FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1862.

We can take no notice of anonymous communi-

We do not return rejected manuscrin's.

Voluntary correspondence solicited from all paris of the world, and especially from our different military said naval departments. When used, it will be paid for-

THE BILL chartering the Union Pacific Railroad baving passed both Houses, only awaits the signature of the President to become a law of the land. The large vote in its favor was a strong endorsement of the merits of the measure, and a high compliment to the statesmen most active in proparing and perfecting it. To Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, of Pennnifies that this stupendous enterprise is intended not only to promote the prosperity of our Pacific possessions, but to bind them to the Union more closely than over, and to consolidate all the vast empire between the Pacific and the Atlantic indissolubly to the parent Government. Truly has this been a heroic Congress. It has made the District of Columbia forever free; it has declared that all our territories shall be rescued from slavery; it has created a thorough homestead bill; it has organized a great agricultural department; it has established a gigantic army and navy for the protection of the Government, and, ir need be, for resistance to foreign invasion; and now it has framed and passed a bill, long demanded by the public interests, by which the most distant sections of the eminent domain are brought into near neighborhood with the political and commercial centres of the nation. Legislation like this becomes a great and a progressive people, and, whatever internal traitors may say, the Thirty-seventh Congiers of the United States will challenge the admiration and gratitude of ages to come for the courage and munificence of its preperations for a dazzling and an exacting future. Pennsylvania will be largely benefited by this series of comprehensive and startling improvements. The increasing trade of the West rouring over her great highway will attract a return commerce of incalsulable value, her mineral and agricultural productions will be immensely appreciated, and her people in all their avocations will be strengthened and encouraged by the rewards that are offered to their industry and their thrift, and by all the attractions that are presented to their patriotic ambition. It was a son of Pennsylvania, JAMES H. CAMPBELL, of Schuylkill county, chairman of the special House committee, who reported the bill for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, and to his careful and enlightened management the country is indebted alike for the bill itself, and for its triumphant passage. When he goes before his people, at the October election, the highest honors will be awarded to bim. Nor should it be forgotten that the two Senators from California, Messrs. McDongall and Latham, vig lantly and vigorously labored in the same direction; and

new truth (if there is any such thing. must fight its way against inconceivable odds and obstacles. It was George Francis Train who said the pathway of progress was macadamised with the bones of great inventors. When a railroad between Columbia and Philadelphia was first advocated, by a well-known Pennsylvanian, who prophesied that he would live to see the day when he could leave the one point after breakfast and return in time to take his tea, he was quietly set down as an aged lunatic. When Monse was pestering Congress for an opportunity to try the telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore, he was icttered by many wise men who believed him to be a fool, and there are distinresults, there is a large class of good people who still refuse to believe that men who live ever live to learn. This class is now horrified and agonized over what they call an altempt to interfere with the institution of slavery. The men composing it are purblind—yea, even wilfully blind-for they refuse to see that' which is before them, and behind them, and around them. If you tell them that it is no purpose of the war to free the slaves, they point you to the contrabands, and boldly deny that these contrabands are results of the treason of the men who commenced the war. Did these casuists anticipate that the rebellion would not weaken the system of slavery? Was it among Kentucky some time before the birth of the present the possibilities that a system should stand intact and invulnerable, when its chief owners struck at the Government which protected it? Dare they deny that these very owners persist in this rebellion in the face of ten thousand evidences that slavery must suffer by it? These reflections are suggested by the perusal of the proceedings at a banquet in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 17th of June, in honor of the brave General ROUSSEAU., General ROUSSEAU is a Border-State man, but, unlike too many of the citizens of the Border States, he prefers to recognize the Destiny of the South. He is a genuine optimist. He will not believe that the whole North is composed of Abolitionists, nor that the Administration is committed to Abolitionism. Himself a Southein man, he sees that the only true and effective Abolitionists are the Southern Secession slave holders. What General ROUSSEAU is we can learn from the tollowing toast drank in his honor at this banquet:

won general applause by his good sense and

unt ing energy during the whole struggle on

this important measure.

"Our guest and friend, General Rousseau. When treason reared its hideous head he was among the foremost to meet it. He rallied his country men to repel it from the soil of our State, and on the field of Shiloh his valor has made him still more distinguished. Kentucky views with pride the conduct of her son, and we will cherish his fame as one of the jowels of the State.

"As citizens of Louisville, we cannot forget a memorable night in September, when our homes and firesides were threatened, and his sagacity had provided a servied front to defend us against an invasion, which many insisted was a danger existing only in imagination." To this toast, JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury under President Pierce, so well known in Pennsylvania, mide a reply, in which he referred to General Roussyan in these words:

" Upon the election of Mr. Lincoln, when South Usrolina threatened, some citizens of Louisville met-to raise a warning voice against hasty and incon-fiderate action, and asking forbearance and a just trial of the new Administration before condemning it. In that meeting the Union men lost the organization, and a committee on resolutions was appointed, a majority of whom were favorable to Secsion and joining the South. At that juncture, theneral Houssean was found a man of decisive action, and, by adding to the number of the commit-tee, we were enabled not only to overpower the tee, we were enabled not only to overpower the secession element, but to carry out resolutions favorable to the Union From that day, General Rousseau never faltered in his devotion; he was everywhere feeling the sentiment of the city and strengthening its loyalty; was present at every flagraising, and encouraged these patriotic demonstrations, rallying the Union men and cheering them on until the stars and stripes waved from every square of the city. When the counsels of wisdom were unheeded and failed to reunite the North and South, General Rousseau saw the dangers of the bloody issue of arms, and was the first to raise men to defend the city and State."

General Rousseau's speech, after the re-

General Rousseau's speech, after the remarks of Mr. GUTHRIE, in which he alludes to the army of General HALLECK, is all the more mong the brave men composing it. He said : "That army, in its intercourse with the Secessionists, has pleaded, and is still pleading, for peace under the old Government, offering to our Southern brethren all they ever had, and claiming nothing except in common with them. They want to take nothing from any one, but desire that their Southern batthers shall enjust the sight many one. to take nothing from any one, but desire that their Southern brethren shall enjoy all their rights unimpaired. But the negro is in the way, in spite of all that can be done or said. Standing before the eye of the Secessionist, the negro hides all the blessings of our Government, throwing a black shadow on the sun itself. If it had been any other species of property that stood in the way, the army, proceed as at leas been, would willingly have seen its quick destruction. But the negro they did not wish to interfere with in any way. Yet, with all its conservatism and patriotism, the simy has grown weary of this insane cry of 'Abolitionism' as a cause for breaking up the Government.

ment.

"I have warned our Southern friends of the danger of continuing it much longer; and I tell you to-night that, if this war continues a year from this day, there will not be a slave on this continent. The great revolution will take care of itself—the dead will bury its dead—and those who are causing all the bloodshed and desclation around us under the false pretence that we desire to free their negroes, will, if they persist, one day find slavery negroes, will, if they persist, one day find slavery signed F. S. Dayton.

snuffed out, as you would snuff out a candle. Slavery is not worth our Government. It is not worth our liberty. It is not worth all the precious blood now being poured out for freedom; It is not worth the free navigation of the Mississippi river. No; we must still have our Government. We cannot be slaves to Jeff Davis & Co. We must and will be free. We must have the free navigation of the Mississippi river; and if slavery gets in the way of any of these rights, why slavery must get out of the way. That would be the last resort, and I should be sorry to have recourse to it; but I am for the Government of our fathers against all things and everybody. While the liberties of the people

for the Government of our fathers against all things and everybody. While the liberties of the people are secure under it, as they ever have been. I would allow nothing but death to prevent my upholding it. And, loth as you may be to decide, you will seon, as I believe, he called upon to do so. In spite of your entreaties, the issue will be cruefly thrust upon you, and you will be forced to decide between slavery and your wives and children. As for me, I am ready for the responsibility. Southern man as I am, born and brought up in the South, with all my sympathies with the South, I could not healthe one moment when the issue is presented between the nigger and the Government of the United States against all its enamies. I hope and pray that our Southern friends will not force sylvania, belongs the credit of calling it the "Union Pacific Railroad," a little which signifies that this stupendous enterprise is inconstitution, and we are all results of the testing under the good old Government. I would to day most willingly gird on my sword and fight for any right belonging to them, slavery rectuded, but they must not put slavery between me and the Government and laws of the United States. I will not conment and laws of the United States. Leath no con-sent to become a slave that the negro may be kept a slave I will not sacrifice the happiness of my wife, children are friends, the welfare of my beloved State, and the glory of my country, on an altar dedicated to the Ebony idol. When I see placed on one side a Government formed be the poblest men the world has ever produced, the legacy of Washington to the human race, a glorious country, filed with happy and enlightened people, and admired or feared on every spot that is trouden by the foot of civilized man, and on the other a country rent into insignificant fragments, engaged in conlinual wars with each other, each on its knees begging usistance from some foreign monarch of begging assistance from some foreign monarch or other against a rival fragment, an object of con-tempt te him who uses it for his own purpose, then I shall not be long in coming to a decision, though negro slavery may be on one side and not on the

OCCIDENTAL OREGON lays her wreath upon the altar of the Union. On the second of June her people rebuked and rejected the Breckinridge and Lane Democracy by a mighty majority. The disciples of the illustrious Douglas, remembering his farewell admonitions, sunk all considerations of party, and proved their gratitude to the Government by joining hands with the Republicans. The result was the election of the entire combination ticket. Joun McBRIDE, who has been chosen to Congress in place of SHIRL, Breckinridger, is a Republican; A. C. GIBBS, Douglas Democrat, has been elected Governor; HARRY GARDINER, Douglas Democrat, State Printer; G. N. Cook, Republican, State Treasurer; and S. E. MAY, Republican, Secretary of State. The Legislature just elected, and shortly to convene, will choose a Union man United States Senator, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the lamented General Baker. Pennsylvania is thus called upon by a new and even more emphetic manifestation of patriotism to do her whole duty on the 17th of July.

MR. GEORGE W. JONES, the senior partner of the firm of JONES & TAGGART, and one of the proprietors of the Sunday Mercury newspaper, claims that our notice of his journal. on Tuesday, did him injustice. Mr. Jones reminds us of the fact that, during the recent campaign, he was warmly devoted to the Don none have contributed more to this great reglas cause, and that in no way has he changed sult than the Hon. AARON A. SARGENT, one his principles. We are glad to knew that this of the Representatives of the same State in is the case, and we are sorry to bear that the Secession sentiments printed in his newspaper the House, who, although a very young man, are to be attributed to the indiscretions of an editor for whose appointment he says that Colonel TAGGART is responsible. We give Mr. Jones the benefit of his statement, and it is THE MOST DIFFICULT THING is to pluck up an with pleasure that we hear of his continued old prejudice by the roots. A new discovery, devotion to the principles of the great statesman of Illinois. At the same time, we would suggest that he can best show evidence of his tone. In times like these, we are apt to be sensitive on this question of devotion to the Union, and it is unfortunate that such a loval man as Mr. Jones should permit himself to be misrepresented and misunderstood. We gladly exonerate him from the terrible suspicion of disaffection to our glorious cause.

WE HAVE not permitted ourselves to doubt the certain and easy nomination of Hon. W. D. KELLEY for re-election to the House of Representatives by the friends of the Administration and the war. He has earned the full guished gentlemen now living in Philadelphia | confidence of his constituents by the eloquence who put their names to a remenstrance, which | and courage of his opposition to treason. His they sent to the City Councils, protesting denunciations of the shameless sympathizers against the introduction of gas, because it with the rebellion have been irresistible. It is would kill the fishes in the Delaware. Al- natural that the return of so gifted and conthough all these critics have been condemned, stant a supporter of the course of the country or, to use a more polite phrase, convinced by should be carrestly desired by President Lixooun and his Cabinet.

IN OUR LIST OF YEAS AND NAYS, We have repeatedly printed the name of GEO. K. SHIEL. of Oregon, among the Republicans. Mr. SHIEL is not only not a Republican, but one of the most decided and candid of the opponents

of the Administration and the war. Major General Pope. Major General John Pope, who assumes command of the Department of Virginia, is about forty years of age, and is a native of Kentucky, but a citizen of Illinois. His father was the well-known Governor Nathaniel Pope, of Virginia, who went to General, and, after a few years' residence, removed to Illinois. John entered West Point Academy, in 1838, as a cadet from Illinois. He had received a thoroughly good preliminary education, and acquitted himself so handsomely at the Academy as to form one of the "distinguished" graduating class of 1842. Receiving an appointment in the regular army, under the auspices of Illinois, he entered the United States service as brevet second lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. In Mexico, he was remarked for skill and gallantry, and after the series of hotly-contested struggles at Monterey, in which his courage and efficiency were conspicuous, he was brevetted a first lieutenant for "meritorious conduct," the new commission bearing date September 23, 1846. At the battle of Buena Vista he again distinguished himself in the most trying crisis of the action, and was brevetted a cap tain, dating from the 23d of February, 1847. July 1, 1856, saw him full captain in the Topographical Engineering Corps, and, shortly thereafter, he was entrusted with the conduct of the expedition sent out by the Government to test the feasibility of boring Artesian wells in the celebrated Llana Estacado, or Staked Plain, stretching between Texas and New Mexico for some hundreds of miles in length and about 75 in width, and partially in the territory of each. The region takes its Spanish name from the fact that owing to its aridity and barrenness, the Indians were compelled to stake out tracks to enable them to cross it with rapidity and certainty. Not one diop of water is found throughout its extent. and yet, as it lies directly on the best overland mail routes between the eastern and western slopes of the Union, it was of the greatest moment to make it traversable. With a view to do this, the great artesian-well enterprise was undertaken and entrusted to Captain Pope, whose efforts and adventures on the desert form a stirring page in the history of Western exploration. The att fortunately, did not succeed, and Captain Pope re-turned to the States. During the political campaign of 1860 he sympathized, as much as an officer properly could, with the Republican candidate for the Presidency; and, in an address on the subject of fortifications read before the Literary Society of Cincinnati, satirized the policy of President Buchana in unsparing terms. Upon the election of Mr. Lincoln, he accompanied that gentleman on his perilous and memorable trip from Cincinnati to Washington, in February, 1861, and was courtmartialled by President Buchanan shortly after

greatly contributed to the success of the campaign in that direction, and saved St. Louis. His late suggestive, in view of his gallant experience even more dashing exploits at Island No. 10 have nade his country familiar with his name FREIGHT TO NEW YORK .- The Philadelphia and New York Express Steamboat Company, having largely increased their facilities for the transportation of merchandise to and from New York, will hereafter desputch freight daily between the two cities. The freight tariff of the company is low, and the delivery of goods prompt. Sale of Forniture and Plated Ware—Messrs. Birch & Son, No. 914 Chestout street, will sell this morning, at 10 o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, silver-plated ware, three of household running and other goods.

ELECANT PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.—The collection of elegant European paintings and marble statuary to be sold to morrow (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, is open to-day for exhibition, with catalogues.

wards, but upon the recommendation of Mr. Holt,

the Postmaster General, the matter was allowed to

die. When the rebellion broke out, Captain Pope

as a zenious, able, and reliable officer, was placed in

situations of responsibility and rapidly promoted

so much so that, on the 17th of May, 1861, he re-

ceived his commission as brigadier general in the

army of Missouri. When Gen. Fremont was with-

drawn from his command Gen. Pope had charge of

the Western Department until Gen. Hunter's ar-

rival. His brilliant movements in central Missouri

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL"

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1862. British hatred of the people of the loyal States of this Union, and of their struggle against a combination of ingrates and assissins, heretotore vented in irresponsible news papers and books, has at last burst forth from authorized lips in the Parliament of the realm. The most unscrupulous and malignant of our enemies among the English nobility has always been Palmerston. Forced by circumstances to suppress his animosity, he has for years acted the part of a dissimulator and juggler. His great age, instead of moderating his virulence, seems, in fact, to have intensi fled it. Baffled at the triumphant progress of the American Government, and the irresistible decadence of the rebellion, he glares about him in an agony of rage, and seizes upon the first pretext for the expression of renewed falsehood and abuse. The order of General Butler against the Secession tigresses of New Orleans arouses the anger of the royal lions in England. The whole menagerie has broke loose. The newspapers, the politicians, and the nobility, howl in concert, and the chorus is concluded by Lord Palmerston in an explosion of invective. Among all the recent exhibitions of English folly and madness, this is at once the most ridiculous and infamous. General Butler's policy at New Orleans defends itself. His administration of his military department will constitute one of the most remarkable episodes of the war. His tact, genius, and promptitude, as disclosed in his numerous orders, addresses, and appeals, have made these latter models for the imitation of Governments for generations to come. They may well be submitted to the judgment of civilization, if, indeed, anything like liberality and civilization will ever hereafter secure us a hearing in the Old World. Stunefied as England is by her loss of trade, her organs and oracles have made a fatal blunder in selecting General Butler's order against the "ladies" of New Orleans as especially entitled to reproach. The world will ask, why they have reserved their thun der-bolts for this really small offence? If they were so anxious to arouse the indignation of markind, why did they not take ground against the atrocities of the rebels, proved before a joint committee of the Congress of the United States-atrocities upon the wounded living and the harmless dead of the Union army? This testimony was long ago laid be fore the British Cabinet, if not before the British people. Or, if they needed a more appropriate text for an angry sermon, why not nounce as an example obnoxious to universal execration the unparalleled repudiation of solemn debts and obligations by the Southern States, or the vandal destruction of cotton by the rebels, or the employment of secret and hidden engines and missiles to destroy unarmed and non-combatant persons? If these conscientions custodians of the laws o nations are as consistent as they are anxious to prove themselves plous, why have they been silent in regard to such crimes agains law, humanity, and religion? When their readiness to rush into the arena in passionate calumny of General Butler's order agains the female insulters of our soldiers and our flag is contrasted with their indifference to the proofs of the savage cruelties and immo

ralities of the rebels, even the people of the Old World may be disposed to ask whether such partiality and injustice can be squared with the pompous and self-glorifying philanthropy of a boosted Christian nation? These demonstrations of British animosity are full of admonition. They forewarn us of our duty to ourselves. They chiefly impress upon us the necessity of immediate union among the people of the loyal States. When foreign nations threaten and domineur, every creed by giving his newspaper a more loyal symptom of disaffection should disappear at Fremont. once and forever. Will not these evidences of hatred to the Republic induce the sympathizers with Secession to abandon their intrigues and rally to the flag of their country? Are they so callous to the great issues and

obligations of the hour as to resolve to persevere in their treason? We must be ready for all our adversaries, secret and open, foreign and domestic. England has clearly determined to take every advantage. Nothing but the fear of the opprobrium of the civilized world, and the tremendous power of this country, will prevent her from striking us the assassin's blow. A great victory at Richmond will be the best medicine to administer to all the parties to the Rebellion. It will purge their vision so that they may see more clearly their own turpitude, and the fixed depermanent restoration. General McClellan's

FROM WASHINGTON Special Desputches to "The Press."

British arrogance and Secession ingratitude.

OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1862. The Recent Naval Fights on the White River, and near Grand Gulf. Flag-officer Davis, in his official report cencerning the expedition up the White river, after mentioning the accident to the Mound City, and the fact that the wound od men were shot by the enemy while in the water, adds "The Navy Department and the country will contrast these barbarities of a savage enemy with the humane efforts made by our own people to rescue the wounded and disabled, under similar circumstances, in the engagement on the 6th inst. Several poor fellows, who expire abortly after the engagement, expressed their willingness to die when they were told that the victory was ours. Fing Officer WARRAGUT communicates to the Navy Department the report of an encounter between our gunboats on the Mississippi and the rebel artillery in the vicinity of Grand Gulf, between Natchez and Vicksburg. A boat which was sent down to bring up the coal ves from near that point discovered earthworks in the prodown to attack them. They found a battery of rified guns actually there erected, and a force of some five bundred artillerists ready to receive them. A vigorous fight ensued. The Itasca was struck twenty-five time and the Wissahickon seventeen times. They, however too serious an obstacle to have in the rear of the boats Commander Palmen, serving at that point, decided t oring the remainder of the equadron and break up the business before it became too formidable. On the after-soon of the 18th inst he dropped down abreast with the squadron and shelled the town for an hour, but the enemy deserted their batteries, and, with the exception of a few rifle shots, manifested no resistance

Com. PALMER says that the heights are filled with rilemen, and if they give him any more annoyance he will The Prizes at Philadelphia-Report of United States District Attorney Coffey. GEORGE A. COFFEY, Esq., United States District Atorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, raports that nineteen twentieths of the prizes brought into Philadeluhia have been, or will undoubtedly be, condemned and their proceeds distributed as prize money. The the prizes are already condemned and sold, and the money s about being paid to the Navy Department for distribu tion. The cases now in adjudication at Philadelphia will realize to our gallant sailors several hundred thou-

sand dollars. Suppression of the Slave Trade. The Senate passed a bill to day to carry into effect the nd Great Britain for the suppression of the African ndge, and also an arbitrator, on the part of the United States, to reside at New York, and also one of each at Sierre Leone and Cape of Good Hope. The judge at New York is to receive \$2,500, and the arbitrator \$1,000 per snnum. The judges at the two latter places are to receive the same compensation, while the arbitrators are to The indge of the court at New York has power to ap

point a clerk, and the marshal of the district is required to serve all processes. Northern Pacific Railroad. The Senate passed a bill to-day to grant the proceeds of certain public lands to aid in the construction of a Northern Pacific Railroad, beginning at Superior, on Lake Superior, thence to a point on the west line of Min nesota, and thence by an eligible railroad route to the navigable waters of the Columbia river, with a branch to Puget's Sound. The bill provides for the appointment

of three engineers, at two thousand dollars per year, to

survey and lagate the route. Alternate sections of the

public lands on each side of each road are appropriated,

provided that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury to aid in the construction of the road, except such sum vided in the bill. The Bankrupt Act. The bill which was drawn up in New York, and presented to the Senate, for the relief of the unfortunate lebtor, has been reported back to the Senate by the Judictary Committee, with a recommendation that it be laid aside till next session. There are several merchants here urging the immediate passage of the bill, while peitions come in daily with the same object. There seem to be a general opinion among Senators and members fa-vorable to the bill, but it is claimed that at the present

ate stage of the session there is no time to consider it. The Fourth Pennsylvania Cavairy. Eight companies of this fine regiment, under command of Colonel Cuilds, which has recently been doing good service on the Rappahannock river, has joined Gen. McClellan, and will no doubt take an active part in the operations before Richmond. Two of the companies Lieutenant Colonel KERR, still remain near Fredericksburg, to watch the rebels in that quarter. A few days ago Lieut. Col. Kunn sent out Lieutenaat Rughes, with ten men, after some of the gentry, and, sfter crossing the Rappahannock and penetrating ten miles into the country, the party encoeeded in capturing. Constitution, and enforcement of the laws, but against two men, giving their names as Samual Berlin and making the war a crusade for emancipation.

T. J. Stevers, who had been acting as Secretor mailparriers. A large amount of mall matter, some from and coup for Bichmond, a few express packages, and some \$400 in Southern bank notes, were found in their pos-action. They were banded over to General Kisg.

The Army Contract Commission. This celebrated commission, composed of Hons. Rows. DALE OWEN and JOSEPH HOLT, close their session to morrow morning, and will await the order of the Secre tary of War, before resuming the investigation. They have accomplished wonders since the organization of their board. I am permitted to make the following statement, to show the benefits they have conferred upon the country. The amount of claims referred to them it s difficult to estimate, but they reach upwards of fifty millions of dollars, and they have reduced these claims some teventeen millions. The reduction was chiefly made in the prices oberged for foreign arms. One single contract for foreign arms was reduced over eleven hundred thousand dollars, and another six hundred and eighty thousand dollars. In both these cases the con-tracting perties proposed the plan of adjustment agree apon themselves; and it is thought no lawsuits will rosult from the action of the commission, except in the case of the Mason contract for furnishing Epringfield rifled muske's. There were a number of these contracts, and the com-mission allowed for the first twenty. Ive thousand muskets \$20 a piece, but for the remaining number contracted for they refused to allow over \$16. They were enabled to do this in most cases, as the contracts had been forfelted, the muskets not being supplied within the time specified, and all of the parties accepted this offer except Mason, who insisted upon \$20 for the whole number ordered. The market price of the Springfield rifled musket is now only \$16, owing to this course pursued by the commission. In no case has the action of the commissioners entailed actual loss upon the contractor.

They made a full allowance for all preparations necessary and expenses incurred for machinery, &c., to do the work undertaken, and then gave the contractor a fair profit upon what he fu nished. Miscellaneous. The new gunboat Paul Jones, Captain STEEDMAN, paying taken on board her armament and complement o esmen, left the navy yard yesterday afternoon. The select committee appointed by the Speaker of the House, to whom all the papers on file in relation to the

construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara are referred, consists of Messrs. Van Honn, of New York; BLACK, of Ohlo; MENZIES, of Kentucky; TROW-BRIDGE, of Michigan; KICE, of Maine; Davis, of Penn sylvania, and CRAVENS, of Iudiana. Hop. EMERSON ETHERIDGE will deliver an oration from the steps of the Washington Monument at Baltimore, on the 4th of July. Extensive preparations for celebrating this national boliday have been made by the Union men of that city. The British Post Office has withdrawn its original are resition made in 1857, and formally accepted by Post

rate of international letter postage from 24 to 12 cents between the two countries. The U. S. Post Office Depariment did not auticipate this withtrawal after the subject was favorably reopened by the present Postmaster General and upon the British basis. This result will be very much regretted; by commercial and social corres condents in both countries. L. W. Turner and Frank Kenele, actiog masters mates, have been promoted to acting masters, and or dered to the United States ship Inc, at Boston. Colonel FORNEY, Secretary of the Senate, acknow edges the receipt of a check for fifty dollars, from a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia, to be applied to the relief of Pennsylvania's sick and wounded soldiers. The donor desires us to state that his contribution is from " Breckinridge Democrat that was, but is not now."

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENT. THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA

FREHONT, BANKS, AND McDOWELL'S ARMIES CONSOLIDATED.

General Pope in Chief Command.

THE REINFORCEMENT OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN,

WASHINGTON, June 26 .- The forces under Major Generals Fremont, Banks, and McDowell, have been consolidated into one army, to be called the Army of Virginia, and Major General Pope has been especially assigned by the President to the chief command. The forces under Gen. Fremont will constitute

the first army corps, to be commanded by General The forces under General Banks will constitute the second army corps, to be commanded by that

The forces under General McDowell will constitute the third army corps, to be commanded by General McDowell General McCall's division, 10,000 strong, which

formed a part of General McDowell's corps, has reached General McClellan by water, and another

termination of this Government to press for- and McDowell, to be called the "Army of Virward in the great work of self-preservation and ginia," with Major General Pope as the chief combayonets and cannon must be our reply to the determination of the President to act with

Our Loss 200, Mostly Wounded. THE REBEL CAMP OCCUPIED. AN IMPORTANT ADVANCE BEYOND THE SWAMPS.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS. June 25—Evening. Sept. Hooker, at 9 o'clock this morning, advanced his division with the view of occupying a new position. The result was that his troops met with a mos resistance from the enemy, which lasted till 4 o'clock in give way before the invincible courage of our men. Duing the day everything indicated a general engagement, but the enemy showed no disposition to accept. The troops all fought as gallantly as ever

The loss on our side will be about 200 killed and The following are among the wounded: Colonel Morrifor, volunteer aid to General Palmer, wounded in the hand; Captain Rafferty, Second Excelsior, in the leg The casualties smong the officers of the First Massahusetis, which suffered the most, are as follows : Captain Wild, wounded in the hand; Captain Carnith, wounded n the breast; Captain Chamberlain, wounded in the face; Lieutenant Thomas, arm amputated; Lieutenant Dalton, wounded in the breast ; Lieutenant Parkerson, in the leg. The number of our killed is small, most of the men

eing wounded. The loss of the enemy is not known, but it is believed to be equal to our own.

The ribel camp in front of Gen. Hooker's division was captured, and is now occupied by his troops.

The ground fought for was a swamp, with thick underbrush, beyond which was an open country. The woods intervening between our troops and the enemy Capt. De Lussy succeeded in getting two Napoleon twelve-pounders through the swamp during the afternoon. They did excellent service—an attempt of the enemy to capture resulting in his being driven back with The result of to-day's fight is highly important to the

health of the army, as but little more ground is to be gained to place the troops beyond the swamps. General McClellan was present during the whole day, upcrintending all the movements. The Latest. WASHINGTON, June 26 -A despatch received at the

War Department, this afternoon, from Gen. McOlellan, states that the affair of vesterday was perfectly success ful; that we hold the new picket line undisturbed, and that all is very quiet on the banks of the Chickanominv.

FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 25.—General Grant has assi mand of the district of West Tennessee, and appointed Colonel Webster commander of the post, Colonel Hillyer provest marshal of the district, and Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong provest marshal of Memphis. The Union meeting yesterday was attended by about cominated for city officers. 500 bales of cotton were shipped North yesterday. Special despatches in the Grenada Appeal, of the 19th, say [ten mortar boats passed Rodney, coming up.

Beauregard publishes a letter in the Mobile News, of

the 19th, denying, emphatically, the reported capture by General Pope of 10,000 prisoners, as telegraphed by General Halleck. He says that one or two bundred stragglers will cover all the prisoners, and 500 damaged muskets all the arms captured. He also says, "All we lost at Corinth, and during the retreat, did not amount to one day's expense of the army of the enemy." The Grensda Appeal, of the 20th says the rebel army of the Mississippi is being reinforced, and the health of he soldiers much improved. The Jackson Mississippian says: We have reliable nformation that the enemy have fallen back from Holly Springs.

The Rumored Cabinet Changes. ITo the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, June 26 .- The rumors from New York. of contemplated Cabinet changes, are not believed here in any quarter, and are generally regarded as mere spe-culations from the fact of the President's visit to Lieut. General Scott on business, the military bearing of which

is only conjectural. Maine Democratic State Convention. Bangon, Me, June 26.—The Democratic Convention; to-day, nominated Jameson for Governor. Resolutions were adopted sustaining the Administration in the it of the laws, but against

Interesting from Fortress Monroe. (BY TELEGRAPH.)

GUNBOATS AT WORK ON JAMES RIVER. NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN PAPERS. THE REBEL LOSS AT FAIR OAKS.

THE REBELS REFUSE TO EXCHANGE PRISONERS. CMY POINT, Va , June 26, via FORTHESS MONROE.)-Last evening, one of our gunboats moved up and shelled the rebels on the Petersburg road, but without causing any casualties on the side of the Confederates, according their own account of the affair.

The Southern newscapers contain no important news

Nothing further from Charleston appears. General Longstreet issued a flaming address to his troops on Monday, in view of the great conflict that was imminent, luciting them to new deeds of heroism, and advising them to sinclow and make sure of the mark. The official links of the rebel losses at the battle of Fair Oaks have been published, from which it appears that eight) -five regiments and battations in all were engaged, suctaining a loss in killed, wounded, and missing The rate of postage on letters in the Southern Confederacy has been raised from five to ten conts. About 10 o'clock this morning a convoyance arrived at City Point with Capt. Robertson and Lieut. Sykes, of the rebel army, who return under their parole of honor to Fort Warren, the Confederate Government having decided not to make any individual exchanges until the United States Government shall agree upon terms for a general exchange of prisoners. Gen. Prentiss and fifty other officers, who were captured at Shilob, had been removed to Atlanta, Ga.

A despatch in the rebel papers from Chattanooga says, "the Federals have stampeded from this place, leaving their camp and everything behind." The Charleston Mercury says that all was quiet at James Island on Sunday, but the enemy was busily engaged in throwing up earthworks. CHARLESTON, June 24 .- The steamer Memphis. from Liverpool to Charleston via Naesau, N. P, ran the clockade, resterday, successfully. She has on board Mr. Ward, late Minister to China, and a valuable cargo, She

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION WASHINGTON, June 26,

SENATE. Petitions. Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep), of Illinois, presented several petitions in favor of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river.
Mr. FOSTER (Rep), of Connecticut, presented petitions for the passage of a bankrupr act.

Also, from the Committee on Peosions, he reported a
bill for the relief of the widow of the late Major General Pacific Railroad.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rop.), of Wisconsi the billto grant the proceeds of certain public lands t aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad was laken up and passed. New York Custom Surveyors. On notion of Mr. HARRIS (Rep.), of New York, the bill to picrease the compensation of surveyors of customs for the Northern District of New York was taken up and

A Report Asked For. Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentacky, offered a resolution that the Searctary of War be requested to transmit to the Searct the report of Joseph Helt and Rob. Dale Owen, and all the statements of that commission in relation to their investigations. Laid over. The Slave-Trade Treaty.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), the bill to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain for the suppres-tion of the slave tade was taken up and passed—yeas 31; nays—Messre. Carlile, Kennedy, Powell, and Saulsbury West Virginia.

On motion of Mr. WADE (Rep.), of Obio, the bill for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mossachusetts, said there was a condition in the bill which recognized slavery till the end of the year 1863, so that the bill would admit another slave State into the Union, to which he was opposed.

He offered an amendment setting forth that within the He offered an amendment setting forth that within the imits of the said state there shall be neither slavery nor nowlundary servitue, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted.

Court of Bonneachment. Pending the question, the Senate resolved itself into a light Court of Impeachment on the triel of West H. Impersys, Judge of the United States District Court, of Tennesses. n Tennesses.
The Senators tock places on the platform on either side
f the President pro tem.
The house being notified, came over in a body, and
the melibers took scars on the floor of the Senate. the members took sears on the floor of the Sensie.

The galleries were densely crowded to witness the proceedings. The members of the House of Representatives filled the tests of the Sensitors, who were arranged upon a platform especially constructed for the purpose.

The witnesses, including Colonel W. H. Polk, Parson Brownlow, and Baillie Peyton, econpied sears on the outer ciple. Two tubles were placed in the area fronting the Sensity of the search of the sensity of the search of the

cuter circle. 'We thinks were maded in the area froming the Secretary's desk, one of which was surrounded by the managers on the part of the House to prosecute the case, while the other was not used—the accured, with his couniel (for whose convenience it was formall, provided), not being present. The proceedings were conducted with all the dignity becoming a High Court of Impeachment.

The return of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to the summons issued for West. H. Humphreys, showing that the said Humphreys could not be found, was read.

The Sergeant-w-Arms then made proclamation, calling on West. H. Humphreys to appear to answer to the charge rade by the Hi use. No answer being made, the President protein, stated that the managers on the part of the House were at liberty to proceed in support of the impeachment made by the House. The names of witnesses subpounced were then called by the Secretary of the Sonate.

or med a part of General McOlellan by water, and another division is to follow immediately in the same way, while General Pope will also operate against the enemy at Richmond.

Besidesy McOall's division, General McOlellan has received other reinforcements, to the amount of several thousands, since the battle of Fair Oaks.

Washington, June 26.—The consolidation of the forces under Major General Pope as the chief commander, is bailed with delight as an earnest of the determination of the President to not with reference only to the public welfare, while it is not doubted that all of these officers will cheerfully occupant in the performance of their patriotic duty.

THE ACTION ON WEDNESDAY.

Our Loss 200, Mostly Wounded.

The records of the Confederate Court were produced, and more than the case of the well as a power of the well and the court were president to have a present of the state of the managers of the Mouse, spend the same served to their names, and McDowell, to be called the "Army of Vieginia," with Major General Pope as the chief commander, is bailed with delight as an earnest of the determination of the President to not with reference only to the public welfare, while it is not doubted that all of these officers will cheerfully occupant to the state of the managers of the Mouse, spend the fundamental of the Senate. The Mouse, spend the case of the managers of the Wastern Distaints of the managers of the Mouse, state of the state of the case of the Restern, of the wastern part of the managers of the Restern and the fundamental of the senated to the state of the state of the senated that the senated that the same of the managers of the Restern that the same of the state of the senated that the senated to the state of the senated that the senated the state of the senated that the senat

The records of the Confederate Court were produced, Humphreys having ordered a change of the cases to the Confederate Court, and the money involved in the suits of non-residents turned over for the use of the Confederate. of fon-rescents that of the confidence of the Confederate Court under Humphreys Judgments were entered on the trial docket of the Confederate Court under Humphreys Judgments were entered on the trial docket of the Confederate Court in his own handwriting on suits against non-residents, under the equestration act, for the use of the Confederate States. There were suits of a criminal character brought against clitzens of the United States for treason against the Confederate Government. cinzens of the United States for Ireason against the Confederate Government.

Mr. Sa'ULSBURY (Dem.), of Delaware, suggested to the managers that the trial would be much prolonged, and if they proved that Humphreys had held a court of the Confederate States, teat would be abundant evidence for his impeachment. He would be willing to vote for for his impeachment. He would be willing to vote for impeachment on that ground.

The winess further testified that some of these persons were brought into court for treason against the Confederate States. Some gave bonds, and others took the oath of allegiance or culisted. The conditions were given to some of them by Humphroys, that they might go free if they would called in the Confederate army—those who refused to give bonds, or take the oath, or enlist, were remanded to jail. Their only offence was adhering to the United States. Some of these persons were brought into caurt by the soldiers of the Confederate army, and some on the order of Humphreys. Humphreys had gone South. Witness has not seen him since February.

John Hugh Smith sworn.—Was a lawyer, and ravided

February.

John Hugh Smith sworn.—Was a, lawyer, and resided in Nashville; know Humphreys; he had held no United States court since the secession of Tennessee, in June, 1861; on the last Saturday of December, 1860, at a political meeting in Nashville, Humphreys made a secession speech, and used arguments in favor of the State secching; the tendencies of his speech were calculated to bring about a cenflict of arms; in conversations with the witness Humphreys expressed himself in favor of the secession of I ennessee.

H. E. Scovill sworn.—Some time in October, 1861, he was apressed on a warrant emanating from the so-called

witness Humphreys expressed Aimself In Isvor of the secession of Tennessee.

H E, Scovill sworn.—Some time in October, 1861, he was apressed on a warrant emanating from the so-called Court of the Confederate tates, before Judge Humphreys, on the charge of sedition and rebellion against the Confederate States, and giving aid and comfort to the United States, and for having eaid that the United States flag would float over the capital of Teanessee and all the capitals of the receded States. The Judge to d him that he was a dangerous man, but decided that he was not an alien enemy. He was held to ball in the sum of fenthousand deliars, bonds for which were executed. The trimes told Judge Humphreys that there was a prominent lawyer in Nashville who had said as much as he had. Judge Humphreys that there was a prominent lawyer in Nashville who had said as much as he had. Judge Humphreys sid if he knew who the lawyer was he would arrest him in twenty-four hours; he told the, winess he thought he should increase the bail to tweity thousand dollars.

Vm. G. Brownlow was next sworn—He testified that he had known West H. Humphreys for about twenty years. At the time of the trial of Mr. Dickensen he was in the court room. Dickensen made a short speech in defecte of himself, and declined to take the oath of allegished. The charge against him was for being a stubborn, unjelding Union man. It was agreed that he should leave the country, but the case was reconsidered, and his fiends gave buil for his good behavior and to keep the peace. He was present at the trial of Dr. Thornberg nised a cavalry company to excapt to Cumberland Gap, but was captured and brought into court between two flies of linearity. Humphreys appointed a commissioner, named Reynolds, a beastly drunkard, and a fair representative of the Southern Confederacy. He (Brownlow) was agrested on the 6th of December, by Feynolds, who refused to take bail, and he was sent to jail. A military officer came to him and told bim that he could come out if he would take the licharged, on the order of one Benjamin. He was free rom Judge Humphreys for about three minutes, when

hy force, the Government of the United States, the vote stood 21 "gnilty" and 10 "not gnilty," viz: Messrs. Browning. Cown, Herris. Henderson, Kennedy, La-thum, Rodougail, Nesmith, Ten Eyek, and Wilson of Mr. Sanisbury was excused from voting on the fifth

"goilty,"

On the sixth article, charging him with the confiscatien of the property of citizene; the vote was "guilty,"

11. "Dat guilty," 24.

The Gourt then took a recess till 4 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock the Court again met.

Mr. FOSTE B (Rep.), of Uppnecticult, offered this following question, to be not to the Goart: "Is the Court
of the opinion that West H. Humphreys be removed
from the office of Dirtict Jurgs for the District Court of
the United Frates for the District of Tennesses ?!"

Mr. TRYMBULL (Rep.), of Illnois, moved to add,
and that he be disjundified from holding or enjoying
any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United. itates."

Mr. FOSTEB said he had followed the precedent in the case of Padge Pickering, of New Hampshire, and if the question was put as a whole, any Sensitor could call the calleston.

or a division.

Mr. TRUMBULL was not satisfied that this was not ne proposition, and should be voted on as a whole.
The PRESEDENT protein suggested that both propoliftens be read, and then decided that they were divisible.
Mr. Trumbull's amendment was then adopted—year none.
The PBESTBENT pro tem. then pronounced the judgment of the Gourt, as follows:

'It is hereby ordered and decreed, that West E. Humphreys, Judge of the District Control the United States for the West-ra, Biddle, and Esstern Districts of Tennessee, be and is removed from the said office, and that he be and is disqualified from bolding or enjoying any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States."

The Court then adjourned sine die. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The members of the House, shortly after assembling, proceeded to the Senate to attend the Court of Impeachment in the case of West H. Humpareys.

When the members returned to the Hall, dir. BING-HAM, on the part of the managers, reported the proceedings and results of the High Court of Impeachment.

The Tribune in Hot Water. The Tribune in Hot Water.
Mr. WALTON (Rep.), of Vermont, rising te aquestion
of privilege, caused to be read a communication in the
New York Tribune, entitled "The Intelligencer Book
Job," sent thither by one, of its Washington reporters.
He thought it due to himself, having intreduced the resointion to which, reference is made by one who by courtery
occupies a sest in the reporters' gallery, that the charge
made in that sricke should be investigated. He therefore effered the following:

nade in that article suoun of the New York Tribune, Whereas, The publishers of the New York Tribune, and their correspondents, have de Whereas, The publishers of the New York Tribune, on the authority of one of their correspondents, have declared and published that offers of a p cuntary nature have been made, apparently for the purpose of obtaining the action of this bouse improperly, corruptly, and criminally; which charge, if true, involves, abreach of the privileges of the Bouse; and if false in respect to any members of this House, or others who are implicated, is a breach of the privileges accorded to reporter by the contexy of the House; therefore, Resolved, That the Committee on the fudiciary be introuced furthwith to inquire by whom and on what authority such charges contained in the article referred to have been made, and to make a thorough investigation as therity such charges contained in the article referred to have been made, and to make a thorough investigation as to their truth or faleity, and report all the evidence to the House, with their opinion thereon, and such resolutions as to them shall seem meet, and that the said committee have power to rend for persons and papers, and to report at any time.

The resolution was adopied—yeas 102, nays 8, namely, Meerrs. F. A. Coukling. Ely, Franchot, Frank, Lansing, Lovejoy, Trimble, and Washburne.

More Medical Officers. The House passed the Senate bill, to provide additional medical officers in the volunteer service.

The members again proceeded to the Senate, by invitation of that body, to hear judgment pronounced in this preachment case. After they returned therefrom they adjourned.

Markets. BALTINORS, June 26.— Flour has a declining tendency Western extra sells at \$5.25. Wheat has advanced 20 Corn is quiet. Rye steady. Provisions duil. Whisky firm and advancing; sales at 31@32c.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

New York, June 26, 1862. To-morrow William H. Hawkins will expiate his crime of murder on the same gallows used for eGordon, the slave pirate. Between the cases there is a contrast in the leading circumstances of guilt; a parallel, however in the moral character of the crimes committed by both. Gordon took belyless black men and women from the African coast to die amid the barbarism of petty tyranny and despotism of an institution that has upheaved our giand governmental fabric, and to-day seeks to lay our greatness as a nation in the dust. Hawkins, on the other hand, undertook to destroy the head of government on board his ship by slaughtering a white man as he would an ox, and now the hour of his doom is at hand. My approunce that the subject of so much interest to day he This morning Hawkins was visited by Commissioner

Simeon Draper and Isaac Bell, Jr. He received them courtequely, extending his hand and wishing them "good worning?" Draner, Well, Hawking, you seem to bean w Hawkins. Yes, sir; it's because I've got a good one nd that's more than all men have got. Mr. Draper. Step out in the aisle. Hawkins. No, sir; I guess I have shown myself nough new. Mr. D. You were bern in Providence, were you not?

Mr. 1. You were born in Providence, were you not? Hawkins. Yee, sir.
Mr. D. Do you expect to get a reprieve? Hawkins. No, sir; it's something singular, too; I think something might be done.
Mir. D. Have you seen the marshal lately.
Hawkins. Not very lately. He has not called often.
Dir. D. Are you particular about the hour at which the execution chall take place? Hawkins. No, sir; it has got to come, and it matters but fills when. nt little when. Mr. D. Well, good-bye, Hawkins; I may not see you

but fittle when.

Mr. D. Well, good-bye, Hawkins; I may not see you again.

Hawkins—(nervously). Good-bye, Mr. Draper.

The dememor of the prisoner, since he has been at the Tonbe. has always been good. The officers of the prisoner speak well of him, and sympathize with the unfortunate men. De, in turn, gives them just cridit for foelt treatment of him. For some time past is has been frequently visited by the celored preacher, Boy. Heavy Highland Gernett, who has done all in his power to assist in preparing the doomed man to meet his fets with Christian ferticude.

To day, the carpenters were at work completing the gallows, which is being eracted en the oren space on the southeast side of the entrance to the building, where prisoners are confined. To night a number of deputy matchals will be left in charge of the prisoner, and his attacking dergyman will be with him during the night, and until the execution is over. To morrow, United States Marchal Murray will take possession of the Tombs, and continue in possession until the sentence of the law is fully carried out.

The corner stone of the new edifice for the French Protestant Episcopal Church, Du St. Esprit, will be leid here this afternoon. It is to be located on Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenuer, convenient to several realroad and stage lines.

The steamship China will leave for Liverpool on her regular day, July 2. She will depart with but one of her negines in working order, the other one having been in-med on her last passage to this port.

We are in hourly expectation of something mortant from McClellan's army. The people here whilst an impatience in the uniter, which certainly indicates that they believe start reticence is not the weapon with which to conquer barbarians.

The following were the Sales and an account meeting of the Eward to day:

5000 U S 6s op '81. 108% 50 Go. 1010 37.

THE MARKETS. FLOUR, &C.—The Flour market is from 5 to 10 cents & bbl better, with a fair demand for export and a good inquiry for home consumption. The sales are 33,000 bbls at \$4.30 at 4.45 for superflue State; \$4.65 at 4.75 for extra State, and choice at \$480; \$4304.45 for superfine Western; \$46564.90 for common to medium extra Western; and \$6.0565.20 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Unio. The market closing item.

Bre Flour is quite firm at \$2.7564.10.

Corn Meal is in moderate demand; sales of 100 bbis Mash's caloric.

Grann.—The Wheat market is excited and fully 2 cents \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushel higher, with a brisk export demand.

Tallow is in good demand, and very firm; sales \$40,000 lbs Forthern and Southern at \$9%0.

WHISKY.—The market is heavy, unsettled, and lower:

Tallow is in good demand, and very firm; sales 40,000 lbs Northern and Southern at 9%c.

Whisky.—The market is heavy, unsettled, and lower; sales of 500 bbls at 27\pi28\pi_6 for State, and 28\pi_280 for Western, closing at the inside quotation.

Phovisions.—The Pork market is firmer, and in fair demand. The Sales are 880 bbls at \$11\pi11.12\pi\$ for Mess, and \$8.62\pi_68.51\pi\$ for Prime.

Out Means are quiet; sales 70 pkgs at \$1\pi 0\pi 4\pi\$ for Shoulders, and 4\pi 0\pi\$ for Hams.

Lard is queady; sales 1,900 bbls at 7\pi 0\pi 4\pi\$ olders, and 4\pi 0\pi\$ for Hams.

Lard is queady; sales 1,900 bbls at 7\pi 0\pi 8\pi\$.

Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

Ashes.—The market rules quite firm, with a fair business doing. The sales are 30 bbis at \$5.81\pi\$ for Pots, and \$6 for Pearls.

COTTON.—The market is firm at 5\pi \pi\$ for Middling Uplands.

FRUIT.—Messis. Minturn & Partridge, sold at anction, to-day, 2,080 boxes Scilly Oranges at \$2.55\pi 4.65, and \$80 boxes do Lemoss at \$4.05\pi 1.75.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio is very firm, but the business is moderate; sales of 440 bags at 19\pi 19\pi 1.9\pi.

RICK.—Kast India is in fair demand and very firm; sales \$00 bags at 1\pi \pi 0\pi for Rangoou, and 5\pi \pi \pi \pi for for sales \$00 bags at 1\pi \pi 0\pi for for Rangoou, and 5\pi \pi \pi for for for sales \$00 bags at 1\pi \pi 0\pi for fair to good refining.

Mollasses.—The market firm, with a moderate business is market in market fully avery only there is

noss doing at $7 \times \varpi 7 \%$ of or fair to good refining.

Molasses.—The market rules very quiet, and there is orling of moment doing.

Railroad Accident Near Trenton—Loss of Life and Property. On Wednesday afternoon, a few minutes before six clock, a special train of cars, having on board Cook's Massachusetts Battery, passed through this city. It lett the State street depot, directly after the P. M. train from Philadelphia came, at 5.45. The train was a long one, having on board one hundred and fifty-six men one hundred and twenty horses, and six guns, with two days. ations for the men, forage for the horses, and a quantity of fixed ammunition.

Between Lamberton and Bordentown, some workmen tere engaged in repairing the road, and had removed the ails fer a short distance. The overseer of the workmen says that he ran up the road for a hundred yards above he break, and showed the red flag, but that the enginee truk no notice of it, but, as soon as the care ran o nmptd from the cars and started across the fields. It is aid, on the other hand, that the engineer could not see

The second of the peoply of the file of the peoply of the file of the peoply of the second second present the second second present the second pre

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE FREIGHT AND STORAGE DEPOT OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND STORAGE DEPOT OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND BEALING RAILEDAD COMPANY. Yester-daysafternoon, about 4 o'clock, a thre broke out in the lergic lines storied brick freight and storage depot belonging for the Philadelphia and Beaching Endirona? Company, located on Willow-street where and extending bacato Beach street. The flames originated in the shirdstory, and were confined to that floor, destroying all; the goods stored in it? The roof, which was of metal, was also destroyed. The fifte caused a dense 'smoke, which rendered it difficult for the firmen, to get at the flames. The window-shinters of the third story were closed, and the fire had evidently smouldered for some insendered the fire was occupied by two parties—two, thirds of it being held by A. J. Calladener, store manufacturer, as a storage room for story and store patterns. The rest of the room was used by the railroad company for unclaimed freight packages, about 180 of which were destroyed.::On the second floor was stored 16 hids. of orded spaints These were completely deluged with water. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE FREIGHT

sugar, belonging to Mesri-Royd & Hoff, and 39 bbls. of dried-paints. Blaces were completely deluged with water.

On the first floor were stored 37 bbdz, 94 boxes, and 25 Grums of tobacco—the property of the United States Coverbment—a portion of the cargo of the prize bark Hereld. This stock was rescued elightly damaged. The building belongs to the Philadelphie and Reading Reid-read Company, and is supposed to be insured. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars. Mr Gallagher could not be found last evening, and nothing could be learned in regard to his loss.

It is said that be bead on hand a valuable stock. His patterns alone, it is said, were valued by him at \$10,000. He is said to be insured. During the Bre, a ladder of the Spring Garden Hose Company, on which were a number of firmmen, broke and precipitated them to the ground. Three of them were members of the Northern-Librat Hese Company, named William C. Cooper, James W. Bean, and Solomon Levy. The fourth was member of the Reliance Engive, named Warner. Mr. Cooper fellmon the third story, and was considerably injured. The others were more or less hurt, and were conveyed to their homes. Owing to the imposibility of finding parties who knew the amount of insurance of the building and stock, little information could be gained last night. Two panies were created amonast the finemen by rumors that the walls were weak, and that guopowder was stored in the building, neitter of which rumors was true. The origin of the fire will be investigated by the Fire Marchal.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE OF PENNSYL-VANIA.—The night annual commencement of this in-stitution was held tast evening, at Concert Hall. A large addinger was in attendance. audience was in attendance,
Scon after eight o'clock, the graduates marched into
Scon after eight o'clock, the graduates marched into
the 100m and took possession of the front settes, while
the invited guests and the faculty occupied seats upon the
plasform, which was graced with the American it g.
The exercises were opened with an eloquent prayer by
the Rev. hir. Clerk, of this city, after which a fine band
performed a number of operatic selections.
Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes L L. D., superintendent of
instruction of the State of Peupsylvania, now addressed
the meeting. He spoke of the great want of practical
education; there was no much theory and book learning.
given, and many perents wanted their children to learn given, and many parents wanted their children to lear that which would bring in money at once. We should so learn all that we do learn that we may understand it so learn all that we do learn that we may understand it, and apply it to the great uses of life; and this, he was glad, had begun to be the system of instruction, and was followed out in the Pelytechnic College of the city of Philadelphia.

After more music from the band Dr. Alfred L. Kennedr, dean of the faculty, stated that it was but seldom that any of the former graducts return to honor the commencements of the institution But, as many of his heavers would remember, the degree of Master of Girll Figineering was conferred upon Lewis R. Francine, then absent in the army of the Union. He was pleased to say that now that same gentleman was present. He was a captain in the 7th New Jersey. Regiment, and had the good fortune to be acting licutenant colored of his regiment at the battle of Seven Pines. He could not help but introduce him to the audience.

Captain Francine was then introduced to the audience and made a speech of some length, which was well received.

Ex-Governor Pollock was now introduced. He re-

dience and made a speech of some length, which was well received.

Ex-Governor Pollock was now introduced. He referred to the night being the ninth auniversary of the Polystechnic College, a young institution, but may of whose children were now actively engaged in the service of their country. Mr Pollock continued longer in the same strain, finally congratulating the alumni upon the instituten, which is such an ernament to the city.

The following despatch received from Gov. Curtin was read:

read:

Dr. Alfred L. Kennedy, Pres't Polytechnic College:

The condition of my health forces me to be absent from my official duties when I should be at my post, and to decline your invitation. I wish you a pleasant occasion, and hope you are sending from the Polytechnic College a class of young men who will be an howor to the institution, and do their full duty in promoting the glory and power of the country.

The list of graduates, with their residences and the subject of thesis of each graduate, is as follows:

Decrete of Bacillands of Mediantical Engineering.

William C. Gatzmer, Tacony, Pa.—Bubject of thesis: The Sewing Machine, past, present, and future.

Jerome Keeley, Phomixville, Pa.—Subject of thesis: Stram Boilers Steam Boilers
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF CHEMISTRY.—Campbell Traker, Philadelphia—Subject of thesis: Maunfacture, Properties, and Uses of Soda, its chlorides, sulphate, and

a-bonate.

Degree of Bachelor of Mining Engineering.—
denry R. Clerk, Trenton, N. J.—Subject of thesis: Zinc John Jungerich, Darby, Pennsylvania—Subject of 1: the Great Western Marine Insurance Company, a thesis: Copper and copper smeiting.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING —W. Philadelphia—Subject of thesis: Tunuelling, Abner G. Thomas; Philadelphia—Subject of thesis: ime mortar, and calcareous coments. James A. Barton, Trenton, New Jersey—Subject of hesis: The theory and principles of construction of th ost economical wooden bridges. Henry N. Harrison, Holmesburg, Pennsylvania—Sub John ap J. Childs, Philadelphia—Subject of thesis: The common roads.

6 harles H. Blackwell, Repewell, New Jarsey—Subject of thesis: Manufacture of illuminating gas.

James R. Maxwell, Newark. Delaware—Subject of thesis: Wattr. works and their construction.

George A. Vaillant, Philadelphia—Subject of thesis: Sione bridges.

The audience separated soon after ten o'clock.

ENTRUSIASTIC FLAG RAISING .- Yes Arthurance of the heavy attended the strained and strained was thrown to the breeze from the extensive woolen factory of the Messra. Bullock, at Conshobotken. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed on the occasion. The mile of the Messra Bullock are now extensively engaged in the manufacture of Government cloths and kersys. The factory is situated about three-quarters of a nile west of the Schupikhi river, and is well known as the "Combobockee Mills." The Messra Bullock are the arrowing of a hill engage of ground, unon are the proprietors of about 200 acres of ground, upon which are located their mills, 48 dwelling houses, for their employees, a farm house, and a large and hand some church. These were all constructed through the enterprise and benevolence of this firm, who are muci respected and esteemed among their employees, from the fact that the mills have never ceased operation, not even during the panic of 1857.

fact that the mills have never ceased operation, not even during the panic of 1857.

Yested day afternoon, upon the occasion of the flagratising, the operations of the mill were suspended for the time being, and the operatives, with other residents of the tricinity, assembled in large numbers at the factory, and participated in the ceremonies. A large flag-staff, about one hundred feet in beight, was previously erected on one of the wings of the factory, and Jyesterday afterroon at the appointed time a large garrison flag was raised. As soon as the flag was hauled to the top of the staff the tackle was pulled, and the handsome banner floated brautifully in the process. We mention as a singular fact, that as soon as the flag was elevated the sun shone out in all its Leaniy and splender, and the crowd beneath therefore the arrilly for the national emouse of their country. A number of songs were sung, and greeches made, after which the farty repaired to the house of the foreman of the establishment, Mr. James Moyer, where a handcome collation was set out.

After partaking freely of the man? delicacies of the other partaking freely of the man? delicacies of the other partaking theely of the man? delicacies of the other partaking theely of the man? delicacies of the other partaking theely of the man? delicacies of the other partaking theely of the man? delicacies of the other partaking theely of the man? delicacies of the other partaking theely of the man? delicacies of the other partaking theely of the man? delicacies of the other partaking theely of the man? delicacies of the other partaking theely of the man? delicacies of the other partaking theely of the man? delicacies of the other partaking theely of the man? delicacies of the other partaking theely of the man delicacies of the other partaking theely of the man delicacies of the other partaking theely of the man delicacies of the other partaking theely of the man delicacies of the other partaking theely of the man delicacies of the other partaking theely of t

Crosman, spoke of him as one who would have long since been promoted to a more honorable position, only that there was none to be found who could, with the same ability, fill his place. The speaker strongly defended the Colonel from the many attacks made upon him, and his sentiments, as expressed, were received with unbounded applause. After numerous other toasts had been drank and responded to, the party separated at a seasonable hour. This attair was one of the finest and most enthusiastic in which we have participated for some time.

THE TURF-POINT BREEZE PARK.-In the interval of the running races, yesterday's pro-gramine having been postponed until to-day, the above

SICK AND WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIANS SICK AND WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIANS
AT MANASSAS POST HOSPITAL — William B.
Streng, Co. A, 90th Fennsylvania; Henry Fonar, Co. B,
1st Pa. Cav.; Henry M. Spayd, Uo. B, 90th Pa.; Jacob
Eichman, Co. C, 12th Pa.; J. I. Barton, Co. K, 12th Pa.
Cav.; L. Strickland, Co. K, 12th Pa. Cuv.; J. S. Bogers,
Co. K. 12th Pa. Cav.; George M. Boehm, Co. H, 90th
Pa.; Liett. — Fenner. Co. D, 12th Pa. Cav.; Ass't.
Surgeon T. F. Buncan, 90th Pa.; Josiah Ellinger, Co. I,
12th Pa. Cav.; D. B. Lewis, Co. B, 12th Pa. Cav.;
Christian Bauman, Co. C, 12th Pa. Cav.; Marcus MoRuk, Co. F. 12th Pa. Cav.; Perry Brown, Co. K, 12th
Pa. Cav.; Robert Moon. Co. K, 12th Pa. Cav.; George
Berry, Co. L, 12th Pa. Cav.; John S. Allen, Co. B, 12th
Pa. Cav.; William Boty, Co. C, 42t Pa.; William H,
Fyke, Co. F, 12th Pa. Cav.; Thomas Barroil Co. I, 12th
Pa. Cav.; Samuel Nearim, Co. A, 12th Pa. Cav.; Corppral David Bollier, Co. A, 12th Pa. Cav.; L. W. Harvey,
Co. B, 12th Pa. Cav.

AN INDIGNANT CONTRABAND. - With AN INDIGNANT CONTRABAND.—With the 500 prisoners who were brought to this city on Wednerday night come a Louisiana Tiger, attended by a sable contraband, perhaps the last of 100 niggers left him by an affectionate father. Between Harrisburg and Philadelphia the colored servant became considerably enlightered as to his rights, and proceeded to whip his master in artistic style when the cars stopped at the foot of Washington street. He gave as a reason that his master had been flogging him for ten years, and that now it was his torn. He was allowed to have his own way fill the owner was well nigh exhausted, when he was removed and left with some companions of his own color, while the cowed Tiger was shipped for Fort Delawaro. We learned, also, that an indignant female offered, to thrash any one of the prisoners who desired it at her hands in revenge for the dea h of her son.

THE FUNERAL OF COLONEL ELLET, JR. THE FUNERAL OF COLONEL BLLET, JR.
The obsequies of the late Col. Chas. Elet, Jr., commander of the ram fleet on the Mississippi river, will take place this afternoon. The remains of the deceased hero were removed to Independence Hall last evening, and will lie in state between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. to-day. Company B, 1st Regiment Artillery, P. H. G., Captain M. Hestings commanding, has been detailed as the guard of honor upon the occasion. The cortege will leave Independence Hall at four o'clock. The mittary escort consists of the 2d Regiment of Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel John Newcumet commanding. The interment will take

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE. - Yesterday DASTARDLY OUTRAGE. — Yesterday afternoon the attention of Beserve Officer Rawlings; was attracted to the screems of a little girl in Frauklin Place, near Chestnut street. Hurrying to the spot, he found a miscreant named Brown, when with a party of others, were endeavoring to drag a joung lady named Carolite Puyster into the cellar of the "Headquarter's Beer Skioon," for what purpose can be well imagined by the reader. A little elster of Miss Puyster, who was accompanying her, gave the alarm, and the officer arrived just in time to save her. Brown, as the ringleader of the party, was arrested and taken before Ald.—McCann, who had him in \$1,000 to answer the charge.

The case was then taken before the Grand Jury, a true bill found, and the case will come up in court to day.

PITHY. A letter from a young man, formerly connected with The Press, now in the army of the Union, in Ool. Williams' 823 Regimens Pennsylvania Voluntæris, concludes with the following with sentences: "We have been moved to the left. I have no news to tell you in this lefter; but in my next I'll 125 you know how Richmond looks."

THE 7115TH PENNSYLVANIA REGI-THE "TIPOTE PENNSLLVANIA LEGIS.

MENT.—Lost evening we were shown a handstone flag, designed for the 115th Begiment Pennsylvania Folunteers, of the 23 Regiment of the Irist Brigade. It was made of blue illk, and had heavy frings aroundite. On encision was a representation of Sausfield, the Irist partifict, on the other was the harp, being the assional arms of Ireland. It was appropriately incribed, and was appended to a chaff surmounted by a small gilt eagle. SPRIOUS ACCIDENT. - About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a child of Mr. Bechheor, aged three cears, was run over, at Eleventh and Oxford streets, by car No. 20 of the Touth and Eleventh-streets, and badly

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25: 1882 treasury notes to-day, and the rate, which, in the morning, was 3% premium, rapidly rose during the forenoon to 414. The increase of calls seemed to come from out side parties having duties to pay, and not from those desirous of speculating. Later in the day 4% was freely bid, but the supply fell short, with o speculative feeling: discernible in some of the larger operations Towards. the close of the day they became very source, the latter bid failing to bring them out. In gold much the same nervous movement was visible, the rate advancing and dealy to 8% per cent. premium, and continuing with an advance of K firmly, with an upward tendency to the close. At the Board of Brokers 8% was paid. The feeling that heavy amounts of specie will be required to south English accounts still continues to rule the market in New York, and nutil that movement is decided gold

will probably maintain its present position. At the Stock Board there was a greater activity among the fincies, with some improvement in price. Reading opened at 29%, advanced to % at the second board, and closed at the latter price. The bonds of this company were in acrive demand; sixes of 1844 and 48 extended brought 99 the former, 102 the latter; '86s were steady at 80%, an advance of %; '70s 95, an advance of %. \$26,000 in bonds changed hands. North Pennsylvania shares advanced 1/4. Sixes steady at 82. 99 1/2 bid for the 10s. The chattel scrip brought 68. Schuylaill Navigation preferred at 10% and Catawissa Bailrond, com-mon. at 4 were firm. The preferred of the latter were in demand at 1214. Susquehanna shows an advance of in demand. at 12%. Susquenance on we are avance of %, 6s 1½. Lehigh Navigation advanced %, with 31% bid for the scrip, a decline of %. 17% was bid for Long Island, an advance of %. Pennsylvania 5s were steady, and in demand at 89. Philodelphia and Erie 6s at 93%. Morris Canal first mortgage at 99. Camden and Amboy 6s '67 at 95, the '89s at 92. Minebill Railroad firm at old price, 47%. City 6s, new, brought 102. Passenger railways were not much demanded. Second and Third brought 76% @76%, a decline. Spruce and Pine 13%, an 25% no change. Green and Coates 34, an advance of

%. Fifth and Sixth 47%. 56 was bid for West Philadelphia. 39% for Chestnut and Walnut. 19% for Thirteenth and Fifteenth. 8% for Seventeenth and Nineteenth. 22% for Girard College. Bank shares dull. Money remains as previously quoted, Drezel & Company quote: New York exchange..... Boston exchange parel 10 pm.
Baltinore exchange parel 10 de.
Country funde. 4-10 exc.
Country funde. 4-10 exc.
American gold. 8½ 99½ mem.
U. 8. 7 3-19 7 ressury notes. 105½ 30105½.
Old Demand-notes. 4½ 54½ prem.
The coupons due July 1, of the Sacramento Valley
Bailroad, will be paid at the office of Schuchardt & Geb-

Raircad, will be paid at the office of Schucbardt & Geb-hardt, of New York. The coupons due July 1, on the fire civil, and echool bonds of the city of San Francisco, will be paid by W. T. Coleman & Co., of New York. The Metropolitan Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent, payable July 7; the Atlantic Bank, of Brooklyn, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable July 1; the Washington Marine Insurance Company, a semi-annual interest dividend of three and a half per cent., payable July 1; the Continental Bank, a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable July semi-annual interest dividend of three and a half per ent., payable on the 1st of July: the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable July 1.

The Cincinnati Price Current, of the 23th, discussing noney matters in that city for the past week, says: money matters in that city for the past week, says:

The money market, as regards discounting, or a demand for loans continues remarkably easy, and there is no trouble in placing good paper at \$ to 8 per cent, and paper not strictly first class is takes at 10 per cent.

The demand for exchange has been quite light, and tha meriket dull, with a slight deckine, in rates Quite a speculative demand has prevailed for gold, and the 7.3-10th and old demand treasury notes; but, exceeding gold, the rates have not essentially changed. Gold closes decidedly higher. In consequence of the low rates for exchange, the notes of Bastern banks have been placed at a discount of % of one per cent.

Drexel & Co. advertise to buy the July 7.30 compons at Drexel & Co. advertise to buy the July 7.30 coupons at a premium; also, those of the sixes of 1881.

a premium; asso, mose of the sixes of 1881.

The New York Evening Post says:

The stock market is more setive and higher, especially on the relirosd chares, which are changing hands at an advance on yesterday's prices of & 21 per cent. The strongest of the list are New York Central, Tolesto, Rock Island, and Cieveland and Pitteburg.

Galena and Chicago rose to 72 on the large carnings for the third week of June.

Cieveland and Pitteburg was netive at 33%, finally closing at 23% 224. Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati tell off to 126%.

Pacific Mail is firm at 116% 2117, Panama at 138%.

There was a further advance in Chicago and mock Island, after the Board. Last sales 68%.

The most buoyant of the bond list are the issues of the Chicago and Northwestorn Company. The firsts sold at 75, the assented at 51%, the seconds at 35. This is a rise of 7 to 10 per cent. in as many days. Michigan Sonthern bonds are also & 26% per cent. higher. Hudson firsts are firm at 110, the thirds at 33%. Eric thirds and fourths are lower, under a tresh supply from London by the Arabia.

The Government list is very strong. The coupon sixes of 1881 close with buyers at 106%. The 7.30 agles are firm at 165%. The six per cent, certificates are 100 at 160%.

Money is moderately active at 44% per cent.

Money is moderately active at 4 % a5 per cent. on good Money is moderately active at 4 % 55 per cent. on good collaterals, and these rates will probably be maintained till after the 4th of July.

There is renewed excitment in gold and exchange, and as we go to press rates are quito unsettlet. The holders G gold ask 109%, and the exchange drawers are getting 120% for first class bills on London. Most of the sales of gold at the Stock Board this morning were at 108% at 109% but since, 109% has been paid, and 109% is the general asking rate.

Philagelphia Stock Exchange Sales, June 26. [Reported by S. E. SLAYMARBR, Phila. Exchange.] FIRST BOARD.

8000 Penna 5s. s5wo 59 310 Minehill R..... 47) 15000 do. U & P. 55. 89 1000 Su-q Capal 6.... 37 17000 do. C & P. 815. 89 1200 Schi N 6s. 1872, 90 | 100 | 10. U. C. F. 191. 05 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | SECOND BOARD.

| CLOSING PRICES—FIBM. | Bid. Asked. | Bid.

isles comprise about 250 bbls good superfine at \$4.75. 1,000 bbls Northwestern extra family at \$4.8004 90, and 3,500 Obio do, mostly on private terms, including one lot at \$5 25 49 bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying moderately at the above figures for superfine and extras and \$5.50@6 50 for extra family and fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is steady, and selling as wanted a quality. Hye Flour is steady, and selling as wanted at \$3.25. Corn Meal is more inquired for, and good Pennalis scarce at \$2.75 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl.

Wheat comes in slowly, and the market is firm, with sales of 5.000 bus at 121\text{at 124c for red. and 128\text{at 135c for white.} By is selling at 67c for Penna. Corn is uncharged; 2.000 bus Sowhern yellow sold at 54c afloat, and 1,500 bus damaged at 45\text{at 64c.} Osts are not so plenty, but prime Penna. are held at 40c.

Bank.—Quercitron is in better demand, and about 120 hbds sold mostly at \$33% \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton for 1st No. 1. Bank.—Querettron is in better demand, and about 120 hbds sold mostly at \$33% \$\mathrew{P}\$ ton for 1st No. 1. Corrow.—The market is excited, and prices are tending upward; holders are asking 263c advance on pre-