FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1863.

We can take no notice of anonymous commu-We do not return rejected manuscripts. \*\* Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different will be paid for.

THE NEWS. THE Legislature of Kansas has adopted resolu-

tions requesting Martin F. Conway, Representative in Congress, to resign his seat. The occasion of this is his presentation of a series of resolutions in Congress, distinctly asserting the inability of the Government to put down the rebellion, and looking to a recognition of the Confederacy, in doing which, says the resolution adopted by the Legislature, "he has betrayed the confidence reposed in him by the brave, loyal, and trusting ple of Kansas, who have responded to the call of their country as men never did before, and have poured out their life-blood like water, upon many a hard-fought battle-field, who chose him to represent them while the rebellion was raging, and when there could be no misunderstanding that their almost unanimous sentiment was for a most energetic and unyielding prosecution of the war until every vestige of rebellion was crushed out, and union securely restored; and that they would regard as worse than a traitor him who should counsel or hint at an abandonment of the conflict, or a truce to the insurgents, before the great end of the contest was accomplished." CONGRESS failed to pass a bill providing for com-

pensation to loyal slave owners in Missouri, by which that State would have been helped to rid if of slavery. The Emancipationists in the Legislature now propose to call a Convention to so amend the Constitution as to permit gradual emanci-pation. While it seemed probable that Congress ould pass the bill giving Missouri twenty milli to abolish slavery at once, the pro-slavery journals and politicians in the State, who opposed this, expressed themselves loudly in favor of gradual mancipation. We hope they are still of the same

STATISTICS of cotton distress, gathered by the Manchester central committee, show that four hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty six persons, or rather more than one in five of the mode population, which supplies something above £75,000 to fill up the gap made by the loss of

£170,000. The usual average of persons dependent in England upon public charity, in the best of times, is one in twenty. In 1807 there were so dependent one in seven of the entire population, which was the highest ever reached until the present experience The average at this time, as stated above, is one in five of the whole population.

The Nashville Union announces that the assess-

ment on disloyal citizens for the relief of the poor is now almost entirely paid in. General Mitchell lately issued an order that persons refusing to pay should have their property immediately confiscated, and this has wonderfully quickened the action of those who had been holding out against previous orders. One man, named Cockrill, owning half a million dollars' worth of property, having refused to pay an assessment of one thousand dollars, has een arrested and confined in the penitentiary. THE Committee on the Conduct of the War, under the joint resolution allowing them to sit after the 4th of March, have adjourned to the 14th of March, and they will continue taking testimony until the 4th of April, when it will be turned over to the printer, who is ordered to print fifteen thousand copies for the use of members of the present Congress. This will be the most interesting record

of the rebellion to be issued, as the testimony taken runs through the most exciting period of the war, and contains the opinions of different generals and MTHE new steam corvette to which Captain Boggs, of the Varuna, was ordered, has made her trial trip, and is a complete success. One of the officers writing about it says: "She can make easily twelve to fourteen knots, and since we left Portsmouth everything has been working admirably. If the Alabama comes in our way, we will give her a brisk Czar. Accordingly their partition was dechase and a few metallic compliments." THE whole number of public schools in Illinois is lars. The total amount paid for teachers' salaries

was \$1,315,686, and the entire sum paid for school purposes was \$2,007,312. Five hundred new schools were established during the last year, in which 40, 000 scholars were accommodated. The permanent school fund of the State at this time amounts to schools, attended by 22,577 pupils. Tr is announced that the trustees of Mr. Pea. Russian bear placed his paw upon Turkey, body's munificent gift to the poor of London had purchased a piece of land in Spitalfield (one of the | to Turkey was danger to East India, and the

poorest districts of the metropolis), and were preparing to erect dwellings for the poor thereon. They o negotiating for other properties in various parts of London, which will be applied to a similar On the 16th of February a public meeting was held in St. George's Hall, in Liverpool, to welcome Captain Lunt, commander of the relief ship George Griswold, which was sent from New York with a cargo of provisions for the Lancashire sufferers. The demonstration was imposing and cordial, the

speakers expressing the warmest regard for the New

York merchants through whose liberality the ship

Col. Loomis, commandant at Governor's Island, New York harbor, denies that the writ of habeas corpus, about which there has lately been such a ble anxiety of the rebel sympathizers in New York, was ever served upon him. He also states in a card, that he is ready to make proper return to it when served, as he has no desire or intention to oppose the civil authorities in the exercise of their Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, who was sent to Port Royal to adjust the matter of the conflict of authority between Generals Hun-

er and Foster, has returned to Washington. He human tyranny. Poland has rebelled, and reports that everything has been adjusted in a man- in doing so has obeyed the manly impulse ner to give promise of the best results. The repairs upon the Weehawken have been completed, or nearly so, and preparations for a movement are ubstantially completed.

The Tribune publishes an extract from a naval officer's letter stating, on the authority of an English officer, that "a project is on foot in England, super-

intended by Maury, of the rebel navy, to capture the United States squadron on the Mediterranean sta- and Russia another North, and that the tion with iron-clad vessels, now said to be nearly SECRETARY CHASE advertises for designs for the new national currency notes of the denominations \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, to be used under the late act of Congress authorizing a national currency. No design will be considered that has been used, in whole or in part, upon any currency, bond, certificate, or other repr

THE iron railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry is rapidly approaching completion. The first two spans are finished, and the third or last span will, it is said, be completed in a short time, as a large force of workmen are engaged upon it night and day. In the meantime the trains still continue to pass over A CONSTITUTIONAL UNION State Convention, for and holy inspiration; the South is in insurthe nomination of a State ticket, and district conventions for the nomination of candidates for Congress, will be held in Providence, on Tuesday, the 10th instant. The Democratic State Convention will be held on the same day.

A ST. Louis letter (2d) says a discovery has been made that certain men have been hiring contrabands to take into the interior, ostensibly as laborers, but in reality for the purpose of selling them into bondage. Several arrests have been ordered. THE ratifications of the treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Liberia were exchanged in London, on the 17th February, by Mr. Adams and the consul general for Liberia. necticut have nominated Samuel L. Warner, of Middletown, as their candidate for Congress, In the First district, Colonel Henry C. Deming has been the Brazils is one of those petty questions

JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Ohio, and Judge Wm. D. Kelley, of this city, have gone to New Hampshire, to aid the Republicans of the State in their campaign, which closes on Tuesday next. The Republicans of Auburn, New York, have infested with a barbarous, predatory race of elected their entire city ticket except mayor, who SENATOR HALE, who has been confined to his bed for two or three weeks by severe illness, is now pronounced out of danger, and decidedly improving.

The New York Democracy and the War. is considered as legitimate as the plunder We see it announced that a meeting will of a coasting schooner or a fishing-smack. be held in the city of New York this eve- The unfortunate English vessel was taken ning for the purpose of demanding an earn- from the waves, and its passengers robbed. est and unflinching prosecution of the war. England demanded reparation from the It is said that General Scott will preside, Emperor of the Brazils. He hesitated, partly and that Mr. Holt, Mr. John Van Buren, to obtain evidence on the subject, and particular the deand Mr. James T. Brady will make ly because he could not manner, and waitspeeches. That General Scott and Mr the large a very brief time, the English repre-HOLT should take partion on the part of sentative, Mr. Christie, became indignant, whit. VAN BUREN and Mr. Brady indicates and ordered the English men-of-war to seize a sincere repentance, or a shrewd political enough Brazilian vessels to pay the demand. scheme. Mr. Van Bunen is one of those The Emperor then paid the sum required jaunty gentlemen in political life who look | under protest, and the matter was reupon politics as they would upon a case in ferred to the English Ministry. In court, and feel ready to speak for the client the meantime, another trouble arose, who pays the largest fee. He has been for | in consequence of the arrest of British naval the war and against the war; and, as his officers in the streets of Rio Janeiro for a last demonstration was for the war, it breach of the municipal peace. This is a only indicated that he had changed triffing matter, and has only served to emhis opinions with mathematical precision. bitter the international feeling. The Minis-He was for permitting the wayward sisters try has said nothing to Parliament on the of the South to depart in peace, but the subject, although the Earl Granville has New York Democracy made no effort to promised to submit the papers in the case. send him to the Senate, and it is, perhaps, in | In the meantime the Earl DERBY "has confierce remembrance of this neglect that he in- | demned in very strong terms the conduct of troduces the firebrand of war into the peaceful Mr. Christie, and inquired whether it met counsels of Horatio Seymour and Fer- the approbation of Parliament?" NANDO WOOD. We do not know what to think of Mr. Brady. He is an able man, are both wrong. Brazil was disposed to but to all appearances as unscrupulous and temporize; England was haughty, insolent. careless as New York politicians always and tyrannical, as she always is. The acare. He loaned himself to John C. Breck-INRIDGE as an ornamental candidate for Governor of New York—a very unnecessary pel justice to the Brazilian Empire.' That act of aid and comfort, and one justifying the suspicion of loyal men. After thus aiding to precipitate the war, he suddenly joined the war party, and made some eloquent speeches in behalf of the Union. In pel it to keep its own internal peace. This, the course of time he again became a Demo- however, is no reason why England should crat, and carnestly sustained the election of act with tyranny and rage, and inflict an un-Mr. SEYMOUR. When these men become necessary humiliation upon a proud and earnest advocates of war, we have a right | civilized nation.

to exercise a just suspicion. If they are ncere we shall welcome them heartily, but we have a right to ask proofs of their sincerity. It is possible that they look upon their previous course with that feeling of right to expect. The London Times reshame which it should inspire. It is possible | capitulates the facts as they appeared in a that they desire to place the friends of the | Richmond paper, and, upon the evidence of Union in a false position, and to profit by the Southerners themselves, decides against an eleventh-hour return to the Union cause. | them. We know, and we have no doubt it If they are truly in favor of the cause, let | is known in England before this, that these them manifest their devotion by the only statements of the Southern press were abtest that a loyal man cares to undergo—that | surd prevarications. Lord PALMERSTON, it of warm and enthusiastic devotion to the a cautious speech, took the same ground. Administration. It is easy to do this, and | He could not apply the law of nations to a no just difficulty can be in the way of Mr. | case which was merely imaginary, or at BRADY and Mr. VAN BUREN. We do not best overstated. He knew that, in the very want half-way measures nor half-way nature of things, it was impossible for a men—and a half-way party cannot escape | Confederate fleet of two or three vessels to from the fate of all organizations that, in times of danger or necessity, endeavor to that the immediate return of the Federal promise with crime and treason. It is not dence in the world that the anchorage was too late for these men to be saved, but sal- still in their possession. It is possible that, this city to night. vation can only follow true repentance.

Joy in New Jersey. There is joy in New Jersey over the ternination of the Thirty-seventh Congress. A meeting has been held at Trenton, and

guns have been fired "with every demonstration of joy." Speeches have been made, and among the speakers we see Judge NAAR, the high-minded editor of the Trenton True American, who, after being the slave of JAMES BUCHANAN, and the defender of his basest deeds, is naturally the slave and defender of treason. Mr. C. C. Burn also spoke. He will be remembered for his secret speech at the Democratic Club in this city, where he sustained JEFFERSON DAVIS. and shocked every loyal heart. This re creant preacher—this adventurer, this shameless and unscrupulous demagogue is the proper man to unite with NAAR

in demonstrations of joy. And if an gratifying. The gamblers in stocks and other was necessary to complete the speculators in currency have been conspir-trio, who could it be but senator ing to mouthe to depreciate the national Holsman, whose name will go down to paper, and, by creating fear and distrust nfamy as the first man in the North to prooose in his place, as a representative from New Jersey, a humiliating peace with treason? These men rejoiced, and fired cannon, and made speeches. We are glad of it. members did a noble and patriotic duty to

petration of great crimes, involving the ex-

istence of a free people, England has never

Russian bear placed his paw upon Turkey.

possession of Constantinople was the pos-

session of the Orient and the Mediterranean.

But Poland had no such claim. London did

not care a penny whether she was defended

or divided; and when London does not

care a penny the English lion sleeps.

France, weak and bleeding from the ampu-

of a free and independent people.

With our own dreadful experience passing

before our eyes, it is not for us to express

a true and legal Government. Already it

Union. No comparison could be more un-

just. Poland is endeavoring to rectify a

petted child of the Republic. Poland has

suffered all the woes and griefs that a serf-

dom could feel; the South, for a century,

has been the master of the Republic. Po-

land is in insurrection in obedience to a high

rection to perpetuate a great wrong. The

triumph of Poland will be the triumph of

liberty; the triumph of the South would be

the triumph of slavery. Therefore, all our

instincts are with Poland, and we cannot

refrain from wishing her every success in

The Brazilian Question.

The speech of the Earl of DERBY, on the

Brazilian question, in the House of Lords,

recently, indicates trouble to the Ministry of

Lord PALMERSTON. The difficulty with

that occasionally assume a national aspect.

It may be briefly stated thus: Some years

ago an English merchant vessel was wrecked

on the coast of Brazil. These coasts are

fishermen and smugglers, who live upon

the sea, and look upon a shipwreck as the

bounty of a kind Providence. Whether

booty comes in the way of distress or crime,

they seize it, and the plunder of a shipwreck

It is probable that Brazil and England

tion of Lord DERBY may be a mere politi-

cian's manœuvre-but it cannot fail to com-

that Empire should permit a band of wreck-

ers to live upon its coast and prey upon the

commerce of the world, is an unjust and shameful thing, and the world should com-

her present trying time.

tation of the Holy Alliance, rent and torn

corrupt and bad men in Congress-by sympathizers with secession, foreign capitalists, and all who preferred their own gain These men, and these only, could rejoice to the country's good. In doing this, over the termination of a Congress whose they warred upon the best interests of the nation, attacked Secretary CHASE, and endeavored to demoralize the national system their country. of finances. They succeeded to an extent that no true patriot could witness without Poland. pain. Gold became an article of merchan-The insurrection in Poland is the great dise, and was forced up to a high per cent. event in Europe. We do not know enough Speculation became a rage; men lost and of the merits of this sad affair to express a won fortunes with as little trouble as they just opinion, but our sympathy is decidedly lose and win fortunes at the gambling-table with the Poles. Their nation has been or the race-course. Loyal and cautious men compelled to suffer from the greatest popredicted it could not last long, and now we litical crime of the age. Poland was a dissee their predictions verified. There is a pante tinctive nation, with all the elements of a in the money market. Money has fallen nationality—a religion, a literature, a lanand is falling rapidly. Such a panic, we are guage, a history. They were a weak people, told, was never known before. We are the internal dissensions of generations havglad to see it, and if ruin falls upon the men ing exhausted their strength, and diminished who have been instrumental in producing their capacity for self-government. Russia, this false and oppressive state of affairs, we Austria, and Prussia surrounded them. shall look upon it as the just punishment of They stood in the way of the great designs an avenging Providence. that busied the brains of these Powers, and WASHINGTON. creed and carried into effect. England did not protest, as they had too man claims upon her gratitude for having saved her from NAPOLEON. In the per-

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, March 5, 1863. Extra Session of the U. S. Senate. The main points of business transacted in the

The Charleston Blockade.

BEAUREGARD's account of the breaking of

drive away a Federal fleet of twenty, and

inimical nations may take advantage of this

the Union, and that a monarch like Na-

harbor. Still, our own position is known,

and has been boldly stated. The Ameri-

concerned it is a fraud and a falsehood.

We do not anticipate any trouble whatever,

and the exploit of BEAUREGARD and IN

GRAHAM will be remembered among the

The Gold Panic.

The intelligence we print this morning,

in reference to the panic in gold, is very

among the people, profit by our misfor-

tunes. They have been aided, we fear, by

most shameless deceptions of history.

the Charleston blockade is what we had a

The opinion of the English press upon

Senate to-day were the administration of oaths to PHOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, and WILLIAM been known to protest, unless her own SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, who took their seats for interests were imperilled. Thus, when the The President pro tem., by resolution of Mr. Anxx, of Rhode Island, was authorized to appoint he standing committees. The executive session was confined to the passage of a resolution to return all the nominations of mi-

litary officers, &c., which expired with the late session, to the President of the United States, It was not till after the adjournment that the President's private secretary reached the Capitol with everal Executive communication The Government of Utah. A telegram has been received from Brigham Young tating that a meeting had been held in the taberna-

cle "to petition the President to remove Governor

by the ambitious wars of Napoleon, was IARDING, and Judges WAITE and DRAKE, and ap not in a position to protest. So Poland was point good men in their places." He adds-"The divided, and the enlightened sentiment of najority of Federal officers (all the other gentlemen) are acting honorably." From this it appears that Chief Justice Kearney, Secretary of State Fuller, the world was shocked. The enlightened sentiment of the world has never ceased to and Superintendent of Indian Affairs Dory, are in protest. Russia has held Poland with the luded in the compliment. Congress altog tenacity that is a part of the Muscovite ailed to provide by legislation any measure for character, and in the mad hope of crushing quieting the disaffection in the first partment. the spirit of the Pole Into obedience, of Enlisted Men and Side-arms. unterly annihilating every distinctive trace of nationality, pride, or religion, she has go-

The provost marshal of this city has issued an order forbidding enlisted men of the army from wearng side-arms of any kind within the limits of Washverned its people with unrelenting and inngton, excepting when their duties require them The reason given for this is to secure the public peace and preserve the property of the Governmen from loss through the negligence or viciousness o Recognition of Spanish Consuls. The President has recognized Don MARIANA ALany sympathy with any insurrection against VAREZ as consul of Spain at New York, and Don

has been said that Poland is another South, Mr. Boutwell's Successor. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Pennsylvania, it is generally sympathy we bestow upon the Pole, strugelieved will be nominated to the Senate as succe gling against the Czar, should be bestowed sor to Commissioner of Internal Revenue Bourupon the Southerner struggling against the

TUAN DE ELMIANNA SAN MARTIN VICE-consul s

The Charges Against Mr. Holloway. The printed report of the committee on the charges crime; the South is endeavoring to commit preferred against Commissioner of Patents Hollo-WAY will be accompanied by a defensive and exa crime. Poland has been the victim of planatory statement from that gentleman. Russian tyranny; the South has been the

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Citizens and Non-Residents Required to Obtain Permits—An Order to Increase the Efficiency and Discipline of Certain Regi-HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

General Order No. 18 contains the following: "Citizens and non-residents will not be allowed to remain within the lines or camps of this army without a permit from the Provost Marshal General. "Commanding officers will cause all such persons within their commands to be brought before the Provost Marshal General, for his decision and action. "The inspection reports of the following regiments and batteries, giving evidence of the necessity of strong exertions on the part of every officer and member of the command to bring them up to a pro-"No further leaves of absence or furloughs will sent therefrom must be recalled, and their leaves

revoked, viz.:
"New York Regiments.—12th, 21st, 23d, 26th, 34th, 35th, 42d, 59th, 60th, 78th, 88th, 104th, 105th, 107th, and 145th. Pennsylvania Regiments.—29th, 68th, 69th, 124th, 125th, 132d, 136th, and 155th." ies—5th Maine, Leppin's ; Co. A, 1st Rhode Island, Arnold's; Co. B, 1st Rhode Island, Hazard's: Co. K. 4th United States, Seeley's; Co. D, Ist New York, Osborne's; Co. E, 1st Rhode Island, Randolph's; 5th United States, Hazlett's; Co. C, 1st Massachusetts, Martin's; Co. A, 1st Massachusetts, McCartney's; 3d New York, Hurns'; 2d New York, Blume's; Co. K, 1st United States, Graham's; 5th New York, Taft's; Co. B, 1st Connecticut, Brooker's. The commandant of the cavalry corps will disco tinue the leaves and furloughs authorized under general orders No. 8, to the regiments of his com-

mand which are neglectful in discipline, efficiency care of arms and equipments, animel-It is expected that to those regiments or batteries

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND ADVANCE OF THE REBELS UNDER VAN DORN. THEY ARE DRIVEN BACK.

OUR TROOPS BEING REINFORCED. NASHVILLE, March 5.—The enemy, under Genera Van Dorn, advanced again towards Franklin yes-The Federal force also advanced six miles, and drove the rebels back. Two of our men were wounded, while the rebels lost thirteen killed. The fight was renewed this morning, but no par iculars of the engagement have been received.

Twenty-fhree men, of Colonel Johnson's Ter nessee regiment, while on picket duty west of Nolansville, were attacked by fifty of the Confederate cavalry, who tried to surround and capture them. The Tennesseans, after twenty minutes' shrink from a just responsibility, or com- vessels to their anchorage was the best evi- | fighting, compelled the rebels to surrender, and took the whole party prisoners. The latter arrived in Reinforcements for General Gilbert's command at Franklin were immediately sent forward on the

naval circumstance to make a case against reception of the news of the rebel demonstration in that quarter, and they are large enough to destroy POLEON may have the audacity to ask us to or capture Van Dorn's whole command. give the world sixty days to replenish the It is reported that about one thousand rebel ca-South through the funnel of the Charleston valry are in the vicinity of Harpeth shoals, waiting o make an attack on Cumberland. Hon. Connolly F. Trigg, Judge of the United can Government cannot permit any claim States District Court, has ordered that no attorney, to be made which has no foundation beyond prosecutor, or other person, who has not taken the fraud and falsehood. We know that, so far oath to support the Constitution of the United as the claim of the rebels in this matter is States, shall be permitted to manage or conduct cases

in the court of this district. THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

The Capture of the Indianola said to have been Unwarrantable Sickness in the Army Increasing—The Lake Providence Canal Finished. MEMPHIS, March 3, via CAIRO, March 5.- The ram Indianola was captured under circumstances which lead to the belief that she was unnecessarily On last Friday, the Indianola and Queen of the Vest were discovered under our guns at Farrenton, both were in condition for enective service.

The sickness in the army is increasing. The canal etween the Mississippi and Lake Providence has een finished, but the water has not yet been let in. Anticipated Trouble in Kentucky. CINCINNATI, March 5 .- Trouble is apprehended n the Kentucky border. The mal-cor the river, in Covington and Newport, and the adjacent country, are believed to be in communication with Humphrey Marshall's vagabonds. Their planis to rise in arms, while he makes a raid on the Kentucky Central Railroad, seize the fortifications, spike the guns, and hold them till he comes up. A

ndezvous is appointed, fifteen miles from Newport, for Saturday next, and they are busy procuring arms and provisions for the occasion. Excitement at Columbus, Ohio. NEWWSPAPER OFFICE MOBBED BY SOLDIERS. COLUMBUS, O., March 5.—The editorial office of the Crisis was mobbed to-night by soldiers. The composing rooms of the same publication, situated

in another building, were left undisturbed.

Gen. Cooper has called out the military force under his command to restore order.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, March 5, 1863, SENATE. The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and was opened with prayer. The Speaker laid before the Senate the following communication:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 5, 1863.

To the Speaker and Members of the Senate:

Gentlemen: In obedience to your resolution of Feb. 10, 1863, requiring me "to inform the Senate what amount of specie certificates were issued to the several banks of this Commonwealth, in accordance with the act of Jan. 30, 1863, authorizing me to exchange with the banks an amount of currency sufficient to pay the interest due in February in coin,

which certificates will issue amounts to one million eight thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars and twelve cents.

This includes all the banks under special charters, except six, viz: Farmers and Drovers' Bank, except six, viz: Farmers and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg; Southwark Bank, Philadelphia; Blonongahela Bank, Brownsville; Bank of Berstellen, Bank of Fayette County; Bank of Pitts-

Durg.

The first named has signified its acceptance of the act, but has not yet deposited the coin. The remaining five banks base their declination to comply the property of their specie-paying maining five banks base their declination to comply with the act on the ground of being specie-paying banks. I have no means of telling whether their claim is founded in fact or not, except that their payments of taxes to the Commonuvealth have been made in the common currency of the country. For these banks to receive their interest in gold on the amount of public debt held by them, and pay their taxes in common currency, does not agree with my ideas of justice, or establish very closely their claim of being specie paying institutions. of being specie paying institutions.

HENRY D. MOORE, State Treasurer.

Petitions.

Mr. BOUND presented a petition from Philadelphia for a law providing compensation for aged school-teachers retired by the Board of Control.

Petitions were presented from Schuylkill county against permitting corporations to hold large badies Petitions. against permitting corporations of land for mining purnoses of committees. Mr. CONNELL reported, from the Finance Committee, with amendment, the bill to enable the Wyoming Canal Company to compromise with its creditors. The Committee on Banks reported bills to recharter the following banks for the period of five years from the expiration of their charters—viz: Bank of Danville, Bank of Delaware County, Lancaster County Bank, Farmers Bank of Easton, Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania.

Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania.

Mr. RIDG WAY, to authorize the State Treasurer to refund to George R. Berrill money overpaid as an auctioneer; also, a bill to authorize the Fairmount Passenger Railway Company to extend their track.

Mr. CONNELL, to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to sell certain real estate; also, a bill for the relief of William D. Sheridan; also, a bill exempting the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia from taxation, which was considered and passed.

Mr. LOWRY, joint resolutions approving the proclamation of the President releasing the slaves of rebels as a military measure.

Bills Considered. Bills Considered

Mr. RIDGWAY called up the House bill supplementary to the charter of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. CLYMER offered a proviso requiring the supplement to be submitted to a vote of the stocksupplement to be submitted to a vote of the stock-holders. Not agreed to—yeas 13, nays 14. The bill then passed to third reading and was laid over. Mr. KINSEY called up the bill incorporating a company to build a bridge across the Delaware river at Durham Furnace, which passed to third reading and uses laid over. and was laid over. Mr. SMITH called up the bill to incorporate the which passed to third reading and was laid over.

Mr. STEIN called up the bill providing for the
laying of a tax in several townships of Northampton ounty fund, which passed finally. Adjourned. HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 10% by Speaker DESSNA. A number of petitions were presented from Berks, Washington, and Bucks counties, praying for the passage of a law preventing negroes from coming into the State.

Messrs. Kerns, Pancoast, Barger, Moore, Cochran, Gwin, Hopkins, McManus, Smith, Lee, Quigley, and Schofield presented remonstrances against a railroad on Broad street.

Messrs. GRABER and others presented petitions for the passage of a law making it illegal to pay the wages of labor in store orders.

Bills Introduced. Bills Introduced.

Mr. THOMPSON, an act exempting the Mer-entile Librery Company of Philadelphia from taxa-Mr. BARGER, an act authorizing the payment Mr. BAKCER, an act authorizing the payment of the amount of redeemable ground rents into court in certain cases.
Mr. COCHRAN, a supplement to the act incorporating the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity. Also, an act for the more convenient despatch of public business in Philadelphia courts. City Warrants. The special committee to which was referred an act authorizing public officers of Philadelphia to receive city warrants in payment of debts due the city,

made a report with a negative recommendation.

Additional Bills Introduced.

Mr. LA PORTE, an act reducing the pay of members of the Legislature to \$3 per diem for one hundred days, and \$1.50 per diem if the session extends beyond that time. beyond that time.

Mr. FREELAND, an act relative to the borough of Millersburg, which passed finally.

Mr. EARLY, an act to facilitate anatomical re-Mr. EARLY, an act to learness manners.

On motion of Mr. THOMPSON, the House proceeded to the consideration of an act exempting the Mercantile Library Company from taxation.

Mr. MOORE moved to refer to tax on capital ciary Committeens of corporations.

Mr. SCHOFFELD, an act repealing the act appointing a measurer of paving-stones.

Mr. LEE, an act to increase the accommodations of the Philadelphia county prison.

Bills Considered.

Board of Revenue Commissioners. HARRISHURG, March 5, 1863. The Board met at 10 o'clock A. M. COMMUNICATIONS BECEIVED. The Speaker presented communications from the clerks of the Orphans' Courts of several counties, which were referred to the proper committees. which were referred to the proper committees.

Mr. Calvin offered the following resolution (asking that one offered by him yesterday be postponed):

Resolved, That the clerks of this Board examine the returns made by the several counties, and ascertain and report the amount of sevenue which they will produce without any afterations of the rate; and to report also the amount produced by the valuations for 1862, of those counties which have not yet made their returns.

After some discussion, this resolution was withdrawn.

RETURNS OF CLERKS AND COMMISSIONERS. RETURNS OF CLERKS AND COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Waddell asked what should be done with the returns sent by some of the clerks and commissioners of the several counties which had reference to the years 257, 258, and 259, instead of those of 269, 261, and 262, upon which their estimates should have been made. It was the result of an error in the circulars which were sent out, asking for information. It was agreed that there would be no great difference between those years, therefore those returns he received. difference between those years, therefore those returns he received.

Mr. Kase offered this resolution:
Resolved, That this Board have their daily proceedings published in the Patriot and Union and Daily Telegraph, together with all its former proceedings, which will be furnished by the clerks of this Board, to be paid for out of the contingent fund.

By unanimous consent this was adopted.

Mr. Cummings offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

which was adopted:

\*\*Resolved, That a committee be \*\*sppointed, whose duty it shall be to examine returns from different counties, and report what, in their opinion, would be a fair valuation in each.

This was amended by inserting the number of the committee (?), which was also accepted.

Adjourned. The State Taxes.

A statement has been handed to the Revenue Commissioners, showing the amount of tax paid by each taxable inhabitant of each county, as well as a number of other interesting facts : 급력급

Area of Acres in each County in 1862.

Area of Acres in each county in the Commonwealth. 27,997 7,863 189,076 34,874 36,114 7,049 29,321 6,487 26,803 6,037 94,043 19,027 27,785 6,811 60,046 9,882 23,753 8,730 29,313 7,436 20,313 7,436 21,239 5,058 74,749 16,377 27,087 6,691 17,722 3,697 26,675 6,612 17,722 3,697 18,925 4,627 24,603 6,952 49,041 12,215 40,402 10,656 337,920, 482,560) 491,000 291,200 576,000 688,800 416,000 751,300 387,200 470,400 427,800 Allegheny. Armstrong. 256,000 472,320 640,000 384,000 672,000 750,000 220,160 624,000 348,800 40,402 10,526 40,402 10,526 30,614 6,877 49,697 11,602 6,848 1,510 40,166 8,976 42,242 9,816 9,140 2,249 889 281 24,406 6,584 28,204 6,488 28,204 6,488 18,414 4,136 16,300 3,816 16,621 28,292 Fayette ... Franklin 3\$2,080 467,200 492,800 352,000 28,204 33,869 18,414 16,300 116,621 23,213 30,030 48,932 91,169 37,560 37,164 9,000 16,378 16,805 Lehigh.. 70,494 13,110 47,775 29,057 22,040 568,034 7,360 10,467 16,132 3,505 12,315 292,480 344,960 76,800 371,200 580,000 476,800

..... 2,921,046 651,632 27,565,420 \$110 26 Equal to \$1.69 per taxable inhabitant.

llivan.....

The Gold Panic. New York, March 5.—Sterling bills are sold for gold and not for currency. The rate is 1.10%, payable in gold.

Gold is quoted at 155 since the second board. The excitement on the gold question exceeds any panic ever known. The quotation has not been stationary ten minutes together to-day. The public were sellers in small amounts at whatever rate they could get from the horizon. were sellers in small amounts at whatever rate they could get from the brokers.

Boeton, March 5.—There was considerable excitement to day on State street, owing to the fluctuation in gold. It is reported that a sale of \$30,000 was made at 59.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—The news from New York of the deline in gold has unsettled the markets of this city completely, and no business was done today. Exchange on New York is unaltered.

Gen. Wool at Providence. Providence. Rhode Island, March 5.—General Wool was greeted by a large throng on his arrival to-day, and Askell three throng and addressed each branch of the Legislature. He has gone, by steamer, to Newport, and will return to-night. Colonel Belger under Arrest.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Colonel Belger, quarter-master, has been ordered to Carlisle Barracks for rial, by court martial, on the charges preferred by the Senate committee. Brevet Lieutenant James . Donalson takes his place. A Blockade Runner.

New York, March 5.—The brig Augusta, from Quevitas, reports on the 2d, in lat. 34, long. 75, she aw a large English steamer steering for Charleston. She was probably a blockade runner. Arrival of the Steamer City of New York. New York, March 5.—The steamer City of New York arrived from Liverpool this morning. Her-lates have been anticipated. She passed the steamer Australasian on the 20th ult., lat 51, long 15. Arrival of the Steamer St. Andrew. NEW YORK, March 5.—The steamer St. Andrew arrived at this port to-night. Her advices have been Non-Arrival of the Arabia.

HALIPAN, March 5—10 o'clock P. M.—There are no sgns of the steamer Arabia, now de with later foregn advices. Letter from Granville Sharp to Benjamin Franklin.

In the year following that in which the Constitution of the United States was framed, Granville Shaip, the English philanthropist, addressed the subjuned letter to Benjamin Franklin. He, it seems, expected only calamitous consequences from the compromise then made with the slave-trade and slavery—and they are already upon us:

LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, 10th January, 1788.

To his Excellency Dr. Franklin, President of the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery:

DEAX SIR: I ought long ago to have acknowledged the deep sense which I entertain of my obligations to thi Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, for the fhonor they have been pleased to confer upon me by inserting my name in the number of their corresponding members, as signified in your Excellency's letter of the 9th of July last. min Franklin.

July lett.

I read with particular satisfaction their excellent remonstances against slavery, addressed to the late convention. Your most solemin and unanswerable appeals to the consciences of men in behalf of humanity and common justice are disregarded, the crimes of slavedealing and slaveholding become crying evils which presumptuously invite the Divine retribution; so that it must be highly dangerous to the political existence of any State that, duly warned against injustice, affords the least sanction to such enormities by legislative authority.

Having been always zealous of free Governments, I am the more sincerely grieved to see the new Federal Constitution stained by the insertion of two most exceptional clauses of the kind above mentioned the one in direct opposition to a most humane article ordained by the first American Congress to be perpetually observed, and the other in equal opposition to an express command of the Almighty, dot to deliver up the servant that had escaped from his master; and both clauses—the ninth section of the first article and the latter part of the second section of the third article—are so clearly null and voil by their iniquity that it would be even a clime to reard them as law. Though I have, indeed, too plainly proved myself a very unworthy and diliatory porrespondent through the unavoidable impedimentable a variety of affairs and trusta which have been deplived upon mer remyslvania Society your Excellence of the control of the control of the proved myself a very unworthy and diliatory porrespondent through the unavoidable impedimentable a variety of affairs and trusta which have been deplived upon mer remyslvania Society your Excellence of the control of the cont uly last. I read with particular satisfaction, their excellent

have been deplyed upon me remaylvania Society your Excellent I knowingly omitted any favorable institution, at remayl and respect across specific with true extern and respect across specific Section of the state of exploration of the state of the s Judge Cale B. Smith on Desertion and

their solemn obligations, and even to resist parties lawfully in pursuit of them. It is in vain for these defendants to declare that fixey did not band together for the purpose of resisting the rightful, lawful Government. You, gentlemen of the jury, are to judge of what they did, and are to interpret their intentions from their criminal actions. Nor does it matter which party fixed tirst. In cases of conspiracy you have but to satisfy yourselves, that there was a conspiracy and it follows that there was a conspiracy one did goes to make up the crime, and each one is himself liable for the actions of every other conspirator, however much he may disapprove of them. This is a necessary consequence of the crime of conspiracy. If the soldiers who arisester fixes defendants saw demonstrations of resistance, these were enough, and it was their duty to charge upon and arrest them.

The Last of the Artists' Receptions

The Last of the Artists' Receptions.

The "Reception" season came to a "swan-like end" on Tuesday night in Brooklyn. The "Art Association," of which Mr. Gignoux is the President, gave the concluding exhibition at the Academy of Music, in Montague place, and a most brilliant and satisfying occasion it proved. The company was large, the pictures more numerous and better than usual, and the music quite as good. There have been six of these Artists' Receptions the present season, four in New York; and two in Brooklyn, and, judging from the numerous orders received by our artists, and the number of pictures they have sold, the effect of these social gatherings has been in the highest degree remunerative and beneficial.

Many of the pictures exhibited on Tuesday night had been seen before, but there were a few that were teen for the first time seen, out of the studios where they were produced. Among them was a striking portrait of Mr. Wright, of Hoboken, by Elliott, and an admirably painted head of Oliver Johnson, editor of The Anti-slavery Standard, by R. M. Pratt. A. portrait by Mr. G. G. Fish; a superb autumnal seene, called "Surrise in October," by Mr. Gignoux; an exquisitely-tender picture of a young giri, by J. T. Peale, called "Spring Flowers"; a rather hazardous illustration of rain and sunshine, by Mr. H. H. Beard, whose vigorous fancy and originality of method, which have given us so many exquisite creations heretofore, in this case produced a too bizarre work for popular appreciation; but an artist of Mr. Beard's genius can afford to indulge in an occasional extravagance of fancy, especially when it does not detract in the least from his executive ability. "A Mountain Brook," by Bierstadt, was another of the new works which deservedly attracted much attention, and will add to the reputation of even this much-admired artist. A very fine, freely treated and vigorous portrait of Mr. W. Coil, by Mr. T. Le Clear; some capital marine views, by W. P. Dana, and a couple of landscape and some fruit and flower piece

pils of the "Graham Art School of the Brooklyn In-stitute," illustrating Bryant's poem, "The Foun-tain." These pictures, some of which are of great merit, are to be sold for the benefit of the school, whose funds, we understand, need reviewishing. The col-lection of pictures numbers 213, and they will re-main on exhibition day and evening until Saturday next.
All the receptions being over for the present season, the artists will now be engaged in finishing up the pictures on their easels for the annual exhibition of the National Academy, which will take place next month at the Derby Gallery in Broadway.

Public Amusements. MUSICAL FUND HALL .- To-morrow evening, Mrs. Bell, assisted by Miss Emmie Lincoln, will give patriotic and humorous readings and reckations for the benefit of a home for the orphans of volunteers. press of other cities, and will no doubt receive a cordial support in their good work from our citizens. Commenting upon Mrs. Bell's readings in that city, the Washington correspondent of the Boston Post says: "The house was crowded with a most fashionable audience, who testified their great satisfaction at her performance. I have heard some of the best public readers in this country and England, (not Mrs. Kemble,) and Mrs. Bell is altogether the best I have ever heard. If she should visit Boston, I pro-

mise the intellectual and refined of that city s charming entertainment."
A GRAND FAIR is now being held at Concert Hall for the benefit of the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital, corner Broad and Prime streets. The constant arrivals of sick and wounded cause a heavy drain upon the funds of this noble institution, and patriotism cannot find a better vent than by assisting this association. The Mænnerchor, to ether with some eminent solo performers, will lose the fair by a concert on Saturday evening. LECTURES.-Mr. Enoch H. Supplee will deliver lecture on Monday evening next, at Handel and Haydn Hall-subject, "Woman: her Education and On the same evening, Mr. Thomas D. Weld, of

> THE CITY. The Thermometer

New England press.

gentleman has been highly complimented by the

MARCH 5, 1862. MARCH 5, 1863. A. M. .. NOON .. 3 P. M. 6 A. M. .. NOON .. 3 P. 34½ ... 46 ... 40 18½ ... 26 ... ... ENE...NNE...NNE. WNW...W. by N...SE. FUNERAL OF MRS. ADMIRAL READ.-The funeral of Wrs. Admiral Read took place from morning. The attendance, which was almost exonfined to the lady's male relatives and riends, was quite large, and the solemnities were of an imposing though simple character. The religious services, both at the house and grave, were conducted by Dr. William Morris, the minister of the Gospel who preaches regularly for the congregation of Christians worshiping at the Assembly buildings, Tenth and Chestnut streets, of which the deceased was, for years, an active, useful, and highly esteemed member. Dr. Morris' address at the house was based mainly upon the touching parrative of

"the raising of John.

To all sin, and suffering, and death, said the preacher, we had God's gracious answer in Christ, the risen Saviour. He knew that it was natural for the affections of the living to grieve deeply over the departure of loved ones. Nor was this con-demned by Him who had himself wept at the grave of Lazarus. But he begged the sorrowing ones there present to remember that the tears of Jesus had not een shed because Lazarus was dead, for He had come to Bethany immediately to raise him. No. the tears of the Son of God on that occasion had been shed in human sympathy with the bruised and stricken hearts of the living ones around Him; and the same was true of Jesus' sympathizing heart today toward all sorrowing ones who trust in His

While, however, it was natural and proper for the soul of the Christian to mourn, it was the privilege of the Christian's spirit—his new nature—to rejoice over the departure of a fellow-saint "to be with Christ." The preacher spoke with great tenderness (his own voice, at times, faltering with feeling,) conerning the beneficent and eminently Christian character of Mrs. Read's life, The services at the house being ended, at 11 o'clock the funeral cortege proceeded to the Naval Asylum, where the deceased, in a coffin covered with cloth and mounted with silver, was interred in the same tomb in which the remains of her honored husband were deposited but a few months ago, permission for this having been granted by the President. The flag in front of the Asylum was suspended at half-mast, and on entering the grounds, the funeral train, on its way to the place of interment, was pre hundred old tars, down many of whose manly heeks the hot tears trickled in fitting remembrance of the kindly interest which, during many years, they had experienced at Mr. Read's hands while residing at the Asylum. At the grave the preacher pronounced a few beautiful and appropriate passages of Scripture, a

The following are the opening lines of the hymn: "Asleep in Jesus!—blessed sleep, From which no slumberer wakes to weep; A holy, tranquil, safe repose, Unshadowed by the last of foes." After singing this hymn, which seemed, indeed, a ttered it, the whole company moved slowly away, celing that they had performed the last rites to th

John Morris, a minister of the Gospel also, recently

arrived in this city from Rochester, New York.

emains of one whose name in the annals of our city will ever be associated with the pure, the inelligent, and the good. ORGANIZATION OF UNITED STATES AS-SISTANT ASSESSORS.—The United States assistant assessors of this city have formed themselves into a regular organization, with the following as the per manent officers of the association: President, James Lawrie, fourth district; vice presidents, Dr. Chas. M. Jackson, fifth district, and Charles Hallowell, second district : recording secre

tary, John W. Frazer, first district; corresponding secretary. A Transmuth, third district; surer, Peter A. Keyser, third-market and the surer, Peter A. Keyser, third-market in is for a social infer-The object of the Saurzason is a general unanimity among change—opinion, and a general manner, only one assistant assessors in making their assessments.

Another important object is to prevent the illegal seessments made by the local tax asse ng they can detect such illegal returns as were made by Dougherty, of the Fifth ward, and believing the

THE UNION TEMPORARY HOME.-Last evening, the anniversary meeting of the Union Temporary Home was held at the Calvary Church, ust street, near Twentieth. Rev. John Jenkins presided. The attendance was quite slim. The anual report was read by Rev. Dr. Fatton, showing hat there are now thirty children in the institution, belonging to soldiers in the army. Since January 1, 1862, fifty-eight children have been admitted to the Home, and fifty-two have been taken away. Seven have been provided with comfortable bomes, and one was admitted into Girard Codlege. The emount eceived for the board of children during the year was \$1.721. From the report of the treasurer of the Board of Council, we find that \$1,242.88 have been collected, and the expenditures during the year amount to \$1,242.88. The suDireasurer's report

states that \$3,867.61 have been received, and \$3,867.61 The peculiarity of this Home, among similar institutions, is, that it requires from the parents of the children the payment of a small weekly sum, which, while it goes but a little way towards defraying its expenses, holds the parents, as in duty bound, to appropriate a portion of their earnings to the support

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED .esterday afternoon the following sick and wounded rrived at the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital and vill be removed to-day to Sixteenth and Filbert: E O Medler, C, 143 N Y
Fred Linamus, K, 8 N Y
F Coady, G, 105 N Y
R W Hoy, D, 111 N Y
Geo Gilmore, A, 14 N Y hos Christy, B, 63 Pa E George, B, 149 Pa Geo S Clark, 8 N Y Levi Roth, E, 135 Pa
C Blake, A, 100 Pa
W H Kenyon, H, 141 Pa
Oscar Jordan, K, 198 N Y
Oscar Jordan, K, 198 N Y
Oscar Jordan, K, 198 N Y
Ges Jordan, K, 198 N Y
H E Osborne, G, 14 N H
L G Bradbury, H, 147 N H
David Young, E, 14 N H
David Young, E, 14 N H
J S Wells, F, 16 N H
J S Wells, F, 10 N H
J H H J A Valdercamp, C. 59 N John Walsh, C. 4 N Y

A splendid Fair is now being held for the sole benefit of the above institution, and will close tonight. Come one, come all, to Concert Hall, and don't forget the Concert on Saturday night. For particulars, see advertisement in another column. THE JOURNEYMEN HOUSE PAINTERS.-

W. C. Githens, Esq., secretary of the Painters' Association of Philadelphia, sends us the following: At an adjourned meeting of the Journeymen House Painters' Association, held on the evening of March 4, 1863, at the house of Lewis Mears, southwest corner of Sixth and Race, it was Resolved, "That a vote of thanks be tendered to the proprietors of The Press for the very notice they have taken of our asso tion, while being upon a strike for an advance of wages, and co-operating with us in this our trying hour. No words can express the feeling we have towards them for the kindness they have shown us, and we shall always keep them in our remembra knowing that we have one paper in Philadelphia,

at least, which dares stand up for the working-

man's rights." NEWSPAPER CONVENTION. - A convention of the proprietors and editors of the German newspapers of Eastern Pennsylvania was held on esday, in the National Hotel, Race street, for the purpose of forming an "Association of the German Press of Pennsylvania," for the promotion of their interests, friendship amongst the members, and the improvement of the German element in general, such as forming German libraries, schools, reading societies, etc., throughout the State. The convention was opened by the Rev. Brobst, of Allentown, and a constitution was adopted, after which the journed until the 25th of January. The next meeting s to be held in Easton. Pa. PROMOTION.—With pleasure we notice

the promotion of Sergeant Joseph Ferguson, printer. this city, to a lieutenancy in company E, 1st Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. Lieut. Ferguson joined Company H of this regiment at the breaking out of the rebellion as a corporal, and has been in the service over twenty-two months without being ry alone has won his way to his present position, he having been an entire stranger to his comrades and officers. His regiment belonged to the lamented Kearny's "fighting brigade." We have no doubt but that we shall soon chronicle his further promo-

RE-ELECTED.—By reference to the prolings of Councils, it will be seen that Mr. Wm. Phillips has been re-elected Superintendent of the Local Telegraph, by a unanimous vote. The selection is undoubtedly a good one, as Mr. Phillips has ven himself a faithful public officer. Instead of eing elected for one year only, as has previously been the case, this election confirms the Superin endent in his position for three years, and hence our citizens are certain of having the affairs of the elegraph department well managed during the whole of that period. POST OFFICE DEFICIENCY.—In all leading

ost offices of the Union a clock exists in some con picuous place for the convenience of the public. are in time for the mails, and much questioning at he windows might be saved me resent posi lately in use. A clock would still further add to its SWORD FOR COL. C. ALBRIGHT. -A handsome sword has been manufactured in this city, intended for Col. C. Albright, of the 132d P. V. On the weapon is handsomely engraved, "South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg," with an ap-

propriate dedication. Col. Albright left a lucrative tion as lawyer, in Mauch Chunk, and went out as a major. The first colonel of the regiment was killed in battle, and Major Albright succeeded him. No better man could fill the position. SELF-DESTRUCTION. - A man named Chas. Geckler committed suicide, about twelve o'clock, on Vednesday night, at his residence. No. 1015 Frank ford road, near Richmond street. The weapon used in the act of self-destruction was a pistol. The ipper part of the head of Mr. Geckler was entirely

hot away. The deceased was about thirty-eight rears of age, and leaves a wife and three children. The cause of the suicide is unknown. THE SUPPLY OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES. here has been brought into this port from the West Indies, during the last week or ten days, an immense quantity of sugar and molasses. The high prices de nanded for the articles named have induced planters nd commission men on the island to push forward the new crop as rapidly as possible, and the supplies received at this time are of the "greenest" descrip-

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN. esterday morning a man died suddenly at Dusenberry's tavern, on Delaware avenue, near Dock etter, dated New York, Feb. 13, 1863, and signed Your unfortunate wife, Ann Smith," The deused is supposed to have been a pedler of jewelry, and by the letter it appears that he left home

ANOTHER IRON CLAD NEARLY READY .-The monitor "Lehigh," at Chester, it is expected. will be ready for service in three weeks. Nearly all the machinery is in place, her turret is up, and the guns will be mounted in a few days. like the one sent from Chester a short-time since, is constructed in the most substantial manner. and, in the estimation of many, thought fit for sea THE COOPER-SHOP VOLUNTEER Refresh-

ment Committee acknowledge the following dona-

tions for the week ending March 4, 1863;

Proceeds of a Festival of the Daughters of the Forest, for hospital purposes, held by Mrs. Rachel Forpaugh, Mrs. Maggie Walton, Mrs. Lydia Whitman, Mrs. J. S. Lawson, and Mrs. Annie Lawson, \$50; from Mrs. Chas. Gibbons, \$25; from Mrs. Eliza Gilpin, \$25; from Reading Railroad Company \$8,98 THE ZANE-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL This afternoon the pupils of the Zane-street Girls' mmar School will hold a record to say, a coroulding. It will be, it is needless to say, a coroulding affair, as the young ladies of this school have given evidence in the past of their

scholarly aptitude and general attainments. A PRESENT TO THE MAYOR.—Lewis C. Williams, one of the crew of the United States Hatterss, has sent to Mayor Henry the rons which he wore upon his wrists for twelve days made like those used by the police, and when on a

A NEW EXPLOSIVE.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes as follows:

A new description of gunyowder, invented by Captain Schultze, of the Prussian Artillery, has been submitted to the Emperor for his approbation. In consequence of the success which attended the preliminary experiments made in presence of the inventor, the Government has determined to continue them on a larger scale. The new composition contains the elements of the powder at present in use, but the superfusions and dangerous parts a freedaded by midding a new principle to them. Among the advantages attributed to the new gunpowder we those of being manufactured, preserved, and transported without danger of explosion until the moment when, by a last and rapid operation, it may be reindered fit for changing firearms. In this respect the new powder will be beneficial to the operatives engaged in the menufacture and transport of such a dangerous substance. It folls muscket and cannon much less than the powder at present in use, and it may be recollected that this defect for a long time delayed the progress of rifled fivearms. The smoke produced by Captain Schultze's gunpowder is of so light a specific weight that it dispenses almost mestantaneously. This advantage, which was established in several German mines, will be apprecised by all conversant in subterranean works, who are aware how much thick smoke adds to the difficulties of operations executed under ground. What particularly induced the Government to turn its attention to M. Schultze's gunpowder is riscost price, which is about one half that of ordinary powder. If it can be introduced into use in the French army it will save the Government many millions of france. A NEW EXPLOSIVE.—The Paris corr

u it can be introduced into use in the French army it will save the Government many millions of france. FORTRESSES IN GERMANY.—"What has been done within the last two years for the Federal fortresses." says the Munich Gazette; "is prodigious. Within that period they have received six hundred rifled cannon with the necessary munitions; all the former material has been replaced by that of modern invention, and in many other ways the strength of the Federal fortresses has been considerably increased. Luxembourg has been fortified by the construction of a new work. Al-Mentz, two new fortifications upon the northwest side towards Bingen. have been commenced; come side which is most exposed the ramparts are being carried forward. The Diet has under consideration the establishing of an entrenched camp at Poy. ff. capable of containan entrenched camp at Ro-ing the whole of the e-which form the forbif and carried forward up

THE MANUFACTU TY AT THE TRY AT THE LONdon Exhibition (Class 32) the following particulars on the importance of the trade to which the
fashion of crinolines has given rise: "The cotton
required for covering the springs is worth, under
circumstances, 30f. for every hundred kilogrammes
of treal action (2000). circumstances, 30f. for every hundred kilogrammes of steel, making a total of 1,260,000f. for the 4,200,000 kilogs of that metal used for this purpose. The value of the raw material used is about 4,830,000f, yearly, and the cost of the labor is 5,570,000f., without including the making of the petiticoats. The steel springs for skirts made yearly in France weight 2,400,000 kilogs., in England 1,200,000 kilogs., and in other countries 600,000 kilogs.—in all, 4,200,000 kilogs. These springs are covered with cotton at 2f. 50c. per kilog. on an average, which makes the total proceeds 10,500,000f. Taking the steel in bars to be worth, on the average, 85f. per 100 kilogs., its total value is 570,000f. PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1863

To the Editor of The Press: Let me ask in your columns, if not too much trou-ble, whether "Baker's Eulogy upon Broderick" is in publication; and if so, where can it be ob-Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,

CITY ITEMS. John B. Gough at the Academy of Music, Last Evening.

The announcement that the celebrated temperance lecturer and dramatic orator, John B. Gough, would deliver a lecture at the Academy of Music, last evening, attracted an immense audience, the house having been comfortably filled, including the stage, which was mainly occupied by clergymen and ladies, the upper tier having been filled almost en-tirely with convalescent soldiers from our hospitals. At 8 o'clock Mr. Gough entered the stage, accom panied by ex-Governor Pollock, who occupied the chair, and in his usual telling and graceful way, introduced the orator of the evening to the audience. Gov. Pollock said that the orator of the evening required no special introduction to a Philadelphia audience, as he had often and well spoken here, and was now here to speak for himself. He would, however, say, that the lecture, while it would entertain and instruct, was also a deserved tribute to the noble defenders of our country. And this scene hefore him showed that the hearts of the people still beat responsively to the Love of our Country. Governor Pollock concluded by announcing that on to-morrow (this) evening Mr. Gough would again lecture in that place for some worthy object, on the the soldiers of the Union, on which occasion he

would be introduced to the audience by Brigadier eneral Howard, who lost his right arm at the bat Mr. Gough then stepped forward in his own name. liar unpretending style, commenced his lecture, the subject of which was "Eloquence and Orators." He wished it to be distinctly understood, that he made no pretensions to oratory or elonnence as a science, nor had he ever studied any books on the subject, farther than to acquaint himself with some of the classical definitions of his theme. Scientifically speaking, then, he knew nothing about his subject, and next to the fact that he existed, was the fact of his own daily surprise, that anybody should come to listen to him: [Laughter and anniques ] Considering the fact that this was a repetition of the same lecture in Philadelphia, he appreciated the compliment of the splendid audience which he saw before him. He would delineate his subject in his own simple way, and if in doing so he should seem to ridicule the peculiar style of some orators, he meant no harm by it. He then proceeded to quote from a number of the most eminent authorities the various definitions which have been given of eloquence. The lecturer's own opinion was that no adequate verbal defini-tion could be given to the word. The first great essential in a speaker, he thought, was that he have omething to say. Some men ranted, and raved, and foamed without saying anything, in illustration of which he gave us a ludierous illustration of a vapid orator who occupied fifteen minutes of the most gorgeous rhetoric in simply saying that if a man were to travel all over the world, he would find a

difficulties which young speakers have to contend with, and which all public speakers, in fact, are mor or less liable to, were humorous, practical, and evidently appreciated. Forgetfulness of self the speaker held to an indis-pensable element of true oratory. In his own experience he had never failed so palpably as when he had deliberately undertaken to personate in public, a second time, some character he had met with, aft having given it spontaneously to the satisfaction of an audience. Nothing was more disgusting in a speaker than pomposity, flippancy, or affectation; and especially was this true when these characteristics were exhibited in the pulpit. And yet, these elements were sometimes seen in the pulpit, not in Philadelphia, but elsewhere. [Laughter.] Another evil to be guarded against was that of imitating the peculiarities of some model. In such cases the very worst points were always certain to be selected. For a speaker to succeed he must be

His illustrations which then followed, to show the

Mr. Gough's recitation of the peroration of Patrick Henry's great speech in the Virginia Legislature, concluding with the memorably sentence, "Give me liberty, or give me death," produced a thrilling effect upon the audience, and was, received with er thusiastic applause. The same is true also of his allusions to Daniel Webster. The conclusion of his cture was devoted more particularly to oratory, the former part having dealt more with specimen ora-tors, living and dead, real and imaginary. Having, however, given this lecture a somewhat extended notice on a former occasion, we dismiss it now with the single remark, that Mr. Gough never lectured before a more appreciative audience than greeted him at the Academy last evening; nor have we ever heard him acquit himself more creditably. Hence-forth the subject of Temperance can no more be regarded as Gough's only legitimate field, albeit his first efforts upon subjects foreign to this were not calculated to enhance his fame as an orator. But what was then untried has to him since become familiar ground, and hereafter we shall expect to nay choose to play.

NEW CARTES DE VISITE BY BROADBENT & Co.—Messrs. Broadbent & Co., the popular photographers, Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, have ored and plain, to their splendid collection for the athum. We may also state that they keep constant-ly on hand a fine assortment of albums of various sizes, for the accommodation of their patrons. Their exhibition gallery is such a collection of art as our city may well be proud of. SUPERIOR QUALITY OF CANNED FRUITS. Those of our readers wishing a really superior ar-rule of canned fruits, peaches, corn, tomatoes, &c., will find them in greatest perfection at the popular old stand of C. H. Mattson, corner of Arch and

embraced under the head of fine family groceries. GROUND FLOOR PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY. -Mr. E. P. Hipple has done the public a real service in presenting to them a first-class Photograph Gallery on the ground floor, as he has done at No. 820 Arch street. This, together with the excellence of his pictures, is securing for him a very large pa "No CARDS SENT."-The following inion in high life was yesterday celebrated but the

Tenth streets; also a superior line of everything

mourners and friends of the parties need not be troubled if they are not invited, for the salve to all slights is found in the little sentence attached to the public announcement: "No Cards Sent." On March 4th, at the residence of the bride's parents. No. 824 Chestnut street, by the Rev. Mr. First Class, C. O. D., Mr. O. N. E. Price, from under the Continental, to Miss Flora Fashion, of this city. The ready-maids were gorgeously and coonomically attired; among the audience we noticed a number of the 'Browns,' the 'Grays,' and the Blacks,' (no allusion to the contrabands,) and the whole affair passed WORK COMMENCED.—The construction off pleasantly." No CARDS SENT. The reason, we believe, was, the printer hadn't them done; but of the Lombard and South street Passenger Rail- since the announcement was sent to the pre have seen one of the cards; it reads thus :: CHARLES STOKES & Co's. one price, first-class, ready-made Clothing Store, "under the Continental." The groom bore himself handsomely; he wore a "bullet-proof vest" on the occasion.

EPITAPH FOR A VERY HONEST MAN. An honest fellow here is laid, His debts in full he always paid; And what's more rare, his neighbors tell us, He sent back borrowed umbzellas. The record sayeth not, but 'tis fair to presume, that to the above might have been appropriately

"He lived and died-like-other folks,
Who buy their clothes of Granville Stokes,"
No. 609 Chestnut street, THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS. Congress adjoursed Wednesday at noon. The members of the House of Representatives at once scattered to the ed to their respective bomes to give their constitu-ents an account of their statesmanship. The Sena-tors were detained by a proclamation of the Presideat, calling for an extra session. Several important bills remain to be acted upon, and it is thought that the Executive will take advantage of the opportualty to make some confidential communica-tion to the Senate concerning the merits of the garments for gentlemen and youths, and for soldiers and civilians, gotten up at the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605

Chestnut street, above Sixth. The matter will probably be discussed in executive session.