WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1846.

There was a long Senatorial Executive Session to-day; and it is said there was some fine sparring between two distinguished Senators; but as to that, we await the official *exposé* of the *Union*.

The House have had a lucid interval of one day, from the suspension of the Oregon question, for resolutions, &c., by States. The smell of brimstone, however, still in the hall.

Nothing of material importance was broached in the Senate, in open session, to-day,

Several private individuals in this city, very ominous advices from Mexico. Slidell coldly received—the people clamorous for war with the United States and an English house, of which the English Consul is a partner, offering to the Government of Mexico loans to any amount, for the prosecution of a campaign against the "outside barbarians" of Texas. Very supicious.

In our preparations for war, the five million bill yesterday, reported by Mr. Fairfield in the Senate, for steamers, exceeds the estimated surplus on hand for the current year, after satisfying the regular expenses, by about one million of dollars, or more, certainly not less.

The very next step, therefore, is an issue of Treasury notes, and the commencement of a new national debt.

The row in the Senate to day (executively,) was upon the report from the Judiciary Committee, adverse to the nomination of Judge Woodward. Perhaps Mr. Berrien, perhaps Col. Benton, perhaps Mr. Archer, could tell us something about this business. All that we apprehend is, that it lays out Judge Woodward as cold as a wedge.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

In Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1846.

A considerable chapter of small business.

Mr. TURNEY reported a bill for an armory on the Tennessee river.

Mr. BAGBY gave notice of a bill for an amendment of the federal constitution, in reference to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. SEVIGHT moved an inquiry regarding the lands overflowed by the Mississippi river, between Memphis and the city of Vicksburg—the cost of dyking and draining, and the probable value of the lands so proposed to be drained, when drained. Lies over.

Mr. BENTON produced an old report of the Washington Monument Society, showing that of the aggregate of collections in the various States, for the national monument, in 1835, '36, '37, '38, only about a fifth had been returned; with some strictures upon the folly and wastefulness of the proceeding. He moved that the report be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, having the bill for granting a lot to said society under consideration.

Mr. DIXON, on the other hand, presented a later report, from Mr. Wattersten, secretary of the Monument Association, showing that, with one exception, all the collectors had been compelled to fork over. Statement referred.

Several messages from the President.

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

Mr. ALLEN gave notice of a joint resolution he should introduce declaratory of the principles by which the United States will be governed in relation to the interposition of the powers of Europe in the political affairs of the independent nations of America.

[This movement was doubtless suggested by the "balance o power," as illustrated in the picture given in the *Herald* some days ago.]

SALT.

Mr. BENTON introduced a bill to abolish the duty on salt, and allowing certain bounties to fishesmen, in lieu of drawbacks, under the existing laws. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. BENTON reported a bill for the relief of the widow of Captain McCrea, late of the Army, granting her a pension. Mr. B argued that the widows of Army officers, &c., were as much entitled to pensions as those of the Navy.

Mr. SEVIER was afraid of the precedent; and the bill was postponed till Thursday.

All other business was suspended, of a public character in order to devote an hour to executive nominations.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1846.

Rather dull business in the House to-day. There is a delightful balmy atmosphere, with a smiling sun without, which render palpable the gloom and darkness within the Hall. Yet if we have no sun to look at, we have bright eyes in the starry firmament of the ladies' gallery. At 12 o'clock, the noon of day, the stars, as if it were the noon of night, shine most splendidly, and cluster into closer constellation. Occasionally there is a Venus in the sky, bright above others in contrast; and now and then even a moon appears shining in majesty, proclaiming the story of her wondrous beauty, while all the stars that round her burn, would fain take their turn in being the bright particular attraction. Sometimes there is one beautiful star "that dwells apart," and does not possess a single wish to mar the inward tranquillity of her mind.

But we must turn our attention from this heaven of loveliness, to the Pandemonium of darkness and dispute which surrounds us.

The tones of the pious chaplain's voice have hushed, from supplicating a hopeless blessing on the members, heads, and as equally a hopeless grace for their hearts. The proceedings are read by the clerk so rapidly, that it might pass for *French*, as well as anything else.

Reports are called from the regular and select committees. Reports and resolutions on various private matters are presented, adverse and favorable to certain private claims. Mr. Thompson, of Miss., introduces a resolution, asking the Secretary of War for information respecting the Texas Indians, and their bearing upon our national affairs, which was adopted.

Petitions, too, are presented for constructing canals around the Ohio Falls, &c. Mr. Woodruff, of New York, offers a remonstrance against the alteration of the pilot law of 1837, and also of a light house on Executioner's Reef, Long Island Sound. A resolution was offered for an outfit to the Sandwich Island Commissioner. Another resolution, inquiring the cost of the printing of the report of the exploring expedition by Lieut. Wilks. Another for the erection of an armory on the western waters. Another, that the Secretary of the Treasury communicate a draft of a Constitutional Treasury bill.

Resolutions from the several States were then called. Some hundred were presented—the great mass of them of little importance. Mr. Ashmun offered a resolution to have some investigation made whether the hall of the House of Representatives can be made fit for public business. Also, a resolution to limit the corrupting influence of the executive. This, of course, was objected to.

Mr. CRANSTON, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution looking toward the construction of a military road from Fort Adams to Newport, in Rhode Island.

Mr. HOLMES presented a resolution for the erection of a fortification at the mouth of the Genesee river. Mr. Lumpkin gave notice of a bill to pay certain troops in the Florida war. Mr. Tibbatts, of Kentucky, offered a bill appropriating $20,000 for improvements for military purposes at Covington and Cincinnati.

Then came a long fight about the distribution of Fremont's report. A resolution to distribute was finally passed. A resolution to print 5000 additional copies, was rejected.

Then came a bill for the division of offices under the federal government, on the principle of rotation in office, on the basis of population, eight years being the longest time any person shall hold office, and to be ineligible afterwards.

Mr. VINTON offered a resolution to amend the constitution relative to the Presidential election. A resolution of inquiry was offered, whether any negotiations had taken place about Oregon since the President's message was delivered.

Mr. OWEN offered a series of resolutions, proposing to change the hall of the House of Representatives into a library room, the library room into a Supreme court room, and to build new halls for the meeting of Congress.

Mr. BAKER proposed a resolution that the President cannot be justified in offering to cede away territory to which our title is clear and unquestionable. This was laid on the table.

Mr. DOUGLASS offered a resolution that the Committee of Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of coining one dollar pieces.

Mr. MARTIN introduced a bill to enable the territory of Wisconsin to form a new constitution, and to come into the Union as a State.

These resolutions received some attention; but, of course, they amount to little, as they only inquire into the expediency of certain measures, or ask for information. The bills reported were read twice, and referred to the proper committees. As they will all come before the House again it is useless to waste room with them now.

The House then adjourned.

STATE HOUSE, TRENTON, N. J. }
Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1846. }

Organization of the Legislature—The New Capitol —The Solitary Native.

I reached the capitol just in time to witness the organization of the Legislature, which assemble today in the new State House. The building is not quite completed, but is so far advanced as to admit of occupation. That part of it in which the Legislature meets, is not new, but the two halls have been recarpeted, re-seated and re-desked, so as to give them quite a fresh appearance. The alterations have been made under the direction of Mr. Nottman, of Philadelphia, an architect of acknowledged taste and ability, and the building is regarded by good judges as second to none in the United States, for beauty or convenience. The new part consists of a beautiful rotunda, and four large offices for the Secretary of State, Treasurer, Clerk in Chancery, and Clerk of the Supreme Court. In the second story are also four offices, not yet appropriated; and still above, is a convenient room for the State library. The location is beautiful. The building stands on the bank of the Delaware, and commands an extensive and interesting prospect, hallowed by the stirring incidents connected with our revolutionary history.

Among the members of the lower House, is one native. He is from the little county of Cape May, and excited great curiosity. He looks very much like other humans, however, and in politics is understood to be of the whig genus. When the certificates were called for, his nativeship's was not ready, but it was forthcoming in good time.

After the members were duly qualified, they proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

SPEAKER.

Lewis Howell, of Cumberland (whig).....29 votes.
Isaac R. Strope, of Hunterdon (dem).....25 "

CLERK.

Adam C. Davis, of Hunterdon (whig).....30 votes.
Samuel G. Arnold, of Mercer (dem).....26 "

DOOR-KEEPER.

John A. Platt, Middlesex (whig).....30 votes.
William Napton, Mercer (dem).....26 "

In the Senate, John C. Smallwood was elected President, and Daniel Dodd, Clerk. These are the officers of last year, and are whigs. The whigs have a majority in the Senate of *five*; in the House of *four*.

To-morrow we shall have the first message of his Excellency the Governor.

ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1846.

Senate opened at the usual hour—prayer—journal—petitions. Among the petitions was one presented by Senator Van Schoonhoven, of M. Sandford, for the pardon of Moses Earll, *et. al.* (murderers of Steele.) This petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senator from the 7th, (Mr. Lester) moved that his resolution relative to the fees of Supreme Court clerks be taken into consideration. Mr. Porter (out of order) and before Mr. Lester's resolution was disposed of) moved that the Senate go into Committee of the Whole, on his bill to provide for the State printing, but subsequently withdrew his motion, at the suggestion of Senator Johnson.

Mr. LOTT offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment to report the expediency of abolishing the salaries of Supreme Court clerks and registers in Chancery, and establishing the fee system. Tabled.

Mr. BACKUS offered a resolution, instructing the clerk to procure the usual number of Senate diagrams, for the use of members and officers. Adopted.

On the motion of Col. SAM. YOUNG, the Senate resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the Governor's message, and so much of the message as relates to the apportionment of Representatives, and the reorganization of the Senate districts, was (on motion of Mr. Lester) referred to a select committee of eight; and so much of the message as relates to our federal relations, was referred to the committee having in charge the resolutions of Senators Porter and Jones; and so much of the message as relates to the Indian census of this State, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Senator CHAMBERLAIN, the Senate went into executive session.

There are some bright lights in the Senate—some men worthy of the position—entitled to the approbation of their constituents—men with clear heads—ready to catch at any result with unerring precision, however complicated—men with the port and the dignity of Roman Senators—chivalrous and charitable—eloquent and incontrovertible. I shall tell you who these men are, in a few days.

The House was opened at the usual hour. A most extraordinary, critical, facetious, witty, incendiary, and unparalleled debate occurred in the House to-day. It was farcical and nonsensical on the one hand, and "grand, gloomy, and peculiar," on the other hand. The world knows that Cassius M. Clay is in New York, exerting all his iron energies to upset complexional distinctions, to equalize suffrage, and to put men and animals on a basis of equality. This man professes to be the very genius of universal emancipation; through his agents he has concocted and published one of the most racy *brochures*—the most funny *melanges* of humbug and profundity—libel and incendiarism—presbyterianism and infidelism—(in the shape of abolition documents,) that the civilized world ever heard of. Enclosed I send you a part of these documents. Well, these serio-comic State papers have been piled in heaps upon the tables of members, and have been sent off in incalculable quantities to their constituents, so as to effect their votes in the election of delegates to the State Convention. The title page of one of these documents is as follows:—"The Legion of Liberty. Remonstance of some freemen, States and presses, to the Texas rebellion, against the laws of nature and of nations" (A cut with some angels in the back ground, and the goddess of liberty sitting on a cart wheel in the fore ground) "Ruthless rapine, righteous hope defies 'Ye serpents! ye generation of vipers!' How can ye escape the damnation of hell?" 1843. Sold at the *Patriot* office, No. 9, Exchange street, Albany, etc., etc." The list of names on the second page is entitled a "List of this Legion of Liberty." This list embraces men and periodicals. Among the "legion" I find the following names:—Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. Wm. Lying Mackenzie; the *New York Tribune*, and the *True American*, (Cassius M. Clay's paper,) &c., &c.

J Mr. BENEDICT, of Orange, moved that his resolution relative to the exclusion of these documents from the House, (offered yesterday,) be taken into consideration; motion carried; and Mr. Benedict proceeded to make a few remarks, showing the immoral and destructive tendency of these efforts to create abolition excitements.—The Assembly (said Mr. B.) has no proper jurisdiction over these matters, and should not interfere in an issue which is altogether beyond its jurisdiction.

Mr BLOSS, (whig abolitionist) of Monroe, followed Mr. Benedict, in favor of Mr. Clay's documents. His speech ought to have been reported at length; the poverty of our language precludes the possibility of conveying any idea of this most funny, frothy and clerical sermon. His manner is very similar to Elder Knapp—yes, his whole delivery could not be conveyed clearer to your mind, than by dwelling upon one of the Elder's happiest and noisiest efforts. Great God, (said Mr. Bloss, and he became emphatic,) have we not been deprived of the right of petition? has not the South come to us naked, and have we not given her a fig leaf has not Northern democracy lost its potency? This is legislating, he said, for physical power! against moral suasion. "It is a good thing, (said Mr. B.,) as Paddy said by his big wife, we can't have too much of it," and in the next breath Mr. B quoted Scripture as follows: "I am the way, the truth and life." You must read the truth, said he, or you cannot judge, etc., etc. The House, the galleries and lobbies burst into convulsive laughter; and amid a confused mingling of feminine and masculine ha! ha's! and the rap-a-tap of the Speaker's hammer, the resolution was tabled.

Among the petitions offered to-day, was one by Mr. Burnell, to abolish capital punishment; another by Mr. Peirce, to charter a railroad from New York to Albany.

The Senate sent in Mr. Young's (adopted) resolution to adjourn on the 17th of March, which was (properly) tabled.

Mr. PERKINS moved that the resolution providing members with knives, be taken into consideration.

Mr. WORDEN moved the previous question; the House seconded the call, and the original resolution was adopted.

Mr. WORDEN proposed that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to enquire whether it will be consistent with the finances of the State, to resume the public works. Agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS presented his bill to abolish distress for rent, which was tabled, and ordered to be printed; also a bill to equalize taxation; disposed of in a like manner. After some few presentations of unimportant bills, Mr. Harris moved that his resolution relative to the reference of the anti-rent matter, be taken into consideration, and Mr. Smith, of Schoharie, having obtained the floor, continued his argument of yesterday, in favor of its reference to a select committee, and occupied the time until the hour of adjournment. Mr. Speaker appointed the following standing committees, to-day, in addition to those announced yesterday:—

Expenses of the Assembly.—Messrs. Voorhees, D. Sherwood, Miner, Blakely, Loomis.

Joint Library Committee.—Messrs. Develin, Gardner, Watson, Fuller, Miner.

Then the House adjourned.

To-morrow, a "field fight" comes off upon the anti-rent question, between Mr. John Young, of Livingston, and Mr. John E. Develin, of New York. There is an evident determination on the part of the "burners" to "gag" Mr. Harris's resolution on this question. The influence of the Patroon, coupled with that of the villanous old and stinking fregency, is perfectly palpable to my mind. The investigation of these titles, and the relief of the tenants from a usage unparalleled in republics, and inconsistent with our advancement and enlightenment, will be resisted to the very last, but ultimately the business will be completed in a manner favorable to the tenants. Monsieur Burke plays on the fiddle-de-dum, this evening, at the chapel of the female academy in this city. Some important "Rosin (for) the bow" has been procured for this occasion. A fashionable party came off last evening, at the mansion of Erastus Corning, Esq. It was a brilliant gathering of the legitimate "upper ten thousand," the "shilling side" the exclusive and unapproachable aristocracy. I saw the beautiful and fascinating Miss T— E——, of Cazenovia, Madison county—a tall and queenly brunette—the star of the night; and the Misses C——, of Troy, (sisters)—the younger with the *distingué* air of an English Duchess, and the very personification of hilarity; and the elder, quiet and impressive in her placid sweetness. Miss W——, of Troy, was also there; she is a beautiful coquette, but so full of witchery withal, that even the ascetic might be enamored. Miss M—— T——, of this city, (a bright and smiling blonde) made her *début* on this occasion, it being her first appearance; she created quite a sensation. Among the married ladies, Mrs. F—— was the "cynosure of all eyes"; a lady of remarkable grace, dignity and fascination. Of the belles of Albany, the Misses T—— shone conspicuous among a host of lovely "May Queens." The graceful and bewitching Miss B—— is not forgotten by those who moved with her in the mazy dance. Miss M——, who seldom appears in society, was present, flourishing in the full bloom of ripened beauty. "May her shadow never be less." Among the gentlemen I remarked Governor Wright, Comptroller Flagg, and Lieut. Governor Gardiner, with their ladies. There was a sprinkling of dandies, with egg shell heels on their boots—exquisites, and various representatives of the monkey genus. On the whole, it was a climacteric, a grand assembly of the lovely, the gifted, the profound and the esteemed, and a toleration of the lesser and diminutive components of creation—so as to render the occasion and the materials spicy and diversified.—*Allons.*

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6, 1846.

The Weather and the Markets—Theatricals, &c.

Everything here is as dull as a country parson in a summer's afternoon, which is principally owing to the singular proceedings of that queer dog, the clerk of the weather, who has been cutting up more of his shines. Yesterday it rained from morning till night, and concluded with a drenching shower in the evening, much to the benefit of the cabmen.

Business was at a perfect stand-still all day, the business in cotton being too trifling to mention, less than a hundred bales having been disposed of. On Saturday the weather was bright, but the market dull, although the sales reached precisely what I predicted in my last, and at the decreased rates then spoken of. The arrivals have been pretty large within the last three days, having reached 18,631 bales. The Maria yesterday arrived from Memphis, bringing a load of 4,085 bales, the largest load of cotton ever brought to this port. Business I think will look up to-day, as the weather is comparatively fine.

Flour is still dull, but holders will not sell at reduced rates, and but small quantities have changed hands. A large quantity of damaged flour, over 4,000 barrels, was sold yesterday, at prices ranging from $3 50 to $4 25, in different lots. The sugar market is firm. Money is a trifle easier.

Dan Marble has just concluded an engagement of a week at the St. Charles; he drew good houses, and had a very full house at his benefit on Sunday night. Joe Field, of the *Reveille*, and his wife, commence an engagement to-morrow night. At the American, "Marappa" has been run for a week, and drawn excellent houses. The celebrated burlesque of "Richard No. 3" is to be produced to-morrow night, with a number of new local scenes, painted by S. Smith; Mr. O. E. Durivage, the author of the burlesque, personating the character of Richard No. 3.

The French Theatre has produced no novelties this season, but has done pretty well.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14, 1846.

The Weather—Orestes A. Brownson—War Rumors—Herr Alexander—Circus—Theatricals—Markets—Stock Board, &c.

There is a slight scum of ice visible this morning, but the sun is just making his appearance, with quite a warm looking countenance, warranting the belief that he will reign cock of the walk throughout the day.

Orestes A. Brownson, the great professor of the art and mystery of "turning about and wheeling about," delivered a lecture on Monday night, before the Young Catholic's Friend Society, on the subject of "The Political and Religious Condition of Modern Society," in which he excelled all previous attempts at the ridiculous. Every thing that was good, virtuous, and according to the rules of God and nature, were rooted up as with the tusk of a hyena, and scattered to the four quarters of the earth. Republican institutions were inferior to monarchical government, and even the Declaration of Independence came in for a portion of his anathemas. The audience was a very large one, and it was with difficulty that expressions of dissatisfaction could be restrained, the fact of his being a stranger in the city only preventing them from venting their indignation in something more expressive than words.

There is nothing of the least importance stirring in the way of news, with the exception of the war rumors from Washington, which have caused considerable of a fermentation here, and the cause and effects of a war are beginning to be examined into and calculated. It is well said that "a burnt child dreads the fire;" so it is with Baltimoreans. They remember too well the horrors of the last war to desire another, unless the honor and character of the country demand it.

Herr Alexander had another crowded house last night.

The New York circus company brings their season to a close this evening. Take it, all in all, they have done pretty well.

Burton is coming on, and will, I learn, soon open the Front street theatre with a good company, and several original novelties.

Marshall will also be here at the Holliday street, in the course of two or three weeks, with Blake's excellent stock company.

Delavan is also making preparations for bringing Madame Macartee and Levi North before the Baltimoreans.

Templeton gives his second and last concert in this city on Thursday evening. He will have an overflowing house.

THE STOCK BOARD—The brokers say they have had a blue week at the board; there has been an evident disposition to force sales. City six per cents of 1890, which sold at the date of our last at 95, have since touched 92, with slight reaction at the close—92½ bid, 93 asked.

State six per cents have further receded, without sales; 73½ sellers, 73 bid. After Board, a sale was made at 72, showing a further depreciation. Sterling 5's 64 a 66.

THE MARKETS.—The flour market is still without any activity. Sales of good mixed brands Howard st. were made yesterday, at $5 12½ per bbl, although holders generally have been and are now asking $5 25. The receipt price is $5, with moderate receipts. Sales of several parcels City Mills flour since Saturday, at $5 25, which price holders were firm in asking this morning, without effecting sales. Last sales of first quality rye flour at $4 75.

Whiskey—Sales of barrels are now being made at 25 cts, and of hhds at 24 cts per gallon. Sales are freely made at these rates.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1846.

The Weather, &c.—Cassius M. Clay—The Oregon Demonstration—Misdemeanor in Office, and the Petty Magistracy—Theatrical, &c.

The weather to-day is clear and cold, though the sunny side of the way was comfortable. But very little of a local character, beyond the ordinary transactions of the day, has occurred. Cassius M. Clay's lecture for the poor, is to be delivered to-night at the Museum, and there appears to be every likelihood of a crowded attendance.

[The Oregon demonstration, a few days since, was made by the fag-end of Tylerism, with a very slight mixture of our genuine democracy, and the result was that it was a still-born affair. There is a quiet, deep-seated feeling among our people in relation to the matter. They know the grasping character of our adversary, and the evil consequences of our yielding to her in any matter what ever, and also the tendency of prolonged negotiation to compromise our rights, and make that which was clear and undoubted before, uncertain and doubtful now. Besides, though acknowledging the policy of Mr. Calhoun's course in one view of the case, they can never dismiss from their minds the danger of getting an administration which will sacrifice those rights despite of the increased strength which delay will give us, and that we will have another edition of the Ashburton treaty. The fact is, it is not Britain that our people fear, but a portion of our own politicians. The former we can and have placed in the wrong, and we still have the power to right ourselves; but let our rights be sacrificed by the latter, as in the case of the northeastern boundary, and there will be no remedy. Notwithstanding the necessity all feel of sustaining our title to the parallel of 54 40, war or no war, yet they will not join in a demonstration such as that made the other night. They anxiously await the arrival of the next steamer from Europe before giving any public expression to their sentiments; but even if prepared to do so now, the very solemnity of the subject and the deep-seated concern which every one feels, would deter them from countenancing a movement which had for its object the mere manufacture of political capital.

An Alderman of the city was this afternoon convicted of a misdemeanor in office, in receiving money for withholding the return, which he was bound to make, of a criminal case, to the Court of Quarter Sessions. This offence is very prevalent among certain of our Aldermen, and springs from the inherent vice of the organization of our petty magistracy. I look upon the system as an unmitigated nuisance, and yet it cannot be corrected by legislative enactment. It is fastened upon the State by a constitutional provision, a provision which permanently prescribes that henceforth the petty politicians of each ward and township in the State shall have a semi-judicial station. The operation of the system is pernicious.

Murdoch appears to-night at the Walnut, in Claude Melnotte. The Chesnut presents a series of new pieces, to fill up the interval between the engagement of stars. Several new melo dramas are filling the Arch, and the Circus is still drawing crowded houses nightly.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.

JAN. 14.—FIRST BOARD.—50 Reading RR cash 28½; 200 do rw 28½; 100 do cash 28½; 100 do s o 5ds 28½; 100 Girard Bank 5ds 8½; $2000 State 5's c&p 66½; 30 Kensington Bk 69½; $800 City 5's '51 100; 50 Reading R R cash 28½; 100 do b4 28½; 17 Penn Township Bk 27.

AFTER SALES—50 Girard Bk cash 8½; 50 Vicksburg Bk s o 5½; 25 Reading RR b5 28½; $2000 State 5's 67½.

SECOND BOARD—30 Wilmington R R 26½; $5000 Reading RR Bonds 6 '47 85; $2000 Tennessee Bonds, int 1st July, 82; $2800 Kentucky Bonds 6 cash 98; $500 Chess & Delaware Canal Loan 76; $3000 Reading Railroad Bds 67½; $1000 State 5's c&p 67; $2000 do 67½.

AFTER SALES—$11000 Reading RR Bonds 67½; 8 Wilmington RR 26½.

Sales of Stocks at Boston.

JAN. 13.—FIRST BOARD.—35 shs Norwich and Worcester Railroad, 55½; 7 do, 55½; 75 do, 55¾; 21 do, 55½; 75 do, 55½; 57 do, 56; 50 Long Island Railroad, 47; 100 do, 47; 25 do, 46½; 100 do, 47½; 50 Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 27½; 12 Boston and Providence, 10 adv; 10 Eastern Railroad, 2½ adv; 3 Boston and Maine Railroad, 9 adv; 5 Fitchburg Railroad, 30 adv; 1 do, 31 adv; $2000 Philadelphia and Reading Railroad bonds, 1860, 69½; $5000 do, 1850, 66.

SECOND BOARD.—50 shs Norwich and Worcester Railroad, 56; 50 do, s o 10ds, 56; 100 do, s o 10ds, 56½; 40 Long Island Railroad, 47½; 25 Western Railroad, 90; 4 Boston and Lowell Railroad, 14½ adv.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN LOUISIANA.—According to the returns received, Le Sère is probably elected to supply the place of the Hon. John Slidell.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1846.—Frederick W. Brune, Jr., Esq., of Maryland, and George Turner, Esq. of Rhode Island, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court. No. 63—Knox, Boggs & Co., appellants, vs. Peyton Smith and al. This cause was argued by Mr. Brinley for the appellants. No. 64—J. C. Paige, plaintiff in error, vs. Martha A. Sessions. This cause was submitted to the court on the record by Mr. Crittenden, for the defendant in error. No. 65—Agricultural Bank of Mississippi, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles Rice and al. This cause was argued by Mr. Crittenden, for the defendants in error. No. 66—B. D. Harris, plaintiff in error, vs. James Robinson. This cause was argued by Mr. Crittenden, for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Brinley for the defendant in error. No. 69—West River Bridge Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph Dix and al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Collamer, for the plaintiff in error. Adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

JUDGE OF THE SIXTH CIRCUIT.—The Senate yesterday, in executive session, unanimously confirmed the nomination previously made by the Governor, of the Hon Hiram Gray, of Chemung county, as Judge of the Sixth Circuit. Mr. Gray is appointed to the vacancy made during the last year by the resignation of Judge Monell.—*Albany Argus, Jan. 14.*

ELECTION IN GEORGIA.—G. W. Towns (dem.) is elected to Congress from the Macon district, by 380 majority over Dr. A. Baber, (whig,) in place of Mr. Washington Poe, (whig,) who was elected by 129 majority, and subsequently resigned his seat.—*Union, Jan. 13.*

COMMERCIAL.

New York, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

ASHES.—Sales of Pots were made to-day at $3 75 a $3 f 1½, and Pearls at $4 12½.

BREADSTUFFS.—Our quotations are precisely as yesterday—no change whatever in the market.

COTTON.—There was very little enquiry to-day, the market remaining in a dull, lifeless state. We continue our quotations, which are as near as we can come to the present state of things, with the remark that any disposition to sell large parcels would produce a decline.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

	Upl. & Flor.		Mobile & N.O.	
Inferior	— a—		×××	6¼ a6½
Ordinary	6¼a 6½		×××	6¾a 7
Middling	6¾a 6¾		×××	7¼a 7½
Good middling	7 a 7		×××	7¾a 7¾
Middling fair	7¾a 7¾		×××	8¼a 8¼
Fair	7¾a 8		×××	8¾a 8¾
Fully fair	8¼a 8½		×××	9 a 9¼
Good fair	8¾a 8¾		×××	9¾a 9¾
Fine	8¾a 9		×××	10 a10½

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Lot on 2d avenue, corner of 23d st, 24 feet 8 inches by 100 feet, $1,800. Lot adjoining the above, same size, $1,860. Do do, $1,490. Do do, $1,490. Lot on 23d st, near 2d avenue, 25 by 98 feet 8½ inches, $1,350. Lot on 14th st, corner Irving Place, 30 by 122 feet 6 inches, $7,000. Lot on 14th street, adjoining, 29 by 122 feet 6 inches, $5,500. Lot on avenue A, next to 13th street, 25 feet 9 inches by 100 feet, $1,450.—3 lots on 21st street, near 4th avenue, each 25 feet by 92 feet, each $2,200, $6,600. 4 lots on 22d street, near 3d avenue, 25 by 98 feet 9 inches, each $2,150, $8,600. The 2 story brick house and lot 85 Lewis street, 18 by 100 feet, $2,875. The 3 story brick house and lot on Lexington avenue, near 25th street, 20 by 100 feet, $3,950. Lot on 14th st, near 7th avenue, 25 by 103 feet 4 inches, $3,950. Do do, adjoining, same size, $3,800. Do do. $3,700. Do do $3,600. The house and lot 28 and 28½ Bowery, $20,000. The house and lot 30 Bowery, $14,500; The 2 story brick house and lot 388 Bowery, 23 feet 2 inches by 78 feet 10 inches on one side, and 95 feet on the other, $10,000. The 2 story brick house and lot 390 Bowery, 22 feet 3 inches front, 23 feet 3 inches rear, by 78 feet 5 inches one side, and 78 feet 10 inches the other, $9,000. 2 story frame house and lot 40 College Place, lot 25 by 106 feet, $6,100. 5 story brick store now occupied by W. P. Muller & co, building 36½ feet front on Gold street, 28 feet on Spruce street, 53½ feet deep, lot forming an L 36½ feet on Gold street, 78½ feet deep, running through to Spruce street, $26,850. The 3 story brick store and lot 300 Pearl street, 24 feet 2 inches by 92 feet 3 inches deep, $8,800. The 2 story brick front house and lot 12 Vandewater street, 26 feet front, 34 feet rear by 113 deep, $5,250. The 3 story brick house and lot 52 Twelfth street, 25 by 103 ft 2 ins, $6,450.

Brighton Cattle Market.

JAN. 12.—At market, 700 Beef Cattle, 1800 Sheep, and 180 Swine. 50 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week, viz: extra, $5 25; first quality, $4 50; a $5; second quality, $4 a $4 25; third quality, $3 25 a $4.

Sheep.—Sales from $1 25 to $2 50; Wethers, from $3 to $3 75.

Swine.—One or two small lots of Barrows at 5c. At retail, from 4½ to 6c.

New Bedford Oil Market.

[For the week ending Jan. 12, 1846]

Sperm—The sales since our last include 2200 bbls at 90 cts cash, on Tuesday last. (the purchaser bearing half the expense of oil for refilling.) since which the market has been quiet, and we have heard of no further transactions.

In Whale—The sales, made the first of the week, are 850 bbls N W Coast at 29¾ cts; 1020 bbls South Sea at 30 cts, 150 bbls unmerchantable do at 29 cts, and on Friday 500 bbls N West, (ground tier) at 30, 30½ a 31 cts, cash—which leaves the market entirely bare, except about 1700 bbls in Fairhaven.

Foreign Markets.

KINGSTON, Jam., Dec. 20, 1945.—There is nothing of interest transpiring here. The latest receipts of Baltimore and Georgetown flour command $9 50. Sales of meal at $4 50 a $5 per barrel. Rice, Carolina, $6 50 per 100 lbs. Pilot bread, $4 50 per bbl; navy $3 75; crackers $5. Corn $1 50 per bushel.

Passengers Arrived.

BREMEN—Ship Copernicus—Mr Jordana, Mr Schurer, Miss Lippman, and 165 in the steerage.

Foreign Importations.

BREMEN—Ship Copernicus—49 cases 1 bale, Ballin & Sandel—3 cs 2 bls G C Holmann & Evers—335 bxs Des Arts & Heuser 1 bale 3 b'ls 1 pkg, Hosse & Victor—12 cs 1 bx 3 cks Berthel & Dreyer—24 bxs 1 pkg, Kessler & co—14 bxs 1 csk 16 hmps potatoes, A Roloffer & Mullman—1 bx, S Cochran—19 cases, Fred Thorspecker & co—39 do 2 chts Reimer & Meck—256 bxs T T H Bergmann—5 John W Holerton—12 c's Loewig Schneider—10 bags C T A Heinricks—1 bx Wm Wagner—4 cks 1 pkg Oelrichs & Kruger—7 bxs Wm Geisse & Sons—2 bxs Grosheim & Chapman—8 bxs A S Hermann—4 bs Reiss, Brothers & co—1 ck Henschen & Unkhart—2 bxs T Hunt & co—3 do Umber & Dumbmann—1 ck C Abendroth—1 do Heidt & Simonfield, Bache & co—5 cks 1 pkg Tung & Behrmann—1 ck C H Siemon—2 Loesbigch & Wesendonck—1 do 2 pkgs Wenzet Fortenbach—20 E Fiedler—9 do 1 pkg Schrage, Knop & co—3 cs C Henry—3 cks 1 pkg J Napier—1 rkg Hass & Goezt—6 cks L Rosenfeld & Bros—1 do C G Gunther—13 bags Boving & White—26 cs 2 bls 26 bxs 18 ctns 23 pkgs order.

GLASGOW—Ship Saracen—2 bls W Inglis—100 pkgs Smith, Thurger & co—63 do Goefrey, Pattion & co—55 bls and cases J Gibon & co—25 bxs Wm Wh tewright—123 do Richardsun & Watson—1 bl Hunt Brothers—5 bls Stone & Swan—3 cs Lane, Lamson & co—9 do Lewis, Atterbury & co—8 Rigs, Jenkins & co—6 S A Farmman—7 A L Stewart & co—3 R Enugh—3 Mannin & Freeland—11 Little, Abden & co—23 Grumess & Smith 11 Stevens—2 bls W Inglis—1 case D S Kennedy—1 do J W Mitchell & co—1 co A H Watson—34 pkgs Cumming, Main & co—15 pkgs Russell & Marsh—12 do 15 crates 6 puns 9 bxs Barclay & Livingston—326 cks 10,000 bricks J Lee & So—82 do 22 cs A Mitchell & co—23 do Sands, Fuller & co—18 Tocker, Mead & co—7 S McCall—163 cks J Reyburn—25 A Bininger & co—7 runs to order—38 cks A A Low & Brothers—12 do Wilson & Brown—150 tons iron R Irvin—9 cks 2 puns 1 cs 1 castings 10 pkgs to order.

Domestic Importations.

SAVANNAH—Brig Augusta—766 bales cotton, Davis, Brooks & co—149 do, L H Bingham—9 do, Sturgis, Clearman & co—44 casks rice, C Burkmeyer & Son—194 bars iron, G Douglass—4 cases, J G Whipple—20 boxes, E & J A Snyder—20 do, A Knowlton—239 do, 100 casks rice, order.

MARITIME HERALD.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 15.

SUN RISES.....7 25 | MOON RISES..... 8 15PM
SUN SETS.....4 55 | HIGH WATER..... 10 40M

Cleared.

Ship Isaac Allerton, Torry, London, H Haviland.
Ship Nathaniel Hooper, Churchill, London, J Ogden.
Brig Milton, Murphy, Yarmouth, NS, J H Brune.
Schr Alaric, Purnell, Wilmington, NC, N L McCready.
Schr Mankin, Terry, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden.
Schr Ann Smith, Smith, Baltimore, Gager & Mailler.
Schr Foam, Davis, Tampico, H Southmayd & Son.

Arrived.

Packet ship Oxford, Rathbone, from Liverpool, Dec 6, with mdse, to C H Marshall. 1b cabin and 80 steerage passengers. Vessels entered for loading on the 6th: Tarolinta, Smith, Charleston; Abagun, Finney, do; Queen of the Ocean, Tilley, Mobile; Golish, Slater, do; Birkenhead, Keswick, do; Coromandel, Brodfoot, do; Prompt, Irving, do; Coromandel, Johnston, New Orleans; Junior, Ellis, do; Hero of Acre, Jones, do; Emily Taylor, Howes, do; John Bolton, Sawyer, do; Rescorter, Porter, New York—Liberty, Morton, do; Virginia, Wood, do; Ashburton, White, do; St George, Ferris, do; T P Cope, Mierchen, Philadelphia; Helen, Risk, Savannah; Sarah, Scott, do; Chester, Markham, do; Leander, Rattray, do.

Ship Empire, Russell, from Liverpool, Nov. 28, with mdse, to D & A Kingland. Reported by Colt & Robinson's Magnetic Telegraph: Lune, and was boarded by their boat twenty miles East of the light ship, at half past 1 o'clock, P. M., wind South-West.

Ship Copernicus, [Brem] Arensfeldt, 67 days from Bremen, with mdse, to E & T Poppe. The C. has experienced severe westerly gales on the passage, and has laid to 35 days under close reefed topsails.

Ship Saracen, Hawkins, from Glasgow, Nov 23d, with mdse, to Woodhull & Minturn. Lat 49 52, lon 27 15, (no date given,) saw a Boston steam packet, bound