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cormer nations of the house and the trade generally. SPRING. M. BERNHEIM,

Has now in store, and is daily receiving, the lates RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS. WREATHS, SILKS, CRAPES, LACES.

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FLATS, SHAKER HOODS, as

ALL OTHER ARTICLES IN THE MILLINERY LINE, Which will be offered at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. The attention of the trade is respectfully invited. Particular attention given to filing orders.

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mbl3-3ml AT LOW PRIES. HATS AND CAPS. SPRING STUCK 1862 COMPLETE. C. H. GARDEN & Co.,

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS; STRAW GOODS, FANCY SILK AND STRAW BONNETS, Artificial Flowers, Buches, Feathers, &c.,

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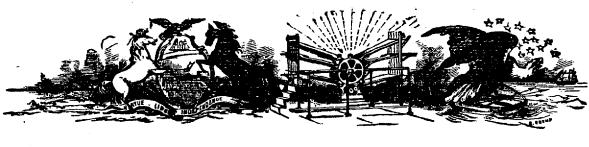
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VOL. 5.—NO. 214.

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NEW GOODS, NEW STYLES. AND NEW PRICES. For ONE DOLLAR you can buy any one of the fol-Sets of Silver Plated Tea Spoons.

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" Knife and Fork " Napkin Rings. Silver Plated Sugar Bowl. " Molasses Pitcher. " Waiter

Drinking Cup. Gold Plated Vest Chain, all styles.

Breast Pip. Pin and Drops, all styles. Stude and Buttons, " " Solitary Sleeve Button, all styles " Pen with Pencil Case,

Ladies' or Gentlemen's Port Monnaie, Cubas, Bage, Purses, &c., &c., &c. All Goods warranted as represented. We have on hand a large assortment of Puotograph Albums, Mantel Clocks, Travelling Bage, and Gold Jewelry, which we are closing off at cost. The attention of the trace respectfully solicited. D. W. CLARK'S ONE DOLLAR STORE, 602 CHESTNUT Street.

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NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS,

Bought for cash, and which will be offered on the most NEW SPRING GOODS. M. L. HALLOWELL & Co.,

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

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SELLING OFF. WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL.

BILK VESTINGS, formerly \$3.00, now \$2 00 " \$1.50, now \$1.00. CASSIMERES for men's wear, and ladies' Cloaks, 25 per cent. under former prices, &c., &c. A. H. GIBBS,

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

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, MITTS, &c They respectfully call the attention of buyers gene-

CHOICE STOCK

SPRING. 1862

ABBOTT, JOHNES, & CO., 527 MARKET STREET. Have now open an entirely new and attractive stock is ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND

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

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A CARD.

It having been next to an impossibility, hereto fore, to obtain CUSTOMER-MADE CLOTHING at MODERATE PRICES, and finding that many REALLY REASONABLE PRICES, we have, at the earnest solicitation of our patrons, organized, n 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 i first-class styles; nable Fitting Garments; 2d. Unexcept 3d. Prices FAR LOWER THAN HAS BEEN CUSTOMARY: 4th. A corps of the most celebrated cutters this country.

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RETAIL DRY GOODS. CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY

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No. 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET.

THE LARGEST STOCK.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT,

THE CHOICEST COLORS,

THE FINEST QUALITIES,

THE MOST SUPERB TRIMMINGS,

THE NEWEST STILES,

THE BEST WORK,

AND

DECIDEDLY THE LOWEST PRICES,

IN THE CITY,

IVENS & CO.'S, No. 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES.

Goods for Boys' Jackets. for Mens' wear.
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Barnsley Table Linens. Barnsley Table Linens. Damask Napkins and Towels. Small Figured Damask Goods. Good Stout Irish Linens.
Dinpers Birdeya, Pillos Linens
DRESS GOODS. Shepherd's Plaids.
Plain and Figured Mohairs.
Plain and Figured Poplinetts 9,000 yards new Prints, 121/c. SPRING CLOAKS.

Opening daily new Cloaks.
Medium length and short Sacques.
COOPER & CONARD,
Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET. 103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, SECOND DOOR ABOVE ARCH,
UP STAIRS.
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.
Considerable heretofore existing between

KAUFMAN & LONNERSTADTER the old firm, and the trade in general, that he has taken the out firm, and the trade in general, that he has taken all the up-stairs recons of NO. 103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

To continue the manufacturing of all kinds of DRESS, CLOAK,

AND

MANTILLA TRIMMINGS.

FRINGES, BUTTONS,
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HEAD NETS, MANTILLA TRIMMINGS, Of all descriptions, &c., &c., And will offer inducements in price and quality, as well sprompt attendance to orders, in every article apperaining to his line. WM LONNERSADTER, ap4-2m] No. 103 North EIGHTH Street, ab. Arch.

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Plain brown Foulards, one yard wide.
Piques, white ground and bouquets of Chintz colors.
Wool De Laines, choice shades.
Plaid and small figured Wool De Baines, for children A large assortment of Ginghams, at 12%, 20, and 25 A fresh assortment of Cloaking Cloths. Small figure dark brown Mohairs, choice

all figure dark brown Mohairs, choice wherd's Plaids, from 18% to 50 cents. Shepherd's Plaids, from 10 M was a Silk and Wool Poplins in great variety, at JOHN H STOKES', No. 702 AECH Street. N. B.—Good black Silks, 87½, \$1, and \$1.12½. Call and examine our \$1.12½ black Silks. mh28 CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

A RCH-STREET CARPET WARE-HOUSE. OLDDEN & RICKNER,

832 ARCH STREET, TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH, SOUTH SIDE, Have this day opened their New Stock of CARPETS, of the best English manufacture. The newest Patterns in Velvet, Brussels, Tap. Brussels, 3-Ply Ingrain, and Ve-netians; Oil Cloths in all widths, Canton Matting, Mats, Druggets, &c., bought before the late advance—selling at the lowest prices for CASH. GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUM & Co., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS 509 CHESTNUT STREET.

(Opposite Independence Hall,) CARPETINGS.

tion of cash and short-time buyers.

TOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE. ABOVE CHESTNUT, J. T. DELACROIX Invites attention to his Spring Importation of

CARPETINGS. Comprising every style, of the Newest Patterns and Designs, in VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUS-BELS, IMPERIAL THREE-PLY, and INGRAIN VENETIAN and DAMASK STAIR CARPETINGS. VENETIAN and DAMASK STAIR CARPETINGS.

SCOTCH BAG and LIST CARPETINGS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, in svory width.

COCOA and CANTON MATTINGS.

DOOR-MATS, RUGS, SHEEP SKINS,

DRUGGETS, and CRUMB CLOTHS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LOW FOR CASH.

J. T. DELACROIX, 47 South FOURTH Street. NEW CARPETINGS. J. F. & E. B. ORNE. NO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET. Have received, per steamer Edinburgh, and othe late arrivals, their (OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,)

SPRING IMPORTATION OF **NEW CARPETINGS:** YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE VELVETS, 9-4 MEDALLION DO., ENGLISH BRUSSELS, EXTRA-QUALITY TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS CARPETS, WITH BORDERS,

(of new designs, for Halls and Stairs). INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CARPETINGS, of 500 PS. J. CROSSLEY & SON'S TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, FROM 871 TO \$1 PR. YD.,

Together with a complete assortment of OIL CLOTHS, STAIR AND FLOOR DRUGGETS, AT MODERATE PRICES. J. F. & E. B. ORNE. mh3-tf OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE.

MORGAN, ORR, & CO., STEAM-ENGINE BUILDERS, Iron Founders, and General Machinists and Boiler Makers, No. 1210 CAL-LOWHILL Street, Philadelphia. fe18-1y T ARD AND GREASE.—50 tierces prime Loaf lard;
56 tierous White Greene,
Direct from the West, and in store. For sale by
MURPHY & ROOMS,
187-187 BO, 148 HORTH WHARVES.

MESS PORK.—250 bbls Mess Pork, for sale by C. C. SADLER & CO., rab20-ff 108 ARCH Street, 2d door above Front. CHEESE.—150 boxes fine Herkimer
County Cheese, for sale by
C. S. SADLEB & CO.,
mh20-tf 193 ABCH Street, 21 door above Front. VINEGAR—French White Wine Vinegar, for sale by JAURETCHE & LAVERGEE, 15 Nos. 204 and 204 South FBONT Sucot.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1862.

Pennsylvania.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1862.

At the Sydenham Crystal Palace, as near London as Germantown is to the office of THE PRESS, preparations are now being made gentlemen would prefer their Clothing MADE TO | for having a great Handel Festival in June. ORDER, if they could secure at the same time | The word great is here advisedly and properly REALLY FIRST-CLASS STYLES, and at used, and means what it says; not as where an orator's "great speech" is published: where an actor is self-advertised as about to play his "great character;" where a clergyman's " great sermon" is published by request of admiring auditors; where "grand concerts" and "grand balls" are constantly on the tapis; where, as we remember, the Welsh Nightingale, as a young vocalist called herself advertised "a grand concert," the only performers at which were herself and a gentleman "in full Bighland costume;" the kilt evidently constituting the grandeur, greatness,

and glory of the evening. No: the Handel Triennial Festival, in London, really is to be a great affair. On the first day when tickets for the forthcoming Festival were sold, the cash received in seven hours amounted to \$40,000. The estimate has been made that 250,000 persons will attend this Mammoth Concert—which will extend, with a public rehearsal, over several days. The performers and necessary officials on this occasion will exceed 4,000 persons.

Handel, though German by birth, lived so ong in England that his Teutonic descent was generally ignored there. He was born in 1684-travelled through Italy, where he was well received as a composer, for several years, and in 1710, being then 26 years old, was made Maestro di Capello to the Elector of Hanover, with a good salary, and permission to continue his travels. That same year, Handel visited London, where he was well received, court patronage being largely extended to him, and where, when his master, the Elector, arrived from Hanover, in 1714, as George I. of England, he was received into renewed favor, and his pensions increased until they amounted to \$3,000 a year. From that time, until his death, on Good Friday, 1759, Handel belonged to England, in which his last forty years were passed. Amid an immense number of his compositions, the oratorio of "The Messiah" stands out, the

best of its class-the glory of its own time, the wonder and delight of ours. In compliance with a wish expressed in his Will, Handel was buried in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey, where a monument by Roubilliac is erected to his memory. Twentyfive years after his death, he received a still more honorable tribute. In 1784, a century after his birth, a public "Commemoration of Handel" took place. It occupied five daysfour during the morning in Westminster Abbey, and one in the evening, at the Pantheon. Every piece performed was composed by Handel! The performances were selected by the Earls of Exeter, Sandwich, and Uxbridge, Sir W. W. Wynne, and Sir Richard Jebb, directors of the Ancient Concerts, and eight leading members of the musical profession. Joah Bates, a scientific amateur, was the leader—the force consisting of 525 vocal and instrumental performers. George the Third, who attended every performance in state, wore on his arm, as a tribute of respect to Handel's genius, the scarf and medal of a jewel. The genius, the scarf and medal of a jewel. The proceeds amounted to \$65,000—the greater part of it was given to the Society of Decayed Musicians and to Westminster Hospital. The

scaffolding in the Abbey cost \$10,000, and the Orchestra a like amount. When the Crystal Palace (Sydenham) was opened, in 1854, there was a Musical Festival which threw the Handel Commemoration into the shade; which, indeed, several provincial performances had repeatedly done before. Then, 1,650 instrumental and vocal performers, organized by the Sacred Harmonic Society, executed, with great success, after a single rehearsal, the National Anthem, the Hundredth Psalm, and the Hallelujah Chorus. from Handel's "Messiah." In 1857, the number of performers made a total of 2.500. Let us compare the musical force at the

great London Musical Festivals. The band consists of stringed and wind instruments:

The curious may desire to know the exact distribution of instruments and voices in 1862. It is as follows: First violin, 98; second violin, 96; violas, 75; violoncellos, 75; double basses, 75; wind instruments, 86-total band, 419. In the Chorus, 810 trebles, 810 altos, 750 tenors, 750 basses-total chorus, 3,120. Con-

ductor, principal vocalists, &c., 10-total 3,635, and with Stewards, &c., 4,000 persons actively assisting at the Triennial Handel Festival of In the New York Musical Review, which gives an article on this subject, without allowing the reader to know whether it is original.

or copied from an English journal, it is stated "By musicians, it will probably be noticed that in the composition of the chorus for the coming fes-tival the trebles and altoe outnumber the tenors and basses. This has been done advisedly, the expebasses. This has been done advisedly, the experience of the former festivals having shown that for the orchestra in which they are assembled, the due proportion of chorus has thus been reached.

"Another point to which great importance is attached for the coming festival is the employment of a sufficient force of violas and violoncellos, with their corresponding wind instruments, as well as a complement of good, full, round-toned bass instruments.

complement of good, full, round-toned bass instruments.

"One of the difficulties of an unusually great orchestra is, undoubtedly, to seems a sufficient body of full, deep, and middle tone. It will, however, be met in the coming festival by an increase of the larger stringed instruments, and also by the use of a number of serpents, and large-tubed brass instruments, which give the lower notes in a round, full manner. The large kettle-drums as well as the great bass drum, made for the Handel Festival, are found of great service. Handel, in his own performances of his Oratorios, was evidently very anxious to employ drums as resonant and powerful as possible. A curious fact corroborative of this has lately transpired, in documents signed by him acknowledging the loan from the master general of the ordnance of the day of the tower drums, and entering into engagements for their safe return. These 'tower drums,' which are still preserved in the ordnance stores at Woolwich, were taken by the Duke of Marlborough at the battle of Malplane of the tower drums. the Duke of Mariborough at the battle of Maplaquet, in 1709, and long after Handel's death were in frequent request at festivals and State ceremonials. They were, however, outstripped in size by the 'double kettle-drums' provided for the Handel Commemoration Festival at Westminster

Abbey, in 1784; a full description of which is given by Dr. Burney, in his account of the Commemoration, published in 1785. The dimensions of these are again considerably exceeded by the drums made expressly for the Handel Festivals, which are by far the largest ever made." The Handel Festival of 1862 will be given in the Crystal Palace, London, in the Centre Transept, covered with an arched roof. The sides of the Orchestra will be 60 feet high; "wooden cross-tie girders being carried across, in the form of an arch, rising about 40 feet in a clear span of 216 feet. The under side will be filled in with tie-bracings, lined with wellseasoned match-boarding, bound closely toseasoned mater-polaring, bound closely together by ingenious appliances, until the whole surface becomes as hard and as resonant as a drum-head. The central point of the arch over the Orchestra will be 100 feet high—considered the exact height for preserving the due transmission of sound down upon the anglence. The great height it has been all. audience. Too great height, it has been observed, does not produce successful musical results, but causes reverberation, and also

THE total depreciation of real property in the loyal States, in consequence of the rebellion, is estimated at two thousand millions of dollars. The fall in the value of real estate in New York city, during the last eighteen months, is about thirty-three and a third per cent. In the West it is almost impossible to sell land at any price. The depreciation in the second States is far greater than this.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD QUESTION. Speech of Hon. James H. Campbell, of

In the House, on Tuesday, Hon. James H. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, made a speech on the propri ety of building a Pacific Railroad, as provided for in a bill now before the House. We make an elaborate extract for the purpose of presenting to our readers Mr. Campbell's argument on the bill as a measure of economy, and his estimate of its cost: THE ECONOMY OF THE BILL.

On the ground of economy, which all admit to be On the ground of economy, which all admit to be of the first moment in the present position of public affairs, the construction of a Pacific Railroad will save the Government annually a large sum, which truth I now propose to demonstrate.

General Samuel R. Curtis, in 1860, then the very able chairman of the House Committee on the Pacific Railroad, estimated the annual service required by Government, and which could be better performed by a railway to the Pacific, at \$5.000,000 for army and navy transportation, and \$1.500,000 for postal service, amounting together to \$6,500,000. But as this estimate was made from approximation, and not from actual expenditures. as per returns from the various departments, the real figures show, so far as we have been able to real figures show, so far as we have been able to procure them, that it was under the actual outlay. The following table will show the cost to the United States, for the transportation of troops and supplies between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast, per annum, for the past five years, beginning and ending with the fiscal year. It will be observed that it is in reply to a resolution of inquiry addressed to the Secretary of War by the House. [See House Executive Decument, No 80.]

House. [See House Executive Document, No 80.]

WARD PPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., March 18, 1902.

Sin: In compliance with the resolution of the House
of Representatives of the 19th instant, I have the honor
to transmit herewith a communication of the Quartermaster General, covering a report "showing the cost to
the Government for the transportation, per annum, for the
last five years, by steam or otherwise, for troops and
supplies, between the Mississippl river and the Pacific
coast, as well as intermediate points."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow,

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Fiscal year 1857: commencing July 1, 1858, and ending
June 30, 1857.
Clothing. \$47,069 33
Subsistence. 483,977 24
Ordonnee. 46,810 48
Troops and other supplies. 1,523,510 28 2,101,367 31

Fiscal year 1858: commencing July 1, 1857, and ending June 30, 1850. Troops and other supplies....3,151,106 38 3,961,848 40 Fiscal year 1860: from July 1, 1859, to June 30, 1860.

\$14,047,154 02 Showing an aggregate of \$14,047,154.02 for five years, or \$2,809,420 80 per annum. By reference to the note appended to the return, it will be found that the Secretary of War adds:

ing results:

Gress amount paid contractors for freight from the Missouri river to the forts on the plains and in Utah and New Mexico, as obtained from a member of the firm of Russell, Majors, & Waddell, who were the contractors for 1858, 1859, and 1860: 1858, \$4,000.000; 1859, \$3,000.000; 1860, \$1,500,000; 1861, not ascertained; 1862, estimate at least six millions The amount for 1858 was larger than in 1859 and The amount for 1838 was larger than in 1859 and 1860 because of the Utah war, some five thousand men being then in the field. The estimate for 1862 is large because of the troops now employed in New Mexico being double the number of those in Utah

in 1858.

The foregoing estimates do not include the cost of conveying troops, tents, quartermaster's supplies, &c. These are transported by Government through its quartermasters, and not by contractors, but at an expense nearly, if not quite, equal the sum paid contractors. Government pays at the rate of \$1.30 per one hundred pounds for one hundred miles, or say, twenty-six cents per ton per mile, from the Miscouri river to the points indicated, two-thirds of which could be carried on a Pacific railroad, on the route contemplated, at one-tenth the present It may safely be concluded from this exhibit that the expenditures not embraced in the Secretary's statement are quite equal to, if they do not very much exceed, those contained within it, or \$3,000,000 per annum, making army transportation to the Pacific and intermediate points cost per annum \$5,809,430.80. So much for army transportation. The postal service may be placed at General Curtis's estimate of \$1,500,000 per annum.

The following table will show the average cost of transportation for naval supplies from the Eastern and Gulf ports of the United States to the Pacific cost. NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 7, 1862. Sin: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 19th ultimo, I have the honor to urnish herewith a "statement shewing the average cost of transportation for navas supplies, munitions of war, &c., for the last five years from the Pacific cost."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servaut,

Onner Welles.

Hon G. A. Gnow, Speaker of the House of Represent
 Recapitulation.

 NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 7, 1862.

 Bureau of Yards and Docks.
 \$2,063 87

 Bureau of Construction, &c.
 198 9.7 52

 Bureau of Ordnance, &c.
 7,283 70

 Bureau of Provisions and clothing.
 33,221 15

 Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
 259 20
 From this statement it would appear that such cost amounts per annum to \$48,351.05; thus making, in a time of peace and under ordinary circumstances, an annual expenditure for Pacific supplies and postal service of \$7,357 81.88. The bill before us appropriates in bonds, without the Oregon branch, \$60,880.000; with the Oregon branch, \$64,880.000. The following sche-

dule of appropriations will show the contemplated expenditure in detail: Miles. Per mile. Amount. 25 \$16,000 \$400,000 From western base of Sierra 150 48,000 7,200,000 Next 150 miles through

\$7,200,000 Or a total of \$60,880,000 If to this is added a branch to Oregon, or say six hundred miles, at \$8,000—\$4,300,000, the entire amount of bonds appropriated by this bill will be \$64,880,000. Total number of miles, 2,915.

to several companies on main line will be as follows: The bonds are to be issued at thirty years, and o bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per nnum. When all the bonds shall have been issued which will necessarily be at the completion of the road) the aggregate annual interest will amount to \$3,892,080. I have shown that the army and navy transportation, and postal service to the Pacific, costs the Government annually \$7,357,781. Take then, the annual interest from the annual expenditure, and we have left a sinking fund of \$3,465,701,

ture greatly so one can doubt. Thanks to the loyal people of California, Oregon, and Washing-ton, we have not been called upon to quell rebel-lion on the shores of the Pacific. Could we have results, but causes reverberation, and also makes the sound travel about in an uncertain manner. Altogether, it is expected that this will really be a "great" Concert.

The Boston Traveller states that General Buckner has been placed in close confinement, by orders from Washington, and not for any act since he was a prisoner. He occupies an apartment where he can have no intercourse whatever, except with the officers of the fort. It is reported that his close imprisonment is wearing upon his health and spirits. General Tilghman is subjected to the same imprisonment. These are the only rebel officers who are in close quarters at Fort Warren.

The total depreciation of real property in the loyal States, in consequence of the rebellion, is esti-

000, a value quite sufficient to secure Government in the contemplated issue of bonds.

The bonds are to be issued from time to time, whenever commissioners appointed by the President of the United States shall certify that forty

dent of the United States shall certify that forty consecutive miles generally, and twenty miles in more difficult places, of any portion of said railroad and telegraph line are ready, in all respects, for service, with American rails of the best quality; and the number of bonds on certain distances on the line is regulated by the difficulties and cost of construction, as fully explained in section eleven of the bill; the most mountainous and difficult parts receiving the greatest amount of Government assistance.

The grant of lands embraced in section third of this bill is carefully guarded from abuse. Over a great part of the route the land grant is merely nominal, and where it is not so the Government will derive a benefit from the increased value.

The interests of Government are carefully protected in the bill. The issue and delivery of the The interests of Government are carefully protected in the bill. The issue and delivery of the bonds to the company type facto creates a first lien or mortgage in favor of the United States; and in case of refusal on the part of the company to pay the bonds when due, according to the provisions of the bill, the Secretary of the Treasury has the right to take possession of the road and franchises for the use of the Government. The bill further reserves mineral lands, and provides that all mails, troops, supplies, and public stores shall be transported for supplies, and public stores shall be transported Government at reasonable rates, and to exceed the amounts paid by private persons for the same hind of service; the Government at all times to have a

of service; the Government at all times to have a preference in the use of the road, and a portion of the net earnings are annually set apart for the payment of the bonds and interest. And generally it is provided that Congress may at any time, having due regard to the rights of the companies embraced in the bill, add to, alter, or amend the charter. I now, gentlemen, submit this bill to your careful consideration—a consideration to which it is en titled in view of its great importance. This grand undertaking will do more to unite us as one people, will accomplish more by extending civilization over the continent—for commerce and civilization go the continent—for commerce and civilization go hand in hand—than any other enterprize of modern times; civilization of that high type which shall spread the cultivated valley, the peaceful village, the church, the school house, and thronging cities, through the mighty solitudes of the West; while the gold and grain of California and an intermediate continent flow in commingled tide to the marts of the Atlantic.

A Basis for Our Natronal Credit.

For The Press. 1 Having adverted to our only national source of revenue—"the gold mines"—in a former communication on this subject, we now beg leave to offer further suggestions on the same subject, and some-

what more in detail. REVENUE IS THE SOUL OF A NATION, And if a nation have no revenue, or if it have an inadequate revenue, the moral power of that nation is either totally destroyed, or it is in danger of menace and contumely. The physical power of that nation is also of doubtful extent and efficiency, inasmuch as a display of its strength cannot long be exhibited without pay.

With the moral and physical power of a nation, therefore, trembling in the balance, and its destiny being suspended almost upon the casting of a single die, the gaining of a single battle, the maintainance of its army and navy, a single month without pay, it becomes the representatives of the people—the law-making power of that nation—to look around for new sources of revenue, of which the nation may avail itself in the time of its greatest need, so as not to crush the people by overburdening taxation in its efforts of self-preservation. In our former communication we showed the absolute inadequacy of revenue from customs and the

sale of public lands, and that, for the present, we

must resort to a direct tax upon the people. This

tax, we believe, the people will pay. But how long? Can they pay it for any considerable namber of years? We believe not. In fact, all history admonishes that overburdening taxation is the citrect and legitimate cause of revolution. If, ther, we would crush rebellion and avoid revolution we must find an adequate source of revenue outside of a direct tax upon the people. This source of revenue we have in the gold mines. When we speak of the gold mines, we do not wish to be understood as embracing in those words all those placers where gold is washed from the earth, or where it is gathered upon the bedrock. All those placers we would advise the Go-

What we would embrace in the gold mines are those districts where the precious metals are distributed through the solid rock, which have to be quarried, broken, crushed, ground to powder, and then washed, or otherwise chemicalized, so as to separate the metals from the rock-dust. Those platinum, gold, silver, copper, and leadbearing rocks, and all other metals, salts and alkalies, we would have the Government hold, possess, and occupy, as a guarantee against overbur dening taxation upon the people, and as a basis and source of revenue to the Federal treasury, ample and adequate, not only for the present, but for

all future emergezcies. We firmly believe that, when the Government shall have availed itself of those mines, and proper machinery shall have been put into successful operation, with proper efficers to manage and men to work them, they will yield a net revenue to the Government of more than three hundred mellions f dollars annually! What other nation possesses revenue? And how easy to relieve the people of

terrors of the slowly-maturing tax bill! Fear not good people; relief will come, and that right The treasure-house of the world is within our territory, and within our grasp, and it is only necessary that the attention of Congress be called to it for that bedy to command the doors of that tres sure-house to be opened, and the people invited to look in and see more gold, more platinum, more silver, more precious stones, when reduced to dol-

the fearful apprehensions of the overshadowing

lars, than can be enumerated or comprehended by the human mind. Is a nation with such resources poor? Is a nation with such resources weak? Is a nation with such resources to despair? Never! no, absolutely never. For we are strong in native wealth, we are strong in energy; we are strong in numbers; we are stronger in inventive genius; we are strongest in a true knowledge of ourselves; and in our determination to be, do, and suffer, we are envencible. And, after we shall have crushed this most iniquitous rebellion, it may come within the province of this Government to consider the expediency of extending our domain southward to the Isthmus of Darien, and northward to the Pole. With an invincible army in the field, a navy stronger than any in Europe, and native resources boundless and inexhaustible, who shall presume to say Thus far, and no farther, shalt thou go? Aye, and let those haughty European monarchs beware

and tremble, for the universal sentiment of mankind is freedom! Think not we are speaking of dreams, or myths or fables; not so, we are speaking of those certain realities which ever follow the brave, the good, and As to the means of determining where the richest mines are. we would suggest that small exploring

parties be first sent out, to find, select, and locate, when the Government can immediately put into requisition all the necessary machinery, and other appliances for the successful working of the mine. There are now in California, Oregon, and Washington, thousands of acres of exhausted or wornout wash gold mines, which are now abandoned for new and more profitable placers, all of which are comparatively of no value to either the Government or the miner, and must remain thus so long as the present order of things continues. In regard to those lands, we would suggest that the Government cause to be surveyed all of said worn-out wash gold lands, in parcels varying from the 32d of an acre to a full acre, publicly advertise them, and on a given day, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, all such parcels of worn-out wash gold lands, for which the Govern-ment shall give the purchaser a deed in fee sim-In our opinion, these lands, thus sold, will yield to the Government from five to five thousand dol-lars per sere; and it is not improbable that iso-

lated acres may run as high as fifty thousand dollars, thus yielding to Government a very con-siderable annual revenue. But, says one, we have not the men to labor in the reck mines.

Men may always and under all circumstances be employed for cortain pay, hence we find that they are always more willing to employ to Government because the pay is certain.

And then, what shall be done with the "contrabands?" May they not be profitably employed in the Government gold mines? We simply make the suggestion, as it may be of service to those philanthropists who are now so much troubled as to what disposition shall be made of them.

Very respectfully.

George B. Simpson. Very respectfully,

From General McClellan's Army AN ARTILLERY DUEL. POSITION AND FORCE OF THE REBELS.

ARTILLERYMEN. Dur Troops in Splendid Condition and Gaining

Ground. BALTIMORE, April 11.-The Old Point boat has rrived. The following are the main points of the American's special correspondent's letter : The storm has at length broken, and the sun shines brightly this afternoon, though the wind is still blowing. Nothing has been seen or heard of the Merrimac to-day, and in view of the recent terrible reverses to the rebels in the West, it is doubted whether they will have the courage to attempt offensive operations, even with their ironplated monster. Still, desperate circumstances require desperate remedies, and their desperate strait may induce affempts at something in this

Parties who come in from the army report no special change in affairs. Continual skirmishing going on, and a brilliant little affair occurred vesterday morning, in which Griffin's battery participated with marked effect, killing and wounding twenty-seven of the rebels

fortifications, all the roads up the Peninsola the reserves, at Williamsburg.

nock, and about Norfolk. before Yorktown will be ours, and Kichmond

to strive and win equal honors. parapet becomes an instant mark for half a dozen rifles, which, from a thousand yards distance, rurely

One sharpshooter, belonging to the California Regiment, has almost wholly prevented the rebelle from using z large gun in an important position. From a well-selected rifle-pit he keeps a constant aim upon the gan, and hardly an attempt has been made for two days to fire it without the rebels losing one or more men from his deadly aim. One of the orders of the day is that one of our divisions had secured an important position, the holding of which will eventually lead to the forcing of the rebel lines of defence. Much important preliminary work has Been done by ear troops, and with the return of good weather more active opera-. The task before General McClellan, the reduc

is held specially qualified, and the result is not THE LATEST. WASHINGTON, April 11.-The steamer King Philip arrived at the navy yard at half past eight o'clock this merning, having left Ship Point. York

vernment to leave open to the enterprise of indiviafternoon. Philip Our forses before Yorktown are cruted to be hour-

> ITS LOSS OUTS THE CONFEDERACT IN TWO. runs direct to Memphis, and eastward thr Florence, Alabama, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Atlanta, Georgia, to Charleston, South Chrolina. Corinth, therefore, commands the communications

States.

Not only so, but this Memphis and Charleston road is the only railroad connection left the robels between Louisiana, Mississippi, and all Alabama west of Fensacola, and the Southern seaboard States. Trops can only be sent east from New Orleans. Natchez, Vicksburg, Jackson, Memphis, Baton Rouge, or Mobils, or to those points from Virginia, North or South Carolina, or Georgia, over the Memphis and Charleston road, the only railroad line new connecting the East and West of the Southern Confederacy is sut in two as effectually as if a Chinese wall were built between the Gulf and the seaboard States.

Beauregard, then, is engaged in defending the last connected line of defence the robels can possibly adopt. Defeat him here, and the war throughout the Gulf States can only be a series of isolated struggles, the end of which no prophet is needed to foretell. He has selected the most important point along the road for his main stand. West of Corinth, is Grand Junction, where the New Orleans

Secretary Seward's Visit to Corinth The following is a "special" surmise from Washington:
Rumors are current in the city to-day to the effect that Secretary Seward is to leave Washington immediately for Corinth. Speculations are numerous as to the cause of this sudden hegira. You will remember that it was announced, some days since, over the signatures of two members of the rebel Congress, that Jeff Davis was going West. These assumptions have given rise to many novel theories as to their bearing upon the question of the continuance of the war. It is said that, in view of the evidently decisive battle, which for more than a month was The following is a "special" surmise from Washdecisive battle, which for more than a month wa pending in West Tennessee, the leader of the rehel

nving; that whatever had been done in the vest and elsewhere was but the carrying out of McClellan's great plan of the war; that the general idea of each and every one of those movements was the fruit of his foresight and knowledge of war and its appliances; and that McClellan had roughhewn the whole work, and only left the finishing touches to the department and division command-An Investment Jall-Breaker.—Michael Me-Guire, of the Third Missouri Volunteers, has an

TWO CENTS.

OUR SHARPSHOOTERS HARASSING THEIR

way. If she ever does come, she will probably

make her appearance to-morrow.

The rebels' position extends across the Peninsula from Yorktown to Warwick, near the James river, a short distance above Mulberry Point. The conformation of the land, and the making in of the creek from James river, shortens their line of defence, and enables them to command, with their Generals Lee and Joseph E. Johnston are both reported to be with the rebel forces here, one commanding at Yorktown and the other at Warwick. Magruder, holding a subordinate command, is with

According to reports from rebel deserters, the rebel forces number about 50,000, of whom 30,000 are reinfercements from the line of the Rappahan Despite the weather and bad roads, our generals are pushing forward preparations for the assault of the rebel works, and not many days will clapse

The glorious news from the West is acting as an excellent stimulant for our army, and greatly encourages the troops under their passent hardships Berdan's Sharpshooters give good account of themselves. They hold the advances position under the rebel batteries, from which they constantly harass the enemy. A head above the

fail to hit their mark. The rebels keep well under

tion of fortified entrenchments, is that for which he

river, near Yorktown, at two o'clock yesterday Captain Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Senator Grimes, Hon. Mr. Sedgwick, of New York, and several other gentlemen, arrived on the King

ly gaining ground. Nothing new has transpired on the river. Importance of Corinth to the Enemy. A moment's glance at any map of the Southern States will show the importance of the present rebel positions in Northern Mississippi and Alabama, and how uttorly desperate their fortunes become the moment they are defeated here.

Corinth, it will be seen, is at the junction of the Memphis and Charleston and the Mobile and Ohio Railroads. From this point, the road stretches northward through the whole of Western Tennessee to Cumberland, Hentucky; southward, the road runs through Eastern Mississippi and a corner of Alabama, to Mobile on the gulf; westward; a road runs direct to Memphis, and eastward through

Memphis, the gulf, and the seaboard second the Memphis and Charleston road, the only rail-road line now connecting the East and West of the rebellion. Lat the road be once broken, and the conint along the road for his main stand. West of Corinth, is Grand Junction, where the New Orleans branch of the Mobile and Ohio intersects the Meusphis and Charleston road. The reported occupation has not yet been officially confirmed. If true, Beauregard may make a final stand at Grand Junction. Lose that, and he has given us the key to Memphis. New Orleans, and Mobile.

was expected to meet a representative of the Go-vernment at or near Corinth, in such a spirit as the result of the battle should suggest. Therefore, it is argued that Gen. Halleck has gone to Corinth, to

receive any communication from the rebels as the head of the military department of the West, and Secretary Seward is also about to go there in his civil capacity, to negotiate a peace. Halleck's Opinion of McClellan A Cairo correspondent says: In conversation with a gentleman from St. Louis last night, I learned some things that, I must confess, were new to me, and as I think the idea will be new to the public generally, and as in presenting it I shall not transcend the rules laid down for the government of the press, I will endeavor to jot it down. The gentleman referred to I know to be a warm personal friend to General Helleck, and charact much of the friend to General Halleck, and shares much of that sterling officer's favor and confidence. Hence, a weight will be attached to whatever he says such as does not accrue to the sayings of ordinary men. I would like to give his name, that the public might the more readily comprehend the reason why I assign so much paper to the chronicling of his ideas. The conversation turned upon the operations of the army here and elsewhere. I asked.

"What is General Halleck's opinion of General McClellan? Halleck say, in substance, repeatedly, that he considered the military skill, science, and penetration of General McClellan as second to that of no man living; that whatever had been done in the West

Des constitute a souare. The New Congressional Apportionment. The following is the act for apportioning this State into Congressional Districts, as passed by both Houses of the Legislature : Houses of the Legislature:

An Act to reorganize the Congressional Districts of Pennsylvania. in accordance with the act of Congress, approved March 4th, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That, for the purpose of electing Representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, to serve to the House of Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, this State shall be divided into twenty-four districts, as follows: illows:
I. Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and

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THE WAR PRESS.

I. Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh wards in the city of Philadelphia. II. First, Seventh, Eighth. Ninth, and Tonth wards in the city of Philadelphia. III. Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth. and Nineteenth wards in the city of Philadelphia.

IV. Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fourth wards in the city of Philadelphis.
V. Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth wards in the city of Philadelphia, and the county of Bucks.

VI. Montgomery and Lehigh counties.

VII. Chester and Delaware counties.

VIII. Berks county.

X. Schuylkill and Lebanon counties. XI. Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and avna counties XII. Luzerne and Susquehanna counties. XIII. Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour counties. XIV. Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Juniata, and Dauphin counties.

XV. Cumberland, York, and Perry counties.

XVI. Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, a. Somerset counties. XVII. Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, and Mifflia XVIII. Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga, and Potter counties. XIX. Erie, Warren, McKean, Forest, Elk, Caneron, Jefferson, and Clearfield counties.
XX Crawford, Venango, Mercer, and Clarios XXI. Indiana, Westmoreland, and Fayette counties.

XXII. Allegheny county south of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, including Nevil island.

XXIII. Allegheny county north of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Butler and Armstrong

XXIV. Lawrence, Beaver, Washington, and The Yorktown Rebels Aware of our It was known at Richmond when the bulk of the inion army of the Potomac moved from Mar Union stray of the Potomae moved from Manassas to Washington; it was known there when the corps d'armée had landed and were assembled at Fortress Moorce; it was known there when General McClellan and his staff arrived at the fortress; and it was known there when the march on Yorktown commenced, and what number of troops General McClellan had wherewith to make the attack. Troops have been arriving at Yorktown, from Richmond and Gerdonsville, every day for the last week. It is believed that General Joseph R. Johnston and Jeff Davis are both at Yorktown, and that General Johnston is in command. The number of rebel troops there cannot be less these

> Weekly Review of the Markets. PHILLDSI.PHIA, April 11, 1862.

of rebel troops there cannot be less than

Business generally has been interrupted by the inclemency of the weather, and the markets have been very quiet this week. Bark is quiet. Eroadstuffs continue dull Flour and Meal meet with a limited domand. Rye and Corn are in good request at full rates. Wheat has de-clined. Candley are unchanged. In Coal there is not reach scrivity. Coffee is quiet. Sugar is in good request at full rates. Molasses is firm. Cotton is rather more scrive. Fight are coming forward more freely. For reign Fruit, there is more doing. No change in Hemp or Hides. The Iron market is quiet, and there is a good detention. Naval Storer of all kinds are in small supply and prizes are better. Oils are steady, Plaster is co firmness. Salt is unclanged. Cloverseed is in request. Teas and Tobacco are strady. Freights to fereign ports are dull, but coastwise there is more doing. Wool is unprices of all staple Cottons are better and the demand more active for the supply of the West and the home trade. Woollons continue inactive and quotations about

FLOUR.—The market has been quiet this week, and prices about the same, the demand being limited both for export and home use; the sales reach about 7,000 bils at \$5.56.25 for superfine; \$5.37 %.05.75 for Western and Pennsylvania extra; and \$5.50.25.37% for common and choice extra famility, including 4,000 bils of the latter on private terms. The sales to the trade are in small lots at \$5.55.25 for common up disposed as perfine; \$5.25.55 for few Peddelyvalia extra; and \$5.50.25.71% for common and choice extra family, including 4,900 bils of the latter on private terms. The sales to the trade are in small lots at \$5.50.25 for commen and good superfine; \$5.25.50.50 for family; said \$07.25.05.05 for family; said \$07.25.05.05 for family brands, as to quality. The receipts continue light, and the market generally dull, but firm at the above \$2.000 for Meal has been selling at \$2.55.00.70 \$40 bil, which is a decline.

WEFAT.—There is very little demand for phipment, and with increased receipts the market sid dull and lower; sales of \$2.000 bus at \$1.20.136.c, in store and afloat, and Southiern do at \$2.00.136.c, afloat; white ranges from \$13.72145c, with sales of \$3.000 bus Kentucky at \$40c. By e is in steady demand at 70c for Pennsylvania. Cora continues scarce and in good remest at 550 for yellow, afloat; rates of prime white at \$0.5 of or Pennsylvania. Borne Pennsylvania, yellow at \$5.c, the latter in store; in all, about \$30,000 bus have been taken. Oats continues and Malt are quiet, and the former scarce. PROYTSIONS.—There is rather more firmness in the market, and the receipts and stocks are indertable, with sales of 500 bils Pork at \$12.50.0013.50 for Western and City mess; *prime is quoted at \$29.50010.50. Mess Beed is steady, with sales of city packed at \$14.014.50, and country at \$12.50.0013, chiefly at the latter rate. Beef Hams are steady. Bacon.—The demand continues limited, but the stock light; sales of 500 casks, including plain and fancy Mans at \$6.00.3, chiefly at the latter rate. Beef Hams are steady. Bacon.—The demand continues limited, but he stock light; sales of 100 casks, including plain and fancy Mans at \$6.00.3, chiefly at the latter rate. Beef Hams are steady. Bacon.—The demand continues limited, but he stock light; sales of 100 casks, including plain and fancy Mans at \$6.00.5, cash and short time. Green Meste—There is a fair inquiry for all descriptions, and prices are well maintained; sales of Hams at \$5.00.5, cash and on time. Bu Fellow Metal is selling in lots as 24c, six months.

BARK.—There is very little Quercitron coming in, and it is in fair demand, with sales of 50 hids let No. 1 at \$33.00 fet on. Tanners' Bark—There is vow little offering; seles of Chestnut at \$13 fet cord.

BEESWAX is scarce, with sales of prime Yellow at \$32.30 c. 32 fet. BESSWAA is seened, and holders nominally ask CANDLES are very dull, and holders nominally ask file for Sperm and 15-a185, 4 5.5 alls, for Adamantine, but with very limited transactions.

COAL —There is not much activity in the market;

calls are mostly to supply the Government, and the from sales are mostly to supply the Government, and the iron manufacturers in the interior are purchasing freely for future delivery. The cargo rates for S huylkill White and fiel Ash free on heard, range from \$2.80 to \$3, and 6.8 Labich \$3.25.87 to and fied Ash free on board, range from \$2.80 to \$3, and fir Lehigh \$3.25 47 ten.

COFFEE is duil but rather firmer; there have been no arrivals and the stock on hand small; sales of 600 hags. Including Rio at 18520c, Laguayra at 21c, Triage at 18% c, on time, and 400 bags Cuba by auction at 16% Collocash.

COTTON.—The news from abroad has had no effect upon the market, and, with an extremely light stock, holders are firm in their demands; sales of 360 bales middling and middling fair Uplands at 27520c, and inferior at 17518c, cash, including some South American at 2752 280 W lb.

at 17@18c, cash, including some South American at 27@28c \$\psi\$ h.

DRUGS AND DYES.—The transactions have been limited; two imports Orade Brimstone sold on private terms. There is no Logwood here in first hands. Refined Camphor is less firm. Indigo—Pricos are very firm, and the stock very light.

FEATHERS are inactive; sales of prime Western at 37@30c \$\psi\$ h, and small lots at 40c \$\psi\$ h.

FISH.—Mackerel are held with a little more firmness, and some of the recent arrivals have been stored for better prices; sales of \$No. 1 at \$10@10.50; No. 2 at \$8@5.50, and \$0.3 at \$6.75, for large, and \$6 for medium size. 1,200 bbls sold from the wharf, on private terms. Codsh are firm at \$9.75, and Pickled Herring at \$50.350, as in quality. size. 1,200 dois soid from the wharf, on private terms. Cadish are diffin at \$3.75, and Pickled Herring at \$3.60. as in quality.

FRUIT—Several cargoes Sicily Oranges and Lemons have sold from the wharf, at \$2.20.50 for the former and \$2.20.25 for the latter. In domestic Fruit there is a stendy business doing; sales of Green Apples at \$2.20.50 for the private from the private for oil and new crop; unpared Peaches seel at \$2.00.5, for quarters and halves; pared Peaches are very scarce and wanted.

Fursights to Liverpool are dull. We quote Flour at 2s 33, Grain at 7% 200, and heavy goods at 25.20.28. To London the rates are about the same; a yessel is loading with \$3.00 bbls petroleum on private terms. To San Francisco we quote at 30.230. Foot, and very little going forward. A large number of vessels have been chartered by the Government to carry coal south. West India freights are steady; a vessel was taken to go to Cardenas at 40c for sugar, and \$3 for nolasses, foreign port charges paid. Coal freights are unsattled and lawage. GINSENG.—There is nothing doing in either crude or clarified. GINSENG.—There is nothing doing in violes are described.

GUANO is in better demand, and we notice considerable sale at \$56.50.60 for Peruvian; \$40.645 for Ichahoe.

HIPES are held firmly, but the tanners are holding off, prices being above those of Lenther.

HOPS sell slowly at the decline; sales of first sort Eastern and Western at 10.20c \$\overline{P}\$ lb.

LUMBER is selling more freely at \$14 for Yellow Sap. and \$15 for White Pine Boards. Laths and Pickets are steady. stendy.

MOLASSES is firm, but not much doing; among the sales are some Cuba Museavada at 2° 500c, old-crop Cardenas at 21c, and 200 bbls New York Syrup at 28 529c in time RAVAI, STORES,—The stock of Rosin is very light, and it is held firmly, with more inquiry; sales of 500

and it is held firmly, with more inquiry; sales of 500 hbls, including No. 2, at \$800 50, and fine at \$11 \$4. bbls, including No. 2, at \$800 50, and Pltoh at \$50.50007, but without sales. Spirits of Turpentine is excited, and on the advance, with a steady inquiry at \$1.2001.25 \$4. gallon.

OILS.—There is very little doing except in a small way, from store. Linseed is in fair demand at 85c, cash.

Land Oil is unlet; sales of Wastavn winter at 80 acd-c.
3,000 bbls crude Petroleum sold, for export, on private Miscellaneous Affairs.

The committee appointed to collect motal for Gen. Beauregard's army applied to a planter of Adams counts and the months ago he was imprisoned for desertion, broke by Miscissippi, a few days since for his boil. Not haying such a match, he mentioned it to his wife, when she very patriotically offered her brass kettle. The little ones rather demurred to the scarifice, and one of them, with a sweet tooth, said: "La, pa, what will we do for preserves" the testing safely upon the sidewalk when the very patriotically offered her whole duty now is to preserve our country." The Mobile Tribune of the 6th inst. says: It will be seen by the proposals in our advertising column that five more gumboats are ordered by the Government to be built at this port.

The Mobile Tribune of the 6th inst. says: It will be seen by the proposals in our advertising column that five more gumboats are ordered by the Government to be built at this port.

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