SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863. We can take no notice of anonymous commuons." We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it

Our Educational System. The semi-annual commencements of our High School are very pleasant affairs, and we never attend them without feeling a deeper interest in our schools and schoolboys. The Commencement Day is the great event in the life of the boy. It is the threshold of manhood. He closes the book, folds away his manuscript, and bids farewell to the strifes, the brain-throbbings, the am- But the people did not stop, but persevered to the bitions, the griefs, the joys that crowd the end. And French securities at one time were actuschool-boy hours. He leaves Cicero and Czesar for the practical things of life, and content the practical things of life and content the life and forgets the woes of old Anchises in the intricacies of barter and sale and cent. per cent. Speeches, valedictories, and honorary addresses-delivered by faltering voices to audiences that seem to swim and flutter like variegated clouds; the applause that terrifies like thunder; the silence that appals; the thousand curious eyes that dazzle and brighten, and peer with coy curiosity; the bouquet which came from trembling hands, and is affectionately pressed by trembling hands, and which tells a secret tale of love and pride; crude opinions on statesmanship and philosophy, in which every other opinion is antagonized and despised; sentimentalisms about Byron, and Washington, in regard to the American question is slightly in and NAPOLEON, and probably HANNIBAL; bold declarations in reference to the Union and the Constitution; and enthusiastic aspirations; -- this is the Commencement Day as we saw it on Tuesday last, at the Aca-

demy of Music. It was the end of a session that is past, and the beginning of a new term of study. Our boys and their tutors are breathing. They have had a hard time mac flotilla. The third one of the party, however for the past few weeks, but the agony is over. Those who have succeeded are about to enter upon their triumph—those who son was found a pass from General Winder for all have failed have forgotten their short-lived grief in the noise and merriment of winter | stood, could have immediately crossed the lines unsports. On Monday next the High School reopens; the slate is cleaned; a new schedule is commenced, and the boys pace monotonously along to the next Commence-The gentlemen in charge of the High School have many reasons to be proud of their institution. It is by no means perfect; it is far from being what we would like to see it. The system of instruction adopted by those who control it appeals more directly

ment Day. to the memory than to the judgment. The sent to Phile discipline is severe in some cases and relaxed in others: and instead of adapting the school and scholarships we do not see what we would like to see, but a mere table of figures sent to New York. in which every intellect is dwarfed or developed to a certain standard. Those who may be a good mathematician and a very indifferent rhetorician. He has a small average in the High School—he barely gradudrones—and at once enters upon the world, distrusting his own powers, until competition with his fellow-men shows the strength which did not avail him in the class-room. but which gives him rank, and station, and influence. The effect of this is seen in the relations that exist between the High School and the grammar schools. The grammar schools are merely training grounds for the
High School. The ambition of the scholar

for by the Senate, which was passed yesterday. is to be admitted into the High School; the ambition of the teacher is to have the highest The result is that the boys are crammed and of the United States. not taught, and boys enter the High School with a high average, very much as a parrot learns to ask for a biscuit, or the mountebank's pig to spell his master's name. The boys enter the High School, and they find a new career before them. They have passed the great ordeal, and more liberal tests are applied to their scholarship. Instead of being crammed with four or five elementary studies, a dozen branches claim their attention. Mathematics, classics, drawing, German, book-keeping, history, and the Union Convention, to be held at Manchester the sciences are prescribed. If this course N. H., on the 17th instant. was permanent and thorough, we might expect great advantages from it. But it is at the mercy of every board of school controllers, while every board seems to be the advertising agent of the latest text-book. Men say that corrupt influences control and change. At the same time our High particulars of the transaction. School makes slow and tardy progress, the The efforts of Professor MAGUIRE and his able colleagues are neutralized. They can. have used or permitted the use of Government trans not accomplish impossibilities. They have done everything that men can do, and the condition of the school is a compliment to
their inductry and courage. This compliment to the result of the school is a compliment to the school is a complete the school is a com their industry and courage. This compliment would be more grateful if we could systems of New England, or those in some | inquiry, and make speedy report. parts of our Western States. This can only he accomplished by making a radical

## sity of making it. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

change, and we trust that experience and

good sense will show the gentlemen who

control our educational systems the neces-

Washington, Feb. 13, 1863. bill and the free banking scheme, so essential to the Government and the people, will, laws, and in such a shape as will make them effective for producing the best results. The loan bill, although it passed the House without a division, had some features that excited opposition in the most responsible quarters. These have been con. siderably modified in the Finance Committee of the Senate; and I think the bill, when fairly before the Senate itself, will be speedily passed. The banking project is expected to go through the Senate this afternoon. It is gratifying to see how powerfully the reasons in favor of this great measure have acted upon the minds of statesmen and of communities. At first it was pronounced a scheme of Mr. Chase that would be ridiculed out of Congress. It was comin the control of Company. It was not present to the Universal Property of the Company of the Co pared to the Utopian money plans of other days-stigmatised as worse than a national

The system, in Mr. Sherman's words, "will furnish a convenient mode for the collection of taxes all over the country, the notes being receivable for taxes everywhere. It will tend greatly to prevent counterfeiting. The have been counterfeited or altered. There are three thousand altered notes, seventeen hundred spurious notes, and four hundred varieties. Of the fifteen hundred banks in 1862, the notes of all were counterfeited except two hundred and fifty three." The system of Mr. Chase will cure this chief and wide-spread evil. Another extract from Senator Sherman may be profitably quoted in this connection: "He did not take so gloomy a view of our financial

nodern nations carrying on large wars, our financial condition was wonderfully good. Even at the very ommencement of the war between England an France, English three per cents fell to 51, and then to 45, and ruin seemed to be staring every one in the acc-a state of things far worse than we have seen. Two or three complete and unquestionable victories, by land and sea, are only wanting to give vitality to the enthusiasm of the people, and confidence and success to the policy of the General Administration. OCCASIONAL.

## WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, February 13, 1863. Our Foreign Relations. From the tenor of the despatches received by the ast foreign steamer it is thought that the feelin proving, not merely in Great Britain, but on the Continent. There has been a ministerial crisis in Turkey in consequence of the irascible and ungo

vernable temper of the Sultan. This is said to have caused much concern and apprehension of grave political danger in the East. The Anglo-Rebel Blockade Runners. Lord HARLINGTON and Colonel LESLIE, who re ently ran the blockade from Virginia into lower Maryland, came near being captured by the Poto-Rev. Dr. J. P. B. WILMER, formerly of Philadel phia, who was crossing the river on another boat, was arrested and brought to Washington. On his perthree of them. Lord HARLINGTON, it is under der a flag of truce, but the extension of a similar privilege to Col. LESLIE (being a British officer)

Prizes Captured. The Navy Department has received information of the capture, by the United States schooner Hope,
of the schooner Emma Tuttle, flying the English oner Emma Tuttle, flying the English flag, on the 27th of January, off Charleston. She purported to be from Nassau bound to Baltimore though at the time she was captured she was stee seaworthy, but her cargo, most of which was contra band, consisting of a number of bags of saltpetre &c., with the greater portion of her crew, has been adelphia. This schooner was taken once before, but her crew succeeded in recapturing her The Department has also received news of the cap-ture of the English bark Springbok, while cruising to the scholar, the scholar is adapted to the | at sea in lat, 35° 35' N., long. 73° 40' west. She is school. If we take up a table of averages one of the vessels designated by Rear Admiral Witkes as contraband. She carried no manifest showing the character of her cargo. She has been

The State of Affairs in Utah. The report of the Committee on Territories, made have given any attention at all to the formation of the mind will see the injustice of shows that both Houses of the Utah Legislature suppressed the message of the Committee on Territories, made by Senator Wane, to-day, in answer to a resolution, shows that both Houses of the Committee on Territories, made by Senator Wane, to-day, in answer to a resolution. mation of the mind will see the injustice of a system which produces this effect. A boy Territory, that no freedom of suffrage is allowed, or opinion tolerated in opposition to the church dign incest; that there is no law giving redress to the abuses of the marriage relations, and that the Mor ates, or at best, among triflers, idlers, and | mons are openly inimical to the Government of the fast adherents of the Constitution. Nominations of Generals.

The Senate in executive session last night declined to act upon the nomination of the forty-eigh major-generals, and the one hundred and fifty-four brigadier-generals. The list was returned to the President for revision. The disposition is that such officers shall be judiciously selected from those now in the field, to the number of twenty major-generals Col. Graham Restored to Command. Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, of the Fifth New York average and the largest number of scholars. has been restored to his command by the President

> General Banks' Army. So far from there being any disaffection in Genera BANKS' command, as reported by the rebels, the au-. Major General Fremont. Major General FREMONT has made application the War Department for active service. The Banking Bill.

The House has done nothing more as yet with the National Banking bill than to order it to be printed. Personal. General A. J. HAMILTON, of Texas, will attend

The Cotton Traffic. WAR DEPARTMENT. Washington, Feb. 13, 1863. ORDERED, That a Court of Inquiry consisting of nized to inquire and report : First. Whether any, and if so, what officers in the these changes from one text-book to an- service have been engaged, or directly or indirectly other; but men are often unjust, and we at on the Mississippi river or its tributaries, to what tribute it merely to a desire for experiment | extent, under what circumstances, and with all the Second. Whether any and what military officer. are granted licenses or permits for trade, to whom, grammar schools are crude and inefficient. and at what time, with all the particulars thereof. Third. Whether any and what military officers

portation or other public property for private pur Fourth. And also to inquire and report upon such nient despatch at Cairo, and hold their sessions at such places as may be most convenient for the insay that the system was as perfect as the vestigation. They will prosecute with diligence the By order of the Secretary of War

## ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI. Movements of the Robels in Mississipp

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Troops from Mobile gone to Vicksburg-Effect of the Conscription—A Barge Ruus the Blockade at Vicksburg. CAIRO, Feb. 13.—Memphis papers of the 11th have The rebel advance in Mississippi is said to be at The two great financial measures, the loan. Okolona, trying to repair the railroad destroyed by general Grant. The inclemency of the weather delays their movements by way of Tuscumbia.

It is reported that the enemy moved a large part in my opinion, be speedily enacted into of the Army of Virginia to Vicksburg, and had also taken all the garrison of Mobile, except 4,000, which force was left for police duty.

The railroad from Selma to Meridian has been completed, thus enabling the rebels to concentrate their forces at Vicksburg. The enforcement of the conscription act is driving many citizens from Alabama and Mississippi to the In consequence of the frequent violation of the

regulation against carrying contraband articles to he South, more rigorous measures have been re-All downward-bound boats are stopped at Island No. 10, and the cargo and passengers examined. A steamer, which arrived from Vicksburg on Monlay, reports that a barge, loaded with coal, ran the

## kade on Sunday last. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Extensive and Disastrous Fire in Norfoll

General Viele About to Take the Field-The Late Affair at Williamsburg. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 12.—This morning, at 2

ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Skirmish near Charlestown, Va.-Capture of a Rebel Lieutenant and several Cavalrymen. BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—A despatch from Brigadier notes of over twenty-two hundred banks General Kelly, dated Harper's Ferry to-day, to Lieutenant Colonel Cheesborough, A. A. G., says: Yesterday, about 1 o'clock, a squad of Baylor's rebel cavalry attacked a small scouting party of the 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, from Kearneysville, consisting of twelve men, killing one, wounding two, and capturing four men and several horses. About 4 o'clock P. M., my souts from here fell in with the same party a few miles south of Charlestown, and, after a running fight for several miles,

> Baylor, two of his men, and several horses. XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Third Session. WASHINGTON, February 13, 1863.

> recaptured our men and horses, and captured Lieut.

SENATE. Petitions.

Mr. WADE (Rep.), of Ohio, and Mr. WILMOT (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, presented petitions for the organization of an ambulance corps.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented the petition of four hundred disabled soldiers for the same.

Also, the petition of persons in the military service, asking legislation to prevent their being cheated by defective pay-rolls, &c.

Militia Bill. cheated by defective pay-rolls, &c.

Militia Bill.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to raise additional soldiers for the service of the United States, with a recommendation that it do not pass, because the authority intended to be granted by the bill is sufficiently granted in the act approved July 17, 1862. This bill was introduced by Mr. Sumner. Also, from the same committee, Mr. WILSON reported back the bill to withhold the pay of officers absent from duty.

Claims for Damages.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, from the select committee, reported a bill for the satisfaction of the claims for damages done by the Union troops in Western Viginia.

Pay of Western Troops. Pay of Western Troops.

Mr. WILSON (U.), of Missouri, called up the resolution to revise the act to secure to the men actually employed in the Department of the West and Missouri, their pay, bounty, and pensions. The resolution was passed. Assistant Treasurer.
Mr. COWAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to provide for in Assistant Treasurer of the United States. New York Customs. Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill relative to the compensation of inspectors of customs in New

York city.

Salary of Mr. Brochus.

Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, called up the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Perry E. Brochus the salary of Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of New Mexico. Passed.

Correspondence with Rebels.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, called up the bill to prevent correspondence with rebels. Passed. Engineer Corps. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduces a bill for the reorganization of the Engineer Corps. Minnesota. Minnesota.

Mr. WILKINSON (Rep.), of Minnesota, presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota, accepting the donation of public lands for the benefit of colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts.

Midshipmen.

Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, called up the bill regulating the appointment of midshipmen, with an amendment ratifying the appointments made by the President and Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, opposed the amendment. He thought the Senate ought not to sanction such appointments. They were made without any authority of law whatever. The Finance Bill.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), called up the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

An amendment was adopted making the interest on the notes authorized by the bill, and certificates of indebtedness hereafter issued, payable in lawful money, instead of in coin; also, an amendment reducing the amount of notes to be issued to one hundred and fifty millions, instead of three hundred millions, including the amount issued by the resolution of January 17th, 1883.

The section allowing the coupons on bonds and notes to be received for customs, thirty days before due and after due, was stricken out.

Mr. CLIARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, moved to amend the proposed tax of two per cent. on the circulation of the banks, so as to make it one per cent. for two years, and two per cent. after that.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep.), of New York, said he could vote for no such amendment, as he deemed it a declaration of war against the banks—a notice to them that they must wind up their affairs in two years. The Finance Bill.

that they must wind up their affairs in two years. The banks had nobly supported the Government, and he could not vote to destroy them.

Mr. CLARK said he offered the amendment to relieve the banks and not to injure them. If the scheme passed yesterday was to go into effect, that circulation must take the place of the bank circulation. tion, and he was ready to sacrifice anything to save the Government.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, said the Senator from New York yesterday was willing to vote for the bank bill to aidfice Government, but, not he is not willing that the bill should go into operation. The very object of the bill passed yesterday was to introduce a new circulation, to take the place of the bank circulation; but if the banks are still to go on issuing all the notes they please, it would render the new plan a nullity. This tax was designed as a pressure on the banks to induce them to come under the new plan a nullity. This tax was designed as a pressure on the banks to induce them to come under the new banking bill as a voluntary system which the banks would receive, and not as measure to exterminate and make war on the State banks.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, said the question was whether we should support the Government or protect these State banks at all hazards. He thought, the Senator misrepresented the question. What would the banks be worth if the Government should go down? They would be worth nothing. This question is far greater than that of local banks.

Mr. HARRIS said he was willing to tax the banks on, and he was ready to sacrifice anything to save

MR. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, claimed that this was a scheme to destroy the local banks, and substitute a worthless currency. founded on depreciated bonds. He said the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury has been wrong and ruinous from the first, and if he could not carry on the Treasury he ought to resign, and not flood the country with trash never redeemable in coin.

MR. FESSENDEN said the Senator from Kentucky had very peculiar views about carrying on the Mr. FESSENDEN said the Senator from Kenucky had very peculiar views about carrying on the
war. He says he is loyal, and wants to preserve the
whole country, but would do nothing to put down
the rebellion. He would let them go on, though he
says it is all wrong; he would do nothing to stop
them, yet he is a loyal man!
Mr. POWELL said he was as loyal as the Senator from Maine, or from Maine.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he did not dispute it.
Only they differed in the modes of putting down the rebellion. He (Mr. Fessenden) would defend the country, and not allow the free States to be overrun by savages. The Senator from Kentucky says he would do all that, but would not raise a man or vote a deller not the beauters of the Western the best of the same of the work of the Western the best of the same of the was found to the was found to the same of th

would do all that, but would not raise a man or vote a dollar, and he has opposed the war from the beginning. The Senator from Kentucky would have nothing but gold paid by the Government. He would defend the Government by attempting what is impossible, and, in order to do that, we must not use other mean. possione, and, in other means.

Mr. POWELL said he had not claimed that the Government should use all gold; he had repeatedly stated that he would use the paper of local banks.

Mr. FESSENDEN. Suppose you cannot get the

stated that he would use the paper of local banks.

Mr. FESSENDEN. Suppose you cannot get the paper?

Mr. POWELL said they could get it as they could get get gold. They could take it in payment of public dues, and for taxes.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the Senator objected because the Government chooses to issue its own paper. Everybody knows that no country ever carried on a war like this with coin, and never could without issuing its own paper. But the Senator official subscause that the Government puts its own credit into the market instead of putting itself at the mercy of anybody who chooses to prey upon them. It is impossible to obtain gold to carry on the war. We have carried on the war now for two years, and the credit of the Government has been sustained nobly, before the world, by the Humiling interest of the Government has been sustained nobly, before the world, by the Humiling of the Semenary of the Transfirst but now that the surface of the Government is the surface of the Government with the surface on and careful thought and stripy, he has decided that this or some other plan is necessary, in order to carry on the war and the Government. Nobody had offered any other plan, unless it be the Senator from Kentucky, and as he (Mr. Fessenden) had no better plan to offer, he was willing to yield his judgment. He would not say that this plan should not be adopted. He was willing to do everything and try everything for the safety of the Government, and carry on the war to a successful termination.

Mr. POWELL said he was astonished to hear so able a Senator as the Senator from Maine resort to the talk about loyalty instead of arguments.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he was only contrasting the Senator's practice with his professions.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he was only contrasting the Senator's practice with his professions.

Mr. POWELL continued at some length, contending that his loyalty would be an favorable comparison with that of the Senator from Maine. He believed the separation of the States was accomplished by the war.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep.) claimed that the proposed currency would be more safe than that of the local banks, because it would be based on the credit of the Government, and was secured by a mortgage on all property of the country. The Senator from Kentucky has animadverted very severely on the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury. Why, a few years ago, a friend of that Senator had control of the Treasury, and in time of profound peace the bonds went down to 34. While the friends of the Senator were stealing the property of the Government and robbing the treasury, the Government was obliged to pay twelve per cent for money to carry on its legislation. The Senator from Kentucky is as consistent as his colleague—now a general in the rebel army, who, when here, voted against everything tending to support and defend the Government; and the Senator is consistent in remaining here and voting against every war measure. everything tending to support and defend the Government; and the Senator is consistent in remaining here and voting against every war measure.

Mr. DAVIS referred to the condition of the banks of Kentucky, and claimed that their notes were preferable to green-backs, and that the policy pursued in the war of 1812 was better than the present policy. He protested against this manner of impugning a man's loyalty because he did not follow the lead of the party in power. He would never forego his convictions, but would stand by the Constitution, no matter what were the consequences.

Mr. CHANDLER said there were traitors both North and South, who were trying to depreciate the currency of the country.

Mr. HOWE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, was glad that the Senator was willing to stand by the Constitution. He admitted that the banks of Kentucky might be sound and wealthy, but was not the Government of the United States still more sound and wealthy? Did the people of Kentucky mistrust the intention of the Government to pay, or were they fearful it would not be able to support itself! If every one would truly feel that everything was to be sacrificed for the safety of the country, there would be no more fears for the security of the Government.

Mr. RICHARDSON (Dem.), of Illinois, said the

Capitol police, and the traitor Breckinridge sat in that chair. There were some responable for the war, but it was not him. If he had had his way these traitors would not have gone free from the Capitol. [Applause in the galletes.] You may take all the mea in the rebel army and you will find no Republicans among them. They were all Democrats or "Union mea." such as we had here two years ago. You may go through all men crying down the currency of the country, and they are all Democrats. The rebellion commenced long before the 4th of March, 1861, in the Charleston Convention, where the Senator from Illinois had a seat. But this country must not perish, and will not perish. There had been great complaint because some traitors have been arrested; but, if he had his way, some of them should have been hung. The great danger of the country is not from the South, but from the traitors of the North. The seat of the rebellion is not at Richmond, but among the "copperhead" traitors of the North.

Mr. RICHARDSON replied at some length. He contended that while the Senator from Michigan was bravely writing a private letter, rebuking the rebellion, there was only one man of the party to which he (Mr. Richardson) belonged in the Senate. Judge Douglas. He did rebuke the rebellion. If any one was supporting the Administration of Buchanani, it was the party now in power. Where did the precent Secretary of War come from, but fresh from Buchanan's Cabinet?

Mr. LANE (Rep.) of Kansas, asked if he did not know that Stanton was in favor of relieving Fort Sumpter.

Mr. LANE (Rep.) of Kansas, asked if he did not know that Stanton was in favor of relieving Fort The consideration of public bills now being in order, the first on the calendar was "An act to prevent the coefficient of crossings of railroads by engines and cars." A elight amendment being made, it was passed finally. Sumpter.
Mr. RICHARDSON. No; nor does anybody else. This Administration has stood sponsor for Buchanan's Cabinet, by placing in power every one except those in rebellion. Buchanants Country by Passing in points, vice, one except those in rebellion.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, felt it to be his duty to defend one member of that Cabinet. It was well known that General Cass did all he could, and made every effort to induce Buchanan to relieve

Fort Sumpter.
Mr. RICHARDSON said he meant the last members of that Cabinet. He continued at length, re-ferring to the course of Judge Douglas and his party as doing all they could to preserve the Union, by compromises; while the Seaator from Michigan, and his party, refused all compromises for party pur-noses. poses.
Mr.[HARRIS (Rep.) wished to call the attention of the Senate to the amendment. He was opposed to it, because he believed it intended to exterminate the banks.

Mr. Clark's amendment was then adopted—yeas i, nays 16. The question then being taken on the amendment The duestion then being taken on the amendment as amended, it was adopted—yeas 20, nays 17.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said he wished to state, that from first to last Mr. Stanton had advocated the reinforcement of the forts in Charleston harbor, and maintaining the authority of the Government everywhere within the United States, and any other fornia.

and maintaining the authority of the Government everywhere within the United States, and any other statement is untrue.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he did not desire the Senators to make points for him which he did not make. All this talk about certain statements being untrue is foreign to the discussion, and I now say, he continued, here in my place, to the Senator from Kansas, that I permit no man to make a statement in reference to me, that I have said anything untrue. I have made no statements in reference to reinforcements of troops at Charleston. If genrlemen seek to make an issue with me, they can have the issue direct, without seeking a foreign one.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said that the Senator from Minnesota had said that there was no evidence that Mr. Stanton had advocated such a reinforcement. Mr. RICE (Dem.). I said that if Mr. Stanton had taken that course, no one knew of it at the time. I reiterate it. If he had taken that course, I say he would have appeared much better before the American people if he had followed the steps of Lewis Cass, and left that Cablinet.

Mr. FESSENDEN objected to this discussion as out of order. Markets by Telegraph.

out of order.

Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Kansas. I want to say to
the Senator from Maine, that when any Senator
makes a wrong statement, injurious to any member
of the Cabinet, I will denounce it, even if it be The Weather. made by the Senator from Illinois.

The Chair called the Senator to order.

Mr. RICHARDSON (in his seat). And I want t say to the Senator from Kansas, or any man, that I am responsible for everything I say here.

Several amendments were rejected, when the bill was reported to the Senate.

A vote was again taken on the amendment taking Public Entertainments. the bank circulation one per cent. for two years and two per cent. thereafter, instead of the sliding scale proposed by the House, and it was agreed to.

YEAS. NAYS. The bill was then passed—yeas 32 Navs—Messrs, Carlile, Powell. Mr. RICHARDSON made a personal explanation. and withdrew anything he might have said offensive to the Senator from Kansas. Mr. LANE, of Kansas, also made a personal expla-

l statements did not apply to the Senator from HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Naval Appropriation Bill.

The House took up the naval appropriation bill, as reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with amendments.

The committee, by a vote of 31 against 70, had rejected Mr. Calvert's proposition to dismiss the seventy-six midshipmen alleged to have been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy contrary to law. property by the Secretary of the Navy contrary to law.

The House, by a vote of 86 against 20, concurred in the amendment that, hereafter, while the rebellion lasts, there shall be one additional midshipman for each Congressional district in the loyal States, to be recommended by the members and delegates of the House as heretofore; and such additional midshipmen for the next class shall be appointed on the recommendation of the members and delegates of the House, by a vote of 77 against 44; agreed to the amendment striking out the appropriation of \$463,300 for the New York navy yard, and inserting \$1,213 for a floating or sectional dry dock of sufficient size and capacity for raising the vessels now built.

The bill was then passed. The bill was then passed.

Payment of Bounties.

On motion of Mr. COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, the Second Auditor was directed to inform the House if some plan cannot be devised by which the \$100 bounty can be paid promptly to the families of deceased soldiers, leaving the arrears of pay to be settled by the pay rolls.

Private Bills. Private Bills. The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the several confiscation acts, which was passed. It provides that, in all cases now or hereafter pending as to ships, vessels, or other property, seized and condemned, the court rendering judgment shall first provide for the payment from the proceeds of the sale of any bona fide claim filed by any citizen of the United States or subject of any foreign Power, and properly established; provided, that no such claim shall be allowed if the claimant shall have participated in disloyal practices in connection with the property.

Mr. WRIGHT (U.), of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to provide comfortable homes for poor, disabled, and discharged soldiers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on private bills, and subsequently adjourned. The House then proceeded to the consideration of

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, February 13, 1863. SENATE. SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock and was called to order by the Speaker.

The SPFAKER laid before the Senate a communication from the State Treasurer in reply to a resolution of the Senate, in which he states that the State holds 281 bonds of the Wyoming Canal Company, of \$1,000 each, bearing six per cent, interest, and that coupons amounting to \$46,652 have been paid, and \$29,246 remains due and unpaid.

Petitions. maid, and \$29,246 remains due and unpaid.

Petitions.

Mr. SMITH presented petitions in favor of, and remonstrances against, legalizing the act of the commissioners of Montgomery county in appropriating \$25,000 for bounty purposes.

Mr. OLYMER, a petition from Berks county praying the Legislature to enact a constitutional call for a National Convention to compose the difficulties now distracting the country.

Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

Mr. WHITE, from the select committee to which the Reserve Corps. The select committee to which the Reserve Corps.

Legalization of Bounties to Volunteers. Legalization of Bounties to Volunteers.
The bill to legalize the payment of bounties to volunteers by county commissioners, &c., and to authorize the levying of a tax for the payment of the same, came up in order, on third reading, and was postponed for the present—yeas 15, nays 12.

Bills Considered.

The ideal resolutions instructing our Senators and

The joint resolutions instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to procure the passage of an act defining and punishing offences of a treasonable character, came up in order, on third reading, and was postponed by general cor on that reading, and was postponent by general consent.

On motion of Mr. WHITE, the bill reported by him to change the mode of selecting field and company officers in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, was considered and passed finally.

The bill empowering the school directors of Downingtown to sell certain real estate was passed finally.

The bill relative to the estate of Peter Keyser, of Philadelphia, was called up by Mr. CONNELL, and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. TURRELL, the bill to incorporate the Towanda Railrord Company was considered, passed third reading, and was postponed.

On motion of Mr. HESTAND, the bill extending the time for the completion of the Lancaster, Lebanon, and Pine Grove Railroad Company, was considered and passed finally. Lebanon, and Fine Grove Railroad Company, was considered and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. LOWRY, the bill authorizing military officers to take affidavits, acknowledgments of deeds, &c., of persons in military, service, was considered and passed finally.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday evening at 8½ o'clock.

The House having been called to order at half past ten o'clock, the clerk read the journal of yesterday. This being public bill-day, it was moved that the regular order of business be suspended and allow re-

tions to lie over for one day was suspended, and it passed finally as follows:

Resolved, That the Auditor General be requested to furnish the House the names of such counties as have paid their militia tax under the act of October, 1838, and how much of said tax has been paid by each county, and for what year.

Mr. REX, of Montgomery, on leave granted, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the postmaster at Harrisburg, Mr. George Bergner, be, and hereby is required to present to the House Committee on Accounts, each month, an itemized account of all letters and documents, with the amount of postage charged on each letter and document, each day mailed; and that the Committee on Accounts require him to qualify to all bills presented for postage. After some discussion, in which considerable good humor was manifested, the consideration of the subject was indefinitely postponed.

Public Bills. Public Bills.

and cars." A sight amendment being made, it was passed finally.

The next on the list being "joint resolutions instructing our Senators in Congress to oppose the passage of a law appropriating twenty millions of dollars to compensate the owners of emancipated slaves in the State of Missouri," Messrs. KAINE (Fayette), and ROWLAND (Pike), made lengthy speeches against the appropriation, which took up the time until the hour of one, and the House was adjourned until half-past seven o'clock Monday evening next.

unication between Canada and Rei Arrival of the Treasure Steamer from Cali-

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The steamer Champion arrived at this port to-night, from Aspinwall on the 4th inst., with \$880,000 in treasure. She was convoyed by the gunboat Connecticut.

On the 10th she spoke off Matacomta, Fla., the unboat Sagamore. No Panama papers have been received by this ar-BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—Breadstuffs are dull and drooping. Whisky dull and inactive; Ohio 64@64% cents. Provisions steady. Lard—Western 11 cents.

Marine. NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The bark ashore at Barnegat is the Camillus (British), from Martinique for New York, in ballast.
Arrived—brigs Stromners, from Matanzas; Richmond, from New Orleans.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-This evening Carl Wolfohn will give his third classical soirée, at the Foye of the Academy of Music. The programme comprises choice gems of the most celebrated compo-sers. Mr. Wolfsohn will be assisted by Messrs. Kammerer, Flammer, Mueller, Ahrend, and THE GERMAN OPERA.-We learn that a second eason of the German Opera will commence on the second of March. The opening opera will be an enirely new one, "The Merry Wives of Windsor." We called attention some time since in our columns to the sad consequences of delay in effecting the discharge of entirely disabled soldiers. They are frequently so far gone with consumption, and ther diseases, as to render it necessary to have ome one to draw their pay, wait upon them to the

cars, and telegraph to their friends to meet them. A portion of the proceeds of the concert advertised our columns to be given March 2d, by Mr. Ernst Hartmann, is to be devoted to this purpose; and Mr. Clement C. Barclay, who has long seen the need f such an organization, will act as treasurer until the association is formed. This brilliant young planist gives his services, and the proceeds of the concert are to be equally divided among four chari-THE CITY.

The Thermometer. FEBRUARY 13, 1562. FEBRUARY 13, 1563. 6 a.m. 12 m. 3 p. m. 6 a.m. 12 m. 3 p. m. 37½ ... 46. ... 52 31 ... 37 ... 37 NNE....NE. SW by S NW....WNW....NW THE CONTINENTAL CAVALRY.—The men recruited for this regiment are still encamped at Camp Metcalf, near Haddonfield, N. J.

of pure water, insuring health, with such surroundings as are well calculated to relieve camp life of its monotony.

Yesterday the adjutant of the regiment assembled the men together and read to them the following address from the Colonel, announcing the fact that the time to complete the organization would expire on Monday, the 16th instant. The address we publish, and commend it to the service as well as the citizens for high patriotic sentiments. The time to complete this regiment should be extended. The address of Col. Peyton is as follows:

SOLDIERS: 1 must no longer withhold from you the fact that the time to complete this regiment should be extended. The address of Col. Peyton is as follows:

SOLDIERS: 1, must no longer withhold from you the fact that the time to complete this regiment the Continental Cavairy, will expire on Monday, the 16th inst, on which coasion our military connection will be severed, perhaps forever. Your patient forbearance in cannot done the properties of the properties of the provinces of the properties of the provinces of peninsulas on the continent. Our inevitable destiny is one Great Government, which shall be the fear, hope, and admiration of the World. Our unnatural foe, the people of the South, are already sickening with the false delusions of foreign fasterers, and we, too, have long felt the arrogant insults heaped upon us by the foreign press. As soldiers I know that you understand and appreciate the importance of your position. You have volunteered to maintain and defend your Government, where the provinces of the United States, in the structure of the provinces of the provinces of the United States, in the structure of the provinces of

of a common destroy, resting as it and upon the Union and fraternal relations of the people of the States, who formed it.

Our cause should be now a common cause. There should be no political divisions among us, but every freeman able to bear arms should be willing to do so, to preserve our liberties, our name, and our nationality. To be a free citizen of the United States of America, is to hold a position, of which every man should be proud, and to be a soldier, guarding the temple of liberty, defending freemen's rights, its your proud distinction. This is not a war unon the Administration, for had it been, the ballot-box would have a state of a deliar of treasure, or the spilling of a drop of bload. It is the fixed determination of the four hundred thousand slaveholders of the Southern States to govern the thirty millions of freemen of these United States, or to break up the Union and establish an independent Government. If we submit to the former, we will then be governed by four mil-

to the former, we will then be governed by four million and a half of the African race, through their four hundred thousand owners.

You have been taunted by your neighbors that you are fighting for the abolition of slavery. It is not so. The President, in what 1 think I term justly his peace proclamation, declared that if the people of the States in rebellion would, on the 1st day of January last, lay down their arms and submit to the Constitution of the United States, as we are doing, that they should be protected in all their rights that they should be protected in all their rights that they should be protected in all their rights that they should be the Constitution thrown a shield around that instrument, by declaring that if the people of any of the States should in anywise annul, or in any manner refuse to submit to the same, that they should be declared guilty of treason, and be punished by death and the confusation of their properties! But they having failed to do so, it became a military necessity for your Chief Magistrate to issue the proclamation referred to.

You having been recruited for the service under authority from the War Department delegated to me, I have deemed it due to myself and just to you, to disabuse your minds of any wrong impressions that may have been made upon you, in regard to the purpose for which this war is being prosecuted, as well as to state that which I know to be your duties as soldlers in the field. The first, is a strict and prompt obedience; the second, a proper care of the Government property under your charge; the third, the preservation of your health, which can only be maintained by temperate habits.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON.—The agent of the Philadelphia County Prison has submitted his ninth annual report, from which we learn one thousand two hundred and twenty-three per sons, (twenty of them being small children,) at a

BURNING OF A STABLE. - About half past our o'clock yesterday morning, a two-story frame. ocust streets, was discovered to be on fire. The building is owned by Samuel Craig, and occupied by Thomas Doran, contractor for carrying the mails. There were twelve or fifteen horses and a large umber of vehicles in the structure at the time of the fire. These were rescued safely, as were also and a considerable quantity of hay, feed, &c., were and a considerable quantity of may, ieed, ac., were destroyed.

The flames extended to a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, adjoining the stable on the south. This was owned and occupied by Samuel Craig. Mr. C. is about 80 years of age, and is very infirm. He was got out in safety. The most of the furniture was also rescued, but in a much damaged condition. The roof of the house was burned off, and the whole building was completely deluged with water.

water.
A pretty strong wind was prevailing at the time, and the flames were swept across the street to a two-story brick stable, owned and occupied by Jos. W. Ryers. The horses and vehicles in this building were also saved. The roof and loft were badly da-

Message of the Governor General of QUEREC, Feb. 13.—The Governor's speech was delivered in Parliament to-day. It congratulates the country on the spirit of loyalty and zeal displayed in the enrolment and organization of volunters. If found necessary, he says, a bill will be submitted for the improvement and extension of the wrecent military system. present military system.

The report upon Parliamentary buildings at Ottowa will be submitted with a view of its speedy completion. He refers to the negotiations for intercolonial railways, and says, the attention of the Imperial Governmenthas been called to the importance of opening up the Northwest for settlement and direct communication, between Canada and Parliah Columbia, and very favorable results are expected.

The Governor hopes that the Commissioner of Inquiry into the condition of the public service will result in bringing the expenditures of the province within its revenue.

sions. The pupils are admitted and transferred according to their attainments and improvement. That the desire to become learned and useful citizens has been the one prominent motive that animated the minds of some, whose attention was here first directed to the important advantages of possessing an excellent education, is manifested in the histories of several who have occupied some of the most responsible positions of life. Through their ability and eloquence, some have been chosen by their fellow-citizens to fill important public stations; others have become instructors in the pulpit, and their piety and zeal give ample evidence that their whole heart is in the good work. These examples are pregnant with instruction, and bright with encouragement, to all who may become the subjects of a course of reformatory discipline.

The Refuge has been visited by several of the young men who enlisted from it in the service of their country. Some were captured in engagements and confined in the loothsome prisons of Richmond, but, though they underwent many hardships, they are still as enthusiastic as ever in their devotion to the Union. Many letters have been received from others, narrating their experience, and breathing the same spirit that actuated them when they first pledged themselves to fight for their country's cause. Several have testified their loyalty by yielding up their lives in defence of the national interests.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—Flour firm at \$6. Whisky dull at 54c. Provisions quiet. Gold, 153. Demand

GINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—Weather cloudy. Therm

interest transpiring. The vessels building, and lying there for repairs yesterday, ten in number, were the receiving ship Princeton, sloop-of-war Saratoga, being repaired; supply ship Bockingham, on the docks; gunboat Juniata, lying in the stream; gunboat Shen andoah, getting ready for sea; side-wheel gunboat Cimerene, undergoing repairs at main pier; son side-wheel steamer Arizona, being repaired as a gunboat; side-wheel gunboat Tacony, nearly ready for launching in lower ship-house; iron-clad Tonawanda, building in yard—she will have two turrets—and the prize steamer Princess Royal. The engines on board the latter vessel will, by order of the Navy Department, be used in two gunboats.

The work on the iron clad Tonawanda is progressing finely, most of the frame being already up. Her extreme length will be 270 feet, width 53, and depth of hold 12 feet. But few persons have an idea of the quantity of timber used in the construction of such a vessel. She has 100 beams, in the fashioning of each of which a whole tree was required. The plating of the hull is to be five inches thick. She is to have two turrets, and will carry two 15-inch guns to have two turrets, and will carry two li-inch guns n each. The vessel, it is expected, will be ready for aunching by the first of May. DEATH OF A PHILADELPHIA SEA CAP-TAIN.—Captain John Baker, one of the oldest ship-masters sailing out of this port, died at Yorkville, S. C., on the 19th of January, in the 76th year of his age. For a period of fifty years he was actively engaged in his arduous profe rcial prosperity of our nort He was the first to establish a regular line of packets between this city and Charleston. He owned and commanded the ship Wade Hamppton, and subsequently the "Langdon Cheeves." Both vessels were titted up for the accommodation of passengers, there being no railroads or steamers in those days. Few, if any, enjoyed in a greater degree the confidence and respect of the mercantile community. He was upright in all his dealings, and faithful to all his obligations. He lived out the period allotted to human existence, and has gone down to the grave honored by the memory of his many virtues.

NAVAL MATTERS .- Affairs at the Navy

terest transpiring. The vessels building, and lying

Yard are rather dull at present, there being little of

s she is now called, will make her last appearance f the present engagement, at the Walnut-street Camp Metcalf, near Haddonfield, N. J.

This is one of the handsomest encampments that we have visited in the vicinity of the city. The tents stand in the most-or-order of charget, and evergreen trees, upon the margin of a beautiful lake of pure water, insuring health, with such surroundings as are well calculated to relieve camp life of its monotony.

Yesterday the adjutant of the regiment assembled the men together and read to them the following address from the Colonel, announcing the fact that the

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Association of Ladies for the Management of the Homeopathie Hospital acknowledge the following donations to February 7th: Part of the proceeds of a fair held at Mrs. Boyle's, No. 1213 North Fourth street, by Mary Dialogue, Lucy Boyle, Tamar E. Thorne, Mary E. Grim, Lizzie Switzer, Jennie Hill, Mary Long, and Lettie Ottenheimer, \$15; Mr. W. R. Clarke, ten tickets for bread; Miss Sarah Phips, \$5; Benjamin Leeds, pair of boots; Mrs. Moore, eight quarts of milk; Mrs. Blackburn Wilson, tea and cocoa, Mrs. H., one bottle of onions and catsup; Mrs. Thomas, parcel of miscellaneous books. one per cent, a month for the prompt payment of taxes causes an immense throng of persons to as-

admille fieldly at the office of the Reservar of Taxes, so great is the throng, in fact, and such the anxiety to by the the anxiety to by the that a small growd usually gathers upon the steps of the building before the doors are opened in the morning, so that they may have the first chance of being attended to when the business of the day commences. LIST OF CASUALTIES ON THE KEYSTONE STATE.—The following is a list of persons killed and wounded on the Keystone State drawing allotments from the navy agent at Philadelphia:

\*\*Killd.—Samuel W. Bayle; aurgeons' steward;

George A. Ireton, coal-heaver; James Barr, coal-heaver; Wm. H. Graw, corporal marines; R. H. B. Thomas, landsman.

Mounded.—Patrick Loftus, coal-heaver; John McKenny, coal-heaver. TAX UPON THE PRODUCTS OF MECHA-TAX UPON THE PRODUCTS OF MECHANICAL LABOR.—Carpenters, mssons, and painters,
who furnish respectively the material commonly
used by them, will, it has been decided, be required
to take license as dealers whenever their annual
sales of such material exceed one thousand dollars.
Manufacturers of soft-soap are exempt from specific
duty, to which other descriptions of soap are subject, but are chargeable with three per cent. ad
valorem.

FT. ANDREW'S CHURCH.-The Rev. Wil-

bur F. Paddock, of St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, Ohio, has been called to the rectorship of St. Audrew's, of this cfty. He has signified his acceptance of the call, and will enter on his duties here soon after Easter. The Rev. A. Shiras, who has supplied the pulpit for the past five months, will continue in charge until Mr. Paddock's arrival. CHURCH CONSECRATION .- This morning at 10½ o'clock, St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, in the 21st ward, near the six-mile stone, on the Ridge road, will be consecrated. Bishop Stevens officia-ting. The church is a near and substantial edifice-in the early English or Gothic style. It is built of solid stone, with brick facings.

CITY ITEMS. WHERE TO DINE.-Men who are accusmed to living comfortably feel no privation more keenly that is connected with their active business volved of dining away from home. Fully appreciaing this fact, Mr. J. W. Price, proprietor of the Dining Saloon southwest corner of Chestnut and Fourth streets, has sagaciously met this contingency by establishing an eating saloon where the most stidious liver can enjoy his midday or evening meal with a degree of luxurious comfort that we have rarely seen equalled either in this country or the capitals of Europe. His larder is always stocked with the choicest viands that the best market in the world affords, and the cuisine of his establishment is under such regulations and discipline that every one who dines at Price's once turns his steps un-

willingly toward any other dining saloon forever afterwards. His business in supplying families and parties is also very extensive. REOPENING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRIS. TIAN ASSOCIATION'S ROOMS, 1009, CHESTNUT ST .the purpose of renovating and repairing them They will be opened on Monday, the 16th instant, at avail themselves of their benefits.

The total loss by the fire is estimated at \$1,500. his is partially covered by insurance.

The origin of the fire is not known at present, but
the matter is under investigation by the Fire Mar-THE HOUSE OF REFUGE. - The annual eport of this institution was submitted to Councils in Thursday. The main features of the report have eady been published. The superintendent indicates the mode of teaching adopted in the refuge, and claims for it numerous advantages. The classes are divided into primary, secondary, and higher divi-sions. The pupils are admitted and transferred acurch, Col. Richard Rush, of Rush's Lance

with his fine, fragrant, fresh, and delicious preparaons for the palate, in the way of roasted almonds. very superior), Chocolate preparations, rich cream onbons, fine French and American mixtures, Por uguese secrets, taffles, French nauget, and all the hoicest varieties of foreign and domestic fruits. THE WINTER PROGRESSING.-We are eminded that the winter is rapidly passing away, y the fact that we are to-day within a fortnight of he end of its closing month. In many cases we earn that the supply of coal, which the families of this city laid in in the early part of the season, is this city had in in the carry part of the season; in nearly exhausted. To all such we would suggest that the hest place to replenish, is at the large coal yard of Mr. W. W. Alter, Ninth street above Popar. His coal is perfectly free from incombust and he favors his patrons more in prices than any

MESSRS. CHARLES OAKFORD & SON, uner the Continental Hotel, are now selling more fine Furs for Ladies than all the other furriers in the city, on account of their large stock and low prices. FINE SCOTCH ALES AND LONDON BROWN STOUT.-Mr. C. H. Mattson, dealer in fine family groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, has now in store fresh importation of the finest and most desirable brands of Scotch Ales and London Brown Stout, warranted of the utmost purity, and peculiarly adapted for the use of invalids. A POPULAR CLOTHING ESTABLISH. Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall. Their elegant new stock of cassimeres and cloth goods of every description is rich and varied; and from their supe

taste, we predict for them a very large spring trade.
Their stock of ready-made clothing is also one of the finest in the city.

Steck's Inimitable J. E. Gould,

is understood that whatever differences they may entertain in regard to purely political questions, the parties named are unanimous in their approval of the excellence and elegance of the suits for gentlemen and youths, made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. Chestnut street, above Sixth.

THE FARMENS OF BRESS DAYS STRAIGS roches," or Cough Lozenges, afford instant relief.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

market continues firm at prices lately noted, an advance vanced to 116; the second do, were firm at 113. Reading Drumm has been recommended to priest's orders manded and the payees rigidly scrutinized, the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Penn-

Peterson's Detector for February 14th comes to us to day crowled with information for all those who handle paper money—a list of forty-eight new counterfeits com-prises descriptions of worthless notes of the most dan-gerous character, and is especially worthy the attention of business men. The editorial matter is of the first quality.
The following is the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday. February 12, 1863:

Tons. Cwt.

The following is the amount of coal shipped over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, for the week ending Wednesday, February 11, 1883, and since

Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 13.

maged.

Two or three adjacent frame structures, occupied as stables, took fire, but the flames were promptly extinguished. The roofs of several large mansions in the neighborhood were also set on fire by failing cinders, but the firemen turned their streams upon these houses, and prevented the spread of the flames. O'clock A. M., for strangers, and all who wish to FINE MILITARY GOODS.—The finest stock of Military Furnishing Goods, for Army and Navy fficers, can be found at Oakford & Son's, under the THE LATEST.—There has not been a week the last twelve months in which Mr. F. Gutekunst, the celebrated Photographer, Nos. 704 and 706 Arch street, has not brought out some new carte le visite to interest the general public. His recent ictures of General McClellan, from the card to the endid imperial, and life-size, have been a wonderful success, their sale being unprecedented. This week Mr. G. has added to his attractive collection of pictures for the album (of which he has also a splen-did assortment), fine and life-like carles of the Rev. Dr. Plumer, pastor of the Arch-street Presbyterian Captain (now Colonel Palmer, of the Anderson

THINGS TEMPTING TO THE PALATE. Mr. A. L. Vansant, Ninth and Chestnut streets, is now tempting his patrons, and the public in general

other dealer. All who buy from him once become A GREAT FAMILY CONFECTIONERY Es-ABLISHMENT.—There are few families in this city, at least among those who have learned the art o keeping home happy, who have not made a practi cal acquaintance with the great Confectionery establishment of Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., Chestnut street, below Fourth, next door to Adams & Co.'s Express. Their stock of delicious preparations for the palate is always fresh and complete. embracing all the choicest novelties of the age, whilst their manner towards their customers is uniformly courteous and obliging, and their prices

rior facilities for getting up suits to order, and the act that their styles of goods are in singular good

THE FIRST UPRIGHT OR CABINET PIANOS of STEINWAY & Sons have arrived at the undersigned, and are the admiration of all who see them. In construction, touch, and volume of tone, they are full Grand Pianos, standing upright. Thus Steinway has again succeeded to remedy the common defects of this, in Europe, so popular form of a iano, and combines in them all the well-known and iversally admired qualities of his Square and Frand Pianos. A large assortment of those splendid lled Square and Grand Pianos, which re crived last summer the first prize medal at the International Exhibition in London, over 269 Pianes from all parts of the world, are always on hand at

Seventh and Chestnut. [ja15-that1m A TRICK WORTHY A YANKEE.—It appears hat in the recent brilliant exploit of the 1st South Carolina Volunteers, one of the negroes captured a lave and changed dresses with him, sending him to the fleet, and himself, in the slave-dress, wandering through the country for a day and a night, and reisposition of the rebels and their property. The Colonel considers his regiment worth two rebel regiments of the same size, and says he can, with a few what dress will do. We believe that even a rebel dressed in a complete suit of clothing from Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-price, under the Continental, would pass for a gentleman anywhere.

FRENCH MEDIATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—An extensive correspondence has lately taken place between Messrs. Seward and Dayton and Count Mercier, relative to the subject of French mediation in the United States. The views of the Emperor Napoleon as to the merits of our National family quarrel are somewhat ventilated, and most of the distinguished gentry let more or less of the feline animal out of the bag. In the meantime, it is understood that whatever differences they may is understood to the bag. In the meantime, it is understood that whatever differences they may is understood that whatever differences they may the definition of the desired that the continuence of the continuence of the desired that the continuence of t what dress will do. We believe that even a rebel dressed in a complete suit of clothing from Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-price, under the Continental,

alternations. Mcn's hats change from season to season, the brims being now narrow, then broad. through variations still more curious. Perhaps the oddest feature about the matter is that very few, if any, of these fashions are new devices, being merely the resuscitation of old patterns, which seem to come back into public favor regularly. The Kossuth hat, as it was called, was but the revival of the d style of slouch felt hat, worn by the cavaliers in the reign of Charles the Second, of England. Woworn in the reign of Queen Anne, and in the higher n a way precisely similar to the mode of the dames and Clothier, at No. 609 Chestnut street Philadeland can be obtained at the lowest cash prices. NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of 'checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the peginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected oon preys upon the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial

PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1863

market continues firm at press fatery noted, an avance in some securities taking place. Governments were a shade higher, 964/2997. In 1881 sixes and seven-thirties there were but few transactions, holders being firmer in their demands. New City sixes fell to 114; the old were firm at 108½. Pennsylvania Railroad lat mortgage adsixes, 1830, advanced ½; the others were firm. Lehigh Navigation sixes sold at 116. Camden and Amboy sixes In money matters there was no change, and the marhet generally ruled quiet; commercial paper is still in favor with capitalists, and some first-class names have been enabled to get accommodation at five and a half on the speculative shares of the day, large margins de-United States Bonds, 1881.
United States Certificates of Indebtedness.
United States 73-10. Notes.
Quartermasters' Vouchers.
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.

Total Anthracite coal for the week...... 42,551 19 From Harrisburg, total Bituminous coal for w'k 2,067 14 ... 44,649 13 ... 416,276, 16

Phila. Stock Exchange Sales. Feb. 13.

[Beported by S. E. SLATMARER, Philadelphia Rychange.]

FIRST BO AMD

6 North Penna R. ... 114 4000 U S 5-yr option 6s. 2554

100 do. ... 114 1200 U S 5-yr option 6s. 2554

25 Penna R. ... 115 120 Delaware Div. ... 255

26 O. ... 106 66

460 U S 7-39 Tr N. Bilk. 1334

150 do. ... Bilk. 558

150 do. ... 114 200 O S 6 Now. ... 1145

26 Elmira R. ... 40

27 do. ... 40

27 Elmira R. ... 40

28 Elmira R. ... 40

29 El Island R. ... 553

20 do. ... 234

20 Go. ... 234

20 Penna R let mort. ... 16

150 U S 6s 'Sl. ... 367

100 Hunt & B T 1 mrt. ... 101

100 Liebna R. ... 558

100 Hunt & B T 1 mrt. ... 101

100 Liebna R. ... 558

100 W Soming Canal ... 118

100 Hunt & B T 1 mrt. ... 101

100 Liebna R. ... 558

100 U S 6s Sl. ... 367

100 Gliy Ga New. ... 114

200 U S 6s Sl. ... 367

200 U S 6s Sl. ... 367 

New York Stocks, February 12.
Closing Quotations at 3½ o'clock.

Bid. Asked.

Bid. Asked. 

Weekly Review of the Philad'a. Markets. PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1863. PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1833.

The Produce markets have been less active, under the less favorable news from abroad, and for Breadstuffs prices are unsettled and drooping. Bark it better, and in demand. Coal continues dull. Coffee is scarce and high. Sugar and Molasses are in demand at full rates. Cotton is very firm, and prices have again advanced. Fish are firm. There is a fair business doing in Fruit. No change in Hemp or Hides. Iron is very firm, and prices are tending up. In Lumber there is a moderate business doing. Naval Stores are better, and Spirits of Turpentine has again advanced. Provisions, there is a good demand at full rates. Cloverseed is lower: Flaxgood demand at full rates. Cloverseed is lower; Flax seed has again advanced, and is in demand. Tobacco is unsettled, and prices better. There is more doing in Wool, and prices are better. The Dry-Goods market continues to have an upward tendency, but there is less excitement in the trade, and a fair business doing, partly excitement in the trade, and a fair business doing, partly to supply the West.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market has been dull and drooping under the less favorable news from abroad. Sales comprise about 9,000 bils at \$8.50 for superfine: \$7.67.25 for extra: \$7.50,68 for extra family, and \$8.60,00 bils for fancy brands, according to quality, including 1,200 bils City Mills, on terms kept private; holders at the close are free seliers at those figures. By Flour is dull, and held at \$5.75 bil. Corn Mical is firm, and Penna scarce at \$4; Brandywine is held at \$4.75 \$7 bils. GRAIN.—The offerings of Wheat are light, and prices here. Sales of 100 hhds first No. 1 at \$35@35 \$2 ton, which is an advance.

CANDLES are firmly held, with sales of city-made Adamantine at 12@20c, and some Western at 19c, cash. Sporm Candles are unchanged. Tallows are better, and selling at 133/2014/c.

COAL continues dull, and orders from the East are very scarce. Cargo rates of Schuyktill White and Red. Ash Coal, free on board at Richmond, are \$5@3.25 \$2 ton, cash. Ash Coal, free on board at Richmond, are \$500.25 pt ton, cash.

COFFEE.—There is none arriving, and but little stock in first hunds, with sales of 400 bags. Rlo at 294633c, the latter for choice, and Lagnayra at 330 4c cash, and time. COTTON.—The absence of supplies limits operations, and holders are demanding an advance; sales of 200 bales, chelfy Middlini Uplands, at 90636 pt. The latter figure for good Middling London, at 90636 pt. The latter figure for good Middlini Company chemicals are advancing, and many holders are not offering their stock at present nutes; sales of sal boda at 33636; bleaching Powders at 4043c, and a cargo of Jamaica Logwood sold on terms keep secret.

FEAT HERS are in moderate demand, and we notice further sales of Western at 46650c, the latter figure for extraquality. Colonel considers his regiment worth two rebel regiments of the same size, and says he can, with a few men, do what twice the number of whites could do in quenching the Rebellion. This incident proves what dress will do. We believe that even a rebel

LUMBER.—The hovements, at usual at this season of the year, are extremely limited, but without change in price.

Price of the year, are extremely limited, but without change in price.

It was a subject to the price of the pric In its, at 126,24c cash.

SALT.—There have been no arrivals or sales since our last report.

SEEDS.—The demand for Gloverseed has fallen off, and prices are unsettled and lower. Sales of 3,000 bus, in lots, at \$6,5007.25 for common and prime quality, and 10me, from second hands, at \$769.37%. Timothy ranges from \$2,5002.37. Flaxseed is wanted at \$3.250.3.30 bushel.

SUGAR.—There is less inquiry but prices are firm; sales of 300 hds Cuba at 10%(11½c; New Orleans at 11½(01½); and Porto Rico at 11½c, out time.

SPIRITS.—There is very little movement in the market, owing to the high views of holders. Whisky is quiet; sales of Ohio bbls at \$2c, and Pennsylvania at the same figure; thesa and drudge at 60c; closing dull at60c for bbls, and 50c for drudge.

TEAS are held firmly, with limited sales of both blacks and green. The first cargo of Teas from Japan has arrived at New York.

TALLOW is held firmly; sales of country at 11@11½c and eight and manufactured, and the stock of the latter nearly exhansted. wool.—There is less excitement in the market, but the late advance has been well-maintained and the offerings are light; sales 300,000 fbs ranging from 75@ 82@00 Pb, cash, the latter for tub.

The following are the receipts of Front and Grain at this port for the past week:

[Figure 19, 200 bbls.]

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. T THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA Ship Wyoming, Barton Liverpool, Fab 35
Ship Shatenne, Oxnard Liverpool, soon
Ship Belle of the Ocean, Reed Liverpool, soon
Bark Ansdell (Br) McKie Cape Town, CGH, soon
Bark Kavin, Peterson Liverpool, soon
Bark Savannah, Stinson Liverpool, soon
Bark Savannah, Stinson Liverpool, soon
Bark Romoke, Esling Laguayra, Feb 18
Bark Romoke, Esling Laguayra, Feb 18
Briz Ella Reed, Jarman dayayas, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 14, 1863. SUN RISES......654-SUN SETS......5 56

ARRIVED.

Bark Osprey, Nash, 54 days from Palermo, with fruit, &c., to Isane Jennes & Co.

Schr Jas Satterthwaite, Maloy, 4 days from N York, in ballast to captain.

Schr Ceres, Meredith, 3 days from New York, in ballast to captain,

Schr Christiana, Knight, from Portland, via Lewes, Del, (where she has been ashore) 1 day, with midse to Twells & Co. Came to the city for repairs.

Schr L A Dauenhower, Miller, from New York, with midse to T Ocoper.

Schr L A Dauenhower, Miller, from New Castle, Del, with corn to Jus Barratt & Son.

Schr Diamond State, Stille, 1 day from Milford, Del, Will son! In Inf Haupuil & Son. Bark Emerald Isle. (Br) Hunter, Barbadoes, H A Sou-der & Co. der & Co. L. Schr Lion, Creighton, Havana, G. W. Bernadon & Co. L. Schr W. G. Bartlott, Connolly, Boanfort, Hunter, Norton & Go.

Sicht & Ghester, Foster, Hampton Roads,
Sicht E Ghester, Foster, Hampton Roads,
Sicht E Gnester, Foster, Hampton Roads,
Sicht Susan F Abbott, Louliam, Fortress Monroe, Tyler,
Store & Co.
Schr Ann Jane, Kirkpatrick, Alexandria,
Schr Goumerco, Vanseiver, Washington, W C Griffin,
Slore Bereyhound, Wallace,
do
Sir H L Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

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