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VOL. 6.—NO. 156. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1863.

NEW YORK CITY. EUROPE.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1863.

The Recent Movements on the Mississippi, Yazoo, White, and Arkansas Rivers—Be-havior of our Troops—Our Captures and ARKANSAS POST, Arkansas, Jan. 17, 1863. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Believing that the readers of your widelycirculated paper would like to know how things are

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST.

progressing in this military department, I send the ollowing items: move on the rebels, stationed on the Tallahatchle river, near Holly Springs, Mississippi. Our regiment, the 55th Illinois, was at that time stationed in Memphis, Tennessee. A force of about 30,000 of us, under command of Major General W. T. Sherman, left Memphis on the 26th of November, and made a rapid march of sixty miles to the Talla-

hatchle river, where we expected to have a fight with the enemy, but, "lo and behold," he had flown. Our division was then marched back to Memphis, and another corps was organized by General Sherman, and immediately put aboard of transports and moved down the Mississippi river. This force, numbering about 40,000, was destined for Vicksburg. We landed on the banks, or rather bottoms, of the Yazoo river, about eight miles above its mouth, on the 26th of December. The next day we moved forward. Skirmishing began about noon, and con-tinued till night. The rebels fell back before our skirmishers to their fortifications, situated on the bluffs, and just across a deep bayou or slough about eventy-five yards wide. The next day (Sunday) our artillery opened on the ebels across the bayou, and was soon followed up by the infantry. The firing continued heavy allday, without any important results or serious loss on our side. This bayou extended for miles, and the rebels

had fortifications the whole length of it. Just over the bayou the enemy's sharpshooters were stationed in rifle-pits, who did fearful execution with our officers. On Monday, the orders were to charge across the bayou, which was done at several places along the line; but at every point we were repulsed with heavy loss. At some places the banks on the oppos site side were so steep that our boys could not get up. There was but little fighting done after Monday. We remained in our position three days longer. and built some breastworks. During all this time the rebels were fortifying and hourly receiving reinforcements. We could hear trains of cars coming into Vicksburg continually. Our position was only four or five miles from the city. On Thursday night nated, and went aboard of our boats, and the next day we were moving up the Mississippi

The gunboats rendered us no assistance whatever. The weather was very pleasant during the engagement, but it commenced raining as soon as we got aboard of the boats, and rained hard for two days.

If we had remained in the swamps, we would have

river, Major General John A. WcClernand took com mand of the fleet. The fleet, I believe, numbers over It gives me pleasure now to give you some of the particulars of a victory, and a very important one, too—one of the most brilliant affairs of the whole war. We captured this place last Sunday, the 11th, taking the whole rebel force, numbering 7,000 men, prisoners. On Saturday morning we landed two moving up for battle. Our skirmishers drove the

the whole army was moving into position. About noon the column moved forward at a "doublequick." The fighting opened now in earnest. Our heavy infantry and artillery force in front, and the gunboats on their flank, the firing was nearly equal to that at Shiloh. After three hours' fighting, having dismounted or silenced nearly every one of the enemy's guns, and our gunboats having passed above the fort, they could stand it no longer, and accordingly hoisted the white flag, surrendering unconditionally. We took about 7,000 prisoners, the same number of small arms, and 20 pieces of arill-lery. Only six of the guns were in condition to be hauled off the field. Four of the cannons were heavy

After silencing the guns, they let their shells fly into the enemy's ranks with great destruction. The rebels hoisted the white flag just in time to save themselves from utter annihilation, for we were just on the point of making a grand charge on their breastworks, which would have swept them from the field. Their breastworks were very inferior, most of them having been built during the night before. The fort was small, but well constructed. generally very independent and saucy, and pretty rell clothed for rebels.

The Eengagement was well planned and con-

ducted. Great credit is due our commander, Gen. McClernand, for this victory. We are all on board the boats again, and ready for another fight. This place will not be garrisoned. Where our next move will be, I am not able to say. It is generally believed, however, that we will soon go to Vicksburg again. I do not believe that we will cooperate with us. It has been raining heavily for the last twenty-four hours, and prospects for more are plenty. The more rain we have the better it will be for our fleet. The prisoners are on board the boats with us. They will be exchanged as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c., J. G. B. THE PIRATE ORETO.

Important Report from Havana—The Oreto said to be Sunk by our Gunboats—A Con-firmation by the Gunboat Cayuga From passengers who arrived by the Columbia, at New York, on Sunday, we have very important re ports concerning our naval fleet and the privateer Oreto, in Havana waters—reports which we hope will be confirmed.

The Columbia left New Orleans on the 25th ult.,

will be confirmed.

The Columbia left New Orleans on the 25th ult., and arrived at Havana on the 27th. While remaining at Havana, the passengers learned from the inhabitants that heavy firing had been heard at a supposed distance of sixty miles from that piace. It is positively asserted by some who appeared to be well informed in the matter, that several of our gunboats had attacked the rebel Oreto, and sunk her. The report was generally believed in Havana, and was the all-absorbing theme of conversation.

The Columbia left Havana for New York at 1 P. M. on the 25th. Just prior to her departure the Creole, from New York, arrived bringing the intelligence that she had been hailed by the United States gunboat Cayuga on the day previous, and was informed by her captain that a number of the National gunboats and the Orelo had had a sharp engagement, during which the Orelo was struck by a shell and sunk.

As but half an hour elapsed between the arrival of the Creole and the salting of the Columbia, it was impossible for the passengers of the latter vessel to gather the particulars. Taking into consideration, however, the confidence of the people at Havana in the truth of the report, and the subsequent confirmation by the officers of the Orelo, the passengers are fully convinced that the piratical craft, Oreto, has at last met her well-deserved fate.

Three days previous to the arrival of the Columbia at Havana, the Oreto was chased into that port by the United States gunboat Cuyler. On the following dny the Cuyler disappeared, evidently for the purpose of drawing out the Oreto from her place of refuge. It would appear that the stratagem was admirably and successfully executed.

The passengers are elafed beyond mensure at the highly encouraging and satisfactory news of which they are the bearers. The scene at the Astor House, where a number of them are stopping, was truly exciting. Each one was the nucleus of a large circle of eager listeners, who did not fail to catch every word as it fell from the lips of the narra

French Mediation. Mr. Jewett has written a letter to the New York Herald, which concludes as follows: "It is now understood the mediation invitation wil be extended at an early day by France alone, or in connection with European Powers. It has already received the hearty approval of the distinguished leader of the Republican party, Hon. Horace Greeley, received the hearty approval of the distinguished leader of the Republican party, Hon. Horace Greeley, with lavor in high quarters, and with the people.

"Count Mercier, in an interview, thinks that you and all the distinguished men in the country should, without regard to party, give the subject prompt, serious attention, stating that France claimed no right to interfere in the internal relations of the country, nor would not, but as a friend to the American nation, she could not be silent when duty called, in behalf of humanity, and nations, and our interests, to offer her friendly aid in any way best calculated to restore harmony and peace; that Napoleon deemed the war as leading to greater obstacles in the way of peace than now exists, and hoped we would view, in the conciliatory spirit offered, his desire to contribute to a restoration of the relations between the States upon the most conveniently agreed-upon basis; that Napoleon had no hostile intention in mediation or Mexico; that as to the latter, he did not deem his position a violation of any right of the American, people or nations.

"Mr. Vallandigham expresses his hope that you and all the other Democratic statesmen of the country will give this subject the serious attention and and all the other behinds that states are the country will give this subject the serious attention and action which it deserves, and in connection with which refers you to his late speech, asking you, in your decision, to be governed by prayer rather than the country of the c

Gold and Irredeemable Paper. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: A slip of the pen in copying, or a mistake of the press (most probably the former), makes non-sense of a sentence of the letter published in your paper of the 2d inst. It should read: "But if there be in England a small amount of money or such merchandise belonging to our people, there will be few sellers of exchange on England, and such ex-Very respectfully yours, W. D. speculations, NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

oon to culminate in the Legislature, is exciting the usual amount of loud talk amongst the politi lans, but shows no present prospect of making much stir with the general public. The Hon. Ed-win D. Morgan, our late Governor, seems to stand the best chance just now, as he is sure of at least forty Republican votes, while no other aspirant can ount more than a dozen, and but fifty-five are required. Mr. Morgan not only represents the most table principles of his party, but also a high social class of the community not often found mixing in olitics. Without being rampantly ambitious, he is properly willing to accept any public post of dignity, and would serve as a fine type of New York re-

THE SOCIAL SYSTEM

spectability in the Senate chamber.

in this city has most unquestionably suffered a decided revolution from the war, and no one who watches the constant changes on Fifth avenue can very long doubt that the aristocracy of peace is fast giving way to the aristocracy of war. The bankers alone, of all the old regime, remain at their posts in a body, and for the reason, probably, that their moneretire from the field. They hold unquestioned prethe former ton have gone to Europe, and the Belmonts are the rulers of the avenue. Of those who have in many cases purchased the residences, and are spiring to the social positions of the families departed or Europe and elsewhere, there is little to say in admiration. Some of them are "Union refugees from the South, with bank accounts hardly in keeping with the most pathetic theory of loyal martyr-dom; others are the families of high officers in the volunteer service; and still others present no other definite record than the anainvol newspaper stories about twenty-thousand-dollar ensheer fabrication, and I can assure you that the eason thus far has been a rather distrait and luguprious one for that brown-stone faubourg. The bank ers herd jealously by themselves, and the new aristorate have such unpleasant suspicions of each other's ave their own criticized, that congeniality is t a discount. The best company that can be got toether there now of an evening, is a motley crush of 'fast' uniforms and "refugees," who are remarkable for talking in any key but that low, sweet one, which old Lear pronounces to be "a most excellent thing in woman." Grace Church Brown was absolutely growing yellow with utter desolation and disgust, before the announcement of Tom Thumb's marriage rescued him from the horrible fear that his occupation was entirely gone. Trusting that what

gain, and—I scarcely need add what the bare name of Brown will at once suggest to your musical -" his soul is marching on THE MAJOR GENERALS. Pope and Wool were honored with banquets by their admirers here on Thursday and Friday eve-nings, and each made a neat little speech on the nobeen drowned out. Our loss, as near as I could vel theme of a soldier's duty to his country and gralearn, was about 1,000, all told. About one half of the number were prisoners.

I have no comment to make on the affair. In fact, I am not well enough posted in matters to justify me in saying anything that would tend to hurt the reputation of our generals. Some say that we the reputation of our generals. Some say that we operated without orders; others that it was only pledge of privacy when I say, that the plates are meant as a recomoissance. About the time that we started up the Mississippi | pected to reach here amidst a tempest of enthusias "the grim old Heintzelman." or some other terror to the rebels, is ready to take his turn at the Army of the Potomac. Furthermore, "the beast Butler" will be dined as soon as he can be

is left of the genuine aristocracy will rouse from its iethargy to honor the connubial event, Brown is

sorting white kids for his "eligible young men

food, and to pause in this city is to find public appreciation represented by a dish for each battle they have lost. A STRANGE MURDER enemy into the fort without much resistance. Late in the evening the gunboats got into position, and in the evening the gunboats got into position, and commenced shelling the fort; some of our batteries a most estimable clergyman who has for many opened fire also. The enemy returned the fire years officiated as pastor of the Mariners' church warmly, which lasted about an hour, and then there, was in the act of coming out of that edifice, ceased for the night.

Next morning (Sunday), all was quiet, except the noise that the enemy made in repairing damages insulted him. Before the pastor could demand an explanation, the sailor drew a pistol from his explanation, the sailor drew a pistol from his bosom and deliberately shot the minister through the heart, killing him instantly! The terrible deed has created the utmost excitement on the Island, and various causes are assigned for it. One of the stories is, that the assassin committed a murder at sea some time ago, and that the slain pastor was the only person living who could bear witness against him for it. The real fact appears to be, that the

"CAPTAIN" REID SANDERS, son of the notorious and festive George N. Sanders, and the arrested bearer of rebel despatches for Europe, is a prisoner at the House of Detention, awaiting orders from Washington. Your corresiege guns. Their small arms were generally infe-siege guns of them being shot guns and old flint rior, many of them being shot guns and old flint rior, many of them being shot guns and old flint rior, many of them being shot guns and old flint rior, many of them being shot guns and old flint rior, many of them being shot guns and old flint rior, many of them being shot guns and old flint rior, many of them being shot guns and old flint rior, many of them being shot guns and old flint rior. hardly the intellectual calibre to do much mischief to the Union, if set at large. He was a quiet, girlish sort of boy, and can hardly make much figure in the world at any time, save by some such accident as an arrest.

THE RISE IN GOLD is the talk of the street this afternoon. It now quotes at \$1.59, and will touch \$1.75 before another Saturday if the vicious and concerted attacks of the disloyal press upon the actional credit are permitted before. The fort was small, but well constructed.
Our loss is about five hundred in killed and wounded, and the enemy's about the same. The source were all Texas and Arkansas troops, were all Texas and Arkansas troops, when the national currency is the paper when the national currency is the national currency is the paper when the national currency is the nat money now chiefly in circulation, and Democratic prints reiterate from day to day that said money will be repudiated, it is not strange that gold should be worth fifty-nine per cent. premium. · PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

are all prospering as well as the execrable walking and weather will permit, but present no new features worthy of gossip. Miss Bateman is still playing Leah, at Niblo's, with good success. Mrs. John Wood brings out the elder Walcot's adaptation of Planche's extravaganza, the "Fair One with the Golden Locks," on Monday evening, at Miss Keene's Theatre. At the New Bowery Theatre, they are playing the "Colleen Bawn" in very good style, the character of Myles of the Ponies being sus-tained by Mr. E. Eddy, the tragedian. The revival of Morton's fine old comedy of "Secrets worth Knowing" has proved the event of the season at Wallack's Theatre, and is the best comedy performance seen in this city for years. Mr. Couldock and Madame Cubas remain at the Winter Garden for another week. Mr. Grau gives us one week of Italian opers, commencing with "Martha," on Monday, and then starts for Boston.

Heartily thankful that this dullest of weeks is

Emancipation in Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 31.—At the emancipation meeting held recently, Senator Gillstrop presented for consideration a bill for the emancipation of slaves in Missouri. Section four accepts the President's proclamation to Congress for compensated emancipation. Sections second and third create a fund for emancipation, consisting of the Congressional appropriation, with such provisions as the State may make, and a 2 per cent. tax on slaves. Sections fifth and sixth provide that those loyal owners who consent to emancipate their slaves, shall file their consent with the county clerk on or before the 4th of July, 1863; that after the proper returns are made to the State office, warrants shall be issued for the full value, that value being fixed by the appraisement of a commissioner appointed for that purpose. Section eighth provides that the commissioner shall make out, after the 4th of July, 1864, a list of the slave-owners who have not filed their consent to emancipation, and that warrants shall be issued for third with, and the slaves shall thereafter be free.

Section ninth provides for the freedom of the slaves as fast as the warrants shall be issued for them. slaves as fast as the warrants shall be iassed for them.

Sections fourteen and fifteen provide for the apprenticeship of the freed slaves, year by year, by their former owners, as far as practicable. All slavery to terminate in 1864, and the inducement is great to abolish slavery in 1803.

The bill does not provide for any freedom without compensation except those of owners who have forfeited their claims, under the confiscation act or may be convicted of treason.

Considerable discussion ensued, but the substantial features of the bill met with general approval. Senator Van Horn submitted a proposition that we will emancipate at all events, and in respect to value we will exacording to our cloth, and if Congress makes no appropriation we will devise some scheme to kill slavery in time.

Alleged Defalcation in Chicago. THE MARINE BANK DEFRAUDED OUT OF \$600,000. From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 29.1 The most intense excitement was created upon 'Change yesterday, among our leading heavy merchants, and especially in banking circles, by an expost of the affairs and condition of the Marine Bank of Chicago, as the foundation of the late financial influsives of the intensivation which reveals a most pose of the affairs and condition of the Marine Bank of Chicago, as the foundation of the late financial difficulties of the institution, which reveals a most startling defalcation upon the part of certain parties connected with the bank, amounting in the aggregate to some \$600,000. The matter was first broached to the stockholders at a meeting held on Monday night, by the president of the institution, J. Young Scammon, Esq. The result of the meeting partially leaked out, or sufficient to form a basis for the most exaggerated rumors relative to the amount of the deficit, and the uses to which it had been applied. To arrive at the real statement of the condition of the bank or the true merits of the alleged defalcation is now almost impossible, and we should not allude to the matter at all, until some reliable narration of the details could be ascertained, were it not for the fact that the general result is already public property, and that the other papers of the city intend publication this morning. The adjourned meeting of the stockholders, which will be shortly held, will undoubtedly furnish some tangible result setting forth the affair in its true light.

The general facts of this financial imbroglio are that a defalcation of \$600,000 occurred in 1850, while the president of the bank was in Europe, \$517,000 of which is traced to a party high in official position in the bank, and one who had the most ample means of knowing the exact financial resources of the institution, in fact, the ostensible manager of it. About \$60,000 rests on the shoulders of another party connected with the bank in a responsible but subordinate position, and some \$15,000 went off with a teller, who imitated his superiors in a measure proportionate to his station.

As the alleged defalcation occurred in 1860, the a teller, who imitated his superiors in a measure proportionate to his station.

As the alleged defalcation occurred in 1850, the statute of limitation bars any peoceeding which might be otherwise instituted in the court against the parties, and for the same reason will probably prevent all the details of this, the heaviest bank defalcation known in the history of the West, from rising to the surface. In what manner so immense an amount was sunken would seem a mystery, but is probably to be charged to fast living and wild speculations,

What France Intends to Do in Arterica-Confession of the Emperor—The Prespects of the Cotton Supply—Letter from the Archbishop of Dublin to Mrs. Stowe—Reception of the Emancipation Procesma-tion—Speech of Minister Adams—The Bischade and Pirates. THE OPERATIONS OF FRANCE IN AMERICA.

Among the documents in the "yellow book," just communicated to the French Chamber, is a letter from the Empersy Napoleon to General Forey, commander of the French troops in Mexico, in which commander of the French troops in Mexico, in which we read:
There will not be wrating people who will ask you why we go to lavish then and money for the establishment of a regular government in Mexico. In the present state of the civilization of the world, the present state of the civilization of the world, the prosperity of America is not a matter of indifference to Europe, for it is she who feeds our manufactories and gives life to our commerce. We have an interest in hits—that the Revultic of the United States be powerful and prosperous; but we have none in this—that she should seize possession of all the Mexican Gulf, dominate from thence the Antiles, as well as South America, and be the sole dispenser of the produce of the New World. We seen one by said experience how precarious is the fate of an industry which is reduced to seeking its chief raw materia in one market alone, to all the vicissitudes of which it has to subto all the vicissitudes of which it has to sub-nit. If, on the other hand, Mexico pre-leives its independence, and maintains the in-serrity of its territory, if a stable Government is con-tituted with the assistance of France, we shall have restored to the Latinrace on the other side of stituted with the assistance of France, we shall have restored to the Latin race on the other side of the ocean its strength and prestige; we shall have restored to the Latin race on the other side of the ocean its strength and prestige; we shall have established our beneficent influence in the centre of America, and this influence, by presenting immense openings for our commerce, will procure us the materials indispensable to our industry. Mexico, thus regenerated, will always be favorable to us; not only from gratitude, but also because her interests will be in harmony with ours, and she will find a powerful support in her good relations with the European Powers. To-day, then, our pledged military honor, the exigency of our policy the interests of our industry and of our commerce, all make it we duty to march upon Mexico, and boldly plant there ear neg; to establish either a monarchy, if it is not incompatible with the national sentiment of the usuatry, or, at all events, a Government which promises some stability.

MR. LAING ON THE INDIAN COTTON SUPPLY. In a letter to the Times, on the cotton supply, Mr. Laing, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer for India, Bays:

I quite agree with Sir C. Wood, that the questien is one of price, and that if, for instance, America were sunk under the ocean, and the price of Indian cotton in consequence permanently raised to its per pound, India would ultimately supply us with 4,000; 600 bales. But the practical question is, not what India might do under hypothetical circumstances in five or six years, but what India is really likely to do in the next year or two. Both the quality and the quantity, per acre, of Indian cotton will doubtless increase. But it would be a mistake to suppose that under any circumstances, the average produce per acre will approach that of America. Mr. and the quantity, per acre, of Indian cotton will doubtless increase. But it would be a mistake to suppose that under any circumstances, the average produce per acre will approach that of Amprica. Mr. Russell tells us how the cultivation has been there conducted. Irish labor was employed to save the more valuable negro, and take the rough edge off the work, in clearing the jungle and draining the feverish swamp. Then gangs of negroes, working in brigades like those of a regular army, were brought into play, with all the resources of capitaliand machinery, to cultivate vast tracts of the richest virgin soil. Nothing of the sort can take place in India. European planters will always, prefer the cultivation of tea and coffee, which are much more profitable than cotton, and are grown at altitudes above the sea much more favorable for European constitutions. Even if it were otherwise, the command of organized labor of the description used in America does not exist. The great bulk of the Indian supply of cotton will, therefore, always, as at present, be grown by the ryots as a rotation crop. The acreable produce will, therefore, always be far less than in America. But, although this is so, a vest-quantity will still be produced by the cultivation of an acre here and an acre there, on the small holdings of the peasant proprietors of a population of 180,000,000, who are mainly agricultural. This is purely a question of price. Let cotton sell on the spot to the ryot at a price which makes it his best paying rotation crop, and there is scarcely any limit to the quantity which may ultimately be grown. Now to apply those data to the practical state of things with which we have to deal. In September last, I warned the ceould comply those of the peasant propers of a population of 180,000,000.

tien crop, and there is scarcely any limit to the quantity which may ultimately be grown. Now to apply those data to the practical state of things with which we have to deal. In September last, I warned the people of Manchester that, to the best of my judgment, they would not get, a the outside, above 1,600,600 bales of cotton from India, for the next twelve months. There seems no reason to alter that opinion. To produce an extra supply of 1,000,000 bales at the existing rate of production—and any increase on it is prospective—would require at least 4,000,000 acres of action of three or four years, this implies that the cultivators of 12,000,000 acres of existing arable ground, who have not hitherto grown cotton as a rotation crop, shall begin to do so. Laneashire may be kept on half rations, and saved from absolute starvation, during the next two years by Indian cotton, but effectual and speedy relief can only come from America. I am convinced, also, that it is for the interest of India that the war in America should scon terminate, so that it may be seen to what normal price cotton would permanently settle down. If America can again produce 4,000,000 bales of cotton, at 6d. to 6d. per b, and so drive the price of Indian cotton down to 4d., other crops will pay better in India; cotton will cense to be grown largely for exportation; and a large amount of capital, which can ill be spared, will have been lost, after being diverted from other pursuits by the temporary stimutus given by high prices. But if, as I think more probable, America, when the war ceases, cannot resume her former production. India will undoubtedly supply the deficiency. It is hazardous to venture on an estimate in such matters, but I see no reason to alter that which I gave four months ago, at Manchester, viz: 1. That for the next twelve months. India might furnish from 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 bales, but not more. 2. That permanently, after time to extend the cultivation and get over the fluctuations at the termination of the war, India might

to 1,000,000 bales.

LETTER FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN TO MIS. H. B. STOWE.

PALACE, DUBLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1863.

DEAR MADAY: In acknowledging your letter and pamphlet, 1 fine the Opportunity of Letings, habre you what I collect to be the prevailing sentiments here on American affairs. Of course, there is a great variety of opinion, as may be expected in a country like ours. Some few sympathize with the Northerns, and some with the Southerns, but for the greater portion sympathize with neither completely, but lament that each party should be making so much greater an expenditure of life and property than can be compensated for by any advantage they can dream of obtaining.

Those who are the least favorable to the Northerns are not so from any approbation of slavery, but

can dream of obtaining.

Those who are the least favorable to the Northerns are not so from any approbation of slavery, but from not understanding that the war is waged in the cause of Abolition. It was waged, they say, ostensibly, for the restoration of the Union, and, in attestation of this, they refer to the proclamation which announced the confiscation of slaves that were the property of Secessionists, while those who adhered to the Federal cause should be exempt from such confiscation; which, they say, did not savor much of zeal for Abolition.

Many, who have a great dislike to slavery, yet hold that the Southerns had at least as much right to seeded as the Americans had originally to revolt from Great Britain. And there are many who think that, considering the dreadful distress we have suffered from the cotton famine, we have shown great forbearance in withstanding the temptation to recognize the Southern States and break the blockate. Then, again, there are some who are provoked at the incessant railing at England and threats of an invasion of Canada which are poured forth in some of the American papers.

There are many, also, who consider that the present state of things cannot continue much longer if the Confederates continue to hold their own as they have done hitherto, and that a people who shall have maintained their independence for two or three be directed to the Sectoral causes should be exceeding from which of sealing and any one of the sector of the Adolicies. See a section of the Adolicies of the

Mr. Theyon, Mr. P., its expressing the plotters he in the first prevented him regard to shavery, said he believed the proclemation would not only tend to the entre of the believed the proclemation would not only tend to the entre of builting that it would greatly conduct to later the proclemation would not only tend to the entre of builting that it would greatly conduct to later the proclemation would not only tend to the entre of builting that it would greatly conduct to later the proclemation would not only tend to the entre of the builting that it would greatly conduct to later the proclemation would not only tend to the entre of builting that the constitution of the one pand, and to do what the Constitution on the one pand, and to do what he constitution on the one pand, and to do what he constitution on the one pand, and to do what he constitution on the one pand, and to do what he constitution on the one pand, and to do what he constitution on the one pand, and to do what he constitution on the one pand, and to do what he constitution on the one pand, and to do what he constitution all owed on the other for the liberation of the proclemation of the pand of the constitution of the constitution of the pand of the constitution of the pand of t

and great satisfaction. I need not say how citcouvaging such manifestations will be to thisse
persons in my country represented by the Prosident of the United States, who have been
driver into the necessity of maintaining such a'
painful struggle as has been carried on by them far
America, in devotion to great principles of public
law and public order. I am very much encouraged
by the circumstance that there is growing here,
and in Europe generally, a better conception
than has heretofore prevailed of the principle
involved in the struggle. The election of Mr.
Lincoln was a great declaration of the majority of the people of the United States in favor
of the principle of human freedom. The signification of it was that the persons then elected to places
of responsibility should be so far imbuck with that
principle as that, while they carried on the Government in the spirit of freedom, they should at the
same time avoid the necessity of a struggle of physisal-force. It was the conviction on the part of the
exponents of that policy that the result vould be as
certain by that process, though perhaps much slower, that drove him into the desperate meanire of
stopping it at the threshold by violence. The consequence was that the Government was attacked at
its very foundations. The struggle to preserve it
has been going on from that time to this.
If, therefore, there has been what might otherwise
be thought extraordinary laste and precipitate energy in any of the measures which have been taken
by the Government, it has not been owing so much
to any will of their own as to the fact that the violence of the resistance has caused the necessity for
them: I think the idea which its desirable to prosent distinctly is this—that the estruggle has been one sent distinctly is this—that the struggle has been one of self-defence against the aggressive system that was threatening destruction to the whole edifice of government as it stood, for the reason that it was too favorable to freedom. And with regard to this Proclamation, the desire on the part of the Precident of the United States has been, as I conscientiously believe, not to hasten the measure of envarightion any faster than popular sentiment in the slave States would demand, nor any faster than the emergency should distance on the part of the part of the precipitale. Therefore, in all matters incidental to the maintenance of his policy, regard has been steadyly land to the possible avoidance of those dangers of service war which necessarily must have been foreseen by all'thoughtful persons during the context. Therefore, whilst always keeping in view the ultimate consequences of this most remarkable, and I may say. unprecedented structle. I trust that

gers of service war which necessarily must have been forescen by all'thoughtful persons during the contest. Therefore, whilst always keeping in view the ultimate consequences of this most remarkable, and, I may say, unprecedented strugele, I trust that the great results which we all hope to arrive at will be eventually reached—not, perhaps, immediately, not, perhaps, to day, or to-morrow, or the next day, but ultimately by a steady perseverance in one course, which may force the consent of all parties, and yet avert the dreadful consequences which we might naturally apprehend. I am extremely gratified in the assurances which have been given by several gentlemen with respect to the state of popular feeling in England on this subject. I have myself had occasion to notice the fact that, although some of the exponents of the public sentiment have appeared to be at times exceedingly harsh apon the United States, yet that, when opportunity offered for an appeal to the people themselves, the sentiment has uniformly responded to the policy which the United States Government have enunciated. I am, therefore, encouraged to hope that the clouds which have heretoforegathered, and, at times, somewhat portentously, over the amicable relations of the two countries, have now more and more the appearance of vanishing from the sky. I feel asinguine that the expression of sympathy from here, which I have been lately the medium of repeatedly communicating to my countrymen, will have the effect of clearing away many impressions that may have been received by reading distinctly—which they will now have the opportunity of doing—that the policy of Great Britain is not retrograde on the subject of slavery, wherever it may yet exist, and that it is true to the former pledges it so nobly gave to the world of its devotion to the principles of human freedom—the growing conviction of that fact will have the effect in America of restoring those amicable relations and reviving those warm sentiments which hought to be entertained between the t

day...
The deputation then thanked his Excellency for the courtery with which he had received them, and withdrew. THE QUESTION OF EMANCIPATION. The following circular has been issued in Man-EMANCIPATION SOCIETY, MANCHESTER BRANCH, Monday, Jan. 6, 1863. DEAR SIR: We respectfully invite your co-opera-tion in the formation of a branch emancipation so-ciety in this city, to second the efforts of the associa-tion is London, whose address we enclose you.

The committee of that society have offered to send

a deputation to address public meetings throughout he manufacturing districts, provided the local arask jour adhesion.

Reient events have unmistakably demonstrated that, amongst working men especially, true views on the American question generally prevail, and that there is in Lancashire a much stronger sympathy for the Anti-Slavery Administration of the North than was shiftinated was satisficated.

The visit of a deputation from the London Emancipation Society would not only give a valuable opportunity for the expression of those opinions, but would cause the important issue of Freedom vs. Slavely, involved in the American war, to be better understood. At the close of the labors of the London Deputa-At the close of the labors of the London Deputa-tion it is proposed to hold an influential meeting in Manchester, at which some of the leading liberal members of Parliament and representative politi-cians of Lancachire are expected to attend. As it is of importance that the work in hand should be commenced at once, we venture to hope for an early and favorable reply. We are, dear sir, yours very truly.

fours very truly,
THOMAS B. POTTER, Chairman,
ED. OWEN GREENING, Hon. Sec. ANOTHER PRIVATEER STEAMER IANOTHER PRIVATEER STEAMER

(From the London Shipping Gazento
Captain Blyth, of the ship Oregon of Newcastle,
from \$4. John, N. P.; discharging at London, reports here that, or the 16th ult. in lat. 43 north,
long, 60 west, he saw a large steamer, bark-rigged
and under cas-vas. The weather was then thick,
and the steamer did not appear to notice the Oregon; but at half past eleven P. M. the weather
cleared up, and the steamer bore down under steam,
came close alongside, flying the American flag at her
peak, and easing steam, demanded to know to what
country he belonged. Captain Blyth immediately
hoisted the English ensign, whereupon the steamer
haved down the American flag and horisted the Confederate flag, dipped it thrice, and bore awy in an
opposite direction. Captain Blyth then hoisted
signals indicating that his ship was the Oregon of
Newcastle; but the steamer did not hoist her number in reply. Captain Blyth reports she was heavily
armed and manned, and supposed her to be the renowned Alabama.

THE BLOCKADE AND SEAMEN'S WAGES. THE BLOCKADE AND SEAMEN'S WAGES. THE BLOCKADE AND SEAMEN'S WAGES.

IFrom the Manchester Guardian.]

In order to meet the difficulties which have arisen of late, in consequence of the capture by Federal cruisers, and the loss of time sustained by sailors when taken in attempts to run the blockade, a clause has been of late inserted in the articles of vessels, to the effect that the sailors ship for a voyage to unbiockaded ports only, and when they are taken to blockaded ports against their will and are captured, they are entitled to compensation from the owners of the ships. In several cases of this description, which have of late been tried in Liverpool, the sailors have established claims. Should a sailor become aware that a vessel upon which he has shipped on the understanding that she was bound to an unblockaded port, is actually intended for a blockaded port, he can at once desert and claim compensation.

GALLANT CUNDUCT OF AMERICAN

GALLANT CONDUCT OF AMERICAN SAILORS.

THE CITY. The Thermometer WNW.. W by N. W by N W by N. WSW.......W THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD-ANNUAL

PRETING OF THE STOOKHOLDERS.-Yesterday ring, the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company held their annual meeting, at Sancom street Hall. Mayor Henry presided and there was a very full attendence. Mr. Edwin Smith icted animecretary. The annual report of the stockhelders was then: read by the secretary. A special report of the Board of Directors was next read. It was a repay to a report by Mr. James Page, at the last annual meeting. The report says: "In obedience to your instructions, however, the Board ill, as briefly as possible, reply to such portions of ne minority report as appears to treat of practical

will, as briefly as possible, reply to such portions of the minority report as appears to treat of practical andjects."

The first part of the report is chiefly devoted to questioning the integrity of the majority of the committee composed of gentlemen who, in this community, need no defenders. It also states, in the same spirit, that it was impossible to obtain the necessary "information for the officers and books of the commandary," when it was well known to the committee that any information desired by it or any of its members was and would lave, to any reasonable extent, been freely given. After these preliminary remarks, the misority report proceeds to comment upen the condition of the finances of the company. As this is fally shown in the last and present annual reports of the Board, it is hardly necessary to refer to it here except to assure the sharehidders that the financial condition of the company is very satisfactory.

The report then analyses the construction accountiand attempts to democraticate that the original estimate of the engineer for the completion of the railroad between Harrisburg and Pittsburg—which made provisions only for a traffic that was expected to meet the line when opened for use—have been largely exceeded. This business amounted in 1854, the year the road was opened throughout, to but 250, cot ones of freight, although the company had previously been forming a profitable through business for the line by the aid of the Allegheny Portage Railroad and the watern division of the Pernsylvania Canal. This tonnage has steadily increased, until it has reached, in 1832, only eight years from the opening of the entire route, to the enormous amount of 2,223,601 tons. This large increase was fully justified, and explains the increased outlays upon the road and the ealarged outifit purchased to accommodate it. The expenditures for these objects have been judiciously and economically made, but, not before they were required by the wants of the comin judiciously and economically made, but

simply answering the specifications concluding the report. These are:

Pirst. That the real estate, equipment, and construction account, should be closed.

Second. That dividends should be suspended notil the track and outfit was restored to undoubted efficiency, and that your Board should be instructed not to make any dividends in future, unless carned. Third. That the Board be directed to consider hereafter Philadelphia and Pittsburg the termin of their road, and that they shall not cripple the local travel of the road, &c.

Fourth. A committee of lavestigation should be

travel of the road, &c.

Fourth. A committee of investigation should be appointed to examine into the arisins of the company, in the manner adopted by the committee of the New York Central Company, by passing over the whole track on a hand car, examine the condition of the locomotives, cars, &c.

By the adoption of these recommendations it is stated that the company and its road can be "redeemed from its present condition," and made to The first proposition supposes that the road has attained its full capacity, and nothing is required but to finish its double track to render it complete. In this limited view of the future operations of the line, the Board do not concur, and to provide for the enlargement of the business of the road, have made and are making large additions to their accommodations at Pittsburg, as well as Philadelphia. It will be observed, however, by a careful examination of the accounts of the company for several years past, that these expenditures have been met from the profits of the road, after paying dividends, without materially augmenting the debts of the company.

The other propositions are replied to in an appropriate manner. The first proposition supposes that the road has

The other propositions are replied to in an appropriate manner.

This report was ordered to be printed with the annual report.

Mr. Lewis Elkin offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the stockholders are eminently due, and they are hereby tendered, to the president and directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the able and efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties during the past year. which they have distinated their duties during me past year.

Mr. Page. I regret exceedingly that this resolution has been offered. I think, to say the least, that it is in bad taste to offer such a resolution, and I do not wish to be thought factious in opposing it. Now, when it is admitted in the report of the Board of Distance of the the averaging resources of the reli-

rectors that the extraordinary success of the railroad is to be attributed to the present condition of the country, it seems to me to be an act uncalled for to attribute this prosperity to the activity of the managers of the railway. The whole report admits that butfor the continuance of the present disastrous war, the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad would not be what it was during the past year. In the report which I had the honor to present to the Board of Directors, I anticipated this very condition of things, and spoke of it in the strongest terms that I could. We been prosperous as a railroad, but our in the prosperous as a railroad, but our in the force of the care of. It has been made, but our in the force of the care of. It has which they had no control. It has been the consequence of this unfortunate, disastrous and treasonable war. Where would the Pennsylvania Railroad have been if the mouth of the Mississippi had been open to the trade of the West, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had been in full operation? Where it would have been at this time, with the burden of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad upon it, would have been impossible for me to tell. Under the pressure of the circumstances which have forced business upon the road, for us to say that the directors are entitled to thanks, is actually to depy the truth of what they themselves have said. While our individual interest as stockholders has been advanced by this state of affairs, there is not a man here whose business has not suffered in consequence. It is a short-sighted view of the case. I may say that it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good; so the war, while it has ruined and prostrated the country in various directions, has helped the Pennsylvania Railroad, and their directors' report says so, and yet we are about to assume that it is the Board of Management. For that reason I shall vote against it. I do not wish to be considered as wanting in respect to these gentlemen. But I cannot permit myself to vote to support that which of the executive council, which had been prepared by Secretary Blodget, and which comprises everything connected with the business of society and the State, was the first business of the evening. When printed it will correspond in volume and quality with last year's report. It is the fifth report of the board as made by Secretary Blodget, and is unequalled in its value, both for the precision and the extent of the topics handled. Each year's reports have, by request, been forwarded to the Treasury Department, forming a collection which will be referred to as final freated in this report. Plan twenty-seven heads were 1.B usiness of previous year continued.

2. National finances and taxation.

3. Proposed retrograde legislation; the tonnage tax and usury laws. ax and usury laws.

4. Coal oil; petroleum; the new commercial

THE WAR PRESS. CPUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from afford very little more than the cost of the paper Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.

To the getter-up of a Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given. THREE CENTS. EXAMINATIONS OF CARDIDATES AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD. HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.—The examination ERS OF THE ATHENEUM.—The forty-eighth annual of candidates for admission into the Boys' Central High School, commenced yesterday, will be continued Philadelphia was held at the Hall yesterday mornevery day until Friday. The number of applicants is one hundred and sixty-two. They were examined ing. On motion of Mr. Edward Law, Mr. Thomas P. Hoopes was called to the chair, and Mr. George esterday in orthography (embracing punctuating Griscom appointed secretary. The annual report of and spelling) and mensuration. The scritence given for punctuation is as follows: On the seventh of the directors, precented in accordance with the proune directors, presented in accordance with the provisions of the charter to the stockholders, was read by Mr. Edward Law. The treasuter's account for the past year, from Jan. 20, 1882, to Jan. 19, 1863, states the receipts to be \$4,221.47; payments, \$3,999.42—leaving a balance of \$222.05. The board, however, also hold a wariant for \$225 for a quarter's rent from the controllers of the public schools, which will raise the balance in the treasurer's hands to \$447.05. Fourteen Emitted and sixty volumes have been added to the library. Of these, two hundred and ten were purchased, fifty presented; and the remaining twelve hundred sequential to the institution by its late president; Samuer Breck, Esq. Arrengements are now being made to place the lastnamed books in the library, so that they can be used by the stockholders.

Flon. W. E. Lichman, Hon. Charles J. Biddle: Hon. Wan. D. Kelley, Hon. Alexander Henry, etc., have also presented books to the library. Documents and papers have been received from the United States Government, New York beginslature, Smithsonian Institute, and the Statz of Pennsylvania. Thirteen hundred and fifty volumes have been teken from the library during the past year, showing a greatly increased interest in this feature of the institution. The death of Samuel Breck; Esq.; since 1842 the president of the corporation, and one of the earliest stockholders, is learned by them with sincere regret. The report being urganimously approved and accepted, on motion of Mr. Law, the meeting then proceeded to the election of fifteen directors, to serve for the ensuing year. On motion, Messrs, J. J. Woodward and George Washington Smith were appointed tellers of the clection. On motion, the meeting them adjourned trailif five in visions of the charter to the stockholders, was read April, he appeared in the House of Lords, rejoicing that, though with more than one foot in the grave, he had been able to rise from bed, and to beer testimony against it. "I rejoice," said he, "that the grave has not closed on me; that I am still alive to fift up my voice against the dismemberment of this ancient and most noble monarchy. Shall this great ancient and most noble monarchy. Shall this great Kingdom, that has survived the Danish depredations; the Scottish inroads, and the Norman conquest: that has stood the threateded invasion of the Spanish rimada, now fall prostrate before the house of sourbon! If peace cannot be preserved with honor. et us at least make one effort; and if we must fall, SPELLING Assignment, brethren, circumstantial, dilapitate, cligible, factions, genius, hysterical, ingenius, joutners, kennel, landaniin; malign, sericier, operation, professor, thapsody, sepantion, tyranzy, undoubted, vehicle, wrester, yeonan, zephyr, across, basin, catchism, keinous, llegible, merericious, parliament, gulphur, tassel, navielfy, vengeance, Rappalannock; Natchitoches, Kenia, Carlisle, Micklenburg.

MENSURATION.

CONSTITUTION.

THEORETICAL ARITHMETIC.

2. Give an example showing the difference betwee the last common multiple and greatest common mer

5. How would you perform an example in compound division?

4. How do you change an improper fraction, &c., a whole or mixed number? Why?.

5. What is the shortest method of multiplying a decimal by 10, 100, 1,000 &c.? Give the reason for the

decimal by 10, 100, 100 to method you pursued.

6. How do you find the interest for months when the rate is 6 per cent. per annum 1 Why?

7. Do banks, in discounting, deduct more or less then local interest?

than legal interest?
8. Define involution and power of a quantity, and prepare the number 27 for the extraction of the cube

root.

9. How do you perform an example in the single rule of three? Why?

10. How do you find the loss or gain per cent, on any article?

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF

TRADE.—The annual meeting of the members of the association of the Board of Trade took place

yesterday evening, at their rooms, at half past seven o'clock; Samuel Megargee, Esq., was in the chair,

and Mr. Boldin, secretary. The reading of the report of the executive council, which had been prepared by

The new iron navy yard.
Resurvey of the Delaware.
Immigration.
Defences of the Delaware.

Senaior Lowry was subsequently introduced, and

made a few remarks commendatory of the Gover-nor's views. He then spoke of his then being on the way to Washington to induce the Government to accept League Island as a navy yard.

THE DRUG EXCHANGE. - The annual

nceting of the Drug Exchange Association was held vesterday afternoon, at their rooms on Third

street, below Market. The report of the asso-

ciation for the past year was read, giving a gratifying account of the prosperous condition of the institution. The expenses of the year amounted to \$552.73; the balance in the hands of the treasurer is \$221.84; the receipts amounted to \$1,153.39; of which there were received in annual subscriptions,

which there were received in annual suoscriptions, \$865; entrance fees, \$100; desk privileges, \$60; donation from Mesers. Rosengarten, \$120; discounts, etc., \$8.39. A board of directors for the ensuing year was elected: R. H. Zeigler, treasurer, and Harrison Smith, secretary. The president will be elected by the board of directors.

REMANDED.-Col. Buchanan Cross, who

Bureau of statistics General business. Manufactures.

1. Describe the different kinds of angles.
2. Define a wedge, a prismoid, and an ungula.
3. Give the rule for finding the area of an irregular, right-liked figure of any number of takes.
4. State the rule for obtaining the schidtly of a 5. If the driving wheels of a locomotive he five feet in diameter, how many revolutions do they make in a minute, when drawing a train at the rate he afternoon. In the afternoon meeting the tellers, report forty miles as hour?

6. The greater chord of a circular zone is fortyhowed the election to have resulted in the following natied directors: Quintin Gramuel Norris, J. Francis Fisher, Dr. Shippen, James Duidas, Edward E. Law, perpendicular distance six according to fine zone in yards?

7. How many cubic yards of earth must be taken?

1. How many cubic yards of earth must be taken? endicular distance six feet. What is the area

4. How many cund yards or earth must be taxen; out in digging a well 'aix' feet in diameter and sixtyffeet deep!

8. Required the whole surface of a triangular pyrkmid, each side of whose base is three and a half yards, and its slant height thirty-three feet.

9. What is the solidity; in feet, of a stick of tim-MOW THE DIFFICULTY IN COUNCILS MAY LOSE TO THE CITY ELEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS.— 9. What is the solidity; in feet, of a stell of timber, whose ends are respectively thirty by twenty-seven inches, and twenty-four by eighteen inches, and whose length is fifty feet?

10! The diameter of a spirerical segment is twenty inches, and the height six inches. How many gallons, dry measure, will it hold?

The exercises in orthography were prefaced by Professor J. A. Kirkpatricit, the questions in meintration by Professor James McClure.

The examination of candidates for admission into the Girls' High School also commenced vesterday. At the last meeting of the City Councils of 1862, an rdinance was passed through both branches, making an appropriation of \$1,100 to pay the clerks and messengers for "extra services." There was no opthe Gils' High School also commenced yesterday. They number one hundred and sixty-one. It is probable that sixty-five only can be admitted. The examination will close on Thursday. The day of admission will be the ensuing Wednesday. The examination operations of yesterday were in the Conwhich was addressed to the president and members of Common Council, in which chamber the bill originated:

"I return to the Council in which it originated the ascompany bill, 'entitled an ordinance to pay the clerks and wassengers of Councils for extra services for the year 1862,' without my approval. The grants of extraodinary sums to officials, made at the close of the legislative term, are to be regarded with more than usual scrutiny from the peculiar influences under which they are senerally adopted. with more than usual scrutiny from the peculiar in-fluences under which they are generally adopted. The acceptance of an office with n-fixed salary is an implied undertaking to perform all the duties per-taining thereto, whether few or meny, without ex-pectation of other remuneration from the public treasury. There may be peculiar cases in which an unlooked-for change of functions may give equitable claim to special additional allowence but such plea-3. If Congress wished to erect a navy yard in Philadelphia, what would be necessary before so doing?

4. Define veto power; in what important particulars may it be useful?

5. What is the only condition upon which search warrants can issue? treasury. There may be peculiar cases in which an unlooked for change of functions may give equitable claim to special additional allowance, but such plea cannot be put forth in the present instance."

The above message was presented to Mr. Trego, whom the Mayor officially recognized as the president of Common Council. Of course, the Democratic members ignored: the fact of such a message having been received, as it was not presented to the president whom they alone recognized. They now argue that, the time within which the Mayor has authority to exercise the veto power having elapsed, the ordinance is consequently a law.

The warrants for the amount have been drawn, though not yet countersigned by the City Controller. This officer has received an emphatic letter from the Mayor, in which he is instructed not to countersign. 6. Why are the State officers required to take the ath of allegiance to the United States? 8. To how many electors is each State entitled? presentatives?

10. Give the term of office of the officers of the dif-1. Give an example of each of the following kinds of numbers: composite number; prime number, abtract number, concrete number, and compound sure of numbers.

3. How would you perform an example in com-

Mayor, in which he is instructed not to countersign the variants. If the money should be obtained out of the City Treasury, the Mayor, we understand, will instruct the City Solicitor to enter suit for the recovery of the meney. It was, perhaps, unfortu-nate that the Mayor did not send a copy of the veto to both presidents. He would have certainly gained his point, whatever might be the decision of the court before whom the Council difficulty was then pending for settlement. pending for settlement. WILL LEAVE FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.-The second battalion of Colonel Hermann Sege-The second battalion of Colonel Hermann Segebarth's Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery will leave the camp-ground at Cooper's creek, N. J., tomorrow morning, for Fortress Monroe, in the following order: Battery F. Captain J. A. Blake: Battery G. Captain James Martin; Battery K, Lieut. O. Hoepfner, commanding. Battery H, Captain W. D. Rank, now at Fort Delaware, under command of Lieut. Col. Stevenson, will also leave for Fortress Monroe. Battery I., Captain Joseph Sanderson, will also leave in a few days for the same destination. Battery M, Captain Richards, will also forward march. All the above batteries will be under the command of Major Windsbecker, one of the gallant heroes of the graat battle of Pea Ridge. Major W, has seen nine years of active military service. A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A man named Nicholas Adams, forty-two years old, was, on Sun-day last, admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital. asy 1951, admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.
At the time he was not conscious, having received injury about the head. In attempting to cross the Germantown Railroad track, at the corner of Germantown road and Broad, he was knocked down by an approaching engine. Yesterday, however, he was improving. He gives his residence as Fifth and Master streets.

THE HOWARD HOSPITAL-The following report of the Howard Hospital and Infirmary for January, 1863, shows: No. patients registered since March 1, 1862....5,039 " " during January..... 510
" prescribed for " " 1,309
" Prescriptions furnished " 1,198 DIED OF HIS INJURIES .- Yesterday morn-DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—I CESTERIAY MORI-ing, John Kramer, who was stabbed in a lager-beer saloon on Coates street, last week, died from his injuries. The coroner will hold an inquest this morning. This homicide is the second which co-curred in this city during the month of January.

4. Coal oil; petroleum; the new commercial staple.
5. Resurvey of the Delaware; new channel at Pea Patch Island.
6. The bankrupt bills.
7. Transportation eastward.
8. Amended shipping act of Great Britain and general average reforms.
9. Honors to John Bright.
10. Proposed removal of the Mint.
11. Transportation on the Pennsylvania Railroad.
12. Trade with the Southwest.
13. The Steubenville Bridge. FOUND DROWNED.—The body of Wm. Eastwood has been found in the Schuylkill, at Walnut-attreet wharf. The deceased has been missing since the early part of December last. He was 62 years of age, and resided at No. 2234 Callowhill street. Trace with the Southwest.
The Steubenville Bridge.
The tariff of 1862; iron.
Enlargement of the Illinois and Eric Canals.
Commerce of Philadelphia; want of vessels.

THE POLICE. [Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

18. Heaurey of the Delaware.
20. Bureau of statistics.
22. General business.
23. Manufactures.
23. Manufactures.
24. Enternal revenue.
25. Condition of the Association.
26. Condition of the Association.
27. Commercial statistics.
28. Condition of the Association.
29. Commercial statistics.
29. Commercial statistics.
20. The next business being the election officers, the Chair appointed Messrs. Cooley and Buzby as telegrated and carried to print on thousand copies.
29. The next business being the election officers, the Chair appointed Messrs. Cooley and Buzby as telegrated to which time the following officers were announced as elected:
29. President-Samuel C. Morton.
29. Scendary of Association—William C. Ludwig.
29. Treasure—Richard Wood.
29. Executive Council.—Thomas Manufals. Science of Mr. Gunder Samuel C. Morton.
29. Executive Council.—Thomas Manufals. Science of Mr. Sunday. Developed Samuel C. Morton.
29. Executive Council.—Thomas Manufals. Science of Mr. Sunday Council and Council He had watched the course of the people of Pennsylvania, and whatever intriguing men and demagogues might assume, yet he was certain that the people of this State were loyal to the heart. The great heart of Pennsylvania is truly loyal. He took it for granted that every man here had carefully calculated the value of this Government to himself and his posterity; if they had not he weald ask them to do it this day; especially at this dark hour is it the duty of every loyal man to support the Government, and swear that he will suppress this rebellion. The weak and the timid may despair, but the righteous never despair when they know, that they have the right on their side. When this rebellion is suppressed this Government will be the controlling Rower of the world, and the laboring classes of, the fold World will, by our example, be raised, to the condition of a happy and prosperous people. of boats; this was in the yardiol; Mary Smith's house.

Gifter Capin.—In company with Officer Henderton we arassted Morton, Fentha, and another of the prisoners, whom we know as Long, and ran them in yesterday afternoon; one of the guards at the barracks on Third street, belay. Pine, identified this old World will, by our example, be raised to the condition of a happy and sosperous people.

The Governor referred to the proposition made by some scheming politicisms for a division of the. North—Pennsylvania with her loyal three millions has declared that she will not permit this. Pennylyania with her great railroad and water communications, cannot and will not have her energies around or above less neither. North, West, nor South. Her citizens have always cultivated peaceful relations with the country at large. Two hundred thousand sciders now in the field attest. Pennsylvania's courage and loyalty, and shall we give it up now? Let not the craven hearted show, his face. The blood of %2000 layahtexal soldiers domands that racks on Third street, below, Pine, identified this Liong as a man whom he saw passing by with a load of books on his arm; the soldier is positive; he is sick to-day, and cannot be, present at the hearing; last night, from certain indications, Officer Henderson, Lieut. Goldey, and myself, proceeded to Pine alley; saw Sweeney, whom we were after, go into a house; he tried to genous, but we interfered with him.

The prisoner here asked the alderman whether he might not ask the officer some questions. up now? Let not the craven hearted show his face. The blood of \$2,800 sloughters d soldiers domands that we should straid for the great principles for which we fight. These principles involve all our horse. The inture is big with a your expectations.

Great spalause greet at the close of the Governor's address. The alderman realied yes. Prisoner, to Desetive Carlin, "Do you say Litried

escape?" Detective. "Yes, you did." Prisoner. "Cauldn't you have arrested me last with!" night?"
Detective. "Certainly we could."
Licutenant Goldey festified that when he, Carlin, and Handerson entered the house on Pine alley, Sweeny tried to go out; he put his hand in his bosom, as though he was going to draw a pistol; he then ran to the fire place to get a poker, and swore he'd go out; we prevented him.

The evidence here closed for the present. Wayne, Kelly, Pendleton, and Fenton were discharged. The remainder of the party were committed to await another hearing. remainder of the party were committed to await another hearing.

It does not appear by the evidence that Maynes was implicated in the robbery; but the police and the military have a decidedly strong attachment for him. He stands charged with robbing quite a number of the soldiers of the Secand regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves of considerable sums of money, and also deserting that regiment. He will be put under military guard, and forwarded to the regiment as speedly as possible.

Hearing Postponed.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Philip Lowy and certain of the return judges of the Twenty-fourth ward was to have come up for a final hearing yesterday afternoon, but it was postponed until Wednesday afternoon of next week.

recently escaped from the Penitentiary, by procuring a pardon from Governor Curtin, through forgery, orderly, Ims for the Month.

The police of the city made 2,513 arrests during the past month, to wit: First district, 214; Social Cond. 447; Third, 300; Fourth, 207; Fifth, 246; Sixth, 166; Seventh, 85; Eighth, 78; Ninth, 98; to fall the condition of the condit and who went into court to sustain his claims for freedom, on the ground that the pardon was valid, was remanded to prison yesterday, the court having decided against his claim. Col. Cross's career has been one of the most romantic and checkered of all the devotees of crime whom this community have yet been made acquainted with.

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