THE BATTLE OF NEWBERN.

GEN. FOSTER'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL FOSTER'S BRIGADE, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, March 20, 1862.

I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of the orders of General Burnside, and in accordance with the plan of operations agreed upon, I proceeded to land my brigade on the 13th instant, at Slocum's creek. I took on board the *Pilot Boy* about 500 men of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, and towing the boats of my brigade, carrying about 600 more, reached the mouth of the creek and landed without molestation. I landed with the first detachment, and instructed Captain Messinger to remain on the *Pilot Boy* and land the balance of the brigade.

I had sent orders to form the Twenty-fourth, and advance a short distance on the main road, and, on landing, I took command and moved on, giving the advance to the Twenty-first Regiment Massachusetts volunteers, of General Reno's brigade, by order of General Burnside, assigning the advance to General Reno. I left an aid to form the regiments as they landed, and to order them to follow.

I advanced on the main road, throwing out skirmishers and an advance guard of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, and at a distance of six miles I heard from Captain Williamson, of the Topographical Engineers, the result of a daring reconnoissance made by him, accompanied by Lieutenants Pell and Fearing, of General Burnside's staff, and by Lieutenants Strong, Pendleton, and Strong, of mine, discovering an abandoned breastwork. I then pushed on and entered the work, accompanied by Gen. Reno, who had shortly before come up and assumed command of the Twenty-first Massachusetts. Gen. Burnside then coming up, I, agreeably to his orders, advanced my brigade, about 5 o'clock, on the country road. Gen. Reno being ordered to take the railroad track, which ran off to the left of the country road. We marched about four miles, halted, and bivouacked for the night near the enemy's position.

At daylight of the next morning (the 14th) I advanced my brigade, by order of General Burnside, until I came to the enemy's position—(General Parke was ordered to the left by General Burnside)—and made the following dispositions: The Twenty-fifth was thrown to the extreme right, followed in order by the Twenty-fourth in line of battle, their left resting on the country road, just on the left of which I placed the howitzer from the *Highlander*, under command of Captain Dayton, supported in line of battle, on the left, by the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, and opened fire. On the arrival of the navy boat howitzers, under command of Lieutenant McCook, they were placed in line on the left of Captain Dayton's gun, and the Twenty-third was ordered to the left of the Twenty-seventh. General Burnside arriving, I communicated to him the dispositions I had made, which he approved, sending over to General Parke to push on the enemy's right, and, leaving me to hold the front, he rode off to reach General Reno's position.

The Tenth Regiment Connecticut volunteers having arrived, were ordered to the left of the Twenty-third, and to support Dayton if rendered necessary by want of ammunition. This being the case, they formed on and to the left of the position of the Twenty-third, and opened fire.

The ammunition of the naval howitzers being nearly exhausted, and one piece disabled, the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts were ordered to march by the flank and formed, so as to support the guns, leaving the Twenty-fourth on the extreme right. About twenty-five minutes from this time the head of General Parke's column, the Fourth Rhode Island, had reached the breastwork at the railroad crossing, and, after a brisk fire, pushed on and entered the bre stwork in an opening left for the railroad track, and where the enemy's fire had much slackened, in consequence of the steady and constant fire of the Twenty third Massachusetts and Tenth Connecticut. This position of affairs being discovered, I ordered an advance along the line, which was promptly obeyed, the enemy retreating with great precipitation.

The breastwork we had entered was similar in construction to the abandoned one, running from Fort Thompson, at the river, to the railroad track, a distance of a mile and a quarter, and from the railroad track, rifle pits, and detached entrenchments, in the form of curvettes and redans, followed each other for a distance of a mile and a quarter, terminated by a two-gun battery. Fort Thompson, a flanking bastion, mounted thirteen guns, all thirty-two-pounders (two rifled), four of which were turned so as to bear on our lines. The breastwork was mounted with two complete field batteries, besides several small pieces of heavy artillery, and manned by about six thousand men.

Pressing forward then with my brigade, I reached the railroad bridge at Newbern, which, being burnt to prevent our following up the flying enemy, I rested the men on a field on the east bank of the Trent. By order of Gen. Burnside, who had continued up with me, I shortly after crossed with my brigade over the river, and encamped the regiments, with the exception of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, in the camp of the enemy at the fair grounds, the enemy having left all his camp equipage.

I must mention in my brigade, where all behaved bravely, with particular praise the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts and the Tenth Connecticut. The former, under a severe fire of musketry in the front, and exposed to a flanking fire of grape and canister from Fort Thompson, unprotected by the trees, behaved with marked coolness and steadiness; the latter advanced close under the enemy's fire, in line of battle, fired with the most remarkable steadiness, and stood steadily up, giving and taking the most severe fire.

A list of the subordinate officers killed and wounded is then given, and the report proceeds to say: Enclosed I hand you the return of killed and wounded, showing a total of 39 killed and 153 wounded. It is with much pleasure that I can report all of my staff as uninjured. They consisted during the day of Brigade Surgeon J. H. Thompson, who volunteered in the early part of the fight to carry any order for me, and he did so till called elsewhere by his duties, under the hottest fire; Captain Southard Hoffman, A. A. G.; Captain Edward E. Potter, A. C. S.; Lieut. John F. Anderson, A. D. C.; Lieut. J. M. Pendleton, A. D. C.; Lieut. Jas. H. Strong, A. D. C.; Lieut. Edward N. Strong, A. D. C., and Lieuts. J. L. Van Buren and R. T. Gordon, of the Signal Corps, who were used as aids; and I most cordially bear my testimony to the conduct of the above-mentioned officers as most worthy a gallant set of gentlemen.

The report concludes as follows:

I also desire to return my thanks to the colonels for the able assistance they rendered, in promptly and correctly obeying, with the regiments under their command, my orders during the day. They were: Colonel Edward Upton, of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts; Colonel Thomas J. Dwight, jr., Twenty-fourth Massachusetts; Colonel Horace C. Lee, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts; Colonel John Kurtz, Twenty-third Massachusetts; Lieutenant Colonel Albert W. Drake, Tenth Connecticut; Lieutenant Colonel Charles Mathewson, Eleventh Connecticut.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Captain LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant General

Another Speech by Parson Brownlow.

"Parson," or more properly *Patriot* Brownlow, delivered another speech in Cincinnati on Saturday last, on the occasion of a meeting of the Pioneer Association.

At the suggestion of the president of the Society, Mr. W. B. Dodson, the meeting adjourned to the Council Chamber, as their room was not large enough to accommodate the crowd assembled to hear the Knoxville patriot.

Mr. Brownlow said: My mind has been variously exercised while I have been sitting here. This is not a society of young men and boys, but a society of old men; men who are true to the backbone—loyal, faithful, patriotic men, who, old as they are, would lay down with eager joy a life almost worn out under the beneficent protection of the best Government ever established on God's beautiful earth. They are honest men—none of your mean, pitiful, swindling, God-forsaken, rascally demagogues, who have used the strength God endowed them with to endeavor to overturn his most sacred institution—our Government. I am no candidate for popular favor—I want no office, although I did take a tilt against Isham Harris. [Laughter.] I am not adapted for an office, and, as I said before, I don't want one; but I am a Federal, and I believe in a strong Government—one that has the power and the ability and the energy to put down treason—to crush out traitors; and in short, gentlemen, to take care of itself. I think that our present Government is a right kind of a Government, but still not entirely so, inasmuch as it is hardly in earnest enough in the stupendous work it is now occupied in; but I hope and believe that, with God's help and our backs up, that Government will soon put down the most diabolical treason that has ever been seen in any part of the world.

I have fought many battles; religious battles, political battles, and every other kind of battles; and I have encountered the devil, Tom Walker, and the Southern Confederacy, [laughter and applause;] and it has gone hard with one to be called after and pointed at so long as a traitor by all the miserable, despicable, mean rascals who have torn and rent this glorious Union apart. My father was a volunteer in my country's army, and my uncle lived and died in the service of his country, and, thank God, there never was a stain upon the escutcheon of the Federals. My mother's relatives also shed their blood at their country's call at Norfolk, and yet I am called a traitor, and by such despicable men as compose the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Eggleston alluded to the crushing out of my paper. Yes, gentlemen, the office from which came the last sheets in defence of the Union ever published in Knoxville was cleaned out and converted into a workshop for repairing and altering all the arms stolen by that accomplished thief and runaway, Floyd. All my ambition now is to go back once more to Knoxville to establish another office; once more to spread abroad the glorious truths of the Union; and once more to take from a drawer in my house the flag which so long waved defiantly in the breeze, while these hell-hounds were longing, and yet not daring, to tear down and trample it in the dust.

I would never have taken down that flag but for the females in my own house, who brought and entreated me to do so, lest the house should be torn down about their ears.

One day a crowd surrounded my house and threatened to tear down my flag; but I warned them that they would have to do it in the face of six loaded muskets, which would be used by men who would never flinch from their duty. They took sober second thought, and marched away, but presently about fifteen came back again, drunker than ever, led by a young officer, who was desired to tear the d—d thing of a flag down. In the meanwhile, I had left my house and gone to the office, leaving my wife in charge. She came forward and expressed her intention of shooting the first man who attempted to haul down the flag. The officer was slightly scared, and said:

"Madam, you won't shoot, will you?"

"You had better try the experiment," said she.

"Go on, go on!" shouted the crowd, "she daren't shoot!"

She instantly drew from her pocket one of Colt's revolvers, and cocking it, leveled it at the officer's head. "Never mind her, she's only a woman," cried the mob. "By G—d! look at her eye," said the officer, as he made a low bow, scraped the ground, and toddled off, followed by the whole crowd. The gentleman addressed me, expressing his regret that my paper is stopped and my office is closed, and I reply to him that all my ambition is to go back to Knoxville and resurrect my old paper. To go back with new presses and with new type, and with a soul renewed and revived by baptism in the glorious liberty of the Northern States. And I also want to go back there and repay a debt of gratitude I owe to about 150 of the most unmitigated scoundrels that can be found on the face of the earth. To liberate a people oppressed and defrauded by the most Satanic conspiracy ever consummated. Defrauded and duped by Southern Confederacy bonds. Bonds having on one side a full-length portrait of Jeff Davis, and a picture of a hen-rooster on the other, bearing these words: "I promise to pay, six months after declaration of peace between the Southern Confederacy and the United States of North America, $50."

Some time since, I stood alone amidst 2,000 rebel soldiers, and I said, in my address to them: "It is you of the South that are to blame. The North have not precipitated this war on us; it is you who have done it. You complained of an infringement of Southern rights when there was no infringement. You complained of Northern encroachments when there were none, and you have rushed into a war of the most wicked kind, without the shadow of a reason."

But, gentlemen of Ohio, I do not and cannot exonerate the North, and I say in brief to you, that if, fifty years ago, we had taken one hundred Southern fire-eaters and one hundred Northern Abolitionists and hanged them up and buried them in a common ditch and sent their souls to hell, we should have none of this war. [Immense applause.] I am speaking too long. [Cries of "No! no!" "Go on!" "Don't allow that talk."] But in looking around on this assembly I notice that Time has written his mark unmistakably on the countenances of a large proportion of this audience. Many are growing gray; I am getting old myself, and I know not how soon the span of our existence may be shortened, and the spirit take its flight to realms of eternal joy and happiness or everlasting misery. It behooves us all, then, to see to it, that we are prepared for this change wherever and whenever it may come, and may God, in his infinite mercy, bless and keep us all.

THE CITY.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

Agitation of the "Street-Cleansing" Subject—An Ordinance for the Better Protection of Life and Property from the Dangers of Explosions—The Mayor's Veto to the Annual Appropriation Bills of the City Commissioner and the Controllers of Public Schools Sustained.

Both branches of Councils assembled yesterday afternoon.

SELECT BRANCH.

Mr. CUYLER, president, in the chair.

A communication was received from Thomas Ralston, policeman, asking for compensation during three months' sickness.

From A. G. Jones, asking to have certain money refunded, paid by him for the construction of a culvert.

Mr. MEGARY presented a communication relative to cleansing the streets.

The communication states that the party is prepared to enter into an agreement with the corporation of the city of Philadelphia to clean the streets, remove the dirt, ashes, garbage, &c., therefrom, and to keep the public markets and inlets to all public sewers continually clean, upon the basis of the following specifications, at the rate or charge of $6,000 per month, payable monthly, after the work is performed, the execution of said work to be placed under the supervision of the mayor and a joint standing committee on cleansing streets.

The agreement to continue for a period of ——.

SPECIFICATIONS.

The following streets to be cleansed twice a week:

Chestnut street	east	from Broad street,	
Walnut	"	South	"
Market	"	"	"
Arch	"	"	"
Front	"	Walnut to Vine street.	
Second	"	Callowhill to Coates street.	
Third	"	Walnut to Vine	"
Fourth	"	Walnut to Arch	"
Sixth	"	Walnut to Race	"
Eighth	"	" "	"

All the balance of paved streets in the city to be cleansed as often as may be necessary to keep them correspondingly clean with the above.

During the winter to remove all snow and ice from the front walks and gutters of all public buildings, and to keep the inlets to the public sewers clean and clear of all obstructions.

All streets in the business portions of the city to be swept or cleaned at night, or between the hours of 6 o'clock P. M. and 6 o'clock A. M.

To remove all ashes, house refuse, &c., that may be placed in vessels in front of any dwelling house, store, or public building, in each and every street, lane, or alley of the city twice in each week.

The removal of ashes, as aforesaid, to be done at night in all crowded localities and business portions of the city, as soon as arrangements can be made therefor.

To remove all kitchen or other garbage and offal from all dwelling houses, eating saloons, hotels, and markets, in conformity with the city ordinances now in force.

To keep the inlets to all public sewers, and all public markets, continually clean, and to flush and wash the same with jet hose as often as may be requisite during the warm months.

The communication was referred to a special committee previously appointed on the subject of "street cleansing."

A communication was received from P. F. Lilley, asking payment for bills incurred by the Board of School Controllers for carriage hire.

A petition was received asking for the removal of the railway on Broad street, between South and Chestnut streets.

From the trustees of the *City Ice Boat*, asking for authority to continue their boat in service for the commerce of Philadelphia.

Mr. MEGARY, from the Committee on Water, reported a resolution to lay water pipe on Afton street, First ward, which was agreed to.

The Committee to Verify the Cash Accounts of the City Treasurer, reported as follows:

City Fund	$17,614 11
Trust Fund	93,000 00

Mr. MEGARY, from the special committee to whom was referred the municipal code reported to Councils by the commissioners appointed by authority of an ordinance, reported back the same as revised. Laid on the table for the present.

An ordinance was read, in place, for the better protection of life and property from the dangers of explosions in the city of Philadelphia:

SECTION 1 enacts that it shall be unlawful to establish, build, use, or cause to be used, any shed, building, or buildings, within the corporate limits of the city of Philadelphia for the preparation or manufacture of any fireworks, pyrotechnics, or friction matches, except in that portion of said limits as is now classed as rural, nor in the rural districts except under such restrictions as provided for, under a penalty of $1,000.

SEC. 2. That it shall not be lawful to use any buildings or sheds, still or apparatus, wherein or whereby the rectification or distillation of petroleum, naptha, coal oil, benzine, benzole, or any other explosive substance, or mixture of such substances, shall be conducted or carried on within the limits of the city, nor in the rural districts, except under such restrictions as are hereinafter provided for: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the storage of such oils in quantity not exceeding ten barrels in the aggregate, for the purpose of sale in the built-up portion of the city.

SEC. 3. That the business or preparation of the articles enumerated, if conducted in the rural districts, shall be in an isolate building, situate at a distance of not less than 200 feet from any building or shed, road, street, lane, or alley, under a penalty of $1,000.

SEC. 3. That every building used for these purposes shall have painted on the wall of the same nearest the most public street, road, lane, or alley, to which it is situated, of black letters of not less than twelve inches in length, and one by one and a half inches in breadth, upon a white ground not less than twenty inches wide, the nature of the business therein conducted, as well as the name or names of those occupying said premises, under a penalty of $500.

The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Police.

Mr. WETHERILL offered an ordinance instructing the Receiver of Taxes to receive in payment for taxes accruing in 1861, warrants issued by the city during that year.

A motion was made by Mr FOX to refer the bill to the Committee on Finance. This gave rise to an animated debate, of no public importance, and which consumed the greater part of the afternoon.

Mr. LYND moved, as an amendment, "that the warrants be received only from those to whom they are drawn." The motion to postpone was lost; also the amendment of Mr. Lynd.

The bill was also voted down after having occupied the attention of the Chamber for over two hours.

Mr. GINNODO read in place a bill establishing a department for cleaning streets, &c., which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. FOX, from the Committee on City Property, reported an ordinance making an appropriation of three hundred and sixty-five dollars to pay the salary of the superintendent of Moyamensing Hall, for which no provision had been made in the annual appropriation bill. The ordinance was adopted.

Mr. WETHERILL offered an ordinance authorizing the City Treasurer to endorse for interest all warrants issued by the city, when the same shall be presented to him for payment, if there be no money in the treasury. Agreed to.

A resolution authorizing the Mayor to dispose of the loan, as the Committee on Finance may direct, was agreed to.

The bill fixing the tax-rate was returned from the other chamber, which refused to concur in the amendment to strike off all penalties. Select Chamber insisted on their amendment. A committee of conference, Mr. Fox, chairman, was appointed.

A resolution from Common Council, requesting the Mayor to issue a loan in exchange for outstanding warrants, was concurred in.

The resolution from Common Council, relative to the passage of certain acts by the Legislature, was concurred in.

The resolution to place a fire-alarm box in the house of the Niagara Hose Company was concurred in.

After the resolution changing the place of election in the Eighth ward.

The bill from Common Council, making an appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools, was referred back to the other Chamber for certain corrections.

A resolution asking the Legislature to pass a law relative to the manufacture of fireworks, &c., was referred to the Committee on Police.

The resolution releasing the sureties of N. T. Barous, late Commissioner of Markets, was concurred in; also, the resolution approving of the sureties of the City Solicitor.

The resolution to continue the City Ice Boat in service was concurred in.

Also, the resolution approving of the sureties of the contractors for the construction of the Chestnut-street bridge.

The bill from Common Council, providing for the construction of a roof on the Almshouse, and for other purposes, was also concurred in.

Mr. FOX offered an ordinance that the Committee on Finance be instructed to take into consideration the present mode of assessment of real and personal property within the city of Philadelphia, and inquire and report whether any amendment can be made to the same so as better to equalize the burden of taxation.

The Chamber then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Petitions and communications were received and read, as follows, after Mr. Moore had been qualified as a member:

From A. Springer, asking payment of damages done to his windows on the 22d of February.

From the superintendent of Girard Estates, giving the amount of receipts and expenditures up to the 1st of March, 1862.

From the Superintendent of the City Railroad, announcing that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would no longer use the track.

The names of the sureties of W. P. Hamm, Receiver of Taxes, were submitted.

The trustees of the City Ice Boat submitted a resolution authorizing them to continue the boat in service, while the ordinary tug boats are absent in the service of the Government.

Mr. LYND opposed the resolution, and thought that it would be equally proper for the city to supply every teamster coming to the city with mules.

The resolution was agreed to.

A resolution was introduced asking the Legislature to pass a law prohibiting the manufacture of any article as saltpetre, benzine, gun cotton, &c., and all articles used in the manufacture of gunpowder, in the city of Philadelphia, without having obtained a license from the Court of Common Pleas.

A petition against the removal of the railroad in Broad street was read and referred.

A resolution instructing and instructing the Mayor to reduce the police force to five hundred men was read and referred to the Committee on Police.

A communication was received from the Mayor covering his veto of the bill relating to making an appropriation to the Controllers of the Public Schools. On the question of passing the bill over the veto, the ayes were 14 and the noes 20; so the veto was sustained.

The names of the sureties of Wilcox and Whiting, contractors for the superstructure of the Chestnut-street bridge, were read and approved.

A resolution asking the Mayor to exchange city loans for outstanding warrants was agreed to.

The sureties of Charles E. Lex, City Solicitor, were approved.

On the question of sustaining the Mayor's veto of the bill appropriating a certain sum to the St. Vincent's Home and St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, the ayes were 20 and the nays 17—so the veto was sustained, two-thirds being required to pass bills over a veto.

The Committee on Highways asked the passage of an ordinance appropriating $5,000, to pay deficiencies for 1861 in the Highway Department.

The ordinance was agreed to.

The bill appropriating a certain sum to the School Controllers was passed, with the passages objected to by the Mayor stricken out.

The ordinance authorizing the purchase of a lot of ground in the Twenty-second ward, for school purposes, was taken up.

A remonstrance against the purchase of the lot at the corner of Church lane and Musgrave street, was read.

The consideration of the ordinance was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. HARPER offered a resolution authorizing the loan of certain unused books to the Board of Health.

Mr. QUINN opposed the resolution, which was referred to the Committee on City Property.

The Committee on Poor reported an ordinance for the purchase of a new roof for the Almshouse buildings and the enlargement of the Children's Asylum. The ordinance was agreed to.

A resolution from Select Council, authorizing the laying of water pipe in certain streets, was concurred in.

A resolution was passed authorizing the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph to place an alarm-box in the house of the Niagara Hose Company.

The resolution authorizing the presentation of a sword to Brigadier General Chas. F Smith was agreed to as amended by Select Council.

The bill to pay George F. Corlies, late clerk of Common Council, for extra services, was taken up and postponed after some discussion. Adjourned.

CHURCH HOME FOR CHILDREN.—This institution, established six years ago, to provide a home, until the age of sixteen, for the children who are placed within its walls, has just issued its annual report, for 1861. During that year eight children were admitted, and the same number returned to their friends or placed in families. The income in 1861 was $3,408, the disbursements $3,015, and the balance in hand on January 1, 1862, amounted to $393. The whole number of inmates supported in the Home last year was fifty-seven. A debt of $1,333 remains on the ground-rent, towards paying of which contributions are solicited.

CHARLES MCDONALD, who formerly kept a tavern at Twenty-second and Filbert streets, concluded to quit the business and set up a shaving-shop. It was necessary to have a sign-post, to designate his new occupation, and Wednesday night McDonald and a companion named John McLafferty, while in the Twenty-fourth ward, took a fancy to a handsome pole in front of a barber shop, and made off with it. The two were arrested, however, when they got upon this side of the river, and were committed by Alderman Godbow for larceny.

THE HOLDERS OF Allegheny county and Pittsburg bonds held a meeting in pursuance to a call of a committee of the bondholders, at No 30 Exchange, yesterday. John A. Brown, Esq., presided. Thomas D. Smith, Esq., acted as secretary. There was a fair attendance and much interest manifested in the proceedings.

In the course of some preliminary remarks, it was stated by one of the gentlemen present, that nothing had thus far been done to secure the rights of the bondholders.

Mr. J. R. Fry called attention to the remark, and refuted it by pointing out many occasions where much had been done in behalf of the bondholders: Twelve to sixteen suits had been commenced, the result of which was, that in every case the courts decided that the bonds were valid.

Mr. Fry then proceeded to read the report of the special committee recently appointed to confer with the controller of Allegheny county. The report covered a letter which was addressed to the said functionary. It discussed at length the plan of adjustment suggested by the controller, that the committee shall propose, on behalf of the bondholders, to the people of Allegheny county, to surrender the existing bonds, with the past-due coupons attached, and to accept in lieu of them new bonds, to be issued by Allegheny county, for eighty per cent. of the face of the bonds, having thirty years to run, and bearing five per cent. interest, to be computed from the 1st of July, 1862.

To this the committee answer that, reduced to figures, this proposition requires the surrender, without any equivalent, of three hundred dollars of interest, which will have accrued on the 1st of July next, and of two hundred dollars of principal on every bond of one thousand dollars; and a further waiver of one per cent. of interest per annum on the remainder of the principal, equal to one hundred and thirty three dollars of its productive value. In other words, the debt to the holder of a bond for one thousand dollars, amounting with interest unpaid in July next to one thousand three hundred dollars, which would legally entitle him to seventy-eight dollars of yearly interest, is to be converted into a bond of eight hunr red dollars, paying an interest of only forty dollars per annum, and worth, therefore, as the representative of a six-per-cent. investment, only six hundred and sixty-six dollars, from more than one-half of the actual debt. But if the bondholders have need, as many, doubtless, will have, to sell his bond, this statement is still considerably above its possible cash value.

The committee submit numerous facts, and exhibit the financial status of Allegheny county, and proceed to say, "That the bondholders would not regard with favor a proposition involving the surrender of nearly half their legal claim, and receiving for the other half, not cash, which they have paid, but only new evidences of debt.

Mr. Law lect, the controller, replied to the communication of the committee, and his reply was also read, from which it appears that Mr. Lambert rejects the proposition of the committee as entirely too exacting in its terms, and suggests a reconsideration of his former proposition, viz: To pay eighty per cent. of the principal, and five per cent. interest from the 1st of July, 1862. He then adds in conclusion:

"It is unnecessary for me to notice in detail the several positions taken in your elaborate communication. The entire subject has certainly been sufficiently discussed, and a repetition of exhausted arguments will not lead to a solution. If your interests will permit an acquiescence in the terms proposed, I shall lose no time in submitting the matter to the tax-payers of the county. Should their sanction be refused, I will have discharged my duty in the premises. You will excuse me recommending action to be had before the Legislature adjourns. I fear that if delayed beyond the present year, compromise will be farther off than now."

Another letter of the committee was read, declining to enter into any compromise other than that referred to above.

Mr. Lambert's letter in reply, was a reiteration of his first, in which he states that it will be an utter impossibility to meet the proposition of the bondholders.

Finally, Mr. Townsend moved that the committee be empowered to proceed to Harrisburg, and secure such legislation as will speedily adjust the matter at issue. This was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

THE CONDITION OF THE SCHUYLKILL BRIDGES.—An evening cotemporary alludes to the woful condition of our bridges. The necessity of protecting the Market-street bridge by weather-boarding was frequently alluded to, and the late Commissioner of City Property, in his last report, called the especial attention of Councils to the matter. Recently the north truss of the bridge was repaired, and the braces spliced. The spring so decayed that in a few months the structure would have been sustained entirely by the suspension rods bearing upon the arches. The south-track floor will also require renewing during the present year. A great deal of the south footwalk should be an improvement, as upon that side the entire travel of foot-passengers is thrown, the north side being cut off by the necessity of crossing at each end the railroad tracks to reach it.

The Supension Bridge has lately had an entire new roadway, at a cost of $5,000-41, which, if some attention is given to the chains, will be very durable, as all points of contact of the floor-beams and floor-plank wire, at the time of laying, covered with a hot mixture, making, in cooling, all the joints impervious to water. The side-railing, which is a "Howe Truss," adopted to reduce undulation in the floor, is now so much decayed as to render it useless for the purpose intended, and although it is not essential to the safety of the structure, yet the condition of the lower chord is such as to affect injuriously the new timber lately placed there.

The condition of the western approach to this bridge is a matter for the immediate consideration of Councils. By the elevation of Bridge street and the subsequent grade rendered necessary for the construction of the Hestonville passenger railway, and the improvement of the street at and west of the Pennsylvania Railroad crossing, the communication by vehicles with Bridgewater street may be said to be cut off, unless the ascent from one to the other be made at imminent risk, while Bridge street, at the line of Bridgewater, is an unprotected embankment some fourteen feet high, offering a point of peril not to all persons, whether on foot or in carriages. An accident there might cost the city a sum equal to that required to place it in safe condition, which would be from $10,000 to $12,000.

FIFTY SOLDIERS from Pennsylvania, who were wounded in the recent battle near Winchester, reached the city on Wednesday, in charge of Dr. Henry H. Smith. The men were conveyed to the St. Joseph's Hospital, where their friends can visit them any afternoon between three and five o'clock. The following are the names of those who arrived:

Eighty-fourth Regiment.—Company A—William A. Davis, Thomas Dowdall, John Brooks, Michael Turney.

Company B—Peter Loans.

Company C—Robert Taylor, Abram Hurstzler, Jacob Spitsl, Martin Carr.

Company D—C. D. Bowers, J. C. Wheeler.

Company E—David M. Lane.

Company F—Wm. McCartney.

Company G—Franklin Housner, Penrose Chadwick, Henry Strickland, De Witt Roberts, M. Cassady, Isaac Haley, John Suzer.

Company K—Wm. Ludler.

One Hundred and Tenth Regiment.—Company A—Jno. Nipps, John C. Farnum, Ira C. Horn, James Vallance, Lieut. A. H. Hopkins, Sergeant Samuel McCune.

Company B—Richard Cotchall, Wm. Ramsey, John Marston.

Company C—David Price, John Border, Sergeant Wm. Roberts.

Company D—Theodore Ruckey, D. S. Baker.

Company E—Thos. McIlvaine, Thos. Storie, John P. Stewart, Daniel Brown.

Company K—John A. Bart, David Gardner, Wm. H. Stot, John R. Carr, Jacob R. Hooper, and Lieut. Hollard, adjutant of the regiment.

Ten bodies, which were brought to the city at the same time, were embalmed and sent to the interior of the State, where the relatives of the deceased reside.

CHARITY HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA.—The fourth annual report of the Medical Board of this hospital (Buttonwood, below Broad street,) has been issued. Since the last report 3,600 patients have been relieved. The surgical cases have considerably increased, and "the Lying-in Department of this hospital supplies a want long felt in our city, and strange as it may appear, yet it is true, that until this institution was established, there was no place, except the Almshouse, where the stranger or the worthy female could resort to pass that period so full of peril and anxiety to every mother. Forty females have been carefully attended in their confinement during the past year, and many of their children have been nursed in the hospital for a considerable time after birth, at a trifling compensation weekly, in order that the mothers might be left free to obtain the necessary means of immediate as well as future support."

The hospital is at present rent free, thanks to the consideration of the City Councils. The income is remarkably small for the number of cases treated, the whole expenditure to it last New Year's Day being only $553. We know no public institution more worthy of support than this.

PENN WIDOW'S ASYLUM.—The annual report of this benevolent institution, for indigent widows and single women, states that the managers were enabled in 1861 to provide a home for thirty-five aged and worthy inmates, of whom thirteen have died. The means for providing for such a large family are insufficient, and the management can be made to the same as better to equalize the burden of taxation.

The Chamber then adjourned.

STATE PENITENTIARY.—The Thirty-third Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania has been published and presented to the State Legislature, and states that 182 convicts were received into the penitentiary, and 195 prisoners discharged in 1861, leaving 451 convicts in custody there on the last day of the year. The whole number received since the 1st May, 1829, is 7,111. The Report is far too long (with Appendix, nearly 100 pages octavo,) for us to attempt to make an abstract here.

FALSE KEYS.—The counting-house of Mr. Evans, on Ninth street, above Mount Vernon, was entered, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, by means of false keys. Two young men were observed, by a couple of policemen, coming from the place, and, after a chase of several squares, were captured. The prisoners gave their names as Charles Gilmon and Robert McWilliams, and were committed by Alderman Plankinton.

KENSINGTON ROBBERIES.—A young man, charged with having committed several robberies in the Nineteenth ward during the past few weeks, was arrested on Wednesday night, and, after a hearing before Alderman Clouds, was committed, in default of $1,200 bail, to answer at court.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A fire occurred yesterday morning, between six and seven o'clock, at a house in Justice's court, Eleventh ward. Damage trifling.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

THOMAS KIMBER, Jr., ISRAEL MORRIS, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Westmoreland, Decan.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Free Trade, Stover.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Adelaide Bell, Robertson.....Liverpool, soon
Bark American, Christian.....Port Spain, soon
Bark Eliza Ann, Cook.....Belfast Ireland, soon
Bark Observer, Killam.....Belfast Ireland, soon
Bark Helen Maria, Marshall.....Port Spain, soon
Brig Ella Reed, Davis.....Havana, soon
Schr Franklin Bell, Robinson.....Port Spain, soon

FOR PORT ROYAL, KEY WEST, AND SHIP ISLAND,—The U S steamer Rhode Island will sail on the 4th inst. from Philadelphia, and carry letters and newspapers to the blockading vessels, &c, at the above stations. Letter bags will be open at the Foreign Letter Office, Philadelphia Exchange room, up to 9 A M of the 4th.

SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS. FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DAY.
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	April 5
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	April 5
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	April 5
China	New York	Liverpool	April 9
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16
Etna	New York	Liverpool	April 19
New York	New York	Liverpool	April 19
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	April 19
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	April 22
Asia	New York	Liverpool	April 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
Persia	New York	Liverpool	May 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14

FROM EUROPE.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DAY.
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	March 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	March 22
Bavaria	Southampton	New York	March 26
Etna	Liverpool	New York	March 26
Arabia	Liverpool	New York	March 29
Asia	Liverpool	New York	March 29
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	April 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	April 9
Persia	Liverpool	New York	April 12
British Queen	Liverpool	New York	April 19
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	April 19
Borussia	Southampton	New York	April 23

*** The California Mail Steamers sail from New York on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1862.

SUN RISES.....5 41—SUN SETS.....6 26
HIGH WATER.....5 55

ARRIVED.

Ship Fanny Fern, (Br) Fletcher, 35 days from Belfast, Ireland, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.

Bark Achilles, Gallagher, from London Feb 8, passed the Downs 9th, with mdse to Thos Richardson & Co.

Took a pilot April 2d, Cape Henlopen bearing west two miles. Experienced heavy gales from S W to N W from long 50 W.

Brig Charles, (Br) Mills, 17 days from Halifax, with fish to A E Outerbridge.

Schr Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, 5 days from Portland, with plaster to E A Souder & Co. 2d instant, off Reedy Island, spoke schr Rescue, Pettingill, from Portland, bound to Philadelphia, with plaster—was run into in the bay 1st inst, at 11 P M, by an unknown vessel, and lost main boom, mainsail, and had starboard quarter boat stove.

Schr Franklin Bell, Robinson, 3 days from New York, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.

Schr Lewis Spencer, 1 day from Brandywine, Del, with corn meal to R M Lea.

Schr Packet, Buckson, 2 days from Leipsic, Del, with grain to Jos F Palmer.

Sloop Planter, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del, with grain to Jos E Palmer.

CLEARED.

Bark Mary Baker, Churchill, Cork, for orders, E A Souder & Co.

Bark Kanawha, Chattin, Key West, Workman & Co.

Brig R D Rugges, (Br) Cann, Jamaica, E A Souder & Co.

Schr J Maxfield, Clark, Boston, Hammett, Van Dusen & Lechman.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del, April 2.

The ships I F Chapman, J Morton, and bark Arethusa, all from New York, came in to-day. The brig Golden Lead, for Ship Island, went to sea. Wind N.

Yours, &c. AARON MARSHALL.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Crystal Palace, Johnson, cleared at Boston 2d inst. for Melbourne.

Brigs C Huth, Lord, and Birchard & Torrey, Colton, cleared at New York 2d inst. for Philadelphia.

Schrs M B Mahony, Foster, and Broadfield, Fiske, cleared at Boston 2d inst. for Philadelphia.

Schrs Pearl, Brown, George & Mary, Lord, and N B T Thompson, Steelman, for Philadelphia, the latter for New York, cleared at Boston 2d inst.

Schr Marcia, Munroe, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 1st inst.

Schr F Nelson, Harris, from Rockport for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 31st ult.

Schr Josephus & Edwin, Connelly, hence, arrived at Baltimore 2d inst.

Schr W D Cargill, before reported ashore on Mill Rock, was got off on Wednesday morning undamaged.

Schrs A J Russell, Hooper, Expedite, Beebe, Marian, Loudon, John Jones, Carson, Wm G Cargill, Hawkins, and C Gaskill, Sutton, cleared at New York 2d inst. for Philadelphia.

The U S steamship Quaker City, Com Fraley, from St Domingo, was at Curacoa 18th ult, all well.

The U S steam sloop-of-war Iroquois, Com'r D Camp, sailed from Curacoa about 12th ult. on a cru