The Press.

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THE PRESS,
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BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
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SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND AT MODERATE PRICES.
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Successor to W. W. KNIGHT.
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The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving,
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1863 SPRING 1863
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Offer to the Trade a LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, from the cheapest Brown Stock to the Finest Decorations.
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WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINES.
The undersigned has not removed, but is ready at his Old Office to supply customers, at the lowest prices, with every style and quality of
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Machines to hire; also, with first-class operators, to private families and hotels, by the day.
Machine stitching done at short notice, in any quantity.
Machines repaired and operators taught.
de25-3m HENRY COY.

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For Family Sewing and Manufacturing Purposes.
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ja13-3m

THE WILCOX & GIBBS
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
have been greatly improved, making it
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MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at
VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
mh3-3m

FURNITURE, &c.

FURNITURE.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT,
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CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
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In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of
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For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. mh3-6m

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M'CALLUM & CO.,
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(Opposite Independence Hall,)
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OIL CLOTHS, &c.
We have now on hand an extensive stock of CARPETINGS, of our own and other makes, to which we call the attention of cash and short-time buyers. fe14-3m

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AND OTHER
GAS FIXTURES.
Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Please call and examine goods. de13-1y

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FAIRBANKS' SCALES
Has induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. Fairbanks' Scales are manufactured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the business, where a correct and durable Scales is desired.
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MANTILLA GOODS,
GROS DE RHINES,
VELVET RIBBONS,
FRENCH CORSETS, &c.
mh3-1m

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SOLE AGENTS FOR
GREEN & DANIELS',
CELEBRATED IVORY FINISH
SPOOL COTTON,
WARRANTED 200 YARDS.
Pronounced one of the best makes in the market. fe14-1m

OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW ARRANGED.
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HOSIERY,
AT LOWER PRICES THAN PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.
THOS. MELLOR & CO.,
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JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NO. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET,
WOOL BAGS FOR SALE.
ja27-6m

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"BAG"
MANUFACTORY.
BURLAP BAGS, OF ALL SIZES,
FOR CORN, OATS, COFFEE, BONE-DUST, &c.
ALSO,
SEAMLESS BAGS,
Of standard makes, ALL SIZES, for sale cheap, for net cash on delivery.
GEO. GRIGG.
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
se26-6m

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No. 21 STRAWBERRY STREET,
Offer for sale, by the Package,
RIPKA'S COTTONADES,
SUFFOLK BLUE DRILLS,
STANDARD BROWN DRILLS,
STANDARD BROWN SHEETINGS,
LONSDALE NANKEENS, &c., &c. mh3

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6-4 Cloths and Cassimeres.
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Black Cloth Cloaks.
Cloaks made to order.
Best Hoop Skirts.
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WIDE SHEETINGS.
Good Shirting Muslins by the piece.
Fine and low-priced Flannels.
Table Damasks and Napkins.
Spring Prints and Delaines.
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WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERED TRIMMINGS, &c.—The subscribers have a large assortment of all descriptions of White Goods for Ladies' Wear; also of Embroidered Jaconet, Cambric, and Swiss Trimmings—the choicest goods in the market.
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Gros du Rhines.
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Double-faced Brocades,
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Chintzes, Lawns, Organdies.
Plain Silks, New Foulards.
Plaid All-wool Cashmeres.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS.

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No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET,
Asks the SPECIAL ATTENTION of the Ladies to his 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 RETAILED at LESS than wholesale prices. He has JUST OPENED:
100 dozen broad Hemstitched Hdkfs., at 30c., and upwards.
300 dozen corded-bordered all-Linen Hdkfs., at 18c., worth 25 cents.
50 pieces plain, buff, and white Piqué, for Children's wear.
20 pieces printed and fig'd Piqué, for Children's wear.
NOVELTIES IN LADIES' BOWS.
Emb'd Muslin, lace trimmed, &c., received every morning, from 50c. to $5. fe10-tf
1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

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All the best makes of Calicoes.
All the best makes of Muslins.
All the best makes of Linens.
All the best makes of Sheetings.
All the best makes of Napkins.
Together with Towels, Crash, Diaper Huckaback, Bird Eye, Burlap, &c. &c.
White Cambric and Jaconet, full line.
Nainsooks and Plaid Muslins, full line.
Winter Goods closing out.
Shawls, Merinoes, closing out,
Balmoral Skirts, all prices.
Silk and Linen Hdkfs, nice assortment. At
JOHN H. STOKES',
ja 21 702 ARCH Street.

MACHINERY AND IRON.

PENN'A WORKS,
On the Delaware River, below Philadelphia,
CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PENNSYLVANIA.
REANEY, SON, & ARCHBOLD,
Engineers and Iron Ship Builders,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
CONDENSING AND NON-CONDENSING ENGINES.
Iron Vessels of all descriptions, Boilers, Water-Tanks, Propellers, &c., &c.
THOS. REANEY, W. B. REANEY, SAML. ARCHBOLD.
Late of Reaney, Neafie, & Co., Late Engineer-in-Chief
Penn'a Works, Phila. U. S. Navy.
jy22-1y

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN B. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for land, river, and marine service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, &c.; Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron-frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, Railroad Stations, &c.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, such as Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, &c.
Sole Agents for N. Rillieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus; Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Wolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. au5-tf

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c., &c., respectfully offer their services to the public, as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure, Flue, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings, of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings, of all descriptions; Roll-Turning, Screw-Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and Specifications for all work done at this establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
fe14-tf BEACH and PALMER Streets.

MORGAN, ORR, & CO., STEAM-ENGINE BUILDERS, Iron Founders, and General Machinists and Boiler Makers, No. 1210 CALLOWHILL Street, Philadelphia. fe12-1y

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.
Raven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions for Tents, Awnings, Trunk, and Wagon Covers.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 5 feet wide. Tarpaulin, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
my4-tf 103 JONES' Alley.

The Press.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Position and Movements of the Enemy—Their Numbers and Equipments—Forts Smith and Van Buren in a Starving Condition—The Rebel Attempts Frustrated in Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, March 9, 1863.—Telegraphic despatches were last evening received by Major General Curtis, from Colonel W. A. Phillips, commanding at camp Bentonville, the headquarters of the 8th and 9th districts, and writing under date of March 3d. Among the items of intelligence communicated are the following:

The enemy have given furloughs to April 1st, and are rapidly calling in all their soldiers. Marmaduke's forces are recalled. When last heard from he was at Arkadelphia. Shelby's brigade, of Marmaduke's command, was at Batesville, apparently preparing for some movement. Brooks' brigade, including Carroll's regiment, is at Van Buren, and numbers some twelve hundred men. They have a battery of four brass pieces, two of them rifled, good guns. Carrol's regiment, five hundred men, crossed the Arkansas and moved off southwestward a week ago, in consequence of the rumor of an approaching Federal scout. They recrossed and entered Van Buren again last Friday.

The troops near Fort Smith changed camps four days ago, part removing to a position two miles from Fort Smith, and beyond the Poteau river, and the rest encamping between Fort Smith and Van Buren.

Aside from Brooks' command, their force is composed of the débris of five infantry regiments, with from four hundred to nine hundred men for duty. At Little Rock they have five regiments of infantry.

The enemy hold Clarksville, though they have made several stampedes from that place on the reported approach of our scouting party. Their passage from Clarksville to Fort Smith is over the debatable ground, and they move swiftly and rarely.

The rebel hospital at Cane Hill proved to be a den of spies within our lines, the patients having been detected in sending despatches to their commanding officer at Fort Smith, communicating important intelligence. The order has been issued for the removal of the hospital across the Arkansas within five days, and it has been placed under a severe watch.

Forts Smith and Van Buren were in a starving condition, but the enemy at last succeeded in running several cargoes of corn to their relief. Forces sent to capture the supplies failed solely on account of the impassable mud, in which the horses sank to the belly.

Meanwhile, the enemy are much exercised and burdened by the necessity for subsisting the Choctaw Indian Nation. Arrangements have been made for effectually intercepting any additional provision transports sent by the enemy.

They show a disposition to attempt getting possession of Northwestern Arkansas, but are effectually checkmated in that direction.

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The Destruction of the Rebel Steamer Nashville by the Iron-clad Montauk—She is fired by an Incendiary Shell and Totally Consumed—A Further Bombardment of Fort McAllister.

HILTON HEAD, March 1.—It will be remembered that eight months have elapsed since the Nashville managed to run the blockade, and find refuge in the waters that now close over her wreck. After discharging her cargo, she was first loaded with a thousand bales of cotton in expectation of an egress as successful as her entrance. The keen watch, however, the blockaders kept over her movements resulted in as many failures as she made attempts to escape to sea. Despairing of that venture, the rebels finally converted her into an armed vessel, with a view to her use for piratical purposes. In that character she appeared at the mouth of the Ogeechee river, under the protection of the guns of Fort McAllister, some weeks ago.

The wooden blockading vessels, however, kept her at bay until the advent of the Montauk, upon whose appearance she incontinently retired beyond reach some miles up the Ogeechee. There she lay until Friday, when, emboldened, no doubt, by the Montauk's failure to demolish the fort, and taking advantage of a thick fog, she essayed again to find her way past the blockaders and out to sea. But what the enemy expected to serve as a means of his unobserved escape, was destined to prove the cause of her destruction. She got aground in the fog, within a short distance in range of the fort, and was discovered in that predicament from the Montauk. Captain Worden at once proceeded to avail himself of the unexpected turn of good fortune that had placed the object of his long solicitation at his mercy. After giving the orders required by the occasion to the wooden vessels, he stood promptly toward the rebel steamer. He ran his Monitor as close to the obstructions as practicable, and found himself able, to his great delight, to come within twelve hundred yards of his prey. As soon as the Montauk had got in motion, the fort opened a furious fire from all its guns. But her commander, without replying to it, steadily continued his course up to the obstructions. While the Montauk was steaming ahead, the [illegible] under the direction of the rebel fire [illegible] she brought her guns to bear upon the Nashville. The first two or three experimental shots missed the mark, but the proper range being obtained, she soon sent one after the other of her 13-inch and 15-inch shells into the doomed steamer. The fourth shell, a 15-inch, burst in her and set her on fire. The flames spread rapidly, and speedily heated her guns so as cause their charge to explode. Soon another shell went crashing through her side, penetrating to her powder magazine, and producing a fearful explosion that finished the work of destruction.

Such is the substance of Capt. Worden's official report to Admiral Dupont, brought here last night by the gunboat Wissahickon. Her officers represent the burning and blowing up of the Nashville to have been a sight grand beyond description. Let the praise so justly due for this brilliant success be equitably meted out to Admiral Dupont, who never for a moment, since last summer, forgot the importance of preventing the escape of the sunken steamer; to Capt. Worden, for the promptness with which he improved, and the officers and men of the Seneca, Wissahickon, and the other blockading vessels, for the faithfulness with which they prepared the opportunity for the destruction of the rebel craft, that, but for these trusty public servants, might have become no less severe a scourge to our commerce than the Alabama.

The rebel shot did neither the Montauk nor the wooden vessels engaged any material damage. No casualties are reported on our side. The Nashville had evidently been abandoned by her crew.

Without having any knowledge of what events were about occurring in the Ogeechee river, the admiral had, day before yesterday, ordered to Monitors Patapsco and Nahant to the Ossabaw for the purpose of trying their batteries and general fighting qualities in an experimental demonstration against the rebel defences in that vicinity. One left yesterday, and the other this morning, in tow of gunboats. The steamer Ericsson is expected to follow them, towing mortar boats. It is more than probable, in view of the triumph of the Montauk over the Nashville, that another attack will be made upon Fort McAllister as soon as the Nahant and Patapsco will have reached their destination. There is also a report in circulation that an attempt will be made to get with the Monitors at the iron-clad ram Fingal through the obstructions in Wilmington river. These naval offensive demonstrations are but the prelude to the grand aggressive movement by land and sea, which, according to all appearances, will immediately follow these opening ruses of the campaign.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

East Baltimore Conference.

THIRD DAY.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

Conference was opened this morning with singing and prayer, conducted by Rev. E. E. Allen. The minutes of yesterday were read and approved. Several communications addressed to the Conference in regard to colleges and seminaries within the bounds of the work were read and referred to the respective committees; also, the exhibit of the Western Book Concern, located at Cincinnati, and conducted by Brothers Poe and Hitchcock. The third question of the general minutes was called, viz: "Who are the deacons?" when the committee reported on examination the following compose the class: John W. Smith, J. C. Clark, W. M. Frysinger, J. H. S. Clark, H. M. Ash, C. H. Ritchin, R. R. Pott, J. B. Cuddy, D. A. Isenberg, Wm. C. Hesser, M. P. Croswaite. The case of Charles S. K. Sumwalt referred to the court of trial. Brother J. C. Cook, appointed last year to McVeytown circuit, died before he reached his appointment. Rev. N. S. Buckingham remarked that he had visited him in his last illness, and although at times severe temptations met him, and darkness veiled his spiritual horizon, his faith in the merits of Jesus enabled him to triumph gloriously.

The class of the second year was called, who presented themselves at the altar to answer the usual interrogatories. The class consists of D. H. Carroll, J. W. Olewine, George Leidy, C. F. Thomas, J. A. McKindless, J. M. Akers, H. C. Pardoe, W. H. Maxwell, W. H. Dill, E. T. Swartz, W. W. Evans, G. W. C. Van Fossen, D. B. McClasky.

Rev. Wm. Meredith, of the Philadelphia Conference and pastor of the First M. E. Church at Lancaster, was introduced by the Bishop.

The list of effective elders was next called. Baltimore District—J. McKendree Reiley, presiding elder, represented his district as being in a prosperous and comparatively healthy condition. The characters of W. R. Mills, W. M. Showalter, E. B. Snyder, J. W. Langly, A. A. Reese, J. A. Gere, G. T. Gray, Henry Furlong, C. B. Tippet, James Curns, R. S. Vinton, G. W. Cooper, T. B. Sargent, J. H. Brown, and Samuel A. Wilson were examined and passed.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. H. Furlong, closing the proceedings.

FOURTH DAY.

Conference convened at half past eight o'clock; the devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. H. Torrence. Minutes of yesterday were read and approved, with one or two corrections. The Bishop desired the names of the local preachers who were eligible to deacon or elder's orders; the following compose the lists: For the office of elder, E. Hefner, S. Milford, V. A. Buckey, James H. Magarrow, John D. Stewart, D. B. Orr. For deacon's orders: William Fry, J. L. Benson, E. A. Brady, Dr. Everhart, William Spencer, J. S. Byer, William Shriver, Henry Eagelis, J. Ulp.

The Baltimore district was then called, and characters of effective elders examined. The case of Rev. J. H. Dashiell, on motion, was postponed until the Sixth day, when it is expected he will be present. The characters of E. Kinsey, J. H. McCord, J. C. Stevens, D. H. Parish, Francis McCartney, D. Shoaf, W. K. Keith, R. Norris, E. Welby, J. S. Deale, E. E. Allen, T. E. Crerer, A. E. Taylor, Henry Slicer, J. France, were examined and passed. John Williams' name is to be withdrawn from the record of the Conference. P. F. Eyer was located at his own request.

A communication from W. W. Hicks, missionary to India, was read, and referred to the committee appointed to respond to the communication of J. D. Brown. These brethren, two years since, offered themselves to the Missionary Board as candidates to a foreign field, and were accepted. These letters, addressed to the Conference, breathed the true missionary spirit, and show that good results will follow their toils in benighted India. One general response went up from two hundred and fifty ministers of Jesus went up to God—"May Heaven bless their labors."

It was announced that Rev. Wm. G. Ferguson, chaplain of 1st Regiment of Maryland volunteers, had resigned that post, and desired an appointment within the bounds of the Conference.

Dr. James Porter, of New York, was introduced to the body, and represented the "book rooms" under his supervision. The statement was very satisfactory to all present, showing the decided increase in the net profits of the concern, arising from sale of books and periodicals. He insisted strongly upon the young men of the Conference subscribing for the *Quarterly Review.* The preaching appointments for the Sabbath were read, as well as the meetings of several committees, when Conference adjourned by singing the Doxology. The benediction was pronounced by Bro. J. H. C. Dosh.

MIRIAM.

THE LATE RIOT IN DETROIT.

Destruction of Thirty-five Houses by Fire—An Infuriated Mob Kill Peaceable and Unoffending Citizens—A Perfect Reign of Terror—The Military Called Out to Restore Order—A Renewal of the Riot.

The Detroit Free Press, of the 7th, has details of the arrest of the negro Faulkner, for rape on a white girl, and the terrible scenes which followed. It describes the appearance of Faulkner in court and the gathering of a mob who determined to lynch him. It says:

In order to quell the disturbance and to deliver the prisoner safe to the jailor, the Detroit Provost Guard had been ordered to escort him to the jail. Their arrival in front of the City Hall was greeted with threats of defiance from the crowd, who became more excited as the prospect of gratifying their bloodthirsty vengeance upon the negro became less favorable.

It was not until they had neared the jail that the riot commenced in earnest. Notwithstanding the array of flashing bayonets and the danger of being shot down in the attempt, a large number of the rioters simultaneously rushed for the prisoner, and came very near rescuing him. But he was got into the prison enclosure unharmed, without a single sacrifice. A number of random shots were fired promiscuously into the crowd, several of them taking effect, and one man, Charles Langer, being instantly killed, shot through the heart.

The Provost Guard, after the display, then hurried back to the barracks, leaving the crowd to disperse at their leisure.

The cry of death and vengeance ran through the crowd like an electric shock. The sight of the bleeding corpse of the dead man, and the groans of half a dozen who were wounded, kindled anew the flames of insubordination and frenzy. The Germans, especially, were maddened beyond description, because their countryman had been sacrificed, as they thought and expressed it, to protect a negro who was deserving of torture and death. The excitement among all classes, however, was intense. Being baffled in their attempt to rescue the criminal, they sought other channels to give vent to their malice.

The first house where a negro family resided, one end of which was used as a cooper-shop, situated on Beaubien street, was assaulted with bricks, paving-stone, and clubs. About a dozen negroes were at work in the shop, or stopping in the house at the time. The most of them were armed, and fired several shots into the crowd, from the windows, taking effect in several instances, but not fatally injuring any one, so far as could be ascertained.

As each shot from the negro hovel reverberated through the vicinity, the fiendishness of the mob became more manifest, and their desperation more dreadful. The fire arms in possession of the negroes deterred them from entering, for it would have been almost certain death for any man to attempt it. Any missile that could be obtained was hurled at the rendezvous of the negroes, the windows and doors burst open, and everything destroyed which could be seen by those outside. Finally, finding that they could not be forced out of their hiding place in any other manner, the match of the incendiary was placed at one end of the building, and in a very short time the flames spread so as to envelope almost the entire building. The scene at this time was one that utterly baffles description.

With the building a perfect sheet of livid flame, and outside a crowd of blood-thirsty rioters, some of whom were standing at the doors with revolvers in their hands, waiting for their victims to appear, it was a truly pitiable and sickening sight. The poor wretches inside were almost frantic with fright, undecided whether to remain and die by means of the devouring element, or suffer the almost certain terrible fate which awaited them at the hands of the merciless crowd. There was no more mercy extended to the suffering creatures than would have been shown to a rattlesnake. No tears could move, no supplications assuage the awful frenzy and demoniacal spirit of revenge which had taken possession of that mass of people. One colored woman made her appearance at the door with a little child in her arms, appealed to the mob for mercy. The monstrous fact must be told, her tearful appeals were met with a shower of bricks, stones, and clubs, driving herself and her babe in her arms back into the burning buildings.

At this juncture, one man, moved to mercy at this cowardly and inhuman act, rushed to her assistance, bravely and nobly protecting her from the violence which threatened her. But the negroes found no such protection. They were driven gradually to the windows and doors, where they were murderously assailed with every species of weapons, including axes, spades, and clubs, and everything which could be used as a means of attack. The frightened creatures were almost as insane with fright as their persecutors were with madness. As they came out they were beaten and bruised in a terrible manner, their shrieks and groans only exciting the mob to further exertions in their brutal work. Several of them were knocked down with axes and left for dead, but afterwards recovered only to be again set upon and cruelly beaten to insensibility.

The scenes which followed were of a similar nature. Old men, eighty years of age, were not in the least respected, but knocked down with the same fiendish vindictiveness which characterized all the other proceedings of the day. After the first building had been reduced to ashes, the appetite for arson had only been whetted, and not at all appeased. As night approached they grew bolder, and did not scruple to commit the worst crimes upon the calendar with perfect impunity. The houses on Lafayette street, between Beaubien and St. Antoine, were literally sacked of their contents, and the furniture piled in the middle of the street and burned. Among the articles constituting the bonfires, a large number of musical instruments could be discovered—bass viols, violins, banjos, guitars, accordeons, and almost every musical instrument in existence. [illegible] totally destroyed. Then, not satisfied with having destroyed every vestige of furniture, the torch was applied to the buildings, and nearly the whole of the entire block, on both sides of the street, was soon leveled to the ground. The steamers were upon the spot promptly, but would only be permitted to throw water on the houses of white men, to prevent the conflagration from becoming general. The mob threatened that the engines would be torn to pieces if they attempted to play upon any other building than those designated. As there was no room for doubt that these threats would be summarily executed, if necessity compelled that course, it was deemed proper to cater to the wishes of the mob in that respect.

The work of destruction then progressed with fearful rapidity. No sooner was one building burned than another was set on fire, some of them being several blocks apart.

The notorious Paton alley was totally destroyed, as also were several buildings in that vicinity.

It was impossible, last night, to ascertain the number of buildings destroyed, but it is safe to say they will aggregate not less than forty or fifty.

About 7 o'clock the flames of the conflagration illuminated the entire city, and appearances seemed to indicate that the principal portion of the Third ward was on fire, and would be totally destroyed. In a short time the mob, which had previously been operating on Beaubien street, moved down nearer to the centre of the city, and set on fire a nest of old houses and sheds on Brush, between Congress and Fort streets.

An hour or so previous to this, the authorities, becoming alarmed, and feeling satisfied that no force that could be mustered in Detroit would be sufficiently powerful to quell the riot, or stop the outrages of the rioters, telegraphed to the commander of the 27th Infantry, in camp at Ypsilanti, requesting him to forward a battalion of his men by special train, to assist in dispersing the mob. About this time a despatch was received, stating that the request of the city officials had been complied with, and that five companies were on the way. This news, together with the appearance of several squads of armed men in various parts of the city, had no influence in overawing the crowd, but rather tended to increase their rage and severity.

The fire bells now sounded an alarm for the First ward, and a couple of steam engines started for the place indicated, followed by a large portion of the mob. The alarm was found to have been caused by the burning of a barn in an alley between Fort and Lafayette streets. It was entirely consumed, and the engines, after putting out the embers, returned as rapidly as possible to the point of their previous labors, in the vicinity of the market. Before reaching it, however, the alarm bells signalled another fire in the Sixth ward, and the firemen hastened to the spot at once, arriving in time to find a good-sized frame building, on the corner of John R street and Miami avenue, in a blaze and partially consumed.

Great alarm and distress prevailed everywhere, as these fires successively burst forth, and in some localities the citizens armed themselves, and turned out to protect their families and property.

Of the negroes there are all sorts of rumors. It is believed that several were killed, but as far as known nothing is positive concerning the matter. Our reporter saw a large number in an insensible condition in the gutters and alleys, but none entirely dead. A large number, however, were very seriously injured, and it is probable that many of them will never recover.

The colored population of the city, frightened and distracted, hurried from the mob, scattering in every direction, a large number going over the river to Canada, while many actually fled to the woods with their wives and little ones. They were perfectly panic-stricken, and ran hither and thither with a recklessness which rendered them totally unfit to take proper care of themselves. Those who did not leave the city huddled themselves together in the kitchens and outhouses of the buildings adjoining the places where the riotous proceedings were had.

Toward evening it became apparent that, unless some extraordinary measures were taken at once, great disasters would result to the city. F. B. Phelps, acting mayor, immediately established his headquarters at the Mayor's office, and issued an order calling out the military. The 27th Regiment, at Ypsilanti, was telegraphed for, the regulars at the fort were sent for, and all the independent military companies in the city were ordered out.

With commendable promptness, at nine o'clock, a detachment of the 27th, consisting of Companies A, B, C, F, and G, numbering about 400 men, under command of Colonel Fox and Lieutenant Colonel Richardson, arrived and reported at headquarters. They were immediately sent to the scene of the riot to disperse the crowd.

About 7 o'clock the Light Guard were upon the street, fifty strong, and rendered efficient service, patroling the streets in the region of the city where the fires were raging and where the crowds were the most dense. The Lyon Guard were also on hand, and had the important task of holding the jail and premises secure against invasion. Company A, of the Scott Guard, were out in force, and prevented the destruction of much valuable property in the upper portion of the city. A company of fifty regulars from Fort Wayne, with two brass pieces, did much toward dispersing the crowd.

Gradually the excitement died away, the fires became less numerous, and the crowds began to disperse. By eleven o'clock all was again quiet, and the streets were deserted. The Mayor, deeming it important to provide against any more demonstrations during the night, issued an order for the establishment of a patrol guard upon every street in the city, with orders to arrest every straggler. The 27th was divided into eight patrol squads, properly officered and provided with ammunition. The Light Guard were divided into two patrol squads; the Lyon Guard protected the jail and the surrounding region, while the regulars, with two cannon, held the upper part of the city. Beside these, a large police force, under the direction of the City Marshal, patroled the streets for the arrest of stragglers, and a private patrol was placed around many public buildings and blocks.

Refreshments were provided at the City Hall, and the guards were regularly relieved and allowed time to rest. By midnight the city was quiet as though nothing had happened, and, save the measured tread of the patrol guard as he walked to and fro on his beat, and the smouldering embers where once stood many a peaceful and happy home, there was nothing to remind the belated traveller of the tragedy which had just been enacted.

The Light Guard were sworn in as deputy sheriffs, to serve for 24 hours. The 27th regiment will remain in town for several days, or until the excitement dies away, to prevent a fresh outbreak of any disturbance.

THE RIOT RENEWED.

A despatch from Detroit, dated the 8th inst., says:

The riot broke out afresh this morning, on a small scale, but was put down by the soldiers without any body being hurt. Several shots were fired on both sides. The authorities were vigilant in causing the arrest of suspected parties, and a large number are now in jail.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation, closing the saloons for two days, and warning the citizens against making any demonstrations.

Two more negroes died to-day, from injuries received, but the number of deaths will not be as great as first telegraphed. Thirty-five buildings were destroyed. Contributions are being raised to relieve the sufferers.

STATES IN REBELLION.

GEN. BANKS MOVING ON PORT HUDSON.

THE INDIANOLA NOT DESTROYED.

CRUISE OF THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

Gold Still Advancing—Affairs at Nashville—Rebel News from Yazoo Pass—The Steamer Nashville—Editorials from the Richmond Press, &c., &c., &c.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday, March 7, contains the following telegram:

OFFICIAL REPORT OF VAN DORN'S FIGHT.

CHATTANOOGA, March 6.—The following official despatch of General Van Dorn's late engagement has been received. The fight took place at Thompson's Station, and not at Franklin:

TULLAHOMA, March 2.—To COL. B. Z. EWELL: The enemy attacked Van Dorn yesterday at Thompson's Station, between Columbia and Franklin.

He drove them back handsomely, and captured five regiments of infantry, twenty-two hundred officers and men. Our loss is not yet reported.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

THE "INDIANOLA" NOT DESTROYED.

JACKSON, March 5.—To Gen. S. Cooper: Gen. Stephenson, commanding at Vicksburg, telegraphs March 4, as follows: The Indianola is not destroyed. We are at work to raise her. One eleven-inch gun was burst, the others not injured.

J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieut. General.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST—GEN. BANKS PREPARING TO MOVE.

PORT HUDSON, March 6, via Mobile, March 6.—Intelligence, reliable and of the greatest importance, has been received from the front. The preparations being made by Banks' army point irresistibly to an early advance. Seventeen mortar-boats, the sloop-of-war Mississippi, and the gunboat Essex, are now anchored at Baton Rouge.

Banks' force is fully thirty thousand. Ambulances and litters are being prepared. The opinion of military men is that this point will be attacked in a few days. The utmost confidence prevails among both officers and men in our ability to defeat the enemy. The report that our pickets had been driven in is unfounded, but an immediate advance is anticipated. The latest information confirms the dissatisfaction in the Abolition ranks. It is reported that Banks is opposed to the attack, but has orders from the War Department.

ATTACK ON FORT McALLISTER ABANDONED.

SAVANNAH, March 6.—It has been definitely ascertained that the enemy's iron-clads have left the Ogeechee.

The *Dispatch* of the same day contains the following editorial:

THE CRUISE OF THE FLORIDA.

The Nassau correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, under date of February 9th, gives the following account of the cruise of the Florida:

The Confederate war steamer Florida, Captain Maffitt, sailed into the harbor of Nassau, after obtaining permission of the authorities to coal for twenty-four hours. It was a cheering sight—the Confederate stars and bars floating over the Confederate cannon, in a foreign port.

Captain Maffitt and his officers came ashore, and were agreeably entertained by the resident Southerners and many of the citizens. The Florida left Mobile Bay on the 16th of January. She was chased by the whole Federal squadron off that point, but ran away from it easily, and in twenty-four hours was out of sight of the fleetest of the enemy. Proceeding to the coast of Cuba, the Florida fell in with three Yankee vessels in quick succession.

The brig Estelle, bound from Santa Cruz, Cuba, to Boston, had a valuable cargo, which, with the vessel, was valued at one hundred and forty thousand dollars. The captain and crew were taken off and the brig consigned to the flames. The Florida subsequently captured the brig Matanzas, bound to Portland, and the brig Cora Ann, from Philadelphia to Matanzas. They met the same fate. The crews of these vessels were landed on the shore in small boats; and after these exploits, after a ten days' run, during which eleven Yankee vessels were completely bamboozled, and three Yankee merchantmen, valued, with their cargoes, at one hundred and three hundred thousand dollars, were destroyed, the Florida ran into Nassau, where she remained exactly twenty-four hours, and steamed away upon her mission of devastation. All on board were well, and in fine spirits.

OUTRAGES UPON CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

Surgeons Haldeman, Donelson, and Goadlet, left in charge of the rebel wounded after the battle of Murfreesboro, furnish the *Dispatch* with a long account of the cruel treatment they received while in the power of the Union troops.

Everything they possessed was taken from them by the brutal inspectors appointed to do the dirty work of the Lincoln Administration. They were entirely divested of their money, surgical instruments, blankets, &c., and in one instance the gloves worn by one of them were taken from his hands. These officers report that in the Northwestern States the opposition to the Lincoln Administration is spreading rapidly and increasing in bitterness.

They have addressed a long letter to the Confederate Secretary of War, setting forth the harsh treatment to which they were subjected.

GOLD IS STILL ADVANCING.

The money article of the *Dispatch* says:

Subsequent to our last report, a further decided advance in the premium for gold was established, three-fifty being the selling rate yesterday, and to-day, and three twenty-five for silver. This advance [illegible] city who are removing to the Kingdom of Abraham in large numbers.

AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE.

A letter from Nashville, of very late date, gives the strength of Rosecrans' army as follows: At Murfreesboro fifty thousand; Nashville, ten thousand; scattered in Williamson county, fourteen thousand. Total, eighty-four thousand.

Of these, it is safe to say, fifteen thousand are unfit for duty, and fifteen thousand more are required for garrison duty, which makes General Rosecrans' available force not much over fifty thousand, a less number than he had at the battle of Murfreesboro.

It would not be prudent to speak of the strength of our army, but we may say, without impropriety, that we are assured by those who ought to know, that we are stronger and in better condition than when it went into the late battle of Murfreesboro. Our last advices from Tennessee report Gen. Rosecrans as quite sick, and that he has gone home to Cincinnati on furlough. In his absence, Gen. Crittenden, of Kentucky, is in command.

FROM YAZOO PASS.

Couriers who arrived at Grenada on Saturday evening, brought intelligence of the movements of the Federals at Yazoo Pass. They had removed the artificial obstructions as far as the Coldwater, but none of their boats had entered that stream up to Friday evening.

It was not known whether any additional boats or troops had arrived, and their force then on the spot was supposed to be six boats. The water in the Mississippi has already fallen six or seven feet at the mouth of the Bayou leading from Lake Moon, and the upper rivers are falling rapidly, the old river men expressing confidence that the enemy's boats will not be able to return to the river without another rise. If so, they and the whole accompanying force may be gobbled up.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "NASHVILLE."

The Nashville, which was burned near Savannah, on the 1st inst., was a blockade-running Confederate steamer, with 800 bales of cotton on board. Being unable to get out, she got aground on the beach, on Friday, [illegible] by the Montauk iron-clad, and was struck eight times, when she took fire from the shells, and was entirely consumed, with her valuable cargo of cotton and all her stores.

After she had been on fire some time, two hundred pounds of powder on board exploded, blowing out her stern. Her guns and shells that were loaded exploded with a terrific report, which was heard in Savannah.

The *Dispatch* contains nine advertisements for substitutes. One offers two thousand dollars.

In the Rebel House, on Friday, a resolution was offered thanking Captain Semmes and the officers and crew of the Alabama for their gallant services in destroying the Federal sloop-of-war Hatteras.

FEBRUARY PAST AND NOTHING ACCOMPLISHED—BRIGHT PROSPECTS AHEAD.

The month of February has gone by without advantage gained in any quarter by the enemy. A month which last year was full of disaster to the South, has now passed without any misfortune or discomfiture whatever to our cause. The sequel of the high water season bids fair to prove as free from calamity as last year, at this time, it teemed with coming woes. Then the enemy was strong, defiant, and menacing, all around our borders, while we were at all points unprepared, weak, and despondent. We were without arms, without fortification, without preparation, without plan, and without almost nerve or courage in any department of the executive, from head to foot. Norfolk was about to be evacuated, the noble Merrimac to be blown up, Port Royal was to be stormed and taken, Manassas to be abandoned, Columbus, Island No. 10, Memphis, Nashville, Middle and West Tennessee, and North Alabama and Mississippi occupied by the enemy, New Orleans and Louisiana lost without a blow, the Virginia Valley, with all its meat and forage overrun, Eastern North Carolina, with its stores of grain, taken from us, Richmond stripped and denuded for fight, and special trains ordered for a melancholy official hegira from the Confederate capital. The cause of the South was clouded with gloom, and the stout heart of the people, though not despairing, was oppressed with a despondency which found no relief in a single prospect or promise of better fortune.

The contrast between the present period and that twelve months ago is not less striking than cheering. The whole scene is reversed; and, although the season is of all others the one most auspicious for the enemy and inauspicious for ourselves, we are now the party full of hope, confidence, and defiance; they, of despondency and distrust. Richmond is scarcely menaced; and, though it were ever so formidably threatened, is in a condition to be successfully defended by sixty thousand men (effective) against all the forces which could be mustered against her.

Vicksburg, second in importance only to Richmond, is confidently believed impregnable. The most formidable war vessels of the enemy have succeeded in running past its batteries only to be speedily captured by our enterprising forces below, and to become invaluable acquisitions, at no cost at all, to our now promising little navy.

Charleston, which seems to be the special object of Yankee malignity and desire, and which, in commercial importance, ranks second to no city in the Confederacy, is as strong, confident, and defiant as Vicksburg. The morbid apprehension of gunboats, which last year haunted the imagination of our people, has given way to a national appreciation of their capacity for inflicting injury, and, so far from dreading encounter with them at Charleston and Vicksburg, our forces are impatient for the onslaught.

The condition of affairs before Chattanooga, where operations in the open field are in prospect, is equally hopeful. We have there our best disciplinarian and organizer of troops in the person of General Bragg, and our best manoeuverer in open field of great bodies of men, in the person of General Johnston. To this happy combination of talent in the heads of that army is added veteran troops, admirably disciplined, confident of superiority to the enemy, and led by a corps of officers distinguished for their courage, enterprise, experience, and military ability.

In no quarter of the military field do our affairs wear a sombre air or even doubtful aspect. The cheerfulness and confidence of the troops are surprising. Everything that the highest military ability and skill could effect in the work of preparation has been accomplished, under the direction of such approved engineers as Lee in Virginia, Gustavus Smith in North Carolina, Beauregard in South Carolina and Georgia, and Johnston in the West. No man, woman, or child in the whole South fears that a military blunder will be committed by the present leaders of the different armies. All are confident that the troops will do their duty, without exception, and that they will be so disposed by the generals that not a man will be lost without necessity, and not a blow struck without effect.—*Richmond Dispatch, 7th.*

WHAT THE REBELS THINK OF OUR CONSCRIPT LAW.

We publish a full synopsis of what is justly regarded as the most important document that has been published by the United States during the war—the Federal conscription bill.

It will be perceived that this act is a very different instrument from the conscription law now in force here. It is not framed upon our plan, but is a strict copy of the French, Sardinian, and other European conscriptions. The draft on the population is much less general than that by our law, and will produce fewer recruits to the army in proportion to the number of the inhabitants. The principle of the Southern law is that every man shall be placed in the position where he can most effectively serve the country and aid the war. Hence it exempts only those engaged in certain industrial pursuits, the continuation of which is indispensable to the subsistence of the army, the support of the Government in its legitimate functions, and those fundamental operations of social existence on which both depend. These classes are limited. But the Northern law of exemption is founded on various social distinctions, including great numbers, even if strictly interpreted, and which admit of almost unlimited stretching.

The true meaning of this law is to be found in those clauses which relate to the return of men and officers now absent from that vast army, existing on the pay rolls of more than one million of men. The law does not seem intended to increase the numerical force of the United States—already larger than that country or any other can long maintain—nor will it do so. Its object seems to be, first—to prevent the men, whose term of enlistment has expired, from leaving their ranks in May. Second—to enable Lincoln to make such future drafts on the people as the waste of war may render necessary, and to carry on the war without the assistance of the new Congress now about to enter on its term, and in defiance of the majority of the people, who desire a cessation of hostilities. These objects the law will certainly accomplish.

It is calculated to provoke great resistance from the people and the States. We cannot now estimate the power, extent, or results of the discontent and opposition. But we fear those who suppose that this opposition will render the law inoperative, and end in a revolution, mistake the present condition of the North. It has been justly remarked that they assume the people of that country to be now what they formerly were, and gauge their spirit and determination by the sentiment which still prevails among ourselves. They do not realize the fact that the Government of the United States has congealed into a despotism, and that its inhabitants have actually sunk down into the characteristics of abject, trembling, and undenying slaves. It is the part of reason to anticipate the triumph of Lincoln and the entire execution of the law. Nor need we stand appalled at the probable consequences. The Southern Government need only enforce in all the States the conscription law now existing, to procure such addition to its present army that it will not only be as great as the country can maintain, or as any generals are capable of manoeuvring, but abundantly sufficient to meet at all points every force that the Northern conscription will send to the field.—*Richmond Examiner, 5th.*

WHERE IS HOOKER'S ARMY?

After all the reports and rumors we have had of Hooker's army "changing its base," it is now believed that the bulk and strength of his forces are yet above Fredericksburg. It has been ascertained that no material subtraction has been made from the army operating there, and that, with the exception of fifteen thousand men—sent to some unknown point—the Yankee force is quite as strong and formidable in numbers as it has ever been. This gives a new phase to the situation about Fredericksburg, and will again make that old borough the centre of interest.—*Idem.*

THE REBELS' OPINION OF MILROY.

A NEGRO REGIMENT IN VIRGINIA.

We learn from an intelligent gentleman, who succeeded in making his escape from Winchester, that General Milroy has actually in service a regularly organized and enrolled regiment of negroes about six hundred strong. This no doubt suits the natural taste of Milroy, and is in keeping with the barbarity of the system of warfare which he has been carrying on in the valley.

Our informant also states that Milroy has lately sent his negroes out to scour the country and bring in all negroes that can be found, seizing all the meat and provisions on the farms for their subsistence, and whatever other booty they can carry off. Many of the largest farmers have been thus robbed of their slaves. It is to be deplored that our Government can extend no adequate protection to this unfortunate section of the country, which has not only been scourged by the ravages and devastation of war, but whose people have been subjected to every conceivable outrage and atrocity of the enemy.

At the time our informant left General Milroy had his headquarters at Winchester.—*Idem.*

THE REBEL GENERAL D. H. HILL IN COMMAND OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We are glad to learn that Gen. D. H. Hill passed down on Tuesday to assume the command that has been tendered him in North Carolina, with the headquarters at Goldsboro. We have had vastly too much strategy, too much science, and too much ditching and digging in North Carolina. Had we had less of these and more fighting, things might have been better than at present; and, as Gen. Hill has established a reputation for being one of the best fighting men in the service, we may expect a change in management, if not a "change in base," in North Carolina. We do not expect any advance from Newbern for some time to come; but the small force of Yankees at this place will have to make occasional raids to keep themselves employed and to keep our people alarmed and excited. These raids we hope in future will be confined to a very small circle around Newbern, and that if they attempt any extensive depredations they will be promptly met and whipped back. If this is not to be done, we can see no use in keeping any force in North Carolina. There can be no doubt, we think, but Gen. Hill is, or soon will be, in command below; and we can promise the people of the State that whatever can be done by him for their relief and protection will be done.—*Raleigh Progress, March 1.*

THE RECENT REBEL CAVALRY RAID—THE AFFAIR AT WINCHESTER.

On Wednesday last Brigadier General Fitzhugh Lee, with detachments from the 1st, 2d, and 3d Virginia cavalry, numbering five hundred men, crossed the Rappahannock seven miles above Fredericksburg, and fell upon a cavalry encampment at Hertford church. The enemy were dispersed with little resistance, and were pursued until they found refuge behind a heavy body of their infantry, our men capturing and taking prisoners upwards of two hundred [illegible]. Our troops then beat a retreat, bringing off their prisoners and a number of horses, and having lost in the affair only one man killed and one wounded. One hundred and fifty of the prisoners, among whom were two captains and three lieutenants, were brought to this city on Saturday. They represent six different regiments of cavalry and the 15th Massachusetts infantry.

On the same day General William E. Jones, commanding a brigade in the valley, attacked and routed two brigades of the enemy at Edinburg, forty miles from Winchester, killing one hundred and taking between three and five hundred prisoners.

In this charge the Yankees are said to have offered but the feeblest resistance, and to have surrendered with evident feelings of satisfaction. Hardly had the attack been made than the white handkerchiefs were seen flapping in the wind, and the fire of our men diverted by this miniature display of the "white flag." It is said that nothing can exceed the demoralization of their army, and that their men are so disaffected and disgusted with the war that they refuse to fight. The promptness and alacrity with which this party besought the immunity of the "white flag" would go to confirm the stories we have of their demoralization.—*Richmond Dispatch, 5th.*

A SOUTHERN PAPER PROPOSES TO RESTORE THE UNION.

Somewhere in the South is published a paper called the *Southern Union*, and this sheet, which the Atlanta *Confederacy* declares is of "diminutive size, circulation, and influence, has had the audacity to propose a restoration of the old Union." The *Confederacy* proceeds to rail at the "diminutive" concern as follows:

"We advise the editor, Mr. Murray, to go to New England, believing him to be unfriendly to the country in which he lives, and that Massachusetts is the only suitable place for him. He is unworthy of a place in the Confederacy. The sooner he goes, the better for him. Better leave at once and be consistent, before being invited to go. In Massachusetts he will be lectured and feted [illegible] the people of his own way of thinking, and be made a hero of. He will be feted and feasted, and find out his real consequence. The 'Conservatives' whom he loves, and not the 'Abolitionists' whom he affects to despise, will do all this for him. There are fewer Abolitionists in Massachusetts than Reconstructionists in Georgia. Massachusetts is the very place for him, far more congenial than any Cotton State."

UTAH TERRITORY.

The Mormons Attempt to Expel the U. S. Authorities—Noble Reply of Gov. Harding—The Federal Officers will not Resign—Sketch of the Territory Past and Present.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 3.—In a mass meeting held to-day in the Tabernacle, Governor Harding and Associate Justices Waite and Drake were denounced as enemies to the Territory and General Government. The Governor's speech to the Legislature and other papers were read and severely handled. It is rumored that they are to be waited on and requested to resign and leave the Territory. A petition to the President for their removal is in circulation.

REPLY OF GOVERNOR HARDING.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, March 6, 1863.

Governor Harding, as well as Judges C. B. Waite and Drake, in very emphatic language, refuse to resign or leave the Territory.

Governor Harding said to the committee: "I will not cowardly abandon my post of duty until it shall please the President to recall me. I may be in danger of personal violence by remaining, but I will not leave. I will not be driven from the Territory. As this is said to be a land of prophecy, I too will prophesy: If one drop of my blood is shed whilst in the discharge of my duties, by your ministers of vengeance, it will be avenged, and not one stone in your city will remain upon another."

UTAH, PAST AND PRESENT.

There is trouble brewing in the many-wived kingdom. The Saints are rising, and another ulcer is doubtless about to break on the body of our nation, so slavery and polygamy will doubtless come to be disposed of together. Let us give enough of the past of Utah and of its present, to prepare our readers for what may prove the extent of this disturbance. Governor Stephen S. Harding was appointed to the executive office in Utah by President Lincoln, early in the spring of 1862, and assumed the duties of his office on the 7th of July. The United States District Judges Waite and Drake went out with him.

One word as to Governor Harding's predecessors in the Gubernatorial office. Brigham Young was appointed in September, 1849, by President Fillmore. The Saints had left Nauvoo, in Illinois, in 1845 and 1846, and reached the Salt Lake valley, the pioneers in 1847, the main body one year later. Aspiring to be, from the outset, a full-blown State, they knocked for admission as Deseret, in 1849. Congress held the door fast against them, but organized the Territory of Utah, its admission being all that was successful in the famous "omnibus bill" for the organization of the Territories, the struggle over which formed a prominent part of the Congressional annals of 1850.

The Saints accepted Brigham, of course, but speedily expelled the Federal judges, the Governor himself aiding to drive them out. Brigham was removed, and Colonel Steptoe, United States army, was appointed to replace him. The latter did not dare take the chair. The Mormons now had it all their own way, and their resistance was muscularized by four years of successfully having their own will. Colonel Steptoe made a show of assuming his duties in 1854, but was frightened away, and shortly after he left, his fellow-unfortunates in Federal appointments in Utah arrived, to embark on a stormy sea of trouble. They took only feeble semblance of office or functions, but even this the Mormons resented, and, in 1856, the now not very illustrious Chicago lawyer, who bears the name of "Utah Drummond," was forced to close his United States District Court, in Salt Lake, and leave. Brigham was then in full bloom as a governor "appointed of the Lord," and not to be set aside by Federal mandate.

Alfred Cumming, superintendent of Indian Affairs, backed by twenty-five hundred United States regulars, was next sent out as Governor of Utah by President Buchanan of foul fame. The troops met with hostile snows and more hostile Mormons, and only by intervention, and a fresh understanding brought about by mutual concessions, was Governor Cumming allowed to enter the kingdom. This was in 1858. Governor Cumming's troops were stationed about forty miles from the capital, where they remained until 1860, when they were withdrawn. The appointees of President Lincoln in time succeeded those of the ignoble Lancastrian tool of the rebels.

WHAT GOVERNOR HARDING HAS DONE.

Governor Cumming's chief exertions seem to have been to draw his pay of $2,500 and "let alone contention." There is this to be said, however, that until 1862 no Federal action was taken affecting the great distinctive, social crime of the Territory. In that year Congress passed an act "to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States," &c.

This put into Governor Harding's hand the law he needed, and he was not unwilling to execute the same. The twelfth annual election of Utah was held in the fall of 1862, chosen by which on the 8th of last December the Territorial Legislature convened. The *Tribune* of three weeks later contained in full, the inaugural speech of Governor Harding, forwarded by our special correspondent in Salt Lake City. From that document we republish an extract or two which will suffice to show how Governor Harding has nobly earned the animosity of the Saints.

NO MARRIAGE LAWS.

"Much to my astonishment I have not been able to find any law upon the statutes of this Territory regulating marriage. I earnestly recommend to your early consideration the passage of some law that will meet the exigencies of the people."

THE CONGRESSIONAL ACT TO PUNISH POLYGAMY.

"I respectfully call your attention to an act of Congress, passed the first day of July, 1862, entitled an act to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and in other places, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, chapter CXXVII of the statutes at large of the last session of Congress, page 501. I am aware that there is a prevailing opinion here that said act is unconstitutional, and, therefore, it is recommended by those in high authority that no regard whatever should be paid to the same.

"And still more to be regretted, if I am rightly informed, in some instances it has been recommended that it be openly disregarded and defied, merely to defy the same."

The address further rebuked Mormon disloyalty to the Union. The sensation was tremendous. The Mormon press dare not publish the address. It was scrupulously kept from circulation in Mormondom, and since then the storm has been brewing, apparently now about to break. There is no doubt that violence will overtake and destroy the bold Federal officers in Utah unless they are speedily reinforced with troops, which cannot be too soon sent thither. The matter will doubtless receive the early attention of the Government.

Early last year the Saints revived their expression of a desire to become a State, framed a Constitution, and held an election for its adoption, and the election of State officers, on the 3d of March, 1862. We give the official vote as indicative of the Mormon strength:

COUNTIES.	Constitution.	Governor, Brig. Young.	Lieut. Gov. Kimball.	Delegate, Bernhisel.
Great Salt Lake	2,569	2,569	2,569	2,569
Davis	731	731	731	731
Morgan	109	109	109	109
Sanpete	927	929	929	917
Cache	756	756	756	756
Weber	897	897	897	897
Box Elder	326	426	326	326
Summit	236	236	236	236
Toole	271	271	271	271
Joab	165	165	165	165
Millard	434	434	431	434
Beaver	148	148	148	148
Utah	2,309	2,309	2,308	2,304
Total	9,879	9,980	9,880	9,862

This application for admission failed in the last Congress.

The following, from the census returns of 1860, will be of interest:

1850.	1860.	Increase.
11,380	40,298	28,915

The area of Utah is about equal to the area of the six New England States, New York, and New Jersey.

THE SENTIMENTS OF A TRUE SOLDIER.—The following extract from a letter written to a lady by a recent inmate of one of our hospitals, while it speaks the feelings of a true soldier on returning to duty, indicates the effects of the sympathy shown by our citizens at the hospitals:

"The warm grasp of the hand and the tearful eye as you told me that we were all returning to the dangers and duties of another campaign with a share of your best wishes. Rest assured that your efforts have not been in vain; for if there be anything that will nerve the arm and strengthen the determination in the performance of a duty beset with discouragements and dangers, it is to receive the treatment and encouragement that we did at Fourth and George-streets hospital.

"In this terrible contest we all have a duty to perform. We, who have the bone and sinew to endure the marches, and to meet the enemy, are ready to act faithfully our part. It is no less a thing of honor and support to our country, that so many noble women of the land seem to know their peculiar sphere, and with heart and hand labor in it. I trust we may soon see more encouragement in the general aspect of affairs. As Patrick Henry told the cautious 'old fogies' of '75, 'that the only way to judge the future, is by the past,' so may we adopt the maxim, and, glancing back over the grand struggles for the right in other times, trace parallels to our embarrassments in this—in treason and incapacity where least expected, and in the impatient and senseless clamors of a powerful but unsuccessful party. Remembering that human nature is the same now as ever, let us, then, take courage in the ultimate success of our cause."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1863.

Gold was on the advance again to-day, owing to the frantic efforts of New York speculators, who have been caught with large amounts on hand; the "shorts" are also buying to settle sales of last week at the higher figures, giving a firmer tone to the market. Exciting [illegible] the question of the ability of the North to overcome the rebels is fairly settled, no stability can be expected in the specie market. Opening at 154, gold rose to 157, and closed strong; old demands rose proportionately; Government securities continued steady; money moderately active at 5@6, with no special demand.

Stocks were active and prices better. Government 1881 sixes were in large demand at 101; seven-thirties at 105¼; the five-twenties selling at 101¼. City sixes fell off ¾. State fives were steady at 102¼; coupon sixes at 114¾. Reading sixes 1886 rose ½; the others were steady; Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgages ¼. Sunbury and Erie sevens sold at 112½; North Pennsylvania sixes at 89½; the tens improved ¼. Elmira sevens fell ½; the chattel tens sold at 73; Huntingdon and Broad Top scrip at 72; Camden and Amboy sixes 1883 at 106½. Schuylkill Navigation and Lehigh Navigation sixes were steady.

Reading shares were stronger, and rose ¾. Catawissa sold at 7¾; the preferred was in active demand at 24¾, an advance of ¾. Long Island rose 1¾. Camden and Amboy sold at 160. Little Schuylkill at 46. Pennsylvania rose ¾. Camden and Atlantic sold at 9¾; the preferred at 18. Elmira and North Pennsylvania were steady.

Big Mountain Coal sold largely at 4¼. Schuylkill Navigation at 6¾; the preferred at 17½. Lehigh Navigation fell ¾, the scrip rising ¼. Chesapeake and Delaware sold at 40. Morris was steady at 64¾@133.

Passenger railways were steady. Green and Coates sold at 43¾. Girard College at 27. West Philadelphia at 65. Girard Bank sold at 41¾. Mechanics' at 25¾. Philadelphia at 120¾. Farmers' and Mechanics' at 55. Bank of Kentucky at 97. The market closed steady, $170,000 in bonds, and 3,600 shares changing hands.

Drexel & Co quote:

United States Bonds, 1881	100¾@101¼
United States Certificates of Indebtedness	98½@98¾
United States 7 3-10 Notes	104¼@104¾
Quartermasters' Vouchers	[illegible]
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness	[illegible]
Gold	57 @58p.
Demand Notes	55¾@58p.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF BANKS

From the Philadelphia Clearing House—Average Condition of the Banks in Philadelphia, for the week preceding Monday, March 9, 1863.

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	U. S. D'd & L. T. N	Due from Banks.	Due to Banks.	Deposits.	Circul'n.
Philadelphia	$1,800,000	$4,714,000	$618,000	$960,000	$195,000	$1,277,000	$3,297,000	$167,000
North America	1,000,000	4,210,536	660,941	726,881	25,810	1,528,427	3,238,962	327,517
Farmers' and Mechanics'	2,000,000	6,330,374	901,151	1,169,196	482,956	1,355,220	6,271,164	90,325
Commercial	1,000,000	2,269,000	172,000	230,000	132,000	207,000	1,481,000	225,000
Mechanics'	800,000	2,267,000	174,470	340,000	165,000	195,000	1,498,000	953,500
Northern Liberties	600,000	2,337,000	270,000	131,000	131,000	560,000	1,852,000	116,000
Southwark	250,000	1,268,028	177,190	319,893	77,569	107,074	1,324,324	21,610
Kensington	250,000	1,100,816	114,121	263,000	20,517	26,783	1,151,759	263,112
Penn Township	250,000	1,004,605	122,497	204,386	13,358	51,601	873,663	105,765
Western	418,600	2,253,642	220,135	629,016	635,082	681,305	2,356,418	68,390
Manufact's & Mechanics	570,150	1,711,680	113,407	116,000	34,673	100,000	996,047	309,639
Commerce	250,000	816,755	123,156	251,966	106,361	32,343	961,764	31,330
Girard	1,000,000	2,614,006	184,292	468,000	161,904	258,866	1,938,634	177,976
Tradesmen's	150,000	854,053	75,295	107,735	72,906	60,424	700,057	117,985
Consolidation	207,560	883,494	101,104	33,305	62,704	48,410	449,026	317,649
City	433,850	1,147,124	107,103	258,616	99,676	148,168	746,926	270,527
Commonwealth	266,425	641,776	76,446	108,435	76,613	12,730	320,215	211,725
Corn Exchange	255,225	1,155,000	75,000	176,000	133,000	329,000	759,000	176,000
Union	208,110	1,025,000	69,000	62,000	43,000	138,000	604,000	329,000
Total	11,789,930	38,603,871	4,240,035	6,549,428	2,409,139	7,100,258	30,670,259	3,008,670

		Clearings.	Balances.
March	2	$6,256,681 72	$477,572 30
"	3	5,403,365 32	413,885 87
"	4	5,668,505 14	419,192 49
"	5	5,029,291 29	442,786 55
"	6	4,778,262 90	337,388 18
"	7	4,797,069 90	487,986 59
		$31,963,176 27	$2,578,811 98

The following statement shows the condition of the banks of Philadelphia at various times during 1862 and 1863:

1862.	Loans.	Specie.	Circul.	Deposits
January 6	31,046,337	5,688,728	2,145,219	21,396,014
February 3	30,385,119	5,884,011	2,144,398	20,068,893
March 3	29,303,356	5,881,108	2,343,493	18,541,190
April 7	28,037,691	5,886,424	3,378,970	16,636,538
May 5	29,324,432	6,049,635	3,769,592	21,316,614
June 2	31,747,070	5,583,482	4,335,012	21,384,644
July 7	33,200,661	5,545,007	4,749,220	24,367,782
August 4	33,517,900	5,600,187	5,026,070	24,658,259
September 1	33,899,351	5,543,160	5,071,855	24,597,596
October 6	34,826,163	5,453,748	5,095,704	25,419,340
November 3	35,514,335	5,458,029	4,889,890	26,938,714
December 1	36,774,722	5,465,831	4,541,394	26,635,225
" 8	36,460,040	5,885,759	4,524,818	27,448,330
" 15	36,125,340	5,266,645	4,525,142	27,577,964
" 22	36,772,912	4,706,180	4,530,766	27,753,674
" 29	37,267,620	4,512,307	4,548,545	27,895,290
January 5, 1863	37,679,675	4,510,750	4,504,115	28,429,159
" 12	37,533,757	4,544,786	4,450,676	28,018,792
" 19	37,416,694	4,549,369	4,382,521	27,877,069
" 26	37,479,712	4,572,419	4,284,947	28,773,517
February 2	37,268,894	4,562,880	4,181,503	29,231,733
" 9	37,336,367	4,319,706	4,039,918	28,862,164
" 16	37,710,851	4,272,347	3,888,185	28,759,049
" 23	37,720,460	4,276,761	3,772,781	29,342,596
March 2	37,901,080	4,267,626	3,696,097	30,178,518
" 9	38,603,871	4,249,035	3,008,670	30,670,259

The importations of foreign merchandise at the port of New York for the week ending Saturday last were $2,366,601, to which add the imports of dry goods—$2,422,215—and the aggregate import of the week will foot up $4,788,816. Against this, were exported $4,111,160 of produce and merchandise, and $733,643 of specie—in all, $4,844,803. The apparent balance thus shown in favor of the port would be overset by the fact that our exports are cleared at their currency value, while the imports are entered at their specie value, but that we are exporting, or have been exporting, a good many American securities. The recent decline in gold and exchange has, for the time at least, stopped the export of stocks.

The board of directors of the Northern Central Railway, at their annual meeting, held in Baltimore, submitted their yearly report, showing that the earnings of the road during the past year have been $1,920,640.97, and the expenses $993,299.88, leaving as net revenue $929,341.09, which has been appropriated as follows:

Payment of annual interest on funded debt	$398,490 00
Payment of instalments due on sinking funds, Nos. 1 and 7	108,410 69
Payment of the balance of interest due on the annuity to the State of Maryland	127,867 85
Purchase of nine first-class freight engines	21,350 00
Leaving a balance in the treasury of	$287,622 55

Which will be applied to the payment in full of loan No. 5.

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Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, March 9.

[Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange.]

FIRST BOARD.

25 Cam & Atl Pref... 18	100 City 6s.......New. 114
43 Green & Coates R. 43¼	900 do........cash. 104¾
45 Big Mountain.... 4	700 do.........New. 114
2000 U S 6s '81.......101	500 do....New Gas. 107
15000 do.....b5&int. 106¾	61 Penna R........ 66¼
7000 do.......... 101¼	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
10 West Phila R.... 65	4500 do........b5 73
50 Catawissa R Pref. 24¼	1 Far & Mech Bk.... 55
25 do....Pref. cash 24¾	280 Hunt & B T Scrip.. 72
150 do....Pref. cash 24¾	2 Mechanics' Bk..... 25¾
200 do....Pref..... 24¾	60 do............. 25¾
1000 U S 5-year option. 101¼	1 Ches & Del......... 40
1500 do............101¾	42 Reading R......... 45½
4000 Sunb & Erie 7s....112½	50 do........cash 45¼
100 U S 7.30 T N..blk. 104½	30 Schuyl Nav.....b5 6¾
1100 do....blk. A&O. 105¼	1000 Cam & Am 6s '83...106½
11 Bk of Kentucky.. 97	8 Cam & Atlantic R. 9¼

BETWEEN BOARDS.

5000 American Gold....156¾	20 Cam & Amboy R...160
2000 U S 6s '81.........101	100 Long Island R.....33

SECOND BOARD.

250 New Creek....... ⅝	100 Lehigh Scrip....b5 37¾
6 Philadelphia Bk..120¾	1850 N Pa Chat Scrip... 80
10 do............120¾	20 Mechanics' Bk..... 25¾
23 Penna R..........66¼	30 do............... 25¾
3000 Penna 5s..........102¾	36 Cam & Amboy R..160
600 do.............102	30 Catawissa R.....b5 7¾
20000 U S 6s '81........101	15 Girard College R.. 27
7000 U S 6s reg '81.......100¾	50 Long Island R..... 30
100 Little Schl R...... 46	100 Big Mountain...... 4½
9000 American Gold....157	350 do.........5dys 4½
500 U S 5-year 6s.....101¾	200 do.......b10 int 4½
1000 Reading 6s '86......104½	20 Catawissa R Pref.. 24½
1000 do......'70.....109	12 Girard Bk........41½
57 Green & Coates R 43¾	900 Penna Coup 6s.....114¾
1 Schl Nav Pref....17	600 City 6s........New. 113¼
60 do............b5 17¼	

CLOSING PRICES—STEADY.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U S 6s cpn '81	101	101¼	Catawissa R	7¾	7⅞
U S 7.30 D blk	105½	105¾	Do prfd	24	24¼
American Gold	157	158	Beaver Mead R	66	..
Phila 6s old	106	107	Minehill R	53	..
Do new	113¼	114	Harrisburg R	66	..
Alle co 6s R	65	70	Wilmington R	..	..
Penna 5s	102	102¾	Lehigh Nav 6s	..	..
Reading R	45¼	45.31	Do shares	59	60
Do bds '80	114	115	Do scrip	37½	38
Do bds '70	109	109¾	Cam & Amb R	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]			[illegible]		
Penna R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Do 1st m 6s	113¾	116	L Island R	35¼	33½
Do 2d m 6s	115	116	Do bds	..	..
Morris Canal	64¼	65	Delaware Div	44	45
Do prfd 10s	133	137	Do bds	..	112
Do 6s '76	..	..	Spruce-street R	16¼	16¾
Do 2d mtg	..	..	Chestnut-st R	55	60
Susq Canal	4	..	Arch-street R	28	28¼
Do 6s	..	..	Race-street R	10	11
Schuyl Nav	6¾	7	Tenth-street R	40	41
Do prfd	17¾	17¾	Thirteenth-st R	33¼	34¼
Do 6s '82	72	73	W Phila R	65	66
Elmira R	39¾	40	Do bonds	..	..
Do prfd	53	54	Green-street R	43¼	43¾
Do 7s '73	112	114	Do bonds	..	..
Do 10s	73	..	Second-street R	82	83
N Penna R	11¾	12	Do bonds	..	..
Do 6s	89½	89¾	Fifth-street R	61	62
Do 10s	111½	113	Do bonds	..	..
Phila, Ger & Nor	..	..	Girard College R	26¾	27¼
Lehigh Val R	..	80	Seventeenth-st R	11¾	12
Do bds	..	..	Little Schuyl R	45¼	46

Philadelphia Markets.

MARCH 9—Evening.

The Flour market is dull and unsettled; there is very little demand for shipment, and only about 800 bbls have been disposed of at from $7.75@8 for Western extra family, the latter for good Ohio. The sales to the retailers and bakers are light within the range of $6@6.25 for superfine, $6.75@7.25 for extras, $7.50@8.25 for extra family, and $8.50@9.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady, and held at $5 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce at $4 ⅌ bbl for Penna.

GRAIN.—There is very little wheat offering or selling and the market is inactive at previous quoted rates, prices ranging at from 165@168c for red, and 180 to 190c ⅌ bus for white. Rye is wanted at 100c for Pennsylvania, but holders generally ask more. Corn is scarce and in demand, with sales of 3,000 bus new yellow at 88@89c, mostly at the latter rate, in store, which is an advance. Oats are better and quite active, with sales of 10,000 bus Pennsylvania at 70c. for 32 lbs. Light Oats are selling at 46@47c ⅌ bus measure.

BARK.—Quercitron is in demand and scarce at $37 ⅌ ton for 1st No. 1 Quercitron.

COTTON.—Holders are firmer in their views, but there is very little doing; small sales of middlings at 86@87c ⅌ lb, cash.

GROCERIES.—The market is quiet but firm, and a small business doing in Sugar and Coffee at previous rates; 250 hhds of the former sold at from 10½@11c ⅌ lb for Cuba, and a small lot of Rio Coffee at 32¾c ⅌ lb.

PROVISIONS.—There is no change in the price or demand, and a small business to note in Pork and Bacon. Lard, at 11½@11¾c ⅌ lb for the latter.

SEEDS.—There is little or no demand for Cloverseed, and prices range at from $6.50 to $7 ⅌ bushel. Timothy is steady at $2.75@3, and Flaxseed scarce at $3.75 ⅌ bushel.

WHISKY is steady; about 250 bbls sold at 50c, and drudge at 48c ⅌ gallon.

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

Flour	3,450 bbls.
Wheat	9,600 bus.
Corn	5,700 bus.
Oats	9,500 bus.

Philadelphia Cattle Market, March 9, 1863.

The receipts of Beef Cattle, at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard, continue moderate, reaching about 1,500 head this week. The market is dull and inactive, but prices remain about the same as last quoted, ranging at from 9½@10½ for first quality Western and Chester county Steers, the latter price for very choice lots; 8@9¼ for fair to good, and 6½@7 for common quality. Good Cattle sold to-day freely, but, as usual, the poor stock was dull and neglected. The market closed very dull, nothing being left over but a few very inferior Cattle, which were sold at from 3@3½c ⅌ lb, gross.

COWS AND CALVES are selling slowly at from $15 to $40 ⅌ head, according to condition and quality.

SHEEP.—The market continues very firm and the receipts light, only reaching 1,800 head, and selling at from 7@8c ⅌ lb, gross, according to condition and quality.

HOGS.—The Hog market is less active, but prices remain as last quoted, ranging at from $7@8.50 ⅌ 100 lbs, net, according to quality.

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

450 head from Pennsylvania.
150 head from Ohio.
300 head from Illinois.
50 head from Delaware.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

Barclay C. Baldwin, 20 Chester county Steers, selling at from $9@10 for fair to good.
Kirvin & Carr, 50 Western Steers, selling at from $9@9.75 for fair to good.
Alex. Kennedy, 35 Lancaster county Steers, selling at from $8.50@9.50 for fair to good quality.
Fuller & Bro., 46 Western Steers, selling at from $8@10 for fair to good quality.
P. Hathaway, 80 Western Steers, selling at from $9@10.25 for fair to extra.
W. S. Thompson, 112 Western Steers, selling at from $8.50@10.50 for fair to extra.
Ullman & Shomberg, 20 Western Steers, selling at from $8@10 for fair to good.
E. McFillen, 25 Lancaster county Steers, selling at from $8@10.25 for fair to extra.
Mooney & Smith, 155 Western Steers, selling at from $8@10.25 for fair to extra.
Smith & Rice, 80 Western Steers, selling at from $9@10 for fair to good.
J. Hamaker, 47 Western Steers, selling at from $9@10.25 for fair to extra.
Cochran & McCall, 74 Western Steers, selling at from $8@9 for fair to good quality.
Jones & McClese, 20 Western Steers, selling at from $7@8 for fair quality.

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reached about 100 head this week: there is a fair demand and prices remain about the same as last quoted, ranging at from $15 to $36 for Springers, and $20 to $40 ⅌ head for Cow and Calf, as to condition and quality. A few old lean Cows sold at from $11 to $14 ⅌ head.

CALVES.—About 45 head sold at from 6½@7½c for first quality; and 5@6c ⅌ lb for second do, as to weight and quality.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are smaller than they have been for six months past, only reaching about 1,800 head. The market, in consequence, is very firm, and prices have again advanced, ranging at from 7@8c ⅌ lb gross. Stock Sheep are very scarce, with small sales at from $6@8 ⅌ head, according to quality.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the different yards are larger this week, reaching about 3,700 head. The market is less active, but prices are without any material change.

2,650 head sold at H. G. Imhoff's Union Drove Yard at from $7.25 up to $8.50 ⅌ 100 lbs, net.

840 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, by John Crouse & Co., at from $7 up to $8.50 ⅌ 100 lbs, net.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET, March 6.—CATTLE—The market rules firm, but there is no alteration to note. The offerings of the better grades are small, and sales restricted in consequence. Common butchers' stock is dull with few buyers. The sales include about 200 head this morning at $2.25@2.55 for common to fair butchers'; $2.50@2.75 for medium; $2.75@3 for extra; $3@3.25 for Government contractors' grades; $3.25@3.35 for common to choice smooth shipping stock.

HOGS.—The market is without important change; the receipts are light, and holders very firm, but the small number offering restricts transactions. The sales include a few small lots at $3.75@4.25 for common to good lots; $4.26@4.70 for extra to strictly choice heavy lots. The sales were:

60 hogs averaging	215 lbs, at		$4.15
130 " "	206 "		4.25
60 " "	197 "		4.00
160 " "	245 "		4.40

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET, March 6.—Sales 316 hhds: 3 hhds at $10@10.75; 2 at $11; 22 at $12@12.75; 60 at $13@13.75; 46 at $14@14.75; 26 at $15@15.75; 33 at $16@16.75; 30 at $17@17.75; 31 at $18@18.75; 30 at $19@19.75; 11 at $20@20.75; 3 at $22@23.25; 3 at $23@23.50; 1 at $24.50; 4 at $25@25.75; 1 at $27; 1 at $28 50; and 1 at $30.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS KIMBER, Jr.,
ISRAEL MORRIS,
JOSEPH C. GRUBB.
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Oswingo, Card	Liverpool,	soon
Ship Henry Cook, Morgan	London,	soon
Bark Cora Linn, (Br) Killam	Liverpool,	soon
Brig Ida, Mershon	Port Spain,	soon
Brig Ella Reed, Jarman	Havana,	soon
Schr Greenland, Evans	Havana,	soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1863

SUN RISES............6 20—SUN SETS............6 2
HIGH WATER..6 34

ARRIVED.

Bark Trovatora, Carver, from Messina Jan 1, via Gibraltar 21st, with fruit, &c, to W Draper.
Bark Adeline C Adams, Harrington, 7 days from New York, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.
Brig Mechanic, Marston, 6 days from Havana, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.
Brig J W Drisko, Drisko, 8 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Stewart, Carson & Co.
Schr Harriet Newell, Sherman, 8 days from Cardenas, with molasses to S & W Welsh.
Schr Anthem, Hopkins, 20 days from St Jago de Cuba, with sugar to S & W Welsh—vessel to E A Souder & Co.
Schr Wm Arthur, Haskill, 10 days from Portland, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Virginia Tomlinson, Johnson, 1 day from Drawbridge, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.
Steamer Jersey Blue, Jackaway, 1 day from N York, with mdse to captain.

CLEARED.

Brig Eudorus, Haskell, Cardenas, S & W Welsh.
Brig Julia, Smith, New Orleans, Hunter, Norton & Co.
Brig N Stevens, Haskell, Boston, Noble, Caldwell & Co.
Schr R H Perkins, Lancaster, Boston, do
Schr Excelsior, Riley, Washington, do
Schr Marietta Tilton, Tilton, Port Royal, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr L Dupont, Hering, do do
Schr J M Taylor, Perne, Newbern, do do
Schr N B T Thompson, Endicott, Beaufort, Hunter, Norton & Co.
Schr Lady Suffolk, Moody, Boston, Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr Streamlet, Stokes, Baltimore, Crout & Co.
Schr Leesburg, Blake, N York, Blakiston, Graff & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Gen Warren, Hartz, hence, was below New Orleans 26th ult.
Bark M Trout, Maddock, sailed from Cardenas 28th ult. for Philadelphia.
Bark Damon, Bartlett, hence, arrived at New Orleans 23d ult.
Bark David Lapsley, Bishop, hence, via Port Royal, at New Orleans 23d ult.
Bark Leroy, Coleman, cleared at New Orleans 26th ult for Philadelphia.
Bark Alice Minott, Lowell, hence, arrived at New Orleans 23d ult.
Brig San Antonio, Jackson, cleared at New Orleans 24th ult. for Philadelphia.
Brig Hunter, York, sailed from Havana 26th ult. for Philadelphia.
Brig Intended, Miller, cleared at Havana 28th ult. for Philadelphia.
Brig Trenton, Atherton, hence, arrived at Portland 6th inst.
Brig J P Wetherill, Strobridge, from New Orleans, at Matamoros 18th ult—arr 8th.
Schr T P Cooper, Taylor, sailed from Providence 7th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Mail, Kelly, for Philadelphia, sailed from below Providence 7th inst.
Schr R M Price, Kelly, hence for Boston, at New York 8th inst.
Schr E G Willard, Parsons, hence, arrived at Portland 6th inst.
Schr Maria Roxanna, Palmer, cleared at Portland 6th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr John R Plater, of Wilmington, Del, before reported towed into Portland 6th inst, was from Boston, not Wilmington. She anchored outside Portland Wednesday night, and during the gale dragged anchors and brought up close to Ram Island Ledge. The steamtug Tiger, Capt Willard, went to her assistance, and succeeded, after slipping chains, anchors, kedge, and hawser, in towing the vessel off and bringing her into port.