LATER FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM LONDON & LIVERPOOL PAPERS OF MARCH 15.

The British Board of Trade returns for the month of January have been issued. These returns show that the exports of home produce and manufactures in the month were £8,439,055, being more by £94,354, or 1 per cent., than in January, 1861, but less by £927,442, or 10 per cent., than in January, 1860. The main features are the continued paralysis of the export trade with America (except as regards a few articles needed for war purposes), and a heavy decline in the value of the shipments of cotton and piece goods. The total under this head is only £2,491,072, against £3,022,336, in January, 1861, and £2,868,624 in January, 1860. This falling off is the more deserving of notice because India took as much as £851,306 in the month, against £597,472 in 1861, and £522,706 in 1860. China, the United States, and Turkey have each taken much less. The present returns give the value of the principal imports for the month of December as follows: December, 1859, £20,491,651; December, 1860, £24,243,985; December, 1861, £18,977,699. For the whole year the value of the chief imports is stated thus: 1859, £143,054,958; 1860, £169,138,256; 1861, £173,687,023.

THE Bank of England returns show that the resources of that establishment have largely increased. The Government deposits have risen considerably, and as this movement has not been counteracted by that under any other head of the return, an addition of £870,478 has been made to the reserve. The bullion has likewise increased considerably, and now again exceeds sixteen millions.

THE Supply of Cotton.—Messrs. Neill Brothers, of Manchester, have just issued a circular, in which it is said: "We can discern no hope of peace till one side or the other is utterly prostrated, and to accomplish this result will be a work of time. Meantime, it is apparent that national enthusiasm will now furnish money more readily to the Northern Government, and that the recent events will thus have a tend ney to protract the war. It is thus evidently futile to look for an early reopening of the Southern ports; and, even were it otherwise, very little cotton could be brought down before the summer fall of the rivers. Prior to this date last year upwards of 2,000,000 bales had reached the ports, leaving only 650,000 to be subsequently received. This season we have not yet heard of any receipts, and the exports do not probably as yet exceed 5,000 bales. This, however, may be increased by 20,000 or 30,000 during the remainder of the season by vessels running the blockade. Till last month the stock at Liverpool showed no great falling off relatively to last year, but the discrepancy is now becoming great. The present and immediately prospective supply of American cotton, as compared with this time last year, is now as follows: 1862—At Liverpool, 166,000 bales; afloat, nil. 1861—At Liverpool, 718,000 bales; afloat, 295,000 bales. Total, 1,013,000 bales, showing a decrease of 359,000 bales, besides a probable reduction of 150,000 bales in the stocks in spinners' hands. This deficiency is, however, in some degree mitigated by the supply from other quarters, viz: Surat (in Liverpool), 1862, 202,000 bales; 1861, 110,000 bales; other sorts, 1862, 62,000 bales; 1861, 53,000 bales. Surat afloat for Liverpool, 1862, 207,000 bales; 1861, 138,000 bales. Surat afloat for London and the continent, 1862, 15,000 bales; 1861, 39,000 bales. Total, 1862, 486,000 bales; 1861, 390,000 bales; showing an increase of 96,000 bales. It is gratifying to be able to state that East Indian cotton is daily increasing in favor, and many spinners are altering a portion of their machinery to suit it. The loss in weight is undoubtedly considerably greater than on American cotton, but not in proportion to the present difference in price. Yet this difference in price will probably be maintained, as American will shortly occupy the position of a 'fancy article,' for which more than its relative value will be given for certain styles of goods, for which other sorts of cotton will not suit."

THE *Gazette* contains an order for the Court to go into mourning on the 16th instant, for the late Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Schwerin.

LORD AVELAND has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire.

A CHECK for £5,000, addressed from a firm in the North to Leaf & Co., Old Change, is reported to have been stolen in its transit through the post office and afterwards cashed, while no traces of the delinquent have been discovered.

THE CUNARD STEAMER SCOTIA.—We are informed that the trial trip of the new Cunard steamer *Scotia*, Captain Judkins, will take place on the 31st instant, over the usual run—from the North-west Lightship to Rock Light. She will start on her first voyage to New York on the 10th of May.

IT APPEARS that the persons recently arrested in France are to be tried by the ordinary tribunal of correctional police, for belonging to secret societies, but the Foreign Minister, M. Thouvenel, anxious to remove any unfavorable impression abroad which these arrests may have produced, has issued a circular which declares that Paris is peaceable and loyal. The withdrawal of the troops from Rome was urged upon the Corps Legislatif by M. Jules Favre, who mentioned that their presence there was a violation of national rights. In Italy, the new Ministry has hardly got into working order, and the explanation which the late Premier made before the Parliament of that country does not touch upon the alleged cause which led to his downfall. Some surprise has been expressed at the attitude which Garibaldi maintains towards Ratazzi, but there is a motive in it, in all probability, that does not appear on the surface. In Rome a conspiracy has been discovered, which has excited a considerable sensation, and it is said that a number of persons belonging to the Liberal party, several of whom have sought safety in flight, have been compromised. It is clear that the insurrection now prevailing in Greece has the sympathy of the great body of the people, and there is every chance of its being successful. The Government is evidently unpopular, if not odious, and a revolution will probably take place that threatens to give uneasiness to the Great Powers of Europe. The Mexican expedition is giving trouble to our own Cabinet, and the complications in the Spanish has been evidently displeasing to France. It is regarded as a labyrinth, out of which our Government cannot clearly see its way, and there are rumors that the Opposition, having nothing better to fasten on, may make it the lever for turning out Lord Palmerston. Certain it is that, so far, this expedition has been a perplexed and disheartening imbroglio.—*European Times.*

A TOWN COUNCILLOR IN TROUBLE.—Mr. Barney Sheehan, an eccentric member of the Cork Town Council, got into trouble on the 3d. His oddities have been tolerated to an extraordinary extent by his fellow-citizens, but Baron Hughes did not understand that sort of humor, and therefore, on a remark of counsel about frivolous actions, Mr. Sheehan, in a loud voice, said, "It's all the fault of them humbug pious attorneys, my lord." The judge inquired who the man was, and at once ordered him to be placed in the dock. "Oh, my lord," said Barney, "but I beg your pardon, sir, for a minute. I didn't mean anything at all, indeed, sir." He was kept in the dock till the court rose, at six o'clock, when Professor Barry pleaded for him, and obtained his release, on condition that he should not enter either of the courts during the rest of the sittings, Baron Hughes explaining that he had been aware that the same person had interrupted the court on former occasions.

FATHER DALY has arrived at Galway, and met with a very cordial reception. A public demonstration was declined by him.

FACTORY STATISTICS.—A Parliamentary return gives the following particulars: The total number of factories in the United Kingdom, subject to the Factories Act, is 6 378. Of these, 5,652 belong to England and Wales, 568 to Scotland, and 158 to Ireland. There are 490 866 power looms, and 230,584 power-loom weavers; while the total number of persons of both sexes employed in the factories is 775,524. In silk-throwing mills there are employed 1,442 male and 3,740 female children, between the ages of 11 and 13; 71,332 males between 13 and 18 years of age, and 432,973 females above 13; the number of males above 18 being 201,636.

M. LAVALETTE, the new French ambassador at Rome, has obtained from the Pope the release of a Corsican monk, who has lain three years in the Corneto prison for no more heinous offence than writing a pamphlet against the forced celibacy of priests.

THE ENGLISH AT ROME.—To the English gentry who were presented to him the other day, Pius IX. was peculiarly kind, assuring them of the interest he took in them, and expressing an earnest hope that their journey through this transitory world, in which they were but passengers, might be a smooth one. Among those that were admitted to the honor of his *levee* was a well-known racing man, and who, as a Protestant, could draw no other augury from the above benediction of his holiness save "that he wished him a good year;" and, as he had lost on the last three Derbys, it is needless to add that he cordially echoed the Pontiff's desire.—*Letter from Rome.*

A LETTER from Rome states that the Pope will retire to Malta, in the event of his being obliged to leave Rome.

TURIN, March 13.—Garibaldi is expected here to-morrow, and will be present at the sittings of the Chamber. At the meeting of the National Rifle Association, which will take place on the 16th instant, under the presidency of Prince Humbert, Garibaldi will be vice president. Garibaldi also intends to make a tour through Italy, and will preside at the inauguration of the National Association in the Italian towns.

PARIS, March 14.—The *Pays* of this evening states that the insurrection in Nauplia has gained ground in the neighboring provinces. Arta, Prevesa, and Larissa have become the seats of revolutionary committees, which act in the open day. The royal authorities have been expelled from Trepolitza. The insurgents have cut off all communication between the Pirous and the western ports of the Peloponnesus. No soldiers have yet taken advantage of the amnesty offered by the King.

PRUSSIA.—A meeting of the Deputies belonging to the majority and the left has been held, at which it decided, by 92 votes to 4, to support the Ministry.

English and American Armies.

[From the London Times.]

The maintenance of an army implies that war is a contingency to be necessarily apprehended, and at any moment encountered. Now, if the army is maintained in a condition only of half-efficiency, all defects must be supplied in the very moment of trial, not only at every disadvantage, but at a most enormous expense. America supplies a signal illustration of the facts. The United States kept neither army nor navy as they are kept on this side of the Atlantic. They saved themselves the cost of such establishments, and what has been the result? The contingency of war has overtaken them also, despite all their fancied immunities, and they are now paying for their previous economy by such an incredible expenditure as the world never yet witnessed. They are spending every month on the Federal side alone the entire amount of our present army estimates for the year. Having no trained soldiers, they are compelled to resort to untrained volunteers, and to make up in mere numbers what they lack in disciplined force. The consequence is, that, instead of 145,000 men, they have 645,000, and every one of these, instead of costing, like the British soldier, £100 a year, costs exactly £200. It would have answered their purpose better, as a mere pecuniary speculation, to have spent £10,000,000 a year on army estimates for the last twenty years, for that money would have been periodically voted and provided, whereas they are now obliged to borrow at such a ruinous rate of interest that every million of their debt will represent two millions of ours. Nor is this example without its supplement in the way of contrast. Three months ago we ourselves appeared to be on the eve of war—but what took place? As we were not taken unawares, but had all our preparations completely made, we sent across the Atlantic at a minute's notice an army so absolutely efficient and perfect in all its departments that its condition left nothing to be desired. The whole thing cost us less than a million of money, and the war was saved. There was the true economy of our modern establishments, and the result may well serve to reconcile us a little to their cost.

THE CITY.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE M. E. CONFERENCE—EIGHTH DAY.—Conference reassembled yesterday morning, and religious exercises were conducted by Rev. J. B. Ayars.

Dr. C. Cook requested, as chairman of the Committee on the State of the Country, the recommittal of the majority and minority reports. The object of the request was to present a unanimous report. The request was granted.

The Committee on Missions reported the appropriations to home missions as follows:

North Philadelphia district	$375 00
South Philadelphia district	550 00
Reading district	350 00
Wilmington district	450 00
Easton district	150 00
Snow Hill district	225 00
Total	$2,600 00

The Bishop called up the question, "Who are received on Trial?" In reply to a question, the Bishop stated that no more stations or circuits could be found for married men, but all single men who are properly qualified could be provided for.

The following were admitted:

Aaron Rittenhouse, Charles J. Little, John T. Weston, Jacob Tyndall, W. D. McComas, W. Swindells, G. S. Connaway, Jacob Todd, D. W. Gordon, John A. Cooper, and Thomas S Hodson.

John S. J. McGonigal, recommended from Salisbury (Md.) circuit, for admission into the itinerant ministry, was opposed upon the ground that he is a young man well known in that country as more than doubtful in his loyalty.

On motion, his recommendation was laid upon the table. A motion was made that the presiding elder be not allowed to employ him.

Rev. J. A. Massey contended in favor of the young man, upon the ground that he is a prudent, compromising Union man, a man of peace. He thought the people were misled by these wretched newspapers, with the cry of Union, Union, Union! He had had prejudices against him, but they had greatly vanished.

Rev. P. Coombe spoke in favor of the P. E. being allowed to employ him as a preacher.

Rev. G. D. Carrow inquired why this man had refused to observe President Lincoln's fast day, or prayer, for his country.

After other remarks from various members of the Conference, the motion was carried.

Rev. Mr. Martin, missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions to China, was introduced to the body, and made a short address, congratulating the Methodist Church on being the great missionary church of the world. He had met with Methodist missionaries in China, and he would that the Methodist Church could send out hundreds of just such men.

After expressing great pleasure in being permitted to visit the Conference, he retired.

Rev. T. J. Thompson offered the following paper:

Whereas, Dickinson College provides for a course of instruction in the elements of moral and biblical science and literature; and

Whereas, The course is adjusted to the wants of those young men who are preparing for the ministry, and who cannot take the full classical course: therefore,

Resolved, That we advise these young men within our bounds, who feel called to preach the Gospel, to avail themselves, as far as practicable, of the advantages of this course of instruction.

Adopted.

T. J. Quigley, D. D., moved that the Conference proceed to take the vote on lay delegation without debate, which was carried. Six tellers were appointed, who had leave to retire, count the ballots, and report the result.

The consideration of the report from the Committee on the state of the Country was made the order of the day for this morning, at 10 o'clock.

The stewards proceeded to make their report.

Total receipts from all sources, $5 597.73.

This sum is a decrease of a little rising three hundred dollars as compared with last year. The money is distributed among fifty claimants, twenty-nine of whom are widows.

The motion of the Rev. P. Coombe, that when Conference adjourn it adjourn to meet at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon to hear the reports from the Committees on Tracts, Sunday Schools, Temperance, Date of the Origin of the Conference, and Church Periodicals, was carried.

The tellers of the vote on the lay delegation reported that the ballot stands as follows:

For lay delegation	105
Against lay delegation	102

The report of the Committee on Education was made the order of the day for this morning at 9 o'clock.

Conference adjourned, and was dismissed, after singing the Doxology, by the benediction from Rev. W. L. Gray.

PROCEEDINGS OF CITY COUNCILS.—

Both branches of Councils assembled yesterday afternoon.

SELECT BRANCH.

THEO. CUYLER, President, in the chair.

Petitions and communications, as follows, were received:

From Frederick Gillespie, complaining of a number of grocery stores where fresh meat is sold, and urging that they should be compelled to take out a license for the same.

From William Hanna, proposing to loan to the city a street-sweeping machine, for four weeks, and asking that a committee to superintend its trial be appointed.

A motion was made to refer it to a special committee.

As usual, this subject of "street-cleaning" gave rise to a lengthy debate. Several members seemed rather reluctant to try any other machine than a regular "voting machine," in the shape of a scavenger.

Mr. FOX objected to referring the matter to a special committee. A number of these special committees had recently been appointed, and but few of them ever report. He would send it to the Highway Committee, where it would receive that attention due it.

Finally, on motion of Mr. FOX, the communication was referred to a special committee appointed to consider a similar communication at the last meeting.

A resolution by Mr. WEAVER, requesting the City Treasurer to inform City Councils of the amount of all warrants issued in all the departments since January 1st, 1862, was agreed to.

Mr. FOX offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on City Property to purchase fuel for the use of the court houses at an amount not exceeding $200. Agreed to.

The bill from Common Council, entitled a supplement to an ordinance making an appropriation to the Department of Water, was concurred in.

The tax bill, fixing the rate at $2.25, was now called up on second reading, having been postponed at the last meeting.

Mr. WETHERILL urged the passage of the bill, and thought that the rate should be fixed at $2 50, which would only leave a margin of $130,000. There were numerous heavy bills which the Finance Committee had omitted, and, if these were not taken into account, there would be a deficiency of $300,000 at the end of the year. This would then have to be raised by a loan, so often resorted to by the city—who was now fast losing her credit. The Finance Committee, he said, also supposed they would receive the wholeamount of taxes. It fully to fix the rate so low, because, when we come to divide, it will not meet the wants of the different departments. According to the rate fixed by the other Chamber ($2.00) the debts of the city cannot be paid. He offered the amendment, which passed at the last meeting, to make the rate $2 25, and thought it should not be one cent less, if any thing more.

Mr. WETHERILL made the following as his statement of the finances of the city:

LIABILITIES.

Road damage loan	$12,623 63
Outstanding warrants, for use of Water	1,099 444 52
Appropriation for 1862	4,735,999 49
Discount allowance	150,000 00
Deficiencies	40,000 00
Interest on loans and January, 1862	651,000 00
Chestnut-street bridge	117,000 00
Eli K. Price and others, Landing avenue	55,000 00
Extra appropriation for 1862, $20,000 already appropriated	50,000 00
Loss on sale of loan of $12,000,000, say at $97	36,000 00
Liabilities for 1862	$6,946,967 64

ASSETS.

Water loan	22,194 61
Chestnut-street bridge	1,454 67
Delinquent taxes	857 80
Revenue for 1862	400,000 00
Deficiency loan	1,231,574 00
Cash	1,200,000 00
	431,553 48
	$3,287,570 56

Liabilities	$6,946,967 64
Assets	3,287,570 56
Short this year	$3,659,397 08
Valuation	152,410 165 00
Less rural	6,000 000 00
	148,410,165 00
Personal	2,482,989 00
	148,893,154 00
$2.40 per cent. will bring	$3,573,435 69
$2.45 " "	3,647,882 26
$2.50 " "	3,796,833 70
Balance to be raised by taxation	3,659,397 08
Over	137,456 62

The following statement was also made, showing that the rate of $2 will not meet the requirements of the city, but will show a deficiency of $30,000, not including the $651,000 due January 1, 1862:

	Interest on Loan.
On allowances in error of	$46,000
Extra appropriations	50,000
Loss on loan if sold at market price	36,000
Award of January to Eli K. Price	55,000
Twenty-third ward poor tax	15,000
Surplus by the Finance Committee at $2	$196,000
Deficiency, without the interest on loan due January 1, 1862	160,000
	36,000

Mr. FOX, in the course of his remarks upon the question of the tax rate, hearing one of the members quote the sum of $55,000 being the amount of award of the jury of damages as compensation to Eli K. Price and others, owners of the wharf property on Landing avenue, recently taken by the city under the act of Assembly of 1857 as a continuation of Fairmount Park, as an item of deficiency, took occasion to say that he had repeatedly heard gentlemen (not Mr. Wetherill) say that "Mr. Price was the author of the act referred to, and that he should not complain if he felt the force of his own law." Now, whilst such an expression was unkind, it was also doing a manifest wrong to a most estimable and public-spirited citizen. It was true that Mr. Price, whilst in the Senate, was instrumental in the passage of many laws, and good ones, too; but, so far as they affected real estate, they were uniformly to render more secure its ownership. The act referred to was passed in 1857, one year after the expiration of the term of Mr. P., and consequently he was not its author.

A motion was finally made to fix the rate at $2.10, which was voted down.

Mr. FOX moved to amend by striking out the 4th section, and insert as follows, "that an allowance be made to all payers of taxes at the rate as heretofore of 12 per cent. per annum on all city taxes assessed for the year 1862, paid by them prior to the 1st day of January next, and that the penalties of two per cent. and five per cent., respectively, authorized by the act of Assembly of 1861, to be added in case of non-payment, be and the same are hereby remitted."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Wetherill, to fix the rate at $2.25, was also lost, and the bill as reported by the committee, fixing the same at $2, passed finally.

An ordinance from Common Council, making a further appropriation for the construction of Chestnut-street bridge, was concurred in.

The bill authorizing the construction of a culvert in the First ward was also concurred in.

The chair announced the following as the Committee on Reorganization and Reduction of the Fire Department: Messrs Craig, Dikkson, Ingham, Cassin, and Mecray.

The Chamber then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Council met at four o'clock precisely, Mr. KERR in the chair.

Petitions and communications were received and read.

One from the Western Engine Company asking to be located as a steam fire company.

The resolution from Select Council authorizing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to cleanse the streets of the city, which was under discussion when Council adjourned on the 20th of March, was taken up and agreed to without discussion.

Mr. BAIRD, from the Committee on Finance, reported an ordinance to make an appropriation of $117,000 for the completion of the Chestnut-street bridge, the Supreme Court having decided that the city had the right to proceed with the building of the bridge.

The ordinance was agreed to.

The Committee on Trusts reported in favor of locating the Fairmount and Southwark Engine Companies as steam fire companies.

Mr. WOLBERT moved to amend by adding the Assistance Engine Company. Agreed to.

Mr. HARPER moved to add the Schuylkill Hose Company. He spoke against increasing the fire department, and showed that the city paid nearly seven dollars to every member of a fire company in the city, and that every engine company was paid nearly four hundred dollars whenever they went to a fire. This, he thought, was paying pretty dear for a department which called itself a volunteer department. His object in proposing the amendment was simply to overload the bill, so as to insure its defeat.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. QUINN moved to add the Moyamensing Hose Company, and said that the members of that company bunked in their engine-house nearly every night, and were often on the ir way to fires as soon as they were lit; sometimes sooner. He would not give a fig for a company whose members did not bunk in their house. He did not believe there was a more orderly, decent company in the city. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LEIGH moved to add the Western Hose Company. Agreed to.

The Shiffler Hose Company and West Philadelphia Engine Company were added.

On motion of Mr. QUINN, the Manayunk Hose Company was added, after which the whole subject was indefinitely postponed, thus securing Mr. Harper's object.

The bill making an appropriation to the School Controllers was reported as amended by Select Council. All the amendments were concurred in

The Chamber then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill making an appropriation to the School Controllers to pay deficiencies of $13,357.29, Mr. Harper in the chair.

After some discussion, the committee rose and reported the bill, which was passed.

A resolution was passed asking the Legislature to restore to the city the five per cent. on the amount of taxes collected, which now goes to the Receiver.

Also a resolution asking the Senate not to pass the proposed supplement to the charter of the Delaware River Railroad Company.

An ordinance was passed authorizing the purchase of a certain lot of ground in West Philadelphia for the erection of a school house.

Adjourned.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Yesterday, in Select Council, the Receiver of Taxes, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, submitted the following statement:

On the 16th of January last, (the beginning of the fiscal year of this department,) the amount of taxes that were registered for the year

1861	$381,145 00
1860	110,377 93
1859	68,862 72
1858	48,745 55
1857	50,743 33
1856	34,284 34
1855	23,449 52
	$717,558 07

Of this amount (taking prior years for a criterion) the following will be collected:

1855	$ 550
1856	1,000
1857	2,200
1858	5,000
1859	9,500
1860	40,000
Collected from Jan. 1 to Jan. 15 inclusive	$381,145 00
Amount outstanding from Jan. 15, 1862	491,158 07

The amount of $168,068 may seem very small; but it must be borne in mind, says the Receiver, that the Controller's year ending on the 31st of December, and the year of the Department the 16th day of January following, taxes, amounting to $215,070, were paid and returned to the City Treasurer from the 1st to the 15th day of January. The balance, therefore, of the $381,145, amounting to $168,068, will recover, in the opinion of the Receiver, the amount collected for 1861. The statements of the years prior to 1860 contain errors over which the present Receiver has no control. Large amounts of property not liable to taxation, and duplicate assessments in large amounts, appear upon the registers of the office.

A BRAVE PHILADELPHIAN.—Charles Karsner, Jr., son of Rev. Charles Karsner, of the M. E. Church, Germantown, and a participant in the late naval battle off Newport News, is now in this city. Young Karsner was one of the crew of the United States steamer *Whilldin*, which was lying inside of the *Cumberland* frigate. At the approach of the *Merrimac*, the *Whilldin* retreated to the shore, and her commander ordered to go to the relief of the disabled *Cumberland* until ordered to do so by General Mansfield. Young Karsner and a shipmate, however, had previously cut the ropes of the steamer so that she drifted from the wharf; they also urged the tardy officials to their duty, and arrived beside the *Cumberland*, then on the eve of going down. A hundred lives were saved through their instrumentality. Rev. Mr. Karsner has contributed his full quota of men to the service, having now four sons in the army and navy.

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 Adelaide Bell, Roberts.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Frank Flint, Colley.....Liverpool, soon
Bark American, Christian.....Port Spain, soon
Bark Azelia, Davis.....Laguayra & Porto Cabello, soon
Schr West Wind, Gilman.....Pounce, PR, soon

SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS.
FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SHIPS	LEAVE FOR	DAY.
Glasgow	New York..Liverpool	March 29
Arago	New York..Havre	March 29
Saxonia	New York..Hamburg via Nassau	March 29
Caledonia	New York..Glasgow	March 29
Roanoke	New York..Havana	March 29
Hansa	New York..Bremen	March 29
Champion	New York..Aspinwall	April 1
America	Boston..Liverpool	April 2
Columbia	New York..Havana	April 3
C of Baltimore	New York..Liverpool	April 5
Asia	New York..Liverpool	April 9
Niagara	Boston..Liverpool	April 16

FROM EUROPE.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DAY.
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	March 12
C of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	March 12
Asia	Liverpool	New York	March 15
New York	Southampton	New York	March 16
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	March 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	March 22
Arabia	Liverpool	New York	March 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	April 5

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

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 1862.

SUN RISES.....5 51—SUN SETS.....6 19
HIGH WATER.....12 58

ARRIVED.

Bark Observer, (Br) Killam, 45 days from Belfast, Ireland, in ballast to E A Souder & Co. 25th ult, lat 44, long 52 50, passed Fressian bark of Mitzlaff, with loss of bowsprit and main topgallant mast.

Bark Frank, (Br) Stanwood, 22 days from Belfast, Ireland, in ballast to E A Souder & Co. On the 20th inst, 300 miles east of Cape May, blowing hard, passed a portion of a burnt ship, and soon after saw fragments of timber and broken planks.

Schr E H Atwood, Rich, 4 days from New York, with mdse to D Cooper.

Schr Sarah Cullen, Cullen, 5 days from Port Royal, in ballast to captain.

City Ice Boat, Schellinger, 4 hours from Reedy Island, having towed thereto ship Argo, hence for Liverpool, where she anchored at 9 o'clock on Wednesday night.

CLEARED.

Bark Emily, Ricketson, Ship Island, Workman & Co.
Brig Golden Lead, Seeley, Ship Island, D S Stetson & Co.
Schr M Standish, Atwood, Cienfuegos, S & W Welsh.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del, March 25, 7½ A M.

Ship Shakemuke, for Liverpool; Lord Brougham, for Glasgow; barks Nazarene, for Ship Island; Martha Anna, for Boston; brigs Lozanzo, for St Jago de Cuba; San Antonio, for Ship Island, and the E C Funch, for Cardenas, went to sea yesterday forenoon. The brig J M Sawyer, for Matanzas, and schr West Wind, for Ponce, PR, went to sea last evening. Ship Esther, for Saguanay; bark Kanawha, from New York, with light ballast, name not ascertained; brig Thomas Walter, from Jamaica, and revenue cutter Forward are now preparing to leave the Roadstead. Wind WSW.

Yours, &c. AARON MARSHALL.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Borneo, Reed, hence, arrived at London 15th inst.

Ship Banshee, Kean, from Rio do Janeiro Feb 12, with coffee, at New York 26th inst.

Ship Harrisburg, Wiswell, was discharging at Rio de Janeiro 12th ult.

Ship Union, Heard, hence, was discharging at Rio de Janeiro 12th ult—was in a damaged condition.

Bark Roanoke, Thompson, hence, was discharging at Rio de Janeiro 12th ult—would be have down.

Bark Palermo, Ingham, at Lisbon 4th inst. from New York.

Bark Essex, Ray, hence, arrived at Cienfuegos 14th instant.

Schr Ivy, Henderson, at Cardenas 14th inst. from Key West.

Schr Sallie B, Bateman, hence, arrived at Cardenas 15th inst.

Schr L May, Baker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 19th inst.

Schr Albert Treat, Bowdoin, hence, arrived at Cardenas 15th inst.

Schr John E Dailey, Hart, hence, arrived at Matanzas 18th inst.

Schr J Maxwell, Cask, sailed from Matanzas 19th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Daniel, Forsyth, hence, arrived at Trinidad 14th instant.

Schr R W Tull, Townsend, from Cienfuegas, at New York 20th inst. Had strong west winds the entire passage; lost foresail. 14th inst, off Frying Pan Shoal, was boarded from the U S sloop-of-war Jamestown—all well.

Schr Joseph Turner, Crowell, cleared at Boston 26th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Evergreen, Potter, hence, arrived at Newport 24th inst.

Schr Globe, Ames, for Philadelphia, returned to Bristol 24th inst. on account of head winds.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SCOTLAND—EAST COAST.—Official information has been received at this office that on and after the 1st day of February 1862, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on St Abbs Head, coast of Berwickshire, at the southern entrance of the Firth of Forth.

The light is a flashing white light, showing a flash every ten seconds. It is elevated 224 feet above high water springs, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of about twenty miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses, of the first order.

The tower is 23 feet high from base to vane, and both it and the keepers' dwelling-houses are painted white.

By order.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.
Treasury Department, Office L. H. Board,
Washington City, March 5, 1862.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE—Lot, northeast corner of SECOND Street and SUSQUEHANNA Avenue, 250 feet front by 49 feet deep. Apply to LUKENS & MONTGOMERY, BEACH Street, above Maiden. mh24-12t*

TO DISTILLERS.

The DISTILLERY known as the "PHŒNIX," and formerly owned and occupied by SAML. SMYTH, Esq., situated on TWENTY-THIRD, between RACE and VINE Streets, Philadelphia, Capacity 600 bushels per day, is now offered for sale on reasonable and accommodating terms. Is in good running order, and has all the modern improvements. An Artesian well on the premises furnishes an unfailing supply of good, pure water. Address Z. LOCKE & CO., No. 1010 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. fe22-tf

TO LET—A House on DEWEY'S lane, Germantown, with all the modern conveniences, Coach House and Stable, first-rate Garden, and various kinds of fruit; within five minutes, by a good walk, to the station. Apply at No. 23 North FOURTH Street. [mh13-tf] JAMES CRESSON.

FOR SALE—A desirable FARM, near Norristown, Montgomery county, containing 89 acres of superior land, nicely watered. Large stone improvements, fine fruits, &c. Price only $95 per acre. For further particulars, apply to E. PETTIT, mh7-tf No. 309 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—A handsome modern COTTAGE, in the village of Beverley, on the Delaware, sixteen miles above Philadelphia; is well located on high ground; the healthiest in the vicinity of the city. The house is large and roomy, with every convenience; the grounds are ample, containing Stables, Coach House, &c., and are well laid out with fruit trees, grape vines, &c., in abundance; within three minutes walk of both steamboat and railroad, and accessible at almost every hour; cost over $5,000, and will be sold a sacrifice. Address Box 1989 Post Office. mh14-ftu 10t*

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—For the Summer or for the War, ready furnished, on the Lime-kiln Pike, 1½ miles north of Germantown, containing ten rooms, including parlor; with seven acres of ground, garden, fish-pond, stable, &c. For further particulars inquire of N. H. BROWN, 115 CHESTNUT Street, or J. M. MCKIM, 106 N. TENTH Street. mh21-fmw3t

40,000 PEACH TREES, VERY fine, thrifty; 10,000 Silver Leaf Maples, large and handsome; also, a large assortment of other Fruit, Shade, and Ornamental Trees, for sale cheap for cash or on time. Catalogues gratis. CHAS. P. PETERS, mh17-1m* Concordville, Delaware county, Pa.

FOR SALE—A FINE FRUIT FARM, one mile from Railroad Station, near Dover. Extensive PEACH ORCHARD, just in the prime of bearing, besides a great variety of other fruits, large Grapery, &c. Plain improvements. Immediate possession. Also, a number of Farms possession of which can be given this Spring. Apply to F. PETTIT, mh20-tf No. 309 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A Desirable FARM, containing 95 Acres of superior land, six miles from Market-street Bridge, in Montgomery county. Convenient to Railroad and Steamboat Landing. First-class improvements, nicely watered, &c. For further particulars apply to E. PETTIT, mh20-tf No. 309 WALNUT Street.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
We have now ready, of our own manufacture, A COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
Made of the very best materials, and equal, if not superior, in style and finish, to any now in the market, whilst they are offered at
LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHERS.
The assortment comprises several new varieties, as well as
NEW DESIGNS AND CLASPS.
Every Album is furnished with a TITLE-PAGE AND INDEX, PRINTED IN GOLD.

LIST OF STYLES AND PRICES.

EXTENSION AND POCKET ALBUMS.

No. 1. Bound in morocco, tucks, for 12 Portraits,			$0.75
(So arranged as to display six portraits at one view.)			
No. 2. Cloth, gilt edges, and clasp, for 12 portraits,			$0 75
3. " " "	24	"	1.00
4. Imt mor. " "	12	"	0.90
5. " " " tucks,	12	"	0.75
6. " " " clasp,	24	"	1.25
7. " " " tucks,	24	"	1 00
8. Turk. mor. " clasp,	12	"	1.50
9. " " "	24	"	2.00

ALBUMS FOR THE CENTRE TABLE.

10. Cloth, gilt edges,	for 20	portraits,	$1.25
11. " " "	30	"	1.50
12. " " "	40	"	1.75
13. " " "	50	"	2.00

*** *Any of the above four styles, with clasp, fifty cents extra.*

14. Imt. mor., gt. edges, clasp,	20	"	2.50
15. " " "	30	"	3.00
16. " " "	40	"	3.50
17. " " "	50	"	4.00
18. Turk. mor., " two clasps,	20	"	3.75
19. " " "	30	"	4.00
20. " " "	40	"	4.50
21. " " "	50	"	5.00
22. " " " pan. side	60	"	5.25
23. " " " "	30	"	5.50
24. " " " "	40	"	5.75
25. " " " "	50	"	6.00
26. Velvet, gilt mount'g, "	20	"	5.50
27. " " "	30	"	5.75
28. " " "	40	"	6.00
29. " " "	50	"	6.50
30. Turkey, gilt edge " obl. 4to	60	"	7.00
31. " " "	80	"	7.50
32. " " "	100	"	8.00
33. " " " pan. side	60	"	8.75
34. " " " "	80	"	9.25
35. " " " "	100	"	9.75

QUARTO ALBUMS.

Imitation morocco,	for 200	portraits,	$7.50
Turkey morocco,	for 200	"	8.50
Turkey morocco, with two clasps,	for 200	"	12.50

IMPERIAL QUARTO ALBUMS.

This superb Album is intended for the full-size Oval Portraits, or for Groups and Landscapes.

Turkey antique, with elegant clasp,	for 30	portraits,	$10
" " "	40	"	12
" " "	50	"	14

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