By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1852.

Mr. CLEMENS presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Alabama, expressive of their sentiments on the policy of the United States with regard to foreign nations. They urge that the true policy is to encourage relations of amity with all nations, and adhere strictly to non-intervention. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Fish presented the petition of E. K. Collins and associates, contractors for the carriage of the European Mails in steamers, asking for additional facilities to enable them to execute their contracts. Referred.

Mr. CLEMENS [illegible] the representatives of [illegible] Indians lands—which was [illegible] and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill granting land to Arkansas to aid in constructing a railroad. He also introduced a bill granting the Hot Springs in Arkansas to that State.

The memorial praying for the restoration of flogging in the Navy was taken up, and

Mr. MALLORY resumed, by reading lengthy extracts from reports of the Secretary of the Navy, and various writers on the subject, showing the importance of flogging as a part of the discipline of the Navy. He pointed out the evil consequences and results of abolishing flogging, thereby letting the sailors know that the commander has no power to execute any prompt punishment for insubordination or neglect of duty. Those who refuse to do duty, those who skulk, and idlers, desire no greater pleasure than imprisonment, when they are relieved from active duty, and when others are obliged to attend upon them, and attend to their clothing, food, &c. By the officers of the Navy, and the seamen themselves, this punishment was desired. Nineteen-twentieths of them all would, if asked, say, restore flogging to the Navy; no good sailor was ever flogged. Flogging may have been carried, by some officers, to a great extent, and may have been abused, but this was no reason why it should be dispensed with altogether. All the measures of punishment by officers may at times be abused; but for that reason should they all be abolished! No officer of the Navy ever lashed a sailor without a feeling of relenting; and there was no officer but would favor its abolition if the honor and discipline of the Navy could be maintained without it. Let it be restored, but with restrictions, and then the Navy would be what all desire it should be—an honor to our country and a powerful bulwark of defense.

Mr. HALE said that he was not prepared now to address the Senate fully on the subject; but the battle had been fought and victory won. The contest for the restoration of the lash was but the throes of death of an infamous relic of barbarity—it was but the floundering of a whale that had been thoroughly harpooned. No great power ever yet was vanquished but its adherents would occasionally gather a small force and carry on a guerilla war. The philanthrophy which abolished flogging in the Navy did not alone exist among those from that section which the Senator supposed was led off by fanaticism. Mr. McKay, of North Carolina, year after year introduced it and inserted it in appropriation bills, and the late Dixon H. Lewis had often told him (Hale) that his efforts in this cause were right. The Senator complained that the Navy was fast going into disrepute, that the recruiting service failed, &c., all because Congress had been led off by false philanthropy, and refused to let sailors be flogged. He could hardly suppose Senators were serious in supposing that sailors refused to enlist in the Navy because it they did they could not enjoy the privilege of having their backs excoriated with the cat-o'-nine-tails. If the alternative were presented to him of no Navy, or Navy with the lash, he would adopt the former. If the lash and the Navy are to exist together, let them go down together. He knew it to be a fact that sailors had not regreted its abolition. He had been thanked by resolutions and letters from sailors for his efforts in this cause. Go on board a ship of a thousand sailors. Let the officers be there, and if you take a vote perhaps nine hundred and ninety-nine would be in favor of flogging, but send your officers ashore and the majority will be reversed; nine hundred and ninety-nine will be against the lash and the other man cannot be found. He moved, and the subject was postponed for one week.

The Senate then went into Executive session, when the doors were opened.

Mr. JAMES introduced a joint resolution providing for a board of practical Engineers to investigate the cause of explosions of steam-boilers and the best means to prevent the same.

Mr. FELCH offered a resolution directing inquiry into certain Indian claims. Adopted.

Private bills were passed, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Various bills were introduced by general consent among them.

By Mr. FOWLER, a bill regulating the mileage of Members of Congress. Referred to Committee on Mileage.

By Mr. FAULKNER, a bill establishing a Board for the settlement of claims against the United States. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. MOORE, of La., a bill making appropriations for the removal of a raft in Red River. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MACE, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of United States Senators by qualified voters of each State. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. YATES, a bill making appropriation for the navigation of the Illinois River. He moved its reference to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. WALSH called for the yeas and nays, believing this to be a test question. It was decided affirmatively, by 113 against 70.

By Mr. PRIDE, a bill giving further remedy to patentees. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. SIBLEY, a bill giving to the several States the proceeds of certain public lands, for the support of indigent insane therein. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CONDER asked leave to introduce a joint resolution declaratory of the Law of Nations in relation to the doctrine of non-intervention and the right of every nation to establish for itself such form of government as the people thereof may think suitable to their own condition and best adapted to promote and secure their own prosperity and happiness. Also declaring the view entertained by the Government and people of the United States of the conduct of Russia, by the armed intervention of that power in the late contest between Austria and Hungary.

Mr. BAYLY—I move the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr JONES (Tenn.)—Has previous notice been given of it?

SPEAKER—No.

Mr. JONES—I object to it.

SPEAKER—Then it goes over.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union the bill reported from the Select Committee explanatory of the Bounty Land act of September, 1850.

Mr. TUCK thought it was unnecessary to pass this bill, as one had already been passed, making said warrants assignable. He knew of no other reason why it was brought forward, unless it was to cover up other matters which would not, standing alone, receive the votes of the majority. The third section proposes to provide for a new class of cases, namely: Those who were mustered into the United States service for the suppression or prevention of Indian hostilities, or whose services of that character were recognized and paid by the United States, prior to the passage of the act of 1850, and who served the length of time required by the said act. It was a great scheme to squander away a large and indefinite extent of the public domain, against which we should guard. He maintained that the public lands are pledged for the redemption of Government bonds, and argued in favor of their being disposed of, as heretofore, by sale. The bill was truly sectional in its character.

Mr. DUNHAM proposed an amendment to make the land warrants assignable under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The morning hour having expired, and various matters on the Speaker's table being disposed of.

The Senate bill was passed, appropriating $1,200 for fitting up rooms for the temporary use of the Library of Congress—and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1852.

Mr. KIRBY reported favorably on the bill amending the militia law.

The State Prison Inspector's report was presented.

Mr. CONDER called up his Kossuth resolutions and advocated their adoption.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. ROSE reported favorably on the bill relating to the First Division of the New-York State Militia.

Mr HUTCHINS reported a bill to amend the Code of Procedure.

Mr CUDDEBACK called up his resolution authorizing an inquiry as to whether the Delaware Canal Company had violated their charter in the enlargement of their Canal. Referred to the Canal Committee.

Mr HURLBUT introduced a bill for the reduction of the Mill Tax.

Mr. UNDERWOOD reported a bill to extend the time of the Committee who were appointed to examine and report the amount of unclaimed dividends in the Savings Banks to March 10.

Mr. LUCKEY reported a bill to amend the New-York City Lien Law.

The House then, on motion, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. A. SMITH in the chair, and took up the Kossuth Resolutions.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1852.

The New-Orleans mail of the 7th inst. is received, but the papers contain no news worth telegraphing.

The City of Pittsburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1852.

The City of Pittsburg has anchored off her wharf. The floating ice in our rivers continues very heavy.

The Weather.

THURSDAY, Jan. 15—8 A.M.

BUFFALO.—Barometer 29.140. Thermometer 18. Wind north. It is a cloudy night, but not cold.

ROCHESTER.—Wind west. We have a very cold night. Thermometer 4 degrees above zero. Prospect of cold weather.

AUBURN.—It is a very cold, cloudy evening. Wind north. Thermometer 8 above zero.

SYRACUSE.—It has been another severe, stormy day. It snowed hard all day. Wind north-west. Thermometer at zero.

UTICA.—We have a clear, beautiful night, but very cold. Wind west. Thermometer 8.

ALBANY.—It is cloudy, and very cold. Wind is strong from north-west. The thermometer has fallen since 9 A.M. from 34 to 7 degrees above zero. Barometer 29.700. Mercury 64.

TROY.—It is a very cold, clear night. Thermometer 1 degree above zero. Wind light from the north-west.

ALBANY.—It has been a bright, cold day. Wind north. Thermometer 15 degrees below zero. Barometer 29.78.

MONTREAL.—A beautiful, clear day. Wind about north. Thermometer 10 below zero. Barometer 29.60.

KINGSTON.—Thermometer is at zero. Wind north-east. We have had an incessant snow storm since Monday.

TORONTO.—It is a cloudy, cold day. Wind north-west. Thermometer 10 above zero.

PHILADELPHIA.

Woman Smothered—Weather—Markets.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1852.

Margaret Hartzman, a German woman, aged 25 years, was yesterday accidentally smothered to death. She resided at cor. Fourth and Brown-sts.

The weather has moderated. Thawing rapidly.

Business continues dull and inactive. CLOVER SEED is in better demand, and 200 bushels good quality sold at $4 17½ ⅌ 64 lb, and some reclaimed at $3 12½. The FLOUR market is very quiet. Holders demand $4 12½@$4 18¾ ⅌ barrel for standard and good brands, but there is very little export demand, and only 500 to 600 bbls have been sold at these prices. Small sales for city consumption within the range of $4 75@$6 for common and long brands, according to quality. RYE FLOUR is wanted at $3 50. CORN MEAL is more inquired after. We quote at $3 ⅌ barrel. There is a fair demand for WHEAT, and but little arriving. Sales of 3,000 bushels prime Red at 90c, and White at $1 ⅌ bushel. The market continues bare of RYE, and it is wanted. CORN is scarce, and all here has been disposed of at 62c. OATS are scarce, and worth 35@36c. ⅌ bushel. WHISKY is dull. Sales of bbls. at 22c., and hhds. at 21½c.

SALES OF STOCKS.—*First Board*—9 Penn. Bank, 100½; 5 do., 100¾; 25 do. 100; 3 Girard Bank, 12; 17 do., 11½; $1,000 Lehigh Nav. 6s, 78; 55 do., 79; 50 Morris Canal, 14½; 50 do., 14; $1,000 Penn. 5s, 79½; 85 U. S. Bank, 2½; $1,000 Ches. and Del. Canal 6s, 56.93; 10 Pennsylvania R.R., 40½; 20 do., 40½; 100 City R.R. 6s, '35, 101; 5 Man. and Mech. Bank, 27; $2,000 Read. R.R. 6s, '70, 73½; 50 Union Canal, 18½; 1 N. A. Bank, 135½; 150 Long Island R.R., 3½.

Second Board—5 Farm. & Mech. Bank, 66; 4 Penn. Bank, 100; $600 City R.R. 6s, '36, 101; 200 Reading R.R. 23½; 3 Penn. R.R. 49½; $5,000 Reading R.R. 6s, '70, 73½.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 15.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	116¼	250	Reading	s60 57
3,000	Ohio 6s, '60	109	300	do	57
2,500	do. '56	104	100	do	b60 57¼
1,000	Ky. 6s	106	350	do	57¼
5,000	Erie 2d Mort.	103	400	do	57¼
2,000	do 1st Mort.	109	100	do	b30 57¼
6,000	do C. Bds, '71	90½	200	Morris Canal	14½
5,000	do do	b30 90½	200	do	b60 15
20	Broadway Bank	104	200	do	14½
15	Manhattan Bank	120	100	Canton Co.	s30 68¾
30	Mechanics Bank	121¼	50	Sussex M. Co.	10½
6	Bk. State of N.Y.	102½	170	do	10½
30	Phenix Bank	106½	56	Erie R.R.	78½
10	Grocers' Ins. Co.	103½	50	do	78½
200	Long Island	b60 16½	300	do	b60 79
150	do	16½	150	do	b30 78½
35	Stonington	50	150	do	b30 78½
110	Norwich	b60 50½	150	do	78½
100	do	b60 50½	100	do	s60 78
200	do	b60 50½	100	do	78½
100	do	b30 50	250	do	b10 78½
50	Hudson River	s60 66	100	do	s10 78½
10	N.Y. & N.H. RR.	113	100	do	78½
50	Farm. Trus	72	250	do	b60 79
200	do	s30 71½	250	do	78½
24	N. J. Mining Co.	11½	50	do	b10 78½
375	do	11½	450	Harlem R.R.	68½
100	do	b30 11½	100	do	b30 69

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Convvertibles.	90½	150	Erie	78½
4,000	do	90½	100	do	78½
5,000	do	b60 90½	100	do....31st Jan.	78½
5,000	do	b30 90½	800	Reading	57½
5,000	do	b30 90½	100	do	s60 57½
5,000	do	90½	100	do	57½
1,000	Incomes	95	100	do	b60 58
50	Sussex	10½	100	Nor & Wor.	b30 49½
50	do	11	100	do	s30 49½
200	do	s3 11	100	do	b30 49½
100	Zinc Co.	b30 11½	100	do	b60 50
200	do	11½	100	do	b10 49½
25	do	11½	25	do	opg 49½
50	do	11	50	do	b30 50
150	Erie	78½	100	Canton	b30 68½
50	do	s30 78½	300	Harlem	b30 69
700	do	78½	300	do	68½
130	do	b60 79			

THURSDAY, Jan. 15—P. M.

There was more buoyancy in the Stock market to day, with a fair amount of transactions. Erie appears to have turned, and, unless further large parcels of stock are thrown upon the market, will probably recover some of the late decline. The market closed at 78¾, which is an improvement of ¾ ⅌ cent. Reading is also firm and the improved appearance of Harlem continues. The closing sale of the latter stock was at 68½, and the amount of stock on the market is limited. The sales of Norwich have been to considerable extent within a few days, and the quotation has declined under them to 49½. It afterward recovered and 49¾ was bid. It is supposed that a large portion of the sales are short stock, and it is a noticeable fact that but a small portion of the late sales have been for cash. The Zinc stocks recovered somewhat, New Jersey selling at 11½ and Sussex at 11. A story was afloat that a large parcel of hypothecated stock, with an English banking house, would probably come upon the market, but there is no truth in the supposition. That stock is locked up for some time yet. Canton is firmer. Erie convertibles are rather heavy, selling at 90½. A sale of $5,000, of the new issue, was made at 87½ buyer. Sixty Incomes improved ¼ ⅌ cent. Government, State and Bank Stocks are firm.

In Exchange there is nothing of importance doing to day. Sterling is 10@10¼ for good bills.

Freights are less active, but without change. Engagements for 600 or 800 bales Cotton at ¼@5.32d, Flour 9d, Grain 3d, Dead-weight 12s. 6d@15s. To London, 500 bales Peruvian Bark 25s, and some measurement goods 25s. To Havre some further engagements of Cotton at ⅛c. Ashes, Bark, &c. at $6@$8. A Stave charter was made to Cadiz at $15.—Several vessels are going South for freight.

The Macon and Western Railroad Co. have declared a dividend of $4 per share on the consolidated stock and $2 per share on the unconsolidated stock.

The semi-annual dividend on deposits in the Seamens Bank for Savings is 3 per cent. on sums under $500, and 2½ per cent. on sums over $500. The East River Savings Bank have notified their depositors that a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on all sums less than $500, and 2 per cent. on all above $500. The Bank for Savings has declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on sums less than $500, and at the rate of 4 per cent. on large sums. The Bowery Savings Bank at the same rate. The Brooklyn Gas Light Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable on the 15th inst. The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company 4 per cent, to which the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company added 1 per cent., making a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. The Louisville (Ky.) Bank 7 per cent. The Southern Bank of Kentucky 4 per cent out of the profits of the last six months. The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, an annual dividend of 6 per cent. The Bank of Kentucky 4½ per cent. The Bank of Tennessee dividend of $2.50 per share on its business for the last six months. The Emigrant Savings Bank pay semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on sums under $200, and 2½ per cent. on sums over $200.

The amount received at the Sub-Treasury was $120,651. Payments, $107,193. Balance, $1,788,713.

The Five Millions of Texas Indemnity stock has been delivered to Mr. Shaw, the Controller of that State, but it is understood that none of it will be for sale at present.

We learn that the Thompsonville Company are about making an arrangement with their creditors by reforming the Carpet Factories and paying in stocks—a measure very desirable for the towns where the mills are located, and probably the best in the end for the creditors.

As yet the Banks in Hartford have not accepted propositions made by Mr. W. H. Imlay. It is probable his affairs will be wound up by assignees, or parties appointed by Judge of Probate, as the Connecticut laws provide in case of assignment. His statement of affairs show him to be a very wealthy man.

The Bank Department having called for the Bank statements for the last quarter, several of them have been published according to law. Of these reports we make the annexed statement, showing the principal items, and shall in a few days complete the table, and make a comparison with the previous statements:

STATEMENT OF CITY BANKS—DEC. 20, 1851.

	Discounts and Loans.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Specie.
Irving Bank	$998,202	$315,385	$91,579	$34,740
Dry Dock Bank	194,415	61,896	7,501	7,719
Bank North Am.	1,469,492	978,685	89,304	60,372
Fulton Bank	1,338,326	830,571	196,362	133,544
Butch. & Drov's	1,401,110	809,109	234,714	91,855
Bank of Com.	6,199,191	1,741,760	4,935	512,573
Seventh Ward	1,084,359	338,402	229,659	116,415
Chemical Bk.	1,266,457	891,532	276,595	113,872
Leath. Manf Bk.	1,724,809	790,436	179,633	209,209
Bk. of Republic	1,115,704	641,320	135,326	141,696
Mech. & Trade's	500,435	338,891	96,646	34,920
City Bank	1,491,693	909,606	127,915	156,359
N. River Bank	1,156,944	687,552	358,779	176,437
Grocers' Bank	314,112	172,706	70,048	41,593
Bowery Bank	922,834	641,640	195,183	27,504
Tradesman's Bk.	1,196,997	605,682	216,849	86,093
Hanover Bank	466,274	362,663	191,085	65,994
Union Bank	2,798,904	1,405,998	308,849	297,773
Mechanics' Bk.	3,335,768	2,132,185	316,991	574,495
Peoples' Bank	557,989	239,149	94,833	21,891
Pacific Bank	729,300	409,485	107,300	42,847
Am. Exg. Bank	4,235,973	2,135,618	258,564	417,865
Bank of N. Y.	2,581,915	1,596,332	396,787	535,393
Phenix Bank	2,767,256	1,257,485	252,833	131,544
Broadway Bank	958,662	640,218	211,735	37,338

	Due Banks.	Due from Banks.	Cash Items.
Irving Bank	$24,200	$28,173	$74,451
Dry Dock Bank	11	12,211	91,884
Bank of North America	235,944	42,530	537,223
Fulton	239,156	15,637	146,074
Butchers' & Drovers'	56,896	54,872	208,775
Bank of Commerce	897,465	77,697	791,133
Seventh Ward	76,768	70,597	122,819
Chemical Bank	47,327	37,965	68,179
Leather Manuf Bank	431,119	115,016	158,531
Bank of Republic	126,845	47,109	259,359
Mech. & Traders' Bank	75,075	87,449	67,701
City Bank	94,857	103,226	121,876
North River Bank	148,468	47,311	187,076
Grocer's Bank	13,643	29,703	45,408
Bowery Bank	26,739	17,921	51,291
Tradesmens' Bank	33,583	33,139	115,857
Hanover Bank	36,196	67,813	183,021
Union Bank	416,171	166,504	636,471
Mechanics' Bank	599,016	395,619	515,749
Peoples' Bank	22,923	32,549	41,304
Pacific Bank	46,347	16,740	39,935
American Exch'ge Bk.	1,918,693	244,741	668,149
Bank of New-York	310,618	231,027	945,038
Phenix Bank	742,809	103,852	451,308
Broadway Bank	32,014	23,263	129,934

The amount of Specie in the above Banks exceeds four millions. There are several of the largest Banks still to be added—the Merchants', Bank of the State, America, Merchants' Exchange, Metropolitan, &c., &c.

The earnings of the Ogdensburg Railroad in December were:

Freight department	$24,533 83
Passenger department	4,484 05
Total	$29,017 91
Earnings in December, 1851	17,258 87
Increase over December, 1850	$11,759 07

The following statement is from *The Boston Journal*:

The effect of the troubles between the Vermont Central Railroad Company and Mr. Quincy has been to throw discredit on nearly all stock and bond collaterals.

A curious circumstance is reported to-day in regard to some of the Vermont Central Collateral Bonds pledged by Mr. Quincy for his individual note. It appears that a broker, acting for the owner of the note, notified the Vermont Central Directors that he should sell the bonds, which, by the way, are of the 1836 issue. This morning one of the Finance Committee, acting as the Attorney of the Corporation, sent a written and formal demand to the broker for the delivery of the bonds, alleging that said bonds were the property of the Company. The broker, of course, refused to comply, whereupon legal proceedings were at once instituted against him, and his property attached to the amount of $4,000.

The message of Gov. Fort of New-Jersey states that sixteen banks have been formed under the Free Law. Their joint capital is $2,405,000. Circulating notes have been issued to them to the amount of $916,811, of which $113,180 have been returned and cancelled, making the present circulation of these banks $803,631. There are 24 incorporated banks in the state. They have a capital of $3,619,900, with a circulation nearly equal to their capital. The Governor says:

I recommend that all banks of this State, chartered under special acts of the Legislature, be required within a limited period to deposit with the Treasurer or some other public officer an assignment of stock, mortgages, or real estate equal to the amount of the notes issued to them, to be held in security for their payment in the same manner and under like provisions as the banks which have organized under the "act to authorize the business of banking." This would place our whole banking system upon an equal footing, and give it that stability, security and permanency, so much needed by the public, and so desirable by well conducted banks.

The Governor indorses the system of free banking, with security for the circulating notes, as the only proper system, but points out many errors of detail in the present law of the State, and suggests the remedies. One of the most flagrant of these errors, in his view, is the facilities for locating banks in the out-of-the-way places, with a view of making it more difficult to present their notes at the counter for redemption. In relation to these, the Governor remarks:

"The facility with which they may be organized and located, without reference to the wants of the community or the business of the place, is destructive of all the justifiable ends of legitimate banking. In several instances one or more banks have been located in places difficult of access, and having very little communication with the improved and populous portions of the State. The tendency, if not the design, of this practice, is to prevent applications for the redemption of the currency issued by such banks being made at their counters or ostensible places of business, consequently the notes are returned to the large cities on our borders, (whence they are no doubt originally issued,) and a premium charged for their redemption. Those interested in these operations reap a rich harvest of profit. Our citizens, however, for whose benefit the law was enacted, suffer more or less by the depreciation of the notes. It is a question whether they will not in the aggregate lose as much annually by these manoeuvres as by the failure of banks under existing laws."

Further legislation relative to the location of banks is recommended, and also a legal provision requiring all the banks to keep their notes at par at the State Capital.

At Philadelphia, *The North American* says:

Money is decidedly easier in some quarters. The commission houses are declining money at 10½, and the deposit lines of some of our Banks having reached the turning point, are now steadily advancing. Exchange on New-York and Boston is very abundant, and the prospect is that this state of things will continue until 1st February.

The Ohio State Journal gives a synopsis of the Free Banking Law of that State, under which several Banks have recently been organized.

It provides that any number of persons, not less than three, may engage in the business of Banking under its provisions and restrictions, and requires a capital stock for each of not less than $25,000 nor more than $300,000, 60 ⅌ cent to be paid in before commencing business. The notes to be engraved and printed under the direction of the Auditor of State, "in the best manner to guard against counterfeiting;" to be countersigned, numbered and registered in the Auditor's office, and each denomination to be of the same similitude.

The notes are to be delivered by the Auditor to the amount of the stock of this State or of the United States transferred to him by any company, not more than three times the amount of its capital stock; the stocks transferred to bear not more than their market value and not more than their par value. These stocks are to be held by the Auditor of State exclusively for the security of the circulating notes. In case of failure to redeem any of its notes on lawful demand, the holder may protest the same, and thereafter such bank cannot pay out any of its notes, discount any notes or bills, or otherwise engage in the business of banking. The Auditor is to sell the stocks transferred to him, or so much as may be necessary to redeem the outstanding notes of the company.

The total receipts of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road for the fiscal year were.....$580,723 68

Total expenses	379,199 58
Net receipts	$201,524 32

The total receipts of the Newcastle Company for the same period were.....$137,286 74

Total expenses, including tax on capital, and interest	133,993 10
Surplus	$3,293 64
Joint surplus	$94,817 96
11 per cent. Oct. 1st and tax	125,905 00
Surplus after dividends	$65,912 60
Wilmington and Balt're. R.R. $46,926	
Newcastle Co. 21,000	
	$67,926 00
Leaving a sum of	$986 98

Which, added to balance of revenue account, per last report, $54,211 20.

The New-Orleans Bulletin, speaking of the Money market, says:

It is well known by the entire community, that for some weeks past the pressure in the money market has been most uncomfortably severe. Some of our most responsible houses have been strained to meet their obligations, although abundantly able to do so, could they have realized upon the produce consigned to them, but which has been delayed in transit by either low water in some of the rivers or ice in the others. Saturday, when a large quantity of paper fell due, embracing the first and fourth of the month, amounting, as we learn, to some two millions of dollars, was looked to as a crisis or turning point, and by many with fearful forebodings. Happily all these fears have proved groundless; the rubicon was passed easily and successfully; most, or all of the paper was met, and we have heard of no failures. Our affairs are now beginning to brighten; the rivers in the interior are opening, and the prospect of a rush of business is most encouraging.

Markets....CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 15.

ASHES—The market is dull for Pots at $5. Pearls are in fair demand at $5 06½; the sales are 30 bbls.

COTTON is very firm; 2,000 bales have changed hands to-day at full prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Our market is rather more active for the low grades of State Flour, and prices are easier. Western is very firm with little offering. The trade are buying more freely and there is some inquiry for the East. Shippers are not in market at present prices, and are waiting the steamer now over due. Canadian is inactive at $4 37½@$4 50; holders are firm in view of the very light stock in market. The sales of Domestic reach 1,000 bbls. at $4 44@$4 50 for common to straight State, $4 62½ for favorite State and common Ohio, and $4 56@$4 75 for mixed to fancy Michigan and Indiana. Southern is less buoyant and more freely offered, and the demand is light, mostly for the local trade; sales of 700 bbls. at $4 44@$4 56½ for mixed to good brands Baltimore, Petersburgh, Alexandria and Georgetown. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 50 for fine and $4 for superfine. Corn Meal is firm; sales of Jersey at $3 25, and 100 bbls. Brandywine at $3 44. Buckwheat Flour is in good demand at $2 12½@$2 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—There is no change to note in Wheat; the demand is less active for milling and there is but little inquiry for export. We have only to note sales of 1,300 bush. Long Island at 96c. for Red and $1 for White. Rye is better and is scarce. Sales of 800 bush. in lots at 80c. Barley is dull and prices nominal. Sales of 300 bush. fair two-rowed at 75c. Oats are in good demand at better prices. Sales of State at 45@46c., and Jersey at 49@49½c. Corn is dull and there is very little offering; the demand is confined to the wants of the local trade; the shipping demand is very light and is almost entirely confined to White. The sales are 8,500 bush. at 65c. for Western Mixed, in store, and 69c. for a very choice lot of White Southern for home use; shippers offers 66@67c.

WHISKY—The market is again lower and dull; the receipts exceed the demand. Sales of 130 bbls. Prison at 21½@22c. Drudge is lower. Sales of 30 hhds. at 20@20½c., closing heavy at 20c. time and interest.

PROVISIONS—Our market for Pork is very dull and heavy, with more new pressing on the market. Sales of 200 bbls. at $14 75 for old Mess; $15@$15 12½ for new Mess; $14 for No. Prime, and $13 37½@$13 50 for old Prime. Prime Mess is dull at $15, and clear heavy at $15, and quite nominal. Beef is steady, with a fair local demand and a moderate shipping inquiry. Sales of 300 bbls. at $8 25@$11 for Mess, and $4 25@$5 75 for Prime. Prime Mess is very quiet at $13@$15. Beef Hams are steady and in fair request. Sales of 120 bbls at $13 50@$13 75 for good to extra. Pickled Meats are more plenty. Sales of 50 bbls. extra Hams and Shoulders, to move, at 8½ and 6½c. respectively. Dressed Hogs are more plenty, and are selling at 6½@6¾c. Lard is firm but quiet. Sales of 140 bbls. at 9½@9¾c., and 100 kegs at 9½@10c. Butter is in fair demand, and is firm at 11@14c. for Ohio; 15@18c. for Western New-York, and 14@25c. for Orange County. Cheese is in limited request at 6½@7½c. for good to choice.

OIL CAKE—The market is quiet. Sales of 21 tuns City thin oblong at $26, and 16 tuns Country thin at $25. Thick Round is wanted at $27@$27 50 per ton, and is scarce.

FALLOW—We note sales of 16 hhds. City Prime at 7½, and 10,000 lbs fair Country at 7c. cash.

SEEDS—The market is better for Flax, and sales of 700 bush. in lots at $1 49@$1 45 per 56 lbs., and 50 tierces clean, at $12 50. Timothy is dull at $4@$4½ for mixed, and $2@$2½ for reaped. Clover is in some request at 8@8½c.

HOPS—There is a limited demand for export, and 80c. is bid for good Western. Some 17 bales changed hands, in lots at 37@38c. for Eastern and Western.

TOBACCO is more active for shipping. 300 hhds. of Kentucky have been sold for the German market at 4c. a 6½c., and choice 8½c. There have been some large sales of Manufactured at 12½c. for pounds and 11@13c. for fives and eights.

WOOL is very quiet—holders seem firm. 2,000 lb. No. 1 pulled sold at 18c., and 9,000 lb. Domestic at 35@40c., in small lots. The stock in New-York is light.

COAL—The market is firm. Prices are without change. A cargo of Liverpool Coal sold on terms we could not learn.

Receipts of Produce

By the Erie Railroad—Thursday, Jan. 15.—50 bbls. Whiskey, 32 bales Wool, 110 pkgs. Butter, 1,621 sides Leather, 79 pieces 28 Calves, 14 bales Hay, 268 bbls. and 21 bags. Flour.

By the New-Haven Railroad.—135 bbls. Whiskey, 636 Hogs, 4 bales Wool, 490 bushels Oats, 110 bbls. Flour, 165 do. Beef, 24 pkgs. Butter, 61 casks Ashes, 47 Sheep.

MARRIED.

In Hinsdale, Mass., on Jan. 14, by Rev. A. C. Pierce, Mr. D. W. C. THOMPSON, of San Francisco, to Miss MARION, only daughter of Obadiah Brown, Esq.

On Thursday, Jan 15, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. I. H. Tuttle, Mr. MARK C. MITRICK, to SARAH BORUCK, all of this City.

DIED.

On Wednesday, Jan. 14, ROBERT C. DE MARCELLIN, aged 19 years.

His friends and relatives, and those of his father, Dr. Edward Preble de Marcellin, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without invitation, from the residence of his uncle, Robert Chew, No. 105 4th-av., on Saturday morning, the 17th inst., at 10 A. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

On Thursday, Jan. 15, in the 23d year of his age, Mr. JOSEPH NEAL.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 12 Orchard st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

On Thursday, 15th January, of disease of the heart, JOHN C. WINSLOW, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company F of the 4th Regiment, (Artillery,) are requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 164 1st-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

On Thursday, Jan. 15, ELIZA JANE, daughter of Peter and Margaret Goodnough, aged 3 years, 2 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 28 Beekman st., on Saturday, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

On January 11, HAMILTON F. VAN ORDEN, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 54 12th-st.

In New-Orleans, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock, FLORENCE ROZZELL, eldest daughter of Alfred and Martha T. Monroe, aged 9 years and 8 months.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises....7 21 | Sets....4 34 | MOON—Sets....2 46m

HIGH WATER....Jan. 16

Sandy Hook, 4 02 | Gov. Island....4 29 | Hell Gate....6 48

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....JANUARY 15.

Cleared.

Ships—New-York, Thompson, Havre, M. Livingston, Washington, Pace, Liverpool, Frost & Hicks; Blanche, (Br.) Reed, Savannah, D. Pilkington, Conway, (Br.) Marshall, St. John, N.B., R. Irvin; Geo. Evans, Coulard, New-Orleans, Perkins & Delano.

Barks—Willand, (Bren.) Hercke, Baltimore, Meyer & Stucken.

Schooners—Elm City, Frisbee, New-Haven, master; J. L. Jones, Lock, Savannah, Dessill & Co.; B. A. Tuttle, Kenny, Jacksonville, Badger, Peck & Co.; Cohasset, Toby, St. Marks, &c., Ladd & Church; Norfolk Packet, Bedell, Apalachicola, Eagle & Hazzard; Mary Davis, Davis, Newbern, M. Platt & Co.

Sloop—Harvest, French, Providence.

Arrived.

Steamship Union, Budd, from Chagres via Kingston, Jam., 6th inst., with mdse., passengers, &c., to Davis, Brooks & Co.

Ship Champlain, (of Bath) Woodward, New-Orleans 12 days, mdse. to J. W. Elwell. The C. has been ashore on the Romer, but was got off without damage.

Ship E. Bulkley, Brown, Charleston 3 days, cotton and rice to George Bulkley.

Ship Yorkshire, (pkt.) Briggs, Liverpool, Nov. 15, mdse. and 129 passengers to C. H. Marshall. Night of 10th inst., lat. 40 33, lon. 71 40,