Mr. STEVENS to-day, are the following : Fort Carroll, Baltimore Harbor......\$200,000 Fort Carroll, Baltimore Harbor . \$200,000
Fort Wonroe . 50,000
Fort Wool, in Hampton Roads . 200,000
Fort Clinch, Florida . 150,000
Fort Taylor, Key West . 300,000
Fort Jefferson, Garden Key . 300,000
Fort at Ship Island . 175,000
New Depot, at the Tortugas . 100,000
Fort St. Philip . 100,000
Fort St. Philip . 100,000
Fort Lagkson . 100,000 Fort Jackson....

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Official Announcement of General Hooker's Staff—The Storm—Bad Condition of the Roads-Deserters to be Punished. &c. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POT MAC.—The following General Order, has just bee GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.-The undermentioned named officers are announced on the General Staff of this army:

Brigadier General J. Williams, A. A. G. Lieut. Colonel James Dickinson, A. A. G. Brigadier General James A. Hardie, Judge Ad Brig. Gen. Henry J. Hunt, Chief of Artillery. Brig. Gen. M. R. Patrick, Provost Marshal, Col. Rufus Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster.

Lieut. Colonel F. Myers, Deputy Chief Quarte Col. H. F. Clark, Chief Surgeon. Jona Letterman, Medical Director. Capt. Samuel Cushing, Chief Signal Officer. Lt. D. W. Flagler, Chief Ordnance Officer. Major W. H. Lawrence, Aid-de-Camp. Capt. W. L. Campler, Aid-de-Camp. Capt. Alexander Moore, Aid-de-Camp.

Capt: Harvey Russell, Aid-de-Camp. Staff officers absent from the command will report 1864. for duty without delay.

By command of Major General Jos. Hooker. JAS. DICKINSON, A. A. G. Vigorous measures are in progress to secure the return and prompt punishment of deserters now

absent from camp.

A heavy snow storm, accompanied with a northeast wind, set in on Tuesday night and ceased early this morning. A portion of the snow melted as it fell; but about eight inches, on a level, remained this morning. The condition of the roads is inde scribable.

The Pirate Alabama. NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The schooner Gipsey, from Kingston, Jamaica, reports, January 25, in longitude 35, latitude 74.30, passed a large screw steamer-ofwar, bark-rigged, painted black, steering south, supposed to be the pirate Alabama, as she would not show her colors. She was pierced for about sixteen guns. She passed within two miles of the Gipsey.

From San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Arrived steamer. Herman, from Panama.

The money market is easy; considerable amounts are arriving from the Eastern States for investment. Atlantic currency and exchange 30 discount; com. bills; 6@7 premium; steffling exchange; 47%; legal-tender notes, 62@62%, with increased demand for remittances East. mittances East.

A caucus was held at Sacramento last evening, to investigate the charges of corruption. The labor is more serious than was anticipated, and it may be several days before another ballot for Senator is

Arrival of a Prize at St. Thomas.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Third Session.

Washington, January 30, 1863. SENATE. Thanks to Com. Porter.

The VIOE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President recommending a vote of thanks by Congress to Commodore David D. Porter, for the bravery and skill displayed in the attack upon the Post of Arkansas. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Several private bills were passed. Several private bills were passed.

Public Documents.
Mr. ANTHONY (Rep.), of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill to expedite the printing of the President's Message and accompanying documents, which was taken up and passed. It provides that the message and documents shall be delivered to the Superintendent of Public Printing prior to the meeting of Congress, and be printed within ten days after the commencement of the session.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep.), of Rhode Island, offered a resolution providing for the distribution of documents belonging to Senators from States unrepresented, among the Senators that are present. War Vessels for the Japanese.

War Vessels for the Japanese.

Mr. WILKINSON (Rep.), of Minnesota, offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate whether or not any commissioner, representative, or agent of the United States has received from the Japanese Government, or any agent thereof, any sum of money to be used or expended in constructing ships of war; if so, who was the agent; how much money did he receive, and in whose hands was it deposited under whose control is it now, and what disposition is proposed to be made of it. The Banks Expedition Transports.

Mr. HALE (Rep.) of New Hampshire, called up the resolution censuring Com. Van Brunt, Chas. S. Haswell, and E. J. Southard, for negligence in fitting out the Banks Expedition.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, said he could see no reason for erasing the name of Com. Vanderbilt, for he thought Vanderbilt was more blameable than the others. He alone knew the destination of the expedition, while these very men whom the resolution proposes to censure knew nothing of where the yassels were going. They testify that, if they had known, they should have protested against sending out such vessels. He believed that, as to Com. Van Brunt, he was more sinned against than sinning. Com. Vanderbilt was especially censurable in reference to chartering the Niagara, and in not procuring charts for the vessels. He read at considerable length from the testimony on the subject, and offered the following as a substitute for the resolution: ion: Resolved, That Thomas J. Southard is accountable under the rules of war, as an army contractor, and should be dealt with accordingly. Resolved, That at least five per cent, of the earnings of the vessels chartered by or through him should be retained by the quartermaster upon the amounts due to the said Southard. Also, that the owner of the steamer Niagara is not entitled to any compensation for the employment of the said vessel, but is liable for the damage sustained by the reason of her unfitness for the purposes for which she was The resolution was then postponed.

Credentials.

Mr. BROWNING-(Rep.), of Illinois, presented the credentials of Hon. William A. Richardson, elected United States Senator from Illinois, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. S. A. Douglas.
Mr. RICHARDSON took the oath of office and his seat. Emancipation in Missouri. Emancipation in Alssour:

The bill granting aid to the State of Missouri for emancipation was then taken up and discussed at some length upon the amendments; by Messra. WILSON of Missouri, SHERMAN, HENDERSON, and

SON of shissour, SHERMAN, HENDERSON, and others.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem.), of Delaware, said he would throw no obstacle in the way of emancipation in the State of Missouri, but he could find no warrant in the Constitution for interfering with the institutions of other States. In reference to his own State he would only ask that she be left to do as all other States had done—to deal with this institution in her own way, and in her own time. All they claim is that they are the best judges of the way in which they should act on this subject. There was great danger of making a collision of races, in thus attempting to change the social relation of a whole people. He thought Congress had better drop this subject entirely, and leave it to the judgment of the States in the future as it had been in the post. n the past.

Mr. HENDERSON (U.) moved to extend the pemr. H.D. H. Densoy (U.) moved to extend the period of final emancipation to 1885, instead of 1875, as in the bill.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep.) hoped not. That would be too long a time. He hoped to live to see the day when there would not be a single slave on the soil of the United States, and to join in the festivities and hear joyous shouts of a universally free people on that glorious day. He considered the faith of Congress pledged to aid any State in emancipation, and he was ready at any time to act up to the pledge. Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of Rhode Island, also opposed the amendment. He was ready at any time to keep the pledge made to aid any State; but did not think the United States ought to bear all the burden, for a great share of the benefit would result to the State of Missouri. He was willing to give more aid to emancipate the slaves in Missouri by 1865, for he thought slavery was the cause of the rebellion, and when we put down slavery, the rebellion is put down. He would place this jubilee of slavery ten years earlier. He had rather pour out the money riod of final emancipation to 1885, instead of 1875, as ten years earlier. He had rather pour out the money of the country than the blood of her children.

Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Kansas, thought that the passage of the bill was of the utmost importance to his State. For eight years Kansas and Missouri had been at war, and they must be either all slave or all free. Make Missouri, with her 65,000 square miles a free State shoulder to shoulder with Kansas. or all free. Make Missouri, with her 65,000 square miles, a free State, shoulder to shoulder with Kansas, and they would be willing to take a contract to sweep out slavery and rebellion from west of the Mississippi river. He was willing to give money enough to accomplish the object. The State of Kansas would never agree to any compromise, except on condition of implicit obcdience to the laws; and if all the other States yielded Kansas would fight the rebellion alone; and whoever speaks for Kansas with other voice misrepresents that State.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, was willing to vote for emancipation in 1865, as a war measure to put down the rebellion, and give all the money necessary to accomplish the object. He believed that the rebellion would be crushed and those States return, and those empty seats be filled by

States return, and those empty seats be filled by true men, but he did not want to delay emancipatrue men, but he did not want to delay emancipation.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, said he would prefer to meet the Missouri Legislature, and act as they propose. He would be willing to give them twenty-five millions and abolish slavery now, though alternative propositions might be offered. He then referred to the laws passed by the States of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, all-acts of gradual sinancipation, for the purpose of showing that it was best to leave the precise mode of emancipation to the Legislature. What he desired was to range the great State of Missouri on the side of freedom, and the question of time was not so important as that she should strake the blow that would make all her people free.

she should strike the blow that would make all her people free.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Maine, was willing to acknowledge the binding force of the resolution passed by Congress as a pledge totald any State in emancipation, now that Missouri has taken Congress at its word, and comes here offering to emancipate on certain conditions. He was not so anxious for immediate emancipation as he was for the initiation of the plan which would result in freedom. He was willing to give ten millions to have the measure Mr. Henderson's motion was rejected—yeas 15, Mr. HENDERSON moved to amend so as to make the amount to be given \$14,000,000, if emancipa tion was completed in 1876, which, after discussion, mass completed in 1876, which, after discussion, was withdrawn.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, moved an amendment as a substitute, providing for the payment of \$20,000,000 if emancipation was completed by the 4th of July, 1865; but no money shall be paid for slaves hereafter imported, or to any one who in any way has aided the rebellion.

Mr. KENNEDY (U.), of Maryland, said he was opposed to this system of emancipation in the Border Slave States. He would not commit himself to any policy which he thought unconstitutional, of appropriating money to the emancipation of slaves. He had differed much with the policy pursued for the last two years. He had seen all the sovereign rights of his own State disregarded. Others entertained the view that the prostration of the slave power in the Border States was the best means of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the Union. As a Southern-born man, he would say they were mistaken in their calculations. Under the present policy he had no hope for the future. The only

mistaken in their calculations. Under the present policy he had no hope for the future. The only way of safety, in his judgment, was to adhere to the Constitution strictly as it is written, and not by following the new doctrine of the higher law issue. The policy of violating the Constitution and the rights of citizens can lead only to ruin and anarchy. When Senators attempt to enter the States and interfere with local institutions, guarded by the Constitution, helielt it his duty to protest against it. He believed the present policy calculated to destroy the present form of government entirely in this country. As loyal to the oath he had taken, he felt it due to his own duty and truth to express his own sentiments. sentiments. Mr. HARRIS (Rep.) said there was a peculiar fitness that we should commence to roll back the tide of slavery in this very State, where, since the days of the Missouri Compromise, it had been checked since 1860. He moved to resommt the bill to the Committee on the Indiciary. Agreed to.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Revising the Statutes. Mr. HIOKMAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution providing for a board of commissioners to revise and codify the statutes of the United States.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to prevent collisions at sea.

Paroling Rebel Officers. On motion of Mr. COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, it was resolved that the general-in-shief inform the House whether paroles have been granted to any rebel officers captured by the army of the United States since the proclamation of Jefferson Davis. refusing paroles or exchanges to paptured Unio On motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD (Us), of Bhode sland, a special committee of five was directed to e appointed to inquire into the truff of the charge Island, a special be appointed to inquire into the truth of the charge contained in the pamphlet signed by R. Bets, against the Commissioner of Patents.

Thanks to Commodore Porter. A message was received from the President re-commending a resolution of thanks to be passed, for the bravery and skill displayed by Rear Admiral David D. Porter at the Post of Arkansas. The message was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Affairs.

Appropriations.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation for the construction, preservation, and repair of fortifications.

Also, a bill making appropriations for the support of the navy, for the year ending on the first of July, 1864.

Also, a bill making appropriations for the support of the navy, for the year ending on the first of July, 1864.

Employment of Troops of African Descent. The House resumed the consideration of the negro, soldier bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH (U.), of Kentucky, protested against its passage. It was a confession to the world of our desperate condition, and that our efforts to suppress the rebellion Lave failed. Unsuccessful in saving the Constitution and hope of liberty on this continent, it was now our only hope of salvation. This he would not admit. He still thought that there was wisdom, valor, and strength enough in the people to preserve all we hold dear, and that Almighty. God will turn aside the troubles which now embarrass us. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) had explained the reason for the passage of this bill, which was drawn up by the Secretary of War himself. It was to put the negro soldier on an equality with the white as to military protection in the event of being taken prisoners; but this was not the true reason. Its purpose was to organize in military, array the negro, proclaimed free by the President's proclamation, to entrench them on the soil of the Cotton States, and maintain them there, to exterminate or drive off the whites of that section. Of what use would be the proclamation of emancipation unless followed up by arming the negroes as now proposed? The President having taken this step there was no retreat from it. He had yielded to the clamofs of his ultra friends! While opposing the bill generally, he contended it is not our policy to call negroes into the war as soldiers when we can obtain a far better class of defenders.

Mr. BIDDLE (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, said that in a speech he made last session, he had expressed his yiews at some length upon the policy of raising negro armies. He, still entertained the same views, but would not trouble the House with a repetition of them. Indeed, the peculiarposition of the negro in this country is not a matter, to be demonstrated by logical

time for the commencement and completion of the Middle Coal Field Railroad Company was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. KINSEY, the supplement to the act of 1854 relative to the sale and conveyance of real estate was considered, passed to third reading, ed. Volunteer Bounties. Mr. KINSEY offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Finance to ascertain from the commissioners of the several counties and the councils of cities the amount of bounties paid to volunteers under the call of the President for three hundred thousand men, and also the expenses attending such payment. payment.

The resolution was adopted, and the Senate ad journed until Monday evening, at 7% o'clock. HOUSE. The House was called to order by Speaker CESSNA, at 11 A. M.

The Arrest of an Editor.

and adverted to the jealousy in England and in this country of great standing armies; but we are accustomed to think that a volunteer army, composed of citizens enlisted for short periods, affords no cause for apprehensions. But this disposition to deprive citizens of constitutional guarantees of liberty and justice has been of late exhibited in many instances, and in parts of the country where the peaceful administration of the law has never been disturbed, save by those very acts. He adverted to cases that had occurred in Pennsylvania. He alluded to the case of Mr. Ingersoil, a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia, having as much at stake in the security of the country as any man in the North. He was arrested a week before the late election because the sentiments expressed by him in a public speech did not suit the taste of a young lieutenant of volunteers, dignified with the title of Provost Marshal of Philadelphia. He adverted to the arrest of Mr. Bolleau, the proprietor of a patricitic journal, and the suppression of it by military violence. This kidnapping of citizens is a gross, illegal violence, and may be properly repelled by that legal force which every citizen may use against the burglar, the linghway robber, or any other lawless aggressor upon his rights. If we now raise a standing army not of American citizens, but of negroes and slaves, they will, as an army, be of little avail in conquering the South, but may be the fit and ready instruments of tyranny at the North. They will not have any inducement to march southward to meet the white men, infuriated with the sentiment of race which exists in the South more than it does in the North. He noticed the inhumanity of clothing the negro with the military character, for the purpose of exposing him to ferocious outrage, which, as it is boasted here, we will rival by a ferocious retaliation.

Mr. COX (Dem.), of Ohio, controverted the positions assumed by Mr. McPherson and other gentlemen, and argued that the course of Washington and other generals was a with a demand upon the General Government for his release, and trial within the State of which he is a citizen. These resolutions were withdrawn by Mr. REX, upon the announcement that the House would proceed to the consideration of those offered yesterday by Mr. Ludlow, of Philadchhia, upon the same subject, and which were pending when the House adjourned at 1 P. M. on Thursday.

Mr. CHAMPNEYS, of Lancaster, defended the course of the General Government in making this arrest. It was a necessitous war measure.

Mr. KAINE, of Fayette, condemned the policy of the Administration. The courts were open, and the civil laws in force for the trial of all accused parties.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Crawford, would vote for no such heresy as that of the resolutions. They had been prepared by Democrats, who might support them if they wished, but he would not.

Mr. PERSHING, of Cambria, asked what a Government was worth that arrested citizens in the night, and hurried them to prison in unknown places? The men authorizing these arrests appeared to know that they were illegal, inasmuch as they accomplished the deed at an hour when there was no danger of interference by the people. William III., of England, once suspended the writof habeas corpus, and afterwards apologized to Parliament for it. "Gentlemen, Mr. Bolleau is not the only man who has been arrested in the night lately, in this State, and dragged away to prison."

Mr. BROWN, of Warren, offered to amend the resolution by inserting the name of John Forney, a deserted soldier, in lieu of that of Albert D. Boileau. He wished to inquire whether it was positively known that Boileau had been taken by order of the ent that the House would proresolution by inserting the name of John Forney, a deserted soldier, in lieu of that of Albert D. Boileau. He wished to inquire whether it was positively known that Boileau had been taken by order of the Government? Might he not have been kidnapped by persons having no autholity?

The SPEAKER ruled the amendment out of order. Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, offered a set of resolutions, to be added to those under consideration, but withdrew them, stating that he contemplated bringing them before the House at another time.

Mr. LUDLOW, of Philadelphia, said: Mr. Speaker, I am one of those who feel in this matter. I feel, sir, because it comes home to one of my own constituents; because I have already heard the cries of his wife and his children, and because a citizen of this Commonwealth has been forcibly carried, I know not where. I love, sir, the Constitution of my country and of my State, and when I forget to love both, I trust that every drop of blood in my veins will stagnate, and every pulsation cease. I love them both; I have sworn to support them, and so help me God I will?

We have, sir, a written Constitution, under which this country has flourished for years, and which has borne to the homes of every one throughout this Commonwealth peace, plenty, and prosperity. While we have this, with its provisions ample enough for war as well as peace, I confess the sadtruth that there are men who cannot appreciate its virtues and its requirements, and who are in rebellion; but, sir, I do not see that this Constitutions. other generals was against employing negre slaves as a system of warfare. There was no analogy between employing then and now. Gov. Andrew, who recently returned to Massachusetts, carried with him a carte blanche to raise negroes and send them out of the State. Mr. Cox, while opposing the bill, remarked that its object was to produce a dissolution of the Union, for gentlemen from the Border States here have said that it would be impossible to restore the Union if negroes are brought into the field, like flends of hell, in accordance with the policy which began in hate and is followed up by a spirit of vengeance. A large portion of our army is made up of Celtic blood, and he would tell gentlemen that they would not fight beside negroes. The prejudice cannot be eradicated.

Mr. SEDGWICK (Rep.), of New York, favored the bill for the reason that it is appropriate and necessary to carry out the settled policy of the Government in the conduct of the war. Congress has already twice approved the principle on which the bill proceeds, and this bill is now demanded because these two acts are inefficient for the purpose designed. truth that there are men who cannot appreciate its virtues and its requirements, and who are in rebellion; but, sir, I do not see that this Constitution contains one article designed to unjustly affect the liberties of any freeman in the loyal North. In that Constitution provision is made by which any one offending against it shall be duly tried. Courts of justice are open to men who are charged with crime. The accused must meet face to face with the accuser. Men are not, in this day, in the United States, to be carried away to Bastiles or prisons at midnight, and left to languish without trial! That is not in the Constitution.—The fabric of free Government recognizes no such compulsory and arbitrary power over men endowed with intellect, and the rights guarantied them by the blood of their bill proceeds, and this bill is now demanded because these two acts are inefficient for the purpose designed. This war was strictly for self-defence, to defend the Republic upon the principle on which it was founded against the encroachments of an insolent aristoracy of the most hateful character. Impatient of restraint, intolerant, assuming a superiority they never can possess, to enable them to obtain the mastery, they have inflamed the ignorant under their control, and invoked the arbitrament of the sword. The corner-stone of their institutions is slayery, and so their resources are from slayery. the sword. The corner-stone of their institutions is slavery, and so their resources are from slavery. So, while no free State is disloyal, no slave State is loyal. The President's emancipation proclamation is the salvation of the State. It stands upon impregnable constitutional grounds, and is an appropriate war power of the President. It had been said that the proclamation was designed to produce a service war. But was a service war more horrible than civil war? The proclamation did no and the rights guarantied them by the blood of their Revolutionary ancestors.

Mr. LUDLOW continued further, and urged the necessity of making the proper distinction between those who were amenable to military law and those who were liable to proceedings under the civil trihorrible than civil war? The proclamation did no-such thing. It put arms into the hands, not of slaves, but of freemen, who fight at the same time for the preservation of their Government and their own liberty. To employ colored soldlers was not, as Mr. Wadsworth asserted, a confession of failure. Gentlemen have said, "shall we make the town or a police officer?" or shall we instruct him o go and inquire about the matter? I do not know Governor as well as the gentleman does; but think that he cannot refuse to take from confinement a citizen of this Commonwealth, and bring him within the borders of the State. I have too high an appreciation of his devotion to the plain provisions of the Constitution of his country. In Rome was saved by the cackling of a goose, and he thought sometimes, on hearing these matters discussed, that gentlemen were willing that that mode of salvation should be depended upon rather than the employment of negrees the employment of negroes.

Mr. SEDGWICK proceeded to show that European nations have derived efficient service from colored soldiers, and repeated facts to prove that negroes, in our land and naval service; have gallantprovisions of the Constitution of his country. In regard to the suspension of the habeas corpus, I have only to say that, if you can but show me one instance where officers, under the color of the law, have invaded the home of a citizen, his own castle, and taken him thence without a hearing, it will be a great argument in favor of the strict adherence to the principles of the habeas corpus.

I hallow this Constitution of my country because I love the remembrances that cluster around it. I love and revere the memory of those who made it, and Pennsylvania has never been found wanting in negroes, in our land and naval service, have gallantly and usefully discharged their duties.

Mr. WRIGHT (D.), of Pennsylvania, said this Government and the Union were the result of compromises. In concession and compromise it had its birth. The very day the declaration went forth to the colonies from Independence Hall, there was compromise and concession. From that period down to 1850 such a policy has prevailed. The Union was again saved by the compromise of the great and ruling spirits of the land—Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and others, meeting together for that purpose. Were gentlemen here less wise than those men? If ever there was a time in the history of the country when concession and compromise should be exhibited it was now. The enactment of a measure repulsive to the sentiment of a large mass of

and Pennsylvania has never been found wanting in loyalty to that noble instrument. No sooner had the first gun been fired at Fort Sumpter than the Keystone State sent her legions to the battlsfield, and the red blood of her sons coursed forth like water in defence of our rights. You had but to call for men, and our sons were ready and willing to be for men, and our sons were ready and willing to become martyrs of liberty.

* * * * This resolution, sir, is simply one of inquiry. It calls upon the Governor to know the reason of this arrest. If the gentlemen who have spoken are true to the best feelings of their hearts and to the prompting of their judgments, let them vote to sustain this inquiry. Let us reason together; let us look at this matter, as it affects the liberties and rights of every sitter of this great. liberties and rights of every citizen of this great Commonwealth. Gentlemen say that the words of to-day will rise up in judgment against us. We will be there to meet that judgment, ready and will-ing to sustain our act of to-day, with the best plead-ings for human justice. ings for human justice.

I want to take the citizen home from his dark dun geon, and give him his place by the family fireside. If he has done wrong, let him be tried in the State of his residence, and where the crime, if any, was ommitted. Let us do this, not only in the name of committed. Let us do this, not only in the name of constitutional law which we have sworn to support, but in the name of humanity and the rights of man. The resolutions of Mr. Ludlow were passed, and the Speaker announced the committee to consist of Messrs. Lee, McManus, and Smith of Chessist of Messrs. Lee, McManus, and Smith of Chessist of Messrs. Railroad Accident.

be exhibited it was now. The enactment of a measure repulsive to the sentiment of a large mass of the people might produce such a state of affairs that we, some morning, might wake to find we have no Government in existence. [A voice—"Yes, we will."] Mr. Wright hoped this from his heart. He was willing to make any honorable sacrifice. Now, let the other side of the chamber show a corresponding disposition. If gentlemen, here would all agree upon a basis of compromise as to the conduct of this war, it would not last three months. He opposed the bill, because, among other reasons, it would produce demoralization, and the soldiers of the army had said to him, if black men are sent to them, they will

demoralization, and the soldiers of the army had said to him, if black men are sent to them, they will regard it as a condemnation of their conduct, and leave the service if they can. How far this feeling extends he was not able to say.

Mr. MOOREHEAD (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, asked whether this information are a force Remarks and

Mr. WRIGHT replied in the affirmative. He heard

so to-day.

Mr. MOOREHEAD. I would like to know their

names.
Mr. WRIGHT said that others talked the same

Mr. WRIGHT said that others talked the same way, and they were as patriotic as the gentleman and himself.

Mr. MOPHERSON (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, remarked that since this bill had been under consideration to-day, he had been called on by a captain—a gallant man, who had been in various battles—to say that he would render what service he could, should this measure become law. Washington, Henry, and others of the Revolution, and distinguished statesmen in the late and period during

Henry, and others of the Revolution, and distinguished statesmen in the late, and patriots during the present, war had favored the negro as allies.

Mr. WRIGHT, resuming, said the white Anglo-Saxon race was capable of taking care of itself; but, if we have not power to maintain our position, negroes cannot help us out of the difficulty. They were not reliable in the military service. He believed that, by a reconstruction of the Cabinet and the restoration of General McClellan to the army, the country could be saved. [At this point applause burst; forth in a heavy volume from the galleries, accompanied by stamping of the feet and clapping of the hands.]

The SPEAKER said that if such disorder was re

peated he would order the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. WRIGHT said that McClellan was not a fa

Mr.WRIGHT said that McClellan was not a favorite of his. He had never advocated him here; but he believed that no other general in the army embodies the feelings and sentiments of his troops. If you want to carry victory on your arms, you must have a commander in whom the army have confidence. It was idle to talk about victory with a demoralized army. McClellan, he repeated, was the heart of the American army, and should be placed in command. [The galleries again broke forth in applause, but somewhat suppressed, in consequence of the Speaker's admonition, which was now repeated.]

sequence of the Speaker's admonition, which was now repeated.].

Mr. WRIGHT, resuming, said: Let the President make a new and mixed Cabinet, representing the two great parties of the country; restore General McCellan to command, and call for two hundred thousand men, who would rush to his standard in an instant. Addressing the Republicans, he said: You must abandon some of your ultra notions or we have got to comprose. We have got to comprosise. Abandon

are gone. We have got to compromise. Abandon the proposition to bring negroes into the army, or we are lost.

Mr. DIVEN (Rep.), of New York, did not think

we are lost.

Mr. DIVEN (Rep.), of New York, did not think that this bill was of such paramount importance as to justify the excitement it has produced in this hall. He thought the President already possessed the power to employ negro soldiers. Provision was already made for their employment in all conditions in which their services can be made efficient. But he preferred his own proposition, offered in June last, making provision for their emigration, and in addition to their employment, making a provision for themselves and families. The operations of these men to be confined to rebel localities, and not to operate on the Border States leval to the Union. Such persons have the physical strength, power, and manhood, and can be employed and used, for useful purposes without infringing on the loyalty of any portion of the country. He would leave it to officers to say whether the negroes should be employed as soldiere or not. He was against placing the black on an equality with the white man. He gave his mulitary experience in behalf of his position. He was a friend of General McClellan, and had defended his military conduct; but it was idle to say that he (Mr. Diven) and his regiment, and the army, would not fight under other leaders. There was not a man of them but would fight under any other general. When the mud dries up, the army will march on to, as he believed, ultimate victory. But the question was, whether negroes could not be used destructive to the rebellion. This should be the point for the consideration of the House. What, he asked, was the object of the reprimands by Mr. Dounn the other day of Mr. Lovejoy, who had indulged in a tirade on the Democracy, the former saying that such remarks would have a bad effect on

indulged in a tinade on the Democracy, the former saying that such remarks would have a bad effect on the army? He (Mr. Cox) said that a large portion of the army are Democrate, who went out to fight the battles of the Constitution and the Union, and

did so on the principle of the Crittenden resolutions, that when the authority of the Constitution is restored the war ought to stop. They did not go into a contest for the Abolition cause. As Mr. Lovejoy had made some allusion to his diminutive size, he was reminded of an epitaph which he lately saw in a newspaper about the gentleman from Illinois, as follows:

Beneath this stone good Owen Lovejoy lies;

Little in everything except his size.

What though his burly body fills this hole,
Yet through hell's keyhole crept his little soul."

[Great laughter.] But he did not believe this of the gentleman from Illinois.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Messe: RELLLY and STEIN severally presented remonstrances against the building of dams on the Upper Lehigh Navigation, as dangerous to life and

property.
Mr. STEIN, a petition for increase of capital, and re-charter of the Allentown Bank.
Mr. REILLY, petitions for the re-charter of the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill county, and the Miners Bank of Pottsville.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

Mr. LOWRY, from the committee of conference on the subject of the differences between the two

Houses, upon the resolution requesting the Governor to demand the return of sick and wounded soldiers

to hospitals within the State, submitted a report

Congress to second his efforts by every means in their

Mr. CONNELL, a bill relative to the port of Philadelyhia. This bill empowers the Mayor to appoint the Board of Port Wardens from three years from January next.

Mr. BOUGHTER, a supplement to the act incorporating the Lykens Valley Coal Company.

Mr. NICHOLS obtained leave to inquire whether the Military Committee had taken any steps with reference to the reorganization of the Reserve Corps. If they had not, he was prepared to offer a bill on that subject.

Mr. WHITE, chairman of the Military Commitation

Mr. WHITE, chairman of the Mintary Committee, stated that the committee had taken no formal action upon this subject, but were waiting to obtain information as to the actual condition of the corps. They would be very glad, however, to consider any proposition which Mr. Nichols might have to submit.

t. Bills Considered.

Bills Considered.

On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the supplement to the act to extend Fifteenth and Green streets was

considered and passed.
On motion of Mr. BOUND, the bill extending the

Bills Introduced

which was adopted.

The resolution requests the Governor to make the aforeraid demand, and our Representatives in

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

with prayer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The express train from Easton, Pa., on the New Jersey Railroad, collided with a coal train yesterday. Both engines were crushed. Six passengers were seriously injured.

NEW YORK CITY.

[Special correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, January 29, 1863. GENERAL BURNSIDE receiving the visits to-day of those citizens who appreciate his recent manly course, and, if the weather to-night is not too unfavorable, he will be kept awake by a serenade. Previous to McClellan's de-'relieved" generals had a most cordial meeting at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and exchanged condolements with every mark of complacent jocularity. The fifth and sixth commanders of the famous Army of the Potomac are evidently inclined to find as much enjoyment as possible in their fellowship of grief. of Emancipation, in its original draft, as written by President Lincoln, has been granted to Benson J. Lossing, the historian at Harpers' and author of the "Field-Book of the Revolution," and will appear as an illustration in Mr. Lossing's forthcoming pictorial narrative of the rebellion. The idea of obtaining such an attraction for a new book is characteristic of Yankee enterprise, and shows that the

ousiness spirit of the nation "still lives." THEATRICAL CIRCLES are in a flutter of gossip about the recent perilous adventure of a popular actress connected with one of the Broadway theatres. Whilst returning home at a late hour, from the the theatre, the other evenng, she noticed that a man was dogging her steps with an evident intent to overtake her, and quickened her pace into a run. Her pursuer also struck the door of her residence, fired a pistol at he Luckily the bullet missed its mark, and the terrified actress escaped into the house. She is said to have recognized her would-be murderer, who is supposed to have been actuated either by disappointed love or jealousy. STUYVESANT.

Public-Amusements. WALNUT STREET THEATRE On Monday ever ing next. Mr. Daniel Setchell, an accomplished comedian of the Burton school, who has discarded distasteful, will make his first appearance at this popular house. Mr. Setchell has been very highly recommended, and we would be pleased to see him erform before a large and appreciative audience of

Philadelphians. THE GERMAN SANGERBUND SOCIETY give grand fancy-dress ball and opera at Musical und Hall on Monday evening. This society is one of the most respectable in the country, and its entertainments are always remarkable for taste and en joyment. They will sing the opera of "Die Bar. len," a German work never before performed in this country. "Die Barden" was written by Julius Freudenthal, musical director to the Duke of Bruns vick, and is said to be full of lively and beautiful irs. After the opera the ball will take place.

THE WE are glad to be able to inform our readers that the benefit, this evening, promises to present one of the most brilliant and fashionable houses ever witnessed in the Academy of Music. It will be attended by a number of our most distinguished

PERSONAL.-His Excellency Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania; Hon. Hiram Barney, Collector of the Port of New York; "Live Oak" George Law, and Hon. Benjamin Wood, M. C. for the 2d District of New York, arrived in this

city last evening, and are stopping at the Continental.

CITY ITEMS

IMMENSE STOCK OF FINE SEASONABLE CONFECTIONERY.—In passing through the establishment of Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., Chestnu street below Fourth, a few days ago, we were surprised to find the immense facilities of these gentle-men for manufacturing their fine confections. The demand for their preparations has been steadily intrade and by retail at their counters, are so great, that a ton of fresh confections added to their stock daily, is no more than an adequate supply of the demand. Persons wishing to get the best quality of

these articles will therefore always be sure to

obtain them fresh at this establishment. POPULAR NEW CARTES DE VISITE, BY GUTERUNST.-Mr. F. Gutekunst, Nos. 704 and 706 Arch street, has been singularly fortunate in obtaining sittings from persons of distinction, of whom he has certainly published a larger number of pictures than any other photographer in the country. His pictures of this class have, in fact, become an article of commerce, in all the principal cities in the Union and throughout the world. His capital new card pictures of General McClellan, also life and medium sizes, and his gem of a picture containing the Gene ral and his lady in the same card, are having an unprecedented demand. He has also just issued, for sale at his counters, very excellent pictures of the late Majors Rosengarten and Ward, of the Anderson Troop, a vignette from life of General Franz Sigel, and a carte of the Rev. Mr. Conkling, pastor of the Presbyterian (O. S.) Church, Spruce street, below THE NEW FINANCIAL BILL OF CON-

upon the market as a general rule, we are happy to be able to say that Mr. W. W. Alter, the popular coal dealer, Ninth street, above Poplar, will continue to sell the best coal, and the most of it for the money, in this city. All who are disposed to regulate their domestic arrangements with proper economy should buy their coal of Alter. CONFECTIONS AND FRUITS. Mr. A. L. Vansant, Ninth and Chestnut streets, long at the head of manufacturers of fine confections in this country, has now fresh on his counters delicious chocolate preparations of every description, sweet Jordan roasted cream almonds, Portuguese secrets, French and American mixtures, taffes, sugar plums, and a score of other novelties, all made of the purest loaf sugars; also, a splendid assortment of fine foreign and domestic fruits. ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS will find the Mr. REX, of Montgomery, offered a series of resolutions setting forth the circumstances of the arrest by the Government of Albert D. Boileau, editor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, and concluding Hotel. best assortment of military, furnishing goods at Charles Oakford & Son's, under the Continental

FINE QUALITY GROCERIES AND PURE Liquous. The finest quality of groceries, both domestic and imported, can always be found at Mr. C. H. Mattson's, corner of Arch and Tenth streets; also the purest and finest brands of wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. Among the latter, we wish to particularize his rare old Port, Sherry, and Madeira wines, old Brandies, Whiskies, Champaignes, Scotch Ales, and London Brown Stout, all

if which can be safety recommended for undoubted excellence and purity, and especially adapted for the ise of invalids. To smokers, we would also anunce that Mr. Mattson has now in store a fine imortation of Havana cigars, of superior flavors. MESSRS. CHARLES OAKFORD & SON. DOL der the Continental Hotel are now selling off their elegant stock of Ladies' Fors at great Bargains. Now is the time to buy. ANNIVERSARY. The fifth anniversary of the Sabbath schools of the Alexander Presbyterian Thurch will take place in the lecture-room, corner of Nineteenth and Green streets, to-morrow efter-

noon, at half past 2 o'clock. Several new and beautiful hymns will be sung, and addresses delivered by the pastor of the church, Rev. T. M. Cunningham; Rev. Dr. Plumer, of the Archistreet Presbyterian Church; Rev. George W. Smiley, of the Evangelical Reformed Church, and Colonel Lewis L. Houpt. INCONTROVERTIBLE.—The fact is incontrovertible that no establishment in the country turns out as elegant, comfortable; and serviceable wearing apparel, for both gentlemen and youths, as Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. The immense facilities possessed by this popular concern enable its proprietors to procure the very best material, and to have it out and made up by the most skilful workmen. The clothing nade here has a world-wide reputation, and it i minently worthy of all the popularity it enjoys. SHAKSPEARE'S SHYLOCK.—We find in the

ewish Record, a journal devoted to the interests of American Israelites, and published in New York, a new version of Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice." The writer, who is himself a Jew, says the play is ounded on fact, with this important difference, that t was the Jew who was to forfeit the pound of flesh f he lost the wager. The circumstance took place not at Venice, but in Rome, during the nontificate of Sixtus the Fifth, who, if he was living now, would unquestionably patronize the One-Price Clothing Establishment of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

LORD DUNDREARY ON THE WAR. -There's one thing wel-welative to the w-war now waging in America th-that I-I could n-never un inderstand. They c-call it a civil war. N-now, if sevewal th-thousand fellahs think pwoper to go out n-into a field to t-twy which fellah c-can cut the other fellah to pieces, c can any we-weasonable fellah be bwought to th-think it a civil action? If the A-Amewicans con-consider this civil, w-what on earth m-must they be w-when they get in a w-wage? w-wead all the p-papers from Amewica, and see othing b-but fellahs being shot, except about w-won Ch-Chawles Stokes and C-Co., who keeps a ho-hotel. d-don't mean th-that he weally d-does keep it, but that, if he h-had one, he could keep it, and that he makes pwantaloons and th-things for the fellahs that s-shoot. P-poor fellahs, they're all y-waving mad.

This being the last afternoon and evening of this novel and interesting exhibition, we hope our friends will avail themselves of the last opportunity. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the throat, are so well known for their excellent medicinal qualities, that commendation from us can hardly add to their favorable notoriety -Boston Post. GEORGE

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS' WHALING VOYAGE.

Steck's Inimitable Piano Fortes. J. E. Gould. Seventh and Chestnut, [ia15-thstim

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

Third street was very much excited to-day, and ope-ations generally show an advance in figures. Gold changed hands in larger amounts than has occurred for some time past, and the highest point reached was 157%, after which it commenced to recede, and closed at 1561/2, with the market rather shaky. Old demands rose to vanced slightly. Money looks a little tighter, although six per cent, is the ruling rate.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1863.

The stock market was active and excited, prices gene rally advancing, the fancies largely participating. Government sixes, 1891, sold at 91%, an advance of %; the seven-thirties sold at 102; State fives sold at 102, an advance of 1/4; New city sixes at 115; the old at 109, an advance of 1/4; Penna. Railroad mortgages were steady at 118; 2d mortgage do. rose 1/4; Long Island sixes sold at 103; the sevens at 108%; Reading sixes, 1896, rose 1: the other bonds were steady; Elmira sevens were firm at 112: the chattel tens were in demand at 73, an advance of 3 D cent.; North Pennsylvania six as were steady at 91: the tens fell off 1: Schnylkill Nav. sixes, 1882, sold sold at 112; Ridge avenue sevens at par; Lehigh Nav. fell of 1/2; the scrip advanced 1; Morris Canal sold at 56, an advance of 1/2; Schuylkill Nav. advanced 1/2; Locust Mountain Coal 1/4; Pennsylvania Mining Company shares sold at 21/2; Lehigh Zinc at 44; Big Mountain Coal

Reading Railroad shares opened at 46, rising 34, and closing at 46. Catawissa sold up to 8, an advance of 1; the preferred 13, with a very active demand. Camden and Atlantic sold at 12, an advance of 3; the preferred up to 2014, an advance of 214. Pennsylvania sold up to 671/2, an advance of %. Elmira sold at 30%; the preferred a at 58½; Camden and Amboy 154; Philadelphia and Erie at 59; Minehill at 53%; North Pennsylvania at 11%. Long Island rose %. Beaver Meadow sold at 69%. Passenger railways were moderately active. Chestnut and Walnut sold at 34%; Spruce and Pine at 16½; Archstreet at 27; Seventeenth and Nineteenth at 11, an advance of 1/4; Green and Coates rose 1/4. Bank shares were

dull. Philadelphia sold at 118; Western at 60; 134 bid onds, and 7,200 shares changing hands at the regular United States Bonds, 1881.
United States Certificates of Indebtedness.
United States 73-10 Notes.
Quartermasters' Vouchers.
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as

The following is the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week From Port Carbon..... Schuylkill Haven.....

Total Anthracite coal for the week.... From Harrisburg, total Bituminous coal for w Total of all kinds for the week Total .. .405,212 15 .244,005 06 o same time last year...... The following is the amount of coal shipped over the untingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, for the week ending Wednesday, January 28, 1863, and since Total. Tons. 23,487 22,326 Tons. 16,915 15,775

:1,140 1,161 The statements of the banks of the three principal ci-ties of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one and the corresponding time of 1862 as fol-
 Iows:
 Loans.
 Deposits.
 Specie.
 Circul'n.

 New York.
 179,288,266 168,269,268
 38,549,794
 9,083,479

 Boston.
 76,544,004
 483,847,071
 7,710,672
 8,008,431

 Philadelphia.
 37,479,712
 28,773,517
 4,572,419
 4,284,947
 Total 293,111,982 230,889,516 50,832,885 21,376,797

Last week ... 290,647,925 225,899,120 49,841,469 21,823,776

Last year ... 239,178,477 154,963,660 41,082,226 15,333,431 ast year..... [239,176,477 [154,963,660] 41,082,220] The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The New York Evening Post of to-day says:
The gold and stock markets underwent to-day an extraordinary rise, and the speculative excitement which came to a pause early in the week seems to have broken out afresh, with a very brisk demand for the principal railway shares. The most active of the shares are Erie, Michigan Southern, Toledo, and Pacific Mail. These show a rally from the law points of yesterday of 5 to 7 & cent. This sudden advance has been greatly stimulated by the haste of the Bears to buy back stocks sold 'short." on Wednesday and Thursday.
Compared with the low points touched at yesterday's market, the leading stocks show an advance of 9 E cent. in Pacific Mail.

3 B cent. in New York Central. in Erie.
in Erie Preferred.
in Hudson.
in Harlem Preferred.
in Reading I
in Michigan Central.
in Michigan Southern.
in Michigan Southern.
in Michigan Southern.
in Michigan Southern.
in Cleveland and Pittsburg.
in Galena and Chicago.

Theont. in Illinois Central.

5 Beent. in Cleveland and Pittsburg.

3 Beent. in Cleveland and Toledo.

6 Beent. in Cleveland and Toledo.

5 Beent. in Cleveland and Toledo.

5 Beent. in Cleveland and Toledo.

5 Beent. in Cleveland Rock Island.

6 Beent. in Fort Wayne and Chicago.

2 Beent. in Tennessee Sixes.

7 Beent. in Tennessee Sixes.

7 Beent. in Tennessee Sixes.

7 Beent. in Tennessee Sixes.

8 Beent. in Tennessee Sixes.

1 Beent. in Tennessee Sixes.

2 Beent. in Tennessee Sixes.

3 Beent. in Tennessee Sixes.

2 Beent. in Tennessee Sixes.

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4 Beent. in Tennessee Sixes.

4 Beent. in Tennessee Sixes.

5 Beent. in Tennessee Sixes.

5 Beent. in Tennessee Sixes.

7 Beent. in Tennessee Sixes.

8 Beent. in Cleves.

8 Beent. in Cleves.

8 Beent. in C well placed in the hands of investors that the stock, during the recent panic in most of the rail way shares, maintained the price current a week ago; and to-day stands higher than at any previous time since the consolidation, when the highest point was 128.

The bonds market is very strong, and 162 per cent. higher. Michigan Southern seconds and Sinking Funds rose 1½ per cent., Fort Wayne thirds 2½, Cleveland and Pittsburg thirds 3, Toledo and Wabash 1.

The State stocks, show a recovery of 162 per cent. from the low prices of yesterday.

Governments are steady but without activity. The seven-thirds are firm at 162. The coupons of 1831 are in good demand.

Gold on the 'first call' of the Board was very active at 1566166%, and afterwards at 1563/156%.

Dutable Demand notes are 263 per cent. higher—suffing at 1918/6013%.

Two o'clock.—Gold excited with sales at 157% cach, and 157 seller thirty days.

Money is in brisk demand at 5 per cent. The increased activity in 81 ocks stimulates the demand.

The foreign exchange market is very excited, and it is difficult to settle upon rates for business. We hear of transactions in first-class bills on London from 171 to 173.

一般。特殊是一个工作,并且在1965年,不是 GRESS is exciting a good deal of speculation among monied men as to its effect upon gold, stocks, merchandise, et celera. Whatever effect it may have 7 100 Penna R 2d m. 113% 1900 do. 1532 18 Elmira R. 3926 18 Camis Atlan R. 103 100 do. 103

| 100 | do | b00 465 | 475 | do | Pref | 175 | d 50 Spruce & Pine R. CLOSING PRICES. Bo bonds. Fifth-street R. 56

SECOND BOARD

46 2000 Reading 6: 33
50 Catawissa R Pr
465 do Prof.
17 do Prof.
17 mm Mounts

New York Stocks, January 30, Closing Quotations at 3½ o'clock N Y Cen RR ... 1901 Asked South Gray Janton Company 29 29 Del & Hud.....131 132 Penn Goal Co.... Cumb'l and C Co 21 Pacific Mail.....170 † Ex-dividend

Weekly Review of the Philad'a, Markets, The unsettled state of the currency and the had weather combined have operated unfavorably on the bu weather combined naveles, and the produce markets have been inactive. Bark is wanted. In Breadstuffs there is not binds are better the more doing, and prices of most kinds are better. Coal is dull, and there is very little doing. Metals are higher is dull, and there is very little doing. Dietats are aigher. The stock of Groceries continues very light, and pries are firm. Provisions are better, and the market active. Fish are firm. Pruit—There is a fair business doing Fish are firm. Fruit—There is a fair outsiness doing Hemp and Hides are unchanged. Naval Stores and Oils are in good demand. Rice, Salt, and Seeds are firm. Whiskey, has again advanced. Wool is active and prices are better. The Dry Goods market continues exoited and on the advance, with a good demand both for cited and on the advance, with a good demand both for Cotton and Woolen goods, and prices of both going up. The Flour market is better and more active again this week; the high grades are 12½@26 bit higher, with sales of some 24,000 bbls to note for shipment at \$5,000 bbls to note for shipment at \$5,000 bbls to note for shipment at \$5,000 extras, \$7,000 for extra family, mostly Ohio, at \$1,000 extras, \$7,000 for extra family, mostly Ohio, at \$1,000 extras, \$7,000 for extra family, mostly Ohio, at \$1,000 for \$1,000 for family of the private. The sales to the trade are also more active within the above range of prices, as to brand within the above range of prices, as to brand and quality. Bye Flour is dull and offered at \$5 \cdot 20 for m Meal'is searce, with further sales of Frand-wine at \$4.50 \cdot 20 for. Meal'is searce, with further sales of Frand-wine at \$6.00 for m Meal'is searce, with further sales of Frand-wine at \$6.00 for m Meal'is searce, with sales of Frand-wine at \$6.00 for m Meal'is searce, with sales of frand-wine at \$6.00 for m Meal's searce, with sales of \$6.00 for m Meal's searce of \$6.00 for \$6.00 for m Meal's at \$6.00 for \$6.00 for m Meal's at \$6.00 for \$

Barley sold at 150c B bushel, and Malt on terms key private.

PROVISIONS.—The market is better, and we again advance our figures for Pork and Bacon. Sales of 1,50 bbls Western and city-packed mess have been sold at \$16@16 B bbl, and 2,000 bbls taken by the Government on private terms. Mess Beef is selling at \$13@15, cash, and country at \$12@12.50, and 200 bbls edtra sold at \$16@6.50 B bbl. The receipts of dressed Hors continue fair, and they are selling at \$5.5066 B 100 bs. Bacon meets with more inquiry. Sales of plain and fancy Hams at 9@114c; old and new Sides at \$50.61 and addiancy Hams at 9@114c; old and new Sides at \$50.61 and keys are sales of 50.61 and keys at 10%@113c, cash. Butter.—There is a fair inquiry Sales of roll at 16@22c, and solid-packed 14010 B b. Cheese sells at 11@12c, and Eggs 16@18c B dozen.

METALS.—There is a good demand for Pig Iron, but the makers generally vibuse to contract for inture delivery at previous rates; sales of 1,000 ton \$1 also, 30 also, 30 ton No. 3 also, 30 ton No tons Rolling shills from our persons and Boller from are looking up. Lead.—There is very little stock here, and holders are asking se, cash. Copper is better, and Yellow Metal is held at Stc, 6 months. BARK.—Quercitron is scarce, and in fair request; cales of 50 hhds 1st No. 1 at \$34.50 \$\mathref{P}\$ ton. Tanners Bark is wanted; Spanish Oak, if here, would command \$16 18 Wallied Spanish with more firmless, and there is a CANDLES are held with more firmless, and there is a fair inquiry for city-manufactured Adamantine at 13-42 20c cash and four months. There are but few Western Candles offering. Prices of Sperm and Tallow remains the contest quoted.

20c cash and four months. There are but few Western Candles offering. Prices of Sperm and Tallow remain as last quoted.

COAL.—The market is dull, and but few orders coming forward from the East. The scarcity of snitable ressels, and the extreme high rates of freight, have a tendency to limit operations. The opening rates have not yet been fixed. We quote Schuylkill free on board at Richmond at \$5.00 \times 6.00 \times ton.

COFFEE.—There have been no arrivals, and the market here being nearly bare in first hands, the demand is moderate and prices firm. Sales of 500 hags, including Rio at 294.0032c, prime Laguayra at 33c, and Triage at 22c, cash and time.

COTTON.—The stock here is nearly exhausted, and the receipts from all quarters extremely light. There is a good demand and prices show a further advance of \$0.00 \times 0.00 \times

in the August and Sc. 30 for large No. 3. Codifish sold at 4%@44c. Herring range from \$1.30 to \$52 bbl, as in quality.

FRUIT.—The market is bare of foreign, and the lare advance in Raisins has been well maintained. A few Oranges and Lemons.were disposed of at \$202.75 bbs. Domestic Fruit is firmer, but without much doing.

FREIGHTS to Liverpool are steady, at 2:9d for Flour, 10d for Grain, and 30@35s for heavy goods. The same rates prevail to London. To San Francisco there is very little going forward. The last shipment of Goal was at \$15. To the West Indies. We quote at \$63.06 for Sugar to North Side, and \$4 for Molasses. The rates to Boston are unchanged and colliers scarce.

GINSENG is wanted, and crude, if here, would sill at 50.085c \$10, cash.

HEND.—There is little or no stock here to operate in, and the charket is quiet.

HIDIS are firm, and no further sales of foreign have come under our notice; green salted city-slaughter are worth \$4.000 for cash.

HOPS we held higher, but sell only in a small way at 22.025c for hirst-sort Eastern and Western.

HAY.—There is a steady business doing at 75.05c the 100 fbs for good Timothy.

LUMBER. There is a steady business doing at 75.05c the MOLASSES.—There is a firm feeling in the market, and the stock off Cuba is very small; sales of New Orleans at 400.05c for old crop; and 55c for new crop.

NAYAL STORKES.—Prices are tending upward. Sales and Pitch remain as also quoted, with limited eales. Spirits Turpentine is scarce, and commands full rates; small sales at \$2.570 \$2.62100.

OILS.—The market for Fish Oils is firm. Linsed Oil is unsettled and prices are irreguler.

PLASTER.—There is a very light; sales of Rangoon in small lots at 17.074c \$2 lb, cash.

RICE.—The stock continues very light; sales of Rangoon in small lots at 17.074c \$2 lb, cash.

RICE.—The stock continues very light; sales of Rangoon in small lots at 17.074c \$2 lb, cash. at St T ton.

RICE.—The stock continues very light; sales of Rangoon in small lots at 7.4.67½ C B lb, cash.

SALT.—We hear of ano arrivals or sales of Liverpol; one cargo of Turk 2 Isl and sold on private terms.

SEEDS.—There is a good demand for Cloverseel;

SLEDS.—There is at good demand for sales comprise about 5,000 but at \$7.267.56 for prime sales comprise about 5,000 but at \$7.267.56 for prime tots. Plux seed is wanted at \$3.10@3.15, and Timothy at \$2.20.20 P bu, which is also advance.

SUGAR.—There is a firmer feeling in the marker, and the stock is very light; sale to 6.700 hhds. including the stock is very light; sale to 6.700 hhds. including the stock is very light; sale to 6.700 hhds. Including the stock is very light; sale to 6.700 hhds. Including the stock is very light; sale to 6.700 hhds. SPIRITS.—Brandy and Gin are solvancing with light sales; N. E. Rum is worth 60@61c; 'Vhisky assagain advanced; sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio bhis at 60@52c, now held at 55c Bgallon.

"TALLOW has sadvanced, with sales of city rendered at 11@1414c, and country at 10%c 2 fb. at 11@11.14c, and country at 10½c & fb.

TOBACCO.—The stock of both Leaf and Manufactured
is very light, and prices high
woolt.—Prices are still tending upward, both for
medium and fine quality, with sales of 450,000 fb. at
68@75c for common to fine; 72@75c for Tub; and 45@36 The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—Flour is unsettled and excited and is held at \$6. Wheat is 50 higher; red 123 @125c; white 130@135c. Corn has advanced \$4. Whisky, 50c. Pork firm, but unchanged. Gold, 55

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. PHOS, S. FERNON, SAML. E. STOKES.
GEORGE N. TATHAM, COMMITTEE OF THE MONIE. AT THE MERCHANTS! EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA Bark Alex McNeil, Somers. London, 5991 Bark Florence, (Br) Toye. Port Spain, 5001 Brig Venus, (Br) Taylor Liverpool, 5001 Brig Frederick Donse, Furness. London, 5001

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1863. SUN RISES......710—SUN SETS... ARRIVED.

Bark Thomas Dallett; (Br)*Duncan, from Porto Cabello 1st inst, via Kingston, Ja, 9th inst, with cafee and bides to Dallett & Son.

Brig Sampson, Leach, 45 days from Messine, with fruit of W Draper.

to W Draper Schr F Reed, Hardenbrook, from Acquia Creek, in ballast to Twells & Co. Scher Gelestia, Payson, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Twells & Co.

Schr Gov Burton, Peacock, from Alexandria, in ballast to Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr Belle, 3 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Twells & Co.

Twells & Co.

CLEARED

Bark M B Rich, Carlton, N Orleans, J E Barley & Co.
Schr J W Degring, (Br.) Purdy, Hallian, J H Arwood
Schr Ida L. Adams, Alexandria, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr B E Sharp, Jerroll, Fortress Monroe, do
Schr R H Shannon, Marts, do
Schr Challenge, White, Fall River, Twells & Co.
Schr J H Bartlett, Rockhill, Hampton Roads, Hunter.
Norton & Co. Norton & Co. Str. J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

AT THE BREAKWATER. Bank Edwin, Lindsey, from Havre.

Bank Edwin, Lindsey, from Havre.

MEMORANDA

Ship Kate Prince, Libbey, hence for Acapulco, with a cargo of coal and iron for the Pacific Mail Co. anchored in Five Fathom. Hole, Bermuela, on the 7th inst, in disin Five Fathom. Hole, Bermuela, on the 7th inst, in distress. The K P sailed from Philadelphia on the 5th per On the Let and 2d January, while lying to in the Guit Stream, in a heavy gale from the north and a high sate from E N E, had her decks swept, foremast and radder from E N E, had her decks swept, foremast and radder sprung, and shifted cargo, which caused the ship to leak. On the 8th inst, while being towed into lart by the steamer Phube, the hawsers parted, and the 5th the steamer Phube, the hawsers parted, and the 5th went on the rocks, where she remained 24 hours went, on the rocks, where she remained 24 hours will probably leave a portion of the cargo tacre, and will probably leave a portion of her cargo tacre, and will probably leave a portion of her cargo tacre, and will probably leave a portion of her cargo tacre, and will probably leave a portion of her cargo tacre, and will probably leave a portion of her cargo tacre, and will probably leave a portion of her cargo tacre, and will probably leave a portion of her cargo tacre, and will probably leave a portion of her cargo tacre, and will probably leave a portion of her cargo tacre, and will probably leave a portion of her cargo tacre, and will probably leave a portion of her cargo tacre, and will probably leave a portion of her cargo tacre, and will probably leave a portion of her cargo tacre, and the some probably leave a portion of her cargo tacre, and will probably leave a portion of her cargo tacre, and the some probably leave a portion of her cargo tacre, and the some probably leave a portion of her cargo tacre, and the some probably leave a portion of her cargo tacre, and the some probable leave and the some probable leav Liverpool 13th inst. Ship Win Chamberlain, Carver, from New York at New Orleans 19th inst. Ship News.

Ship News.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30.—Arrived skips B. R. Milan, Cadiz; Western Empire, Vera Gruz; Annawsa, from Cadiz; Western Empire, Vera Gruz; Annawsa, from Port Royal; Sandusky, Livespool; Consignment, Liverpool; barks Washington, Rio, Alaxao, Port Liverpool; barks Washington, Rio, Alaxao, Port Royal; Washington, Haraburg; Orchilla, New Orkeans; A. C. Adams, New Orkeans; Gross Durket, Belfast; Chanticleer, Fort de Paix; brigs E. F. Belfast; Chanticleer, Fort de Paix; brigs E. F. Belfast; Chanticleer, Fort de Paix; brigs E. F. Seeth, Fronero, Mexico. The latter austained some Swett, Fronero, Fronero,