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It having been next to an impossibility, heretofore, to obtain CUSTOMER-MADE CLOTHING, at MODERATE PRICES, and finding that many gentlemen would prefer their Clothing MADE TO ORDER, if they could secure at the same time REALLY FIRST-CLASS STYLES, and at REALLY REASONABLE PRICES, we have, at the earnest solicitation of our patrons, organized, in connection with our extensive Ready-Made Sales-Rooms, a complete CUSTOMER DEPART-MENT, in which the prominent features are, 1st. Fine and Medium Materials, made up in

first-class styles: 2d. Unexceptionable Fitting Garments; 3d. Prices FAR LOWER THAN HAS BEEN *CUSTOMARY

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N. R.-An extensive assortment of the choicest Emported and domestic fabrics from the New York and Philadelphia markets, suitable for Coats, Pants. and Vests, always on hand. A visit is solicited.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS, "OAK HALL." S. E cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MILLINERY GOODS. 1862. SPRING. M. BERNHEIM,

No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET, Has now in store, and is daily receiving, the latest RIBBONS. FRENCH FLOWERS,

WREATHS, SILKS, CRAPES, LACES. AND OTHER

MILLINERY GOODS, "To which he respectfully invites the attention of the TRADE.

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No. 57 North SECOND Street. (Between Market and Arch.) Le now prepared to offer a large stock of

RIBBONS, SILKS, AND MILLINERY GOODS. We invite the attention of the trade to a full line of

figures, and are invited to call and examine. "WELL BOUGHT IS HALF SOLD." mh21-12t*

SPRING. 1862 WOOD & CARY, (Successors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols,)

mo. 725 CHESTNUT STREET,

BTRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, To which, with a handsome assortment of SILK BONNETS,

STRAW AND PALM-LEAF HATS, &c. Yormer pairons of the house and the trade generally.

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ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & Co. NO. 431 MARKET STREET,

USUAL HANDSOME VARIETY.

RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS, FLOWERS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE RUCHES. ETRAW AND FANCY BONNETS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLATS, SHAKER HOODS, and ALL OTHER ARTICLES IN THE MILLINERY LINE,

Which will be offered at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Particular attention given to filling orders. mh15-2m

THOMAS KENNEDY & BRO., 729 CHESTNUT Street, below Eighth.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS, mhlS-Sm] AT LOW PRICES. LOOKING GLASSES.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS 0 F LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS. FINE ENGRAVINGS,

PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS,

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HATS AND CAPS 1862. SPRING STOCK 1862. Complete. C. H. GARDEN & Co., HATS, CAPS, AND FURS; STRAW GOODS, FANCY SILK AND STRAW BONNETS, Artificial Flowers, Ruches, Feathers, &c.,

Eto. 600 and 602 MARKET Street, S. W. corner of SIXTH Street.

For A large and complete stock. The best terms and the lowest prices. Cash and prompt "time bayers" are particularly invited to examine our stock. mh1-2m UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

WM. H. RICHARDSON

HAS BEMOVED TO 500 MARKET STREET, Southwest corner of Fifth, And offers a beautiful assortment of

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. A FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LES3
THAN FORMER PRICES.
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Importers, 524 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.
mh20-46

LARD AND GREASE.—50 tierces Prime Leaf lard;
50 tierces White Greams,
Direct from the West, and in store. For sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
No. 146 NORTH WHARVES.



VOL. 5.—NO. 204.

CLARK'S ONE DOLLAR STORE, 602 CHESTNUT STREET. NEW GOODS,

JEWELRY, &c.

NEW STYLES, AND NEW PRICES. For ONE DOLLAR you can buy any one of the following articles:

Sets of Silver Plated Tea Spoons. " Forks. Desert " Knife and Fork Napkin Rings. Silver Plated Sugar Bowl. " Molasses Pitcher. Castor. " Waiter " Drinking Cup Gold Plated Vest Chain, all sizes " Neck "

" Breast Pin. Ear Rings, " Pin and Drops, all sizes. Studs and Buttons, " Solitary Sleeve Button, all size Bosom Studs, " Finger Rings, " Pen with Pencil Case.

Bracelet.

Armlets,

Ladies' or Gentlemen's Port Monnaic, Cubas, Bags, Purses, &c., &c., &c. All Goods warranted as represented. We have on hand a large assortingnt of Photograph Albums, Mantel Clocks, Travelling Bags, and Sold Jewelry, which we are closing off at cost. The atention of the trace respectfully solicited. D. W. CLARK'S

ONE DOLLAR STORE, 602 CHESTNUT Street. DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

NEW SPRING IMPORTATIONS

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR Including Goods suited for

MILITARY PURPOSES, Now in Store, NO. 631 CHESTNUT STREET,

And for Sale by DE COURSEY, LAFOURCADE, & CO.

1862. SPRING. 1862. W. S. STEWART & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, NO. 305 MARKET STREET.

As also a great variety of NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS Bought for cash, and which will be offered on the most avorable terms.

NEW SPRING GOODS. M. L. HALLOWELL & Co.,

333 MARKET and 27 NORTH FOURTH STS., SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Have open a large variety of freshly-imported

SPRING DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, WHITE GOODS.

YARD, GILLMORE, & Co., Nos. 617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Streets.

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GOODS,

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS, WHITE GOODS, AND

THOS. MELLOR & Co., 40 and 42 North THIRD Street.

SELLING OFF. WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL. SILK VESTINGS, formerly \$3.00, now \$2.00. MARSEILLES, ". \$1.50, now \$1.00.

CASSIMERES for men's wear, and ladies' Cloaks A. H. GIBBS, 531 MARKET STREET, Up stairs. mh26-1m

SIBLEY MOLTEN, & WOODRUFF. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY GOODS No. 531 MARKET STREET. Are now opening and daily receiving a new and

CHOICE STOCK SILKS, DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES. SHAWLS, KILBOURS, Care Company of Suyers gene-They respectfully call the attention of buyers gene-mb25-1m SHAWLS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, MITTS, &c. SPRING.

ABBOTT, JOHNES, & CO.,

Have now open an entirely new and attractive stock in ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

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Also, a full assortment in WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c., &c., To which they invite the attention of the trade.

CPRING STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

A. W. LITTLE & Co., mhl5-tf No. 325 MARKET ST.

20 CWT. CHOICE WHITE RYE SPRING GARDEN Street.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1862.

WOUNDED.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1862.

LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE. the Weather at Old Point—The Rebels Moun a New Cun at Sewall's Point-They Inclfectually Attempt to Shell the Federal Troops—The Rebels Admit'a Loss of 700 at Winchester-They State the Federal Loss to be 1,200. Correspondence of The Press]

Fontness Monnoe, March 20, 1982. Another day of mud. The weather, for a few days so pleasant, has veered round again, and we have had two days and a night of almost incessant rain, leaving the whole face of Old Point Comfort in a condition closely resembling an unusually thick mess of bean porridge. Hardly as tenacious as the oud of the city of backs, it is quite as unpleasant, nd is voted a nuisance by all. Some days ago, I learned from some contrabands that came in, that the rebels had got a " particular

long gun," rifled, which they were going to mount. t appears that it has been set up on Sewall's Point, for on Friday evening a heavy report was heard from that place, and almost immediately afterwards a large dark object fell in the water, about half a mile from the wharf. The fearful were apprehensive that Old Point was to be immediately shelled out, but the shelling did not take place. The rebels have no guns large enough to throw shells to Old During the trial of the Greek fire bombshell from

the Rip Raps, the other day, the rebels sent their compliments in the shape of an eight-inch shell. which fell in the water about one hundred yards from the Rip Raps.

The Richmond Enquirer, of Thursday, says that the loss on their side, at the battle of Winchester, was between six and seven bundred. It console

itself and the public, however, by saying that the oss of the "Hessians" was fully twelve hundred. contained no other news. There is no other news. All is dull. Othello's ccupation 's almost gone. THE TENNESSEE RIVER EXPEDITION.

The Rebels Concentrated at Corinth. The following is a special despatch to the Cin cinnati Gazette of the 29th instant, from Savannah.

All our scouts concur in the statement that the rebels are concentrating the main body of their forces at Corinth, Miss. Troops arrive there daily from Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee. Scouts estimate them now at seventy-five thousand, but forty thousand is doubtseventy-five thousand, but forty thousand is doubtless nearer correct. Beauregard is in command.
He sent out several regiments yesterday to take a
position six miles nearer our lines. Our soouts
have returned from within the rebel lines at Purdy
this morning. But two rebel regiments were there,
with a section of artillery and two companies of
Mississippi cavalry. They have no intention of
making a stand there, and are at that point simply
as an outpost and to impross Union men.
Purdy Court House is now full of Union men of
that place. The latter are fearful of having their
houses and all their property destroyed. Squadsof
rebel soldiers are already seizing all their provisions, and everything that can be of use to the army.
Owners of cotton are particularly slarmed. For
their benefit, all the transports returning to Padu-

their benefit, all the transports returning to Paducsh are ordered to take down any cotton that may be brought to the river bank east of Corinth.

The rebels have force at Luca, and other points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. A courier started from our headquarters, two days ago, agress the country to Ruell's advance. We still across the country to Buell's advance. We still await the return of transports from Paducah. Rebel gunboats are in this neighborhood. The Dantar is said to be coming down towards Pittsburg landing occasionally. She keeps at a respectful distance, however.

Deserters continue to come in from rebel posts. They say half the soldiers would desert if they could. One deserter says, out of ninety-five in his company, in one of the Purdy regiments, thirty-four had deserted, and twenty more were eager to do the same. Gen. Curtis at Keitsville - His Retrograde from Pea Ridge. where Price and McCulloch had maintained their armies for nearly a year, Gen. Curtis has fallen

back from Pea Ridge to Keitsville, (Mo.,) fifteen miles distant, his forage having been exhausted. A have been to his troops, was, therefore, prudent and expedient, as it places the army in a much less exposed situation, and gives it ready access to supplies. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Com-Price has been largely reinforced since the battle at Pea Ridge, and the best-informed military men here think his force is fully up to 40,000. Four hondred men, from north of the Missouri river, passed within six miles of this place to reinforce Price, only three days before the battle of Pea Ridge.

A large train of ammunition left here last night for the column, urgent despatches having been sent by Gen. Curtis for it. Three pieces of artillery, which had been partially disabled in the Pea Ridge fight, and had been sent here to be repaired, were ordered back immediately, and were sent, although they had not been in Springfield an hour.

One of the pieces of artillery sent here for remaining the pieces of artillery sent here for the pieces of artillery sent here fo One of the pieces of artillery sent here for repair had a ball from the gun of the enemy strike it di rectly in the muzzle. The ball penetrated some

recity in the muzzle. The ball penetrated some six inches. Our gun was a rifled one, and of a smaller calibre than the ball unceremoniously thrust into it. This might be called a centre shot, and equal to Davy Crockett's best.

One of our boys was, in the heart of the fight, wounded in both feet by a cannon ball. Our forces having fallen back, his Irish wit was brought into play. Seeing a big Secesh coming by, he presented his musket, made the fellow surrender, shoulder him, and, in this position, he rede into our lines. him, and, in this position, he rode into our lines, where he delivered Mr. Butternut over as a pri-

For The Press.]

ment in the money article of Saturday's New York Tribune, that "the eighty nine thousand psunds, in gold sight-sterling bills on London, sold by Mr. Cisco, was a balance which had been over-remitted by the Government for the purchase of arms," &c.

This amount was the unexpended balance of a credit for eight hundred thousand dollars, remitted in October last, for the purchase of army cloths, &c.; and I trust the Boston Board of Trade, which made so much stir about the Quartermaster's Department having sent abroad for such supplies, the articulars of which take up so large a part of their annual report in January, will now feel relieved on learning that less than half the credit was expend. ed. And any contractors for army cloths who felt sggrieved by such interference with their then hoped-for prices, and who "now learn that what

hoped-for prices, and who "now learn that what was purchased has been condemned and is to be sold at auction," can be fully advised of the value of the goods on application to the Quartermaster's Department at New York or Washington.

The business was undertaken solely as a duty, from which, at the time, there seemed no escape. Contracts for over 700,000 yards of cloths had been thrown up, and all the exertions of the departments in Washington, Philadelphia, and New York had failed to procure sufficient material for winter clothing in the country.

General McClellan, on the 14th October, wrote an earnest and anxious note to General Meigs, in reference to the suffering then reported to him, by the troops in the mountain regions, for want of over coats and blankets, on which the decision was instantly made to go abroad and do all that could be rightly done to procure supplies wherever they could be had. That but a portion of the original order was purchased has since been approved, it needing only time and experience to produce at home all that our great army requires, and of satisfactory quality and price.

Philadelphia, March 31. PHILADELPHIA, March 31.

Internal Commercial Intercourse.

The following is a copy of the modifications of the rules and regulations prescribed by the Scoretary of the Treasury, on the 4th instant, governing the trade between the loyal States and those portions of the insurrectionary section of the country now under control of the United States forces. The changes are material, and of great value to the business community:

TREASURY DEPARMENT MATCH 29, 1862.

FIL: It is desirable to remove, as far as may properly be done, the restrictions upon commercial intercourse between the loyal States and the States and parts of States herotofore declared by proclamation of the President to be in insurrection, and which may resume and maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or may be occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of the insurgents. The rules and regulations governing internal commerce, heretofore prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, are, therefore, hereby so far modified as to authorize the rospective surveyors of the oustoms at the ports of Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville, Now Albany, Evanswille, Paducah, Cairo, and St. Louis to issue permits for the transportation of merchandise, and for the exchange of the same for money or products of such. States and parts of States, upon appli-Internal Commercial Intercourse chandise, and for the exchange of the same for money or products of such States and parts of States, upon appli-cation being made to them respectively, if satisfied of the loyalty and good faith of the applicant, and upon the filing of an attidavit, properly executed, that the permit so applied for shall not, if granted, be used so as to give, in any way, any aid, comfort, information, or encourage-ment to persons in insurrection against the Government of the United States, or under insurrectionary control and direction. of the United States, or under insurrectionary control and direction.

You will hereafter cease collecting any ner centage or fees for permitting the transit and exchange of merchandise between the citizens of loyal States and loyal citizens of insurrectionary sections of the country occupied or controlled by the forces of the United States, other than the unal charge of twenty cents for each permit so granted; and you will make no charge for permits for merchandles forwarded from any place in a loyal State to another in the same, or other like State, nor exercise any supervision over the trade between such States, except such as may be necessary to prevent supplies of any description being furnished to insurgents.

It is furthermore directed that no permits be granted for any articles forbidden by the military authorities to be transported into the territory occupied by the forces of the United States.

Parties, therefore, desiring licenses and permits for commercial trade under the rules and regulations, as herein modified, will hereafter make their application direct to the proper surveyor, and not to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary of the Treasury.

ENDOR T. CARSON, Surveyer of Castoms,

Clacinnati, Ohio.

THE BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER. FURTHER LIST OF THE KILLED AND

WINCHESTER, March 30 .- The following wounded soldiers died yesterday and to-day, and were buried by Captain Vanderman: Sixty-seventh Ohio-Michael Martin, Jacob Twenty-ninth Ohio--An unknown man.

Sixty-third Indiana, Wm. Whitney. Twenty-seventh Ohio-Isaac Jackson, died of fe Eighth Ohio-A. L. Brown. Seventh Ohio-An unknown man; another whos

initials are supposed to be T. A. W.; Wallace Col-

Eighth Ohio-E. K. Bunse; body delivered t his friends. James Gordon Evans also died. He was member of Company C, rebel Twenty-first Vir-Previous to the foregoing deaths our loss stood 103, killed and died of wounds; 441 wounded, and 24 missing. Only a few of the detailed regimental reports have been as yet received, owing to the

distance and the scattered position of the regiments. Three or four days will elapse before a full list of the names can be received. Dr. Keeney, medical inspector of the army, has been engaged looking into the condition of the wounded here, in connection with the medical director, Wm. S. King, of the Fifth army corps. Notwithstanding the great scarcity at first of tin, crockery, and hardware, for hospital purposes, the deficiency has been in a great measure supplied. The wounded are now contained in two hospitals, and are under the immediate charge of Dr. H.

Bryant, medical director of General Shields' di-About two hundred and thirty sick and wounded have been sent to Frederick, and sixty rebel wounded have been taken from the hospital and placed in the houses of their friends, on parole, to report, on their recovery, to the nearest command-

Our wounded are generally reported as doing well. They number about three hundred. The statement that Major Perkins, of General Banks' staff, was mainly instrumental in planning the recent battle is contradicted, although his pre sence and advice were of great service to Colonel Kimball, who commanded in the field, under the command of General Shields. Medical Director King, of the corps, and Surgeon Jackson, of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, were present as volunteers, and rendered efficient aid in clearing the field of the wounded.

Gustave Arnheim, of the Zouaves d'Afrique, who acted as aid to Colonel Baum, chief of General Shields' artillery, was severely wounded in the leg. Col. Annisansel, of the First Virginia Cavalry, rendered great aid to Col. Kimball and was in the hottest of the fight. He has just been informed of and acquitted of the charge of cowardice instituted

by the late Gen. Länder. Our cavalry, to day, brought in two guerillas from Hampshire, one of whom belonged to Sheets' mounted militia. The following is a complete list of the killed and wounded in the Fifth Ohio Regiment:

KILLED. Privates Pleasant A. Brown, J. W. Mychaus, Henry Hill, Henry Sipper, Wm. B. Mayors, Wm. H. Begart, Mustin Halley, Peper Hopel; Carporals Charles Talbott, David Johnson, J. B. Sheridan, Thos. B. Sadell; Captain George B. Whitman; Sergeant David Johnson.

WOUNDED. First Lieutenant Thomas Starchman; Sergeants Edwin Swain, and Frederick Fash; Corporals Edwin Swain, and Frederick Fash; Corporals Henry Tasl, Chas. Lopp, Henry Gatrill, John O. Edwards, Wm. P. Sands, Thos. Aiken, and Joseph Cord; Privates Patrick Maloney, Jacob Gaust, James Craig, Daniel McDougall (slightly), John W. Cleighton, Wm. Miller, Philip Lippard, John Nolen, Wm. Frank, James Goodall, James Hunter, Alonzo Vile, Frederick Lampershick, P. D. Hullain, Alfred Coleman (slightly), Alonno Gornahan (slightly), Charles Peel, Teddy Vaughan, Martin Hoare, and H. A. Balsar.
One-hundred-and-tenth Pennsylvania—Wm. H. One-hundred-and-tenth Pennsylvania-Wm. H

The weather to-day is painfully gloomy; the rain is falling and freezing on everything. The first thunder-storm occurred to-night. General Shields' wound continues to improve.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA. A NAVAL ACTION AT MOSQUITO INLET.

ville arrived at the navy-yard wharf this morning, having left St. Augustine, Florida, on the 25th inst. She brings the bodies of Captair Budd, of the Penguin, and of Captain Mather, who were both killed at Mosquito Inlet. When the Bienville left, the general impression was that the people of Florida were returning to their levalty, and the

rebel troops had either all left or were making their way to other Southern States. The only place where any formidable opposition to the United States forces was made was at Mogquito Inlet, and that only on the small boats sent from the Penguin and Henry Andrew. Eight of our force were killed and wounded. The extent of the casualties on the rebel side was not ascer-

Another Account WASHINGTON, March 31.—The gunboat Bienville, Captain Steedman, arrived at this city last night at seven o'clock, direct from St. Augustine. Florida, bringing the battalion of marines, Major Reynolds.

On Friday, the 21st instant, Comnodore Dupont, having received from the mayor and inhabitants of St. Augustine an invitation to take possession of that place, several gunboats, with the battalion of marines, proceeded down and came to off the harbor, where they found that Captin Doughty, of the Wabash, had taken quiet possession of the place, with his marines and some volunteer soldiers, under General Sherman. The volunteers had possession of the fort and the marine guard were quartered in the town.

The battalion of marines under Maj. Reynolds, having no further service in that quarter, were ordered to Washington. They left in the Bienville on Tuesday last, came direct, and arrived here last The gunboat brought the bodies of Acting Lieutenant Budd, commanding the Perguin, and Capt. Matthews, of the Mary Andrew, who were killed

at Mosquito Inlet, sixty miles below St. Augustine, while on a reconnoitring expedition up the inlet. Another Skirmish in Missouri. Sr. Louis, March 31.—Information has been received at headquarters that a detachment of the First Iowa cavalry, under Captain Thompson, overtook a guerilla band of rebels, under command of Colonel Parker, on the night of the 28th, about ten miles west of Warrensburg.

Fifteen rebels were killed and twinty-five taken Among the latter are Colonel Parler and Captain Walton. Our loss was two killed and several From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, March 30,-The weather

is unpleasant and rainy.

The steamer King Philip arrived from Washington this afternoon with Vice Pfeldent Hamlin, the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and several other Senators, Representatives, and invited

lagio del siderano with Tura Philosoft Handle

The Common Commonweal City Trees on the Common Commonweal City Trees on the Common Commonweal City Trees on the Common Comm

Parson Brownlow in Cincinnati—His Speech. The Cincinnati Gazette gives a lengthy account of the reception of Parson Brownlow in that city, on Friday last, together with his speech. The speech was delivered at the Merchants' Exchange, during the afternoon, in response to an invitation of a se-

Mr. Brownlow was introduced to the members by the president of the Chamber, and then addressed them as follows:

I am sorry, gentlamen and follow-citizens, that I am not in a condition to make you even a short speech. I have been accustomed for thirty-five years to making public speeches, and have only failed in the art during the past three years, while suffering from a bronchial affection of the throat. I am getting better, however, and although for two years past I could hardly speak above a whisper, I can now make myself heard at the distance of a few feet, particularly when I am talking about Disunion—for I never get on that subject that God, in his providence, does not increase the volume of my voice.

lect committee of the Chamber of Commerce :

In addition to my other sufferings, I have been incarcerated in a damp, gloomy jail, shut out from the fresh air and free exercise, for three months. This has been hard on me, who was always accustomed to jump higher, fall flatter, and squall louder than any other man in Tennessee, [cheers,] always saying what I pleased, going where I pleased, and coming when I pleased. For three months I have been kept in close confinement, and the only favor allowed me was that my little son should bring me my meals three times a day. The officers in charge of the jail was the foulest offal from the hotel. No true Virginian would give such food to his dog. My food was prepared by my wife, and was brought to me by my little son in a little basket.

wife, and was brought to me by my little son in a little basket.

The officers in charge used to take this basket, lift off the napkin, examine between the plates and watch all my movements to see that some little bit of paper containing information from my friends was not concealed in the basket, and when I had finished my meal, the same examination was made to see that I did not communicate with them. The only information I obtained was from my little son, who would whisper to me that a fight had occurred here, or an engagement there, but no details whatever were given me, for they charged that in the absence of Governor Johnson and Horace Maynard, that I was at the bottom of the conspiracy and the leading spirit in opposition to the Southern Confederacy.

I, however, entered into a learned diplomatic correspondence with a little miserable Jew, named Judah P. Benjamin, the so-called Secretary of War of the begus Confederacy. In that correspondence I have the vanity to believe that I got the better of him. This correspondence has never been printed, although, now that I am at the North, I shall take the opportunity to lay it before the public.

In that correspondence he stipulated to let me out. He said I was a bad man, and a dangerous man to the Southern Confederacy; and, said he, I have directed Møjor General George B. Crittenden to send you through the lines to the people you serve." "Agreed," said; "I propose to do for the Southern Confederacy what the devil never did—quit the country." [Cheers.] About the time I was ready to start, an inferior officer came in with a warrant for my arrest. Holding in my pocket the passport of the Secretary of War of the bogus Government of the Southern Confederacy, and the order for my removal signed by Crittenden, I declined to notice the warrant. This officer, a little upstart named James C. Ramsey, seized upon me, and swearing to his own warrant, the perjured villain, that I had committed treason against the State of Tennessee in writing a certain editorial which, mark you, was printed May 24, one month before the ordinance of secession was passed, and Tennessee had passed into the Southern Confederacy, and yet this was treason to the State. I was taken out of the hands of the military authorities, denied a trial, and thrust into jail on the affidavit of this miserable, debauched little puke.

The brigadier general commanding at Knowville came in to see me one day. The prisoners all rallied around to hear what was said. He said: "Brownlow, you sught not to be here." "I think so, too," said I. "Now." says he, "come along with me, and we will make it all right. We will go up to Judge Humphrey, at the court house, and you can take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy." I turned to the here the first the interest I, however, entered into a learned diplomatic correspondence with a little miserable Jew, named

go up to Judge Humphrey, at the court house, and you can take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy." I turned round to him at this in

you can take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy." I turned round to him at this insulting proposition. "Sir," said I, "before I will take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, to obtain my freedom, I will rot in jail with disease, or die with old age. Nay, more—I deny that you have a Government; I deny that you are authorized to administer the oath of allegiance to your rotten mob Government, which no Power on earth will ever recognize. Before I will do so, I will see the cutire Southern Confederacy in hell, and you and I on the top of it. [Great cheering.] That little valley, forty miles wide and about sixty miles long, of which Knoxville is the centre, is full of such Union men and women. 'When I came away, the jail of Knoxville was full of Union men. I was there in jail when they took my companions out and hung them. I did not see them hung, because this was done over the hill; but I saw them go out, with the black poplar coffins, and the soldiers would turn round, and pointing to Brownlow, would say, "You will swing next." My reply was, "I am ready to be hung, and all I want is one hour under the gallows, to give the pedigree of these men."

I expected to be hung, and had made up my mind to it. I was told that the drum-head courtmartial lacked but one vote of confirming my doom, and that was the vote of a Secessionist. No man ever came so near being hung and was not. One of my companions. A. C. Hawn—the reallent Hawn and that was the vote of a Secessionist. No man ever came so near being hung and was not. One of my companions, A. C. Hawn—the gallant Hawn, one of the most moral and upright men in Knoxville, with a wife and two small children—was sentenced to be hung by this court-martial, and he had but one hour's notice to prepare himself. He asked for a minister of one of the churches in Knoxville to be sent for but the really of the islance.

for a minister of one of the churches in Knoxville to be sent for, but the reply of the jailer was: "No d—d traitor in the South has the right to be prayed for, and God does not hear such prayers." Poor Hawn was placed on the scaffold, and a miserable, drunken chaplain of one of the Southern regiments was sent to attend him.

Just as they were about te launch Hawn into etersity, the chaplain said, "This poor unfortunate man desires to say that he was led into committing the acts for which he is now to atone with his life, by the Union men, and he is really an object of by the Union men, and he is really an object of

desire to say that every word that man has said is false. I am the identical man that put the torch to the timbers of that bridge, and I am ready to swing for it. Hang me as soon as you can." He said he would do it again if he knew this was to be his fate for it.

They stood firm.

The part of the South are literally full of Union men, many of them taken from East Tennessee.

Never was a people so broken down. The Government owes it to the people, if they never go anywhere else, to take care of East Tennessee. They have stood firm. nave stood firm.

There are no Union presses left in the South, and not a Union editor but one, and that is myself. They have all been bought up. They offered me large sums of money, but my roply was, "Thy money perish with thee. I will see you to the devil first."

They took my paper, my press, and my type, and gave me notice that I should not publish any more papers. I took the advice of my friends and my family, and stopped the Whig. It was the only timelin my life that I ever gave in, for, like Collins' ram, I always had a head of my own. [Laughter.]

And this was not all. An Alabama regiment came along one Sabbath day and stole from me my only nigger, a young man of whom I thought very much. I might have expected this from the Northern army if I had believed all that was said of it, but I did not expect that the chivalry and flower of the South would be guilty of such an act, after all their boasting.

of the South would be guilty of such an act, after all their beasting.

I tell you to-day, upon the honor of a man, that the Southern army and its hangers-on have stolen more negroes in Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky during the past six months, than the Abolitionists have entited or aided away in the last forty years, and to-day, so help me God! one-half the soldiers in the South never owned a slave or were ever related by the ties of consanguinity with any one that ever did. [Cheers.] They are the offscourings of the lowest order of society, the meanest set of cowards on the face of the earth. Look how they field at Fishing Creek, and everywhere else when the Union army got after them.

This is my first effort at speaking in four months, and I find that I am getting hoarse and must stop. Thank God! I can now see daylight. This wicked rebellion is about played out; all that is needed to finish the work is "a little more grape, Captain Bragg."

News from Cumberland Gap—Two Skirmishes near that Place.

The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

nstitutions. For the sake of justice let the scandal

institutions. For the sake of justice let the scandal disappear.

In early discussions of this question there were many topids introduced which now command little attention. It was part of the tactice of slavory to claim abgditte immunity. Indeed, without such immunity it had small chance of continued existence. Such a wrong, so utterly outrageous in its pretoscions, could find a foothold only where it was protected from injury. Therefore, it was always insisted that petitions against its existence at the instibute capital were not to be received; that it was unconstitutional to touch it even here within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress; and that if it were touched it should be only under the auspices of the neighbering States of Virginia and Maryland. On these points elaborate arguments were made; but it were useless to discuss them now. Whatever may be the opinions of individual Senators, the judgment of the country is fixed. The right of petition, vindicated by the matchless perseverance of John Quincy Adams, is now beyond question, and John Quincy Adams, is now beyond question, and the constitutional power of Congress is hardly less free from doubt. It is enough to say on this point that if Congress cannot abolish slavery here, then there is no power anywhere to abolish it here, and this wrong will endure always, immortal as the Capitol itself.

this wrong will endure always, immortal as the Capitol itself.

But as the moment of justice approaches, we are salled to meet a different objection. It is urged that since there can be no such thing as property in man, especially within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, therefore, all now held as slaves are justly entitled to freedom, without compensation or ransom to their masters. Of course, if this question were determined according to absolute justice, it is obvious that nothing can be done to the masters, and that any money to be paid belongs rather to the slaves, who for generations have been despoiled of all, the fruits of their industry. But it will be difficult for Congress to determine the question according to absolute justice. It must act practically in the light of existing usages, and even existing prejudices, under which such relations have assumed the character of law; nor must we hesitate at any sacrifice, provided freedom can be established.

Testimony and eloquence have been accumulated

at any sacrince, provided freedom can be established.

Testimony and eloquence have been accumulated against slavery, but on this occasion I shall confine myself precisely to the argument against its recognition at the national capital; nor shall I wander into the discussion of other questions which are only distantly connected with it. At some other time the great question of emancipation in the States may be properly considered, together with that other question in which the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Doolittle) takes so great an interest, whether the freedmen shall be encouraged to exile themselves to other lands or to continue their labor here at home. It is surely enough for the present to enter upon the discussion of slavery at the national capital; and here we are met by two inquiries, so frankly; addressed by the clear headed Senator, (Mr. Pomeroy). First, has slavery any constitutional or legal existence at the national capital; and, secondly, shall money be paid to secure its abolition.

It is true there can be no such thing as property in man. It is another instance of the influence of custom. Slavery was then described in its essential character, a sa five headed barbarism, having its origin or nature, or justice or goodness, but ter, as a five-headed barbarism, having its origin not in reason or nature, or justice or goodness, but simply in force, and nothing else. The force which maintains it at the national capital is supplied by Congress. If the Constitution were rightly interpreted by a just tribunal, alavery could not exist here; for freedom, and not slavery, is national. Its unconstitutionality was ably argued by Mr. Chase, in the Sanate, and Horace Mann, in the House, and it follows from the principles declared by Judge McLwan, that in the absence of any power in the Constitution, it cannot exist, as respiration cannot exist where there is no atmosphere. This was ap-Constitution, it cannot exist, as respiration cannot exist where there is no atmosphere. This was applied by him to the Territories.

After a protracted discussion, Washington was selected as the national capital. For a long time, there was hesitation between the banks of the Delawage, the Sugquehanna, and the Potomac. The latter prevailed, by a "compromise," carried by two votes. Maryland, by formal act, ceded the territory which now constitues the District of Columbia, and Congress, in 1801, proceeded to declare that the laws of Maryland, "as they now exist," shall continue in force. The statutes sanctioning slavery are colonial and antediluyian neaded as shall continue in force. The statules sanctioning slavery are colonial and antediluvian, passed as carly as 1795. These statutes do not attain the blocd with slavery, except for two generations; yet it is-by-virtue of these previsions that slaves are still held at the national capital. Even if they extend beyond two generations, they are flagrantly inconsistent with the Constitution. Congress can exercise no powers except in conformity with the Constitution. Its exclusive jurisdiction is controlled and limited by the Constitution, out of which it is derived.

and imited by the Constitution, out of which it is derived.

Now, looking at the Constitution, we shall find, first, that there are no words anthorizing Congress to establish or recognize slavery; and, secondly, that there are positive words which prohibit Congress from the exercise of any such power. The argument, therefore, is two-fold: first, from the absence of authority and secondly. since of authority; and, secondly, from positive prohibition. A barbarism like slavery can have no support except in positive, unambiguous words. There is no power in the Constitution to make a rhere is no power in the Constitution to make a sing or to make a slave, and the absence of all such power is hardly more clear in one case than the other. But, if there be no such power, then all acts of Congress sustaining slavery at the national expital must be unconstitutional and void. Nobedy can show a phrase or word in the Constitution giving the power. If you find it there, it is simply because you make the Constitution a reflect of you selfyou make the Constitution a reflect of yourself.

But, if there were doubt on this point, the prohibitions of the Constitution would settle the question, among which is this: "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." Every person now detained as a slave here is detained in violation of this prohibition. A court properly impartial and ready to slave here is detained in violation of this prohibi-tion. A court, properly impartial and ready to assume that just responsibility which dignifies ju-dicial tribunals, would at once declare slavery im-possible here, and set every slave free. The two cases are parallel. In the British case of the So-merset, 15,000 were set free, while here it will only be 3,000. But since the courts will not do this work, it must be attempted by Congress. If from the former, it would be the triumph of the magistrate—

former, it would be the triumph of the magistrate—
if from the latter, of the statesman. But shall
Gongress vote money? I do not hesitate; and
there are two prevailing reasons—first, if not a.
partnership, there is at least a complicity on the
part of Congress in slavery here, through which the
whole country has become responsible; and secondly, it is the gentlest, quietest, and surest way, and
therefore the most practical. As there is no reason
of policy adverse to such appropriation, so there is
no objection in the Constitution. Congress may
create freemen here, although it may not create
slaves. But I prefer to consider the money which
we vote, not as compensation, but as ransom. From
time immemorial every government has undertaken to ransom its subjects from captivity. Unhappily, in our history we have had occasion to do
this, with the sanction and co-operation of the best
names in our history.
Even in our colonial days, our own white people this, with the sanction and co-operation of the best names in our history.

Even in our colonial days, our own white people were enslaved by the Barbary States. Algiers was the chief seat of this enormity, which found the same spologies set up for slavery here. It was even said that the slaves in Algiers were well fed, much better than the free Christians there, and that some became indifferent to freedom. In unfolding this eventful story, I shall exhibit the direct and constant intervention of Congress for the ransom of claves; but the story itself is an argument against slavery. Our efforts and anxieties began immediately after the establishment of our independence. As our power seemed inadequate to compel the liberation of these people it was attempted by ransom.

But at first our Government offered only \$200 a.

the state of the s

TWO CENTS.

gather instruction from this great precedent. Slavery is the same in its essential character wherever it exists, except, perhaps, that it has received some new harshness here among us. There SPEECH OF SENATOR SUMNER.

THE MEASURE JUST, CONSTITUTIONAL, AND EXPEDIENT.

The following is a condensed report of Senator Sumner's speech, delivered in the United States Senate yesterday, upon the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia:

Mr. Stinner's ommenced by saying: With inexpressible delight I hail this measure, and the prospect of its speedy adoption. It is the first installment of that great debt which we all owe to an enslaved race, and will be recognized in history as one of the triumphs of civilization. At home it will quicken the hopes of all who love freedom. Liberal institutions will gain everywhere by the abolition of slavery at the national capital. Nobody can read that slaves were once sold in the markets of Köme, biteath the eyes of the sovereign Pontiff, without confessing the scandal to liberal institutions. For the sake of justice let the scandal disappear.

Slavery is the same in its essential character wherever it exists, except, perhaps, that it has recived some wherever it exists, except, perhaps, that it has recived some wherever it exists, except, perhaps, that it has recived some margument against its validity at Washington. In both cases it is unjust force organized into law. But in Algers it is not equally known that the law was unconstitutional as it is clearly here in Washington. In the early case slavery was regarded by our fathers only as an existing fact that it can now be regarded by us in the present case; nor is there any power of Congress, which was generally extended for these captives, which may not now be invoked for the captive inquiries, it is because, the provided for the captive inquiries, it is because, the provided for the captive inquiries, it is because, the

bears which Senators have invoked, for all must see that they are bugbears.

If I have seemed to dwell on details, it is because they furnished at each stage instruction and support. If I have occupied time in a curious passage of history, it is because it was more apt than curious, while it afforded a mirror in which we can see ourselves. Of course, I scorn to argue the obvious truth that the slaves here are as much entitled to freedom as the white slaves that enlisted the early energies of our Government. They are men, by the grace of God, and this is enough.

There is no principle of the Constitution, and no rule of justice, which is not as strong for one as the other. In consenting to the ransom proposed, you will recognize their manhood; and if authority be needed, you will find it in the example of Washington, who did not hesitate to employ a golden key to open the house of bondage.

Let this bill pass, and the first practical triumph of freedom, for which good men have longed, dying without the right—for which a whole generation has petitioned, and for which orators and statesmen have bleaded—will at last be accomplished. Slavery will be havished from the retord consist. without the right—for which a whole generation has petitioned, and for which orators and statesmen have pleaded—will at last be accomplished. Slavery will be banished from the national capital. This metropolis, which bears a venerated name, will be purified; its evil spirit will be cast out; its shame will be removed; its society will be refined; its courts will be improved; its revolting ordinances will be swept away, and its loyalty will be seenred. If you are not moved by justice to the slave, then act for your own good and in self-defence. If you hesitate to pass this bill for the blacks, then pass it for the whites. Nothing is clearer than that the degradation of slavery affects the master as much as the slave, while recent events testify that where slavery exists there treason lurks, if it does not fiaunt. From the beginning of this rebellion slavery has been constantly revealed in the conduct of the master, and even here, in the national capital, it has been the treacherous power which has encouraged and strengthened the enemy. This power must be suppressed; and if the suppression here endangers slavery elsewhere, there will be a new motive for the good work. For the sake of ourselves, in self-defence, and in the name of the Constitution and of justice, let it be done.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

United States coupon sixes receded & at the Stock Board to day, State fives fell off 1/4, City loans fell to 98% for the new issue and 90% for the old; Pennsylvania Railroad stock recovered the recent decline, and sold at 45%, and Reading Bailroad stock gained %. The market was very dull, but closed firm. The money market is quiet, with less demand. OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENT.

WREELY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS. LOANS. | SPECIE. Mar. 24. | Mar. 31. Mar. 24. Mar. 31. Philadelphia \$3,355,000 \$3,250,000 1,048,000 1,046,000 North America. 3,437,047 3,219,121 601,045 599,496 Farm & Mech. 4,528,367 4,530,654 1,114,730 1,113,500 (Commercial. 1,776,000 1,680,000 238,000 238,000 Mechanics'. 1,995,000 1,937,000 232,565 231,500 N. Liberties. 1,613,000 1,554,000 361,000 361,000 Southwark. 871,146 807,907 231,362 233,635 Kensington. 669,656 673,328 135,510 135,179

Man & Mech... 28,350,615 27,831,333,5,915,535,5,884,314 BANKS. Mar. 24. March 31. Mar. 24. Mar. 31. Philadelphia... \$1,852,000 \$1,900,000 \$221,000 \$205,000 North America. 1,816,389 1,886,108 392,614 424,080 Farm & Mech... 3,219,137 3,277,694 292,750 308,325 Commercial... 1,044,000 1,099,000 109,009 109,009 109,000 Mechanica'... 1314,466 919,684 99,395 102,575 N. Liberties... 1,113,000 1,104,000 77,000 99,000 Seuthwark... 638,190 631,952 70,690 76,395 Kensington... 668,721 605,831 142,685 166,260 Penn Township Western... 1,120,420 1,078,824 61,745 63,730 Man. & Mech... 618,905 63,275 167,570 144,750 Man. & Mech.. Girard..... Corn Exchange,

17,066,267 17,024,193 2,707,804 2,904,542 The aggregates compare with those of preceding state-few months:

The following is a statement of the transactions at the 31, as furnished by the manager, George E. Arnold, Esq.

Tiar. 24. \$2,542,268 65
42. 2,353,702 81
42. 20. 2,316,057 16
42. 27. 2,729,047 87 **\$14,530,864** 53 **\$1,205,579** 60 Mesars. Drexel & Co. quote: New York exchange......parel-10 dis. ton exchange......pare i dis. American gold..... Drexel & Co. will cash the coupons of the 7 3-10 Treasury notes due 1st of April Amount of grain measured for the Port of Philadeiphia during the quarter ending March 31st:

 Oate
 139,843

 Rye
 23,376

 Barley
 9,358

 Seeds
 40

 Malt
 1,424

 Beans
 25

 Salt
 6,711
 Mesers. Imlay & Bicknell report the circulation of an altered ten deliar note, purporting to be the true issue of the Corn Exchange Bank, of this city: it is altered from

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PARSE will be sent to subscribers by Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus :

For a Club of Twenty-one or ever, we will send as

Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Fostmasters are requested to act as Ages THE WAR PARSE.

their accustomed occupations, those for which their talents are parallarly adapted. Heades, the calendity has been so general in its effects, that even if peace were restored, business could not be restored to its wonted prosperity without such a law. There is plenty of business calent now lying idle, which might be employed in contributing to the common prosperity; and, as "there is a future left to all man who have the virtue to repent and the energy to atone"—even if some of those who are now disabled have tied their own hands—still, Congress ought to pass a bank-rupt law for the benefit of the luminess community at large. Its good effects would soon be felt by both debtor and creditor; for, in addition to the creditor losing his money, he also loses the custom of his delptor, and the owners of property lose their tenants. The passage of this law, owing to the exigencies of the times, is loudly demanded, as, followed up from its beginning to its end, the welfare and prosperity of the business community is closely connected with the welfare of the whole country.

The annual report of the Illinois Central Ballary The annual report of the Illinois Central Railway Company is a very interesting paper: The favorable condition of your property in the early months of last year arose largely from the through traffic with the South. The result of the completion of the connecting lines with Mobile and New Orleans, during the provious year, gave promise of a surplus beyond the interest of the debt, to provide a dividend on the phare capital.

The not profits of the first quarter's traffic were \$354,— The not profits of the first quarter's traffic were \$354,— 718 96; the land sales and collections were alike satisfac-tory, and we felt justified in the belief that the diffi-culities which had attended our enterprise had been sur-mounted. These expectations were disappointed by the extension of the Southern difficulties to the Middle States. extension of the Southern difficulties to the Middle States.

The Government placed a force at Cairo in April. Communication with the South being prohibited, our through husiness was ent off—the freight traffic at Cairo, from \$117,000 per month the first four months, decreased to \$103,122 18 for the eight months following. Our interests suffered both in the loss of business, (the transportation to Cairo having fallon off from 25,000 tons in the first four months to 20,000 tons in the last eight months), and in the lack of ability of the farmers upon our line to meet their engagements, is consequence of the loss of their usual market. Our line for 253 miles south of the Terre Haute and Alton road is now mainly of use for the transportation of Government troops and stores, and must remain so until the settlement of our national troubles. and must remain so until the settlement of our national trouble.

With the very abundant harvest of wheat and corn, the local traffic of our line north of the point named would have supported the entire road, with ordinary market prices for the products of the country, but the supplus crops of the Northwest were thrown on to the lakes; the supply of vessels and canal boats was inadequate to the sudden unexampled demand for transportation, which consequently road rapidly in price, and reduced the net price of his products to the Illinois farmer, to so low a point as to leave no margin for profit.

The bank issues in this State were largely based upon the recurities of the Southern States. The overthrow of this currency caused the withdrawal of \$12,000,000 of piper in circulation, with great loss to the holders, thus adding to the general confusion, caused by the unexpected war, which has transferred in Illinois alone 65,000 ment to warlike purposes from the ordinary occupations men to warlike purposes from the ordinary occupa In this state of things, our first effort was to reduce the

of civil life.

In this state of things, our first effort was to reduce the expense; secondly, to secure grain from the purchasers of lands, in payment of their schefelt.

The working expenses, from the lat of January to the 1st of July, were \$817.840.861; from the lat of July to the 3lst of December, \$687.683.01; the expenditures on capital account, including \$84,437.02 for one engine and sixty-three cars, constructed early in the year, are \$206,567.31.

We have contracted for two iron bridges, to be delivered this year, and shall construct a new bridge at Chicago, but the entire expense for capital account should not exceed \$150,000, and the working expense \$1.450,000.

Receipts of grain for lands were commenced in August, and 1,860,000 bushels of corn were delivered and shipped through to New York for \$314-16 first shipments at a small profit. The great advance in lake and canalifeights not only cut off this profit, but will produce a loss, which, however, will be compensated in some measure by the purchase of the construction bonds at a discount. We are now taking corn in the ear, and have already 300,000 bushels are sent in delly; and this appears to be the most practical mothod in these hard times for the Western farmer of meeting his desire to pay his delte, and securing to the company partial payments of the large amount of notes it has on hand.

The road forwarded last year fifty per cent more grain than in 1860, and five times as much as the total of 1935. Fifteen millions of bushels in twelve months is the most striking proof of the rapid development of the prairies; and now, with the necessities growing out of the war, sorghum (or Chinese sugar cane) is successfully cultivated; some 1,600,000 gallons of molasses were produced last year; and the cultivation of cotton in Southern Illinois will be resumed, if seed can be obtained. The culture of cotton was not abandoned in this State until the price of upland declined below ten cents per pound; at this price it is generally believed that it can be grow this, The Agricultural Department of the General Goevernment has taken steps to secure a supply of aced.
Illinois has eight or ten millions acres of land, with the
climate of Virginia and Kentucky, and will furnish,
should the national troubles continue, large supplies of
tobacco, beside other semi-tropical products. At no period has this Bate occupied so prominent a position in
the public mind, its immease shipments of grain, cattle,
and provisions; controlling the prices in the Eastern markets. Even during these winter months, the sale of cattle provisions are a said to exceed the provisions and provisions are a said to exceed

\$661,592.72 being less than the receipts of 1855, and \$451,609 less than the receipts of 1856.

The War Department has agreed to allow the actual expense of transporting troops, but the major part of this service, \$207,128 64, performed in 1861, is still unpaid. The first quarter will show a large decrease in freight earnings, for there is no way to recover the loss of business at Cairo, and while our communications with the South are cut off, we cannot escape the inevitable consequences of loss and uncertainty.

The unexpected intervention of special causes has arrested the prosperity of the company at a moment when it seemed upon the most secure footing. It is beyond individual power to re-establish it until the relations with the South are renewed, or until higher prices for the produce of the country place our farmers in better cir-

Permanent expenditures,

Less avail of interest. 488,103 50

Morking stock of supplies. 488,103 50

Miscellaneous assets, N. Y. \$442,900 88

Miscell'ous assets, Chicago. 101,605 02

544,565 00 . \$33,504,023 74

Construction bonds canceled by Land Department collections.

Free land bonds canceled by Land Department to Live 1, 150 2,086,590 00 CAPITAL STOCK.

Of the 255 000 shares 179,454 have been issued represented by 87,633 shares of \$100 paid. \$8,703,300 87,788 " 30 " 7,023,844 4,023 # 85 # 35 # 311,955 170,454 "
Frem which deduct amount carried to interest fund in 1851...... .\$16,129,092

Net balance at credit as shown in genera' bal 1,026.987 50

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, March 31.

EROSENE LAMPS. WHOLEBALE DEPOT AND MANUFACTORY, No. 114
South SECOND Street, below Chestnut, and No. 1 CARTER Street, Philadelphia. In consequence of new improvements in machinery and increased facilities for
manufacturing, we are prepared to furnish the trade with
IAMPS and lamp-trimmings of every description at
greatly reduced prices. COUNTRY MERCHANTS are
invited to examine our stock which consists of new styles
and patterns of lamps, and all articles pertaining to the
business, as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

mb8-lm*lp
M. B. DYOTT.