

Daily Telegraph

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Tuesday Evening January 19, 1864.

The Constitution and the Union!!

The Faithfulness of Our Rulers Worthy the Confidence of a Faithful People!!

Dauphin County True to True Men.

Grand Rally of the Masses in Support of the Government!!

In compliance with the request of numerous citizens of Dauphin county, I do hereby issue a call for a public meeting of all the loyal citizens thereof, to assemble in the court house, in the city of Harrisburg, PA., on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1864, for the purpose of endorsing the recent recommendation of our Representatives in the Legislature, to the effect, that

THE RE-ELECTION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN IS NECESSARY TO THE PERPETUITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION!!

His impartial administration of the authorities of the Government, his bold defense of its franchises—his vigorous resistance to its enemies—his jealous regard for its purity—and his unflinching protection of the freedom which it assures to all—entitled him to the confidence and the support of the American people, and to the gratitude and love of all mankind. Believing that

THE INTEGRITY OF THE GOVERNMENT DEPENDS UPON THE SUCCESS OF THE ARMED EFFORT TO CRUSH TREASON!

The people everywhere are proclaiming their determination to continue in power those who have thus far faithfully stood by their rights.

THE PEOPLE OF DAUPHIN COUNTY,

never behind in their devotion to what is noble and just, are not willing to be the last in declaring their adhesion to the men in authority, as well as to the government which they administer.

Eminent speakers from abroad now in the State Capital, and from at home, will address the meeting.

By order of the Loyal Union League,
JAMES WORRELL, President.

A CHECK ON ARMY CONTRACTORS.

One of the best measures introduced in Congress this session is the resolution of Mr. Washburn investing the Committee on the Conduct of the War with power to examine into all contracts made or that shall be made up to the time of the committee's making its report. Armed with authority to make during the session or in the recess, and to send for persons and papers, it will be difficult for any suspicious operation to escape its notice, provided the committee be thorough and honest in its investigations. Of course the efficiency of this committee will very much depend on the elements of which it is to be composed; but, as all parties will have to be appointed on it to give it a complexion of fairness, it ought to work well for the public interests. A body like this, sitting in permanence, cannot but exercise a wholesome influence over both government officers and contractors. When the latter find that detection is prompt and punishment certain, they will make up their minds that honesty is the best policy.

UNEMPLOYED OFFICERS.

There now are in our army of major generals unemployed, 14; brigadier generals unemployed, 11; total, 25; staff officers of the same, colonels, 8; lieutenant colonels, 1; majors, 7; captains, 12; lieutenants, 2; total, 25. Their total monthly pay is \$12,238. General officers disabled by disease, 8; general officers on duty not in the field, 39.

The total monthly pay of officers represented as unemployed, and not disabled by disease or wound, would amount in a year to \$146,789. Is it for the health and vigor of the army that they shall remain unemployed, and is it important that the Treasury shall be subjected to drafts for which no equivalent is rendered?

THE FRAUDS IN THE PURCHASE OF HORSES.

To guard against the frauds heretofore perpetrated in the purchase of horses, the War Department has appointed three civilians as inspectors, who examine all horses after having been passed by the Quartermaster, and no horse is branded until they have been passed by the inspectors. Thus far the saving to the Government has been considerable, and the check thus put upon swindling contractors and dishonest Quartermasters cannot fail to produce the best result.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HARRISBURG.

By an advertisement published in another column, it will be seen that the Comptroller of the Treasury gives notice of the design to establish a National Bank in this city. Of course such an institution is necessary to the business of a locality, such as the one in which it is proposed to be established, and from what we can learn of the parties interested, the concern will be conducted with the greatest financial skill and integrity.

It is a most melancholy consideration that the individuals troubled by conscientious scruples in respect to the dealings with the Government are those whose pecuniations involved trifling sums. The aggregate sum recently returned by conscience-stricken individuals was but twenty dollars. If a few dozens of the \$20,000 collectors were to return their stealings the aggregate would be worth recording.

HONOR TO THIS PATRIOT DEAD.

The House of Delegates of Maryland has passed a resolution to gather all the Union soldiers whose graves are scattered over the Antietam and South Mountain battle fields; inter them in a common cemetery, and erect in their honor a suitable monument.

A MERCHANT OF PHILADELPHIA,

who a few years ago was reported to be wealthy, and making annually from five to ten thousand dollars, is now a driver on a passenger railroad car at nine dollars per week.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES OF GOV. A. G. CURTIN.

Splendid Display of the Military.

VETERAN SOLDIERS IN LINE.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED.

Gov. Curtin Duly Installed for the next Three Years.

The second inauguration of Gov. A. G. CURTIN took place this morning, on the platform erected for that purpose, in front of the State Capitol. Notwithstanding the bad weather, rain having fallen almost constantly here for the past two days, the spectators were numerous and enthusiastic. Various rumors were circulated for the past week that the Copperheads would prevent the re-inauguration of the Governor elected by the people at the last election, which had no doubt the effect of attracting the hordes and sinews from the country, to resist any such wicked attempt. It was boldly asserted that the party had solemnly resolved in caucus to prevent the inauguration. We can hardly believe this, but if that be the fact they certainly concluded wisely to abide the expressed will of the people.

The military display was certainly a creditable one. Those who had the management of the same deserve the thanks of the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania. The Copperheads in the Senate refused to appoint a committee to make arrangements for the ceremonies, consequently that arduous duty devolved upon a single committee, consisting of Messrs. Alleman, Smith, of Philadelphia, and Jackson, members of the House of the Representatives, and we congratulate them upon their success.

The Fire Companies of this city contributed their full share to the imposing coronation, and made a fine appearance on parade.

The various organizations and delegations having formed as directed by the committee of arrangements:

THE PROCESSION

moved at eleven o'clock, in the following order:

Chief Marshal—W. H. Kepner, and Aids. M'Clellan Hospital Band of Philadelphia. Maj. Gen. Couch and Staff. Maj. Gen. Stahl and Staff.

U. S. Cavalry from Carlisle Barracks. 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry. Battery E, 5th U. S. Artillery.

Mr. Gen. Hancock and Staff. Independent Company of Infantry. Liberty Band of Philadelphia. Col. W. B. Mann's Philadelphia Regiment. Douglas's Band.

Revenue Guards (20th Pa. Vols.) Band.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment P. V. Col. Jennings, with battle flag. Lancaster Union Cornet Band.

Open Carriages, drawn by four white horses, containing Gov. Curtin and Legislative Committee of Arrangements, with City Guards as escort.

Officers of Gov. Curtin's Staff. Assistant Marshals—Murray, McCormick and Tyle.

Heads of Departments. Omnibuses containing Old Soldiers. Carriage containing Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania.

Carriage with Board of Enrollment. Carriage containing Brig.-Gen. Pleasanton and Staff.

Carriages with Clergy. Carriage containing Judge Pearson and Ex-Gov. Porter.

Members of the Bar in Carriages. Philadelphia Delegation in Omnibuses. City Council in Carriages. Citizens in Carriages.

Assistant Marshal. Friendship Fire Company—N. Y. fire hats, red shirts and blue pants—steam fire engine drawn by four horses, and decorated with flags.

Assistant Marshal. Hope Fire Company—N. Y. fire hats, army overcoats and black pants—carriage draped in mourning.

Assistant Marshal. Paxton Fire Company—N. Y. hats, blue shirts, and black pants—carriage handsomely decorated.

Assistant Marshal. Good Will Fire Company—citizen's dress, with Button engine drawn by four horses.

The procession moved down Second street to the Governmental mansion, and after receiving the Governor, proceeded down Second street to Paxton street, out Paxton to Front, up Front to Chestnut, out Chestnut to Fourth, out Fourth to Market, up Market to Second, out Second to Pine, out Pine to Front, up Front to State to the Capitol.

Flags, wreaths, and various national emblems displayed along the route of procession, and the streets were lined with spectators.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

The House met at 11 o'clock, a. m., and after appointing a committee, consisting of Messrs. Wagoner and Walker, to wait on the Senate, and invite them to participate with the House in the inaugural ceremonies, took a recess till 5 minutes before 12 o'clock, when the House again called to order, and the Speaker, officers and members of the House, proceeded in a body to the Capitol, to take part in the inaugural proceedings.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

The Speakers, officers and members of the Senate and House having assembled on the porch of the Capitol:

Hon. JOHN P. HENRY, Speaker of the Senate, introduced.

Hon. J. WALKER JACKSON, who opened the proceedings with the following prayer:

PRAYER BY REV. J. WALKER JACKSON.

O Lord God, thou high and mighty ruler of the Universe, who beholdest from Thy throne all the doings of men, we approach unto thy presence in the name and through the mediation of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. Now, O God, we beseech thee, let thine eyes be upon us, thine ears attend unto our cries. Hear thou the voice of our supplications, and pour upon us the spirit of grace, of mercy and of love.

We thank thee, our Heavenly Father, for all thy goodness toward us. Thou hast not remembered our sins and our iniquities, but thou hast promised that, when from this place, we look unto thee, thou wilt forgive all our sins. Thou hast been kind unto this people. Thou hast given unto us rain and sunshine, the blessing of the seasons, fruitful fields and harvests. Thou hast given unto us the blessing of civil and religious liberty. Thou hast given unto us the blessing of good government. And although during the years that are past, we have had war and violence—although even now we are in the midst of civil strife—yet Thou hast remembered us in mercy. Our ene-

emies tread upon our soil; but Thou didst give unto us arms the victory. We give glory to Thee, O God, for our victories by land and sea—victories so numerous and so signal, and so effective as to give increased assurance to the lovers of liberty the wide world over, that we shall preserve our Constitution, maintain our Union, and that the blessing of peace shall be restored unto us.

We bless Thee that we are brought to see this hour when by the will of God, expressed through the suffrages of a free people, we have met to witness the inaugural ceremonies of the second time of the Governor of our Commonwealth. We thank Thee for the measure of health that Thou hast given unto him in the past. We bless Thee for the successes that Thou hast vouchsafed unto his administration. And grant, O God, that as the past years have been years of violence, the future years may be years of victory, of triumph and of peace.

We give Thee glory for the successes of our arms; but Thou art our Heavenly Father, for the policy that has marked the administration of our Federal and of our State governments. We thank Thee for our Union and for the subordination of our States. We pray Thee to bless all loyal States and all loyal Governors. We pray especially Thy blessing upon the Senate and House of Representatives of this Commonwealth now in session.

Make this a year of justice. Make it a year of the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound. Grant, O our Heavenly Father, that as Thou in Thy providence, has indicated unto us that freedom for all should be the boon of this Government, to "break every yoke and let the oppressed go free."

O Merciful Lord, we look up to Thee in the midst of our chastisements. Thou hast afflicted us; but Thou art our merciful God. Thou hast bowed down our strength, but Thou hast lifted up our hearts in the expectation of future prosperity, we give the glory to Thee, the Son and the Holy Spirit throughout all ages, world without end.

Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

The certificate of election of Governor was then read by Mr. Hamersley, Clerk of the Senate.

The oath of office was administered to the Governor by the Speaker of the House.

The Governor then delivered the most flattering demonstrations of applause, to deliver the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS:

Follow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Called by the patriots of my fellow-citizens to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania for another term, I appear before you to solemnly renew the precontract obligation to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and to discharge the responsible trust confided to me with fidelity.

Who first summoned before you, three years ago, to assume the sacred duties of Executive office, the long gathering clouds of civil war were about to break upon our devoted country. For years treason had been gathering in might—had been appropriating to its base ends more and more bountifully of the nation's honors—had grown steadily bolder in its assumption of power until it had won the tolerance, if not the sanction of a formidable element of popular strength even in the confederate States. The election of a President in 1860, in strict conformity with the Constitution and the laws, though not the cause, was deemed the fit occasion for an organized effort to overthrow the whole fabric of our free institutions, and to substitute in their place a government of slaves and traitors.

Millions of people then hoped against hope, that the grave offense charged against the President elected, alone to consist in his avowed fidelity to the Government, and his determined purpose to fulfill his solemn covenant to maintain inviolate the Union of the States. When inaugurated, he found States in open rebellion, disclaiming allegiance to the Government, fraudulently appropriating its property and insolently contending its authority.

Treason was struggling for supremacy in every department of administrative power. In the Cabinet it eloquently displayed its power to drench a continent in fraternal blood—our coasts were left comparatively defenceless to all an easy prey to traitors—our navy was scattered upon the sea to render the Republic helpless for its own defense. Officers, educated, commissioned and sworn to defend the Government against any foe, became deserters, defied Heaven in shameful perfidy, and with fratricidal hands drew their swords against the country of their allegiance, and when treason had thus completed its preparations, wretched war was forced upon our loyal people.

Never was war so causeless. The North had sought no sectional triumph, had no rights, inflicted wrongs upon the South. It aimed to preserve the Republic, to destroy, and even when rebellion presented the sword and the dagger, we exhausted every effort to avert the bloody drama of the last three years. The insolent alternative presented by treason of fatal dismemberment or interdicted war, was met by generous efforts to avert the storm of death which threatened to fall; but the leaders of the rebellion spurned peace, unless they could gain the entire allegiance over the ruins of the noblest and freest Government ever devised by man.

Three years of bloody, wasting war, and the horrible sacrifice of a quarter of a million lives, the desolation of their purpose to overthrow our liberties. Mourning and sorrow spread over the entire nation, and defeat and desolation are the terrible trophies won by the traitor's hand. Our people have been sorely tried by disasters, but in the midst of the deepest gloom they have stood with unflinching fidelity to the great altar of our common country. Relying upon the ultimate triumph of the right, they have proved themselves equal to the stern duty, and worthy of their rich inheritance of freedom. Their fidelity has been well rewarded. In God's own good time, He has asserted His avenging power; and if this war is persisted in by the leaders of the rebellion, as has become evident, then slavery and death, the fountain and stream of discord and death, must at last be drawn from their graves.

In this great struggle for our honored nationality, Pennsylvania's "worn" immortal fame. Despite the teachings of the faithless and the hesitation of the timid, she has prominently and generously met every demand made upon her people to repel in violation or to fight the battles of the Union whenever and wherever her people were demanded. Upon every battle field historic and sacred by the valor of our troops, some of the martial youth of Pennsylvania nobly fell. There is scarcely a regiment that has not been visited by our kind offices to the sick and wounded. There is not a department in which brave men do not answer with pride to the name of our noble State, and while heroic endeavors, loyal hearts will turn with feelings of national pride to Gettysburg, where the common deliverance of Pennsylvania and the Union will stand recorded in the unsuppressed glory of that bloody field.

I need hardly renew my pledge, that during the term of office on which I am about to enter, I will give my whole moral, and official powers to the prosecution of this war, and in aiding the National Government in every effort to secure early and complete success over our malignant foe.

For the preservation of our national life!

Things should be subordinated. It is the first, highest duty of the citizen—it is his protection in person, property, and all civil and religious privileges, and for its perpetuity in form and power, he owes all his efforts, his influence, his means, and his life. To compromise this reason, would be to give it renewed existence, and enable it again to plunge us into another causeless war.

In the destruction of the military power of the rebellion is alone the hope of peace; for while armed rebels march over the soil of any State, no real freedom can prevail, and no governmental authority, consistent with the genius of our free institutions, can properly operate. The people of every State are entitled under the Constitution to the protection of the Government, and to give that protection, and fairly, rebellion must be disarmed and trodden in the dust. By these means, and those alone, can we have enduring union, prosperity and peace. As in the past, I will in the future, in faithful obedience to the oath I have taken, spare no means, withhold no power which can strengthen the Government in this conflict. To the measures of the President, chosen to administer the National Government, I recommend my whole vote, and I will give my cordial approval and earnest co-operation. It is the cause of constitutional liberty and law.

Powers which are essential to our common safety should now be wisely and fearlessly administered, and that Executive would be faithful, and hold guilty before the world, who should fail to wield the might of the Government for its own preservation. The details of my vote on the measures which I recommend are contained in my recent annual message, and need not here be repeated.

I beg to return to the generous people of my native State my hearty thanks for their unflinching support and continued confidence. They have sustained me amid many trying hours of trial and embarrassment. Among all these people to none am I more indebted than to the soldiers of Pennsylvania; and I here pledge to those brave men my undivided exertions in their behalf, and my most anxious efforts for their future welfare, and I commend here, as I have frequently done before, those dependant upon them, to the fostering care of the State.

I cannot close this address without an earnest prayer to the Most High that He will preserve, protect and guard our beloved country, with Divine power and wisdom, and in accordance with the will of the people, and in my fellow citizens, here and elsewhere, in our existing embarrassments, to lay aside all partisan feelings and unite in a hearty and earnest effort to support the common cause which involves the welfare of us all.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, I pray you, in God's name, let us, in this era in the history of the world, set an example of unity and concord in the support of all measures for the preservation of this great Republic.

A. G. CURTIN.

On the conclusion of the delivery of the inaugural address, which was greeted at various points with enthusiastic cheers.

The Governor, in company with the Speaker, members and officers of the House, repaired to the hall of the House.

When the House had been called to order, Mr. Wm. M. Meredith, Attorney General of the State, introduced the names Dayton, as the representative of a committee of citizens of New Jersey. Mr. Dayton, with appropriate remarks, presented to the Governor, in behalf of the gentleman whom he represented, a richly bound and handsomely illustrated copy of Audubon's Work on the Birds and Quadrupeds of America.

Gov. CURTIN responded in appropriate and eloquent terms.

Mr. Gen. Hancock, being then called on, made some patriotic and effective remarks.

The House then Adjourned.

By Telegraph.

FROM TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA.

A REBEL RAID AND CAPTURE.

The Stores Re-captured by Our Forces.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

The following dispatches have been received at the headquarters of the army in this city:

San Francisco, Jan. 17th 1864.—Major General Halleck, General in Chief.

On the 14th inst. General Vance made a raid toward Tennessee and captured a train of twenty-three wagons. He was promptly pursued by Colonel Palmer, who recaptured the wagons and took one ambulance loaded with medicines, one hundred and fifty saddles, horses and one hundred stand of arms. General Vance's Assistant Adjutant, General and his Inspector General are among the prisoners captured.

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

HEADQUARTERS 2d DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA, NEW CUMBERLAND, VA., Jan. 13.—Captain: A soldier of our James A. Walker, Co. H, 2d Maryland Regiment, who was captured in the attack upon the train at Moorfield and Allegheny Junction, on the 2d inst., by the enemy under Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, escaped when near Rockport's Gap, on the 5th inst. and reported to me this evening. He informs me that 18 of the enemy were killed and 20 wounded in the skirmish. He also states that there were present, under the command of Fitz Hugh Lee, three companies of negro troops, cavalry, armed with carbines. They were not engaged in the attack, but stationed with the reserve. The guards, he reports, openly admitted that the prisoners that they were accompanying were negro soldiers; stating that "the North had set the example."

(Signed) faithfully,
JAS. A. MULLIGAN, Colonel.
Capt. S. M. ALLEN, 2d Regt. Cavalry, Dept. of West Virginia.

A CASE OF RETALIATION.

A Union Soldier Hung by Order of the Rebel Gen. Pickens.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 18.

A detachment of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry returned yesterday from a raid through eastern North Carolina.

They report the finding of the body of a soldier hanging at Smith's Mills on the 14th inst. The body was found by private Samuel Jones, of the 6th Ohio Regiment, hung by order of Major General Pickens, in retaliation for private David Bright, of the 62d Georgia Regiment, who was hung December 18, 1863, by order of Brigadier General Wild.

Philadelphia Stock-Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.

XXXVIII Congress—First Session SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

Mr. Anthony offered modifications to the clause in the enrollment bill, exempting non-combatants. Rejected.

Mr. Howard offered an amendment defining that killing of an officer who is executing the draft shall be classed as murder under the United States laws. Adopted. Several verbal amendments were then adopted. The bill as amended was finally passed. Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Hale, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Johnson, Lane, (Kansas), Morgan, Morrill, Neshamith, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wade, Wiley and Wilson—30. Nays—Messrs. Buckwalter, Carlisle, Grimes, Hendricks, Howe, Lane (Ind.), Powell, Saulsbury, Wilkinson and Wright—10.

The resolution of thanks to Cornelius Vanderbilt, for his gift of the Steamship Vanderbilt to the Government, was passed.

The Senate went into executive session and adjourned at half past three.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HENCK (Ohio) reported back from the Military Committee Senate resolution for the appointment of a joint committee on the conduct of the war, with an amendment authorizing the committee to inquire into all contracts made with any of the Departments. They are authorized to set at such time and in places as they may think proper during the recess of Congress. Agreed to.

Various resolutions of inquiry and declarations as to what should be the policy of the Government in National affairs were offered and voted down.

Army of the Potomac.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE ARMY—AN INDEPENDENT COMMAND—KILPATRICK CALLED AWAY—REORGANIZATION OF COL. KILPATRICK.

HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 17.

There have been rumors for the past few days of a reorganization and consolidation of the army into three corps, equaling in strength the 1st, 2d and 3d, commanded by Longstreet, Ewell, and Hill.

There is also a rumor that an independent command of some fifty thousand men is to be given, on or before the opening of the spring campaign, to one of the best fighting generals in the army, who will be authorized to take Richmond in his own way and at his own time.

Six deserters from the 9th Alabama Regiment and four contrabands, came into our lines near Mitchell's Station, yesterday morning. They had no coffee for months, and have not had meat more than twice a week. Nine men of their regiment were shot, only a few days since, for trying to desert.

Picket firing was suspended by agreement made under a flag of truce two or three weeks ago; but yesterday our cavalry pickets were fired on near Mitchell's Station, though without effect.

Col. Kilpatrick, of the 119th Pennsylvania Volunteer, has resigned, and Lieut. Col. Clark has been promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment.

Gen. Kilpatrick left for Washington this evening on a special train. It is conjectured that this visit to the capital has some connection with a new and important cavalry command to which rumor assigns him.

From Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.

A private letter from Maryville, Mexico, dated on the 11th inst., based on French authority, gives the following items from the interior:

The French army, 14,000 strong, was in Coahuila under General Basadre, and another column, 4,000 strong, under Droncey, were approaching the Mexican city, near Tepic, only twenty leagues from Coahuila. The Mexicans intended to oppose them with only 7,000 men under Generals Urugo and Topia.

The letter also states that the United States Consul, Mr. Baker, at Maryville, killed an American sailor who had deserted from the United States steamer Saginaw, because the latter had refused to obey the Consul's orders to take his place in the steamer prepared for his confinement. As the sailor was unarmed, he was not regarded as having been wholly unwarrantable. Mr. Baker has been arrested; charged with murder in the first degree, and will probably be sent to San Francisco for trial by the American courts. His executor will be withdrawn. He claims, however, to have acted in self-defense.

From Port Royal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.

The steamer Argo has arrived from Port Royal and Stone Inlet, the 15th inst. Among her passengers are Generals Vogdes and Aiken, and Capt. Ammon of the navy. A squad of twenty men of the 10th Connecticut Volunteer, under command of Lieut. Walker, of the 2d Massachusetts, was captured on the 30th of December, near St. Augustine, Florida, by a rebel cavalry company. Lieut. Walker, by a wounded and is reported to be in a better condition than he was shot by one of his own men.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.

There is a firm feeling in the flour market, but not much demand; sales 1,500 bbls Extra Family at \$7 25@50, and some family at \$8 50@10. No change in Bye Flour or Corn Meal. Wheat advanced 5 cents per bushel, and 6,000 bushels Red sold at \$1 68@1 72, and 25,000 bushels Kentucky White at \$1 95@1 98. Sales of Yellow at \$1 11@1 12. Oats in steady demand, at 86c. Coffee, sugar and molasses quiet. Evaporators heavy; sales new Mess Pork at \$22@23, and Family 12c. Petroleum firm; sales of grade at 22@23, refined at 44@45, and free at 58@59. Whisky firm at 94@95; for Penna. 96c for Ohio, and 90c for drudge.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

Stocks are better to day. Chicago and Rhode Island 14; Cumberland and Ohio 48 3/8; Illinois Central 12 1/2; Illinois Central bonds 12 1/2; Michigan Southern 14 1/2; New York Central 18 1/2; Reading 11 1/8; Erie 11 1/2; and Michigan 10 1/2; Canton coal 3 1/2; Missouri 10 1/2; Gold 109 1/8; Treasury notes 106 1/2; Five-twenty.

Soldier's Coat and Papers Found.

A COAT containing a furlough and other papers, belonging to John McCalla, of the 2nd Pennsylvania Reserve, was found; the owner, (who belongs to Meers, Pa.) can get his property by calling at THIS OFFICE, describing his property, and paying for this advertisement.

New Counterfeit.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

Counterfeit twenty dollar Treasury notes are being circulated in New York.

New Advertisements.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—The advertiser wishes to purchase a weekly newspaper establishment, Republican in politics, in the southern or middle part of Pennsylvania. An answer addressed to A. B., giving particulars, care of the Democrat, Harrisburg, Pa., will receive immediate attention. Jan 19 d3t

Chesbrough & Pearson.

PROVISION DEALERS.

14 South Water street, Philadelphia.