THE PRESS, PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.) BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET THE DAILY PRESS. Brownen CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Eight Dollar PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS. TWO DOL CARS FOR THESE MONTHS-invaliably in advance for the Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
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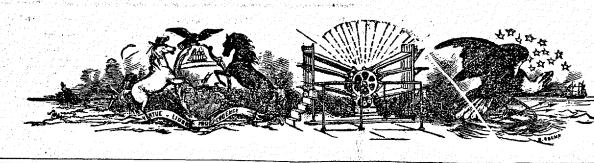
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118 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, FOR GOMEA SALAS,
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Havana, Ouba.
Advances made, when required, on saleable consignments to the above house. BEST UMBRELLAS, SLEEPER'S make, strong and nest, at TENTH and MAR-KET Streets.



VOL. 6.—NO. 183.

COMMISSION HOUSES. CHUFF & WERNWAG IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 242 AND 244 CHESTNUT STREET, SILKS AND CLOTHS:

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Plaid Linseys, negro kerseys. Kentucky Jeans. ALSO, SKY-BLUE KERSEYS, INFANTRY CLOTHS. ARMY FLANNELS, 10 and 12 ounce DUCK, &c., &c. de6-mwf3m

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SPOOL COTTON, WARRANTED 200 YARDS. Pronounced one of the best makes in the market. fel4-lm OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW AR-RANGED.

80,000 DOZEN HOSIERY, AT LOWER PRICES THAN PRESENT COST OF IM-PORTATION.

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RIPKA'S COTTONADES. LONSDALE NANKEENS, &c., &c. mh3 RETAIL DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 South SECOND Street, will open this morning
The new shades of Alpacas.
New style of plaid and stripe Poil de Chevres.
Figured and striped Mohair Lustres.
Mozambiques and Arabian Lustres.
Valencies and Mubias.
New styles of Dress Goods of various names.
Fine Black Alpacas.
Modes, Blues, Magenias, and Black de Laines.

EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 South BLOOM.

G Goods, imported last year, and for Sale Marche present cost of importation:
Brown, Blue, and Green Cored Silks.
Black Uttoman or Corded Silks.
Black Armures and Poult de Soies.
Browns, Blues, Greens, Mode, and Cuir or Leather-color Poult de Soies.
Brown, Blue, and Green Figured Silks.
Brown, Blue, and Green Figured Silks.
Black Figured Silks.
Black Gros de Rhine Silks.
Black Gros de Rhine Silks.
Black Gros de Rhine Silks.

YDIII OTOYKINGE

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WIDE SHEETINGS. Good Shirting Muslins by the piece,
Fine and low-priced Fitunels,
Table Damasks and Nagheins,
Spring Prints and Delaines,
OOPER & CONARD,
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du Rhines,
ustrings, Marcelines.

Mouraing Po de Soies.
Gros Grains.
Bonnet Taffetas.
Moire Antiques.
Moire Antiques.
Rich, neat Figures.
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Ide Chevres, Ristoris.
Adriennes, Worsted Grepes.
Fil de Chevres, Mohairs.
Chintes, Lawns, Organdies.
Plain Silks, New Foulards.
Plain Silks, New Foulards.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS.
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CHESTAUT and EIGHTH Streets.

THE THE WHITE LEAD E. M. NEEDLES. Asks the special attention of the Ladies to his CLARGE STOCK of

LARGE STOCK of
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
A greater part of his goods have been purchased previous to the recent GREAT ADVANCE, and are now being REFATALED at LESS than wholesale prices. He has JUST OPENED:
100 dozen broad Hemstitched Hdkfs., at 30c. nd upwards. 300 dozen corded-bordered all-Linen Hdkfs., 2 18c., worth 25 cents. 50 pieces plain, buff, and white Piqué, for West. NOVELTIES IN LADIES' BOWS.

Emb'd Muslin, lace trimmed, &c., received every morning, from 60c. to \$5. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND. ye, Burlap, &c. &c.
White Cambric and Jaconet, full line.
Nainesoke and Plaid Muslins, full line.
Winter Goods closing out.
Shawis, Merinces, closing out.
Balmoral Kutra, all prices.
Bilk and Linea Holfs, nice assortment. JOHN H. STOKES', 702 ARCH Street

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. Geri Echo Mille. dermantown, pa

M'CALLUM & CO., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS, 509 CHESTNUT STREET, (Opposite Independence Hall.) CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, &c. We have now on hand an extensive stock of CARPET-INGS, of our own and other makes, to which we call the attention of cash and short-time buyers. fel4-3m THOMSON'S LONDON
KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for
families, hotels, or public institutions, IN
TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges. Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Soliers, Stew-hole
Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &a., at Wholesale and
Retall, by the manufactures,
NORTH, CHASE, & NORTH,
fels-wfm@m No. 209 North SECOND Street. PHILADELPHIA. FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1863.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1863. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST. The following has been forwarded to the head s of the army: HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CORINTH, CORINTH, MISS, Jan. 24, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit a statement of a few of the outrages committed upon citizens of Alabama by the Confederate troops. While all their leaders, from the President down are boasting of their carrying on this war in accordance with the laws that govern nature in such cases, and are charging upon our troops all kinds of depre-dations and outrages, I think a few simple facts must put them to blush, and make those parties, and our press and people who are seconding the efforts of Davis to cast stigma upon us, ashamed of the vork they are doing.

I will merely state what I know to be true. Abe Canadi and Mr. Mitchell were hung two weeks ago for being Union men. They lived on the Hacklebo ettlement, Marion county, Ala. Mr. Hallwork and daughter, of the same county, were both shot for the same cause, the latter instantly killed, the former is yet alive, but will probably die. Poter Lewes, and three of his neighbors, were hunted down by one hundred blood hounds, and captured. The houses of Messis. Palmer, Welsby, Williams, and the three Weightmans, and some thirty others, were burnt over their heads, the women and children turned out of doors, and the community notified that if they allowed them them to go into other houses, or fed or harbored them in any manner, they

Mr. Peterson, living at the head of Bull Mountain I am now feeding some one hundred of these famiies, who, with their women and children, some graynaired old men, and even cripples on crutches, were woods and byways, without food and shelter, all done for the simple reason they were Union men, or that they had brothers or relatives in our army. The statements of these people are almost beyond belief, did we not have the evidence before us. I am informed by them that there are hundreds of oyal men and women in the woods of Alabama

waiting for an opportunity to escape. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, G. M. DODGE, Brigadier General. Captain R. M. SAWYER, A. A. G., Memphis.
Mr. Frank Moore, of the "Rebellion Record,"
ame to Washington recently to urge the establish came to Washington recently to urge the establishment of a bureau of information and statistics, etc. He has been authorized to prepare, for the librar of Congress, a collection of documents on the re-bellion from its commencement. Any document can be forwarded to him at New York.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

Lebanon, Laclede County, Mo.,

February 28, 1863.

BUSINESS OF LEBANON. place, famous not for its cedars, or anything important now chiefly as a depot for forage ation for troops, needful as escorts to trains from Rolla to Springfield. The former place, most of your readers know, is the terminus of the Southvest branch of the Pacific Railroad, the latter the lepot of supplies for the Army of the Frontier. It s astonishing what an amount of transportation is required for this purpose. Think of supplying an army in a country almost eaten out over a road one undred and fifteen miles in length, most of which, ne time, has been hub deep, and parts of it to

hat the labor of supplying cavalry and trains along he route must be great. Could all this have been the since, it would have been good investment for the Government to have ex-SOLDIERS' REST. Besides the post quartermaster's establishment dier, on his way to or from the army, finds a resting grave. Most of the wounded in the Hartsville fight, where Emmet McDonald and Major Wimer received their dues, were brought here. Nearly all are now quite recovered. Only one case proved fatal. It was pleasant to visit them and witness the fortifule and

hoerfulness with which they bore their sufferings But passing from local to matters of more general interest, I propose to give your readers the observa-tions of one who has not been a mere "looker-on in through all her stirring history. THE REBELLION ONLY "SCOTCHED." You will scarcely hail as news the mention of the fact, that affairs in this State are still in a condition of considerable entanglement. To use the origiscotched, not killed. It has received a heavy blow, but still it wriggles, and even drags its hideous length along. In addition to the thousands who have taken a direct part in the rebellion, there is a large and thoroughly disloyal element, and one that will remain so until the rebels are completely de-

epresented by the St. Louis Republican, who range hemselves on the side of the Union, simply because they suppose it to be the safer. Their interests, they others know to be with traitors. This class is not very large; but it has its representatives in the halls of Congress and in the State Government; and it is doubly dangerous, because it wears the garb, and, to some extent, receives the confidence of loyalists. Still another class, larger and better than the last, have no affiliations with rebels; and yet they cannot be considered unconditionally for the Union. They are men of the past-good in ordinary times, but who fail to appreciate the crisis through which the

nation is passing. They are behind the times—like men walking about with their lanterns when the POLITICAL MATTERS and in Atly represented by the St Louis Duning News, a journal as slow and fined as the Republican is facile and hypocritical.

State—are now the dominant party; and they could easily shape both legistation and public opinion, were they not most unfortunately divided among themselves. Agreed upon the importance and neions connected with it, or hitched to it, to so shameful and ruinous a degree as to destroy all harmony of action, and to imperil the cause itself. Here Blair and Brown are the representative men, and the *Union* and *Democrat*, respectively, the organs. The *Union* owes its origin to the Fremont-Blair im-

broglio, and their eruption has infected the party and broken out in several places in blotches most ruption—feeding on Government pap—and yet, in-grate like, opposing the Government in its policy out ad nauseam, upon the Democrat and its party, the stale and odious epithets of the pro-slavery school. They are "Abolitionists," (a word of terrible import in slave States,) "Radicals," "Jacobins," and

mails of Roderal offices. Retween them it will be already it is so crippled as to make but slow proand the bad bloom once by that convey, kept hot by these papers, it is a fraged will prevent speedy action upon the great question. But notwithstanding their differences, it is, indeed, grateful and refreshing to compare the whole souled patriotism of the assembly with miserable, partisan, craven, and contemptible, so-called Dem cracy, now dominant in the Legislatures of Illinois, dancy in New York and Pennsylvania. With such ture of Missouri. This State has learned somethin from her suffering. And if the despicable spirit o the Democracy is not shamed by the rebuffs of the rebels, nor cowed by the indignant voices coming from the soldiers, or put down by the strong arm of

Federal power—if none of these will kill or cure it, then let them know that they must and will be scourged as Missouri has been, until the demon is destroyed. To hold now, when the rebellion is totdetermined effort for its overthrow, is a crime too great, I fear, for a righteous God to pass unpuntible d. The rebellion will be put down; but it is for the people of the loyal States to crush it speedily by their union, or to bring its horrors home to their condenses by disaffection inaction, or delay.

Col. Ellet decided to take on Monday, the 9th inst, but certain repairs ever, at the last moment, found necessary, and we were compelled to remain over the succeeding day.

Col. Ellet decided to run be batteries by star-light, and its properties of the Queen of the determined effort for its overthrow, is a crime too

DIM. How proposed the work of the proposed of the Rev. December of the work of the Rev. December of th

rials; may we be wiser and better by this discipline The present is a time of great darkness; yet we need not despair. Our cause is just, and this war is to be arried on until the Union is restored, even through nany difficulties. The loyal people of Missouri are shed at the course pursued by many of our Vorthern men. They must be traitors of the deepes ye, or they are entirely ignorant of the nature of his rebellion. I wish they could spend a few months, or even a few weeks in Missouri, where the fires of secession are smouldering, but not ex-tinguished; where the guerillas are rejoicing over eace speeches and the divisions of the free States. and boast that Illinois and New Jersey are joining hands with the Abels and becoming their warmest friends and advocates. The Union-loving people of Missouri have not anticipated this discouragement t the North ; they have, on the contrary, hoped for their entire support, and ought to have it, as they have borne the burden of this war willingly, having

contributed their property and given their sons to the army for the support of our Government. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI. The Great Yazoo Pass Expedition—Strength of our Forces—Description of Moon Lake, the Rendezvous—Desperate Character of the Enterprise—About to Advance, &c. SKETCH OF MOON LAKE.

MOON LAKE, Miss, Feb. 22.—The anniversary of the birthday of the immortal Washington—a day sacred in the estimation of every true American. The should notif the institute of the South are we to day than we were two years since? What have we gained by our immense sacrifices of life and untold expenditures of treasure? Pertinent questions, these, and appropriate to the day. Who can answer them?

I imagine not a little inquiry will be excited at

I imagine not a little inquiry will be excited at the date of a communication from Moon Lake. Maps will be consulted in vain to find it. True, the the date of a communication from Moon Lake. Maps will be consulted in vain to find it. True, the lake appears on good maps of the Mississippi river, and of the State of Mississippi, but no name is given it. The map-makers never dreamed that this little sheet of water would ever rise to importance in the history of our country; yet it is destined to have some notoriety hereafter as the rendezvous of the Yazoo Pass expedition. Moon Lake is a small lunated sheet of water, about eight miles in length, with an average width of half or two-thirds of a mile, and bearing unmistakable indications of having at some past time been a section of the bed of the Mississippi river. It itse directly east of the Mississippi, and is reached through a very narrow and difficult pass, about a mile in length, forming the western end of the Yazoo Pass. To speak as intelligently as possible, I should say that the Yazoo Pass runs through this lake. It enters it from the Mississippi at the northern end, and leaves it again at about its centre. In passing from the river into the pass, there is a ridge, or narrow bar, to be crossed, immediately beyond which the pass makes a short, right-angular bend to the left. The water flows over this ridge with wonderful velocity, almost resembling a cataract, and a steamer has to be nicely handled to prevent its being thrown into the woods just beyond the ridge by the velocity of the current. But, after crossing this ridge, and turning the bend to the left, the channel to the lake is very straight and easy of navigation, having a uniform denth of about three fathoms. velocity of the current ridge, and turning the bend to the left, the channel to the lake is very straight and easy of navigation, having a uniform depth of about three fathoms, with a current at the present time of not far from four miles an hour. The only trouble is in the narrowness of the stream, which affords no opportunity for vessels moving in opposite directions to pass each other, and requires skilful piloting to keep them out of the woods that line its edges; it has no basks.

havanety five feat, that the satisficially placed in a big Ound, of short length, where it widens on t to a hun-free feet. dred feet.

About midway of this pass is the great Mississippi levee, built by the State in 1856 to shut up this channel, and reclaim large tracts of land in the interior of the State that had formerly been annually inundated by the water of the Mississippi river flowing off through this outlet. This levee is one of the largest and finest to be seen in the Mississippi Valley. It was built at a great expense, and with an outlay of a vast amount of labor. Its destruction at the point where it crosses the channel of this pass was but the work of a day, by a small detachment of our troops. They had only to cut a pass was but the work of a day by a small detachment of our troops. They had only to out a small hole in it to start the water, when the rapid current and vast volume of water soon tore away the rest, making the gap of equal width with the pass itself.

the rest, making the gap or equal width with the pass itself.

After reaching the lake there is no further trouble until we again enter the pass leading on to the Coldwater river. The lake, as I have said above, has about the same width as the Mississippi river, and has now a uniform depth over its whole area sufficient to float the largest class of steamers. It is a very picturesque and beautiful sheet of water, the entrance to and exit from which, both being so very narrow and through thick woods, can scarcely be seen a hundred yards away from their mouths. The shores are high and dry. On the eastern bank there are two or three fine plantations; but, with these exceptions, the surroundings are an unbroken forest. Its isolation, and consequent quiet, have made it a great resort for aquatic birds of all kinds, Wild ducks and geese abound here in profusion. Occasionally a swan is seen. Pelicans and gulls fly about over its surface with the utmost freedom. about over its surface with the utmost freedom.

The water being deep, sook and comparatively like it shill its little its like i

whether they are intended for this movement or not. And on this I base my strongest hopes for the success of the movement.

The enemy, through our own recklessness, carelessness, or treachery, have had timely information of our intention to send an expedition down this pass; but as yet we have every reason to believe that they are in total ignorance of the magnitude and formidable character of the expedition. I do not give them credit for sufficient gullibility to believe that we contemplate sending heavy iron-dad gunboats—some of the largest of our feet—down this narrow and tortuous pass; nor do I believe they will be prepared to see us approach with any great number of gunboats of any kind. Nor yet can they be expected to anticipate the approach of large steamers, loaded with soldiers and artillery, through this route, which has never before been navigated by anything but flatboats propelled by the force of the current and guided by hand. Rendezvouing, therefore, in this secluded spot, where there is no likelihood of being seen by the enemy, there is every reason to anticipate that, when we move forwind in a body and come upon them, we shall take them completely by surprise. At least I hope so.

WHAT THIS EXPEDITION IS TO ACDOM-WHAT THIS EXPEDITION IS TO ACDOM
BY PLISH.

If we do not take the enemy by surprise—i they shall chance to be fully informed of the nature and extent of our preparations, and shall be fully prepared to meet us, God help us! There will be no take the take that he will be not take the take that he will be not take the take that he will be not take to the take that he will be not take to the take that he will be not take to the take that he will be not take to the take that he will be not take the take that he will be the will be the take. Once through that, we can never get these boats back again through it. The current itself would be a sufficient impediment to our return did none other exist. Our only chance, then, is to ight our way through to Vicksburg. The only wachword we can have will be "Fight or die." ADVANCE AND SKIRMISH WITH THE REBELS.

REBELS.

It was in the stretch beyond this lake, lading to the Coldwater river, that the enemy sought to obstruct the channel so as to prevent our hats from getting through. The distance is not far from fifteen miles by the course of the pass. Throughout this distance they filled the channel with legs, trees, stumps, and all manner of obstacles. Our troops have been at work nearly three weeks he clearing out these obstructions, and in cutting away the timber, that overhangs the stream. They are not through with this labor yet, though just how far they have got I am not able to say. They have been much annoyed in their labors by small parties of rebels, who hover about in the woods and fire upon them. So great did this annoyance beyome, that a battalion of the 5th Illinois cavalry was finally sent down to soour the banks, and drive bask the enemy. A detachment of this covalry had quitta brisk skirmish, on Friday, with a company of about sixty mounted rebels, finally dispersing them, after killing six of their number, wounding several more, and capturing twenty-six prisoners. Our bywn loss was but trifling, amounting to but five or ax wounded.

I leave it to your correspondent higher up the river to give you such statements as they please of the strength of this expedition. It would be disheared to the strength of the sepedition. It would be disheared to the strength of the separate of the movement, or the army force that will accompany the expedition. All this will come in due time. Left suffice for the than 1st to know that the expedition is a larger one than 1st to the separate of the separate o

THE MISSISSIPPLE CADRON. Last Cruise of the "Queen of the West"— The Good Work she Acomplished pre-vious to her Capture—Fill and Interest-ing Particulars of her Los—Operations in the Atchafalaya and Red Rivers—Capture of the Rebel Steamer "Ira No. 5"—The Rebel Attack—Arrival of the "Indianola,"

STEAMER ERA NO.5, IN RED RIVER, Jebruary 15, 1863.

The career of the gallant Queen of the West is ended. Her crew are disperse; some are wounded, some are killed, and more ar taken prisoners. A small remnant, so far escaped from death and capture, are now twenty miles from the mouth of Red river, moving as rapidly at Providence permits, from the scene of one of the most thrilling incidents of the rebellion, towards the far-famed city of Vicksburg. OUR DEPARTURE. people of the loyal States to crush it speeding by their unition, or to bring its horrors home to their unition, or to bring its horrors home to their unition, or to bring its horrors home to their unition, or to bring its horrors home to their unition, or to bring its horrors home to their unition, or to bring its horrors home to their unition, or to bring its horrors home to their unition, or to bring its horrors home to their unition, or to bring its horrors home to their unition, or to bring its horrors home to their unition, or to bring its horrors had been to wonth the seathers had been to death the slave home men are to learn the great truths which the last few years have been teaching—that the slave hower men are to learn the great truths which the last few years have been teaching—that the slave hower may be destroyed now, or that the limits of dense black shoke, and we knew that the time of our departure was approaching. President and just at dark the chimicrys of the Queen of the time of our departure was approaching. The slave had just at dark the chimicrys of the Queen of the time of our departure was approaching. The slave had just at dark the chimicrys of the Queen of the time of our departure was approaching. The slave had just at dark the chimicry of the Queen of the time of our departure was approaching. The slave had just at dark the chimicry of the Queen of the best and the De Sotoke, and we knew that the time of our departure was approaching. The slave had just at dark the chimicry of the Queen of the time of our departure was approaching. The slave had just at dark the chimicry of the Queen of the time of our departure was approaching. The slave had just at dark the chimicry of the gueen of the time of our departure was approaching. The slave had just at dark the chimicry as approaches and we knew that the time of our departure was approached. The slave had just at dark the chimicry as approached and was approached to make and the time of our departure was approached. It had been placed an

landed, and took possession. The soldiess escaped to the forest skirting the plantations. A detrachment of Federal soldiers commenced the work of cestruc-tion. Mules were unharnessed and turned adrift, ameases were thrown into the river, and a few f the wagons cut down and rendered worthless, he rest were left until evening. The "Queen" ien moved down the river to Simmesport, four-illes below, where Col. Ellet had heard of a rebel Janaport. ransport.

We arrived too late to capture her, but not too late to scieze seventy barrels of beef belonging to the "Valverde Battery," which the Minerva in her auxiety to escape had left behind. This was described by antiparthe booss of the barrels and tumauxiety to escape had left behind. This was destroyed by cutting the hoops of the barrols and tumbling their contents into the river. Colonel Ellet also captured a rebel mail and important letters and despatches at. Simpsepart, from cone of which he

modore Farrigut. A few Confederate cavalry were quietly watching our movements from the bayou to the rear of the village, but a shell from our rifed Pairot bursting over their heads caused them to hunt their holes. From Simmesport we moved down the river a few miles and came in sight of another heavily ladened train, which the negroes from the bank said also belonged to the Texas battery. Upon our approach the teamsters turned into the swamps just within reach of our shells. We had not men enough, scarcely twenty all told, to send them after the fugitives, and were compelled to fire at them from the boat. This we did till the shades of evening began to gather, with what effect as regards wounding and killing we were unable to learn. One wagon laden with ammunition and officers' baggage fell into our hands. This was burned.

GUERILLAS FIRE INTO THE QUEEN. GUERILLAS FIRE INTO THE QUEEN. Gay, the De Soto had watted for us. Just as which Thefind in his bull when the what as wished Thefind in his bull when the what as we had a salitized.

My Wicz we intended this evening forestroy them, while the most of us were at supper, all at once we heard the sharp report of muskerty, and immediately wounded; a musket ball had passed upward, breaking his shin-bones, and making its exit through the kinee. From one of the brass guns on deak werplied, and also fired several rifle-shots, but, protected by the levee, the raseais escaped mury. We would not be supperficiated that to be captured was our deatiny, and Colonel Ellet was discussing the practicability of seizing skiffs and dug-outs, and attempticated by the levee, the raseais escaped mury. We will be supperficied and also fired several rifle-shots, but, protected by the levee, the raseais escaped mury. We will be supperficiated that to be captured was our misses we were off the point, Col. Ellet placed the pilot who had caused our toubles in arrest, and ordered Mr. McKay, the other pilot, to take the

COLONEL ELLET'S VENGEANCE. COLONEL ELLET'S VENGEANCE.

On Friday morning a person came aboard the Queen and informed Col. Ellet that the firing the preceding night was done by the citizens living along the Atchafalaya, between its mouth and Simmesport. Col. Ellet accordingly determined to pay them a visit. He rounded to near Simmesport, and calling at the plantation of one Graves, who almost acknowledged that he fired at us, he allowed him time to remove his family and furniture, and then burned the house, sheds, and quarters to the ground. then burned the house, shows, and the dwelling ground.

The next plantation had, beside the dwelling house and negro quarters, a magnificent sugar mill upon it. These buildings were also burned.

The third belonged to an old gentleman, who, with his son and two daughters, carried on the farm and worked the niggers. One of the young ladies admitted that the brother had fired upon the Queen, and only wished the one had not been a dozen. She and only wished the one had not been a dozen. She abused the colonel, and berated the Yankees. When she discovered that her abuse failed to move Colonel Ellet, just as the flames began to curl around the housetop, like a brave and gallant girl, as she was, she sang, in a ringing, defiant tone, the "Bonnie Elue Flag," until forest and river echoed and recebed with sweet melody.

UP RED RIVER. UP RED RIVER.

Colonel Ellet, on leaving the Atchafalaya, announced his intention to go down the Mississippi and attempt to open communication with Commodore Farragut, below Port Hudson; but on reaching the mouth this intention was abandoned, and we turned our vessel into Red river. The air was a large of the control of dore Farragut, below Port Hudson; but on reaching the mouth this intention was abandoned, and we turned our vessel into Red river. The air was it below the intention was abandoned, and the lifest wind the l

reach the position and commence the attack before nightall.

The steamer Louisville, we also learned, had, just before we reached the mouth of the Black, passed up the Red with a 32-pounder rified gun, intended for the gunboat W. H. Webb, then lying at Alexandria. We had, therefore, incentives for speed. At ten o'clock the lookout reported a steamer descending the river, and shortly after the "Era No. 5" hove in sight. She saw us as quickly as we discovered her, and was half turned around as if attempting to escape, when Colonel Ellet ordered a shot to be sent after her. This took effect in her stern, passing through the cook-room, demolishing a stove and alightly wounding the negro cook. The officers and passengers have the cook-room demolishing a stove and slightly wounding the negro cook. The officers and passengers. The "Lucen" ran alongwide and took possession. The "Era No. 5" is a line boat of a hundred and fifty tons burden, belonging to the Red River Packet Company, and heretofore engaged in transporting supplies for the Confederate army. At that time she was laden with 4,500 bushels of corn intended for the Quartermaster's Department at 14th 2 Rogk. This was to be taken to Camden, Ark., a Among the passengers were fixed in the corn than the passengers were intended to the The Agrock. This was to be taken to Camden, Ark., Among the passengers were mixed. Army wagons. Among the passengers were mixed. Army wagons. 14th Texas Cavalry, and three helonging to the with Louisians, Lieut. Daylo of the Texas. State troops, and Lieut. Doyle of the 14th Texas. The citizens on board were set on shore without parole, the soldiers were set on shore with parole, and the officers were retxined. Among the parties retained was a German Jew named Elasser, who had upon his person \$32,000 in Confederate money. Col. Ellet thought he was a Confederate money. Col. Ellet thought he was a Confederate quartermaster, although he strongly insisted to the contrary, and brought him along. One man dressed in citizen's ciothing and claiming to be a non-combatant, and on that account, released without parole. We have since learned that he was one of Gen. Hindman's brigadier generals. His name I did not learn. Our prisoners being thus disposed of, the fleet, now numbering three steamers, moved towards Gordon's Landing. Four miles from the landing, in a direct line across the country, but fifteen miles as the river runs, we left the Era with three or four men to guard the boat and prisoners.

We moved slowly up the channel, making the bend with considerable difficulty, until we reached the point, below the negro quarters where the land is cleared, when we discovered a long line of dense black smoke moving up the river beyond the fort, indicating the hasty departure of a transport. Our gun upon the bow was immediately placed in position, and two percussion shells were sent in that direction. These exploding in the vicinity of the transport, which we afterwards learned was the Doubloon coming down the river with corn, caused her to disappear towards Alexandria.

The land makes out into the river on the point, leaving an extremely shallow place well with the first and the transport. The land makes out into the river on the point, leaving an extremely shallow place well with the little place instant the batteries opened fire upon us. Recollect, we were not four hundred yards from the fort, and immovable. The pilots tried in vain to back her off, but she would not budge an inch. Shot were flying, shell were bursting, and, worse than all, we could not reply. The enemy had our exact range, and every explosion told with fearful effect. Your correspondent sought the pilot house, and thus became an unwilling witness of the terrible affair. Three huge 32 pounder shells exploded on the deck and between the smoke-stacks, not twenty feet from our heads. THE EXPLOSION.

THE EXPLOSION.

The air was filled with fragments and exploding shells, which fiew before, behind, and all about us. Soon we heard a crash among the machinery below. Word was passed up that the lever-which regulates the engines was shot away. Another crash, and we learned the escape pipe was gone. Still another, and the steam chest was fractured. The whole boat shook with the rush of the escaping steam which penetrated every nook and cranny. The engine room was crowded with eligineers, firemen, negroes and prisoners, who had sought that place under the impression that it was the safest. All this time, while we supposed we were blown up, and looked every moment to be haunched into eternity, the batteries played upon the unfortunate vessel, and pierced her through and through. Hen crowded to the after part of the vessel. Some tumbled cotton bales into the river, and getting astride of them sought to reach the De Soto a mile below. The yavil was tied to the atern, and a man stood there with a loaded pistol threatening to shoot the first one who entered it. The cry was raised for Col. Ellet, and men were sent forward to look after him. The negroes in their fright jumped overboard and many of the poor creatures were drowned. Some of the process of the

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

As I have before stated, I was in the pilot house when the explosion occurred, and took the precaubreate loss the trap-door, thus keeping out a quantication of the process of the

sent to hurry up the De Soto, and among those who entered it was your correspondent. We reached it in about ten minutes, passing on the way several men on cotton bales, among them Col. Ellet and McCullegh of the Commercial. Almost exhausted, the occupants remained behind, while another crew was sent up to pick up survivors.

BOARDING THE QUEEN.

The yawl had reached the boat and was busily engaged in picking up the crew, when three boat loads of Confederate soldiers cautiously approached the vessel and boarded her. Of course, there was no resistance, and our boys became their prisoners.

The De Soto hearing several men shout from the shore "surrender" was allowed to float down stream, picking up as she floated several who had excaped on cotton bales. When she reached a point ten miles below, the yawl overtook her with others was had bean similarly presented.

We reached the Era No. 5 and found her all right. Our coal barge was leaking badly and hard aground. Of course, we had to leave it. The De Soto had unshipped both rudders and became unmanageable, and it was concluded to destroy her, lest, with her valuable gun, she should fall into the enemy's hands. Her pipes were knocked out, a shoveful of live coals placed in her cabins, and she was soon destroyed.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

Guerrero carried the cir intention to revolutionize the country.

In the midst of these sudden and somewhat alarm ing events, Col. Buchel-has acted with the greatest promptness, and with consummate intelligence.

The Galveston News of January 26 says: The telegraph gives an extract from a letter, dated Browns-will, the 5th inst., from which it appears that the was conditioned.

Mexicans are being organized in robbing parties, under the auspices and proclamation of the United States Col. Buchel-has a extended Browns-will of two conditions. From the Aparty of our many of the 5th of the 5th inst., from which it appears that the was conditioned by a proclamatic of the 5th inst., from which it appears that the was conditioned by a proclamatic o

OUR LOSSES. OUF LOSSES.

The following is: the loss by the capture of the Queen of the West, as fav as I can ascertain:
PRISOMERS.—Cy. Eddisca, second master; Henry Buncan, third master; David Taylor, engineer (scalded); D. S. Booth; surgeon; First Master Thompson (wounded on the Atchafalaya); Adjutant C. W. Bailey; one blacksmith, name unknown; George Andrews, James Foster, carpesters; L. C. Jarbou, Thomas Williams, David McCubom, Chas. Lauber, Carrol Smith, Ed. Hazleton, Charles Faulkner, John A. Bates, Norton F. Rice, Wm. Brown, Geo. W. Hill, soldiers; Mr. Anderson, of the Herald, and about thirty negroes. thirty negroes.

LED.—George Davis jumped overboard from De Soto, and is supposed drowned, he above list are the names of those who floated own the river and were not picked up by the De oto. They will probably be captured by the next confederate steamer in these waters, probably the Yebb, as she cursues us.

Confederate steamer in these waters, probably the Webb; as she pursues us.

ESCAPE TO MEMPHIS.

STEAMER ERA NO. 5, IN THE MISSISSITTI,

NEAR VICKSBURG, Feb. 21, 1858;

We arrived in the Mississippi Sunday morning, about 10-0 clock, without serious accident. All day the rain and fog continued, and such was the thickness of the weather that we did not make thirty miles for twenty-four hours. The river was filled with drift and logs, which impeded our progress and broke the buckets of our wheels. We were short of fuel, and were compelled to touch at Union Point, and take on a few cords of wet, soggy wood, with which we found it impossible to make steam enough to carry us two miles an hour.

When opposite Ellis Cliffs, our pilot, the same who ran the Queen aground at Gordon's Landing, and thus caused her capture, ran the Era, although she was drawing but eighteen inches of water, hard upon the opposite point. Here we lay for four mortal hours within ten feet of above, include to captured the could go into the woods, select a tree, and fashion a spar to shove us off. To crown our misfortunes, the starboard wheel was dropping in pieces. We had deeided that to be captured was our destiny, and Colonel Ellet was discussing the practicability of seizing skiffs and dug-outs, and attempting to run, by the batteries at Port Hudson. Altred Vebb, as she pursues us.

ticability of seizing skiffs and dug-outs, and attempting to run by the batteries at Port Mudeon, 6ftr. Mes below.

As soon as we were off the point, Col. Ellet placed the pilot who had caused our troubles in arrest, and ordered Mr. McKay, the other pilot, to take the wheel. I had, towards morning, thrown myself upon a mattress in the cabin, in the hopes of snatching a moment's rest, and had just dropped, off into most refreshing slumber when I heard some one shout, "There's a gunboat ahead of us." We at first supposed the Webb had passed us during the night and was lying to above to capture us. I rushed on deek, but as soon as I saw the smoke stacks, just then visible through the lift of the fog. I knew we had escaped. It was the Federal gunboat Indianola ent down to co-operate with the Queen. You may be sure no men ever witnessed a more welcome sight than this same good steamer Indianola. It was a miraculous escape, as you will see. From the depths of despair we were raised to the heights of exaltation.

The Webb, we have since learned, was accompanied by three large first-class steamers, the Grand Duke, Grand Era, and Doubloon, each laden with sodders, and each protected, as to her machinery, with cotton bales. The Webb turned back these also, and together they steamed up Red river.

Fog coming on, we were obliged to cast anchor, and were not able to move again until late on Tuesday afternoon. At 3 o'clock we were again under weigh, and anchored for the night at the plantation of Col. Ackley, near the mouth of Old river. This is one of the largest plantations on the Mississippi river, containing in its area over 20,000 acres of tillable land, and worked by over 1,600 negroes. The colonel has 1,200 bales of cotton which he would like to sell. Although claiming to be a rebel, it is plain that his interests would be materially advanced by the opening of the Mississippi.

river the enemy had planted a battery at Grand Gulf, and proposed to dispute our passage. Sure enough, when opposite the bluffs, a battery of two field-pieces opened upon us, and fired thirty shots, 6-pounders, all but one of which fell from five feet to a hundred short. That one struck a cotton bale, and glanced harmlessly off into the water.

At New Carthage, La., twenty miles north of Grand Gulf, the river is very wide, with a large island in its centre. Both sides of the island can be navigated, but it is usual for boats to take the shute nearest New Carthage. We were intending to do so in this instance, and were just turning the point of the island, when we saw a white puff of smoke and at once a minie bullet came whizzing through the cabin. This was followed by others in quick succession. Under most any other circumstances we should have thought the main attack was here, but it occurred to us that it was a ruse to drive us near New Carthage. We suspected they had a battery there, and concluded to take the other shute. For three miles we were followed by twenty-five men who neglected no opportunity to fire their deadly rifles at us. Fortunately we were protected by cottac balas, and an ana wax and the limit.

Whille abrent of the island the fires gave out and we had just passed before, behind, and over us, but not one struck us. There was a camp here—Camp Perkins—upon the plantation of Judge Perkins, member of the Confederate Congress, and several thousand miles. The teach of the submitted of the submitted of the submitted upon us most furiously. This time forty-six shots were fired. They passed before, behind, and over us, but not one struck us. There was a camp here—Camp Perkins—upon the plantation of Judge Perkins, member of the Confederate Congress, and several thousand miles attempted speedily.

We were was a tempted speedily.

We had and you me within rauge before the snow and shells began to fall around us like hail. The

Invasion of Texas by the Mexicans. The Brownsville Flag gives the following account of the late invasion of Texas from Mexico, and of the events consequent thereupon:

The long-expected outbreak on this frontier has at last made headway, and our gallant troops now find some occupation. On the 23th of December, a party of Mexicans, having organized in Guerrere, invaded the State of Texas, under the leadership of a half Indian named Munoz, and stole forty horses and fifty head of cattle from a rancho in Zapata county. Demand was made through our military authorities for the arrest and punishment of the robbers by the Mexican officers, and also for the restitution of the property. Gov. Lopez, of Tamaulipas, had the criminals arrested, but they subsequently escaped. The property was never returned. This was the first act.

All It ill. I Demand In Home In Hongself Barrell.

With rations and clothing for the soldiers at that post. The train consisted of three wagons, escorted by four or five soldiers. When the train reached the Soledad Branch, about fifteen miles below Ringgold, it was suddenly surrounded by a party of Mexicans, variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred and fifty, who immediately commenced fring upon the party. The soldiers and teamsters were completely taken by surprise, and made no resistance, with the exception of one man, who drew his revolver and killed two of the robbers. He and all the balance were killed except one man, who made his escape and succeeded in reaching Ringgold Barracks. The train was robber, and all the goods and provisions and the wagons were carried to the bank of the river preparatory to being sent into Mexico. About the same time a party of Mexicans crossed into Zapata county, and attacked Captain Benavialshe horses belonging to the company. At least this is the report, but the news from above is so confused that we cannot give anything as trustworthy.

Another party subsequently crossed, in number about two hundred according to average ad hears.

so confused that we cannot give anything as trust-worthy.

Another party subsequently crossed, in number about two hundred, according to report, and having captured Isidro Vela, chief justice of Zapata county, hung him to a tree, and pasted a placard on the body that the penalty of death would be indicted on any person who dared to take the body down for burial. Vela was well known as a good man, and a friend to the Americans. These occurrences succeeded each other so raphdly, and were so contrary to what was to have been expected from the Mexican border, that our troops were uncertain in which direction to move. Colonel Buchal soon solved the difficulty however for ha hallstakely set all the cavalry companies to work, and the results of his been satisfactory.

these scoundrels have procured their ammunition in Matamoros, and the custom-house was not particu lar about preventing its exportation through legiti mate channels to the right bank of the Rio Grande Grande.

We hear it stated that the party which crossed at Guerrero carried the United States flag, and that they declared their intention to revolutionize the

THREE CENTS.

East Baltimore Conference [Special Correspondence of The Press.] YORK, Pa., March 4, 1863. The sixth annual session of the East Baltimore nference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met this morning, in this borough, in the audien the Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. Levi Scot. O. D., of Delaware, called the Conference to order devotional exercises consisting of reading the hird and fourth chapters of 2d Corinthians, singing he hymn commencing "I love thy kingdom, Lord,
The house of thine abode," &c.,

after which was offered a fervent appeal to God for His blessing upon the Conference, the families of the brethren, the kind friends who have opeued their houses and bid us partake of their hospitality, and, especially, for our bleeding and distracted country. The roll was then called by the secretary of the ast Conference. On motion, a committee was appointed, consisting of Jacob McMurray, Thomas Sherlock and R. F. Wilson, to nominate one secretary, together with hree assistants. The report from the committee was as follows: Secretary, J. H. C. Doshl; assistants, H. S. Mendennal, J. A. Demozer, R. D. Chambers on motion, the presiding elders of the several disriets composed a committee on nominations, and orted the same as last year, with the exception f the committee on lay delegation, which is unne

Rey, E. Thomson, the excellent editor of the Chrisna Journal, was introduced to the Connce, and desired to express his kindest thanks to he brethren for the deep interest taken by them in is journal, and remarked that a steady increase of scribers marks the history of the past year within ment of the Book Concern, answering by figures the unkind thrust of a good Philadelphia brother in "Methodist," and proving its healthy and prosperous condition. Four hundred dollars is to be distriputed to each annual Conference from its assets, for he support of the superannuated preachers, their vidows and orphans. No doubt this will be increased rom year to year, producing a fund adequate to

May God's blessings rest upon the concern from nce this fund shall emanate, and grant the Christian Advocate and Journal, together with all our It was then moved that a United States flag e unfurled to the breeze in front of the church in hich we are holding our session, indicative of the spirit of loyalty pervading our ranks. Motion The Bishop desired to make a few remarks in ref each session, and also to remind them that they

ard to punctuality of the brethren in the opening ere Christian brethren, that no unkind personaliies should be indulged in during debates. The hour meeting and adjournment was then fixed-Conrence to open 814 A. M., close 12 M. The time having arrived for closing, on motion MIRIAM.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1863.
This has been the most exciting day Third street has known for a long while, and, to use the words of an exensive operator, "gold has fallen down stairs." When it reached the bottom, at 150, it picked itself up, and struggled to 157, but the supports were too weak to main-tain the market, and down it fell to 154, fighting again coat. below yesterday's closing figures, is entirely the effect of the bill taxing operations, and the prohibition placed upon banks and bankers, which prevents them will have not yet come to hand, and it is not certainly known if it annuls existing contracts, although we can not see how bauks, carrying sold, can evade the penalities, because they "are lending on gold," notwithweeks ago—they offend the spirit of the law if not the letter. We should not be greatly surprised to see gold fall to 140, or even 130, if the law is sufficiently severe as

nargin. Of course, they are entirely cut off from the marlater in the day being attributed to a reaction consequen writing, dealers are anxious to sell at 156, with no takers; herefore, at 5 P. M., the buying price may be set down therefore, at 2.7 m., the myling price may beet down at 155, a decline of ten per cent. on yesterday's closing figures. A still later despatch places the figure at 153, market very unsettled. Old demands fluctuated with gold, and closed at same figures. Government securities may be quoted as firm, 1831 sixes falling 14, and fivewo-ti-a advancing K: seyen-thirties steady. Money is n more active demand at six per cent. The Stock market was a little unsteady in consequence of the excitement in gold, but prices close without much change. 1831 sixes sold at 101; five-twenties at 101%. State fives fell off ½. City sixes remaining steady. Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage bonds sold at 118%, an 10%. Catawissa preferred was active and excited, closing at 24%; the common sold at 7%. Reading fell off %; Pennsylvania %. Elmira advanced %; the preferred 1.

off & ; Lehigh Navigation sold at 60, the scrip advanced & ; Delaware Division sold at 42 ; Pennsylvania Mining at 2; New Creek at ½. Commonwealth Bank sold at 37 ; Girard at 42 ; Penn Township at 35 ; Northern Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as The following is a statement of the deposits and coin age at the United States Mint for the mouth of February,

Total deposits... Copper cents (O. S.) received in exchange fo new issue... \$244,281 21 . 90 00 GOLD COINAGE, No. of piece 17,980 17,990 \$367,068 15 SILVER COINAG Half dollars. ..4,950,000 \$49,500 00 RECAPITULATION. \$468,368 15 .5.071.590 AND compared to naw cents in same of 95 or may a.

The following is the statement of coal transported over the Hazleton Railroad for the week ending February 28, 1863:

2,767 13 7,894 16 8,875 01 7,067 01 14,058 16 ..... 15,566 09 110,930 11 126,516 19 

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

···· 32.00 Larger Clubs than Twenty will be charged at the The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they 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 the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, March 5. eported by S. E. Slaymaken, Philadelphia Exchange, FIRST BOARD. 

100 Catawis R Pref. 530 244 669 Enna R.

100 Catawis R Pref. 530 244 6900 Suss Canal 6s. b5

100 do. Pref. 830 244 4217th & 19th R.

100 do. Pref. 830 244 4217th & 19th R.

100 do. Pref. 830 244 58 Green Mount 55wn

100 Sehrl Nawn Pref. 2dys 244 58 Green Mount 55wn

100 Penna R 1st m. 1184 1000 E Brand 49 W 7.5 5wn

100 Penna Courbes R. 434 1500 Schi Nav 6s '82.

4000 US 6s '31 reg. 100 1000 Penna Courb 5s. 11

AFTER BOAEDS. 

W Phila R.	65½	66
Solution	65½	66
Do bonds	65½	66
Cirard College R	77½	28
Seventeenth	61	61
Cirard College R	77½	28
Seventeenth	61	62
Cirard College R	65½	66
Cirard College R	65½	66
Cirard College R	65½	66
Cirard College R	65½	66
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Cirard College R	65½	66
Cirard College R	6	

to-day, under the violent fluctuations of gold, and buy-ers of Flour are holding off for lower prices. Sales are mostly in a small way, to supply the trade, at prices ranging at from \$6.12½@6.37½ for superfine; \$6.75@7.25 for extras; \$7.40@8.25 for extra family, and \$8.50@9.50 % bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. A sale of 400 bbls fancy Ohio is reported for shipment at \$10 % bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at \$5 % bbl. Corn Meal is steady, and Pennsylvania is scarce at \$4 GRAIN.—Wheat is dull and prices tending do with small sales of Pennsylvania red at 1707

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at is port to-day:

noce and California at 20@33 cents.

PHILADELPHIA HIDE MARKET.—The Shoe and Leather Reporter, March 5th, says:
There has been an arrival of Pernambuco Hides, which are yet in importers' hands. The Caraccas Hides, which are yet in importers' hands. The Caraccas Hides, cless than 200 in number, in the last importation from Porto Cabello have been sold at about 200. Dealers have made some considerable purchases of Hides, in other markets, adapted to the wants of Pennsylania tanners, in anticipation of the spring demand. No considerable number of dry hide tanners have yet been in town, but more favorable weather for drying out leather and mending the highways will increases the number of applicants. In green slaughter the market is active, and all the stock offering finds ready buyers at 10@12c \$7 lb.

BOSTON BREADSTUFFS MARKET, March 4th.—F.OTR.—The market has been quite firm throughout the week, but the eales have been moderate. There has been some export inquiry, but the transactions have been principally to supply the wants of the trade. The sales of western superfine have been at \$707.25; common extras at \$7.7085; medium extras at \$8.208.75, and good and choice, including Genesee, Canada, Ohio and Michigan, at \$9.200.7 bbl. Illinois and Southern. Ohio round hoop choice extras have been sold at \$9.700. 10.50 pbl; St. Louis Flour is scarce and firm, with sales of good and choice extras have been sold at \$9.700. 10.50 pbl; St. Louis Flour is scarce and firm, with sales of good and choice extras have been sold at \$9.700. 10.50 pbl; St. Louis Flour is scarce and firm, with sales of good and choice extras at \$100011 pbl, and some favorite brands at \$11.2011.50 pbl. The steek of Southern Flour is light, and very little has been done. An IMMINIAUMIN IDM. MPRINAUMIN DUTIN 10. 10.10 ptl. 1

CINCINNATI PROVISION MARKET, March 3.—A good demand for Mess Pork, with sales of 2,500 bbls, part on private terms, and part at \$11.50 for old and \$14.25 for new city mess.—A good demand for bulk Sides at \$450.64c for heavy, rib in, and 7½c for clear, with sales of 600,000 lbs. Clear in lbss are wanted at \$2, and rib at \$3605½c. Shoulders are in demand at \$4½c, packed in hhds. An active demand for Lard, and 500 tes heed and guttsold at 10c, and 2, 200 do prime country at 10½601½c. delivered where made. Frime city could not have been bought below 10½c, and not much even at this rate. The market closes buoyant and not a little unsettled. THE FOLLOWING are some of the principal articles exported from this port to foreign ports

for the week ending March 4, 1863: ENGLAND.

Beef, bbls... 430 \$6,5941 Lard, 1bs... 20,917 \$2,153
Books...... 7,677 1,505 Pork, bbls... 264 4,293
Ghesse, 1bs... 25,905 \$3,963 Rags ... 600
Clovers'd, bu 7,166 44,749 Starch ... 1,500
Cl Coal old 10... 25,257 16. 446 Tallow, 1bs... 151,211 17,732
Refined, do... 28,581 11,095 Wheat, bush 50,308 94,112
Hams, bs... 141,320 9,857 Flour, bbls... 5,023 88,832
House furniture, 1000 Cher articles, 2,123
BRITISH WEST INDIES;
Gandley, 1bs... 6,502 \$2522 Flands favor... 259 DANISH WEST INDIES. Beef, bbls.... 4
Boards ...... Coal Oil, refind
gallons .... 2, 203
Hams, lbs ... 10, 142
Iron Castings
Iron Nails ... ZUELA. Biscuit, bbls.. 132 Coal Oil, re-fined,galls... 500