

Evening Telegraph.

BY GEORGE BERGNER.

HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1864.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Daily Telegraph

Report of the State Treasurer.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: In compliance with the provisions of the act of 16th March, 1862, I have the honor to submit the following report of this Department for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1863:

On the 30th November, 1863, the available balance in the Treasury was.....\$2,172,844 10

Receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year, as follows:

Ordinary or general receipts.....\$3,969,438 61

Wyoming Valley canal company's bonds redeemed.....281,000 00

From banks for payment of interest on the public debt as the equivalent for coin.....8,004 74

Refunded cash.....9,786 46

United States Government.....39,221 84

.....\$4,289,451 65

.....\$6,462,295 75

Payment during the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1863, as follows:

Ordinary expenses.....\$3,189,121 08

Military expenses.....208,074 44

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.....958,412 11

Revenue Commissioners.....9,360 42

Available balance in the Treasury Nov. 30, 1863.....2,147,391 10

.....\$6,462,295 75

By a comparison of the ordinary receipts for the last year with those of the preceding year, it will be observed there is a falling off of eighty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy-eight cents (\$88,383 78) but the receipts are largely in the excess of those of 1861. The principal deficiency is in the item of retailers' licenses, though the receipts from this source last year were unusually large, owing to the fact that the payments of outgoing County Treasurers of 1861 and of previous years, made in 1862, were of course, credited to the fiscal year, and I have no doubt from the same cause the receipts of the present year will be largely increased over those of the past year.

The transfer, by the act of April 8th, 1862, of the military tax to the relief funds of the several counties, for the benefit of the families of volunteers has lessened the receipts nearly fifteen thousand dollars.

The item of tax on loans is sixty-six thousand dollars less than the previous year. This is owing mainly to the discontinuance by the Pennsylvania railroad company of the collection of the State tax from their bondholders.

These deficiencies have been to some extent made up in the increased receipts from tax on bank dividends.

The ordinary expenses for the past year are in excess of those of the preceding year some fifty-six thousand dollars, caused mainly by the increased amount paid for the support of the common schools.

It will be seen that among the expenditures of the last year the statement of State tax amounts to the large sum of \$60,147 41.

The necessity, which induced the passage of the law allowing an abatement of five per cent. for the payment of State taxes, I think, no longer exists, and this amount annually can be saved to the State by its repeal. A prompt compliance with the law requiring Treasurers to make quarterly payments will furnish the Treasury at all times with sufficient means to meet its ordinary requirements.

The report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will show a very prosperous condition of their affairs.

The Commissioners, at their meeting on the 20th April, 1863, resolved to redeem on the 1st July, 1863, the principal of the loan issued under the act of March 28th, 1861, which was refundable on or after March 28th, 1861. Amounting to.....\$77,900 00

And the principal of the following loans on the 1st August, 1863:

Loan per act Dec. 18th, 1828, refundable Jan. 1st, 1864, for.....\$32,749 84

Loan per act March 8th, 1831, refundable July 1st, 1866, for.....258,077 08

Amounting in all to.....\$963,726 92

and notice was given that interest thereon should cease from and after the days of redemption thus fixed.

Great complaint was made by holders of the loans, and especially by the representatives of foreign owners, as being compelled to receive payment of their overdue loans in a depreciated currency. Appeals were made by them to the Commissioners to change this action, and go into the market and purchase the loans of the Commonwealth, as had been their custom. But there being a large surplus in the fund which could not be invested at or less than par, and as it was thought to be their duty to use this surplus in the extinguishment of the public debt, and having no authority to buy specie, their action was unchanged, and the loans paid for in "legal tender" notes.

By the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund made to the Governor on the first Monday of September last, it will be seen that of these loans there were redeemed up to that time the sum of.....\$639,085 75

And from that period to the close of the fiscal year, Nov. 30, 1863, 166,864 86

Other loans redeemed during the fiscal year.....96,176 43

Showing a decrease of the public debt during the year of.....\$961,617 04

The debt of the State therefore now stands as follows:

Total amount of debt Nov. 30, 1863.....\$40,448,218 82

Redeemed during the year.....961,617 04

Total amount of public debt Nov. 30, 1863.....\$39,486,601 78

This large reduction of the State debt ought to be a source of gratification to the people of the Commonwealth. It shows that but for the extraordinary expenses imposed on the State by the existing Rebellion we might, out of our ordinary revenues, and within a reasonable period, be enabled to free our Commonwealth entirely of debt.

The balance in the Sinking Fund

of the \$8,000,000 loan created by the act of May 15th, 1861, was at the close of the present fiscal year (November 30th, 1863).....\$238,227 19

Received from that date to Dec. 31st.....1,116 40

Amount in the fund January 1st, 1864.....\$239,343 59

The balance in the general Sinking Fund on the 30th of November, 1863, was.....617,614 02

Received from that date to December 31st.....349,718 71

.....\$967,332 63

Paid interest on coupons to Jan. 1st, 1864.....81,975 00

.....\$985,357 63

Under the act of April 8th, 1863, the Wyoming Valley Canal Company paid into the Treasury, on the 31st of April last, the sum of two hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars (\$281,000), with interest, in liquidation of the bonds for that amount held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Subsequently, a decree was made by the Supreme Court of the State, at the instance of the Attorney General, requiring them also to pay into the Treasury the sum of eight thousand four hundred and thirty dollars (\$8,430) for the two hundred and eighty-one coupons which, by the first section of this act, had been re-issued to the company. This amount was accordingly paid into the Treasury on the 4th of June, 1863.

In obedience to the requirements of the act of March 7, 1861, "to change the name of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, and to facilitate the completion of a railroad from Sunbury to Erie," I have delivered, on the warrant of the Governor, dated December 21, 1863, to that Company, one million of bonds, as specified in said act.

The subject of the payment of the interest on the public debt of the State, is one which, from its importance, ought to receive your early and earnest attention.

For the last two years, and including the amount due on the 1st inst., the interest has been paid in specie, or its equivalent, through the medium of the banks of the Commonwealth.

In 1862, under the act of April 11th of that year, they were required to pay the interest on the bonds of the State, during the last year, under the provisions of the act of Jan. 30, 1863, they were required to exchange with the Commonwealth a sufficient amount of bonds for currency to pay the interest on the State debt, and the State Treasurer was authorized to issue to them specie certificates of exchange, not transferable, pledging the faith of the State to return said coin and re-exchange for notes current at that time, on or before the first Monday of March, 1864, said certificates to bear interest at the rate of two and a half per cent. per annum.

Under the provisions of this act the Commonwealth has exchanged with the banks currency for coin, amounting to one million nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and four dollars and ninety-seven cents (\$1,968,904 97), the interest on which, due the banks on the 1st of March, 1864, will amount to forty-one thousand and forty dollars and fifteen cents (\$41,400 15).

To return this amount in coin at the present market rate of gold (161 1/2) will cost the State \$1,013,900 00, which, with the interest thereon \$41,140 15, amounts to the sum of \$1,055,040 15. This the Commonwealth has pledged her faith to pay on the 1st of March, 1864.

It is determined to keep faith with the holders of the loans, by paying the interest on the public debt in specie or its equivalent, and the banks were freed from similar call, I do not doubt, from the disposition they have manifested to aid in maintaining the credit of the Commonwealth, that they will be willing to relieve her from the repayment of their coin for next year, if prompt steps be taken to provide for the redemption of their loans, at an early period. But to continue longer this system of compelling the banks' alone to furnish coin for the interest on the public debt, is, I think, asking more than they can bear, and more than they can be expected to do. Holding this opinion, and desiring to obtain for your honorable bodies all the information I could get on the subject, I last month addressed a circular to the holders of the Commonwealth's debt, inquiring whether under the terms of the existing act they could be relied on to furnish specie or its equivalent for the payment of the interest of the next year.

Some of the banks that have replied deem it unjust to their stockholders longer to continue this system of exchanging coin for currency, and therefore decline to do so. Others are willing to continue the system if occurred in all the banks, and required by the State; but all agree as to the inequity and injustice of singling out a particular institution, and placing the burden of doing this on the State equally interests the whole people. They claim that as they furnish an annual revenue to the Treasury of over three hundred thousand dollars, and are now being brought into competition with another system of banking exempt from a large share of the taxation imposed upon them, it ought to be the disposition of the State rather to relieve, than impose additional burdens upon them.

It is evident, therefore, from all the information that can be had that the State must look elsewhere for the means of maintaining her credit. And is it not the duty of her people, in view of her heretofore well settled policy, to make some sacrifices in order to accomplish it?

This subject was very ably argued by my predecessor in his report to the Legislature last winter, and, fully concurring in his views, I take the liberty of quoting two or three of the very pertinent questions therein put.

He says: "The question generally asked in discussing this subject is, Can the State afford to pay this large difference between currency and specie in the payment of her interest? Ought not the question rather to be, Can she afford not to do it? Will not the credit of the State suffer materially if she refuses to do it? Is her credit of no value to her and her citizens? Is the State so strong and powerful, so above any liability to future want, that she can exercise her power irrespective of any effect her action may have upon her credit?"

The State, by the act of June 12th, 1840, appropriated a sufficient sum to reimburse her loan-holders for the difference in value between specie and the currency in which they had been previously paid, and then solemnly declared that thereafter the interest falling due on Pennsylvania stocks shall always be paid in specie or its equivalent.

This is the law to-day, and for its observance and the maintenance of the present good name

of the Commonwealth, no effort or sacrifice ought to be spared.

The General Government pays the interest on its debt in specie. Massachusetts continues to pay specie, and New York partially so; though the system she has adopted of discriminating in favor of her foreign creditors I think unjust.

Some of the States that pay in currency contracted their debts, and the suspension of specie payments, and therefore borrowed money from their creditors, and she ought to pay them in money.

Let us, therefore, so act now that in the future it may be the boast of our honored old Commonwealth that, amid all the trials of this eventful period of the nation's history, she faithfully performed her whole duty, and came out of the ordeal with unimpaired honor.

In another portion of this report the discontinuance by the Pennsylvania railroad company of the collections of the State tax from the bondholders is referred to. This is the only company in the State that ever performed that duty, and as I am unable to find any law imposing it upon them, I presume of course it was done voluntarily.

It is a fact well known that a very large portion of the personal property in the State escapes taxation altogether, either through the neglect of assessors or the failure of the owners to report to them. And it is, therefore, surprising that the easy and effective mode of securing the large revenue due the Commonwealth for taxes on the bonds of corporations, requiring the corporations to collect the tax and return it to the Treasury, has not before this been provided for by law.

I beg leave, therefore, respectfully to urge the passage of an act authorizing and directing railroad corporations, and other corporations, at the time of paying the interest on their bonds, to deduct from the amount due the holders thereof the tax due the Commonwealth, in the same manner that treasurers of municipal corporations are authorized to deduct the same from the act of April 20th, 1844, now required to do so.

By the report of the Auditor General last year, the funded debt of the railroad companies alone is stated at seventy-seven millions of dollars, a very large proportion of which, even exclusive of the amount held by non-residents, escapes taxation. It must be evident, therefore, that the enactment of such a law as I have alluded to will produce a very largely increased revenue.

Under the act of April 16th, 1862, and the supplement thereto of April 22nd, 1863, for the pay and expenses of Pennsylvania Volunteers, provided that these claims should be paid out of the "war loan" of \$8,000,000 authorized by the act of 16th May, 1861, and if that were insufficient, then out of any other money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The "war loan" is now exhausted, and as these claims, it is supposed, will amount to nearly \$2,000,000, it will be seen that they cannot be paid out of the ordinary receipts of the Treasury in any reasonable time. When it is remembered that all the income of the State, except the tax of 2 1/2 mills on real and personal property, is appropriated to the Sinking Fund, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized to transfer from the general fund an amount sufficient to pay the interest, and redeem a portion of the principal of the public debt annually, it will be apparent that some other means will have to be provided for the payment of these claims.

There has been for years an unavailable balance in the Treasury of forty-one thousand and thirty-two dollars (\$41,032) of worthless funds, which the act of the Legislature of April 19th, 1860, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were authorized to dispose of, and place the proceeds, if any, to the credit of the Sinking Fund. I presume the fear that if sold, they might find their way into circulation, and thus entail loss on the public, prevented the Commissioners from disposing of them as authorized.

During the invasion of the State last summer, when the books and papers of the various departments were removed from the capitol, these funds had also been removed to a considerable cost and inconvenience. As they are entirely worthless, I would therefore respectfully recommend that authority be given for their destruction.

Annexed are tables giving in detail the operations of this department for the last fiscal year, together with estimates of the receipts and expenditures for the present year; all of which are respectfully submitted.

WM. V. MCGEE, State Treasurer.

January 7th, 1864.

THE INTENSE COLD WEATHER.

TRIBLE SUFFERING IN THE WEST—A FAMILY OF SEVEN PERSONS FROZEN TO DEATH.

The Western papers continue to be filled with appalling accounts of the severe storms that ushered in the new year. We could fill our paper to the utmost capacity with a consideration of the people have been frozen to death in different sections. We confine ourselves to the following painful accounts:

A WHOLE FAMILY FROZEN TO DEATH.

The Detroit Tribune says that the driver of the stage coach coming from Crown Point Lake, via Centerville, found that the dwelling of a man named Krutner had been burned to the ground, it is supposed the night previously, but none of the family were to be seen. About a mile further on, however, he was horrified to find the father and two boys frozen to death. The boys were in the father's arms, and it is supposed that he had fallen with them after having been so far affected with frost as not to be able to proceed. The three corpses were placed in the stage, but before it had proceeded more than a quarter of a mile on its destination, the body of the oldest girl was found in a snow drift with a shawl wrapped closely around it, where it had doubtless been deposited by her weary mother, while yet alive, in the hope that some chance traveler might rescue it from an impending doom.

This corpse, too, was placed in the coach, and again it started on its way, only to find, after traveling a short distance, the lifeless remains of the mother, with the two youngest children. The body of the mother was standing erect in a snow drift, with the children in her arms, the youngest one being at the breast. The seven lifeless bodies were conveyed to Centerville by the driver of the stage, at which place they were decently interred by the inhabitants. This is certainly the most appalling disaster that it has ever been our duty to record, and the bare recital of the facts could not fail to bring a shudder even to a heart of stone. A whole family ushered into the presence of their Creator, and none to tell the tale of suffering.

TRIBLE SUFFERING.

The greatest suffering from railroad blockades occurred on the Michigan Central, where

the passengers were blockaded in snow from Thursday till Saturday evening.

Many interesting incidents are related. One woman had given her eldest child, a girl of two and a half years, into the hands of a strong man to carry. He deposited the child safely in the train. The mother attempted to follow with a babe of four months folded closely to her breast. She found herself unable to brave the cold, and so the mother and child were separated. The child suffered less than the mother, for, wrapped in a heavy shawl she soon fell asleep, and awoke to be fed and carefully nursed by Mrs. G., of Chicago.

New Year's day had faded into darkness, when the door of the second car was thrown open, and a muffled figure, white with frost and snow, gladdened the occupants with the announcement that a team had arrived with provisions from the city, adding that two more were coming, and it would be necessary to build a fire in the rear of the cars as a beacon and signal for those men. A half score of men volunteered. The fire was lighted, and about eight o'clock another team or two came by its guidance to the relief of the storm-bound travelers. The sandwiches, cold chicken, turkey, duck, &c., &c., were partaken of amid frequent expressions of gratitude to the men who braved the storm to give them food and cheer. The children fared the worst. One child about three years old had his arm covered with frost blisters, the shawl having blown off and left his arm exposed. Saturday morning the howling of the wind ceased, and the spirits of the passengers revived. A further distribution of food took place, and a vigilant lookout was kept for some days.

At 1 o'clock it was announced that a sleigh had arrived to convey such passengers as did not choose to wait for the road to be broken to the city. These were soon crowded in, and after a cold, tedious ride, the weary travelers reached a haven of rest and comfort. The many beautiful traits of character exhibited during the trying scenes through which they had just passed, were a subject of general remark. Each one seemed to have forgotten his own suffering in endeavoring to give relief to those around him. The first day of the New Year, 1864, will long be remembered by those who were on railroads during the great storm.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 11, 1864.

The House met at 7 1/2 a. m.

A number of petitions and bills were presented.

PRINTING DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

Mr. BIGHAM offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of this House 8,000 copies of the Adjutant General's report in English, and 2,000 in German; also, 2,000 copies of the same, in English, for the Adjutant General's Office; also, 5,000 copies of the Treasurer's report in English, and 2,000 in German; and of the report of the Surveyor General, Commissioner of the State Land Office, and the State Agent at Washington, 2,000 copies in English, and 1,000 in German; and 500 copies of the report of the Chief of Transportation and Telegraphic Department, for the use of the Department.

The resolution was amended so as to provide for printing 8,000 copies in English, and 3,000 in German, of the State Treasurer's Report.

This amended resolution was adopted.

PRINTING RAILROAD REPORTS.

Mr. BIGHAM offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

Resolved, That the reports of the several Railroad companies be printed for the use of this House, be bound in small cases, provided the same do not exceed 25 cents per copy.

After some discussion, the further consideration of the resolution was, on motion of Mr. WATSON, postponed for the present.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. ALLEMAN offered the following resolution, which was twice read and adopted:

Whereas, The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania requires the Governor elect to enter upon the duties of his office on the 24th day of January next ensuing his election; therefore,

Resolved, That the inaugural ceremonies of the Governor take place at 12 o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday the 19th instant, on the porch of the capitol, should the weather prove favorable; otherwise in the hall of the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the House be appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee of the Senate, should the necessary inaugural arrangements and to wait upon the Governor elect at the capitol, on the 19th instant, for the purpose of having the oath of office of Governor of this Commonwealth administered to him.

DAILY LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

Mr. OLMEADE offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed from this House, to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, if that body should appoint such a committee, to contract for the publication of a Daily Legislative Record.

The resolution was amended, on motion of Mr. JACKSON, by inserting before the words "to contract," the words "to receive proposals for and."

Thus amended the resolution was adopted.

ADDRESS BY COL. MONTGOMERY.

Mr. COLEMAN offered the following resolution, which was twice read and adopted:

Resolved, That the use of this Hall be granted to Col. Montgomery, late from Vicksburg, on Thursday evening next, to enable him to give a correct description of the bombardment and surrender of that city to the Union forces.

Adjourned.

Death of a Maryland Congressman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

Hon. B. G. Harris, Democratic Congressman from Maryland, died in Baltimore this morning of small pox.

PRESENCE SOVER, over whose "arbitrary arrest" by General Butler at New Orleans, the Copperhead press made a loud outcry some eighteen months ago, is now at the head of a bureau in the rebel War Department at Richmond. He is trying to prove himself worthy of Copperhead sympathy, by devising a plan for destroying the navigation of the Mississippi river.

By Telegraph.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

The bill introduced by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, to-day, the consideration of which was postponed till February next, provides that within all the territory of the so-called Confederate States which has been or may be conquered by the Federal arms, all laws and parts of laws which permit slavery are henceforth abolished, and that slavery shall never again be established within the said territory, and that hereafter no portion of it shall be admitted into the Union as a State or be represented in its Congress, except by delegates, if the same should be authorized, until the people within the territory forming such State shall by its organic law forever prohibit slavery therein.

Senator M'Dougal's joint resolution in relation to the French occupation of Mexico asserts that it is an act unfriendly to the United States.

THE LATE REBEL DEMONSTRATIONS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—No little excitement has been caused here during the past few days, by the reports from Western Virginia, not in circles where the entire falsity of wilful exaggeration was known, but among the people generally, whose ignorance of the true condition of affairs naturally induced them to believe the statements of the sensation papers of New York. The Herald's dispatch, for instance, dated Cumberland, January 8th, was written some days previous; and was, it is understood, refused transmission over the wires from Washington, its untruths being so palpable. The enterprising correspondent, however, was not to be thus checked, and the dispatch was published in the Baltimore office on Friday afternoon, and on the following morning was published in the paper to which it was addressed, and from its columns sent over the country by the Associated Press.

In the early part of last week Petersburg and vicinity were threatened by the enemy, but not only was Cumberland not occupied or in danger, but no rebel in arms has been within twelve miles of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for the past month. The wagon train said to have been captured on Thursday really fell into the hands of the enemy on Sunday last, and the scene of the exploit was about thirty miles from Cumberland. Some days ago when the military authorities had become somewhat alarmed by the rumored approach of the rebels, the general commanding gave orders for one of the trains from the West to return to Wheeling; but on no other occasion since the reopening of the road has the travel upon the Baltimore and Ohio railroad been in the slightest degree interrupted, and we learn, upon the best authority, that the troops are so admirably distributed along its length that all attempts at raiding will prove futile.

Although these false statements' doubtless injure the road, the passenger and freight traffic is very profitable and satisfactory.

Captain Blackford, who was killed a few days since in the Shenandoah Valley, has been a guerrilla commander almost since the war began. He lived upon his farm about four miles from Charlestown, in Jefferson county, and formerly prided himself greatly upon the fleetness of his steed, not unfrequently when Gen. Banks exercised temporary sway in the valley, playing himself in such positions that the speed of his animal alone saved him from capture. He was much respected in the section in which he resided, but was an unscrupulous leader of a no less unscrupulous band of guerrillas.

From the Southwest—Re-enlistment of Veterans.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.

We learn that General Sherman has gone to Mobile, Alabama.

His headquarters will be at Huntsville.

Re-enlistments are more general than was anticipated by any one. Every regiment in Gen. Dodge's Division, in West Tennessee has re-enlisted. The Twenty-seventh Ohio arrived here on Saturday night and the Forty-third Ohio last night. Every day brings home regiments who meet with enthusiastic receptions. Their return on furlough will re-kindle the old enthusiasm, and volunteering will go on more rapidly than ever.

Trial of the Chesapeake Pirates.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Jan. 11.

In the case of the Chesapeake piracy to-day, Charles Waters testified that he attended a meeting in St. John, at which Capt. Parker, Robinson, Seely, McKenny and others were present. Capt. Parker said he wanted a crew to go to New York to capture a vessel and stated that he had a commission from the Confederate government. The witnesses understood from the conversation that the crew was to be engaged for the Confederate service. This closed the evidence for the prosecution. The court has adjourned until Friday.

From Cairo—Interruption of Navigation.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.

The steamer Gladiator, lying at Cairo, has had a hole knocked in her hull by the ice. She sank to her lower gunwales.

Fifty steamers are lying at Cairo unable to navigate on account of the ice.

Gov. Brough of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—Gov. Brough will be inaugurated to-day at Columbus. In his inaugural Address he takes the highest anti-slavery ground. He recommends a heavier tax than did Gov. Tod for the support of soldiers' families.

The weather is moderating.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

The bank statement for the week ending on Saturday, shows a decrease in the amount of loans of \$1,704,764, decrease in amount of specie \$39,333, decrease in circulation \$70,785, decrease in amount of deposits \$5,388,780.

Sale of Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.

The subscription agent for the National loan reports the sale of \$2,220,250 in five-twenties on Monday. Deliveries of bonds are being made to December 15. The sales for the last week were over twelve millions, and less than forty millions remain unsold.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

Stocks better. Chicago and Rock Island 140. Cumberland 69 1/2. Illinois Central railroad 11