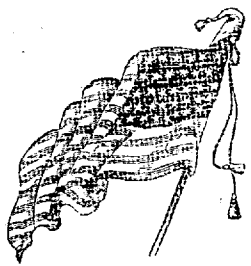


Daily Telegraph



HARRISBURG, PA.

Thursday Afternoon, January 16, 1862.

REPORT IN A CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The committee appointed in the contested election case from the Bedford and Somerset district, presented their report this morning, and JOHN CESSNA was duly qualified as a member in the place of GEORGE W. HOUSEHOLDER, who had been elected from the district by a clear majority of two hundred and forty-nine votes. The report is based on the presumption that Bedford county is entitled to a separate representation, and that JOHN CESSNA, having received a majority in Bedford county, is therefore entitled to a seat. The question is a very important one, and will present itself again to the next Legislature, when the defeated party will no doubt again contest the seat, and if he is fortunate enough to obtain a committee guided and controlled by the strongest party predictions, the contestant may obtain a similar admission to a seat in the House. The report of the present committee may be all correct, but it seems to us that questions of such importance ought to have been submitted to the legal minds of the state, and it would certainly have been better for the interest of the people, if the Supreme Court had been mutually called upon to decide the question at issue. Here we have a committee selected on the part of the parties, who are mostly composed of business men and have never been called upon to decide constitutional questions, and this committee has undertaken to decide such an important question within three days after hearing the arguments of the counsel in the case. The Supreme Court would certainly not have considered the question in such extraordinary haste and their decision would have settled the issue finally. The minority committee will make a report as soon as sufficient time has elapsed to examine the subject thoroughly.

CORRUPTION.

There are a certain class of men in this city, with no visible means of support, but who yet fare sumptuously and dress every day in clean linen and polished boots. These men are the boasted representatives of the Democratic party, and living by their wits and their importance, set themselves up as the censors of politics, the disposers of contracts, and the arbiters of personal merit or individual uprightness and integrity. When this war was precipitated by the south, they were the active sympathizers with the insurgents, boasted of the superiority of southern courage and the danlessness invincibility of southern arms. When it became necessary for the government to organize an immense army, and thus gather incalculable stores of arms, ammunition, clothing, food, horses, &c., this class of men banded together as speculators, for the purpose of robbing the government thus embarrassed and in distress. They bid for supplies, with the understanding that when a contract was awarded to either of them, and their withdrawal would place that contract into the hands of one of their own parties, the dishonest withdrawal was to be made, and the money thus filched from the government was to be divided equally among these now pure and upright Democratic politicians. In this manner and by just such plans, this government has been robbed by a class of men who are now being lustily at the corruptions of the state and national administrations. By Democratic who professed a loyalty that was a cheat, in order that they could still further cheat the government; and now, purse proud and confident, they assail the men of the Republican party with being corrupt, and hold up their own money stained hands in pious indignation at the waste of the public treasury. The time may come when the unmasking of such poltroons will become one of the pleasantest of our editorial duties.

SUSPICION HAUNTS A GUILTY MIND.

Our capacious neighbors on the corner of the alley, whose old sympathies for old allies are constantly haunting them with the fear that the result of the struggle in which the nation is now engaged will be the destruction of all their prospects of ever again attaining power, profess to be amazed with the terms on which they can be admitted into the Republican organization. Let us assure the Patriot and Union that we do not despair for the very worst case of blinded, passionate and prejudiced Democracy in the land, where the patient has not been at the treasury tent as long as the publishers of that journal. The mass of the Democracy ask no terms in upholding the principles which now animate both the state and national administration. In every instance they have given both their undivided support with their money and their muscle, and when objection had been raised, it has uniformly issued from those who, like the Patriot and Union, cling to the fortunes of slavery when its advocates were in rebellion, until the pressure of public opinion at home forced them to yield to the loyalty and patriotism of the people. Under such circumstances, we should of course ask such men to give up their old preferences for men and organizations before we could submit to their affiliation. Let the Patriot therefore be patient and penitent. Sackcloth and ashes, with a few doses of "popular sovereignty," may have the effect some of these days of preparing it for the goodly and gracious associations of pure Republicanism. But until then, it must stand alone, suspected by its own partisans and despised by its opponents.

DOUBTFUL FINANCIERING.

If an individual would approach a friend for the purpose of borrowing a certain sum of money to conduct a specific business, while at the same time the pockets of that individual were overflowing with capital of his own, would it not be reasonable for his friend to question the benefit to be conferred by extending the aid of such a loan? Would he not say to the applicant, use your own resources first, and if they are inadequate to the success of your enterprise, appeal to me, and I will aid you in your undertaking. This illustrates precisely the position of our government in the money markets at home and abroad. A nation at the very height of prosperity, with boundless resources and almost inexhaustible wealth, in the opinion of the business men of the world, has no right to ask for aid in the shape of loans. It should first tax the people and draw on the resources which have made the nation prosperous and powerful. When all these are exhausted, and when taxation becomes too burdensome for the people to bear, it will be time for the government to talk of borrowing money at extravagant interests, and time, too, to jeopardize the public credit to preserve the national peace. Nations are bound to act with the same degree of honor in business as individuals. They have no right to create debts without providing the means for their liquidation. No right to go into the market to borrow money without the proper security for its refunding, because if they do, they are liable to become the victims of usury, and thus from one crime to another, lead the way to bankruptcy and repudiation, until ruin, beggary and desolation become the natural offspring of folly and inconsideration. English writers justly remark that we are beginning where more prudent men end—that we are using our credit and sparing our pockets—and that the hesitation in measures of taxation, and the willingness to rely upon Treasury notes and the like, must breed suspicions baleful to our credit and preventing future operations.

All this is true, and it may be added that such a system will injure us much more than the rebels can be injured by their desperate expedients. We have a name, credit and future to care for; the rebels have none of these. They may safely risk all—may wisely adopt every expedient—an unconvertible currency, forced loans, whatever offers. But we are bound to act with prudence and dignity; we dare not peril our credit by unwise drafts upon it. We must tax for every loan; must create confidence by sufficient taxation before every loan we need; must act in business matters like business men, and take care that we buy at advantage and sell at advantage, neither of which can we do if those who sell to us must accept doubtful or depreciated currency, or if those who buy our bonds do as gamblers running a risk, rather than as prudent men seeking a safe investment.

THE GREAT MOVE—AND IMPENDING VICTORY.

The sensation writers who delight in exaggeration and conjecture, are again busily engaged in prospecting a great move of all the forces of the national government. Before the present month has contributed its last hour to the length of time, many great deeds will be performed, greater action evinced, and a victory achieved, such as will forever terminate the rebellion. The grand movement is to be simultaneous in the west, along the Atlantic coast, in the Gulf of Mexico, along the Potomac, in Western Virginia, and throughout Tennessee and Kentucky. General Halleck, at the head of one hundred thousand men and with his immense flotilla, is claimed to be now ready and will sweep down the Mississippi like an avalanche, and as his victorious armies and fleets advance, he will be joined at New Orleans by General Butler. General Baell, heading an equal force, will march into Tennessee, and after capturing Nashville, will co-operate with the Union men of that region. In western Virginia, Generals Rosecrans and Kelly will do their share of the work in the general plan, while on the Upper Potomac, Generals Banks and Stone will move in conjunction with other divisions, as General Burnside discharges his appointed duty, and General Sherman explains by deeds, not words, his inaction. As all these divisions of the grand army of the Republic are in motion, General McClellan will advance his standard from the capital, astonish the insurgents at Manassas at three points, and fulfil his modest pledge that the war shall be short but decisive.

These concerted movements into the territory and entrenchments of the rebels must result in a death blow to this rebellion. The army is now considered to be in the highest state of discipline and efficiency—its appointments being complete—its officers prepared, and all the machinery of these vast military organizations in a condition to make the certainty of a victory beyond the peradventure of a doubt. In seven months the preparation for the grand movement which is now impending, has been unceasing—the expenditure the most liberal and the labor the most stupendous. Therefore, the defeat of a single division, or the confusion of a single movement, cannot effect the result of the entire plan. That has been matured for victory. Let us therefore wait in hope and patience for the announcement of the glorious result.

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER says that there are brokers in Richmond who are quietly using the underground railroad to make collections in Richmond on Northern account, in defiance of law, and hints that a prominent financial individual of that city is likely to be detected in the business of collecting interest on State bonds in his own name for Northern parties. The Examiner threatens to "blow" if the business goes on.

THE REBEL CONGRESS has adopted a resolution to the effect that peace should not be concluded with the United States until Maryland is added to the Southern Confederacy. That is modest. We presume our submissionists favor the conclusion of the war on those terms.

The Farmers and the War.

[For the Telegraph.]

JANUARY 11, 1862.

Mr. Editor—We are gratified to learn that the patriotic work of preparing clothing for our gallant soldiers is so bravely going on in various parts of the country. Daily we see notices in our newspapers of societies organized to prepare stockings, mittens and other articles of comfort, for those who are in the field defending our homes, our lives, and our sacred rights. Nothing is more gratifying in these times of our national difficulties, than to know that our loyal citizens are always ready to give their means and labor to alleviate the hardships of the soldiers' life by protecting him from the cold blasts of winter, which are now upon him in all their fury. Permit me to acquaint the many readers of your excellent paper, with the patriotism and devotion to the country, of the citizens of a certain district in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. But a short time ago the patriots of Peters and Montgomery townships of the aforesaid county, held a meeting and adopted measures to aid in properly clothing our army.—Samuel Gzell, whose whole heart is with the soldier, and who is ever ready to lend a helping hand in such a noble cause, was unanimously chosen President of the meeting, and Mr. Adams Secretary. On motion, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Samuel Gzell, Jacob Young, and Gideon Dulamb, to canvass their respective districts, and solicit funds for purchasing yarn to be knitted into stockings and mittens. This committee, by their untiring zeal, and their own liberal subscriptions, raised the handsome amount of \$138 29; for which they purchased a certain amount of yarn, of which 307 pair of stockings and mittens were made, and sent to Secretary Cameron to be distributed among our brave volunteers, who are so highly worthy of every attention we can give to make them comfortable.

Below we insert the letter of Gen. Cameron to the chairman of the committee (Mr. Gzell) acknowledging the receipt of the box containing the above named articles. WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2d, 1861. DEAR SIR:—I have just been informed of the arrival of the box by express, and beg you will accept for yourself, and on behalf of your committee, the thanks of this Department, and communicate to the contributors its high appreciation of the patriotic and benevolent spirit which dictated their gift.

With much respect, SIMON CAMERON.

We notice, also, that the committee very judiciously had the knitting done by ladies, who are obliged, in these hard times, to earn their livelihood with the needle, whom they paid for their labor, and thereby accomplished another good object, by aiding those that are in want at home.

What a comfort must these liberalities be to those who have left the pleasures of home to participate in the grand historical drama of the age, and to lay the tribute of their patriotism at the feet of liberty. As long as our citizens are so liberal and prompt in providing for the wants of the soldiers, we need not fear that the future historian of this great struggle for liberty will be obliged to record any severe sufferings from want of clothing. We need not fear that our army now will have to undergo the hardships which were once endured at Valley Forge and at the crossing of the Delaware, during the Revolution. Then our nation was yet in its infancy and limited as to means; but now we have grown to a mighty power, rich in resources, and we rejoice that the generous hearts of our people so readily respond to every call of comfort to those who so bravely defend our country's honor. C. P. HAS.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH. THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1862. SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by Mr. Speaker Hall. The prayer by Rev. Mr. Bowman, Chaplain of the 49th Regiment of New York Volunteers. The Journal of yesterday (Wednesday) was read and approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE. Mr. MEREDITH, asked leave of absence for a few days from to-day, for an Assistant Door-keeper. (Mr. MOREHEAD.) Leave was granted. Mr. LONDON obtained leave of absence for a few days from to-day, for an Assistant Door-keeper. (Mr. HINDS.)

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Mr. PENNY, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported, as committed, bill entitled, an act to refund to Samuel J. Walker, certain monies erroneously paid as collateral inheritance tax on the estate of Joseph Y. Marshall, deceased.

Also (same) with amendments, an act relating to forged mortgages. Mr. BENSON, (Finance,) reported as committed, an act to authorize the payment of officers and privates serving under Col. John W. McLane, and also the payment of Captain Dick and men serving under him.

BILLS READ IN PLACE. Mr. CONNELL read in place an act to reduce the capital stock of the Girard bank of the city of Philadelphia. Referred to the committee on Banks.

Also an Act to extend the charter of the Farmers' and Mechanics Land and Building Association. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. STEIN, an Act relative to the appointment of mercantile appraisers in Northampton county. Referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Mr. ROBINSON, an Act incorporating the Carpenter Cemetery Association. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. KETCHAM, a supplement to an act to authorize the erection of a poor house in the township of Wilkesbarre, county of Luzerne. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. SMITH, (Philadelphia.) An Act supplementary to an act of the 27th of March, 1713, concerning limitations of action. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The resolution was then adopted.

NOMINATIONS FOR STATE TREASURER. Mr. HESTAND called the attention of the Senate to the fact that upon next Monday the Legislature would be called upon to elect a State Treasurer, and that general nominations were required to be made three days prior to said election.

Mr. PENNEY. The Senator will find that there is no provision in the law requiring nominations to be made in the manner he has suggested. The law requires that either on the day of the election or the Saturday previous, tellers shall be appointed by each house.

Mr. SMITH (Philadelphia) thought that the nominations should be exchanged between the Houses prior to the election.

Mr. PENNEY further stated that the provisions relative to nominations being made three days prior was intended to apply as a regulation for the United States Senatorship only.

Mr. SERRILL then moved to proceed to nominate candidates for the office of State Treasurer. Agreed to, and the following nominations were made: Mr. MOIT nominated Albert G. Brodhead, of Pike county.

Mr. SMITH, (Phila.,) nominated Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia.

Mr. DC PHILADELPHIA nominated William V. McGrath, of Philadelphia.

On motion of Mr. MEREDITH, the nominations here closed.

BILLS FROM THE HOUSE. The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced presented bills as follows: "Joint resolution relative to franking envelopes for the use of volunteers now in Camp Curtin."

Also "An act relative to the relief of families of soldiers in Allegheny county."

The SPEAKER referred both of the above bills to the committee on Finance.

COL. McLANE'S BRIGADE. Mr. LOWRY moved to proceed to the consideration of Senate bill, entitled "An Act authorizing the payment of officers and privates who enlisted under Colonel Jno. W. McLane of Erie; and for the payment of Capt. Dick of Meadville and the men serving under him."

Agreed to, and the bill was read. Mr. SMITH (Philadelphia) I am in favor of the principle set forth in this bill, but I think that its provisions should be made general. There are a large number of officers and soldiers now suffering for the want of pay that is due them or which they suppose is due them from the general government. Applications have been made to myself for information as to the proper course to be pursued by those officers and men to obtain the amounts justly their own. Such a law as proposed by this bill is required to meet their case. I am told by a Senator who has been in the service that there is scarcely a regiment which is not at least partially in the condition of the one cited by the bill before us.

Mr. LOWRY. I would have no objections to the passage of a general bill of that character, but I must dissent from the allegation that any other regiment of men in Pennsylvania are placed in precisely the same condition with Col. McLane's Erie regiment.

The facts in the case are these. The soldiers of that regiment enlisted for three months, and were ordered by the Governor to Pittsburgh, after remaining at which place for some time, the Executive not being able to get them into service concluded to pay them up to a certain time and send them home. In accordance with his order the regiment was paid for half their term of service, leaving the other half standing due. Capt. Dick mentioned in the bill, enlisted and served his three months, and with his men re-enlisted for the war, has since been wounded, and now lies suffering from the wound. He has never received a dollar from the government. This is a bill to which there can be no objection so far as its intention is concerned. The Governor desired me to state when the bill came up, that if there were objections to it, he would make the bill a subject of a special message.

Mr. SMITH, (Philadelphia,) disclaimed any intention of opposing the bill, but desired that its features should assume a general nature. The subject was further debated, when the bill was finally re-committed.

FRANKING ENVELOPES FOR SOLDIERS. House bill entitled joint resolution relative to franking envelopes for soldiers at Camp Curtin, was taken up, discussed, and re-committed to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1862. The House was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M.

BEDFORD COUNTY CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.—MR. CESSNA DECLARED ELECTED. Mr. RHODES, chairman of the select committee to try the contested election in the case of Cessna vs. Householder, submitted a majority report in favor of the contestant, Mr. Cessna.

A MINORITY REPORT IN THE CASE. Mr. STRANG, from the minority of the committee, submitted a report stating that, from the magnitude of the questions involved in the case, they were not at present prepared to enter fully into their discussion. He, therefore, on behalf of the minority, asked and obtained leave to submit a more extended report hereafter.

QUALIFICATION OF MR. CESSNA. Mr. CESSNA then appeared at the Clerk's desk, and was duly qualified as a member of the House of Representatives from Bedford county.

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS. The SPEAKER announced through the Clerk, the following named gentlemen as the Committee on Federal Relations, created by a resolution of the House yesterday: Messrs. Williams, Tracy, Smith, (Chester,) Cessna, Armstrong, Scott, Abbott, Kaine, Strang, Ross, (Luzerne,) Cowan, Peshing and Greentank.

ANOTHER CONTESTED ELECTION CASE. Among the petitions presented was one by Mr. SMITH, (Philadelphia,) from citizens of the Sixth representative district, Philadelphia, complaining of the undue election of Mr. M'KIN, a sitting member of the House from said district. The contestant in the case is Herman Baugh.

PAY OF MR. HOUSEHOLDER. Mr. CESSNA introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, allowing the sum of twenty-one dollars per day and mileage from the meeting of the Legislature to the present day inclusive, to GEORGE W. HOUSEHOLDER, late a sitting member of the House from Bedford county.

SELECTION OF A COMMITTEE IN A CONTESTED ELECTION CASE. The hour of twelve o'clock, M., having arrived, the House proceeded to select a committee in the contested election of CHARLES F. ABBOT, the sitting member from the Seventeenth representative district, Philadelphia; when after the usual form in such cases had been gone through with, the following named gentlemen were announced as the committee, all of whom were affirmed or sworn separately: Messrs. Gross, Caldwell, Strang, Oshatzen, Scott, Ross, (Luzerne,) Shrock, Smith, (Chester) and Happer.

Mr. ROSS, (Luzerne,) offered a resolution postponing from to-morrow until Monday at twelve o'clock, M., the selection of committees in the two contested election cases from Luzerne county. Adopted. The House then adjourned.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN THE NORTH.

Circular of the Commissioners of Patents.

Rebel Batteries on the Potomac.

Twenty-six Shots Fired at an Oyster Pungy.

PROPOSED NEW RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. After the most careful inquiry it cannot be ascertained that there is any truth in the current reports relative to additional changes in the Cabinet.

The Commissioner of Patents has issued a circular, in which he says the cultivation of cotton in the free States is beginning to attract general attention. To prevent failure in its cultivation, it is proper to remark that it is a principle in vegetable physiology that tropical plants can never be acclimated North except by a repeated reproduction of new varieties. From the seed the attempt to acclimate the Sea Island cotton such as is now being brought from Hilton Head would prove a failure in any portion of the free States. The only variety capable of successful cultivation in those sections now seeking its introduction is the green seed cotton, such as is now being raised extensively in Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee and portions of Kentucky, and which produces the white fibre. The seed should be obtained from these localities. The modifications of soil and climate will influence the size of the plant, the length and fineness of the fibre and the product of the crop, but no reasonable doubt is entertained of the success of the culture in all the mild portions of the middle States, and efforts are now being made to procure the proper seeds for distribution.

The commissioner further says that the results of the cultivation of sorgho, the past year, settles the question of its entire practical success, and that one of the difficulties presenting itself is the want of pure seed. To meet this want this division has ordered seed from France for distribution in the ensuing spring. It must be borne in mind, however, that the same causes which produced deterioration here exist there, and well grounded apprehensions are entertained that the seed thus imported may not be free from suspicion. Farmers who are interested should secure pure seed from among themselves when it is possible as the season is so far advanced that direct importations from Africa or China would be impracticable.

Yesterday the rebel batteries on the Potomac fired twenty-six shots at an oyster pungy, but did not hit it. A fleet of similar vessels subsequently run the blockade without being greeted with such salutes, and arrived safely at Washington.

The following is the resolution reported by Mr. Baker of New York, not by Mr. Van Horn as erroneously printed from the Committee on Roads and Canals, which was agreed to. Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to ascertain and report to the House as early as practicable, what arrangements can be made, and the terms of the same, with the railroad companies on the line between Washington and New York by the way of Baltimore and Philadelphia, for the construction of a side track between Bristol and Chester, in Philadelphia, through West Philadelphia; and also, for the construction of a side track from Back river to the Relay House, in Maryland, through West Baltimore; and also, for the construction of another track between the Relay House and Washington, so as to open a speedy and direct communication between the said cities of New York and Washington, and furthermore, that he be directed to invite propositions for the construction of a distinct and direct road from New York to Washington.

XXXVIIth Congress—First Session. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. IN SENATE.

Mr. CHANDLER, (Mich.,) presented the memorial of the Legislature of Michigan, asking an appropriation for a Naval depot at Grand Haven, on Lake Superior. Referred.

Mr. LANE, (Ind.,) presented a memorial from the society of Friends adopted at the yearly meeting for Indiana and eastern Illinois asking that hereafter all differences with foreign powers be referred to the arbitration of some foreign power. Referred.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War in regard to a resolution of Mr. Powell, directing an answer to a resolution of last session in regard to contracts, &c. The answer states that the first resolution was received at the Department just after the battle of July 21st, and since then the clerical force of the Department has not been sufficient to allow the Secretary to answer the resolution. The answer also states: "I myself have not made a single contract for any purpose whatever; the heads of bureaus made all the contracts."

Mr. KING, (N. Y.,) presented a petition that the land of all convicted traitors be awarded to soldiers, and also to abolish all fees and perquisites of office. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, (Mass.,) introduced a bill to amend certain articles of war. Also, a bill for the better organization of the cavalry forces. Referred.

Mr. HALE, (N. H.,) offered a resolution that Ward H. Lamson, Marshall of the District of Columbia, by his recent order communicated to the Senate excluding members of the Senate from the jail without a pass, has been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the Senate, and of the contempt of the rightful authority of this body, and that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to communicate a copy of this resolution to the President. Laid over.

Mr. COLLAMER, (Vermont) moved to take up the bill to promote the efficiency of the dead letter office. Taken up and passed.

Mr. SHERMAN (Ohio) from the select committee on compensation &c. introduced a bill in relation to the government printing.

Mr. HALE, (N. H.,) offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Navy Alabama at the Portsmouth Navy Yard and the ship Virginia will be taken by pieces and their material used in the construction and repair of other vessels. Agreed to.

Mr. PRANCE, (Md.,) called up the resolution asking the Secretary of War what amounts have been paid by the Government for the railroads of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and for the outstanding accounts with these railroads. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, (Oregon,) the bill for the protection of overland emigrants to California and Oregon was taken up and passed. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DURR, (Ind.,) from the Military committee, reported a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to furnish the prisoners

of the U. S. army in the revolted States with clothing and other necessities of life, and for this purpose employing such agents as may be necessary. Passed. Mr. WILSON, (Ind.,) from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back with amendments the bill amendatory of the act of 1857, to enforce the attendance of witnesses. It repeats that part which exempts witnesses who have testified before any examining committee of either House from being used as evidence in a court of justice. Mr. LOOMIS, (Conn.) from the Committee on Elections, called up the contested election case from the First Congressional district of Pennsylvania, John M. Butler against William E. Lehman, the latter being the sitting member.

FROM CAIRO.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15. The following is a special despatch to the Journal:

Cairo, Jan. 15.—Gen. Grant and his Staff embarked on the steamer Chancellor this morning, and took the field at Fort Johnson. Despatches have been received from the advance column, under Gen. McClellan, saying it is on the march, and will encamp at Mayfield, Ky., to-night. Camp Bourgeois is so near Mayfield, that the Rebels must either fight or run.

Gen. Grant reviewed the troops comprising the Second Division this morning, and informed them that he should march thirty miles by to-morrow morning. The greatest enthusiasm prevails among the troops.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Saxonia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16. The steamer Saxonia has arrived from Hamburg. She sailed on the 30th ult., but did not touch at Southampton. She brings two complete batteries and a large supply of small arms.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORT MONROE, Jan. 15. The storm still continues with high winds and rain. The remainder of the Burnside Expedition is detained until the weather moderates.

Company D, Captain M'Intire, of the Union coast guard, has been ordered to Frigate Congress. News from Burnside's fleet is expected to-morrow.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 16. The Legislature of Ohio to day passed an act authorizing a suspension of specie payment by the banks of the State.

ARRIVAL OF COTTON FROM LIVERPOOL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16. The ship Australia which arrived at this port from Liverpool yesterday brought 700 bales of cotton.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16. The foreign news has no effect upon the market for bread-stuffs. There is a moderate export demand for flour and 3000 bbls. sold at \$5 25 for super, \$5 75 for extra and \$5 75@5874 for extra family. Rye flour is steady at \$3 75, and corn meal at \$3 00. Wheat is in good request and 4000 bus. red sold at \$1 38; white ranges from \$1 45 to 1 50. Rye is steady at 73c. Corn is steady at 58c. Oats are unchanged—3,000 bus. Pennsylvania sold at 38c. Provisions are dull—small sales of mess pork at \$12 50, and lard at 8c. No change in groceries. Rice is firm at 74c. Whiskey firmer—sales of Ohio bbls. at 24@24 1/2.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16. Flour dull, sale of 9000 bbls. at \$5 45@5 55 for State Ohio and southern unchanged; wheat declining; corn declining, mixed 66c; provisions quiet, but unchanged; whiskey dull and nominal at 24c. Receipts of Flour 4,625 bbls.; wheat 3,043 bus.; corn 7,063 bus.

Married.

Jan. 16th, by the Rev. G. J. Harris, Mr. GEORGE CRUM to Miss MARY CASSID, all of Dauphin county, Pa.

Died.

On the 15th inst., in Lower Paxton township, Hen. M. B. COPPER, in the seventy sixth year of his age. [The funeral will take place from his residence to-morrow (Friday) at eleven o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.]

In this city, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, after a lingering illness, MARY WASS HAYNES, wife of David Haynes, in the 29th year of her age.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT—A Two Story Brick House on Pine street with others. Enquire of Mrs. MURRAY, corner of Second and Pine. 116 dot fsm

CHEAP SUGARS!!—Call at NICHOLS & BOWMAN, corner Front and Market streets.

CHOICE Syrups, Lovings and other choice brands, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, corner Front and Market streets.

LARGE and Extensive Assortment of Glass-ware, just received from the factories, and for sale cheap by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, corner Front and Market streets.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH street, Philadelphia.

Annual Sale No. 524 Walnut Street. ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE. Stock of George J. Henckels.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, 24th inst., AT 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at the Warehouses, No. 624 Walnut street, the Stock of elegant House-wood, Walnut, Mahogany, and Oak, including room, parlor, dining-room, library and chamber Furniture, manufactured and finished in the best manner, and with the best materials, by Mr. Henckels, expressly for his private sales, and warranted in every respect. The Furniture is now arranged out and may be examined any day previous to sale. Full particulars in catalogue, three days previous to sale. 16-32ced

ALMANACS! ALMANACS! BEAR'S GERMAN AND ENGLISH ALMANACS in every quality can be had at BEIGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

GOLD PENS!—The largest and best stock, from \$1.00 to \$4.00—warranted—at SHEPHERD'S DISCOUNT STORE.

BUCK-WHEAT MEAL and CORN MEAL just received and for sale low at NICHOLS & BOWMAN, corner Front and Market streets.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR in fourth and half bbl. sacks, also, wholesale and retail at the New Grocery and Provision Store, Front and Market sts. NICHOLS & BOWMAN.